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| **A** |

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| **anus**  The opening at the end of the digestive system from which faeces exits the body. |
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| **appendix**  A small sac located on the cecum. |
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| **ascending colon**  The part of the large intestine that run upwards; located after the cecum. |
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| **B** |

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| **bolus**  A ball of food. |
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| **C** |

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| **cecum**  The first part of the large intestine; the appendix is connected to it. |
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| **chyme**  Mass of partly digested food that passes from the stomach to duodenum. |
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| **D** |

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| **descending colon**  The part of the large intestine that run downwards after the transverse colon and before the sigmoid colon. |
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| **duodenum**  The first part of the small intestine; it is C-shaped and runs from the stomach to the jejunum. |
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| **E** |

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| **esophagus**  The long tube between the mouth and the stomach. It uses rhythmic muscle movements to force food from the throat into the stomach. |
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| **G** |

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| **gall bladder**  A small, sac-like organ located by the duodenum. It stores and releases bile, a digestive chemical which is produced in the liver, into the small intestine. |
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| **I** |

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| **ileum**  The last part of the small intestine before the large intestine begins. |
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| **J** |

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| **jejunum**  The long, coiled mid-section of the small intestine; it is between the duodenum and the ileum. |
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| **L** |

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| **liver**  A large organ located above and in front of the stomach. It filters toxins from the blood, and makes bile, which breaks down fats, and some blood proteins. |
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| **M** |

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| **mouth**  The first part of the digestive system, where food enters the body. Chewing and salivary enzymes in the mouth are the beginning of the digestive process. |
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| **P** |

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| **pancreas**  A gland which produces enzymes located below the stomach and above the intestines. Enzymes help in the digestion of carbohydrates, fats and proteins in the small intestine. |
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| **peristalsis**  The contraction and relaxation of muscles that propels food from the throat to the stomach. |
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| **R** |

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| **rectum**  The lower part of the large intestine, where faeces is stored before it is excreted from the body. |
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| **rugae**  Ridges of muscle tissue that line the stomach. The stomach muscles contract periodically to aid digestion. |
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| **S** |

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| **sigmoid colon**  The part of the large intestine between the descending colon and the rectum. |
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| **stomach**  A sack-like, muscular organ that is attached to the esophagus. It secretes acid and enzymes that digest food. |
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| **T** |

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| **transverse colon**  The longest part of the colon. Connects the ascending colon and descending colon. |