

ACTIVE READING WORKSHEETS

HUMAN SYSTEMS**The Human Body Plan**

Read the table below, which covers topics from your textbook. Answer the questions that follow.

<i>Summary of Organ Systems</i>		
System	Major structures	Functions
Skeletal	bone	provides structure; supports and protects internal organs
Muscular	muscles (skeletal, cardiac, and smooth)	provides structure; supports and moves trunk and limbs; moves substance through body
Integumentary	skin, hair, nails	protects against pathogens; helps regulate body temperature
Cardiovascular	heart, blood vessels, blood	transports nutrients and wastes to and from all body tissues
Respiratory	air passages, lungs	carries air into and out of lungs
Immune	lymph nodes and vessels, white blood cells	provides protection against infection and disease
Digestive	mouth, esophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, small and large intestine	stores and digests food; absorbs nutrients; eliminates waste
Excretory	kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra, skin, lungs	eliminates waste; maintains water and chemical balance
Nervous	brain, spinal cord, nerves, sense organs, receptors	controls and coordinates body movements and senses; controls consciousness and creativity; helps monitor and maintain other body systems
Endocrine	glands (such as adrenal, thyroid, and pancreas), hypothalamus	maintains homeostasis; regulated metabolism, water and mineral balance, growth, development, and reproduction
Reproductive	ovaries, uterus, mammary glands (in females), testes (in males)	produces eggs and milk in females, sperm in males; produces offspring

Read the question and write your answer in the space provided.

SKILL: Vocabulary Development

- The term *immune* is derived from a Latin word that means “exempt from service.” How is the term *immune system* related to the meaning of its term of origin?

Read each question and write your answer in the space provided.

SKILL: Forming Analogies

An analogy identifies a similar relationship between different pairs of items. In an analogy, one must analyze the relationship between two words and then identify another pair of words that have the same relationship. An example is “Glove is to hand as sock is to the foot,” where the relationship is article of clothing to where it is worn.

2. What relationship was used to form the analogy “Blood vessels are to circulatory as hair is to integumentary”?

3. Complete the following analogy: “Skeletal is to support as immune is to _____.”

4. What relationship was used to form the analogy in question 3?

Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the analogy.

5. Excretory is to ureters as immune is to

- a. esophagus.
- b. hypothalamus.
- c. lymph nodes.
- d. receptors.

Write the answer to each question on the line provided.

SKILL: Organizing Information

6. What two organ systems do the lungs belong to?

7. What two organ systems do white blood cells belong to?

8. Which organ systems enable reproduction?
