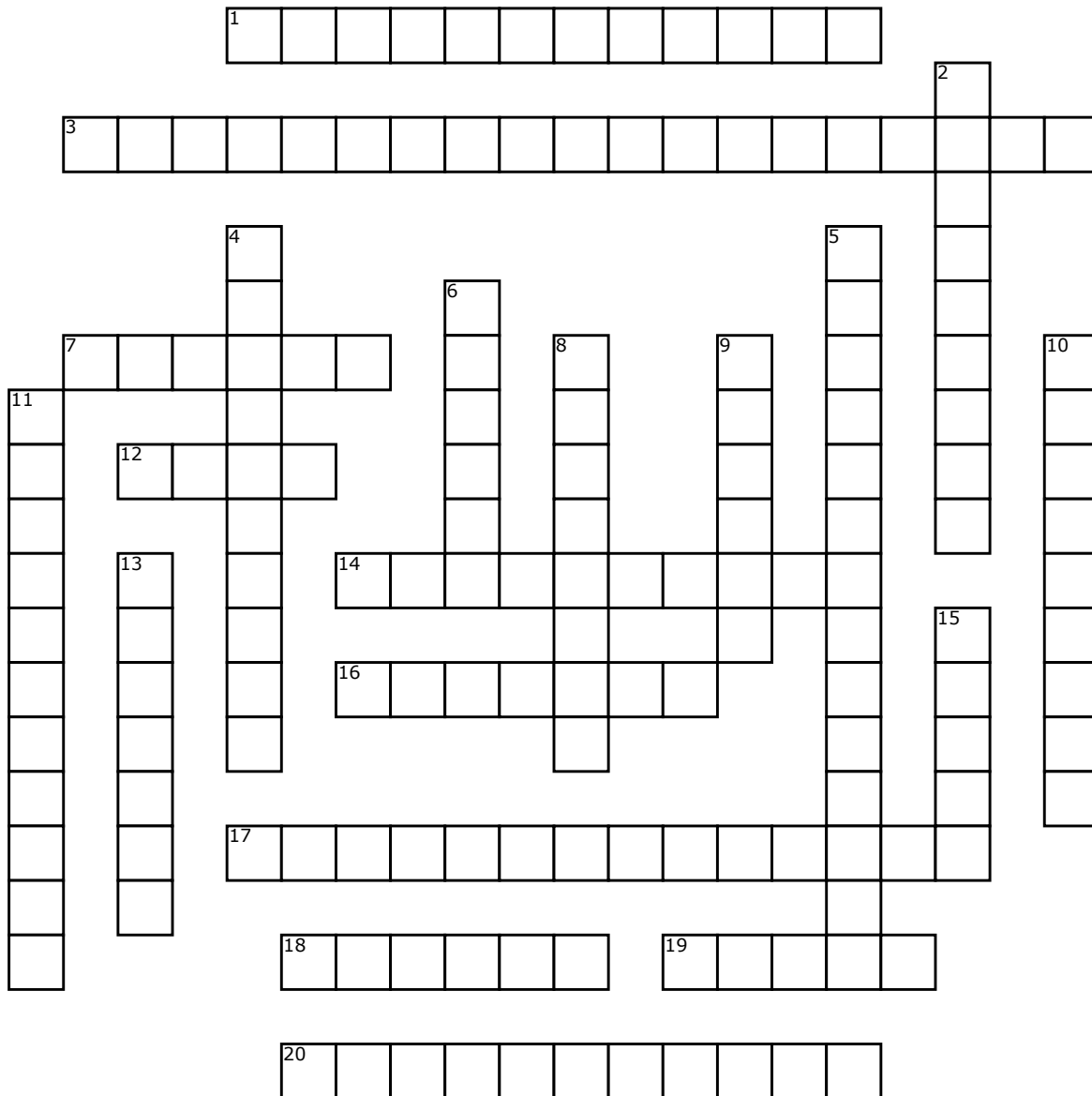


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Biology Crossword Puzzle



Across

- 1.** involves breaking down the food into simpler nutrients that can be used by the cells
- 3.** involves physically breaking the food into smaller pieces
- 7.** watery liquid secreted into the mouth by glands, providing lubrication for chewing and swallowing, and aiding digestion.
- 12.** a bitter greenish-brown alkaline fluid that aids digestion and is secreted by the liver and stored in the gallbladder.
- 14.** the process or action by which one thing absorbs or is absorbed by another.
- 16.** an enzyme, found chiefly in saliva and pancreatic fluid, that converts starch and glycogen into simple sugars
- 17.** the part of the intestine that runs between the stomach and the large intestine; the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum collective
- 18.** the final section of the large intestine, terminating at the anus.

- 19.** a large lobed glandular organ in the abdomen of vertebrates, involved in many metabolic processes.

- 20.** the small sac-shaped organ beneath the liver, in which bile is stored after secretion by the liver and before release into the intestine.

Down

- 2.** Physiology The process by which food is converted into substances that can be absorbed and assimilated by the body. It is accomplished in the alimentary canal by the mechanical and enzymatic breakdown of foods into simpler chemical compounds.
- 4.** a flap of cartilage at the root of the tongue, which is depressed during swallowing to cover the opening of the windpipe
- 5.** the cecum, colon, and rectum collectively.
- 6.** any of numerous minute elongated projections set closely together on a surface, typically increasing its surface area for the absorption of substances, in particular.

- 8.** a large gland behind the stomach that secretes digestive enzymes into the duodenum. Embedded in the pancreas are the islets of Langerhans, which secrete into the blood the hormones insulin and glucagon.
- 9.** an enzyme, found chiefly in saliva and pancreatic fluid, that converts starch and glycogen into simple sugars.
- 10.** the part of the alimentary canal that connects the throat to the stomach; the gullet. In humans and other vertebrates it
- 11.** the involuntary constriction and relaxation of the muscles of the intestine or another canal, creating wavelike movements
- 13.** the internal organ in which the major part of the digestion of food occurs, being (in humans and many mammals) a pear-shaped
- 15.** the pulpy acidic fluid that passes from the stomach to the small intestine, consisting of gastric juices and partly digested food.