**HUMAN BODY UNIT - Unit TEST Friday, June 8**

7.L.1.4 Summarize the general functions of the major systems of the human body (digestion, respiration, reproduction, circulation, and excretion) and ways that these systems interact with each other to sustain life.

**INB and Quiz – Thursday, May 24**

**Circulatory and Respiratory Systems**

Nerd Words (\_\_\_\_)/10

Reflection (\_\_\_\_)/10

Circulatory Reading/Notes (\_\_\_\_)/10

Circulatory crossword (\_\_\_\_)/5

Blood slideshow & observations (\_\_\_\_)/10

Heart Coloring (\_\_\_\_)/5

Circulatory Brainpop worksheet (\_\_\_\_)/5

Circulatory Brainpop Quiz (\_\_\_\_)/10

Respiratory Reading/Notes (\_\_\_\_)/10

Respiratory Diagram (\_\_\_\_)/10

Gas Exchange Reading (\_\_\_\_)/5

Respiratory Brainpop Quiz (\_\_\_\_)/10

**blood:** the red liquid that circulates through the human body, carrying oxygen to and carbon dioxide from the tissues of the body

**platelets:** small colorless disk-shaped cell fragments found in large numbers in blood which help with clotting

**artery:** muscular-walled tubes they carry (mainly) oxygenated blood away from the heart to all parts of the body

**vein:** tubes that carry (mainly) oxygen-depleted blood toward the heart

**capillary:** tiny, one-cell-thick blood vessels that connect the smallest arteries to the smallest veins and allow for gas, waste, and nutrient exchange throughout the body

**heart:** a hollow muscular organ that pumps the blood through the circulatory system by rhythmic contraction and dilation

**chamber:** a room or space; the human heart has 4

**red blood cells:** disc-shaped cell that carries oxygen; produced in bone marrow

**white blood cells:** large, colorless cells that help fight infection

**plasma:** fluid portion of blood

**ventricle:** the two lower chambers of the heart that are involved in pumping blood

**atrium:** the two upper chambers of the heart that receive blood from the body or lungs

**cellular respiration:** The chemical process that generates most of the energy in the cell

**epiglottis:** a flap of cartilage at the root of the tongue, which closes during swallowing to cover the opening of the windpipe

**pharynx:** the membrane-lined cavity behind the nose and mouth, connecting them to the esophagus, actually part of the digestive system

**bronchial tubes:** the tubes that take air from the trachea to the lungs

**larynx:** located in the upper part of the trachea and contains the vocal cords, also known as the “voice box”

**diaphragm:** a muscle located beneath the lungs that assists with breathing

**alveoli:** tiny sacs located within the lungs, the location of gas exchange

**trachea:** tube extending from the larynx to the bronchial tubes