

UNIT 6

BODY SYSTEMS

13  1. Read the text and answer the following questions.

Przeczytaj tekst i odpowiedz na poniższe pytania.

- 1 What is a body system?
- 2 What is homeostasis?
- 3 How is homeostasis maintained?
- 4 What may cause an imbalance of body systems?

GLOSSARY

carbon dioxide - dwutlenek węgla

cell - komórka

digestive system - układ pokarmowy, układ trawienny

endocrine system - układ dokrewny, hormonalny, wewnątrzwydzielniczy

excretory system - układ wydalniczy

integumentary - powłoka wspólna

internal - wewnętrzny

maintain - utrzymywać, zachowywać

oxygen - tlen

support - wspierać

sustain - doznawać, podtrzymywać

tissue - tkanka

ultimately - ostatecznie

vital - podstawowy, życiowy

Systems of the human body

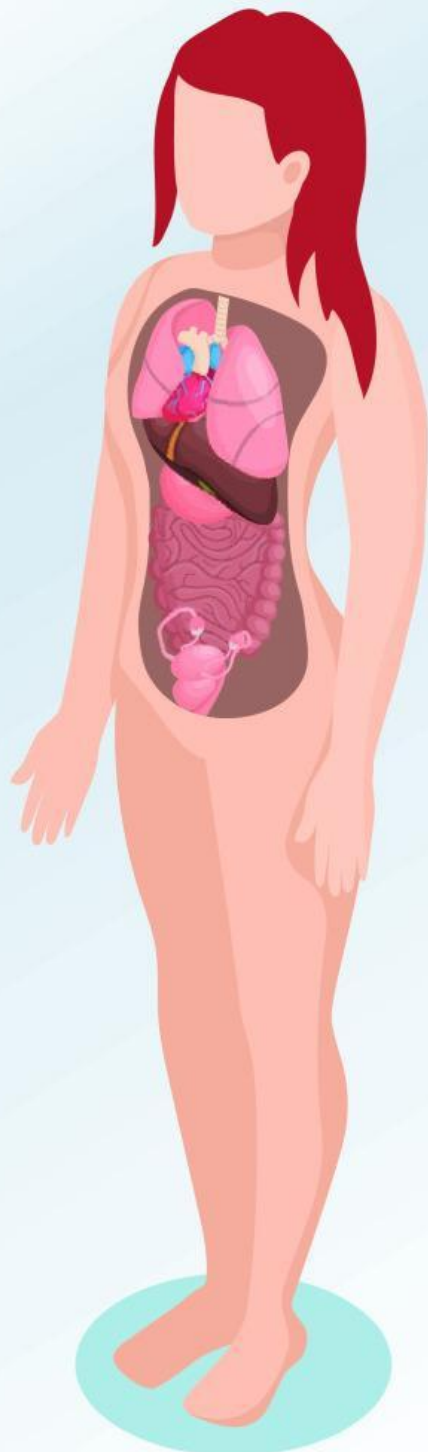
The human body is a perfectly engineered machine. Its many systems work together to **support** the body's **vital** functions and **maintain** homeostasis, i.e. optimal conditions and a stable **internal** environment for its **cells** and **tissues**.

A body system consists of a group of organs which work together to serve a common goal like breathing or reproduction. The function of a given system cannot be performed by any other system. If one system breaks down, the human body becomes unstable, which can **ultimately** result in death.

If a person is under a lot of stress, in pain, has an increased body temperature, abnormal **oxygen** or **carbon dioxide** levels or **sustained** an injury, all of the systems work together to maintain homeostasis by adjusting metabolic processes.

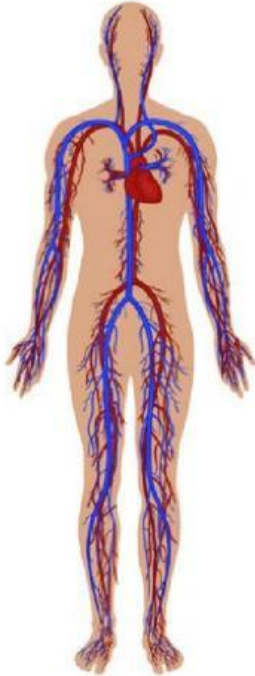
There are 12 systems of the body:

1. skeletal
2. muscular
3. respiratory
4. cardiovascular
5. lymphatic
6. **digestive**
7. **excretory** (urinary)
8. reproductive
9. **endocrine**
10. nervous
11. sensory
12. **integumentary**

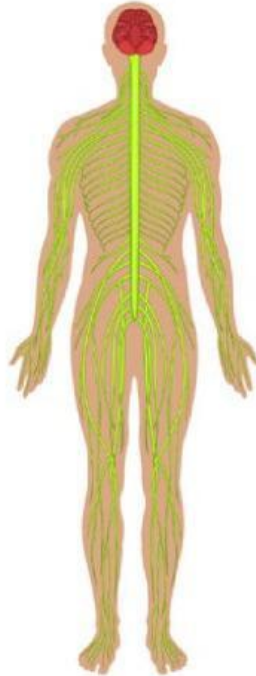


2. Label the pictures with the correct names of body systems.

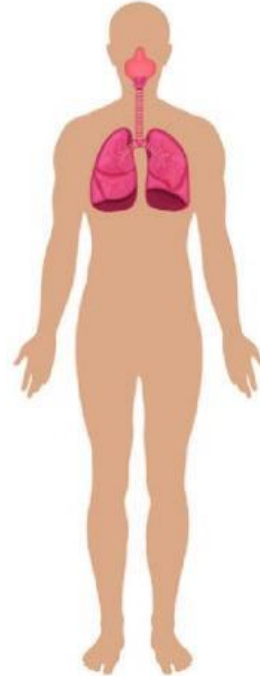
Podpisz rysunki poprawnymi nazwami układów w ciele człowieka.



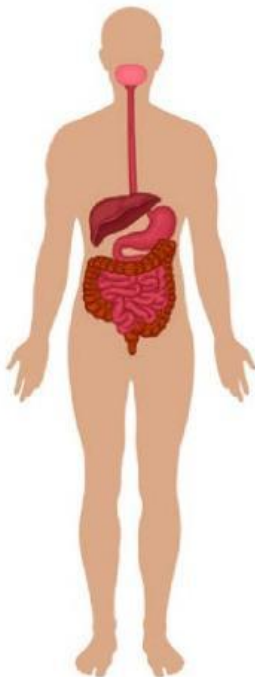
1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

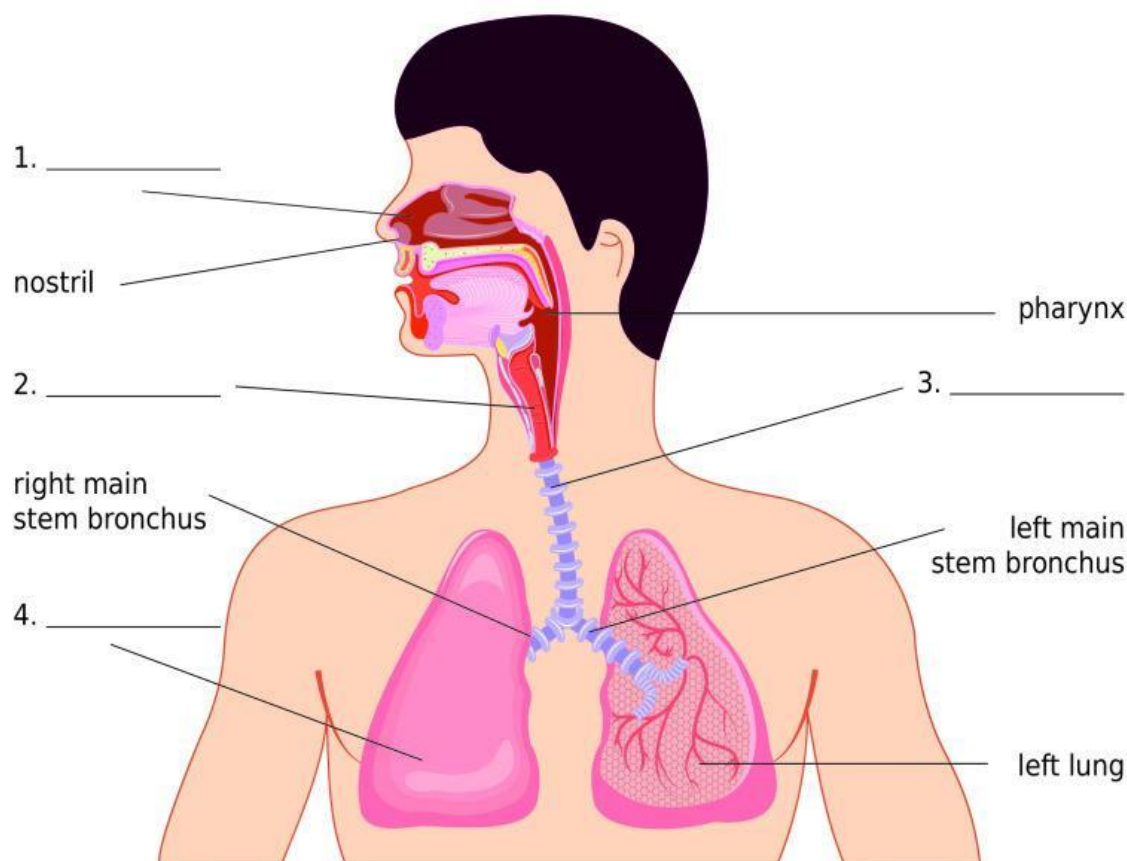


6. _____

3. Label the pictures with the missing words.

Podpisz rysunki brakującymi wyrazami.

right lung trachea nasal cavity larynx



4. Match the words with their Polish equivalents.

Dopasuj wyrazy do ich polskich odpowiedników.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 bronchus | a tkanka |
| 2 larynx | b płuco |
| 3 respiratory | c krtań |
| 4 cell | d oddechowy |
| 5 lung | e gardło |
| 6 pharynx | f komórka |
| 7 oxygen | g oskrzele |
| 8 tissue | h tlen |

- 14  5. Look at the picture of the digestive system and complete the text with the names of the organs.

Spójrz na rysunek układu pokarmowego i uzupełnij tekst nazwami organów.

GLOSSARY

absorption - wchłanianie

acid - kwas

bile - żółć

carbohydrates - węglowodany, cukry

coat - pokrywać

digestion - trawienie

excess - nadmierny, zbędny

faeces - kał, stolec

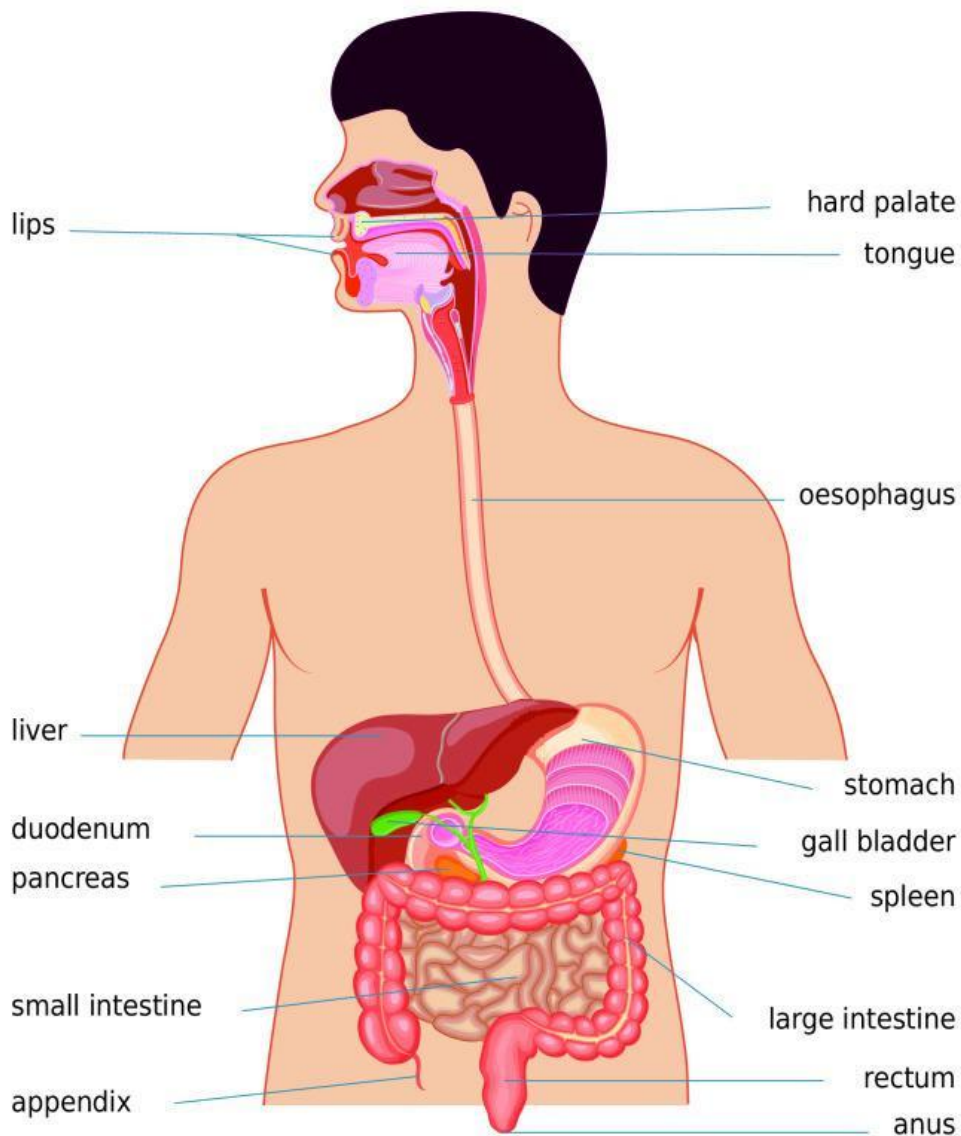
lipids - tłuszcze

nutrient - składnik pokarmowy, substancja odżywcza

order - porządek, kolejność

proteins - białka

release - uwalniać, wypuszczać



Human digestive system

The food we eat has to be broken down into substances that our bodies can use. This process is called **digestion** and takes place in the digestive system, which begins at the mouth and ends at the 1. _____.

The food passes through the organs of the digestive system in a certain **order**.

The 2. _____ is a tube that helps food to travel from the mouth to the stomach.

The 3. _____ **coats** the food with a mixture of **acid** and digestive enzymes to help break the food down and then **releases** its contents into the duodenum.

When food enters the 4. _____ (the first and the shortest part of the small intestine), the pancreas releases enzymes and the gall bladder releases **bile** (produced by the 5. _____), which all help to break down the **nutrients** (**proteins**, **lipids** and **carbohydrates**) into a form that can be absorbed by the intestines.

The primary function of the 6. _____ is the **absorption** of nutrients and minerals from food (they are absorbed into the bloodstream).

In the large intestine **excess** water is absorbed back into the body.

Any undigested food passes out of the anus as **faeces**.

Adapted from: www.bbc.com and www.diabetes.co.uk

6. Match the words with their Polish equivalents.

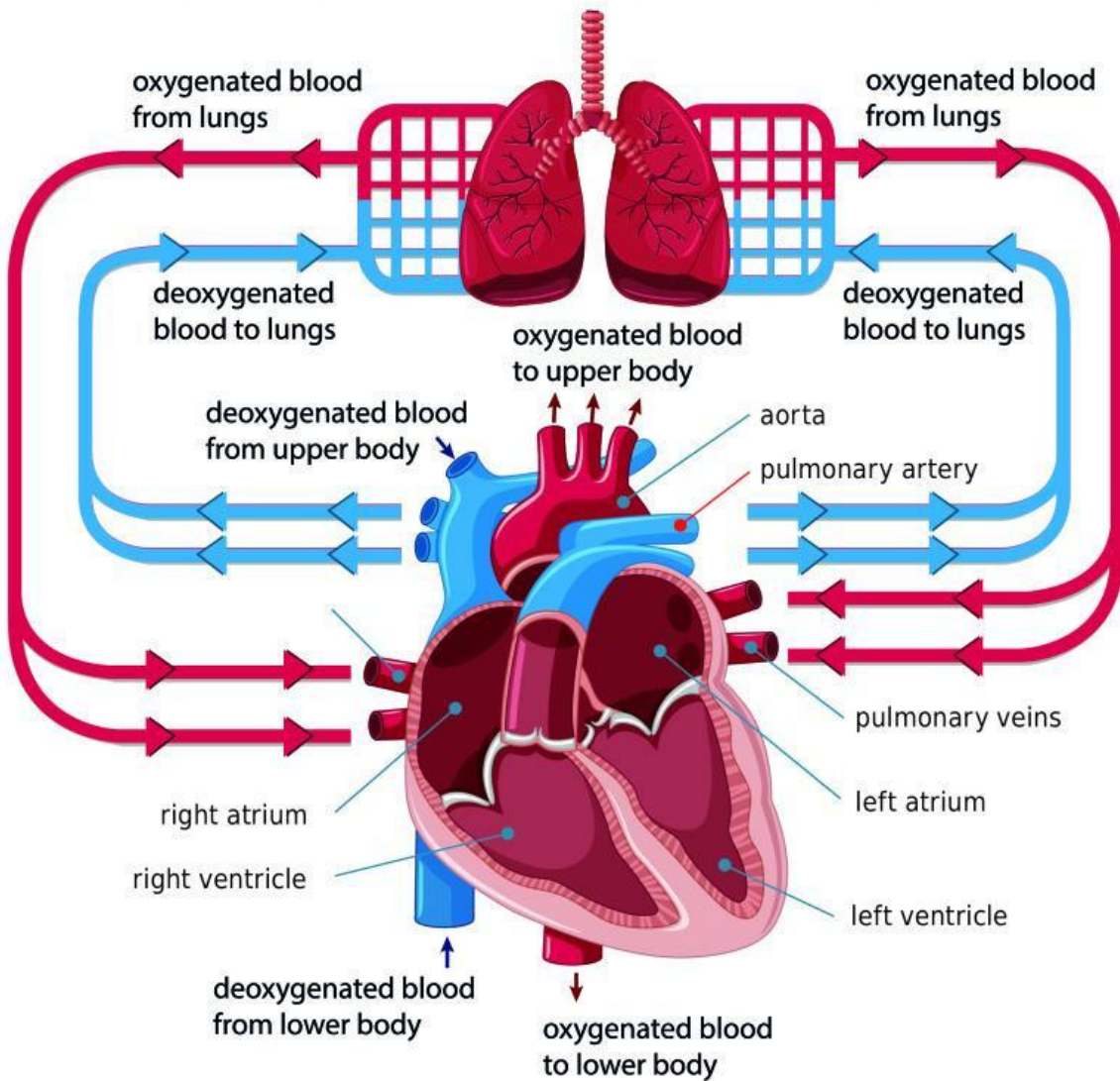
Dopasuj wyrazy do ich polskich odpowiedników.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 duodenum | a wątroba |
| 2 small intestine | b dwunastnica |
| 3 liver | c język |
| 4 oesophagus | d żołądek |
| 5 pancreas | e przełyk |
| 6 tongue | f trzustka |
| 7 appendix | g wyrostek robaczkowy |
| 8 stomach | h jelito cienkie |



7. Work in pairs. Look at the picture and describe the pulmonary and systemic circulation.

Praca w parach. Spójrzcie na rysunek i opiszcie krążenie płucne i ogólne.



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

8. Circle the correct answer.

Zakreśl poprawną odpowiedź.

- 1 The **lungs/kidneys** are the main organs of the respiratory system.
- 2 The **trachea/tongue** connects the pharynx and larynx to the lungs.
- 3 The pulmonary veins transport the **deoxygenated/oxygenated** blood from the lungs to the heart.
- 4 The **larynx/spleen** is an organ involved in the production of sound.
- 5 The **veins/bronchi** are the airways that lead from the trachea into the lungs.
- 6 The absorption of nutrients takes place in the **large/small** intestine.

9. Translate the following words.

Przetłumacz poniższe wyrazy.

- 1 prawy przedsionek - _____
- 2 lewa komora - _____
- 3 oskrzele - _____
- 4 układ krwionośny - _____
- 5 układ nerwowy - _____
- 6 śledziona - _____
- 7 jama nosowa - _____
- 8 trzustka - _____
- 9 woreczek żółciowy - _____
- 10 odbył - _____
- 11 tkanka - _____
- 12 komórka - _____