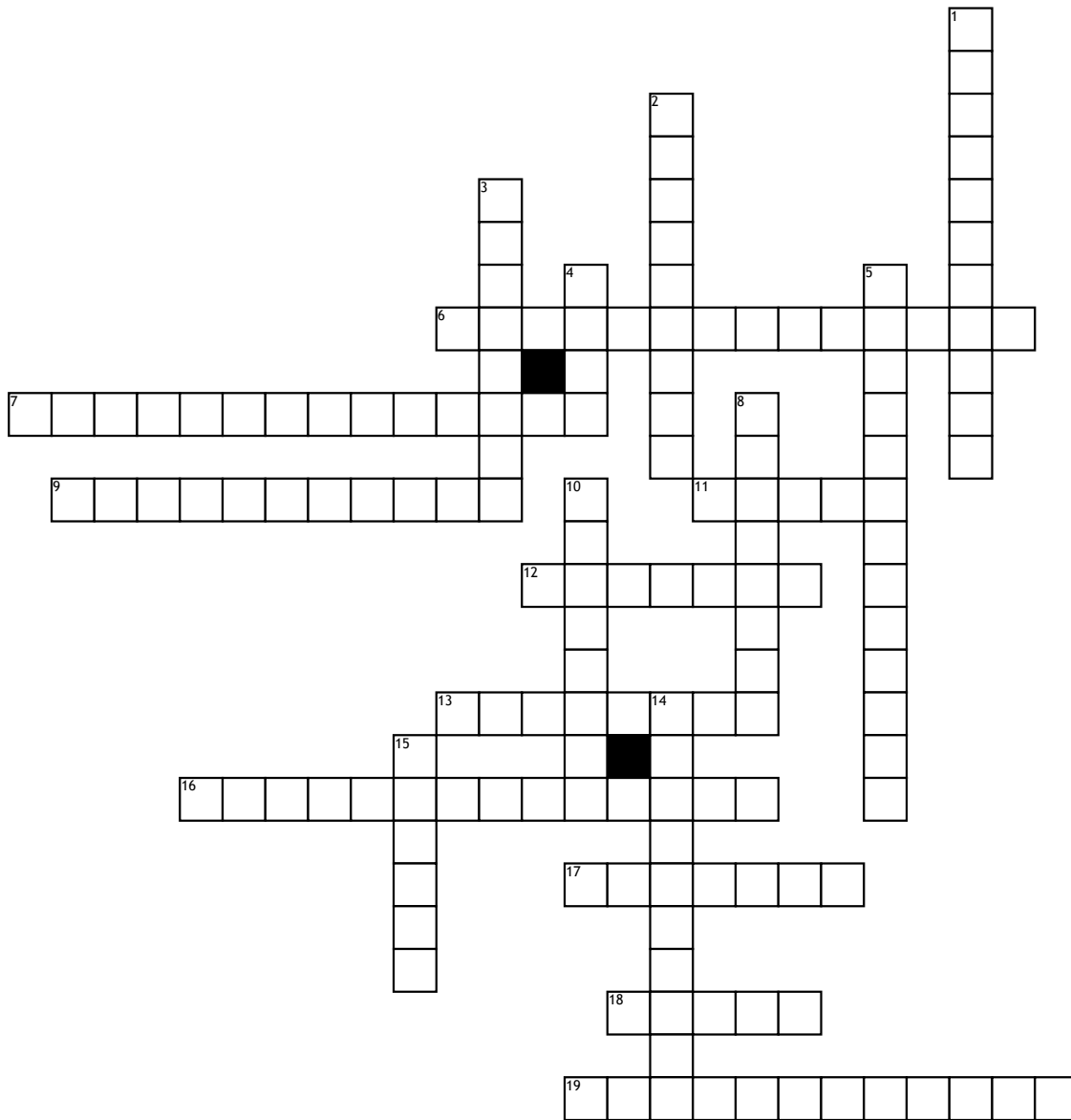


Name: _____

Digestion



Across

6. Secrete saliva (contains starch-digesting enzymes)
7. Secretes enzymes that digest all energy-yielding nutrients to smaller nutrient particles; cells of wall absorb nutrients in to blood and lymph
9. This helps move food throughout the GI tract
11. Chew and mixes food with saliva
12. Proteins that helps break down food to smaller component
13. Inorganic, essential nutrients that perform specific tasks in the body
16. Reabsorbs water and minerals; passes waste (fiber, bacteria, and unabsorbed nutrients) along with water to the rectum

17. Adds, acid, enzymes, and fluid; churns, mixes, and grinds food to a liquid mass
18. Manufactures bile salts, detergent-like substances to help digest fats.
19. The digestive secretion of the gastric glands of the stomach
Down
1. Stores bile until needed
2. Passes food from the mouth to the stomach
3. Organic, essential nutrients required in tiny amounts to perform specific functions.
4. An emulsifier that prepares fats and oils for digestion. Made by the liver

5. Compounds composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen arranged as monosaccharides or multiples of monosaccharides.
8. Compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, arranged into amino acids linked in a chain.
10. Manufactures enzymes to digest all energy-yielding nutrients and releases bicarbonate to neutralize acid chyme that enters the small intestine
14. Building blocks of proteins
15. A family of compounds that includes triglycerides, phospholipids, and sterols. Insoluble in water.