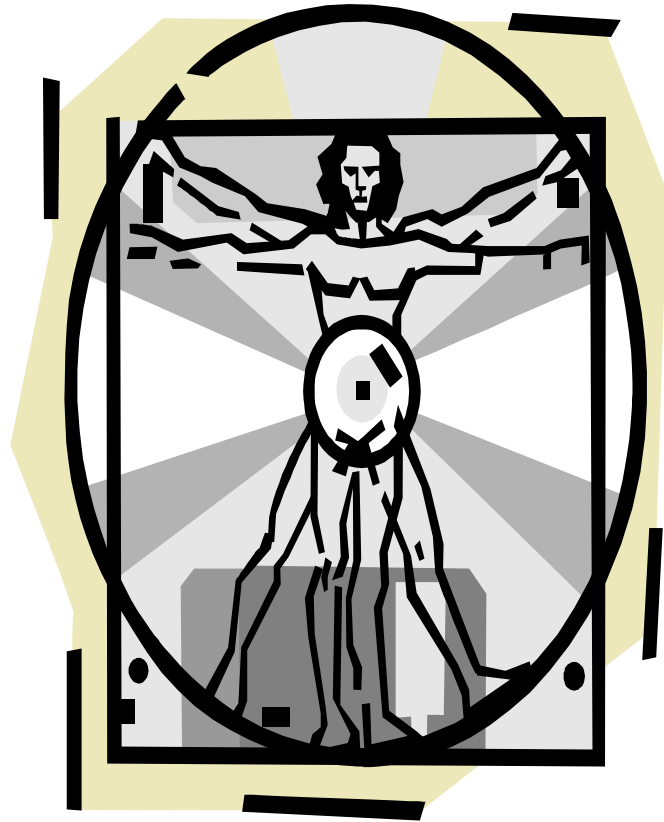


The Human Body



**Circulatory, Digestive, Nervous,
Respiratory, Skeletal, Muscular,
Excretory and Immune Systems**

Name: _____ **Hr.** _____

Human Body I Can Statements

_____ I can describe the basic functions of the eye.

_____ I can identify the basic parts of the eye.

_____ I can describe the basic functions of the ear.

_____ I can identify the basic parts of the ear.

_____ I can describe the basic functions of the circulatory system.

_____ I can identify the basic parts of the circulatory system.

_____ I can describe the basic functions of the respiratory system.

_____ I can identify the basic parts of the respiratory system.

_____ I can describe the basic functions of the nervous system.

_____ I can identify the basic parts of the nervous system.

_____ I can describe the basic functions of the skeletal system.

_____ I can identify the basic parts of the skeletal system.

_____ I can describe the basic functions of the muscular system.

_____ I can identify the basic parts of the muscular system.

_____ I can describe the basic functions of the excretory/ integumentary system.

_____ I can identify the basic parts of the excretory/ integumentary system.

_____ I can describe the basic functions of the digestive system.

_____ I can identify the basic parts of the digestive system.

_____ I can describe the basic functions of the immune system.

_____ I can identify the basic parts of the immune system.

_____ I can describe how the human body systems interact with each other.

Goals

My goal for this packet is.....

This is my goal because.....

I know I have accomplished this goal when....

HUMAN BODY VOCAB

1. **Antibodies:** The proteins made by white blood cells that help destroy bacteria and viruses
2. **Anvil** - a tiny bone that passes vibrations from the hammer to the stirrup.
3. **Artery:** A blood vessel that carries blood from the heart to the body
4. **Atrium:** Upper chamber of the heart that receives and holds blood that is about to enter the ventricle
5. **Auditory Nerve:** these carry electro-chemical signals from the inner ear (Cochlea) to the brain.
6. **Axon:** Long fiber that carries impulses away from the cell body of a neuron
7. **Ball and Socket Joint:** Rounded end of one bone fits into a cup like end of another bone. Example hip or shoulder
8. **Binocular vision** - the coordinated use of two eyes which gives the ability to see the world in three dimensions - 3D.
Bone: Rigid connective tissue that makes up the skeleton of vertebrates
9. **Brain:** The part of the central nervous system that is located in the skull and controls most functions in the body
10. **Capillary:** The small blood vessels connecting arteries to veins
11. **Cardiac muscle:** Muscle of the heart
12. **Central Nervous System:** The portion of the nervous system consisting of the brain and spinal cord
13. **Cilia:** Hair-like processes from the surface of epithelial cells, such as those of the airways to the lungs that provide upward movement of mucus cell secretions
14. **Circulatory System:** Used to transport materials throughout the body. Provides oxygen to blood and removes CO₂ from blood. Provides nutrients to body tissues and remove wastes from body tissues.
15. **Cochlea** - a spiral-shaped, fluid-filled inner ear structure; it is lined with cilia (tiny hairs) that move when vibrated and cause a nerve impulse to form.
16. **Cones** - cells the in the retina that sense color. People have three types of cones, L cones that sense long wavelengths (reds, yellows), M cones that sense medium wavelengths (greens), and S cones that sense medium wavelengths (violets, blues).

17. **Connective tissue:** Tissue that holds organs in place and binds different parts of the body together
18. **Cornea** - the clear, dome-shaped tissue covering the front of the eye
19. **Dendrite:** A branch off the cell body of a neuron that receives new information from other neurons
20. **Dermis:** Second layer of skin, holding blood vessels, nerve endings, sweat glands, and hair follicles
21. **Diaphragm:** Muscle beneath the lungs that contracts and relaxes to move gases in and out of the lungs
22. **Digestive system:** Body system that breaks down food and absorbs nutrients
23. **Eardrum** - (also called the *tympanic membrane*) a thin membrane that vibrates when sound waves reach it
24. **Epidermis:** An outer layer of cells designed to provide protection
25. **Epiglottis:** Lid-like structure that covers the larynx during swallowing to prevent food from entering the airway/lungs
26. **Epithelial tissue:** A body tissue that covers the surfaces of the body, inside and out
27. **Esophagus:** A muscular tube that connects the mouth to the stomach
28. **Eustachian tube** - a tube that connects the middle ear to the back of the nose; it equalizes the pressure between the middle ear and the air outside.
29. **Excretory System:** An organ system that removes wastes and maintains water balance
30. **Farsighted** - (also called hyperopia) a condition in which distant objects are seen more clearly than nearby objects because light is focused behind the retina, not on it.
31. **Five senses:** Sight, hearing, touch, taste, smell
32. **Hair follicle:** A small organ in the dermis layer of the skin that produces hair
33. **Hammer** - (also called the malleus) a tiny bone that passes vibrations from the eardrum to the anvil.
34. **Heart:** Multi-chambered, muscular organ that pumps blood throughout the body
35. **Hemoglobin:** Iron-containing protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen for delivery to cells
36. **Hinge Joint:** A joint allowing movement in one plane. Example elbow or knee
37. **Homeostasis:** the body's tendency to seek to maintain a condition of balance or equilibrium within its internal environment.

38. **Immune System:** The cells, tissues, and organs that protect the body from disease. Is composed of the white blood cells, bone marrow, thymus gland, spleen and other parts
39. **Immunity:** The condition in which an organism can resist disease
40. **Iris** - the colored part of the eye - it controls the amount of light that enters the eye by changing the size of the pupil.
41. **Kidney:** A bean-shaped organ that filters wastes from the blood and produces urine
42. **Large intestine:** The last section of the digestive system, where water is absorbed from food and the remaining material is eliminated from the body
43. **Larynx:** Voice box; passageway for air moving from the pharynx to the trachea; contains the vocal cords
44. **Lens** - a crystalline structure located just behind the iris - it focuses light onto the retina
45. **Ligament:** Strong connective tissue that holds bones
46. **Liver:** Produces bile (help in the digestion of fats), maintains glucose levels in bloodstream, makes blood proteins to help blood clotting, and removes toxins and poisons from the bloodstream
47. **Lungs:** Bring oxygen into the body and remove carbon dioxide and some water waste from the body
48. **Marrow:** Soft fatty tissue that fills most bone cavities and is the source of blood cells
49. **Motor impulse:** An impulse that travels away from the central nervous system.
50. **Mouth:** Where your tongue, teeth, and saliva change food into a soft mass called a bolus.
51. **Mucus:** A slimy substance produced in the nose and throat to moisten and protect them
52. **Muscle tissue:** A body tissue that contracts or shortens, making body parts move.
53. **Muscular System:** The bodily system that is composed of skeletal, smooth, and cardiac muscle tissue and functions in movement of the body or of materials through the body, maintenance of posture, and heat production.
54. **Nearsighted** - (also called myopia) a condition in which nearby objects are seen more clearly than distant objects because light is focused in front of the the retina, not on it.

55. **Nerve tissue:** Contains cells with the specialized ability to react to stimuli and to conduct electrical impulses
56. **Nerve:** Bundles of neuron fibers
57. **Nervous system:** Consists of brain, spinal cord, and nerves and regulates the body's responses to internal and external stimuli
58. **Neuron:** A nerve cell, a cell that is specialized to conduct nerve impulses
59. **Optic nerve** - (also called cranial nerve II) the nerve that transmits electrical impulses from the retina to the brain.
60. **Outer ear canal** - the tube through which sound travels to the eardrum
61. **Pancreas:** Gland that makes digestive enzymes and secretes them into the small intestine; makes the hormone insulin and glucagon and secretes them into the blood
62. **Peripheral Nervous System:** The section of the nervous system lying outside the brain and spinal cord
63. **Peristalsis:** Rhythmic muscular contractions that squeeze food through the esophagus into the stomach
64. **Pinna** - (also called the auricle) the visible part of the outer ear. It collects sound and directs it into the outer ear canal.
65. **Pivot Joint:** A joint that allows one bone to rotate around another. Example Ulna and Radius
66. **Plasma:** The colorless watery fluid of blood, suspended in it are the other parts of blood
67. **Platelet:** A cell fragment that plays an important part in forming blood clots
68. **Pupil** - the opening in the center of the iris- it changes size as the amount of light changes (the more light, the smaller the hole).
69. **Red Blood Cell:** A cell in the blood that takes up oxygen in the lungs and delivers it to cells elsewhere in the body
70. **Retina** - light-sensitive tissue that lines the back of the eye. It contains millions of photoreceptors (rods and cones) that convert light rays into electrical impulses that are relayed to the brain via the optic nerve.
71. **Reflex:** A simple, automatic response to a sensory stimulus, such as the knee-jerk response
72. **Reproductive system:** System of organs involved in producing offspring
73. **Respiration:** A single complete act of breathing in and out

74. **Respiratory System:** System responsible for taking in oxygen and releasing carbon dioxide using the lungs
75. **Rods** - cells in the retina that sense brightness (they are photoreceptors). Night vision involves mostly rods (not cones). There are many more rods than cones.
76. **Saliva:** The fluid released in the mouth that plays an important role in both mechanical and chemical digestion
77. **Schwann cell:** Covers the nerve fibers in the peripheral nervous system and forms the myelin sheath
78. **Semicircular canals** - three loops of fluid-filled tubes that are attached to the cochlea in the inner ear. They help us maintain our sense of balance.
79. **Sensory impulse:** An impulse that travels towards the central nervous system.
80. **Skeletal muscle:** Voluntary, striated muscle that moves bones, works in pairs and is attached to bones by tendons
81. **Skeletal System:** The bodily system that consists of the bones, their associated cartilages, and the joints, and supports and protects the body, produces blood cells, and stores minerals.
82. **Skin:** Protective covering for body, prevents bacteria etc from entering, excess water leaving.
83. **Small intestine:** Organ that completes the chemical digestion of food and absorbs the nutrients
84. **Smooth muscle:** An involuntary muscle found in walls of internal organs such as the stomach, intestine, bladder and blood vessels (excluding the heart).
85. **Spinal cord:** The thick column of nerve tissue that links the brain to most of the nerves in the peripheral nervous system
86. **Stirrup** - (also called the stapes) a tiny, U-shaped bone that passes vibrations from the stirrup to the cochlea. This is the smallest bone in the human body
87. **Stomach:** Elastic, muscular sac where some chemical and some mechanical digestion take place
88. **Subcutaneous:** Tissue below the dermis, primarily fat cells that insulate the body
89. **Tear** - clear, salty liquid that is produced by glands in the eyes.
90. **Tendon:** Strong connective tissue that attaches muscle to bone
91. **Thymus:** A ductless glandular organ at the base of the neck that produces lymphocytes and aids in producing immunity
92. **Trachea:** The windpipe, the tube that connects the larynx to the lungs

93. **Urea:** Major nitrogenous waste product excreted in urine
94. **Ureter:** Tube that carries urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder
95. **Urethra:** Tube from the urinary bladder to the outside of the body
96. **Urinary bladder:** Sac that holds the urine
97. **Vaccination:** Method of acquiring immunity by means of injecting a weakened or partial form of an infectious agent that can induce production of antibodies but does not produce a full-blown infection
98. **Vein:** A blood vessel that carries blood from the capillaries toward the heart
99. **Ventricle:** A chamber of the heart that receives blood from an atrium and pumps it to the arteries
100. **Vitreous** - a thick, transparent liquid that fills the center of the eye - it is mostly water and gives the eye its form and shape (also called the vitreous humor).
101. **Vocal cords:** Folds of tissue within larynx that vibrate and produce sounds
102. **White Blood Cell:** A blood cell that fights disease.
103. **20/20 Vision:** Normal human vision., a condition in which a person can see a letter of a specific size from a distance of 20 feet.

Team Members: _____ System: _____

Your team's job is to prepare a presentation to educate your classmates about one of the systems that makes up the human body.

Your presentation must include the following:

Part 1: Introduction- Name the system and then use video or activity

Part 2: Major Function(s) - Description of the major functions.

Part 3: Function of parts - These will be the same parts that you will teach to your classmates.

Part 4: Diagram - Same diagram that you will teach to your classmates.

Part 5: Additional Info- This will be other key factors you will teach.

Part 6: Teamwork - Explain how your body system works with at least three others systems.

Part7: Fun Facts - Find 5 facts about your body system or its parts.

*Each team will also be provided with a Body System Checklist of important terms or items that must be included in the presentation. Teams may use their science reading packets, reference materials, or online resources to research their organ system.

* Each student must answer Section Review Questions from the reading packet that pertains to their body system. Before students can begin to use the computers to create their presentation, they must show the teacher they have completed the section review questions.

*Teams will be allowed three to four class periods to create their presentation and fill-in-the-blank checklist for their body system.

*The presentation must be made using Google presentations and shared with the teacher. The presentation must consist of at least 8 slides and no more than 12 slides, unless authorized by teacher.

*Due date for this project is _____

RESOURCES TO USE

*Go to <http://sciencespot.net/> and click the link for Kid Zone. Choose “Health & Human Body” to find links to help you with this project.

* www.getbodysmart.com

* www.google.com --- then type in your body system for possible links.

* www.cdc.gov

***<http://www.innerbody.com/htm/body.html>

*Human Body Reading Packet.



phillipmartin.com

Section 7.1 Questions – Every student completes these questions

pg 3-7 in the Human Body Readings Packet:

1. A group of similar cells that work together is known as a _____.

2. What are the four basic types of human tissue? _____

3. Tissues work together to form _____, and organs work together to form _____, all of which allow an entire _____ to live.

4. List the organ systems of the human body?

5. Describe the structures of the skeletal system. (3 Sentences)

6. Describe the functions of the skeletal system. (3 Sentences)

7. Describe the structures of the muscular system. (3 Sentences)

8. Describe the functions of the muscular system. (3 Sentences)

9. Describe the structures of the respiratory system. (3 Sentences)

10. Describe the functions of the respiratory system. (3 Sentences)

11. Describe the structures of the circulatory system. (3 Sentences)

12. Describe the functions of the circulatory system. (3 Sentences)

13. Describe the structures of the digestive system. (3 Sentences)

14. Describe the functions of the digestive system. (3 Sentences)

15. Describe the structures of the nervous system. (3 Sentences)

16. Describe the functions of the nervous system. (3 Sentences)

17. Describe the structures of the skin system. (3 Sentences)

18. Describe the functions of the skin system. (3 Sentences)

19. Describe the structures of the urinary system. (3 Sentences)

20. Describe the functions of the urinary system. (3 Sentences)

21. Describe the structures of the Immune system. (3 Sentences)

22. Describe the functions of the Immune system. (3 Sentences)

23. Describe how the respiratory and circulatory systems work together. (3 Sentences)

24. Describe how the respiratory, circulatory, digestive, nervous, skin, and urinary systems work together within the human body. (5 Sentences)

Body System Checklist - Eye

√ Major functions of EYE (1)

1. _____

√ Function of the parts of the EYE

1. Optic nerve _____

2. Retina _____

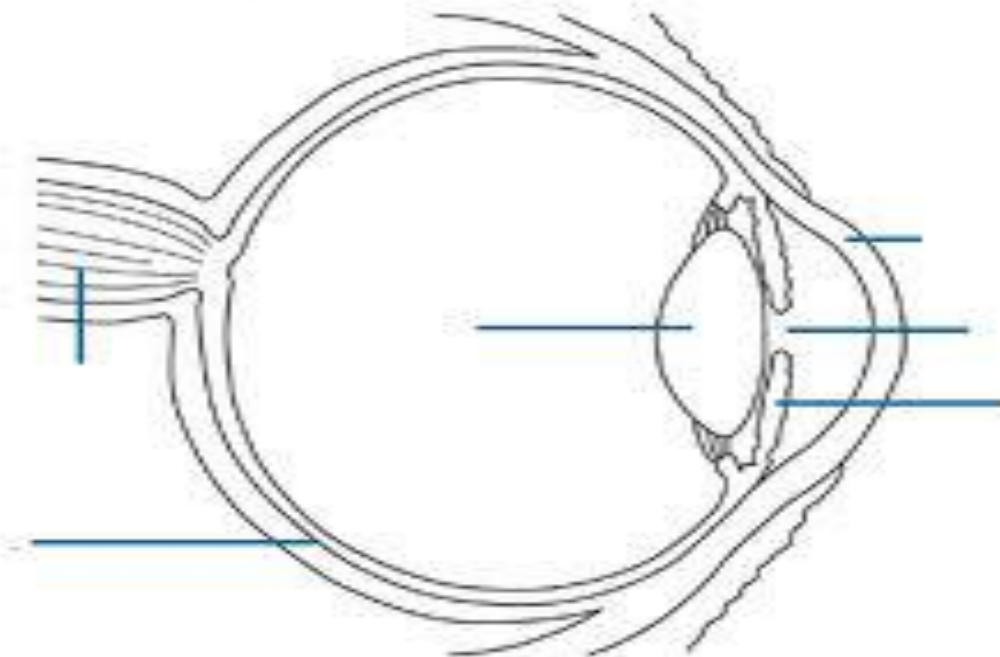
3. Lens _____

4. Iris _____

5. Pupil _____

6. Cornea _____

√ Eye diagram



√ Describe the parts of Retina- rods and cones

A. Rods _____

B. Cones _____

√ Describe the path a sensory image travels from the environment to the brain.

√ How do the eyes work with other systems of the body? You will need at least three examples:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

√ 4 facts about eyes

1. 20/20 Vision _____

2. Nearsighted _____

3. Farsighted _____

4. Binocular Vision _____

Body System Checklist - Ear

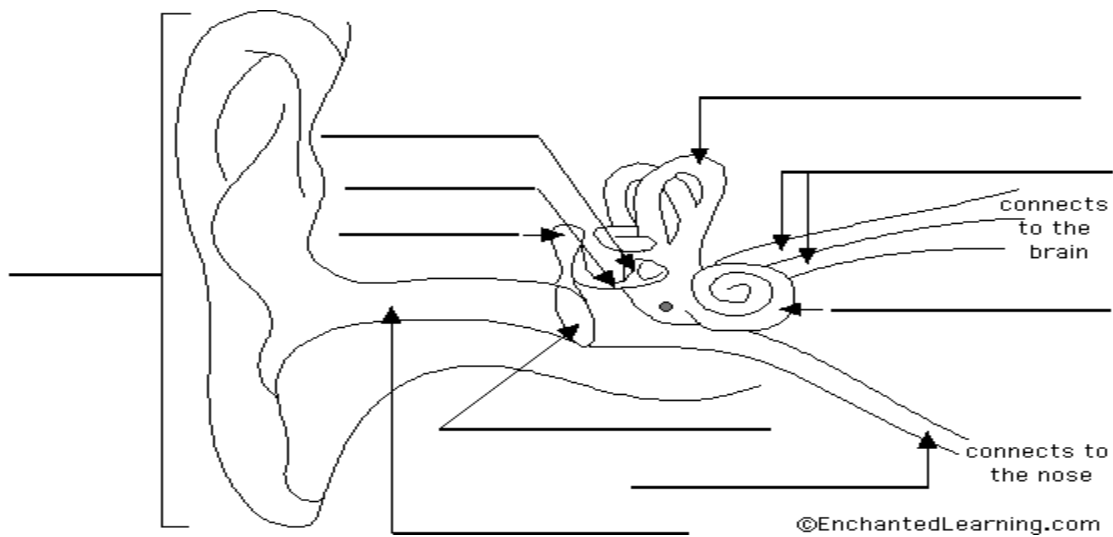
√ Major functions of Ear (2)

1. _____
2. _____

√ Function of the parts of the Ear

1. Hammer _____
2. Anvil _____
3. Stirrup _____
4. Outer ear canal _____
5. Eardrum _____
6. Pinna _____
7. Cochlea _____
8. Semicircular canals _____
9. Eustachian tube _____
10. Auditory nerve _____

√ Ear diagram



√ Describe the path a sound wave travels from the outside environment to the brain.

√ How do the Ears works with other systems of the body? You will need at least three examples:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

√ 4 facts about Ears

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Project Checklist

Introduction

- Did you provide the name of your organ system?

Major Function(s)

- Did you give descriptions of the major functions of your system?

Functions of Parts

- Do you have the description of the functions of the parts that your classmates will be writing down during the presentation?

Diagram(s)

- Do you have the diagram your classmates will be labeling during your presentation?

Additional Info.

- Do you have the other required pathways or components for your system?

Teamwork

- Do you have at least three examples and how another system works with your system?

Fun Facts

- Do you provide four facts (or more) about your system? You may list the facts as sentences or use them to create trivia questions.

Body System Checklist

- If you do everything listed above, your presentation will follow the body system checklist. **This is what your classmates fill in during your presentation.** The checklist has the learning goals. Your presentation is your plan to accomplish the teaching of those goals.

Presentation

- You need at least 8 slides (counting the title/introduction slide) and may have no more than 12 (some groups have more information)?
- Make slides that enhance the learning. Don't put in too much fancy stuff or use too many words on each slide. Keep it simple! You must talk during the presentation, so use that time to share the details.
- Plan the presentation to follow the checklist. Your classmates will appreciate this.
- Know your information. You should know your information well enough that you do not need to read it off note cards or the slides.
- Present to the class? Don't talk to the screen!
- Practice? Be sure to run through your presentation before you present to the class!

Presentation Planner

What will you include on each slide?

Use this page to help you organize your presentation.

Be sure to sign each group members name in their numbered slide

Slide 1: Intro Slide

Slide 2: _____

Slide 3: _____

Slide 4: _____

Slide 5: _____

Slide 6: _____

Slide 7: _____

Slide 8: _____

Body System Checklist - Circulatory System

√ Major functions of circulatory system (4)

3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

√ Function of the heart, artery, vein and capillary.

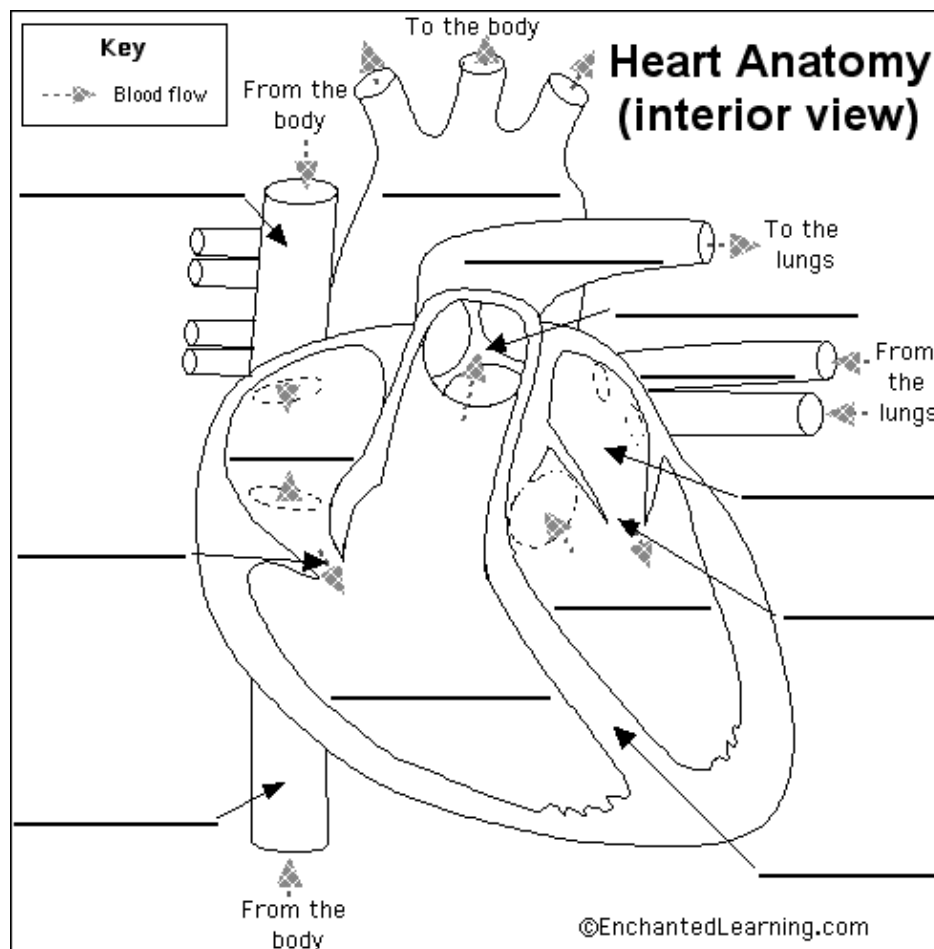
Heart _____

Artery _____

Vein _____

Capillary _____

√ Heart diagram



√ Describe the parts of blood- red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets and plasma

A. Red Blood Cells _____

B. White Blood Cells _____

C. Platelets _____

D. Plasma _____

√ Using the information from the reading packet and your on-line research, describe the path blood travels through your body.

√ How does the circulatory system works with other systems? You will need at least three examples:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

√ Four facts about circulatory system.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Use the information gathered from reading and online research to answer the following questions to make your presentation. **This is an assignment for your team.** This is not for your classmates to do. This is to help you learn what you will teach.

Using your reading packet pages 22-28 and your on-line research answer the following questions.

1. What are the functions of the circulatory system? _____

2. Why is it important that wastes produced by the cells are carried away by the blood?

3. Trace the path of blood through the circulatory system? _____

4. List the four chambers of the heart? _____

5. Describe the three types of blood vessels? _____

6. List the four components of blood? _____

7. What is hemoglobin? What is its function? _____

8. Name, describe, and give the function of each of the four types of blood particle?

Body System Checklist - Respiratory System

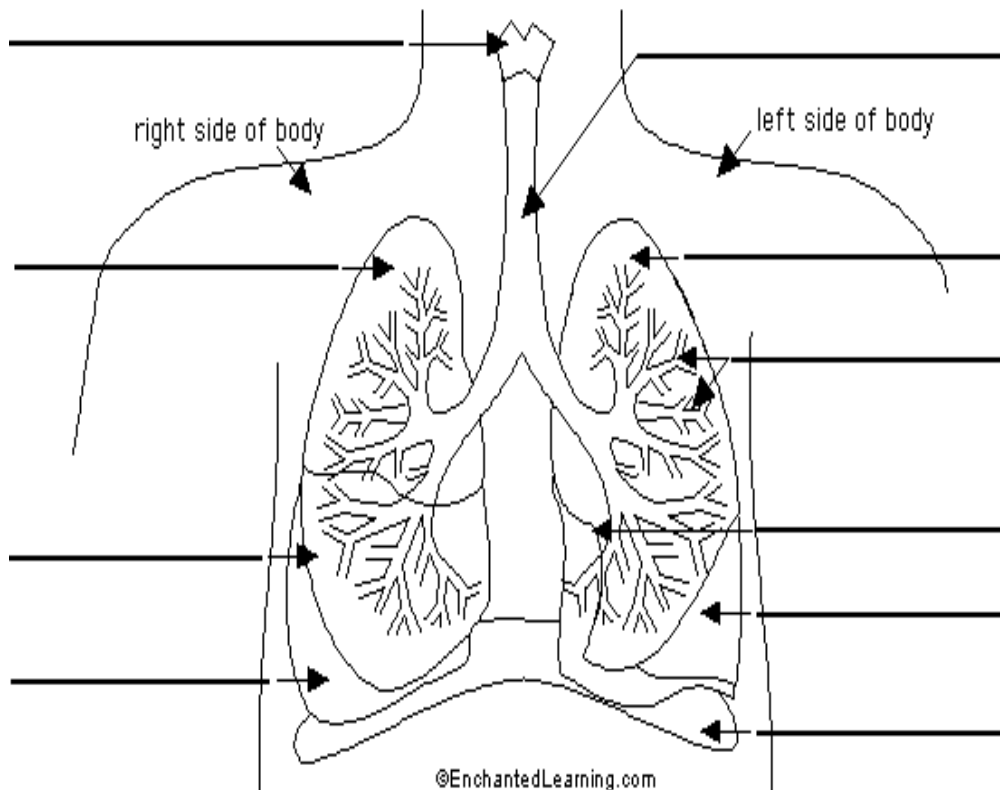
√ Major functions of respiratory system (2)

1. _____
2. _____

√ Function of the - trachea, lungs, diaphragm, epiglottis, larynx, vocal cords.

- A. Trachea _____
- B. Lungs _____
- C. Diaphragm _____
- D. Epiglottis _____
- E. Larynx _____
- F. Vocal cords _____

√ Respiratory system diagram



√ Describe the “breathing” process

√ How does the respiratory system works with other systems? You will need at least three examples:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

√ Four facts about respiratory system.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Use the information gathered from reading and online research to answer the following questions to make your presentation. **This is an assignment for your team.** This is not for your classmates to do. This is to help you learn what you will teach.

√ Using your reading packet pages 16-21 and your on-line research answer the following questions.

1. What is the function of the respiratory system? _____

2. What is respiration? _____

3. What are the structures of the respiratory system? What is the function of each?

4. Explain how the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide occurs in the lungs.

5. How do you breathe? _____

6. When you have laryngitis, or an inflammation of the larynx, you have a hoarse voice, or no voice at all. How might cheering too enthusiastically at a football game cause laryngitis?

Body System Checklist - Nervous System

√ The major functions of the central nervous system and peripheral nervous system.

1. Central Nervous System _____

2. Peripheral Nervous System _____

√ Function of the nervous system parts: brain, spinal cord, nerve, and neuron.

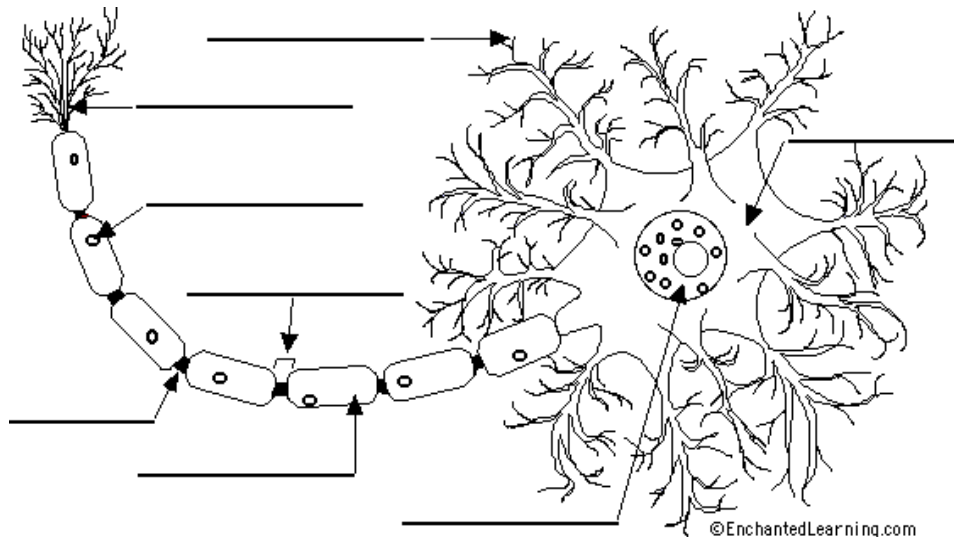
A. Brain _____

B. Spinal Cord _____

C. Nerve _____

D. Neuron _____

√ Diagram of a neuron.



√ Diagram of the central nervous system.



√ Describe the path a nerve impulse travels throughout your body from stimulus to response.

√ How does the nervous system works with other systems? You will need at least three examples:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

√ Four facts about nervous system.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Use the information gathered from reading and online research to answer the following questions to make your presentation. **This is an assignment for your team.** This is not for your classmates to do. This is to help you learn what you will teach.

√ Using your reading packet pages 37-44 and your on-line research answer the following questions.

1. What is the function of the nervous system? _____

2. What is neuron? Describe its structure. _____

3. Identify the three types of neurons.

4. Describe a nerve impulse.

5. What are the two major parts of the human nervous system? What is the function of each?

6. Identify the three main parts of the brain and give their function?

7. What is the function of the spinal cord?

Body System Checklist - Skeletal System

√ Major functions of skeletal system (5)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

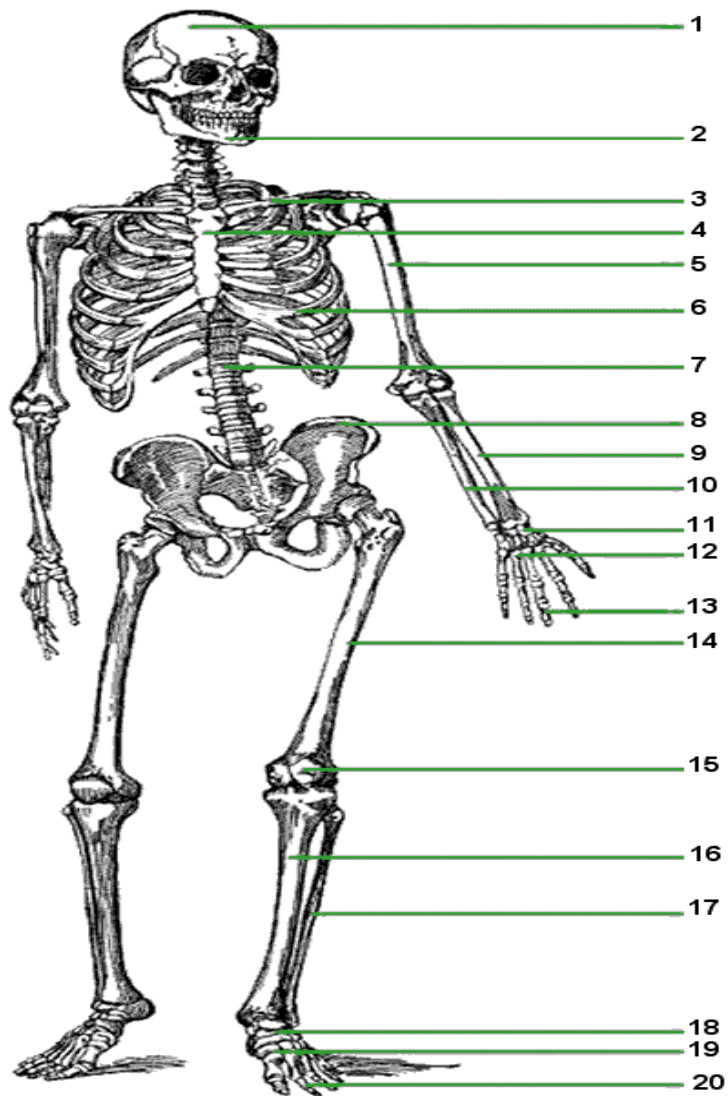
√ Functions of bone, ligament and tendon.

- A. Bone _____
- B. Ligament _____
- C. Tendon _____

√ Diagram of the skeleton.

Names

carpals
mandible
cranium
femur
fibula
humerus
metacarpals
metatarsals
patella
pelvis
phalanges
radius
rib
clavicle
sternum
tarsals
tibia
ulna
vertebra



√ Describe each of the following joints and where they are located: hinge, pivot, and ball-and-socket. You may include other joints as well.

A. Hinge _____

B. Pivot _____

C. Ball-and- Socket _____

√ How does the skeletal system works with other systems? You will need at least three examples:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

√ Four facts about the skeletal system.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Use the information gathered from reading and online research to answer the following questions to make your presentation. **This is an assignment for your team.** This is not for your classmates to do. This is to help you learn what you will teach.

√ Using your reading packet pages 7-12 and your on-line research answer the following questions.

1. What are the five functions of the skeletal system? _____

2. What is a ligament? A tendon? _____

3. List three places in your body where cartilage is found.

4. What is marrow?

5. Compare the movements of three types of movable joints?

6. Suggest an advantage of having the ribs attached to the breastbone by cartilage?

Body System Checklist - Muscular System

√ Major functions of muscular system (3)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

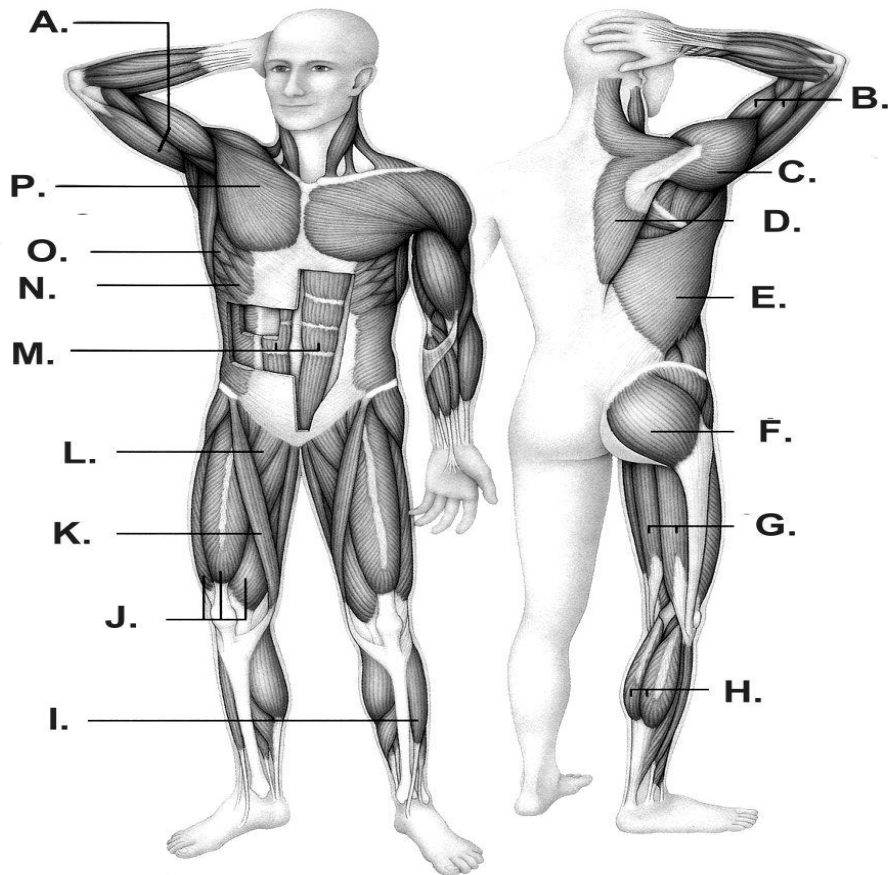
√ Describe the function and location of each type of muscle - skeletal muscle, smooth muscle, and cardiac muscle.

- A. Skeletal muscle _____

- B. Smooth muscle _____

- C. Cardiac muscle _____

√ Diagram the major muscles



√ Describe how muscles work in pairs to make parts of the body move using the biceps and triceps as an example.

√ How does the muscular system work with other systems? You will need at least three examples:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

√ Four facts about the muscular system.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Use the information gathered from reading and online research to answer the following questions to make your presentation. **This is an assignment for your team.** This is not for your classmates to do. This is to help you learn what you will teach.

√ Using your reading packet pages 12-16 and your on-line research answer the following questions.

1. List the three types of muscle tissue. _____

2. Compare voluntary and involuntary muscle. _____

3. Describe how muscles work in pairs. _____

4. If your biceps were paralyzed, what movement would you be unable to make?

Body System Checklist - Excretory and Integumentary System

√ Major function of excretory system (1)

1. _____

√ Functions of the major parts - lungs, kidneys, urinary bladder, ureter, urethra, liver, and skin.

A. Lungs _____

B. Kidneys _____

C. Urinary Bladder _____

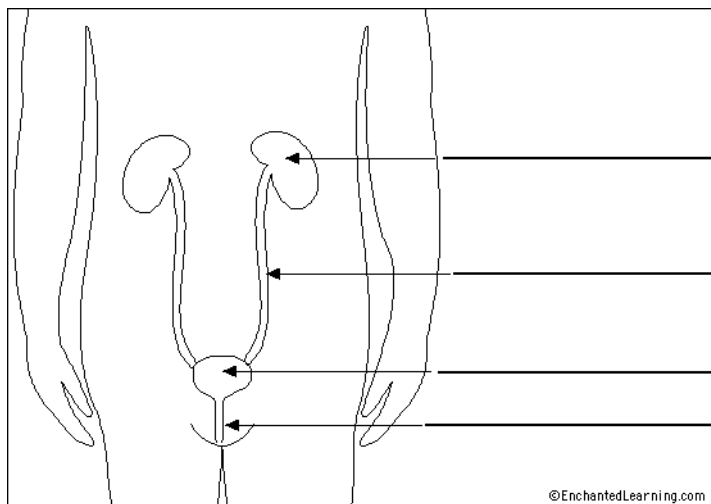
D. Ureter _____

E. Urethra _____

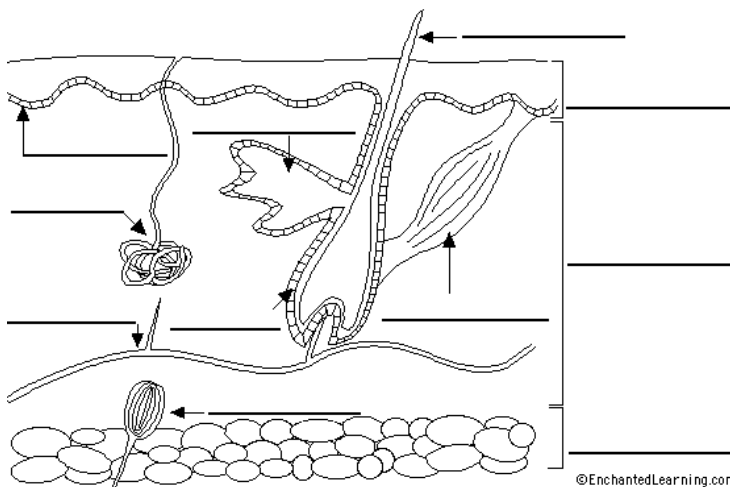
F. Liver _____

G. Skin _____

√ Diagram kidneys, urinary bladder, ureter and urethra



√ Diagram of skin



√ How does the excretory system work with other systems? You will need at least three examples:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

√ Four facts about the excretory system.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Use the information gathered from reading and online research to answer the following questions to make your presentation. **This is an assignment for your team.** This is not for your classmates to do. This is to help you learn what you will teach.

√ Using your reading packet pages 44-59 and your on-line research answer the following questions.

1. What is the function of the excretory system? _____

2. What structures enable it to perform this function? _____

3. What is urea? _____

4. How is it formed? _____

5. What is the function of a Nephron? _____

6. What would the effect be on the human body if the Nephrons stopped working?

7. What is the function of the Integumentary system? _____

8. Name and describe the two layers of the skin. _____

9. How does sweating help maintain **Homeostasis**? _____

10. Suppose that it is a very hot day and you drink a lot of water. Would your urine contain more or less water than it would on a cooler day? **Explain your answer.**

11. **Research Question:** Once a burn or cut heals and scar tissue is formed, why does it look different?

12. What makes up hair and gives it color? _____

Body System Checklist - Digestive System

√ Major function of digestive system (1)

1. _____

√ Functions of the major parts - mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, liver, pancreas, and large intestine.

A. Mouth _____

B. Esophagus _____

C. Stomach _____

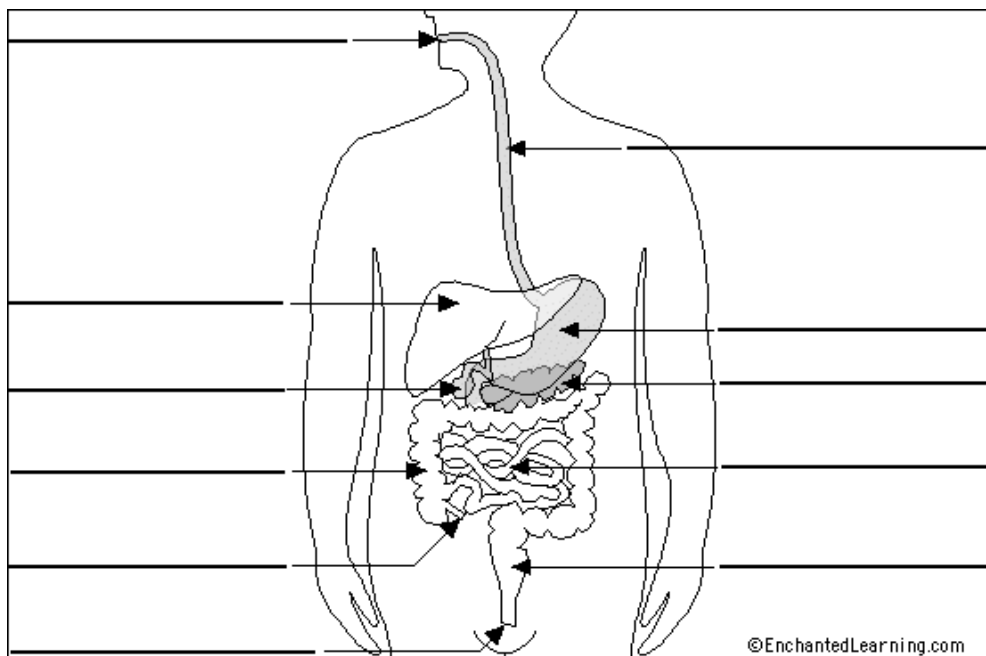
D. Small Intestine _____

E. Liver _____

F. Pancreas _____

G. Large Intestine _____

√ Diagram of the major parts.



√ Describe the path food travels throughout the digestive system.

√ How does the digestive system work with other systems? You will need at least three examples:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

√ Four facts about the digestive system.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Use the information gathered from reading and online research to answer the following questions to make your presentation. **This is an assignment for your team.** This is not for your classmates to do. This is to help you learn what you will teach.

√ Using your reading packet pages 29-36 and your on-line research answer the following questions.

1. Describe the process of digestion? _____

2. Compare mechanical and chemical digestion. _____

3. What is **peristalsis**? _____

Why is it important? _____

4. Where does most of the digestion of food take place? _____

5. Why are the liver and the pancreas called digestive helpers rather than digestive organs?

6. Describe the process of absorption in the small intestine. _____

7. What is the function of villi? _____

8. Describe the process of absorption in the large intestine. _____

9. What is the function of the rectum? _____

10. Anus? _____

11. What would the effect be of impaired pancreatic function?

Body System Checklist - Immune System

√ Major functions of immune system (3)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

√ List the functions of each part of the immune system - thymus, white blood cells, antibodies, epidermis, cilia, mucus, and saliva.

- A. Thymus _____
- B. White blood cells _____
- C. Antibodies _____
- D. Epidermis _____
- E. Cilia _____
- F. Mucus _____
- G. Saliva _____

√ Explain how vaccinations work and give three examples of diseases that are prevented through the use of vaccinations.

√ How does the immune system work with other systems? You will need at least three examples:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

√ Four facts about the immune system.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

√ Use the information gathered from reading and online research to answer the following questions to make your presentation. **This is an assignment for your team.** This is not for your classmates to do. This is to help you learn what you will teach.

Using your reading packet pages 58-64 and your on-line research answer the following questions.

1. What is the function of the immune system? _____

2. What are the bodies three lines of defense against invading organisms?

3. What roles do B-cells and T-cells play in the immune system? _____

4. What is immunity? Compare active and passive immunity? _____

5. How do vaccines work? _____

6. What is an allergy? _____

7. What is an allergen? _____

8. What is AIDS? _____

What causes it? _____

How does AIDS affect the immune system? _____

9. If someone dies from AIDS, what do they actually die of?

Exit Questions

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

