

Muscular System

1

Skeletal System

1

Organs

Organs

Muscles, Tendons, and Ligaments

Bones and Joints

2

2

Function

Function

To produce Movement throughout the body, both voluntary and involuntary.

Provides Support and Protection for the body.

2

2

Circulatory System

1

Nervous System

1

organs

organs

Heart + Blood vessels + Blood

Brain, Spinal cord, and nerves

2

2

Function

Function

Transports materials throughout the body such as nutrients, oxygen, and waste.

Controls all systems of the body and allows the body to interact with the outside world through senses.

3

Respiratory System

Digestive System

organs

Lungs, trachea, Nose, Mouth, diaphragm ...

Function

Breathes in oxygen and exhales carbon dioxide waste.

organs

Stomach, Large and Small intestines, Mouth, Esophagus ...

Function

Takes in the food the body needs for fuel, breaks the food down into nutrients, and absorbs the nutrients into the blood.

Excretory (Urinary) System

Reproductive Systems

organs

Bladder, kidney, ...

Function

To make urine (filled with the body's waste) and expel it from the body.

organs

Uterus and Ovary
Penis and Testis

Function

To produce sperm and eggs need to create a new person.

Integumentary

System

1

organs

Skin, hair, and
nails

2

Function

Acts as a barrier against
infection, injury, and UV
radiation. It regulates
body temperature and gets
rid of waste.

3

Levels of Organization

cells



Tissues



Organs

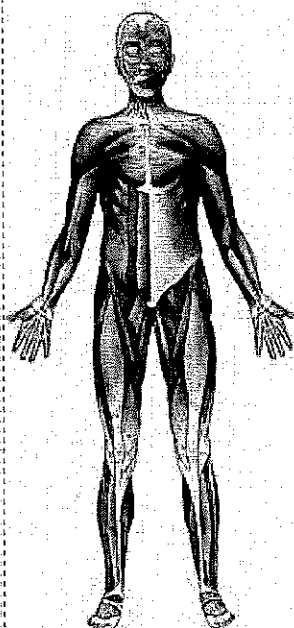


Organ Systems



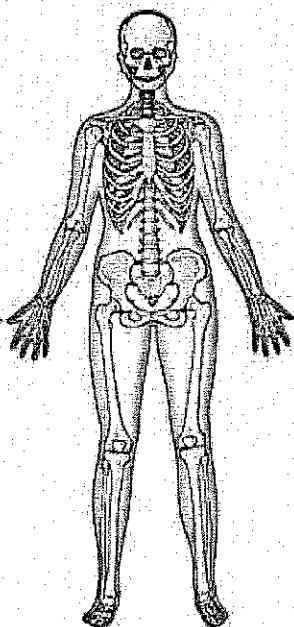
Organism

Body System Functions



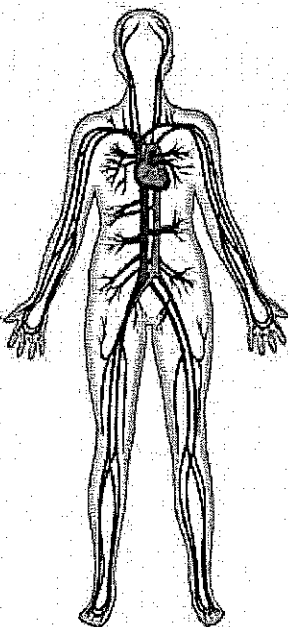
▲ MUSCULAR SYSTEM

The muscular system consists of layers of muscles that cover the bones of the skeleton, extend across joints, and can contract and relax to produce movement.



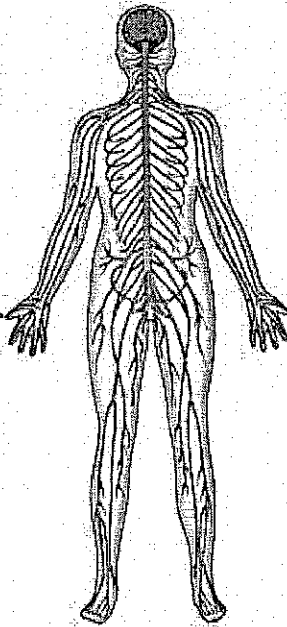
▲ SKELETAL SYSTEM

The skeleton is a strong yet flexible framework of bones and connective tissue. It provides support for the body and protection for many of its internal parts.



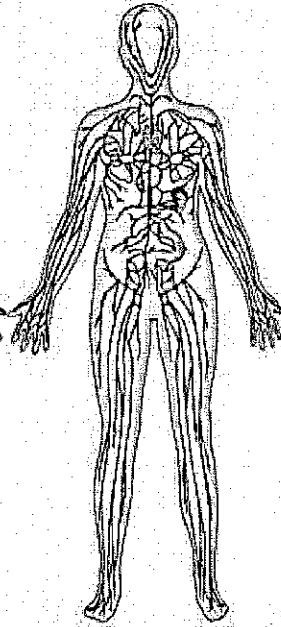
▲ CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

This system consists of the heart and a network of vessels that carry blood. It supplies oxygen and nutrients to the body's cells and removes waste products.



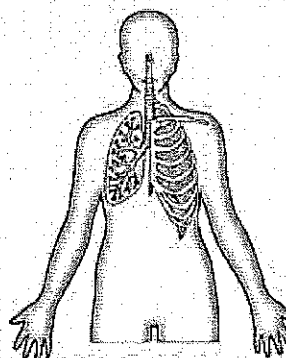
▲ NERVOUS SYSTEM

The nervous system is the body's main control system. It consists of the brain, the spinal cord, and a network of nerves that extend out to the rest of the body.



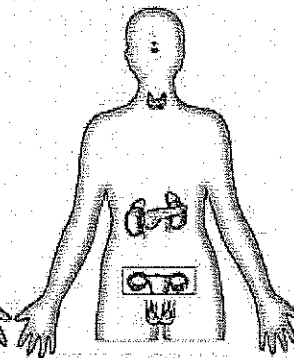
▲ LYMPHATIC (IMMUNE) SYSTEM

This system is a network of vessels that collects fluid from tissues and returns it to the blood. It also contains groups of cells that protect the body against infection.



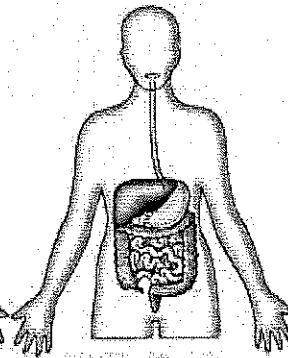
▲ RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

The respiratory system is centered on the lungs, which work to get life-giving oxygen into the blood. They also rid the body of a waste product, carbon dioxide.



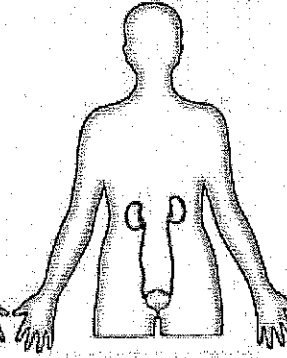
▲ ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

Many body processes, such as growth and energy production, are directed by hormones. These chemicals are released by the glands of the endocrine system.



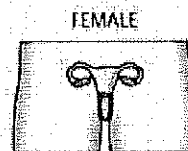
▲ DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

The digestive system takes in the food the body needs to fuel its activities. It breaks the food down into units called nutrients and absorbs the nutrients into the blood.



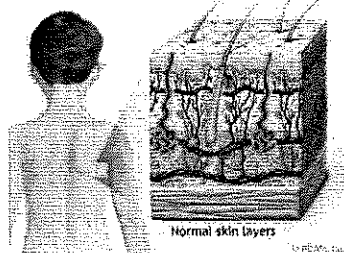
▲ EXCRETORY SYSTEM

The body's cells produce waste products, many of which are eliminated in urine. The job of the urinary system is to make urine and expel it from the body.



▲ REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

The male and female parts of the reproductive system produce the sperm and eggs needed to create a new person. They also bring these tiny cells together.



What is the most important function of the Integumentary System?

-PROTECTION

It performs this function by acting as a barrier against infection and injury; helping to regulate body temperature; removing waste products from the body; and providing protection against ultraviolet radiation from the sun.