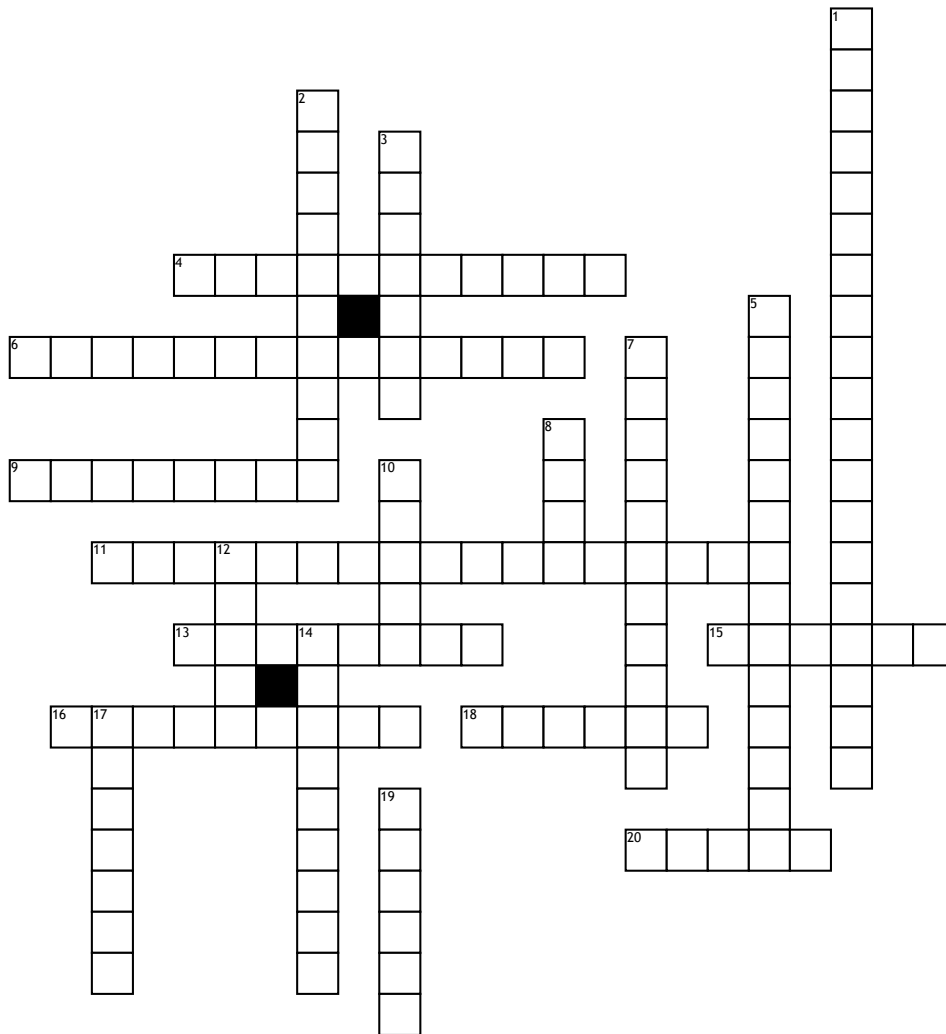


Name: _____

Crossword Puzzle 20 Points



Across

4. smaller sac shaped organ beneath the liver
6. the part of the intestine that runs between the stomach and the large intestine; the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum collectively.
9. 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.
11. the process in the alimentary canal by which food is broken up physically, as by the action of the teeth
13. the first part of the small intestine immediately beyond the stomach, leading to the jejunum.
15. the final section of the large intestine, terminating at the anus.
16. the part of the alimentary canal that connects the throat to the stomach; the gullet. In humans and other vertebrates it is a muscular tube lined with mucous membrane.

18. the chief digestive enzyme in the stomach, which breaks down proteins into polypeptides.

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

Down

1. physical breaking the food into smaller pieces
2. a flap of cartilage at the root of the tongue, which is depressed during swallowing to cover the opening of the windpipe.
3. an enzyme, found chiefly in saliva and pancreatic fluid, that converts starch and glycogen into simple sugars.
5. the cecum, colon, and rectum collectively.
7. the involuntary movement of the muscles of the intestine
8. a bitter greenish brown fluid that aids digestion and is secreted by the liver

10. also contains bacteria that help in the body's absorption of nutrients from digested material.

12. the opening in the lower part of the human face, surrounded by the lips, through which food is taken in and from which speech and other sounds are emitted.

14. the process of breaking down food by mechanical and enzymatic action in the alimentary canal into substances that can be used by the body.

17. the internal organ in which the major part of the digestion of food occurs, being (in humans and many mammals) a pear-shaped enlargement of the alimentary canal linking the esophagus to the small intestine.

19. any of numerous minute elongated projections set closely together on a surface, typically increasing its surface area for the absorption of substances, in particular.

Word Bank

mechanical digestion	esophagus	chemical digestion	peristalsis
small intestine	mouth	colon	pepsin
digestion	epiglottis	stomach	gall bladder
amylase	rectum	pancreas	bile
villus	liver	duodenum	large intestine