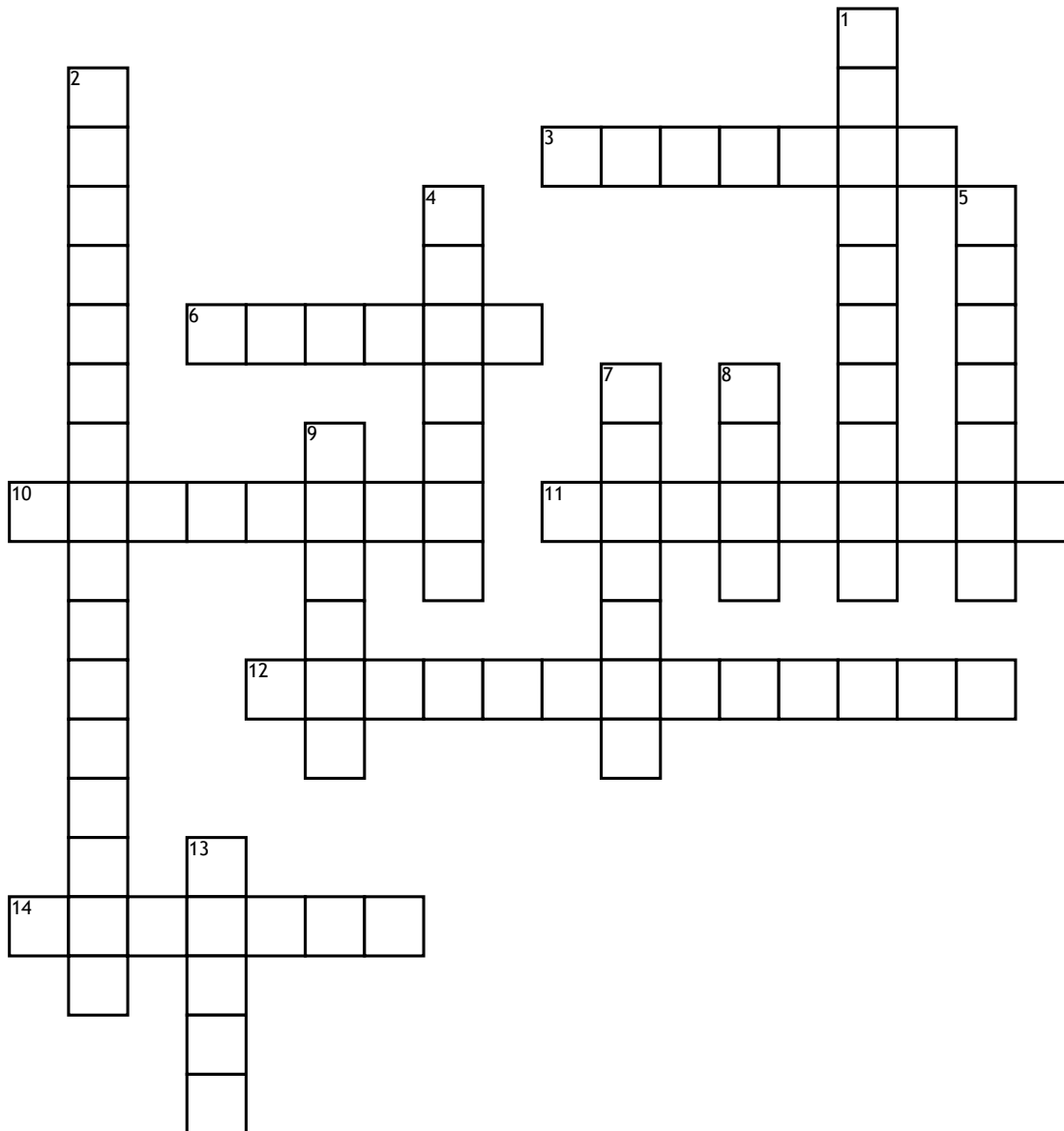


Name: _____

Date: _____

science



Across

3. a hormone produced in the pancreas by the islets of Langerhans, which regulates the amount of glucose in the blood. The lack of insulin causes a form of diabetes.

6. lymphoid organ situated in the neck of vertebrates which produces T-lymphocytes for the immune system.

10. a large gland behind the stomach which secretes digestive enzymes into the duodenum.

11. relating to or denoting glands which secrete hormones or other products directly into the blood. "the endocrine system"

12. the network of nerve cells and fibres which transmits nerve impulses between parts of the body.

14. a specialized cell transmitting nerve impulses; a nerve cell.

Down

1. the cylindrical bundle of nerve fibres and associated tissue which is enclosed in the spine and connects nearly all parts of the body to the brain, with which it forms the central nervous system.

2. a chemical substance which is released at the end of a nerve fibre by the arrival of a nerve impulse and, by diffusing across the synapse or junction, effects the transfer of the impulse to another nerve fibre, a muscle fibre, or some other structure.

4. a simple sugar which is an important energy source in living organisms and is a component of many carbohydrates.

5. a regulatory substance produced in an organism and transported in tissue fluids such as blood or sap to stimulate specific cells or tissues into action.

7. a junction between two nerve cells, consisting of a minute gap across which impulses pass by diffusion of a neurotransmitter.

8. the long threadlike part of a nerve cell along which impulses are conducted from the cell body to other cells.

9. an action that is performed without conscious thought as a response to a stimulus.

13. an organ of soft nervous tissue contained in the skull of vertebrates, functioning as the coordinating centre of sensation and intellectual and nervous activity.