Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Study Guide

CHAPTER 35

Section 1: The Digestive System

In your textbook, read about the functions of the digestive system.

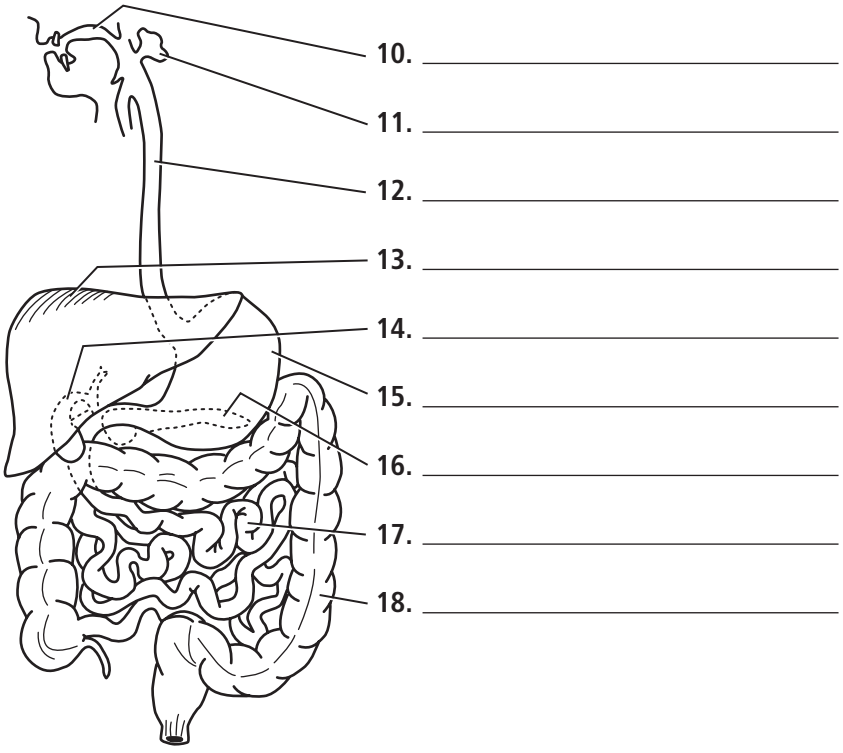
Use each of the terms below only once to complete the passage.

chemical	**chyme**	**colon**	**enzymes**	**hormones**
mechanical	**small intestine**	**three**	**water**	

The digestive system has (**1**) _____ major functions. Digestion can be categorized as either (**2**) _____ or (**3**) _____ . Most nutrients are absorbed in the (**4**) _____ . Accessory organs provide bile, (**5**) _____ , and (**6**) _____ to aid digestion. (**7**) _____ is absorbed from (**8**) _____ in the (**9**) _____ .

Label the diagram of the digestive system. Use these choices:

esophagus	**gallbladder**	**large intestine**	**liver**	**mouth**
pancreas	**salivary glands**	**small intestine**	**stomach**	



In your textbook, read about the small and large intestines.

If the statement is true, write true. *If the statement is false, replace the italicized term or phrase to make it true.*

19. The *pancreas* produces bile, which helps the body break down fats.

20. The largest internal organ of the body is the *liver.*

21. The *gallbladder* produces enzymes, hormones, and an alkaline fluid.

22. Fingerlike structures called *villi* absorb nutrients from food.

23. The *colon* is a small organ with no known function that sometimes gets infected.

Complete the table by checking the correct column(s) for each function.

Function	Small Intestine	Large Intestine
24. Water is absorbed.		
25. Mechanical digestion is completed.		
26. Nutrients are absorbed.		
27. Peristalsis happens.		
28. Undigestible material is collected.		
29. Bile and pancreatic juices are added.		
30. Chemical digestion is completed.		

Respond to each statement.

31. State the function of the gallbladder.

32. Name the part of the digestive system where food spends the most time.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Study Guide

CHAPTER 35

Section 2: Nutrition

In your textbook, read about calories and carbohydrates.

In the space at the left, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or answers each question.

_____ **1.** Which of these activities burns more Calories?
- **A.** jogging
- **B.** playing baseball
- **C.** sleeping
- **D.** walking

_____ **2.** Complex carbohydrates, or starches, are found in _____
- **A.** fruit.
- **B.** potatoes.
- **C.** soda pop.
- **D.** sugar.

In your textbook, read about fats and proteins.

For each answer below, write an appropriate question.

3. Answer: Fats supply concentrated energy, serve as building blocks, protect internal organs, and help maintain homeostasis.

Question: _____

4. Answer: because no single plant source contains all eight essential amino acids

Question: _____

In your textbook, read about vitamins and minerals.

Complete the table by checking the correct column(s) for each description.

Description	Vitamins	Minerals
5. Organic compounds		
6. Involved with metabolic activities		
7. Help build bones		
8. Can be produced by bacteria		
9. Essential part of a healthy diet		
10. Inorganic compounds		

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Study Guide

CHAPTER 35

Section 3: The Endocrine System

In your textbook, read about the action of hormones.

For each statement below, write true *or* false.

_____ **1.** Endocrine glands produce hormones.

_____ **2.** A hormone is an inorganic compound used as building material in the body.

_____ **3.** Estrogen, testosterone, and insulin are examples of steroid hormones.

In your textbook, read about the endocrine glands and their hormones.

Complete the table by filling in the missing information.

Gland	Example of a Hormone or Substance That the Gland Secretes	Function of Hormone or Substance
Pancreas	**4.**	accelerates the conversion of glucose to glycogen
Adrenal glands	**5.**	**6.**
Thyroid	thyroxine	**7.**
Pituitary gland	**8.**	**9.**

In your textbook, read about the link to the nervous system.

Number the steps in the order in which they occur, showing the responses of the endocrine and nervous systems to dehydration.

_____ **10.** ADH travels in the blood to the kidneys.

_____ **11.** ADH bonds to receptors on kidney cells.

_____ **12.** The water in urine decreases; the water in the blood increases.

_____ **13.** The kidneys reabsorb more water.

_____ **14.** The hypothalamus releases ADH.

_____ **15.** The water level in the body is low.