Fish Dissection Word Search

B Z M L T W Z B E T B D S L G
L O X Y G E N V E F E I T L G
A H X B T B X I R Z X G O I P
D Q G H G J M P R H C E M V Y
D W D P X A Q A D A R S A E L
E S O P H A G U S D E T C R O
R A T R I U M K G A T I H V R
V I Y G H N V I I P O V E E I
A L R W T O V D L T R E T N C
Z Y S M N I X N L A Y V G T A
H G W R I N T E S T I N E R T
E A N A T O M Y P I V A E I R
A N N X G B H Q O H T K C I
R S Y S T E M T A N L M U L U
T M O R P R O K X S D N H E M

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.