LABORATORY EXERCISE 47
DIGESTIVE ORGANS

Figure Labels

FIG. 47.1

1. Lip
2. Hard palate
3. Soft palate
4. Uvula
5. Palatine tonsil
6. Tongue
7. Vestibule

FIG. 47.2

1. Parotid gland
2. Masseter muscle
3. Tongue
4. Sublingual gland
5. Submandibular gland

FIG. 47.3

1. Enamel
2. Dentin
3. Root
4. Crown
5. Gingiva
6. Root canal

FIG. 47.5

1. Pharyngeal tonsils (adenoids)
2. Opening of auditory tube (eustachian tube)
3. Nasopharynx
4. Palatine tonsils
5. Oropharynx
6. Lingual tonsils
7. Epiglottis
8. Laryngopharynx

FIG. 47.7

1. Esophagus
2. Rugae
3. Pyloric sphincter
4. Duodenum
5. Lower esophageal sphincter (cardiac sphincter)
6. Fundic region
7. Cardiac region
8. Body region
9. Pyloric region

FIG. 47.8

4
2
5
6
1
3
7

FIG. 47.10

1. Cystic duct
2. Gallbladder
3. Duodenum
4. Hepatic duct (common)
5. Common bile duct
6. Pancreatic duct
7. Hepatopancreatic sphincter (sphincter of Oddi)

FIG. 47.11

10	7	9	4
1	2	8	
3	6	5	

Critical Thinking Application Answer

The small intestine, which is much longer than the large intestine and contains villi, provides more surface area for absorption than the large intestine.

Laboratory Report Answers

PART A

1.	c	5.	h	9.	l
2.	j	6.	k	10.	e
3.	f	7.	i	11.	a
4.	g	8.	d	12.	b

PART B

1.	nasopharynx	4.	mucus
2.	oropharynx	5.	esophageal hiatus
3.	laryngopharynx	6.	The esophagus provides a passageway for food from the pharynx to the stomach.

PART C

1.	cardiac, fundic, body, and pyloric regions	6.	intrinsic factor
2.	pyloric sphincter	7.	gastrin
3.	chief cells	8.	chyme
4.	parietal cells	9.	The stomach receives food from the esophagus, mixes it with gastric juice, initiates the digestion of protein, does limited amount of absorption, and moves food (chyme) into the small intestine.
5.	pepsin		

PART D

1.	d	4.	a	7.	c
2.	b	5.	f	8.	h
3.	e	6.	i	9.	g

PART E
(sketch)

PART F

1. duodenum, jejunum, ileum
2. A mesentery supports and suspends organs. It contains blood vessels, lymphatic vessels, and nerves that supply the organs.
3. lacteal
4. peptidases, sucrase, maltase, lactase, intestinal lipase, enterokinase (only 5 of 6 needed to answer the question)
5. ileocecal sphincter (valve)
6. vermiform appendix
7. The small intestine receives secretions from the pancreas and liver, completes digestion of nutrients, absorbs the products of digestion, and transports the residues to the large intestine.
8. The large intestine absorbs water and electrolytes, and forms and stores feces.