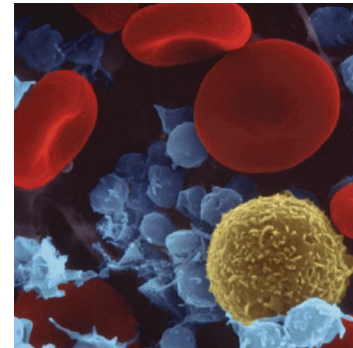
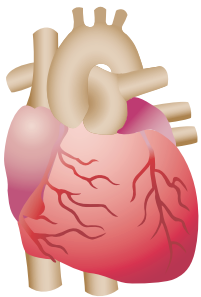


Human Body Systems

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Glossary

blood (BLUHD) a kind of flowing connective tissue that carries nutrients, gases, wastes, and other materials throughout the body (8)

blood vessel (BLUHD VES-uhl) a tube that carries blood through the body; examples are arteries, veins, and capillaries (9)

bone (BOHN) a hard body part made of protein and calcium that supports the body and makes blood cells (14)

brain (BRAYN) the organ that controls and coordinates the body's actions and lets a person think, feel, and remember (18)

cell (SEL) the basic unit of all living things (4)

circulatory system (SUR-kyuh-luh-tor-ee SIS-tuhm) the organ system that moves blood throughout the body, bringing nutrients and oxygen to cells and helping to take away carbon dioxide and other wastes; includes the heart, blood, and blood vessels (8)

digestive system (dye-JES-tiv SIS-tuhm) the organ system that breaks down food so it can be used by the body for energy, growth, and repair; includes the teeth, mouth, salivary

glands, esophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, small intestine, and large intestine (12)

endocrine system (EN-duh-krin SIS-tuhm) the organ system that makes chemicals called hormones, which give instructions to the body about things like growth, development, and how quickly to use food (21)

excretory system (EK-skri-tor-ee SIS-tuhm) the organ system that removes wastes from the blood; includes the liver, kidneys, ureters, bladder, and skin (20)

heart (HART) the organ that works like a pump to move blood throughout the body (8)

immune system (i-MYOON SIS-tuhm) the organ system that helps keep the body safe from disease and infection; includes the skin and the parts of the body that make white blood cells (21)

involuntary muscle (in-VOL-uhn-tair-ee MUHS-uhl) a muscle that works without our control (17)

joint (JOINT) a place where two or more bones meet (15)

lung (LUHNG) an organ that moves oxygen from the air into the blood and takes carbon dioxide out of the blood **(10)**

muscular system (MUS-kyuh-lur SIS-tuhm) the organ system that allows the body to move; includes the muscles and tendons **(16)**

nerve (NURV) a bundle of nerve cells that carries signals, such as information from the senses, to and from the brain and spinal cord **(19)**

nervous system (NUR-vuhs SIS-tuhm) the organ system that senses the body's surroundings and controls and coordinates most of the body's actions and functions; includes the brain, nerves, spinal cord, and sense organs **(18)**

organ (OR-guhn) a group of body tissues that work together to do a special job; examples include the heart, lungs, and skin **(4)**

organism (OR-guh-ni-zuhm) a living thing, such as a plant or an animal **(4)**

organ system (OR-guhn SIS-tuhm) a group of organs and other body parts that work together to do a large job in the body **(5)**

reproductive system (ree-pruh-DUHK-tiv SIS-tuhm) the organ system that makes the cells needed for humans to make more of their own kind, or reproduce **(21)**

respiratory system (RES-puhr-uh-tor-ee SIS-tuhm) the organ system that brings oxygen into the body and gets rid of waste carbon dioxide; includes the mouth, nose, throat, trachea, bronchial tubes, and lungs **(10)**

skeletal system (SKEL-i-tuhl SIS-tuhm) the organ system that gives shape and support to the body, helps it move, and protects its organs; includes the bones, cartilage, and ligaments **(14)**

spinal cord (SPYE-nuhl KORD) a long, thick cord of nerve tissue that connects most nerves to the brain; runs from the brain down through the center of the spine **(19)**

stomach (STUHM-uhk) a pouch-shaped organ in the body where food is broken down by acids, enzymes, and muscle activity **(13)**

tissue (TISH-oo) a group of similar cells that work together to do a certain job **(4)**

voluntary muscle (VOL-uhn-tair-ee MUHS-uhl) a muscle that a person can control **(17)**