

Organ Systems

by Sophia



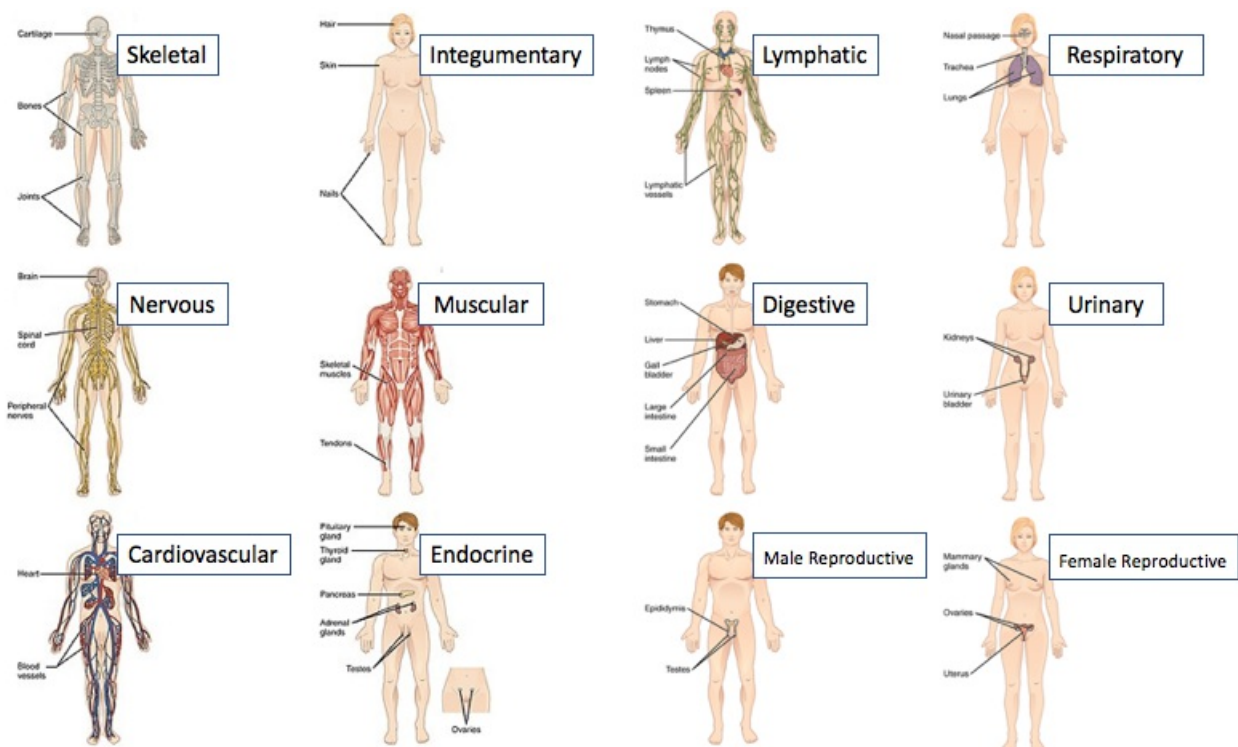
WHAT'S COVERED

In this lesson, you will learn how to identify organ systems based on their characteristics. Specifically, this lesson will cover:

1. The 11 Organ Systems

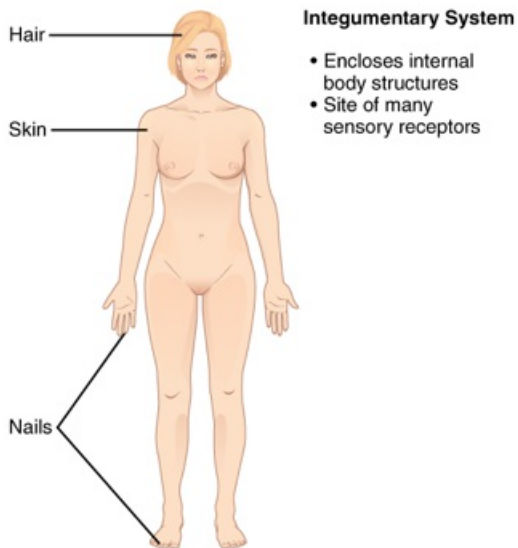
Life is organized into various levels: atoms (the basic unit of all matter/chemicals) compose molecules, which compose cells (the basic unit of life), which compose tissues, which then will compose organs, which make up organ systems. Finally, organ systems make up organisms.

Below is a diagram that shows an illustration of the 11 human organ systems discussed in this lesson.



1a. Integumentary System

This system is basically made up of the outer layer (upper body) of your skin. The purpose of the **integumentary system** is the protection of your body. It also helps to regulate your temperature and receive sensory information.



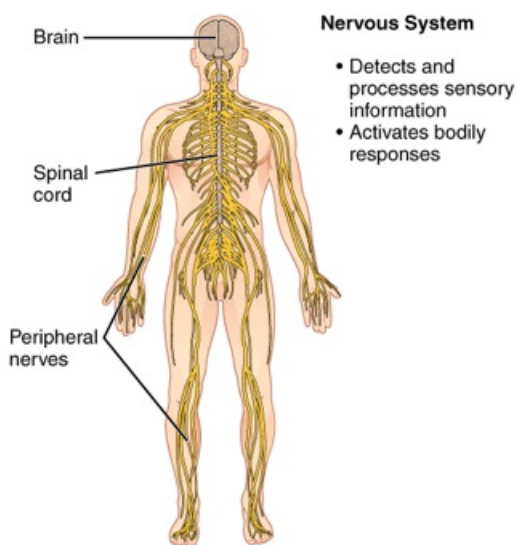
TERM TO KNOW

Integumentary System

The body system that composes the body's outer covering to protect the body, receives sensory information, and control body temperature.

1b. Nervous System

The main role of your **nervous system** is to detect stimulation in your environment and then control responses to react to that stimulus.



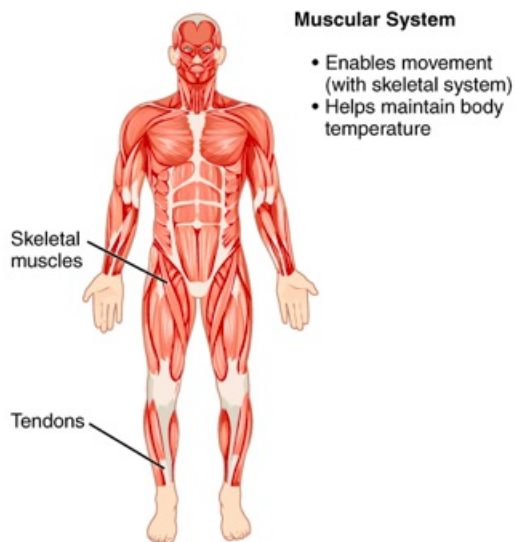
TERM TO KNOW

Nervous System

The body system that detects stimulation and coordinates responses.

1c. Muscular System

Your **muscular system** basically coordinates your movements. It allows for your body to be able to move, and it helps to generate heat for your body to maintain a constant internal temperature; this helps to maintain homeostasis.



TERM TO KNOW

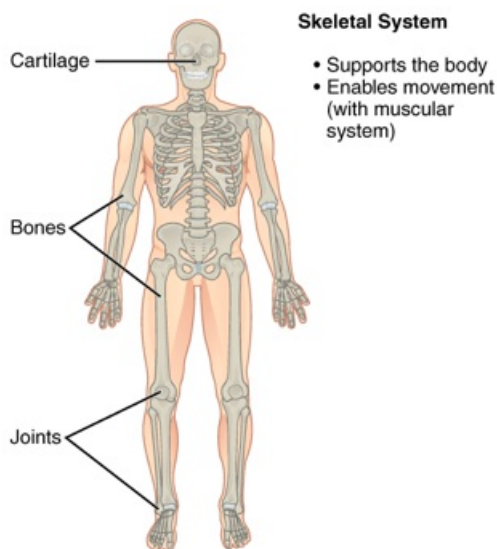
Muscular System

The body system that allows for movement, posture, and production of heat.

1d. Skeletal System

Your **skeletal system** works in conjunction with your muscular system to allow for movement and gives your body its shape. It supports your body by protecting internal organs and also stores minerals. Another important function of the skeletal system is that it makes red blood cells.

➔ **EXAMPLE** Different minerals, like calcium, are stored within your skeletal system.



TERM TO KNOW

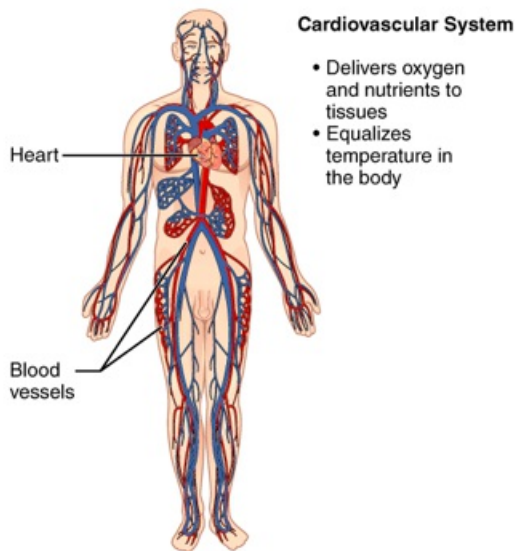
Skeletal System

The body system that provides attachment points for muscles, stores minerals, protects organs and makes red blood cells.

1e. Cardiovascular System

Your **cardiovascular system** is another important body system because its main role is to transport blood and

other materials throughout your body. Blood is what carries oxygen and other important materials to the tissues in your body. It also helps dispose of carbon dioxide waste.



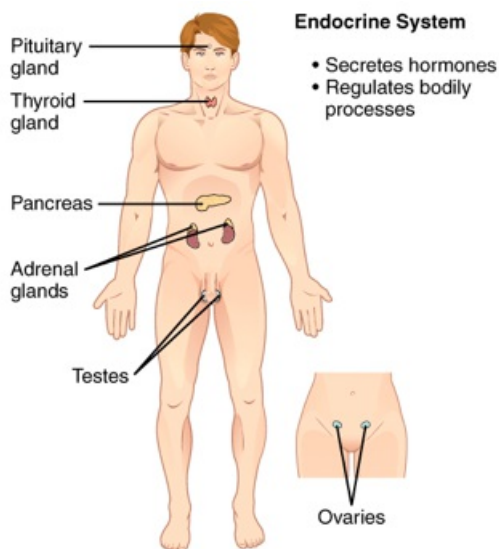
TERM TO KNOW

Cardiovascular System

The body system that works to pump blood throughout the body.

1f. Endocrine System

The main purpose of the **endocrine system** is to control your body function with the use of hormones. It produces and secretes hormones that help control different bodily functions.



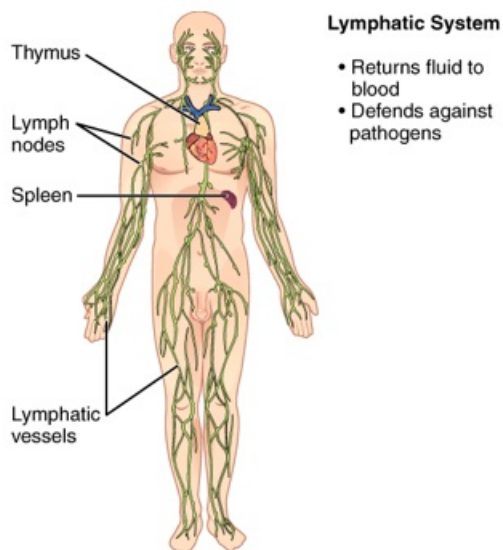
TERM TO KNOW

Endocrine System

The body system that makes and secretes hormones which regulate body functioning.

1g. Lymphatic System

The purpose of the **lymphatic system** is to collect tissue fluids and then return them to the blood. It plays a role in your immune system in protecting your body from different invaders.



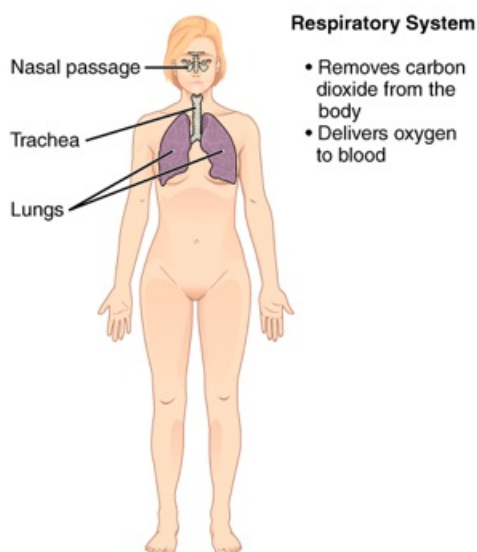
TERM TO KNOW

Lymphatic System

The body system that works with the immune system to defend the body against disease.

1h. Respiratory System

The main role of your **respiratory system** is to deliver oxygen to your different body tissues and help remove carbon dioxide waste.



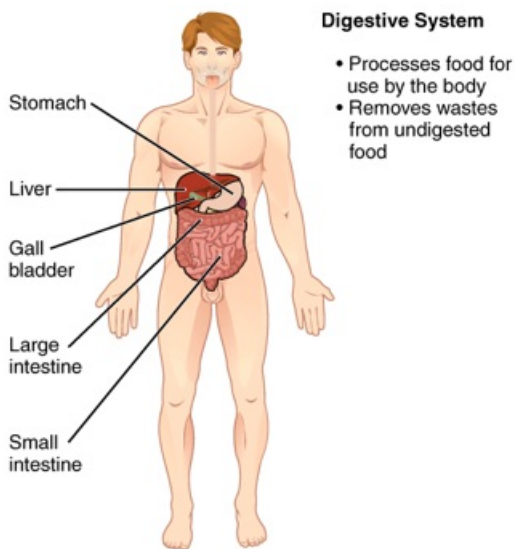
TERM TO KNOW

Respiratory System

The body system that delivers oxygen and removes carbon dioxide from the body.

1i. Digestive System

The purpose of your **digestive system** is to ingest and then break down and process foods or liquids that you take into your body. It helps you to intake foods and liquids, digest them, process them, and then get the nutrients from them that you need.



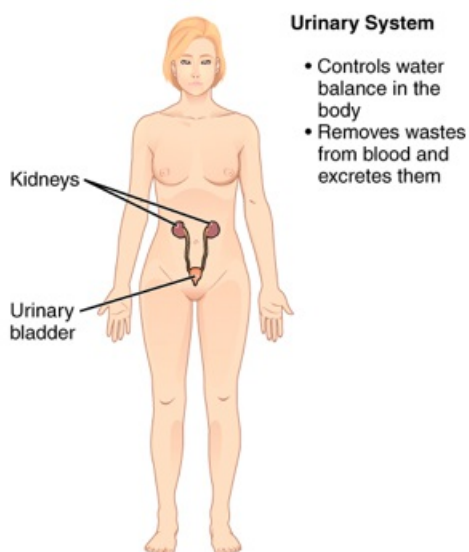
TERM TO KNOW

Digestive System

The body system that ingests, digests and absorbs nutrients needed in the body.

1j. Urinary System

The job of your **urinary system** is to control the volume and composition of blood. It also acts to excrete extra fluids or waste from our body that you don't need.



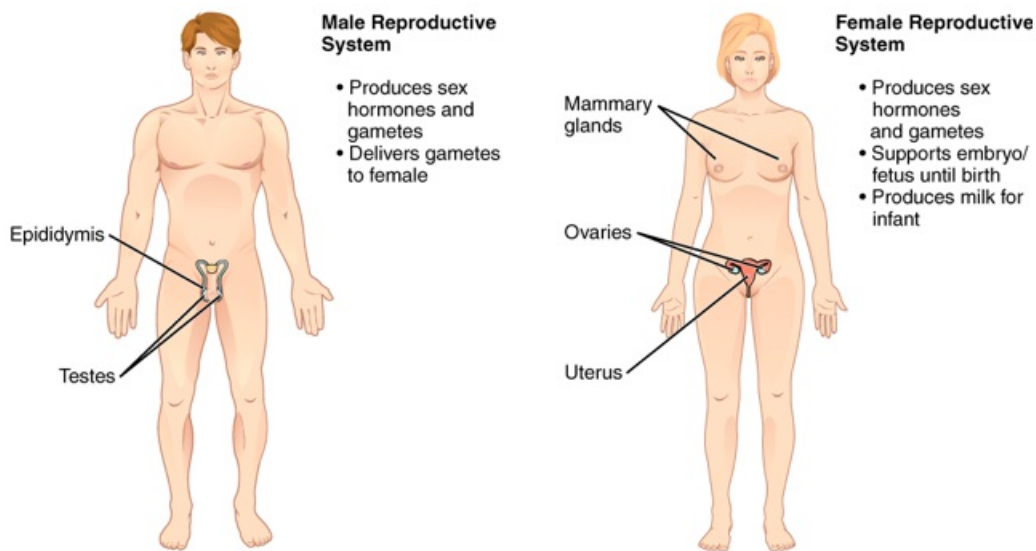
TERM TO KNOW

Urinary System

The body system that maintains the chemical makeup and volume of blood and rids the body of excess fluids.

1k. Reproductive System

All of the other body systems are the same for males and females, but the **reproductive system** varies between the two. Males and females have different reproductive systems, but the basic purpose of the reproductive system is to develop a fetus.



TERM TO KNOW

Reproductive System

The body systems specific to male or females that produce sperm or eggs necessary for the formation of a fetus.



SUMMARY

Today you learned about the **11 Organ Systems**. Specifically, you learned about the integumentary, nervous, muscular, skeletal, cardiovascular, endocrine, lymphatic, respiratory, digestive, urinary, and reproductive systems.

Source: THIS WORK IS ADAPTED FROM SOPHIA AUTHOR AMANDA SODERLIND



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TERMS TO KNOW

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Digestive System

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Endocrine System

The body system that makes and secretes hormones which regulate body functioning.

Integumentary System

The body system that composes the body's outer covering to protect the body, receives sensory information, and controls body temperature.

Lymphatic System

The body system that works with the immune system to defend the body against disease.

Muscular System

The body system that allows for movement, posture, and production of heat.

Nervous System

The body system that detects stimulation and coordinates responses.

Reproductive System

The body systems specific to male or females that produce sperm or eggs necessary for the formation of a fetus.

Respiratory System

The body system that delivers oxygen and removes carbon dioxide from the body.

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The body system that provides attachment points for muscles, stores minerals, protects organs and makes red blood cells.

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The body system that maintains the chemical makeup and volume of blood and rids the body of excess fluids.