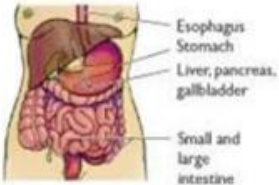
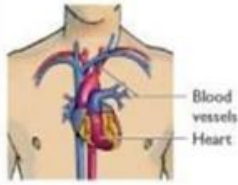
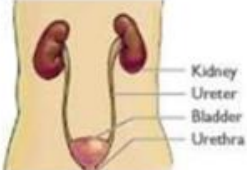
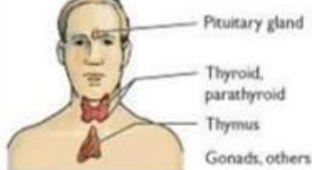
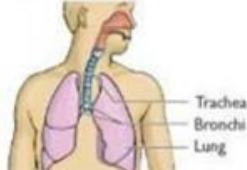
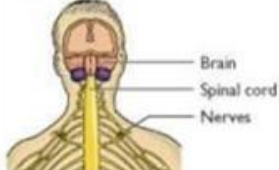
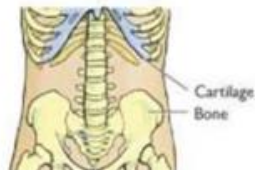
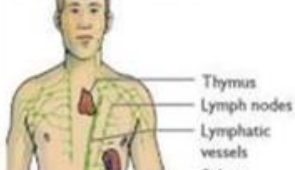

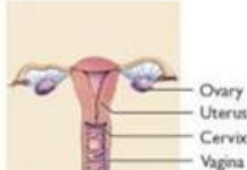




# 11 Organ Systems...Know the NAME and it's FUNCTION

TABLE 5.1 | Organs and Functions of the Human Organ Systems

| Organ System  | Function   | Organ System   | Function   |
|---|--|--|--|
| <b>Digestive</b><br> <p>Esophagus<br/>Stomach<br/>Liver, pancreas, gallbladder<br/>Small and large intestine</p> | Ingests and breaks down food so that it can be absorbed by the body<br><br>Chapter 7                 | <b>Cardiovascular</b><br> <p>Blood vessels<br/>Heart</p>   | Enables the transport of nutrients, gases, hormones, and wastes to and from cells of the body<br><br>Chapter 9 |
| <b>Urinary</b><br> <p>Kidney<br/>Ureter<br/>Bladder<br/>Urethra</p>  | Eliminates liquid wastes; regulates water balance<br><br>Chapter 11                                  | <b>Endocrine</b><br> <p>Pituitary gland<br/>Thyroid, parathyroid<br/>Thymus<br/>Gonads, others</p> | Secretes hormones into bloodstream for regulation of body activities<br><br>Chapter 16                         |
| <b>Respiratory</b><br> <p>Trachea<br/>Bronchi<br/>Lung</p>  | Enables gas exchange, supplying blood with oxygen and removing carbon dioxide<br><br>Chapter 10      | <b>Nervous</b><br> <p>Brain<br/>Spinal cord<br/>Nerves</p>  | Senses environment; communicates with and activates other parts of the body<br><br>Chapters 14 and 15          |
| <b>Skeletal</b><br> <p>Cartilage<br/>Bone</p>  | Provides mechanical support for the body; stores minerals; produces red blood cells<br><br>Chapter 6 | <b>Lymphatic and Immune</b><br> <p>Thymus<br/>Lymph nodes<br/>Lymphatic vessels<br/>Spleen</p>   | Protects against infections<br><br>Chapter 12  |
| <b>Muscular</b><br> <p>Skeletal muscles</p>  | Enables movement, posture, and balance via contraction and extension of muscles<br><br>Chapter 6     | <b>Reproductive—Female</b><br> <p>Ovary<br/>Uterus<br/>Cervix<br/>Vagina</p>                     | Produces eggs and supports the development of offspring<br><br>Chapter 18                                      |
| <b>Integumentary</b><br> <p>Hair<br/>Nails<br/>Skin</p>  | Protects body from environment, injury, and infection; stores fat<br><br>Chapter 6                   | <b>Reproductive—Male</b><br> <p>Prostate<br/>Testicle<br/>Penis</p>                              | Produces and delivers sperm and associated fluids<br><br>Chapter 18  |

# Organization of Life

The levels of organization in a multicellular organism are individual **cells, tissues, organs and organ systems...**

**cell** - the basic unit of all forms of life.

**tissue** - group of similar cells that performs a particular function.  
- four main types: muscle, epithelial, nervous and connective

- 1) *muscle tissue* - enables the body to move.
- 2) *epithelial tissue* - cover interior and exterior body surfaces.
- 3) *nervous* - transmits nerve impulses throughout the body.
- 4) *connective* - provides support for the body and connects its parts.

**organ** - a group of different types of tissues that work together to perform a single function.

ex: The eye is made up of epithelial tissue, nervous tissue, muscle tissue and connective tissue.

**organ system** - a group of organs that perform closely related functions.  
- the human body has eleven organ systems...