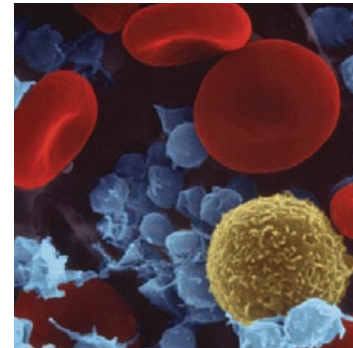
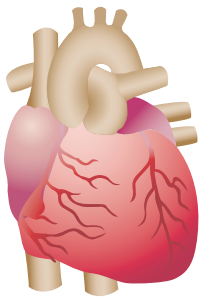


Human Body Systems

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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 structure made of protein and calcium that supports the body and produces blood cells (14)

brain (BRAYN) the organ that controls and coordinates the body's actions and allows a person to 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, delivering nutrients and oxygen to cells and helping to remove 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 produces chemicals called hormones, which give instructions to the body about functions such as 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 protect the body against disease and infection; includes the skin and the body structures that produce white blood cells (21)

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

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

lung (LUHNG) an organ that transfers oxygen from the air into the blood and removes carbon dioxide from 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 perform a certain function; examples include the heart, lungs, and skin **(5)**

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 perform a large function in the body **(5)**

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

respiratory system (RES-puhr-uh-tor-ee SIS-tuhm) the organ system that brings oxygen into the body and removes 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 perform a certain function **(4)**

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