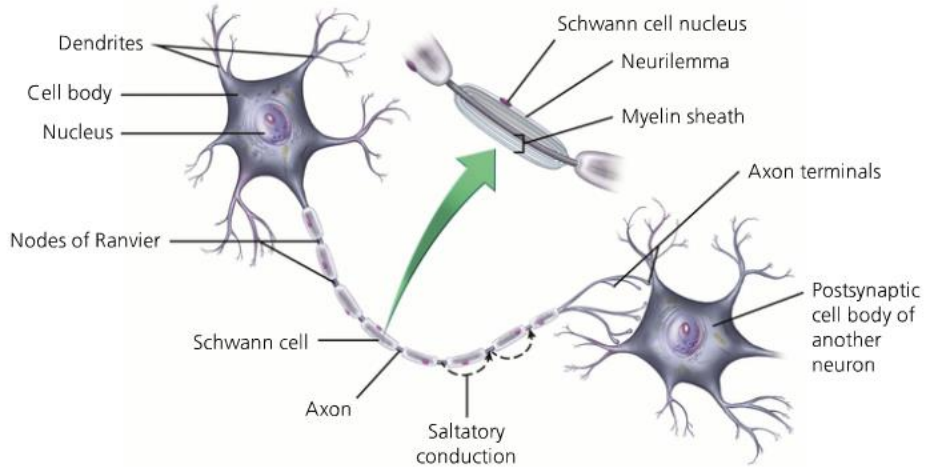


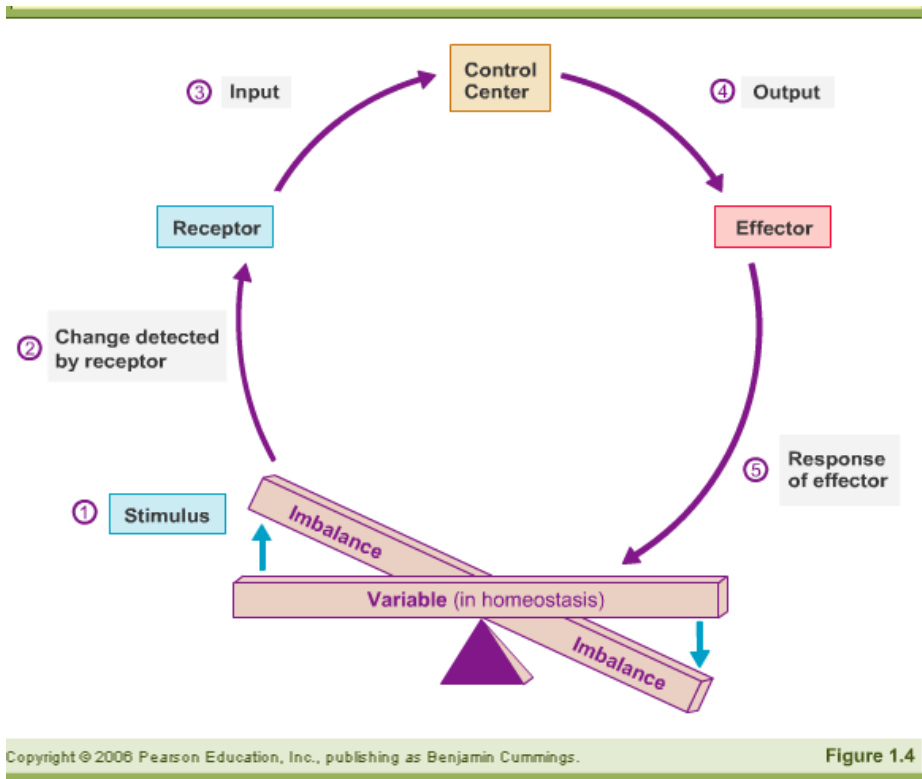
Final Exam

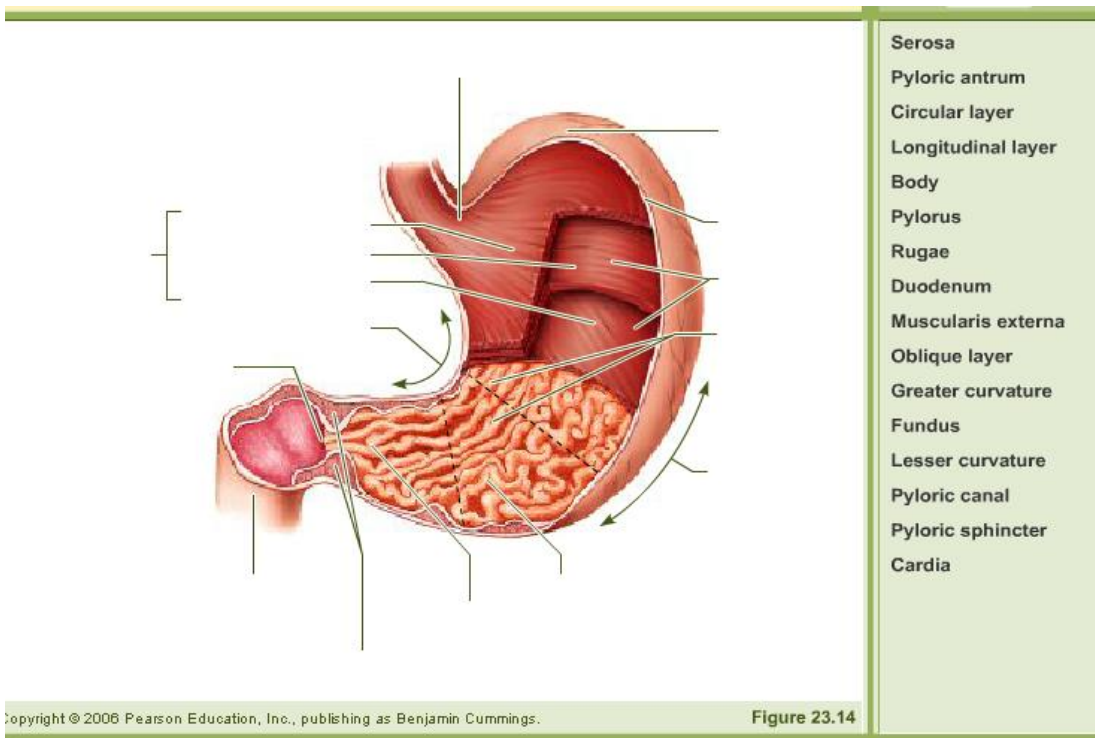
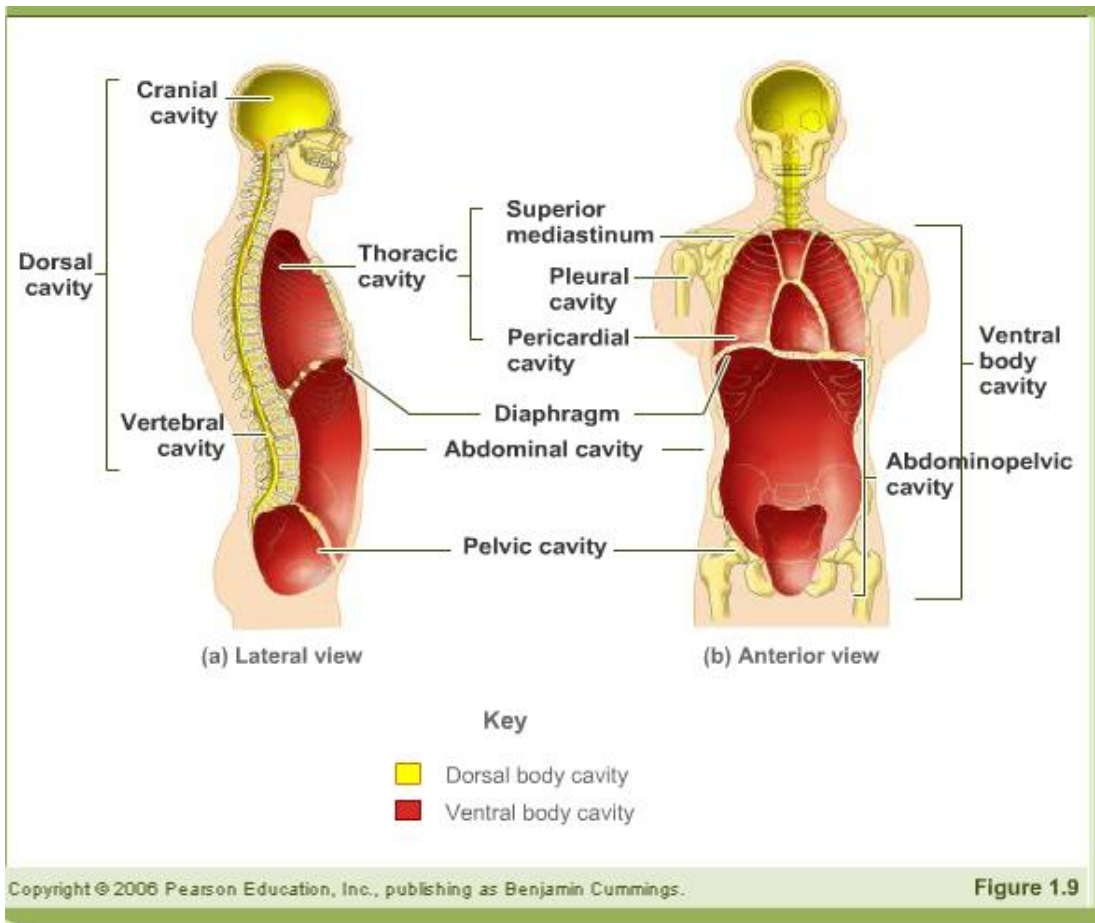
Part 1

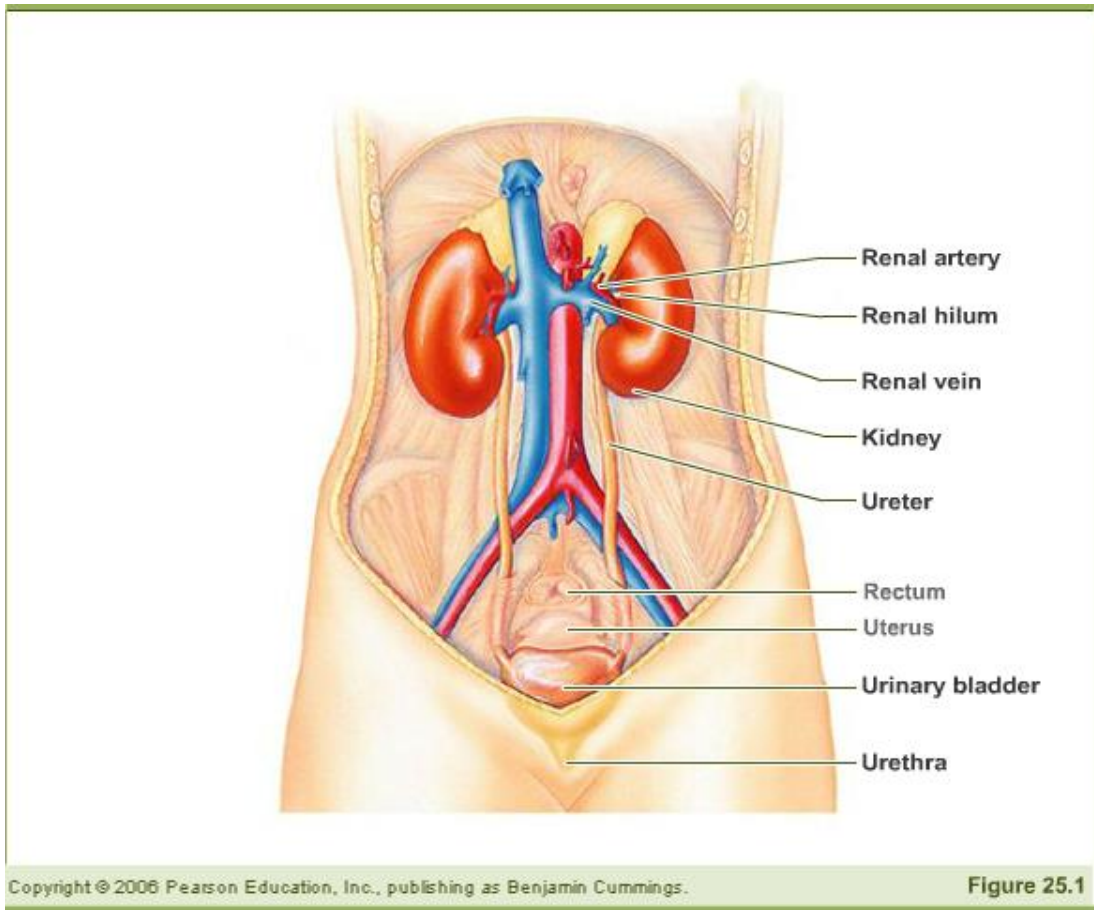
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Part 2

Write a brief summary of what each Body function is.

57. Protection (Integumentary System)

The integumentary system is the organsystem that protects the body from various kinds of damage, such as loss of water or abrasion from outside. The system comprises the skin and its appendages (including hair, scales, feathers, hooves, and nails)

58. Support (Skeletal System)

The skeletal system definition. The framework of the body, consisting of bones and other connective tissues, which protects and supports the body tissues and internal organs. The human skeleton contains 206 bones, six of which are the tiny bones of the middle ear (three in each ear) that function in hearing.

59. Movement (Muscular System)

The muscular system is an organ system consisting of skeletal, smooth and cardiac muscles. It permits movement of the body, maintains posture, and circulates blood throughout the body.

60. Coordination (Nervous System)

The Nervous system is the system in the body that controls internal functions of the body and receives, interprets, and responds to stimuli.

61. Integration (Endocrine System)

The endocrine system chemically controls the various functions of cells, tissues, and organs through the secretion of hormones. The endocrine system includes the adrenal glands, parathyroid gland, pituitary gland, and thyroid gland, as well as the ovaries, pancreas, and testes.

62. Special Senses

The special senses are smell, taste, vision, hearing, and equilibrium. They are called special senses because their sensory receptors are located within relatively large sensory organs in the head—the nose, tongue, eyes, and ears.

63. Transportation (Cardiopulmonary)

The cardiopulmonary system comprises some of the organs, structures and substances from both the circulatory and respiratory systems. These include the heart, lungs, pulmonary artery, pulmonary vein, aorta, trachea, and bronchi. The function of the cardiopulmonary system is to take in and transport oxygen into the body and remove waste from the body in the form of carbon dioxide.

64. Absorption (Digestion)

The Digestive System is a system of organs responsible for getting food into and out of the body and for making use of food to keep the body healthy. The digestive system includes the salivary glands, mouth, esophagus, stomach, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, small intestine, colon, and rectum.

65. Excretory System

The excretory system is the system of an organism's body that performs the function of excretion, the bodily process of discharging wastes. The Excretory system is responsible for the elimination of wastes produced by homeostasis.

66. Growth and Development (Reproduction)

The reproductive system is a collection of internal and external organs — in both males and females — that work together for the purpose of procreating.