



Across

- 5 finger-like projection along the ridges of the small intestine; increases surface area to aid in the absorption of nutrients
- 6 _____ and minerals are organic and inorganic substances that enable chemical reactions to occur and aid in tissue development, growth, and immunity.
- 8 middle part of the small intestine is about 2.5 m long
- 9 length of the digestive tract between the stomach and the large intestine (secretes enzymes that digest macromolecules; absorbs hydrolyzed molecules into bloodstream)
- 11 breaks down fats into fatty acids that can be absorbed into the digestive tract.
- 12 chemical breakdown of food by enzymes and other digestive juices
- 13 final portion of the digestive system; absorbs water and salts; passes remaining undigested material and some water out of body
- 14 J-shaped sac whose muscles and secretions break down food and push it into the small intestine
- 15 system into which food is taken and broken down
- 16 part of the digestive system where ingestion occurs
- 17 secrete a watery fluid that contain starch digesting enzymes
- 18 has a pH of 1 to 3.
- 19 is responsible for chemical digestion in the stomach.
- 20 enzyme which digests fat
- 22 protein-digesting enzyme secreted in the stomach – is not activated until it comes into contact with hydrochloric acid.
- 23 an enzyme in saliva that breaks down starch into simpler sugars (disaccharides).
- 25 stores waste prior to elimination. The rectum has three folds that enable it to retain the feces while passing gas.
- 28 pancreatic amylase, which is a _____ that digests starch in the small intestine
- 31 organ found in the abdomen that performs hundreds of functions as an accessory organ of the digestive system, including the secretion of bile to digest fats.
- 32 third part of the small intestine which is about 3 m long
- 33 holds rectum closed; opens to allow elimination

Down

- 1 trypsin and chymotrypsin, which are _____ that digest proteins
- 2 process of taking food into the body
- 3 assist lipases in accessing fats because they are partly soluble in water and partly soluble in fats.
- 4 _____, and CCK(cholecystokinin) two hormones secreted into the bloodstream by the duodenum cause inhibition of stomach contractions
- 7 the process by which materials are reabsorbed into the bloodstream
- 10 breakdown of food through chewing or churning
- 21 organ that stores bile produced by the liver
- 22 wavelike series of muscular contractions and relaxations that moves food through the digestive system
- 24 microscopic projection found along exposed cell surfaces that greatly increases the surface area of the cell.
- 26 manufactures digestive enzymes to digest macromolecules; secretes bicarbonate to neutralize stomach acid that enters small intestine
- 27 stimulates the secretion of hydrochloric acid and the inactive precursor molecule of pepsin from glands in the stomach.
- 29 The first 25 cm of the small intestine is called the
- 30 muscular portion of the digestive tract that directs food from the mouth to the stomach