Biology 20

Unit D: Human body systems

The food tube and the airway

Food and air travel in separate tubes

- Food travels from the mouth through the stomach to the intestines.
- Air travels from the nose and pharynx through the trachea to the lungs.

Organs on each tube

- The digestive tract includes mouth, esophagus, stomach, and intestines.
- Liver, pancreas, and gall bladder add secretions to that tube.
- The airway runs from the nose and pharynx through the larynx and trachea to the bronchi and alveoli.

Key terms

digestive tract

The food tube from the mouth through the esophagus, stomach, and intestines.

absorption

The movement of digested nutrients from the small intestine into the blood.

peristalsis

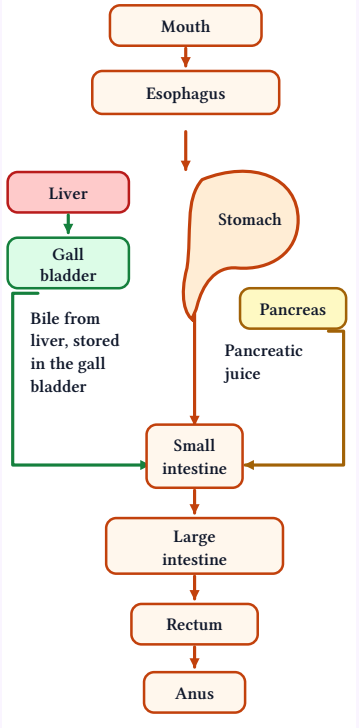
Waves of muscle that push food along the digestive tract.

trachea

The ringed tube that carries air from the throat toward the bronchi and lungs.

A meal moves through the digestive tract

- Chewing in the mouth is a physical breakup of the bite.
- Liver and pancreas join the intestine with secretions.
- Absorption moves nutrients from the intestine into the blood.

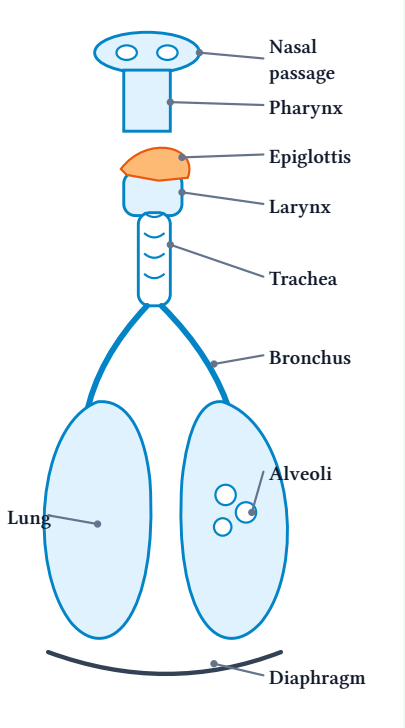


Physical and chemical digestion

- Chewing and stomach churning are physical.
- Enzyme action and bile are chemical, and absorption fills the blood.

Swallowing and the epiglottis

- The epiglottis covers the air-way during a swallow.
- Air returns through the tra-chea once the swallow passes.



Tubes and a meal

- List the food-tube organs and the airway organs.
- Mark one physical step and one chemical step, then name absorption.

The chemical steps have names

- Enzymes finish the splits that absorption depends on.
- The next lesson tests foods and watches an enzyme cleft.