1. What is the main organ of the digestive system? **The stomach**
2. What organ protects your skin from the external environment? **Your skin**
3. What are three ways in which your body gets rid of wastes? **Exhaling, sweating and going to the bathroom.**
4. What is that system called? **The excretory system**
5. Besides toxics, what else does the excretory help rid your body of? **Excess water and salt**
6. What organ filters wastes from your blood? **The kidneys**
7. Where does chemical digestion begin? **The mouth**
8. How does chemical digestion start in the mouth? **You salvia softens and breaks starchy foods into sugar.**
9. How does your chewed food get from your mouth to your stomach? **Your esophagus**
10. How are your trachea and your esophagus similar? **They both serve as passageways- the trachea is the passageway is get oxygen from your mouth and nose to your lungs and the esophagus is the passageway to get food from your mouth to your stomach.**
11. What system helps your food move around in the digestive system? **The muscular system**
12. What organ produced juices that contain acid and chemical to break down proteins? **Your stomach**
13. Where does your partially disgusted food then go? **To the small intestine**
14. Where are your nutrients first placed into your blood stream? **The small intestine**
15. Where in your blood are your nutrients placed? **The capillaries**
16. Where does your undigested food go? **The large intestine**
17. What organ squeezes water out of your wastes? **Your large intestine**
18. Why it is important for the large intestine to get as much of the water as it can from your undigested food? **So your body won’t get dehydrated**
19. What organ produced bile? **The liver**
20. What does bile help you digest? **Fats**
21. Where is bile stored until it is needed? **The gallbladder**
22. What organ helps produce fluids that help neutralize your stomach acids and help finish chemical digestion? **The pancreas**
23. What organ produces insulin that helps regulate body sugars? **The pancreas**
24. What three systems help your body get the nutrients needed to survive? **The digestive, the circulatory and the muscular system**
25. What two systems have the most gas exchange? **The circulatory and the respiratory**
26. What is the main organ of the respiratory system? **The lungs**
27. Why do we need to continually breathe? **Our bodies can’t store oxygen**
28. What is the passageway from the nose, mouth to the lungs? **The trachea**
29. What muscle contract to help your lungs fill up with air when you inhale? **The diaphragm**
30. What happens to the diaphragm when you expel air from your lungs? **It relaxes (goes up)**
31. What blood vessel helps to put cellular fuel into your blood and to remove cellular wastes? **The capillaries**
32. What part of your blood helps fight against sickness? **Your white blood cells**
33. What part of your blood carries nutrients and oxygen throughout your body? **Red blood cells**
34. Where are your blood cells made? **Marrow of your bones**
35. What part of your blood helps cut clot and heal? **Your platelets**
36. What are the two purposes of the circulatory system**? The circulatory system transports oxygen and nutrients throughout your body and helps to eliminate wastes from your body.**
37. What is the main organ of the circulatory system? **The heart**
38. What is the heart? **Muscle made of cardiac muscle**
39. Why does your heart beat faster as you exercise? **Your body needs more oxygen when you are very active**
40. The circulatory system is also known as what system? **The cardiovascular system**
41. Name the three type of blood vessels. **Arteries, veins and capillaries**
42. Which is the smallest? **The capillaries**
43. Which one transport oxygen and nutrients to your tissues? **The capillaries**
44. Where in your body can you find your capillaries? **All over your body**
45. Which carry blood to the heart? **Veins**
46. What is the purpose of the blood going to your lungs? **To get oxygen placed into your blood**
47. What type of blood is in your veins? **Blood lacking in oxygen**
48. What carries your blood away from your heart after it has gone through your lungs to get oxygen in your blood stream? **Arteries**
49. What is the largest artery in your body? **The aorta**
50. What type of blood is in your arteries? **Blood with a lot of oxygen**
51. Why do your veins look blueish? **Because veins have very little oxygen in them**
52. Why is the blood in your arteries a bright red color? **Because blood with much oxygen is bright red**
53. What makes the thumping sound of your heart as it beats? **The values opening and closing**
54. Why does your heart rate speed up while exercising**? It is trying to get more oxygen into your bloodstream. The more active you are the more oxygen you need.**
55. How many chambers make up the heart? **Four**
56. Name them. **The right atrium, the right ventricle, the left atrium and the left ventricle**
57. What system controls are parts of the body? **The nervous system**
58. What organ is in control of all of the other organs? **The brain**
59. What kind of impulses travel through the nervous system? **Electrical**
60. Name the three main parts of the nervous system? **Brain, spinal cord, nerve cells**
61. What is the main function of the nervous system? To control all of the other body systems
62. Where are your nerve cells? **All over your body**
63. What is another name for nerve cells? **Neurons**
64. What controls your skeletal muscles**? Your brain**
65. What controls your involuntary muscles like your blood pumping? **The brain stem and the medulla**
66. What controls your reflexes like blinking and removing your hand from harmful stimuli? **Your spinal cord**
67. What is your brain stem attached to? **Your spinal cord**
68. What two systems help movement in your body? **Skeletal and muscular**
69. What three things does your skeletal system do? **Help your body move, gives your body a frame and shape, protects your internal organs**
70. What controls your voluntary muscles? **Your brain**
71. Why are some parts of your body more sensitive to pain than other parts? **Those areas have** **more** **nerve endings**
72. What is the building block of life? **Cell**
73. All living things can be classified by their number of cells. What are the two categories? **Unicellular and multi-cellular**
74. How many cells does a unicellular organism have? **One**
75. What is the only way that a unicellular organism can be seen? **Using a microscope**
76. How can a unicellular survive with only one cell**? That one cell can do all of life processes within that cell.**
77. What are the different life processes? **1) take in oxygen 2) take in nutrients 3) remove wastes 4) grow 5) reproduce**
78. Name three type of unicellular organisms. **Amoeba, Paramecium, and bacteria**
79. How does an amoeba move? **By using false feet and changing the shape of the cell.**
80. What helps the paramecium move and take in food? **By using the hairs around it**
81. Where are most of Earth’s unicellular organisms found? **In bodies of water**
82. Multi-cellular organisms have developed transport system to help the organism survive. Why do multi-cellular organisms needs these transport systems? **Most cells are too far from the external environment to exchange substances with it.**
83. Both unicellular and multi-cellular organisms are permeable. What does permeable mean? **Substances can pass in it and substances can pass out of it.**
84. Cells that are alike or specialized for what? **Tissue**
85. Tissues that are alike group together and are called? **Organs**
86. Organs that work together make up? **Systems**
87. What does connective tissue do? **Holds other tissue together ( bones are connective tissue)**
88. What does muscle tissue to? **Helps your body to move and helps your internal organs to produce action or to move**
89. Name the three types of muscle tissue. **Cardiac, smooth and skeletal**
90. Where are your cardiac muscles? **In your heart**
91. Where are your smooth muscles? **In the lining of your organs**
92. Where are your skeletal muscles? **All over your body**
93. What type of tissue make up the brain and spinal cord? **Nervous tissue**
94. What is the job of epithelial tissue**? Covers your organs and provides protection for you organs**