

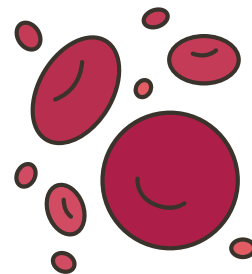
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Blood Composition Crossword



Use the hints on page 2 to fill in the crossword puzzle below.



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A crossword puzzle grid with 10 numbered starting points for clues. The grid consists of red-outlined squares. Clue 1 is a vertical word starting at the top. Clue 2 is a horizontal word starting from the second square of clue 1. Clue 3 is a vertical word starting from the fourth square of clue 1. Clue 4 is a horizontal word starting from the first square of clue 1. Clue 5 is a vertical word starting from the fourth square of clue 1. Clue 6 is a horizontal word starting from the fifth square of clue 1. Clue 7 is a horizontal word starting from the sixth square of clue 1. Clue 8 is a horizontal word starting from the seventh square of clue 1. Clue 9 is a vertical word starting from the eighth square of clue 1. Clue 10 is a vertical word starting from the ninth square of clue 1.



## ACROSS

2. The largest WBC and is considered a circulating phagocyte. When debris, microbes, or parasites invade the tissues, these WBC's attempt to engulf and devour the invaders. They are classified by their large, horseshoe-shaped nucleus.
4. what makes up about 1% of blood, and are the defense cells of the body?
6. WBC that stores the chemicals heparin and histamine and are used to promote inflammation (example: allergies). They are distinguished by their s-shaped nucleus and large granules.
7. WBC that attacks parasites that enter the body (example: worms) and is distinguished by its bi-lobed nucleus.
8. The first responder WBC that attacks bacteria invaders that enter the body and is distinguished by its 3-5 lobed, thin, horseshoe-shaped nucleus.
10. what makes up for 54% of blood? It is mostly composed of water and salt and contains blood proteins. It is the substance that suspends the other components of blood.

## DOWN

1. What term is used to classify WBC's by the visible granules in their cytoplasm?
3. what are the smallest cells in blood that account for 3% of blood composition? They form clots to stop the flow of blood when you have a cut or other injury.
5. what makes up 42% of blood? They contain hemoglobin which is responsible for carrying oxygen to your body.
6. A drop of blood spread thinly onto a glass slide and then stained with a special stain so that the blood cells on the slide can be examined and evaluated.
9. WBC responsible for carrying out specific immune responses and are primarily attack cells (for example, attacking cancerous and virus-infected cells). There are two types of these.



# Answers



## ACROSS

2. The largest WBC and is considered a circulating phagocyte. When debris, microbes, or parasites invade the tissues, these WBC's attempt to engulf and devour the invaders. They are classified by their large, horseshoe-shaped nucleus. **Monocyte**
4. what makes up about 1% of blood, and are the defense cells of the body? **Leukocytes**
6. WBC that stores the chemicals heparin and histamine and are used to promote inflammation (example: allergies). They are distinguished by their s-shaped nucleus and large granules. **Basophil**
7. WBC that attacks parasites that enter the body (example: worms) and is distinguished by its bi-lobed nucleus. **Eosinophil**
8. The first responder WBC that attacks bacteria invaders that enter the body and is distinguished by its 3-5 lobed, thin, horseshoe-shaped nucleus. **Neutrophil**
10. what makes up for 54% of blood? It is mostly composed of water and salt and contains blood proteins. It is the substance that suspends the other components of blood. **Plasma**

## DOWN

1. What term is used to classify WBC's by the visible granules in their cytoplasm? **Granulocyte**
3. what are the smallest cells in blood that account for 3% of blood composition? They form clots to stop the flow of blood when you have a cut or other injury. **Platelets**
5. what makes up 42% of blood? They contain hemoglobin which is responsible for carrying oxygen to your body. **Erythrocytes**
6. A drop of blood spread thinly onto a glass slide and then stained with a special stain so that the blood cells on the slide can be examined and evaluated. **BloodSmear**
9. WBC responsible for carrying out specific immune responses and are primarily attack cells (for example, attacking cancerous and virus-infected cells). There are two types of these. **Lymphocyte**

