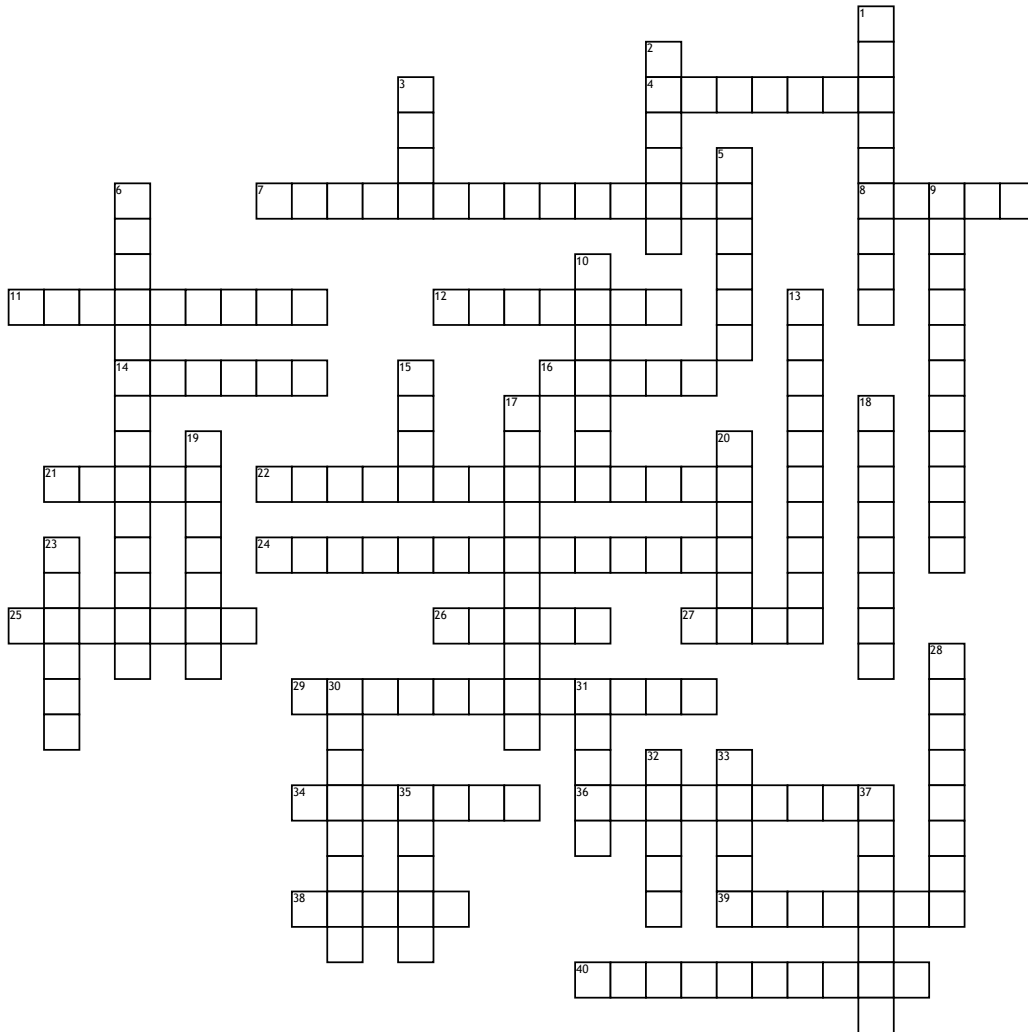


Name: _____

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digestive system



Across

4. a dilated portion of a canal or duct
 7. the last part of the gastrointestinal tract and of the digestive system in vertebrates
 8. to allow the stomach, or other tissue, to expand when needed
 11. the process of breaking down food by mechanical and enzymatic action in the alimentary canal into substances that can be used by the body
 12. the membrane-lined cavity behind the nose and mouth, connecting them to the esophagus
 14. a muscular organ on the floor of the mouth
 16. the opening in the face of a person
 21. the third portion of the small intestine
 22. the part of the intestine that runs between the stomach and the large intestine; the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum collectively
 24. are exocrine glands that produce saliva through a system of ducts.
 25. a simple sugar which is an important energy source in living organisms and is a component of many carbohydrates
 26. a pouch connected to the junction of the small and large intestines
 27. the opening at the end of the alimentary canal through which solid waste matter leaves the body
 29. one of a pair of salivary glands situated behind the cheek
 34. the part of the small intestine between the duodenum and ileum

36. 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
 38. used to absorb the products of digestion and increase the surface area over which this process can take place
 39. a substance produced by a living organism which acts as a catalyst to bring about a specific biochemical reaction.
 40. the passage connecting the gallbladder neck and the common bile duct
Down
 1. a thin skeletal muscle that sits at the base of the chest and separates the abdomen from the chest
 2. the upper opening of the stomach, where the esophagus enters
 3. 1. a bitter greenish-brown alkaline fluid that aids digestion and is secreted by the liver and stored in the gallbladder.
 5. the final section of the large intestine, terminating at the anus
 6. forms one long tube through the body, all the way from the mouth to the anus
 9. the small sac-shaped organ beneath the liver, in which bile is stored after secretion by the liver and before release into the intestine
 10. the opening from the stomach into the duodenum
 13. a flap of cartilage at the root of the tongue, which is depressed during swallowing to cover the opening of the windpipe
 15. involving, relating to, or situated near the anus, waste

17. a carboxylic acid consisting of a hydrocarbon chain and a terminal carboxyl group, especially any of those occurring as esters in fats and oils
 18. the first part of the small intestine immediately beyond the stomach, leading to the jejunum
 19. an enzyme, found chiefly in saliva and pancreatic fluid, that converts starch and glycogen into simple sugars.
 20. the chief digestive enzyme in the stomach, which breaks down proteins into polypeptides
 23. watery liquid secreted into the mouth by glands, providing lubrication for chewing and swallowing, and aiding digestion.
 28. 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.
 30. a tube-shaped sac attached to and opening into the lower end of the large intestine in humans and some other mammals
 31. a large lobed glandular organ in the abdomen of vertebrates, involved in many metabolic processes
 32. chewed up food
 33. the pulpy acidic fluid which passes from the stomach to the small intestine, consisting of gastric juices and partly digested food.
 35. fleshy extension at the back of the soft palate which hangs above the throat
 37. 1. 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.

Word Bank

glucose	pharynx	epiglottis	small intestine	parotid gland	fatty acids	pancreas
ampulla	cardia	diaphragm	liver	anal	cystic duct	jejunum
tongue	chyme	digestion	cecum	anus	appendix	amylase
duodenum	gallbladder	bile	rugae	bolus	salivary glands	pylorus
mouth	stomach	large intestine	villi	rectum	uvula	pepsin
digestive tract	enzymes	saliva	ileum	esophagus		