22 Act of breathing; the exchange of carbon dioxide and oxygen in the lungs and within each cell.
24 Bone.
25 Connection between two or more bones of the skeleton.
26 Specialized organ that removes certain constituents from the blood to convert them into new substances.
31 One of the two lower chambers of the heart.
32 Thin-walled blood vessel that is less elastic than an artery.
33 A finger or toe.

DOWN
2 Clear fluid that carries waste and impurities away from the cells.
3 Body organs that control the body’s vision.
4 Muscular cone-shaped organ that keeps the blood moving within the circulatory system.
5 Another term for white blood cells.
6 Thick-walled, muscular, flexible tubes that carry oxygenated blood away from the heart to the capillaries.
7 One of the two upper chambers of the heart through which blood is pumped to the ventricles.
8 Muscular wall that separates the thorax from the abdominal region and helps control breathing.
10 The largest artery in the body.
11 Blood plasma found in the spaces between tissues.
12 Tiny, thin-walled blood vessel that connects the smaller arteries to the veins.
14 Portion of the central nervous system that originates in the brain, extends down to the lower extremity of the trunk, and is protected by the spinal column.
15 Part of the central nervous system contained in the cranium; largest and most complex nerve tissue; controls sensation, muscles, gland activity, and the power to think and feel emotions.
18 Nerves that carry impulses from the brain to the muscles.
20 Coloring matter of the blood; a complex iron protein in red blood cells that binds to oxygen.
21 Secretion, such as insulin, adrenalin, and estrogen, produced by one of the endocrine glands and carried by the bloodstream or body fluid to another part of the body to stimulate a specific activity.
23 A body organ that, along with the stomach, digests food.
27 Organs of respiration; spongy tissues composed of microscopic cells in which inhaled air is exchanged for carbon dioxide during one breathing cycle.
28 Automatic reaction to a stimulus that involves the movement of an impulse from a sensory receptor along the sensory nerve to the spinal cord.
29 Major body organ that, along with the intestines, digests food.
30 Body organs that excrete water and waste products.