Chapter 4 Study Guide

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| Produces sex cells and offspring |  |
| Breaks down foods into a form the body can use. |  |
| Provides body protection and support; interacts with muscles to allow movement. |  |
| Transports oxygen, nutrients, and cell wastes. |  |
| Removes waste from the blood. |  |
| Provides the body with oxygen and removes gas wastes from the blood. |  |
| Controls internal conditions, growth development, and reproduction. |  |
| Allows body movement and movement of substance within the body. |  |

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| Controls body movement, thought, and behavior. |  |
| Defends the body against pathogens. |  |
| Chemicals that kill specific pathogens. |  |
| Organisms such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi that cause disease. |  |
| Nerve cell that passes messages throughout the body. |  |
| A message that travels across a neuron and from one neuron to another. |  |
| Part of the brain that controls your balance, posture, and fine-tune movements. |  |
| Part of the brain that interprets information that senses gather, controls muscle movement, thinking and language. |  |

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| Part of the brain that maintains blood pressure, heartbeat, respiration, and digestion. |  |
| An organ that releases hormones directly into the blood. |  |
| A substance released by an endocrine gland that controls some of the body’s functions. |  |
| An organ in the endocrine system that produces a chemical. |  |
| A chemical that helps break down food into nutrients during digestion. |  |
| Tiny sacs in the lungs at the end of the bronchioles. |  |
| Name and describe the 5 major steps of digestion. | 1.  2.  3.  4.  5. |

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| This joint is in your knee and allows the leg to bend and straighten. |  |
| This joint is in your elbow and allows bones to rotate around one another. It allows your arm to twist. |  |
| This joint is in your shoulder. It allows your arm to swing freely in a circle. |  |
| This condition is painful swelling of the joints. |  |
| The condition in which bones become weak. |  |
| What is the job of the tendon? |  |
| Cells that work together to perform a particular function in the body make up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |  |
| All the cells in your body need which of the following in order to make the body run smoothly? |  |
| Which joint allows the most movement? |  |
| What is the function of the red marrow in the spongy bone of the skeletal system? |  |

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| Two or more tissues that work together to do a particular job are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |
| What waste does the respiratory system remove from the body? |  |
| What is the role of the axon? |  |
| Which gland controls the amount of glucose in the blood? |  |
| The endocrine system keeps what kinds of substances in balance? |  |
| Which system of the body take in materials and breaks them down into simpler substances the body can use? |  |
| What do the cardiac and smooth muscles have in common? |  |
| What is the function of the circulatory system? |  |
| How do muscles work to lift a bone in your arm? |  |
| Explain the role of the respiratory system in keeping the body’s systems in balance. What is the role of the alveoli?  Name the three jobs of white blood cells. | **1.**  **2.**  **3.** |
| Explain how other body systems help the immune system to prevent pathogens from causing disease in the body. |  |