

THE GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM

Complete using the terms in the box.

pancreas	rectum	duodenum	sigmoid colon	mouth	appendix
liver	ileum	descending colon	caecum	gallbladder	anus
epiglottis	transverse colon	jejunum	ascending colon	oesophagus	stomach

1. The _____ - a large organ located above and in front of the stomach. It filters the blood and produces bile and some blood proteins.
2. The _____ - a small, sac-like organ located by the duodenum. It stores bile and releases it into the small intestine.
3. The _____ - a sac-like, muscular organ at the lower end of the oesophagus. Food entering this organ is churned in an acid bath.
4. The _____ - an enzyme-producing gland located under the stomach. Enzymes from this organ help in the digestion of carbohydrates, fats and proteins in the small intestine.
5. The _____ - the opening at the end of the digestive system.
6. The _____ - the first segment of the GI system where food enters the body and the process of digestion (breaking down the food) begins.
7. The _____ - the lower part of the large intestine in which faeces are stored before they are excreted from the body.
8. The _____ - a small intestinal sac attached to the caecum.
9. The _____ - the long tube between the mouth and the stomach.
10. The _____ - the part of the large intestine that runs upwards.
11. The _____ - the part of the large intestine that runs downwards.
12. The _____ - the section of the large intestine that runs horizontally across the abdomen.
13. The _____ - the first part of the large intestine.
14. The _____ - the last segment of the small intestine before the large intestine.
15. The _____ - the long, coiled middle section of the small intestine.
16. The _____ - the C-shaped initial part of the small intestine.
17. The _____ - the last section of the colon.
18. The _____ - a flap of tissue that prevents food from entering the larynx.