Work Ahead for Tuesday’s Lecture

Read pages 208-235 in Human Body and answer the following questions.

The pharynx, (also called the ______) has a flap of cartilage called the ____ which keeps food from blocking the trachea (“wind pipe”) (p. 219).

What is peristalsis (p. 221)?

Which of the following organs does not primarily digest (break down) food, but instead absorbs the bulk of water and salt and converts chyme to feces? Mouth, Esophagus, Stomach, Small Intestine, Large Intestine (circle one)

Work Ahead for Thursday’s Lecture

Read pages 394 - 405 and answer the following questions.

What is commonly the cause of a peptic ulcer? (p. 395)

Gallstones form in the gallbladder. What are the gallstones made of? ______ (p.400) From your earlier readings, what is the normal function of the gallbladder? (p. 231)

Diverticular disease refers to pouches forming in the ______ (p. 404)
**Work Ahead for Recitation**

In the activity manual, look over the Nutrients and Digestion recitation to answer these questions.

What is an example of an emulsion? (p. 49) ________________

What is the role of fiber in the digestive process? Human Body book, p. 215)

From the Skin lecture, where is subcutaneous fat located? ________________ From p. 53, Where is visceral fat located? __________

**Work Ahead for Laboratory**

In the activity manual, read over the Digestive Organs laboratory to answer these questions.

What chemical does the liver produce to aid in digestion (of fats)? ________ (p. 56)

What is a hernia? (p. 58, also p. 394 in Human Body)

The word ending (suffix) “-itis” often refers to inflammation. From page 59, “gastritis” refers to inflammation of the _____.

For this laboratory’s portfolio assignment, you will be drawing a microscopic view of the ileum, which is a portion of which organ? ________________ (p. 59)

**Exam #1 is next Monday, Apr. 18, 7:00 - 7:50 p.m.**

Bring your photo ID, #2 pencil, and eraser. Room assignments will be announced in lab and posted at the course website.