

What are the Digestive System Organs?

Worksheet

The digestive system organs are the mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum and anus, plus accessory organs like the liver, pancreas and gallbladder that aid digestion.

Questions

1. Which organ absorbs the most nutrients?

- A) Stomach
- B) Esophagus
- C) Small intestine
- D) Large intestine

2. What is the main function of the large intestine?

- A) Chemical digestion of protein
- B) Absorbing water and forming feces
- C) Producing bile
- D) Chewing food

3. Which accessory organ produces digestive enzymes and insulin?

- A) Liver
- B) Gallbladder
- C) Pancreas
- D) Esophagus

4. What moves food through the esophagus to the stomach?

- A) Gravity only
- B) Peristalsis (muscle contractions)
- C) Bile
- D) Villi

5. Trace a bite of bread from the mouth to absorption. Which organs does it pass through in order?

6. Which organ produces bile, and what does bile do?

7. Where does most nutrient absorption happen, and why is that organ suited for it?

8. Define: What is the first organ of the digestive system?

9. Define: What does the stomach do?

10. Define: Where does most digestion and absorption occur?

Answer Key

1. C) Small intestine - The small intestine's villi and microvilli give it a huge surface area for nutrient absorption.
2. B) Absorbing water and forming feces - The large intestine absorbs water/electrolytes and compacts waste.
3. C) Pancreas - The pancreas secretes digestive enzymes into the small intestine and insulin into the blood.
4. B) Peristalsis (muscle contractions) - Peristalsis, wave-like muscle contractions, pushes food along the digestive tract.
5. Mouth: chewed and mixed with salivary amylase Esophagus: swallowed and pushed down by peristalsis
Stomach: mixed with acid and pepsin into chyme Small intestine: broken down further and nutrients absorbed into the blood Large intestine: remaining water absorbed, waste formed
6. The liver produces bile Bile is stored in the gallbladder Bile is released into the small intestine (duodenum) Bile emulsifies fats, breaking large fat globules into smaller droplets for enzymes to act on
7. Most absorption occurs in the small intestine Its inner wall has folds, villi, and microvilli These structures massively increase surface area More surface area means more nutrients absorbed into the bloodstream
8. The mouth, where chewing and salivary amylase begin digestion.
9. Churns food with hydrochloric acid and pepsin to form acidic chyme.
10. The small intestine, aided by pancreatic enzymes and bile.

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