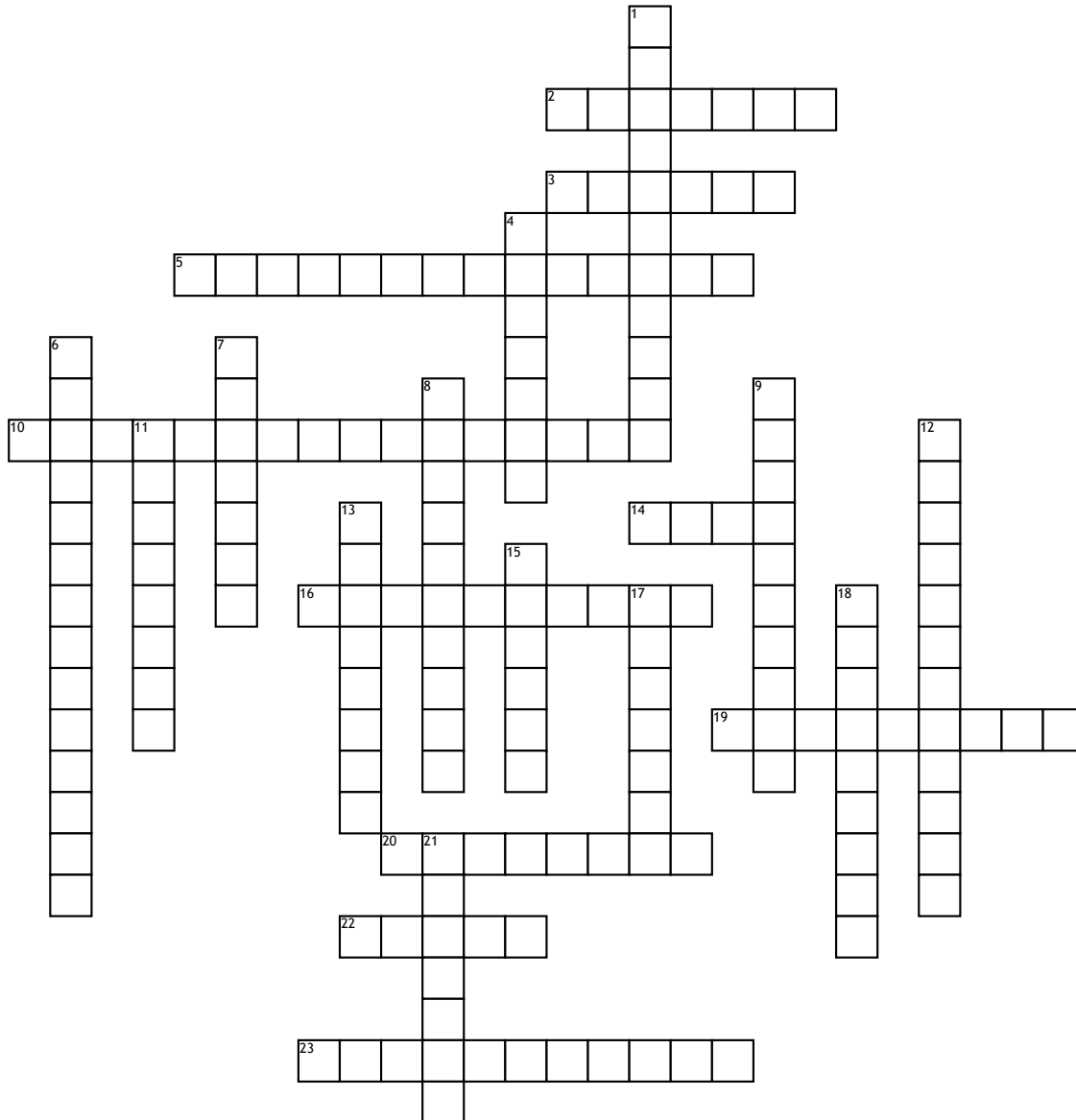


Name: _____

Date: _____

Science



Across

2. 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 oesophagus to the small intestine.

3. the last stop before the feces is eliminated through the anal canal.

5. the caecum, colon, and rectum collectively

10. group of four paired air-filled spaces that surround the nasal cavity.

14. The primary organ of respiration

16. large air filled space above and behind the nose

19. a cervical barrier type of birth control. It is a soft latex or silicone dome with a spring molded into the rim. The spring creates a seal against the walls of the vagina.

20. a large gland behind the stomach which 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.

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

23. 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

1. any of the minute branches into which a bronchus divides.

4. specialized for the absorption, by enterocytes, of small nutrient particles which have been previously digested by enzymes in the duodenum.

6. the caecum, colon, and rectum collectively

7. the membrane-lined cavity behind the nose and mouth, connecting them to the oesophagus.

8. it is located anteriorly between the horizontal and oblique fissures and includes lateral (S IV) and medial (S V) bronchopulmonary segments.

9. a flap of cartilage behind the root of the tongue,

11. a tube-shaped sac attached to and opening into the lower end of the large intestine in humans and some other mammals. In humans the appendix is small and has no known function, but in rabbits, hares, and some other herbivores it is involved in the digestion of cellulose.

12. it is located below and behind the oblique fissure and contains five bronchopulmonary segments

13. any of the major air passages of the lungs which diverge from the windpipe.

15. the hollow muscular organ forming an air passage to the lungs

17. a large membranous tube reinforced by rings of cartilage,

18. the part of the alimentary canal which connects the throat to the stomach. In humans and other vertebrates it is a muscular tube lined with mucous membrane.

21. tiny sacs within our lungs that allow oxygen and carbon dioxide to move between the lungs and bloodstream.