

Digestive System Vocabulary

1 R

2 E

3 S U B M U C O S A

4 C O S A

5 T R Y P S I N

6 U C L E O S E

7 M E C H A N I C A L

8 P E N D I X

9 P A N C R E A S

10 B D O

11 G A

12 M U C I N

13 M A L T A S E

14 P Y L O R I C

15 S E R O S A

16 P E R I L L I

17 L I V E R

18 V I L L I

19 C A R D I A C

20 M U S C U L A R I S

21 S

22 A M Y L A S E

23 L A S E

24 L A R G E

25 E C

26 D

27 T O N G U E

28 A C H O

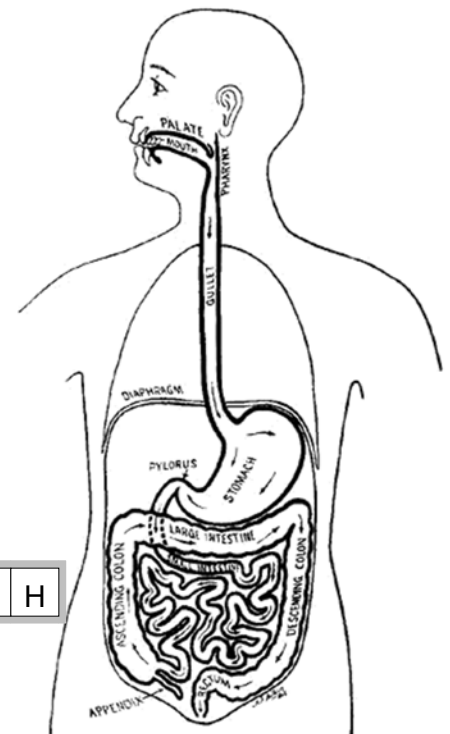
29 C E C U M

30 H Y M E

31 B O L U S

32 P E P S I N

33 M O U T H



Across

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

Down

1. **RUGAE**—Inner folds of the stomach lining.
2. **ESOPHAGUS**—Transfers food from the pharynx to the stomach.
4. **CHEMICAL**—The _____ breakdown of food involves enzymes.
6. **NUCLEOSIDASES**—Helps to break down nucleotides into their base units.
8. **APPENDIX**—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. **ABDOMINAL**—The name of the cavity where most of the digestive system exists.
11. **GALLBLADDER**—This accessory organ concentrates and stores bile.
12. **MUCOSA**—Layer of digestive tract that contains goblet cells.
14. **PYLORIC**—Sphincter muscle found at the end of the stomach, regulates food leaving the stomach.
15. **SOFTPALATE**—Moves back to cover the nasopharynx during swallowing.
16. **PERISTALSIS**—Series of rhythmic contractions that sends food through the digestive tract.
17. **LIVER**—This accessory organ has many important roles in the body including detoxifying the blood.
21. **SALIVARY**—These glands produce enzyme that digests starch in the mouth.
23. **LACTEAL**—Lymphatic capillary found within a villus.
25. **RECTUM**—Stores indigestible materials until they can be released from the body.
26. **DUODENUM**—First section of the small intestine.
28. **NAHCO₃**—The chemical formula for the substance that neutralizes stomach acid entering the small intestine.
29. **COLON**—The main part of the large intestine: ascending, transverse, descending and sigmoid sections.
30. **CHYME**—Name for the thick soupy liquid food leaving the stomach entering the small intestine.
31. **BOLUS**—The name for the ball of food formed in the mouth that passes down to the stomach.