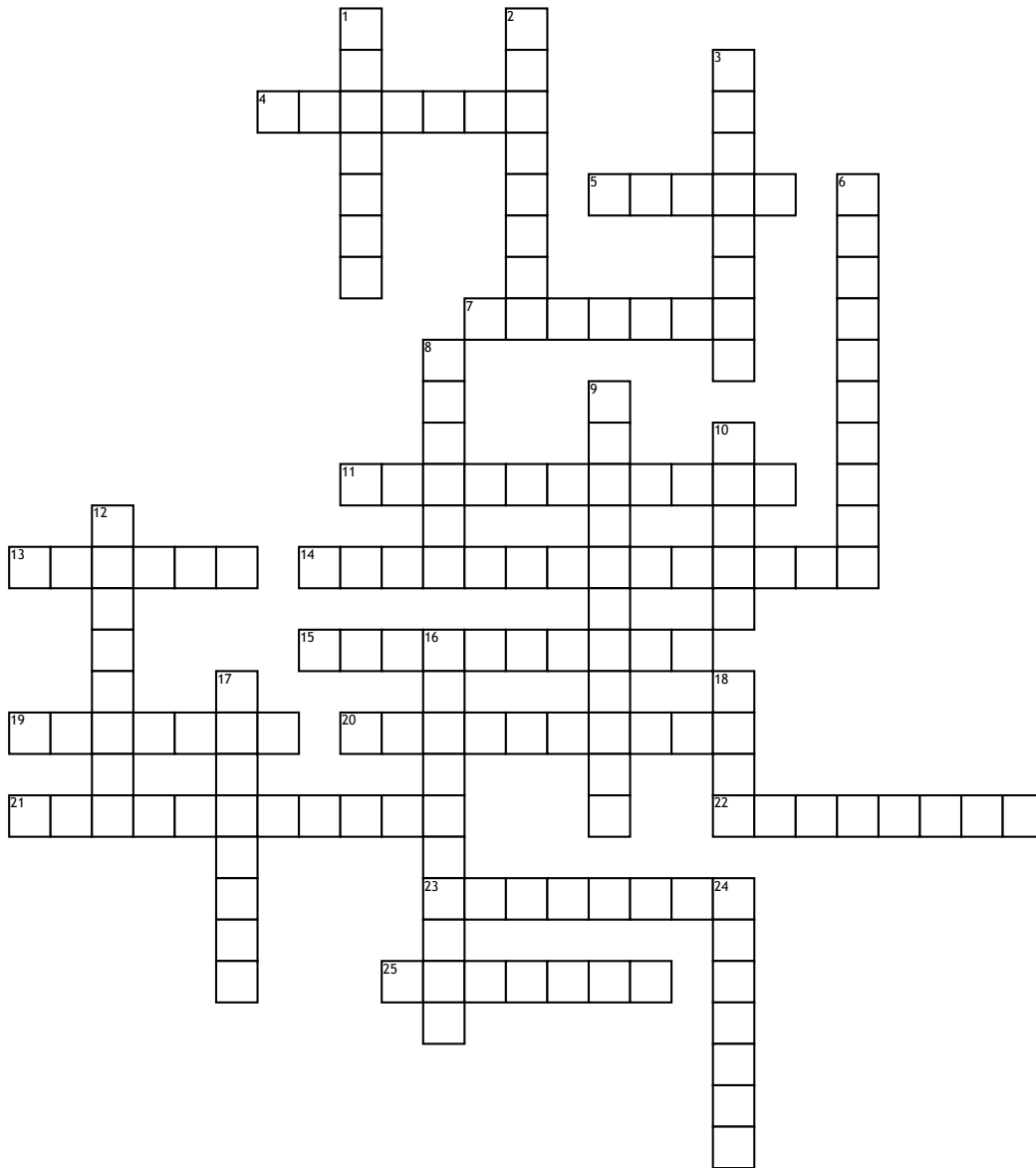


Name: _____

Digestion



Across

4. An enzyme found in saliva
5. In assimilation, digested food is becomes part of _____.
7. In the small intestine, sugars are broken down into _____ by maltase..
11. The process of chewing and mixing food in saliva is called _____.
13. Blood leaves the small intestines and travels to the liver through the hepatic _____ vein.
14. In the process called _____, the liver converts some types of amino acids into other types.
15. Digestion of food occurs as it is moved through the _____ canal.
19. Large, insoluble food molecules are broken down by enzymes into tiny, _____ molecules.

20. A villus has _____ to increase its surface area for diffusion of digested food molecules into it.
21. Chewing food helps to increase its _____ for faster enzyme action.
22. Passing out undigested food as faeces through the anus
23. This type of teeth cuts food
25. In the mouth, starch is broken down by an enzyme into _____.

Down

1. The pancreas secrete a protease called _____ to break down proteins.
2. This type of digestion involves enzymes to break down large food molecules.
3. The dentine of a tooth consists of calcium and _____.
6. The process of digested food molecules crossing the intestinal walls into the bloodstream or lymph

8. The optimum pH level for the enzyme _____ is pH 2.
9. Excess amino acids in the bloodstream are converted into urea by a process called _____.
10. The first part of the digestive tract
12. This type of teeth crushes and grinds food
16. _____ digestion occurs when food is chewed into smaller pieces by the teeth.
17. Lipase breaks down fats into fatty acids and _____.
18. _____ helps to emulsify fat globules for faster breakdown by enzymes..
24. Pepsin is secreted by walls of the _____.