

**EXPLAIN: I AM INVOLVED ANSWER KEY**

Function	Systems Involved	Interaction
Reproduction		Produces gametes; aids in the development of offspring
		Production and release of hormones
		Provides oxygen to developing offspring
		Circulates the blood that carries required nutrients to developing offspring
		Controls the functions of the other systems
The endocrine system interacts with the reproductive system when hormones cause a woman to ovulate.		

Function	Systems Involved	Interaction
Nutrient Absorption		Breaks down food molecules into smaller molecules that can be absorbed and used by body cells
		Transports molecules to the cells of the body
		Provides the oxygen needed by cells
		Releases hormones that control metabolism
		Serves as storage for minerals
		Controls the release of hormones, appetite, and circulation of the molecules in the different parts of the body
The digestive system interacts with the circulatory system to perform the function of nutrient absorption when food is broken down into smaller pieces and carried by the circulatory system.		

Function	Systems Involved	Interaction
Defense from Injury and Illness		Provides the nutrients needed to maintain healthy body cells
		Circulates blood and nutrients that nourish body cells
		Provides the oxygen needed by body cells
		Serves as the first defense of the body against illness and infections
		Eliminates the waste products of the body
		Aids in the production of blood cells
		Controls the functions of other systems and response to stimuli
		Fights diseases and infections
		Stores and circulates white blood cells that fight foreign pathogens
The immune system interacts with the lymphatic system when pathogens are killed and filtered from the blood.		



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Function	Systems Involved	Interaction
Regulation		Breaks down food into smaller molecules that can be absorbed and distributed to cells
		Regulates the body's temperature
		Aids in the exchange of gases
		Regulates the body's temperature
		Filters and removes waste products
		Produces blood cells needed by the body; supports the body and works with the muscular system to produce movement
		Controls the body's response to stimulus
		Responds to and prevents infection from pathogens
		Filters bacteria and toxins from the body
		Production and release of hormones
		Movement of the body
The endocrine system interacts with the circulatory system to perform the function of regulation when hormones are carried by the circulatory system to target cells.		