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Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #34: Digestive System – Part 2

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → https://youtu.be/pagcElaXGME?e=VyZa4do7_xVytGJS

1. The inside of the mouth is lined with _____ squamous epithelium to withstand friction.
2. The _____ palate forms the hard surface at the front of the mouth, while the soft palate closes off the nasopharynx during swallowing.
3. The chewed ball of food formed by the tongue is called a _____.
4. Salivary glands produce _____, an enzyme that begins breaking starches into glucose monomers.
5. The _____ propels food from the pharynx to the stomach using peristalsis.
6. The stomach can stretch to hold between _____ and _____ liters of material.
7. The stomach lining contains four main layers: mucosa, submucosa, _____, and serosa.
8. Tiny gastric _____ in the mucosa lead down to tubular gastric glands that secrete digestive substances.
9. _____ cells in the stomach release hydrochloric acid, which kills bacteria and denatures proteins.
10. Chief cells secrete _____, an inactive enzyme that combines with acid to form pepsin.
11. _____ cells release regulatory hormones like serotonin, histamine, and somatostatin.
12. G-cells produce _____, the key hormone stimulating gastric activity.
13. The _____ phase of gastric regulation begins when you see, smell, or think about food.
14. The stomach turns food into a creamy paste called _____ before sending it to the small intestine.
15. When irritants or excess food are present, the stomach may trigger _____, also known as vomiting.

Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #34: Digestive System – Part 2 KEY

1. The inside of the mouth is lined with **stratified** squamous epithelium to withstand friction.
2. The **hard** palate forms the hard surface at the front of the mouth, while the soft palate closes off the nasopharynx during swallowing.
3. The chewed ball of food formed by the tongue is called a **bolus**.
4. Salivary glands produce **salivary amylase**, an enzyme that begins breaking starches into glucose monomers.
5. The **esophagus** propels food from the pharynx to the stomach using peristalsis.
6. The stomach can stretch to hold between **2 and 4** liters of material.
7. The stomach lining contains four main layers: mucosa, submucosa, **muscularis externa**, and serosa.
8. Tiny gastric **pits** in the mucosa lead down to tubular gastric glands that secrete digestive substances.
9. **Parietal** cells in the stomach release hydrochloric acid, which kills bacteria and denatures proteins.
10. Chief cells secrete **pepsinogen**, an inactive enzyme that combines with acid to form pepsin.
11. **Enteroendocrine** cells release regulatory hormones like serotonin, histamine, and somatostatin.
12. G-cells produce **gastrin**, the key hormone stimulating gastric activity.
13. The **cephalic** phase of gastric regulation begins when you see, smell, or think about food.
14. The stomach turns food into a creamy paste called **chyme** before sending it to the small intestine.
15. When irritants or excess food are present, the stomach may trigger **defecation**, also known as vomiting.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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