ACROSS

3  Children have 20 of these teeth.
7  The visceral peritoneum is also known as this.
9  Propelling motion moving food through the GI tract.
12 Location absorbed nutrients go.
14 Used for tearing or piercing.
18 This part of the nervous system slows/stops the digestive processes.
21 This organ initiates swallowing, speech and taste.
22 This type of peritoneum lines the abdominal wall.
23 This part of the nervous system activates the digestive process.
25 Eating. Besides a wonderful pastime. 😊
26 Elimination of indigestible substances (poo) via anus.
27 Also called gut brain, the GI tracts nervous system.
29 Epithelial cells found in the lining the mouth.
31 Teeth, tongue, gallbladder and digestive glands are examples of these organs.
33 Chewing process tearing and grinding food.
34 Parotid, sublingual, submandibular
35 Breaks down carbohydrates in our mouth.

DOWN

1  Keeps tongue attached to our mouth.
2  Salivary gland under our tongue.
4  Mixture of food and saliva.
5  Number of teeth in an average adult mouth.
6  Passage of digested fragments into blood or lymph.
8  Local constriction of intestines; mixes food with digestive juices.
10 Gives our tongue a whitish appearance.
11 This substance inactivates salivary amylase in the stomach.
13 Length of the GI tract from mouth to anus (approx.).
Epithelial cells in mouth are specialized to resist _?_.

Movement of food through the GI tract.

Another name of the GI tract.

Largest serous membrane in the body.

Also called bicuspids used for grinding or crushing.

This layer of fatty peritoneum is what expands as people's bellies get bigger and bigger.

Type of digestion including chewing, churning, ramming etc.

Type of digestion involving enzymes that break down complex food molecules.

This substances cleanses our mouth and dissolves food chemicals.