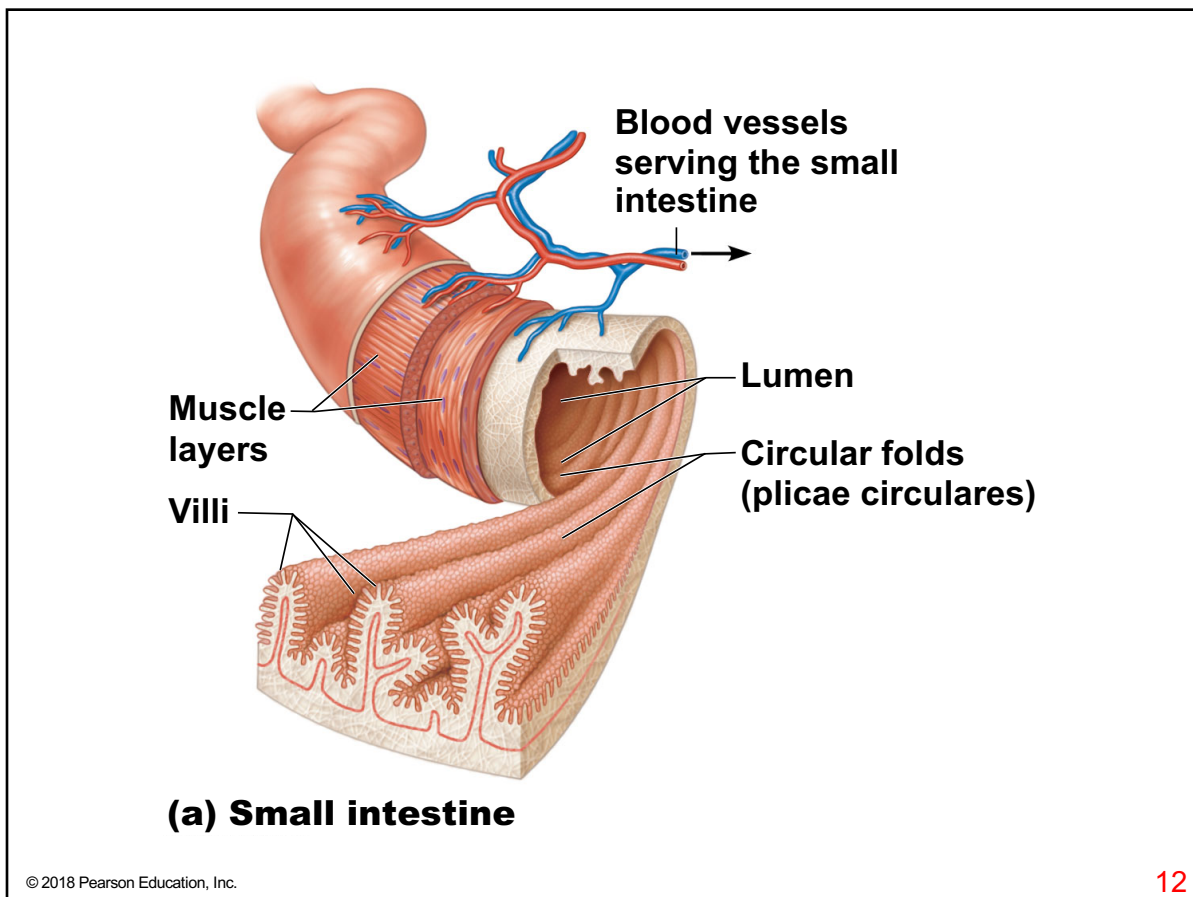


11



12

Absorptive cells

Lacteal

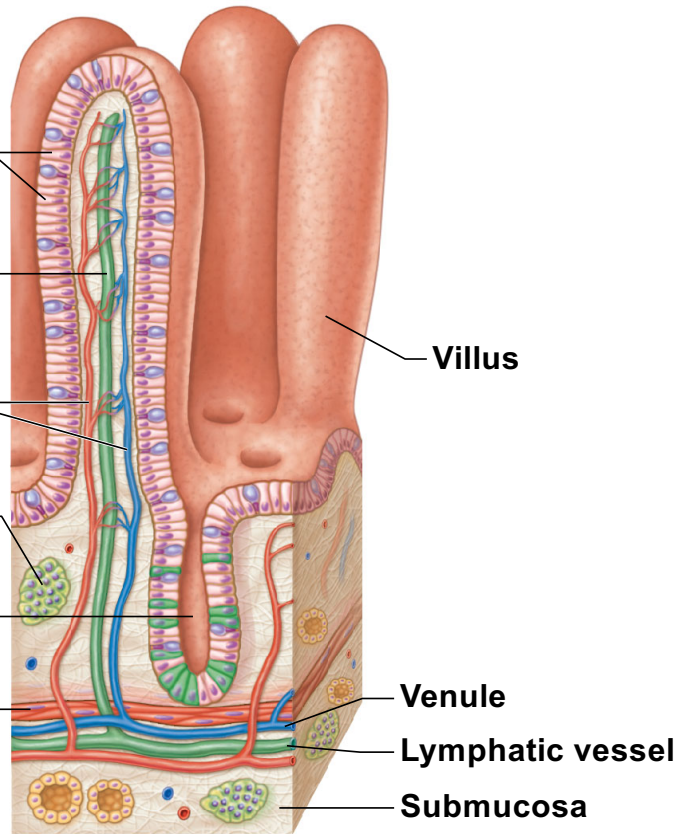
Blood capillaries

Lymphoid tissue

Intestinal crypt

Muscularis mucosae

(b) Villi



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13

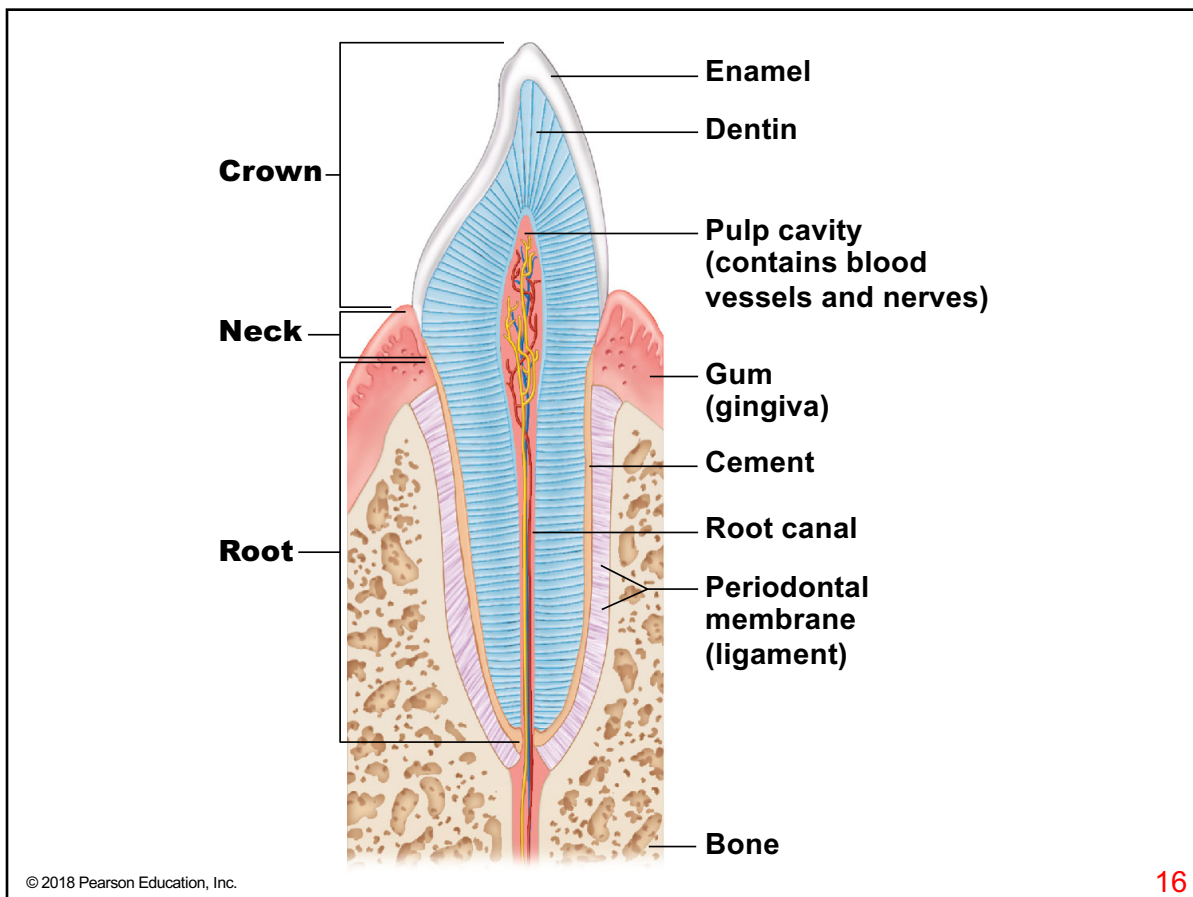
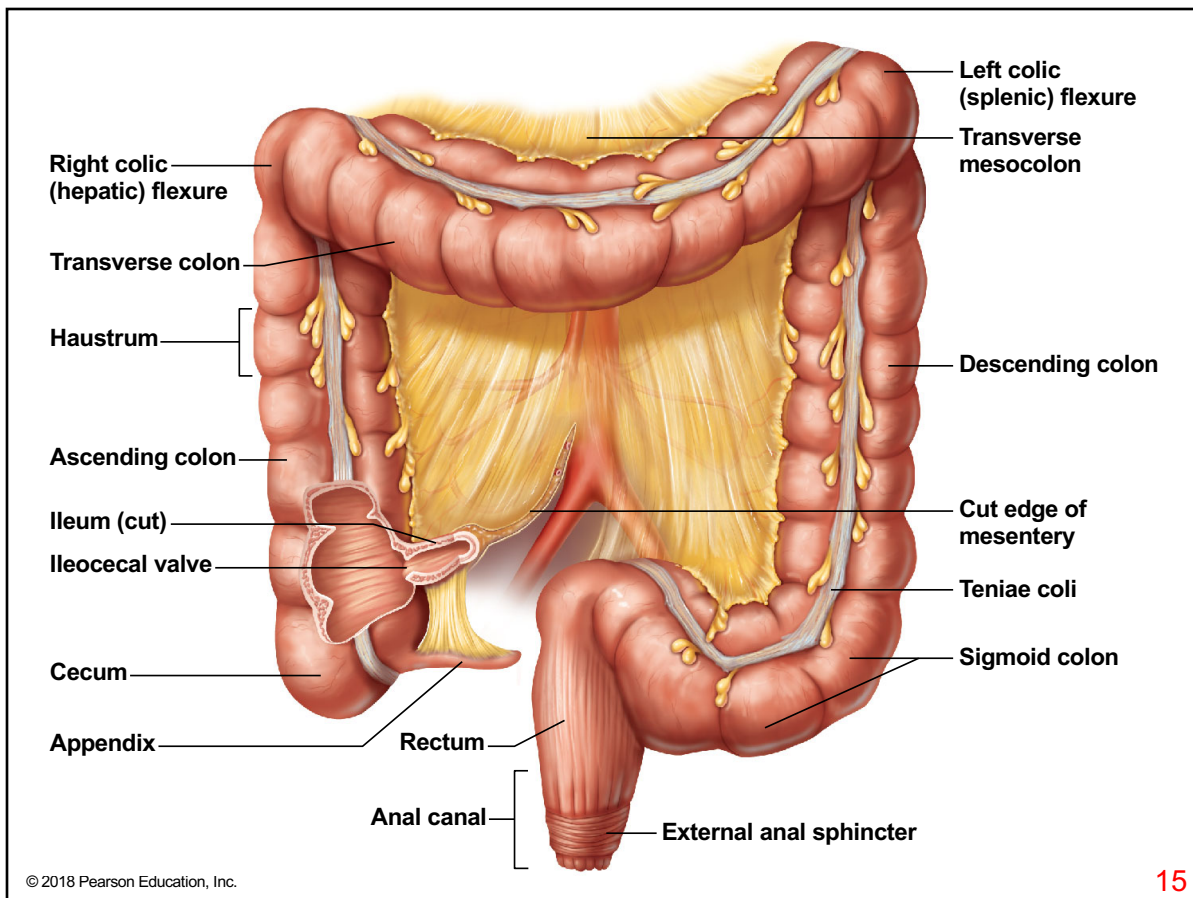
**Microvilli
(brush border)**

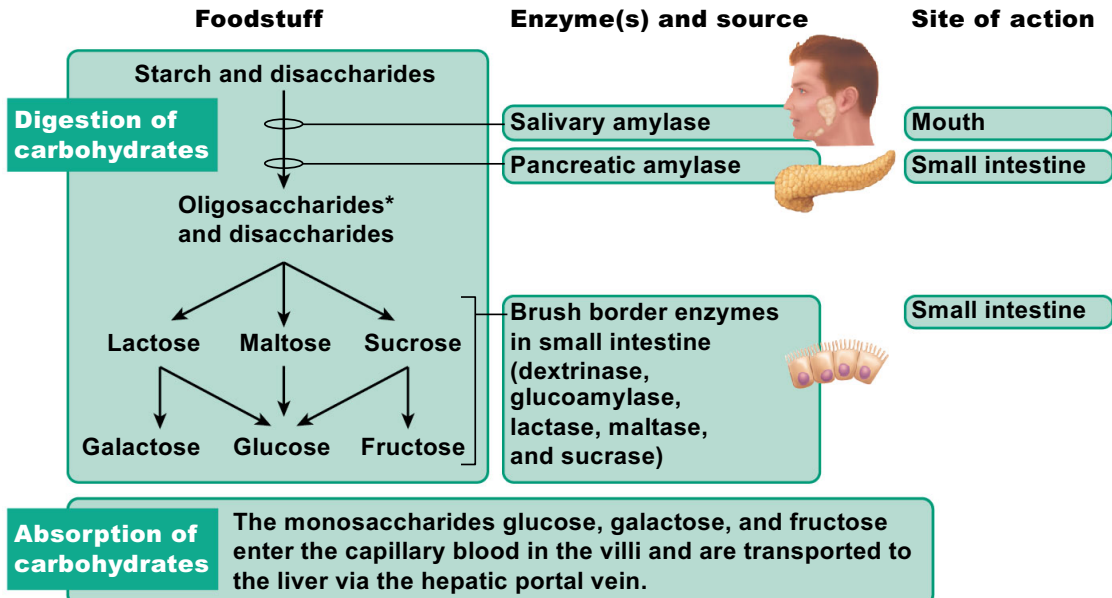


(c) Absorptive cells

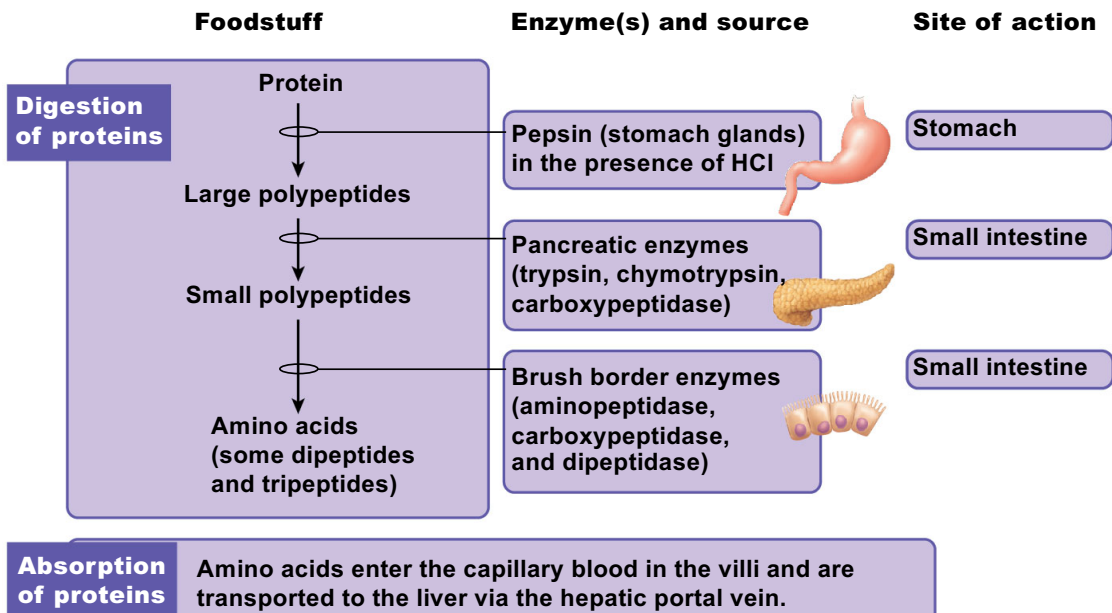
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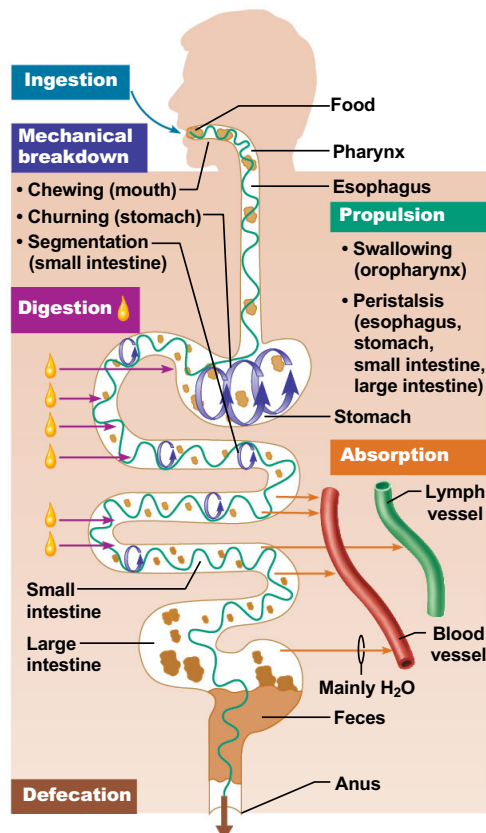
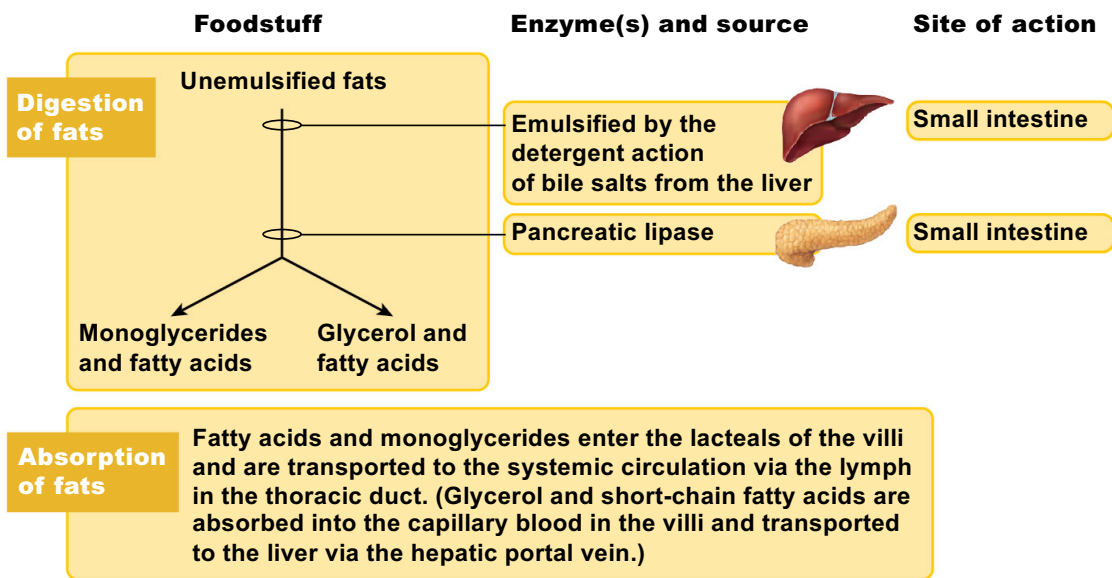
14

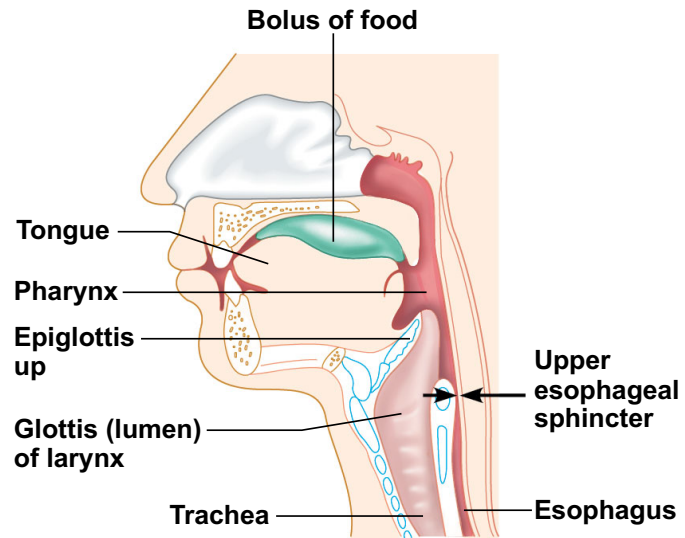




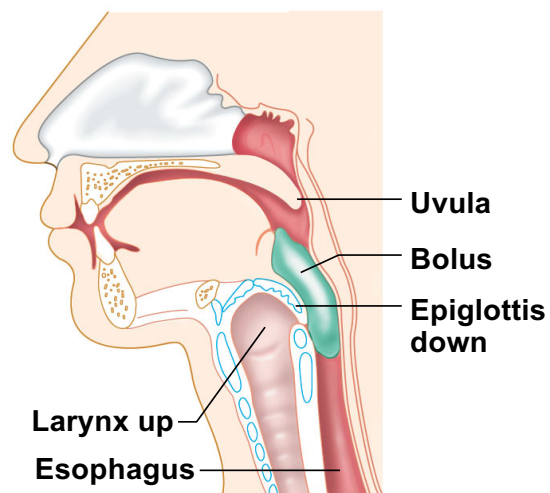
*Oligosaccharides consist of a few linked monosaccharides.



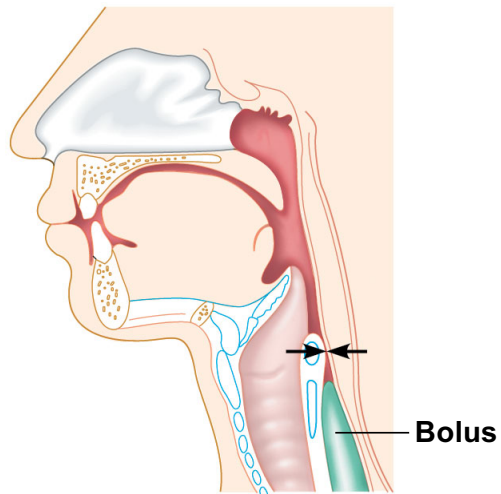




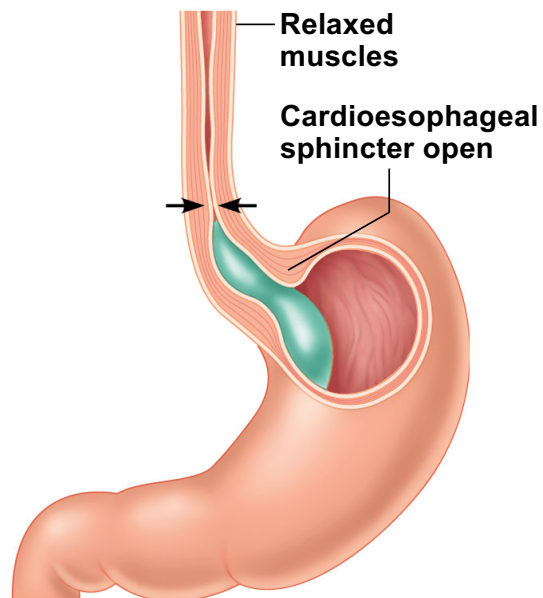
1 Upper esophageal sphincter contracted



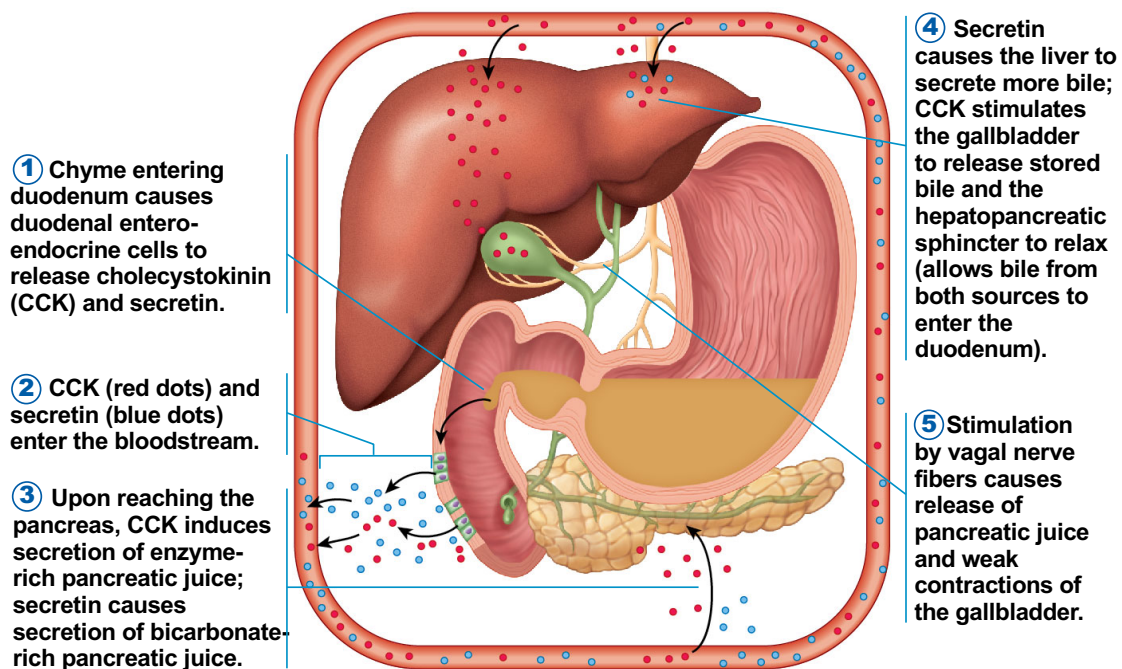
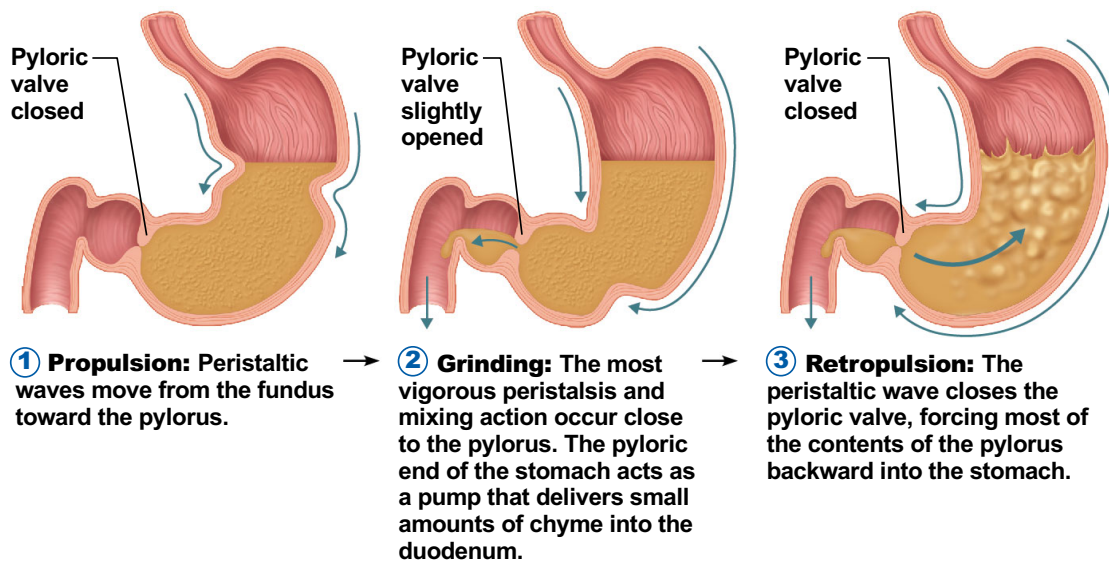
2 Upper esophageal sphincter relaxed

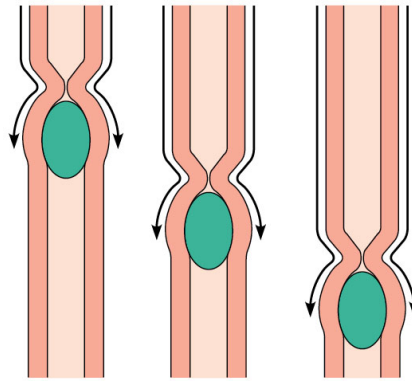


3 Upper esophageal sphincter contracted

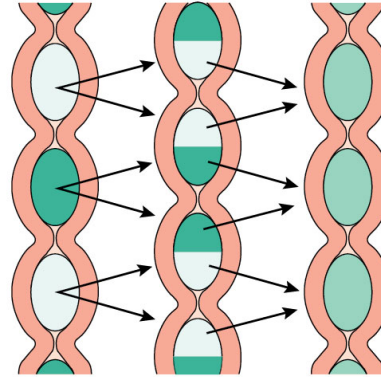


4 Cardioesophageal sphincter relaxed

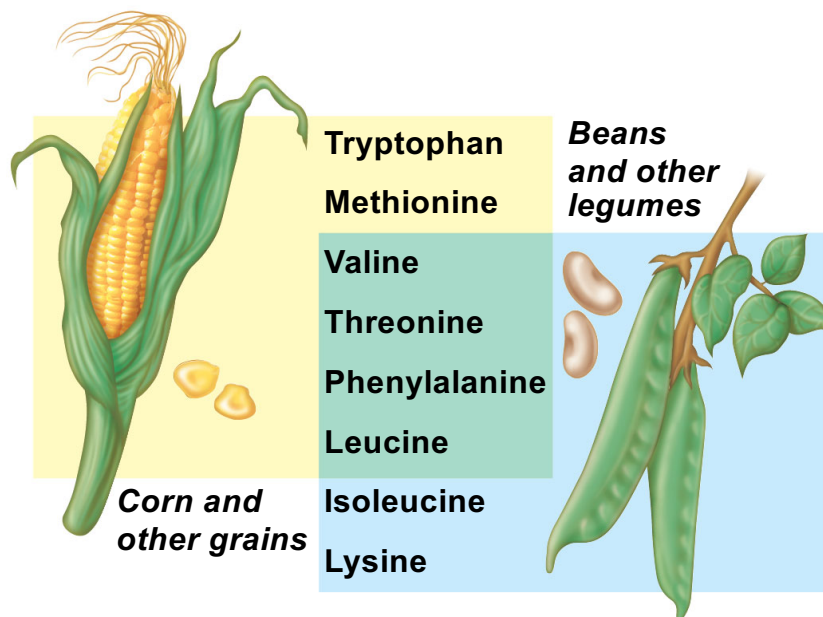




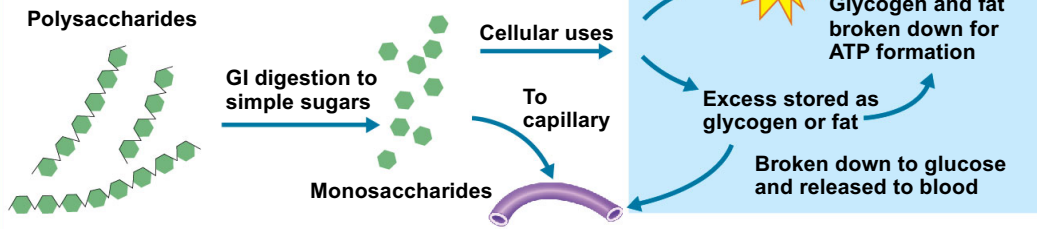
(a)



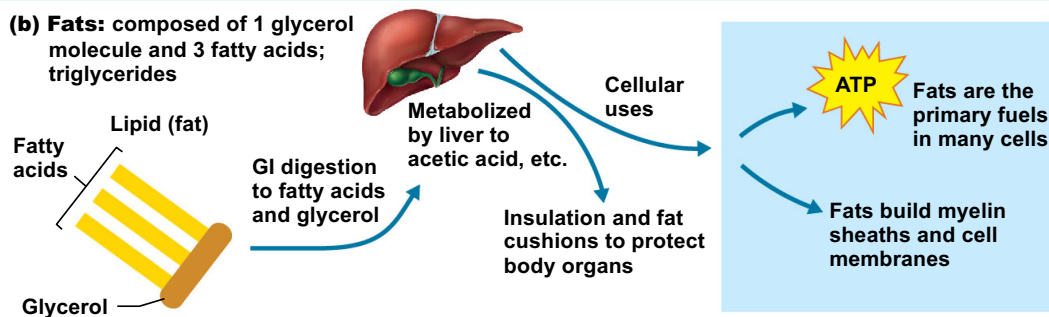
(b)



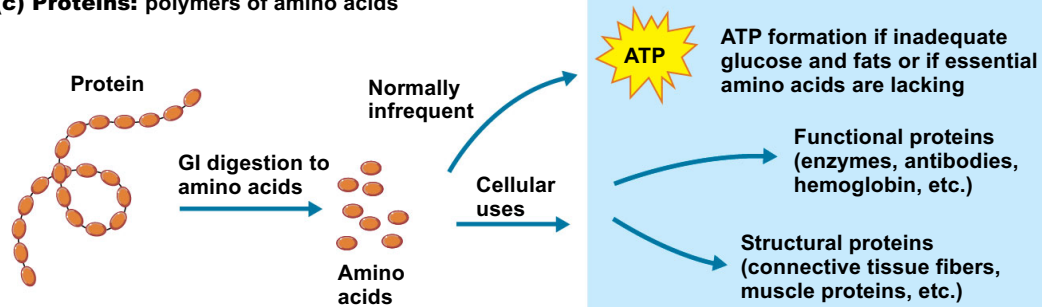
(a) Carbohydrates: polysaccharides, disaccharides; composed of simple sugars (monosaccharides)



(b) Fats: composed of 1 glycerol molecule and 3 fatty acids; triglycerides



(c) Proteins: polymers of amino acids



(d) ATP formation (fueling the metabolic furnace): all categories of food can be oxidized to provide energy molecules (ATP)

