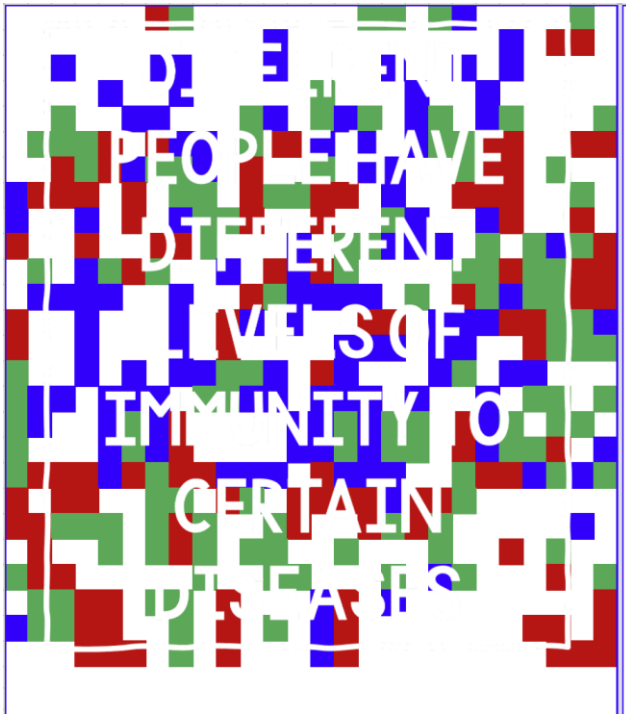
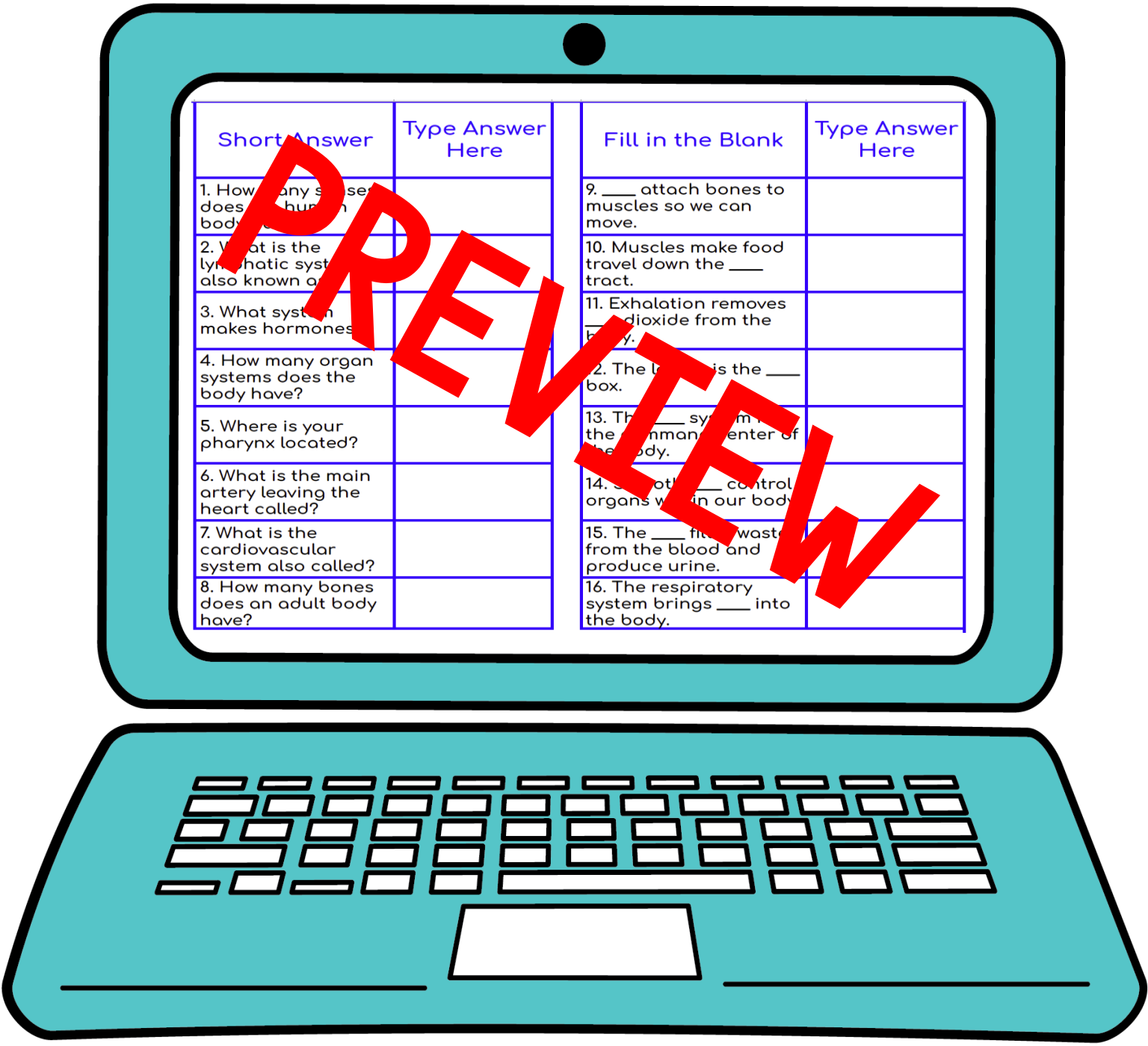


Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. How many senses does the human body have?	
2. What is the lymphatic system also known as?	
3. What system makes hormones?	
4. How many organ systems does the body have?	
5. Where is your pharynx located?	
6. What is the main artery leaving the heart called?	
7. What is the cardiovascular system also called?	
8. How many bones does an adult body have?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. How many s[illegible] does [illegible] body [illegible]	
2. W[illegible]at is the ly[illegible]hatic syst[illegible] also known a[illegible]	
3. What syst[illegible]m makes hormones	
4. How many organ systems does the body have?	
5. Where is your pharynx located?	
6. What is the main artery leaving the heart called?	
7. What is the cardiovascular system also called?	
8. How many bones does an adult body have?	

Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
9. ____ attach bones to muscles so we can move.	
10. Muscles make food travel down the ____ tract.	
11. Exhalation removes ____ dioxide from the b[illegible]y.	
12. The l[illegible]s is the ____ box.	
13. Th[illegible] ____ sy[illegible]m [illegible] the [illegible]mman[illegible]enter of [illegible]he [illegible]ody.	
14. S[illegible]ot[illegible] ____ control organs w[illegible]in our body	
15. The ____ fi[illegible] waste from the blood and produce urine.	
16. The respiratory system brings ____ into the body.	

PREVIEW


HUMAN BODY SYSTEMS
The hum ody is a complex being. There are various cells, tissues, organs, and ems that work together to keep everything functioning.
First, the body has five senses to process outside information: sight (eyes), sm se), taste (tongue), hearing (ears), and touch (skin). Secondly, the bo ves. The nerves send the brain, and the brain cont e body. Then there is the trunk, the central part of the body where the ns are located. Finally, there are the arms and legs that move the bo
Within the body, eleven systems perform specific functions:
Skeletal system, Muscular system, Cardiovascular/circulatory system,
Digestive system, Nervous system, Respiratory system, Endocrine system,
Urinary system, Immune/lymphatic system, Reproductive system, and
Integumentary system.
The skeletal system includes bones of the body, ligaments, and tendons in the human body. These 206 adult bones support the body and give it structure. Tendons attach bones to muscles so we can move. Ligaments attach bones to other bones. First, some of the bones protect organs like the brain. Second, other bones move the body parts. Finally, some bones produce blood cells in the bone marrow. But how do these bones move?
The muscular system works with the skeletal system to move the parts of the body. With 700 muscles weighing about 40 percent of the body, some muscles, like the heart, move involuntarily. But other muscles work on command. Skeletal muscles help us move around. Smooth muscles control organs within our body. The cardiac muscle pumps the heart and blood through our body. Muscles make your eyes move, make the food travel down the digestive tract, and make the heart pump. So, how does the heart pump?
The circulatory or cardiovascular system includes the heart, blood, and blood vessels. The main goal of the circulatory system is to deliver nutrients to the body. There are two main types of blood vessels: arteries and veins. The main artery leaving the heart is called the aorta. The left side of the heart pumps oxygen-rich blood from the lungs to other parts of the body. Meanwhile, the right side of the heart brings blood to the heart to add oxygen to it. The heart gets oxygen to the muscles, but the respiratory system provides the oxygen. The circulatory system is connected to the respiratory system.
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The respiratory system brings oxygen into the body by the lungs and windpipe. Inhalation brings oxygen into the lungs, while exhalation removes carbon dioxide from the body. Tiny air sacs called alveoli allow oxygen to be passed to red blood cells. Respiration is also necessary for talking, hiccupping, coughing, and sneezing. The nose, mouth, and throat (pharynx) are part of the upper respiratory tract. The lower respiratory tract includes the voice box (larynx), windpipe (trachea), airways (bronchi), and lungs. We don't think about breathing, so how does it work?
The nervous system is the command center of the body. This network of nerves sends signals to the rest of the body. There are two main types of nerves: motor nerves and sensory nerves. The nervous system includes the brain, spinal cord, and a 37-mile long network of nerves. This system helps the body think, learn, move, and behave.
The digestive system breaks down food for vitamins, minerals, nutrients, and energy. There are five steps within the digestive system. Teeth chew food and enzymes from saliva break the food down further. Then swallowing pushes, followed by the stomach. Finally, the food travels to the small intestine, the large intestine, and out the body.
The endocrine system makes hormones that help regulate the other body systems and help them grow. The pancreas, adrenal glands, thyroid, and pituitary gland are all part of the endocrine system.
The urinary system eliminates waste products from the body. The kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra are part of the urinary system. The kidneys filter waste from the blood and produce urine. Two ureters (thin tubes) transport the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. The bladder holds the urine. The urethra is the tube that carries urine from the bladder out of the body.
The immune/lymphatic system helps keep body fluids in balance while fighting infection. The tiny invaders such as viruses or bacteria are called pathogens. The lymphatic system includes bone marrow, thymus gland, tonsils, appendix, and lymph nodes.
The reproductive system is essential for humans. Males and females have different organs that work together to create offspring. Fertilization happens when an egg from a female fuses with sperm from a male.
The integumentary system includes skin, hair, and nails. Its one job is to protect the body. First, it provides a barrier to germs and bacteria. Second, it protects internal organs. Finally, it prevents dehydration, overheating, and freezing.
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PREVIEW


PLEASE VIEW
THE VIDEO TO
SEE HOW THIS
PRODUCT WORKS