



Label	Structure	Function
A	liver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • largest internal organ • main digestive-related secretion of the liver is bile • bile is a greenish-yellowish fluid mixture that is made up of bile pigments and bile salts • bile pigments do not take part in digestion • bile salts play a crucial role in the digestion of fats by emulsifying large fat droplets into a fine suspension of smaller droplets in the chyme • the emulsification process produces a greater surface area of fats on which lipases can act, resulting in faster digestion of fats

CHAPTER 6
ANSWER KEY

Accessory Organs Answer Key

BLM 6.2.5A

B	gall bladder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after bile is produced in the liver, it is sent to the gall bladder, which stores the bile between meals • the arrival of fat-containing chyme in the duodenum stimulates the gall bladder to contract • bile is transported through the common bile duct and injected into the duodenum
C	pancreas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delivers about 1 L of pancreatic fluid to the duodenum each day • contains the following enzymes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ trypsin and chymotrypsin, which are proteases that digest proteins ○ pancreatic amylase, which is a carbohydrase that digests starch in the small intestine ○ lipase, which digests fat • pancreatic fluid also contains bicarbonate, which neutralizes the hydrochloric acid from the stomach and gives the chyme in the duodenum a slightly alkaline pH of about 8