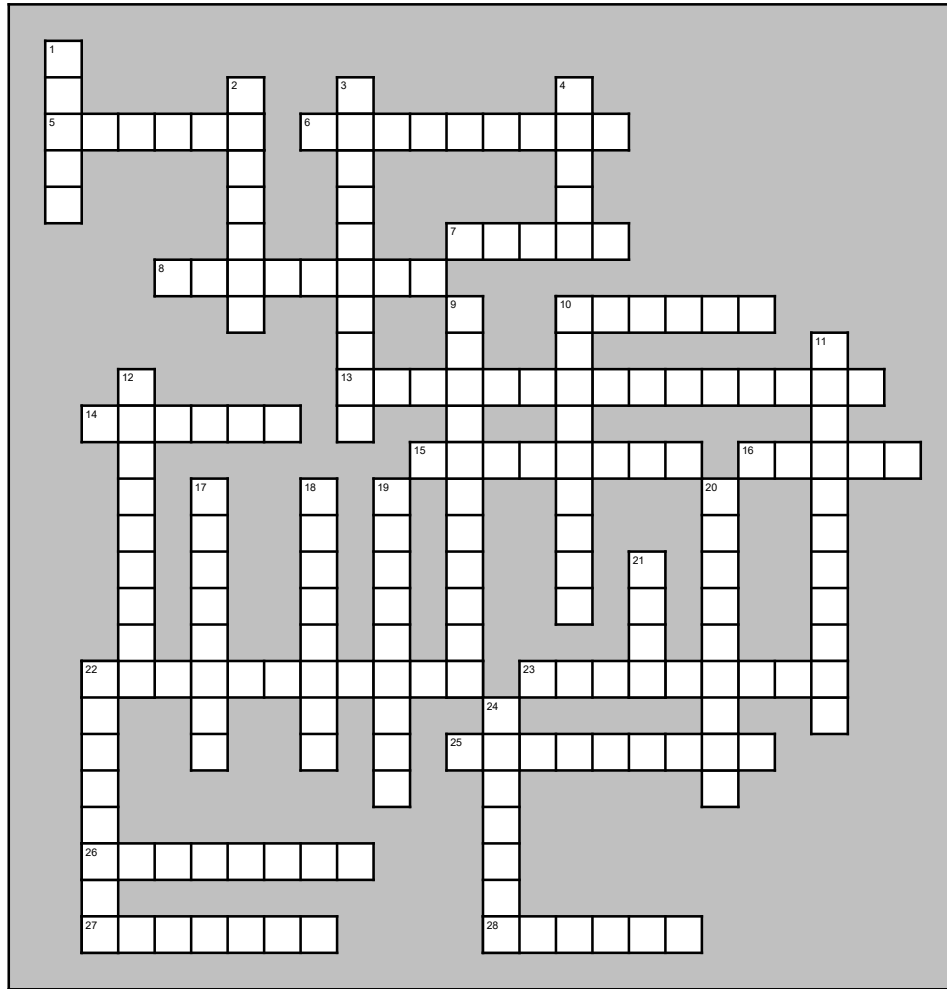


Crossword



Across

5. System that protects against pathogens.
6. Immune response that is faster and stronger with "memory" cells.
7. Master chemist of the body. Secretes bile to small intestine. Processing molecules from small intestine.
8. First part of small intestine receiving bile (neutralizes acid) and pancreatic juices (90% of chemical digestion). Absorbs nutrients.
10. Gland that releases melatonin; regulates sleep cycle.
13. Mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, intestines. Peristalsis moves food along.
14. Nonspecific immunity providing broad protection from all pathogens.
15. Digestion involving enzymes and juices to simplify food.
16. Line of defense that acts early (skin, mucous, sweat, tears); nonspecific; keep pathogens out. Rapid.
22. Wave-like contractions of muscle that pushes food along the digestive tract.
23. Large ___ absorbs water and minerals. Produces vitamin K; e coli.
25. mechanical and chemical means to break down food.
26. The liver and pancreas are also ___ organs that secrete directly to target organs.
27. Has both chemical (pepsin, hydrochloric acid) and mechanical digestion (sphincters close the ends).
28. Line of defense that blocks, destroys and removes pathogens in the body. Fever and inflammation.

Down

1. Line of defense with antibodies and lymphocytes. Slower.
2. The functional unit of the kidney, purifying the blood.
3. Digestion that involves physical grinding and tearing (teeth, stomach).
4. Formed by filtration and reabsorption in kidneys.
9. White blood cells: B cells produce antibodies; T cells help the immune system and kill infected cells.
10. Gland that controls aspects of growth, blood pressure, metabolism, water regulation, and sexual organs.
11. Cells that engulf and destroy bacteria and debris; phagocytes.
12. System made up of glands that release products in the bloodstream. Hypothalamus, pituitary, thyroid, adrenal, pancreas, etc.
17. Specific immunity that creates "memory" and attacks specific pathogens.
18. The endocrine system operates on a positive and negative ____. E.g. blood glucose levels.
19. Organs that contribute to digestion and are attached to the alimentary canal. Salivary glands, gallbladder, liver, pancreas.
20. Rid the body of cellular waste (salt, urea, CO₂).
21. Water, salts, broken down RBCs. Produced in liver. Stored in gallbladder.
22. Exocrine and endocrine gland. Releases digestive juices through the common bile duct. Regulates blood sugar.
24. Primary excretory organ. Excretes waste, maintains blood pH and volume.