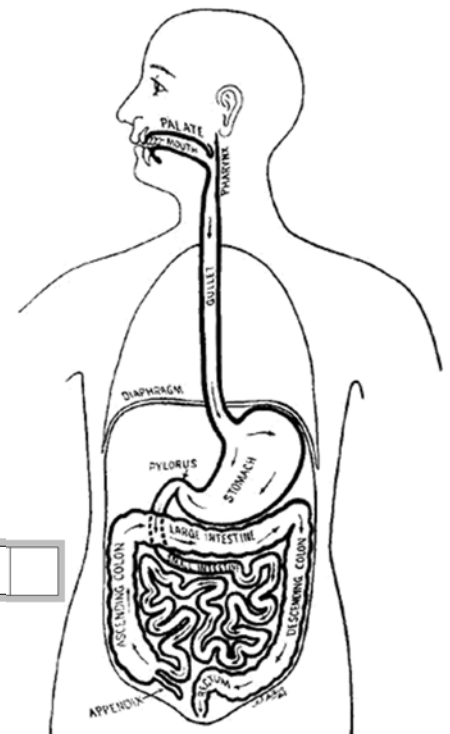


### Digestive System Vocabulary

The crossword puzzle grid consists of 33 numbered starting points for words:

- 1: Down, 10 letters
- 2: Down, 10 letters
- 3: Across, 10 letters
- 4: Across, 10 letters
- 5: Across, 10 letters
- 6: Down, 10 letters
- 7: Across, 10 letters
- 8: Down, 10 letters
- 9: Across, 10 letters
- 10: Down, 10 letters
- 11: Down, 10 letters
- 12: Down, 10 letters
- 13: Across, 10 letters
- 14: Down, 10 letters
- 15: Across, 10 letters
- 16: Down, 10 letters
- 17: Down, 10 letters
- 18: Across, 10 letters
- 19: Across, 10 letters
- 20: Across, 10 letters
- 21: Down, 10 letters
- 22: Across, 10 letters
- 23: Down, 10 letters
- 24: Across, 10 letters
- 25: Down, 10 letters
- 26: Down, 10 letters
- 27: Across, 10 letters
- 28: Down, 10 letters
- 29: Across, 10 letters
- 30: Down, 10 letters
- 31: Down, 10 letters
- 32: Across, 10 letters
- 33: Across, 10 letters



## Across

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3. Layer of digestive tract that contains blood vessels.
5. Requires a basic pH level to aid in the breakdown of proteins.
7. The physical breakdown of food is \_\_\_\_\_ digestion.
9. This accessory organ produces insulin amongst many other things.
13. Speeds the breakdown of maltose into glucose.
15. Outer layer of digestive tract that helps organs slide past one another.
18. These vastly increase the surface area of the small intestine.
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ sphincter stops stomach acid from entering the esophagus.
20. Two layers of smooth muscle make up this layer of the digestive tract.
22. Salivary and pancreatic \_\_\_\_\_ break down starch into maltose.
24. This intestine is mainly responsible for absorbing water.
27. Made up of skeletal muscle allowing for conscious control.
29. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the first "blind" portion for the large intestine where the small intestine enters.
32. Formed by the combination of pepsinogen and hydrochloric acid.
33. The entrance to the digestive tract.

## Down

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1. Inner folds of the stomach lining.
2. Transfers food from the pharynx to the stomach.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ breakdown of food involves enzymes.
6. Helps to break down nucleotides into their base units.
8. Found at the end of the cecum, this small projection is thought to play a role in fighting infection but is life threatening if it bursts.
10. The name of the cavity where most of the digestive system exists.
11. This accessory organ concentrates and stores bile.
12. Layer of digestive tract that contains goblet cells.
14. Sphincter muscle found at the end of the stomach which regulates food leaving the stomach.
15. Moves back to cover the nasopharynx during swallowing.
16. Series of rhythmic contractions that sends food through the digestive tract.
17. This accessory organ has many important roles in the body including detoxifying the blood.
21. These glands produce enzyme that digests starch in the mouth.
23. Lymphatic capillary found within a villus.
25. Stores indigestible materials until they can be released from the body.
26. First section of the small intestine.
28. The chemical formula for the substance that neutralizes stomach acid entering the small intestine.
29. The main part of the large intestine: ascending, transverse, descending and sigmoid sections.
30. Name for the thick soupy liquid food leaving the stomach entering the small intestine.
31. The name for the ball of food formed in the mouth that passes down to the stomach.