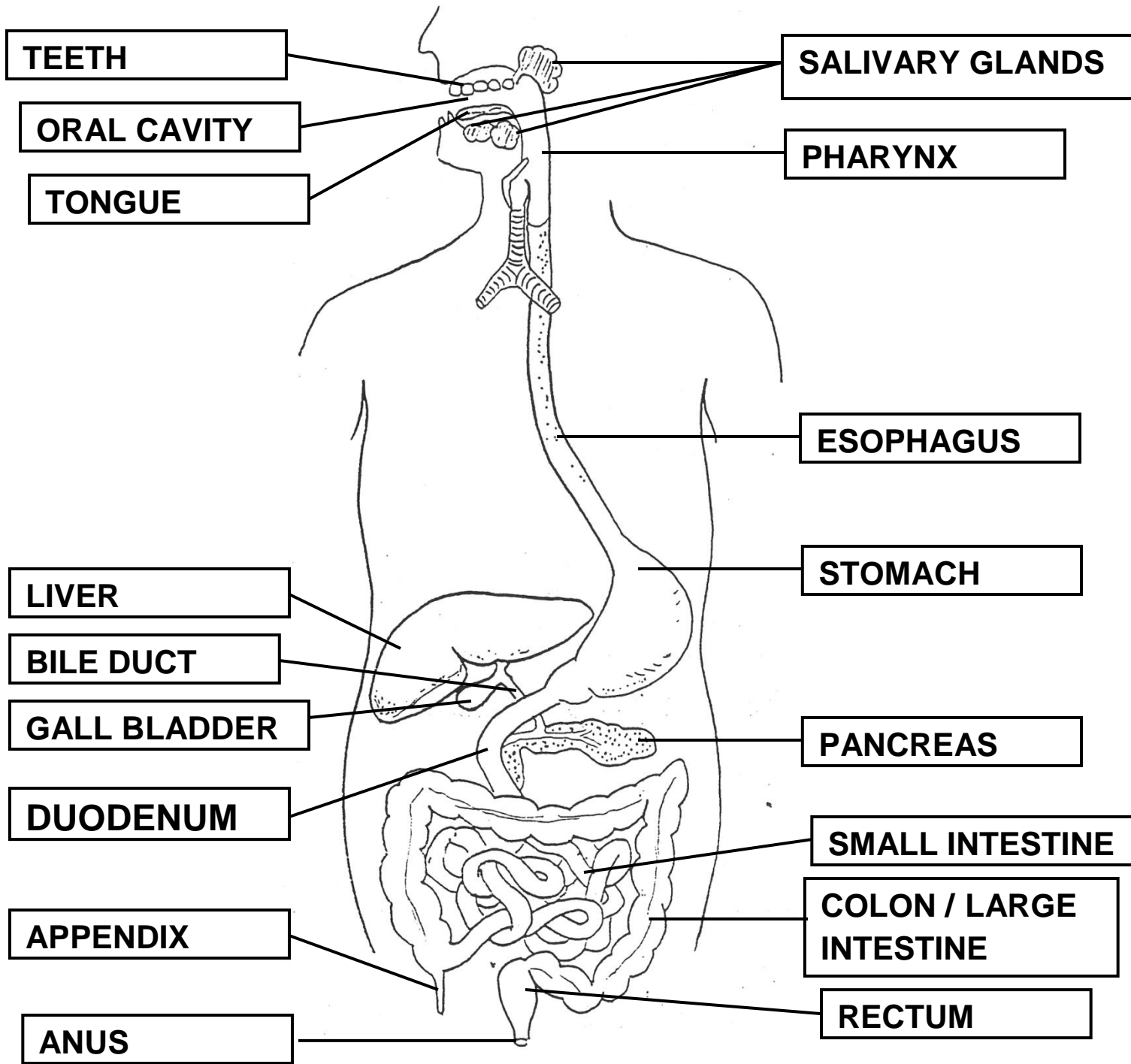


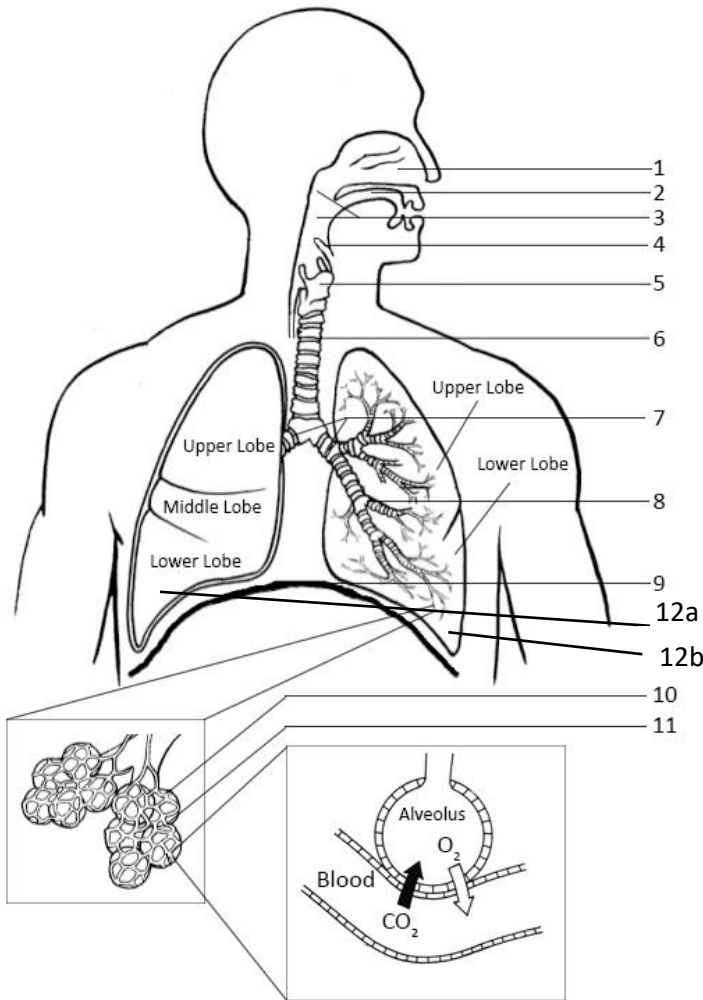
The Digestive System:



Functions of the Parts of the Digestive System:

Part	Function
Oral cavity – mouth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gets food to the body
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tongue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps to push chewed food to the pharynx
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salivary glands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produces saliva an enzyme that breaks down carbohydrates. • Lubricates chewed food for easy movement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teeth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical breakdown of food into smaller sized chunks
Pharynx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathers food and air at the back of mouth
Esophagus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passage for chewed food by peristalsis movement
Stomach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical breakdown by churning • Chemical breakdown of proteins by producing HCl and pepsin, an enzyme
Duodenum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First part of small intestine • Point of entry for bile and pancreatic juices
Small intestine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major site of complete digestion • Absorption of nutrients
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liver 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produces bile – breaks down fats • Detoxifier of the body
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gall bladder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stores bile and releases when a fatty meal is eaten
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bile duct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps to deliver bile from liver to gall bladder to the duodenum
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pancreas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretes a base (sodium bicarbonate) to neutralize acid of stomach • Secretes many enzymes that help in digestion
Large intestine (colon)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absorption of water, minerals and vitamins • Have bacteria that help in further digestion and absorption
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known function
Rectum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage of solid waste
Anus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of solid waste from the body

The Respiratory System



1. **Nose/Nasal Cavity**
2. **Oral Cavity (Mouth)**
3. **Pharynx**
4. **Epiglottis**
5. **Larynx**
6. **Trachea**
7. **Bronchi**
8. **Bronchioles**
9. **Diaphragm**
10. **Alveoli**
11. **Capillaries**
- 12a. **Right Lung**
- 12b. **Left Lung**

Part	Function
Nose/Nasal Cavity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warms, humidifies, and filters air • Lined with mucus membrane • Cilia (hairs) filter out dust and other particles
Oral Cavity (Mouth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warms and humidifies air (less effective than nasal cavity) • No hairs for filtering • Allows for increased air intake
Pharynx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connects the oral and nasal cavities to the larynx
Epiglottis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flap of elastic cartilage • Prevents foreign material from entering the trachea
Larynx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connects the pharynx to the trachea • Made of cartilage to allow air flow • Contains the vocal cords allowing for speech
Trachea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connects the larynx to the bronchi • Supported by rings of cartilage to allow air • Coated with mucus to catch foreign material • Lined with cilia to move foreign material out of the trachea
Bronchi (Singular Bronchus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry air from the trachea into the left and right bronchioles • Primary → Secondary → Tertiary • Supported by cartilage
Bronchioles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry air from the bronchi to lungs • Not supported by cartilage
Lungs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made of spongy tissues containing many capillaries and alveoli • Right long larger than left (3 lobes, vs 2). Left lung needs to leave room for heart.
Alveoli (Singular Alveolus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site of gas exchange. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Oxygen in alveoli (lungs) diffuses into the capillaries ○ Carbon dioxide diffuses out of the capillaries and back into the lungs.
Capillaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiny blood vessels (Component of the circulatory system) • Carry carbon dioxide to lungs and oxygen to cells
Diaphragm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dome-shaped muscle that controls breathing • Contract = Inhale • Relax = Exhale