

*****KEY*****

First Body Systems Test Review

You will need to know the LEVELS OF ORGANIZATION which are on the vocab list for the 6th six weeks on the website.

Circulatory System - don't forget to study your stemsscopes reading

Function 1: Delivering Oxygen and Nutrients through Arteries

Function 2: Removing Materials through Veins from Every Cell in Your Body

Blood is pumped from your heart through arteries and back to your heart through veins.

What do red blood cells do?

Carry oxygen and other nutrients to the cells in the body

What do white blood cells do?

Fight infections

What do platelets do?

Stick together to form clots where a blood vessel has been broken

Respiratory System - don't forget to study your stemsscopes reading

Function 1: move oxygen from the outside environment into your body

Function 2: remove carbon dioxide and water from your body

Air passes through either your mouth or nose, then through your larynx, then through your trachea, then one of your bronchus, and finally into your lungs.

What part of your lung is responsible for getting oxygen into your blood and carbon dioxide out of your blood?

Alveoli

What muscle allows you to breathe?

Diaphragm

Skeletal System - don't forget to study your diagram

Function 1: provide shape and support

Function 2: enable you to move

Function 3: protect your internal organs

Function 4: produce blood cells

Function 5: store certain materials until your body needs them

What cushions your bones and doesn't allow them to rub together?

Cartilage

What is the difference between a ligament and a tendon?

Ligament – connects one bone to another bone

Tendon – connects a muscle to a bone

What is the body's largest bone?

Femur

Muscular System - don't forget to study your diagram

Function of skeletal muscles: provide the force that moves your bones

Examples: bicep, triceps, hamstring, quadriceps

Function of smooth muscles: aide in digestion and moving food through the digestive system

Examples: muscles surrounding esophagus that perform peristalsis and the muscles around the stomach that squeeze food for mechanical digestion

Function of cardiac muscles: pump the heart

Function of voluntary muscles: give a person control over their movement

Examples: all skeletal muscles, diaphragm, muscles that allow you to swallow

Function of involuntary muscles: keep a person alive

Examples: cardiac, diaphragm, smooth muscles around the digestive tract

Integumentary System – study your diagram

Function 1: Protect the body from injury and infection

Function 2: Regulate body temperature

Function 3: Eliminate waste

Function 4: Gather information about the environment

Function 5: Produce vitamin D

Function 6: Prevent loss of water

What parts of your body are part of your Integumentary system?

Skin, Nails, Hair, Sweat Glands

What is the epidermis, dermis, and hypodermis responsible for?

Epidermis – outer layer where new skin cells form

Dermis – contains oil and sweat glands

Oil glands – moisten the skin and hair and add flexibility

Sweat glands – secrete sweat when the body is too warm, which cools the skin surface and body

Hypodermis – helps the body stay warm and anchors the skin to the tissue

What is the largest organ of the entire body? Skin