**Due Friday, June 2**

**ONE ACTIVITY FOR EACH LIST (THREE ACTIVITIES COMPLETED)**

**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.

**Respiratory and Circulatory Systems**

**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

**Digestive and Excretory Systems**

**digestion** - process of breaking down food into smaller, usable materials

**mechanical digestion** - when food is physically broken down into smaller pieces.

**chemical digestion** - changes the chemical composition of food

**nutrient** - a substance that provides nourishment essential for growth and the maintenance of life

**peristalsis** - the force or contractions that push food downward.

**stomach** - strong muscle that mixes and mashes food into smaller parts

**small intestine** - organ that has villi, absorbs most nutrients from partially digested food

**large intestine** - organ that absorbs water and some nutrients

**villi** - little folds on the cell surface that increase surface area for absorption

**Urethra** - released liquid waste, urine, from the body

**bladder (urinary)** - stores liquid waste

**urine** - liquid waste

**ureter** - connecting tube from kidney to bladder

**kidney** - main organ that removes liquid wastes, urea, from the body

**Reproductive System**

**eggs:** the female reproductive cell or gamete; contains 23 chromosomes in humans

**estrogen:** a hormone that promotes the development of female characteristics

**fallopian tubes**: tubes along which eggs travel from the ovaries to the uterus

**menstrual cycle:** The monthly cycle of changes in the ovaries and the lining of the uterus

**menstruation:** the process in a woman of discharging blood and other materials from the lining of the uterus

**ovary:** the female reproductive gland

**ovulation:** the release of an egg or eggs from an ovary

**uterus:** the organ in the lower body of a woman where offspring are conceived and where they develop until birth

**sperm:** the male reproductive cell or gamete; contains 23 chromosomes in humans

**testes:** the male reproductive gland

**testosterone:** a hormone that promotes the development of male characteristics

**fertilization:** the union of a sperm and egg cell