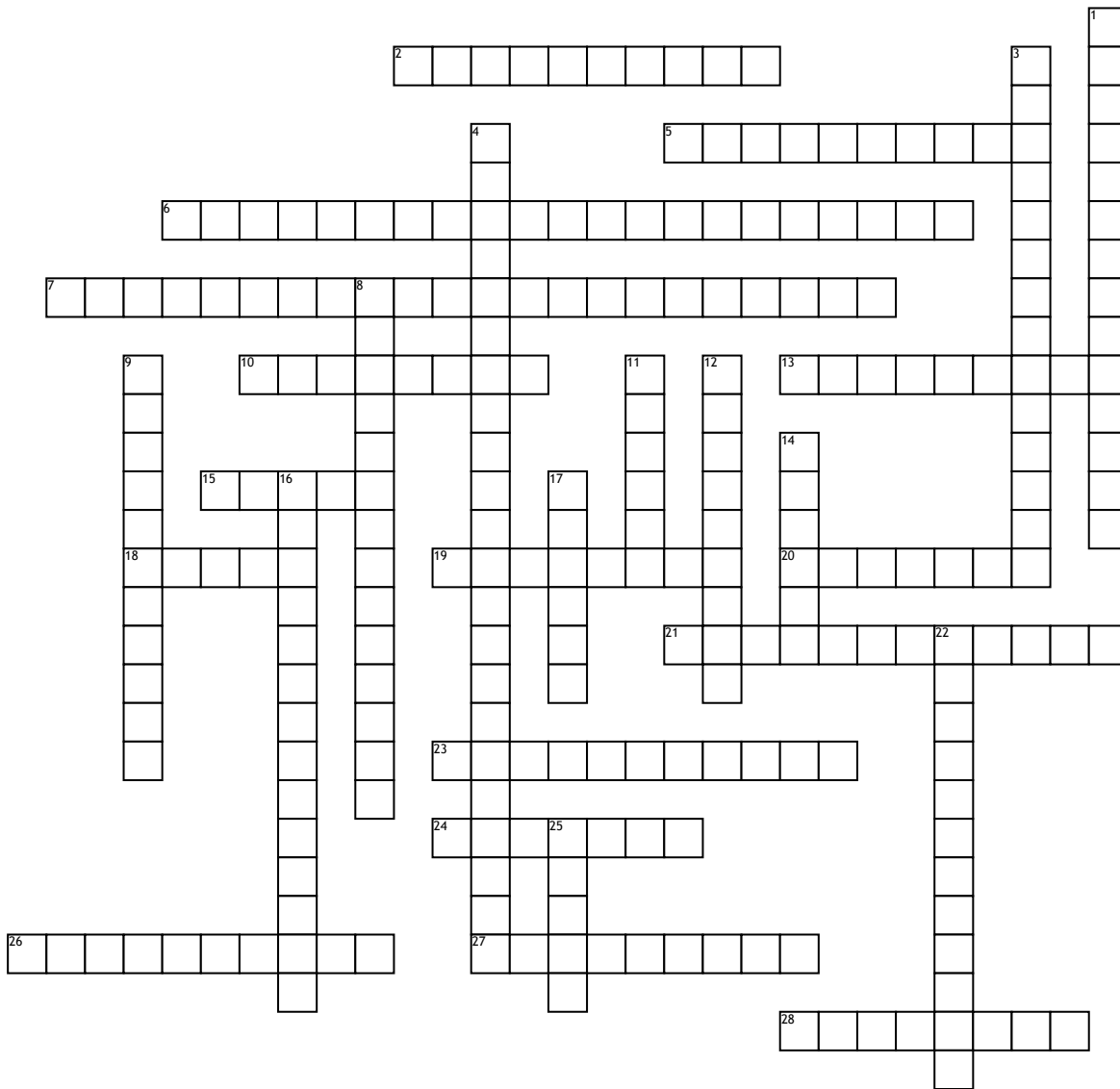


Name: _____

Date: _____

DIGESTION



Across

2. Bile is an emulsifier. This means the bile surrounds fat molecules, breaking the fat into smaller pieces.
5. Digestion that Changes the size of shape of foods
6. A one way tube in many complex organisms. "food in" and a "waste out"
7. Digestion that occurs within the cell
10. Feces that has too much water due to large intestine not reabsorbing.
13. Muscular tube that connects the mouth and stomach.
15. Small finger line projections in the small intestine that increase surface area for absorption of nutrients.
18. An accessory organ that produces bile which is an emulsifier; aids in the mechanical digestion of fats
19. An accessory organ that produces enzymes that digest every type of nutrient and are secreted into the small intestine.

20. Are a special type of protein called a "protein catalyst". They speed up chemical reactions

21. Feces that is too hard because too much water has been removed.

23. Wave-like contractions of muscles which move food from mouth to stomach

24. Muscular sac that contracts to mix food with hydrochloric acid (HCl) and pepsin

26. Small hard particles usually of cholesterol which block the bile

27. Any substance that provides materials for growth, repair and maintenance.

28. Digestion that Changes the chemical composition of foods

Down

1. Most chemical digestion occurs here, all digestion is completed here. Nutrient and vitamins are absorbed into the bloodstream and carried to all parts of the body.

3. An accessory organ that produces saliva which is water and enzymes.

4. Digestion that occurs outside of the cell in body cavities

8. Function is to absorb water (no digestion). Short tube with wider diameter.

9. An accessory organ that stores bile and secretes it into the small intestine as needed

11. Helps mix food with saliva; aids in swallowing.

12. The movement of molecules from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration.

14. Damage to the stomach wall due to the mucus lining thinning or being destroyed and the HCL acid burning the muscles of the wall.

16. Function is to absorb water (no digestion). Short tube with wider diameter.

17. Lower end of large intestine. Semi-solid waste (feces) stay here until egested via the anus.

22. a vestigial organ that doesn't help us digest food. If food particles get in there, they can rot causing an infection

25. Responsible for mechanical digestion with teeth and tongue, Chemical digestion with the help of enzymes from the Salivary Glands.