

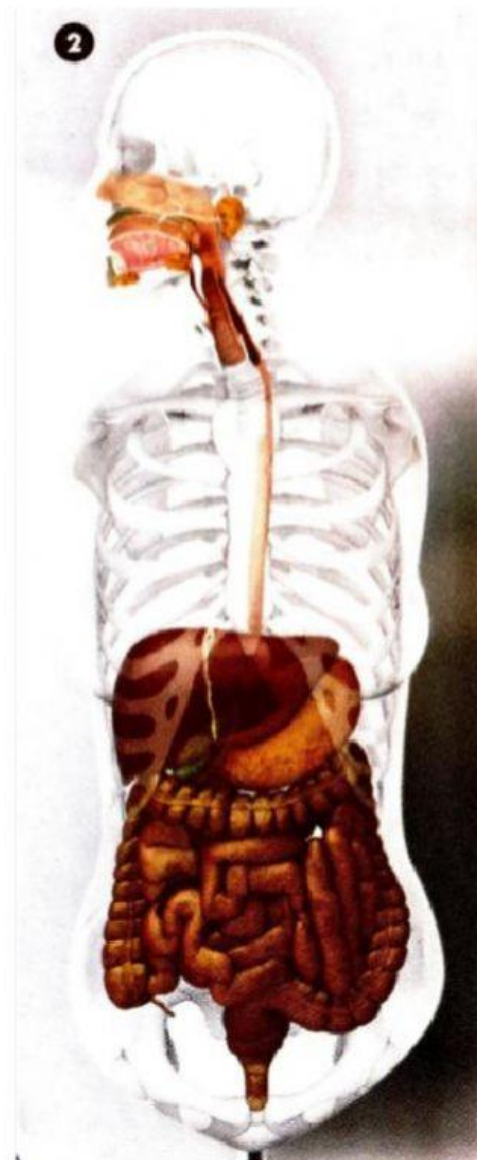
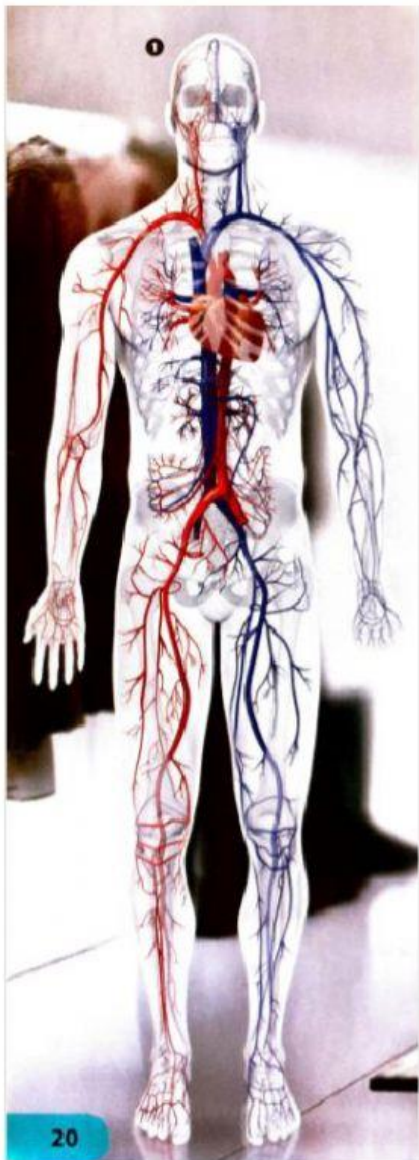
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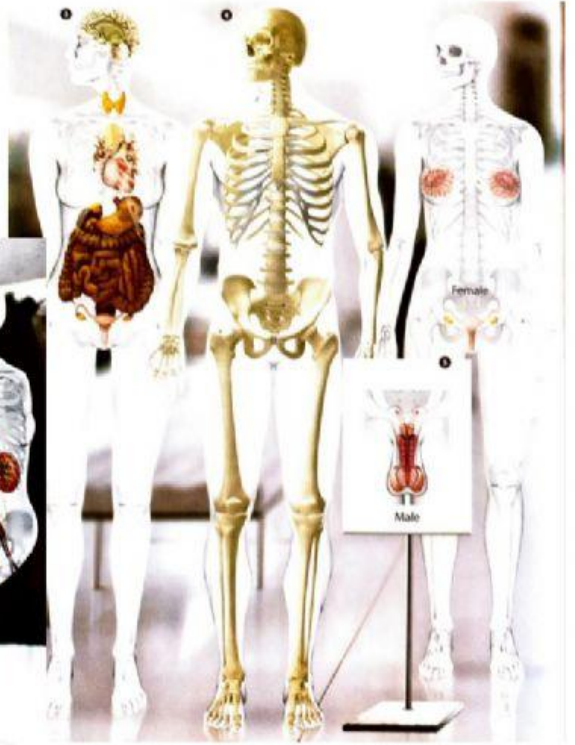
Our bodies

A total of twelve systems work together to make our human body work. Each system consists of a collection of organs that cooperate to carry out a function or functions. For example, the organs making up the digestive system dismantle complex molecules in food to release usable substances, such as glucose or amino acids, that are utilized by body cells to supply energy or build structures.

Here you are different activities to learn a bit about them.

- I- Label the 12 systems shown in the images below.
- II- Then match each system with its description.





1. **Circulatory system** _____
2. **Endocrine system** _____
3. **Nervous system** _____
4. **Skeletal system** _____
5. **Lymphatic system** _____
6. **Immune system** _____
7. **Respiratory system** _____
8. **Integumentary system** _____
9. **Digestive system** _____
10. **Muscular system** _____
11. **Urinary system** _____
12. **Reproductive system** _____

a) This long canal, including the stomach and intestines, extends from the mouth to the anus. It breaks down food to release essential nutrients that are absorbed into the bloodstream, and disposes of any waste.

- b) The only system that differs between males and females, it enables humans to reproduce to create children who will succeed them when they die. Male and female systems each produce sex cells that fuse to create a baby.
- c) Consisting of the skin, hair, and nails, this system covers the body, preventing the entry of germs, and loss of water. It also intercepts harmful rays in sunlight, controls body temperature, and acts as a sense organ.
- d) The heart, blood, and blood vessels make up it. Its primary role is to pump blood around the body and supply cells with oxygen, food, and other essentials, and to remove waste.
- e) This covers and is attached to the skeleton, it creates pulling forces that enable us to move. There are some types inside our body that push food along the intestine and make the heart beat.
- f) The body's primary control system. It uses electrical signals for messages. Its core are the brain and spinal cord. These receive, process, and send information along nerves.
- g) Blood flowing through the tissues leaves excess fluid around tissue cells. This fluid, called lymph, is drained by lymph vessels and returned to the bloodstream. Lymph vessels and nodes make up this system.
- h) Energy is essential for the body and its cells to stay alive. Eating provides energy-rich food. This system – the airways and lungs – gets oxygen into the body to "burn" these foods to release energy.
- i) Like the nervous system, this one controls body activities. Its glands release chemical messengers, called hormones, into the bloodstream. Hormones target tissues to change their activities and control processes, such as growth.
- j) This framework of bones, cartilage, and ligaments supports the body. Flexible joints between bones allows the body to move when muscles anchored to those bones pulled them, it also protects delicate organs, such as the brain, and makes blood cells.
- k) This system removes excess water and wastes from the blood. The kidneys filter blood, mixing water and wastes to make urine, a liquid that is stored in the bladder and then expelled from the body.
- l) This is a lymphocyte, one of the cells that make up this system, which destroys harmful bacteria and viruses, these cells are found in the circulatory and lymphatic systems, and in other tissues.