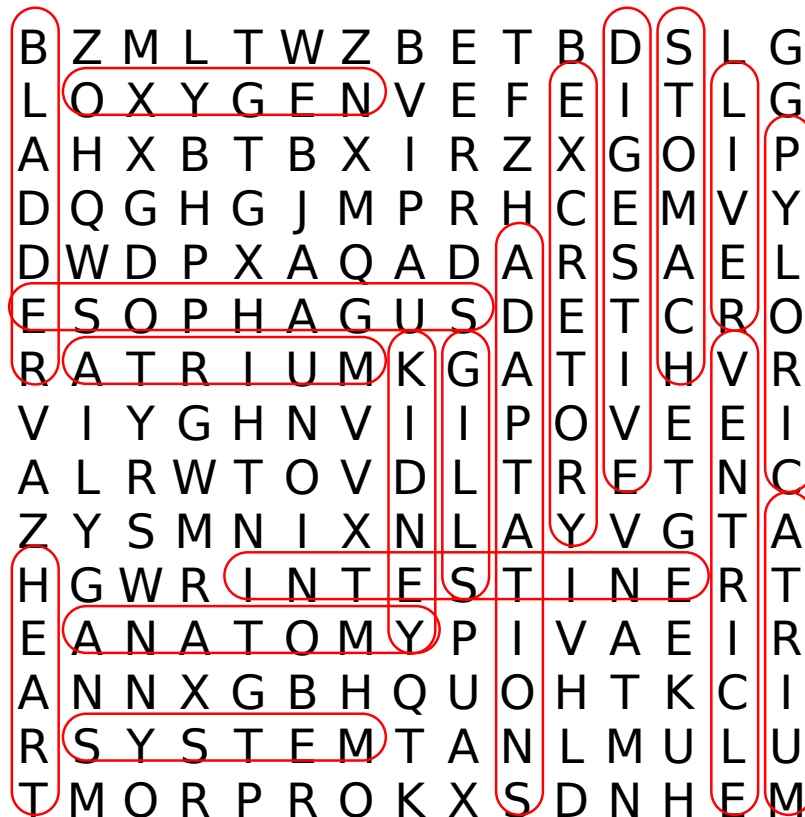


Fish Dissection Word Search



Search for the words in **bold** in the puzzle above. Words are arranged up, down, and backwards.

A fish's internal **anatomy** is unique and has specialized **adaptations** so it can survive under water in a variety of water conditions. The main organ in the **circulatory** system is the heart. A fish **heart** has 2 chambers: an **atrium**, which collects blood from the body and pumps the blood into the second chamber called the **ventricle**. Oxygen rich blood then leaves the heart through arteries.

In the **digestive** system, food enters the mouth where it moves through the **esophagus** to the stomach. Acids in the **stomach** break down food and the **pyloric** caeca absorbs nutrients much like our small intestine does. Food then moves through the **intestine** until it exits the fish as waste.

The main organ in the respiratory system are the **gills**. Gills allow the fish to breathe by taking **oxygen** from the water, much like our lungs absorb oxygen from the air.

The nervous **system** is driven by the brain. The brain receives and sends messages throughout the body via nerves and the spinal cord.

The **excretory** system is responsible for the elimination of the waste products. A key organ here is the **kidney**. The kidney filters the blood and removes wastes which are diverted to the urinary bladder.

The air **bladder** is a unique adaptation that inflates and deflates allowing the fish to rise or sink in the water.

The **liver** has a wide range of functions including detoxification and production of chemicals necessary for digestion.