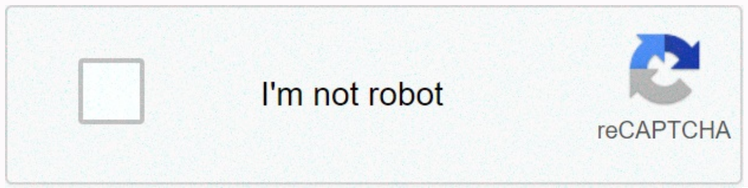

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Organ system worksheet

Linh Name Gender, Blank Toilet Paper Roll Clip Art, Mr Hyde National Burger Day 2019, Anthem Chunky Yarn, Ge Profile Phs930slss, Loud And Heavy Sheet Music, Cells, Tissues, Organs, Organ Systems Worksheet pdf 2020 Not Ready to Buy a Subscription? Click to download the free sample version Download SampleIt is a remarkable biological machine with many systems that work together to enable life, movement, cognitive function, growth, repair, reproduction and more. These systems include the central nervous system, the circulatory system, the respiratory system, the digestive system, the immune system, the reproductive system, the skeletal structure and the musclesThe human body consists of the head, neck, torso, two arms and two legs. The average height of an adult is about 5 to 6 feet high. The human body is made to stand upright, walk on two feet, carry arms and lift, and has opposable thumbs (capable of grasping). Systems in the human body (many types of proteins, cells, organs, tissues)(lungs, colon, kidneys) (mouth, esophogus, stomach, intestines) (brain, spinal cord, nerves)(male and female reproductive organs)The human body system:The brain and the nervous systemThe human brain is the central command system for the whole body. It is a mass of about 180-100 billion neurons. Neurons have multiple synapses that create a network of over 100 trillion connections! Tiny electrical currents and chemical messengers send information around the brain at 268 miles per hour. There is enough electric current in your brain to get an LED light, 12-25 watts. An adult brain weighs about three pounds. If you touch your fists along with your thumbs, that's the size of your brain. The wrinkles of the brain increase its area size. A baby's brain is almost smooth, while an adult brain looks like a walnut with many wrinkles. The brain tissue needs oxygen and glucose to function. It uses 20% of the blood oxygen and glucose. Brain cells begin to die after five minutes without oxygen. Different parts of the brain have different functions. The main structures in the brain are: frontal lobe, parietal lobe, occipital lobe, cerebellum, temporal lobe and brain stem. The brain connects with the rest of the body through the spinal cord, which branches out to smaller and smaller nerves throughout the body. The nervous system is the wiring system of the body. It transmits messages to and from the brain that are both voluntary and involuntary. The involuntary messages are things we can't control, like our heartbeat, the feeling of pain and reflexes. Messages are things we know, like reaching for a pen and speaking. A needle and needle sensation occurs when a nerve is compressed and the signal is disturbed. Injuries to the nerves can lead to permanent paralysis and numbness. Nerve disorders can cause memory loss, uncontrollable shaking, loss of muscle deterioration and seizures. To examine and measure the structure, activity and nerve function of the brain, doctors can perform an MRI, ct scan or EEG. A healthy brain and nervous system needs a varied, healthy diet and especially vitamin B1, B9, zinc, calcium, magnesium and vitamin C. Since the brain is over 70% water, it is important to drink plenty of water as well. The examination of the brain is called neurology. The cardiovascular systemThe heart is a large pump made of muscle fibers. Its task is to circulate blood around the body so that oxygen and nutrients can be delivered to the cells, carbon dioxide can be removed and infections can be combated. A healthy adult heart beats about 60-80 times per minute. Children's heartbeats are faster, around 100-120 bpm. The heart has four chambers to pump blood: deoxygenated blood enters the right atrium, then into the right ventricle, where it goes into the lungs. Once supplied with oxygen, it enters the left atrium, down into the left ventricle, and a large pressure of the left ventricle pushes blood into various arteries. Blood is carried away from the heart by blood vessels divided into two functions, oxygenated blood away from the heart, and deoxygenated blood carried towards the heart. Blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood in order large to small are called: aorta, arteries, arterioles and capillaries. Vessels that carry deoxygenated blood in order large to small are called: veins and capillaries. There are so many blood vessels that, laid out from end to end, would span 60,000 miles. Red blood cells transport oxygen around the body. They are so small that 2.5 million fit on a pin head. The average adult has about five liters of blood and the heart pumps 83 gallons per hour, or 2,000 gallons worth every day. It takes about 60 seconds for blood to leave the heart, circulate around the body and then return to the heart. The heart is and is protected by the rib cage and the sternum. Since the heart is a muscle, physical exercise helps to keep it healthy and work well so that you can live longer. Heart disease is one of the biggest killers in America every year. Eating too much fat and animal products can cause cholesterol to build up in the blood vessels. If a blockage occurs, a heart attack occurs. Smoking, excessive alcohol, too much salt, drug abuse, stress and high blood pressure can lead to heart disease, heart attack and stroke. Signs of a heart attack include difficulty breathing, pain in the left arm, chest severity, flu-like symptoms, sudden chest pain, turning blue. Fear and Reflux can sometimes feel like a heart attack, but you should always call the ambulance service if someone thinks they have a heart attack. The study of the heart is called cardiology. Subscribe to KidsKonnect on YouTube →The Lungs and Respiratory SystemThe function of the lungs is to convert oxygen from the air into the (if you inhale) and carbon dioxide from the bloodstream into the air (when you exhale). Humans have two lungs side by side, but they are not the same size. The left lung is slightly smaller to make room for the heart. Each lung is divided into rags. The right lung has three lobes, the left, two. When breathing, air enters the airways through the nose or mouth. Hair in the nose and mucus in the sinuses trap dust and germs. When the air leads down the trachea, it is heated and moistened. The trachea branches into left and right bronchi. Each bronchus branches into smaller and smaller bronchi, bronchiols and finally millions of alveoli. A pair of lungs weighs 2.9 lb. They have a spongy structure for many areas for gas exchange. If they are laid flat, they would cover a tennis court! Lunges cannot expand and pull together on their own. This movement is controlled by the diaphragm under the rib cage and the muscles between the ribs. Lung capacity varies depending on size, fitness and even height. The average adult has a lung capacity of 1.5 gallons. Most adults breathe 12-20 times per minute, equivalent to 2,900 gallons of air per day. The average person can hold their breath for two minutes. Epiglottis is a valve that protects the lungs from food and fluid when we swallow. Coughing and sneezing is the mechanism of the respiratory tract to get rid of irritants such as dust and pollen. Asthma is a respiratory disease in which the airways narrow due to an irritant. Breathing can be very difficult. A person is still able to live with only one lung, but their ability to do physical activity is limited. Since the lungs are the only organs that exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide, it is very important to keep them healthy and clean. Smoking and air pollution damage lung tissue and lead to lung diseases such as cancer and emphysema. The examination of the lungs is called pulmonology. The digestive systemThe purpose of the digestive system is to divide foods into components that the body can use, such as glucose for energy, protein for the construction and repair of cells, and the extraction of vitamins, minerals and amino acids for cell function. The digestive system begins with the mouth, where teeth grind food, the tongue moves it, and saliva lubricates it and begins digestion. When swallowed, the food migrates down the esophagus into the stomach, where acid kills bacteria and further degrades food. The liquid food then enters the small intestine, where the acid is neutralized, and enzymes break down fat, protein and carbohydrates for absorption Hair called Villi. After traveling through 20 feet of small intestine, food goes into the large intestine, or colon, where water is absorbed and bacteria extract and produce important vitamins. The colon is five feet long. The last stop is the rectum, where indigestible food and gas are passed through the anus as faeces and bloating. The examination of the digestive system is called gastroenterology. Gastric factsThe stomach is a muscle bag with hydrochloric acid. To protect itself from the acid, it has a mucous membrane. An adult stomach can absorb 0.5 gallons of food and fluid. There are nerves in the stomach that tell your brain when it is empty or full. Vomiting is the way the body rejects food and fluid, which is bad. Small intestine factsAfter leaving the stomach, partially digested food called Chyme enters the small intestine. The small intestine is 16-20 feet long in an adult. It is called small because it is narrow – over the thickness of the thumb. In the small intestine, the gallbladder secretes bile to break down fats, and the pancreas secretes insulin to manage blood sugar levels. Inside the small intestine, millions of tiny hairs increase the surface so that nutrients can be absorbed into the bloodstream. Flat, the area would cover a tennis court!. Food moves along the intestine through wave-like contractions called peristalsis. Coeliac disease is a condition of the small intestine. Large intestine factsThe large intestine, or large intestine, is about five feet long and is called large because it is wider than the small intestine. Digestion produces up to 1.3 gallons of fluid. The main task of the large intestine is to absorb most of this fluid so that things move slowly. It can take 18-24 hours for food to leave the digestive system. The large intestine is home to billions of beneficial bacteria called intestinal flora or the microbiome. They produce and extract certain vitamins. Fermentation by gut bacteria produces gas. Fiber is important for a healthy gut. Diseases and diseases of the colon include IBS and colorectal cancer. The immune systemThe human immune system is the military of the body. It consists of white blood cells and antibodies. These look for and destroy foreign bodies such as viruses, bacteria, parasites, fungi and abnormal cells. White blood cells are produced in the bone marrow are carried in the bloodstream and lymphatic system. A single drop of blood can have 25,000 white blood cells. When white blood cells attack, they envelop the pathogen and destroy it. The remains are carried away in the lymphatic system. The immune system is able to remember infections and better repel them by antibodies. Vaccines work by stimulating the immune system to create antibodies to a disease, such as polio or measles, without actually getting them. The person is then protected against the disease. It is important to receive vaccines, even if the disease herd immunity effect is no longer common. Stress, smoking, lack of sleep, poor diet and diseases such as HIV/AIDS can weaken the immune system and make you vulnerable to infection. Allergies and allergic reactions are a false alarm and an overactive immune system. Allergic reactions can cause anaphylactic shocks and swelling in which a person cannot breathe. Autoimmune diseases such as lupus mean that the immune system attacks its own body, not just germs. Being too clean is not always a good thing. Without germs to develop antibodies, the immune system does not develop or learn what is harmful or not. The examination of the immune system is called immunology. The reproductive systemThe function of the reproductive system is to create new life so that genes can be passed on to future generations. A woman's reproductive organs include a pair of ovaries that form eggs and the uterus, where a baby comes from until she is ready for childbirth. A man's reproductive organs include the testicles, in which sperm are formed, and a penis for the delivery of sperm to the uterus. When an egg and sperm merge as a result of sexual intercourse, conception occurs and a baby begins to grow. A baby's gestation is 40 weeks or nine months in which it grows from a few cells to a fully trained baby. Humans reach the reproductive age by 13 years. With a good diet, puberty arrives earlier with each generation. A woman produces an egg every 28 days. If it is not fertilized, menstruation throws the uterine mucosa. A man's ejaculate can have up to 300 million sperm. Sexually transmitted diseases include HIV/AIDS, chlamydia, syphilis and HPV, which can cause cervical cancer. The most common cancers of the reproductive organs are ovarian and cervical cancer in women, as well as testicular and prostate cancer in men. The examination of the reproductive organs of women is called gynecology, the examination of the reproductive organs of men is called andrology. The skeletal people are vertebrates, i.e. they have a backbone or a spine. An adult skeleton has 206 bones. A baby has 300 bones at birth and some merge as they grow. Half of these bones are in your hands and feet! The largest and strongest bone in the body is the thigh bone. The smallest bones are located in the middle ear. Where bones meet is a cartilage cushion. Bones are held together by hard ligaments. Bones consist of hard bones giving structure, spongy bones that are still hard, but has more air pockets, and bone marrow where blood and stem cells are produced. A healthy human bone can withstand three times the body weight. Arm and leg fractures and fractures are more common in adolescent children because the growth plates are susceptible to If a bone breaks or breaks, it is able to repair itself. Special bone cells surround the injury, form a callus, break off injured bones and replace them. Healthy bones are also constantly maintained. Bone is mainly made from calcium for starch and collagen for flexibility, which is why it is important to eat lots of green leafy vegetables. An adult reaches its full height in the 20s and the maximum bone density in 30s. Bones can be seen with An X-ray. Diseases of the bone include osteoporosis and arthritis. The study of bones is called osteology. MusclesThe human body is incredibly flexible and able to move in thousands of ways, all thanks to 320 pairs of skeletal muscles. Muscles arise when muscle proteins form muscle fiber strands. These then form bundles that form larger skeletal muscles. Skeletal muscles occur in pairs when a muscle group contractes, the opposing pair relaxes. Example: To lift your forearm, pull your biceps together and your tricep relaxes. Bones cannot move by themselves, that is the work of the muscles. Where ligaments connect bones, tendons connect muscles with bones. Electrical signals carried by nerves to and from the brain instruct the muscles to contract or relax. Muscles are responsible for creating body heat. They shrug so easily that you don't even feel it. This creates heat, which is necessary for metabolism. Muscles are built up and repaired when tiny cracks in the muscle fiber are filled with new muscle cells. Muscles need oxygen and glucose to function, and protein to repair and regenerate. The body has three types of muscles: skeleton, for movement, heart, for the heart, and smooth in the digestive system. About 40% of a person's weight consists of muscle mass. It is also denser than fat, which is why two people of the same size can have different weights. The

largest muscle in the body is the Gluteus maximus. Jaw muscles can exert 200lbs of strength. The study of muscles is called myology. Other interesting facts about the human bodyThe adult body consists of: 100 trillion cells, 206 bones, 600 muscles and 22 internal organs. Each square inch of the human body has about 19 million skin cells. Every hour, about 1 billion cells in the human body have to be replaced. The average human head has about 100,000 hairs. The circulatory system of arteries, veins and capillaries is about 60,000 miles long. The heart beats more than 2.5 billion times in an average lifetime. There are about 9,000 taste buds on the surface of the tongue, in the neck and on the roof of the mouth. The strongest muscle in the body is the tongue. The human heart generates enough pressure when it pumps to the body to inject blood 30 feet. They flash more than 10,000,000 times a year. The human brain weighs about 3 pounds. It takes about 20 seconds for a red blood cell to orbit the whole body. Only 10% of the population is left. A quarter of the bones in your body are in your feet. Children tend to to grow faster. The most sensitive finger on the human hand is the index finger. More men are color-blind than women. More people have brown eyes than any other color. The Human Body WorksheetsThis package contains 11 ready-to-use worksheets of the human body that are perfect for students to learn more about the human body, which consists of over 100 trillion cells, has 206 bones, muscle pairs and five vital organs. This download contains the following worksheets: Bright Spark: The Brain and Nervous SystemThe Beat Goes On: The Heart and Circulatory SystemJust Breathe: The Respiratory SystemFeeling Hungry: The Digestive SystemAttack! The Immune SystemBaby Talk: The Reproductive SystemTo the Bone: The SkeletonLet's Move: MusclesBrain Games – Label the DiagramHeart of the Matter – Labels and BlanksBreath of Fresh Air – Word SearchBreaking Down Digestion – AcrosticRed Alert! Crossword Puzzle PuzzleCircle of Life - LabelsSkeleton Key - Match the BonesMighty Muscles - AppreciationLink/cite this pageIf you refer to any of the content on this page on your own website, please use the code below to quote this page as the original source. <a href= amp;gt;The Human Body Facts and Worksheets: - KidsKonnect, February 21, 2018Link appears as The Human Body Body and Worksheetfacts: - KidsKonnect, February 21, 2018Use With Any Curriculum You can use these worksheets as before or edit them with Google Slides to make them more specific to your own student ability levels and curriculum standards. Standards.

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