

Organ Systems Overview

A. Use the key below to indicate the body systems that perform the following functions for the body:

a. cardiovascular
b. digestive
c. endocrine

d. integumentary
e. lymphatic/immune
f. muscular

g. nervous
h. reproductive
i. respiratory

j. skeletal
k. urinary

- _____ 1. rids the body of nitrogen-containing wastes
_____ 2. is affected by removal of the thyroid gland
_____ 3. provides support and levers on which the muscular system acts
_____ 4. includes the heart
_____ 5. causes the onset of the menstrual cycle
_____ 6. protects underlying organs from drying out and from mechanical damage
_____ 7. protects the body; destroys bacteria and tumor cells
_____ 8. breaks down ingested food into its building blocks
_____ 9. removes carbon dioxide from the blood
_____ 10. delivers oxygen and nutrients to the tissues
_____ 11. moves the limbs; facilitates facial expression
_____ 12. conserves body water or eliminates excesses
_____ and _____ 13. facilitate conception and childbearing
_____ 14. controls the body by means of chemical molecules called hormones.
_____ 15. is damaged when you cut your finger or get a severe sunburn

B. Use the above key, choose the *organ system* to which each of the following sets of organs or body structures belong:

- _____ 1. thymus, spleen, lymphatic vessels
_____ 2. bones, cartilages, tendons
_____ 3. pancreas, pituitary, adrenals
_____ 4. trachea, bronchi, alveoli
_____ 5. kidneys, bladder, ureters
_____ 6. testis, vas deferens, urethra
_____ 7. esophagus, large intestine, rectum
_____ 8. arteries, veins, heart

C. The levels of organization of a living body are chemical, _____,
_____, _____, _____, and organism.

D. Define organ: _____

E. Using the terms provided, correctly identify all of the body organs provided with leader lines in the drawings shown below. The name the organ systems by entering the name of each on the answer blank below each drawing.

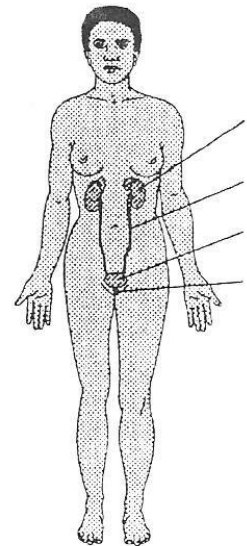
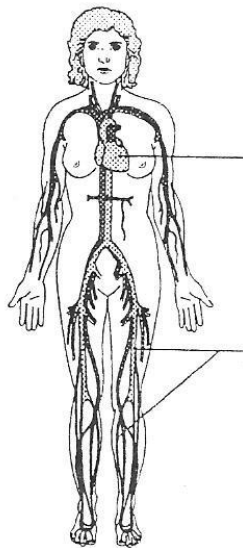
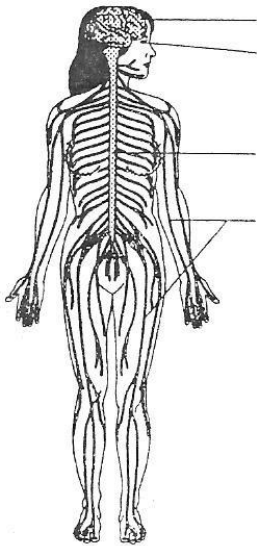
Blood vessels
Brain

Heart
Kidney

Nerves
Sensory receptor

Spinal cord
Ureter

Urethra
Urinary bladder



Key

A.

1. k-urinary
2. c-endocrine
3. j-skeletal
4. a-cardiovascular
5. c-endocrine/h-reproductive
6. d-integumentary
7. e-lymphatic
8. b-digestive
9. i-respiratory
10. a-cardiovascular
11. f-muscular
12. k-urinary
13. c-endocrine and h-reproductive
14. c-endocrine
15. d-integumentary

B.

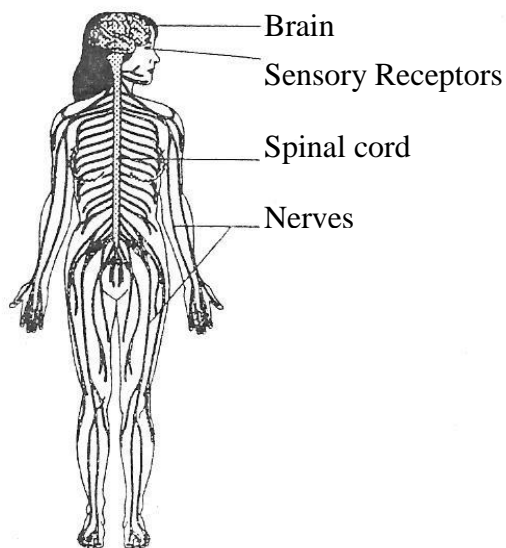
1. e-lymphatic
2. j-skeletal
3. c-endocrine
4. i-respiratory
5. k-urinary
6. h-reproductive
7. b-digestive
8. a-cardiovascular

C. cell, tissue, organ, organ system

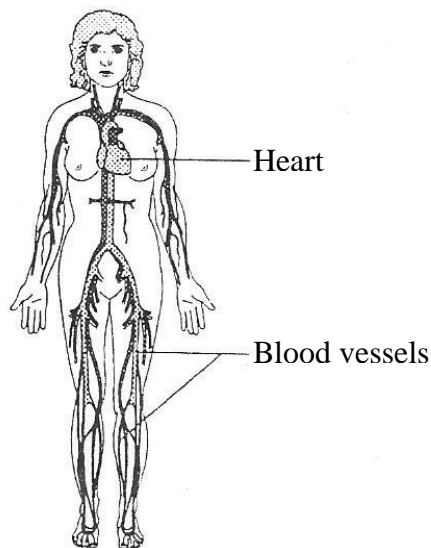
D. a body part or structure that is made up of two or more tissue types and performs a specific body function (e.g. the stomach, the kidney)

E. Many of the external and internal structures are similar to those in the human. Studying the rat can help to understand your own structure.

F. Nervous System



Cardiovascular System



Urinary System

