# Chapter 21: Energy, Respiration, and Digestion

## 21A

1. What is the primary function of the respiratory system? To breathe in oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide, to provide oxygen for energy to do the body’s work
2. What does the epiglottis do? Block off food from the trachea that is being swallowed
3. What is the difference between the pharynx and the larynx? The larynx is the voice box, the pharynx leads to the esophagus
4. What process causes oxygen in your lungs to enter the blood? diffusion
5. Why doesn’t getting over one cold give you immunity to other colds? They are all caused by different viruses; immunity to one doesn’t give you immunity to all
6. What is the maximum amount of air a person can inhale in one breath? 4500mL (5500-1000)
7. Describe the main problem in:
   1. Pneumonia the alveoli inflame and fill with fluid
   2. Tuberculosis bacteria damages clumps of lung tissue
   3. Emphysema alveoli become stiff, making movement and exhalation harder

## 21B

1. What is the difference between digestion and assimiliation? Digestion breaks down food into usable components in the body; assimilation builds living tissues from those digested components
2. Name the 4 different kinds of teeth with their primary function. Incisors, canines, premolars, and molars
3. What do the villi do? Increase the surface area of the intestine, to absorb more nutrients from food
4. Name two accessory organs to digestion that are NOT part of the alimentary canal. Liver, pancreas (gallbladder)
5. Where does chemical digestion begin? In the mouth, with saliva

## Vocab 21

Parts of lungs: Brochi, Bronchioles, Alveoli

Parts of mouth: uvula, Pharynx, Larynx, Esophagus, Trachea

Diaphragm

Mechanical v Chemical digestion

Alimentary canal

Peristalsis

Salivary glands

Villi

Functions of stomach, liver, pancreas, gallbladder, small and large intestines