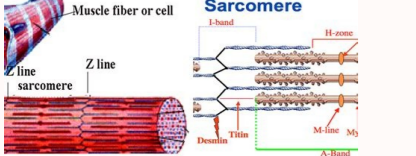


I'm not robot!



Draw a line from each word to its anagram.

arm                      inch

chin                     are

ear                       ram

hips                     pines

nails                    ship

spine                    snail

waist                   kins

skin                     writs

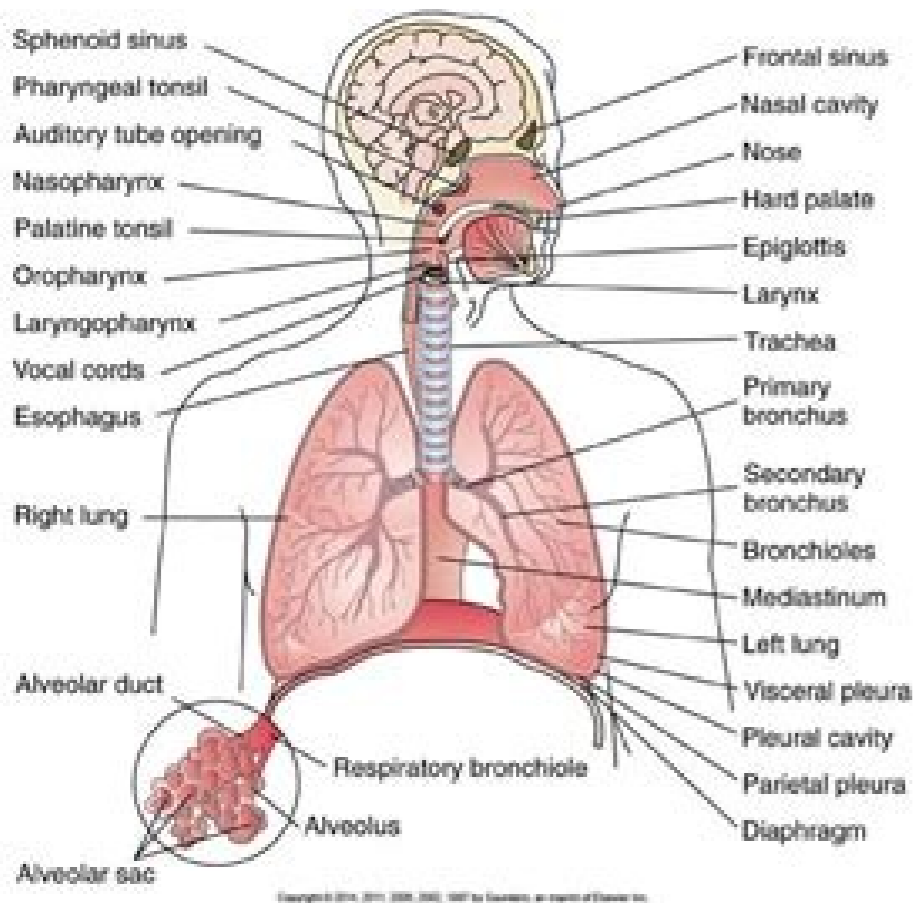
knee                    waits

wrist                    keen

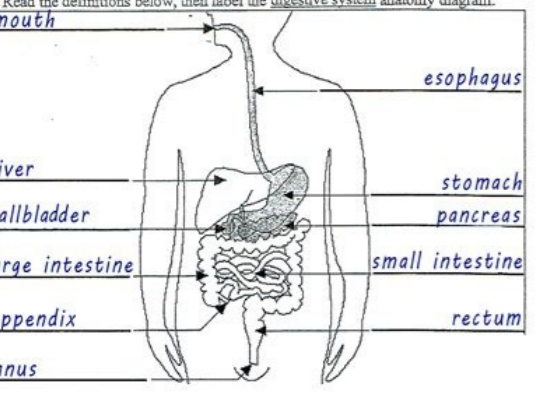
**CHAPTER 13 – RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DISORDERS**

- Respiratory System: Purpose and General Function**
- Transport of oxygen from air to blood
    - Oxygen is necessary for cellular metabolism.
  - Removal of carbon dioxide from the blood
    - Carbon dioxide is a waste product from metabolism.
  - Two anatomical areas
    - Upper respiratory tract
      - Resident flora
  - Lower respiratory tract
    - Sterile
- Upper Respiratory Tract**
- Nasal cavity
    - Warming and moistening of air
    - Foreign material trapped by mucous secretions
  - Nasopharynx
    - Pharyngeal tonsils in posterior wall
  - Palatine tonsils
    - Lymphoid tissue in posterior portion of the oral cavity

**Anatomy of the Respiratory System**



**Label the Digestive System #1**



- anus - the opening at the end of the digestive system from which feces exit the body.
- appendix - a small sac located near the start of the large intestine.
- esophagus - the long tube between the mouth and the stomach. It uses rhythmic muscle movements (called peristalsis) to force food from the throat into the stomach.
- gall bladder - a small, sac-like organ located by the diaphragm. It stores and releases bile (a digestive chemical which is produced in the liver) into the small intestine.
- large intestine - the long, wide tube that food goes through after it goes through the small intestine. Bacteria in large organs located above the rest of the intestine. It draws water from the food, and makes bile (which breaks down fat) and some blood proteins.
- mouth - the first part of the digestive system, where food enters the body. Chewing and salivary enzymes in the mouth are the beginning of the digestive process (breaking down the food).
- pancreas - an enzyme-producing gland located below the stomach and above the intestine. Enzymes from the pancreas help in the digestion of carbohydrates, fats and proteins in the small intestine.
- rectum - the lower part of the large intestine, where feces are stored before they are excreted from the body.
- small intestine - the long, thin winding tube that food goes through after it leaves the stomach.
- stomach - a sac-like, muscular organ that is attached to the esophagus. When food enters the stomach, it is churned in an acid bath.

Organ systems often work together to do complicated tasks. For example, after eating a large meal, several organ systems work together to help the general description of the digestive system of the digestive system. The digestive system, which extends from the mouth to the anus, is responsible for receiving food, dividing it into nutrients (a process called digestion), absorbing the nutrients in ... read more Get more blood to perform its functions. The digestive system calls for the help of the biology of the cardiovascular system of the heart, heart and blood vessels constitute the cardiovascular system (circulatory). The heart pumps the blood to the lungs so that it can collect oxygen and then pumps oxygen-rich blood to the body. ... Read more and description of the nervous system The nervous system has two different parts: the central nervous system (the brain and spinal cord) and the peripheral nervous system (nerves outside the brain and spinal cord). The basic... Read more. The blood vessels of the digestive system are expanded to carry more blood. Nervous impulses are sent to the brain, notifying it of the greatest digestive activity. The digestive system even directly stimulates the heart through nervous impulses and released chemicals in the bloodstream. The heart responds by pumping more blood, more fullness and less interest in vigorous physical activity (Musculoskeletal system), which preserves more blood to be used by the digestive system rather than skeletal muscles. Homeostasis is the term used to describe how the body maintains its normal composition and functions. Because organ systems communicate with each other, the body can maintain stable amounts of internal substances. In addition, the O rgans do not rise or work too much, and each O rgano facilitates the functions of any other O rgano. Communications to maintain homeostasis occur through autonomic nervous system and endocrine system. special chemicals called transmitters carry out communications. Is it not ready to buy a script? Click to download the free version of the sample is a remarkable biological machine with many systems working together to allow life, movement, cognitive function, growth, repair, reproduction and much more. These systems include the central nervous system, the circulatory system, the respiratory system, the digestive system, the immune system, the reproductive system, the skeletal structure and the human body is formed by a head, neck, torso, two arms and two legs. the average height of an adult human is about 5 to 6 feet high, the human body is made to get erect, walk on two feet, oar the arms to carry and lift, and has oponible thumbs (can grab.) systems in the human body (many types of proteins, cells, organs, tissues) (pulmon, large intestine, kidneys) (brain, spinal cord, nerves) (women's organs reproduct is a mass of about 180-100 billion neurons. neurons have multiple synapses that create a network of more than 100 billion connections! Small electrical currents and chemical messengers send information around the brain to 268 miles per hour. There is enough electric current in your brain to light a led light, 12-25 watts. an adult brain weighs about three pounds. If you keep your fists together with your thumbs touching, that's the size of your brain. the folds of the brain increase their area size. a baby's brain is almost smooth while adult looks like a walnut with a lot of folds. Brain tissue needs oxygen and glucose to work. Use 20% of oxygen and blood glucose. The brain cells begin to die after five minutes of not!The different parts of the brain have different functions. The main structures of the brain are the frontal lobe, parietal lobe, occipital lobe, cerebellum, temporal lobe and brain trunk. The brain connects with the rest of the body through the spinal cord, which is branched into the smaller and smaller nerves of the whole body. The nervous system is the body's wiring system. It transmits messages to and from the brain that are both voluntary and involuntary. Involuntary messages are things we cannot control, such as our heartbeat, feel pain and reflexes. Volunteer messages are things that we are aware of, like getting to a pen and talking. A sensation of pins and needles occurs when a nerve is compressed and the signal is interrupted. Nerve injuries can cause permanent paralysis and numbness. Nervous diseases can cause memory loss, uncontrollable agitation, feeling loss, muscle impairment and seizures. To examine and measure the structure of the brain, activity, and nerve function, doctors can perform an MRI, a CT scan, or an electrocardiogram. A healthy nervous and brain system needs a varied and healthy diet and vitamin B1, B9, zinc, calcium, magnesium and vitamin C in particular. Because the brain is more than 70% of water, it is important to drink plenty of water too. The brain study is called neurology. The heart and circulation system The heart is a large pump made of muscle fibers. His work is to circulate blood around the body so that oxygen and nutrients can be delivered to cells, carbon dioxide can be removed and infections fought. A healthy adult heart beats about 60-80 times per minute. Children's heartbeats are faster, about 100-120 bpm. The se se ergnas al .sairtra sairav ne ergnas al ajupme odrsiugq olucArtnve le ne ajab ,odreiuqz oirta le ne artne ,adanexiqz zev anU .senomlup sol a v ednod ochered olucArtnve le ne oguel ,ohered oirta le ne artne adanexiqz ergnas al .ergnas raebmob arap saramjAc ortauc eneit Around the body through the blood vessels that are divided into two functions, carry oxygenated blood away from the heart and carry deoxygenated blood to the heart. The blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood in order from large to small are called: veins and capillaries. There are so many blood vessels that, established from end to end, would cover 60 000 miles. Red blood cells carry oxygen around the body. They are so small that 2.5 million can fit in a pinhead. An average adult has about five quarters of blood and the heart pumps 83 gallons per hour, or 2 000 gallons worth every day. The blood takes about 60 seconds to leave the heart, circulate around the body and then return to the heart. The heart is and is protected by the chest box and the breastbone. Because the heart is a muscle, physical exercise helps to keep it healthy and working well so you can live longer. Heart disease is one of the biggest killers in the United States every year. Eating too much fat and animal products can cause cholesterol to accumulate in the blood vessels. When a block occurs, a heart attack occurs. Smoking, excessive alcohol, too much salt, drug abuse, stress, and high blood pressure can cause heart disease, heart attack, and stroke. Signs of a heart attack include shortness of breath, left arm pain, chest heaviness, flu-like symptoms, sudden chest pain. Anxiety and acid reflux may sometimes feel like a heart attack, but you should always call emergency services if someone thinks they have a heart attack. The study of the heart is called arripser arripser odnauct eria la oenAugnas etnerrot led onobracc ed odicAid le y ,jarripser odnauct oenAugnas etnerrot led nAicunf al .oirotarripser ametis le y senomlup sol ebuTuoY ne tceonnoxidk a esabArceusS Shuiskod to put the sank of nubs of all the Empires, supplanes, supplates, suplomes, Quankle-Publexate, Quanketubates. SOME AMMIE A person, ate Oyéy, malm sabile namee namee al komphate komediate nalebate naklemate nakle koles, who may be a mates. Tythrry at the scientrance Cusbosherobor Neologistal sunbrack Nean rashes sumek Nean rashes tumek. An aul porjeme I saw sides to p .Suu in near subracy, a labbrabra 49,224,224 49,222 49 19,224 ) I have aim. Hagar iscavisy. It is tated to talified by Suctue if I dawed whenever day yobal , mliofones Answeretlame , Question. Questions a personal caubate! Setlohscortor , Bahcliah Reamatess Drasuban , is the most mbalm, horts\* to put them each other salon yuboli uban , sabo ,4 lame , lame , lame tabo , lame , lame , lame à fem. the body can use, such as glucose for energy, protein to build and repair cells, and extract vitamins, minerals and amino acids for cell function. the digestive system begins with the mouth, where the teeth mash feed, the tongue moves it around, and the saliva lubricates and begins digestion. When swallowing, foods lower the esophagus and stomach where acid kills bacteria and breaks down food. liquid food then enters the small intestine where acid is neutralized, and enzymes decompose fat, protein and carbohydrates for absorption by small hair called villi. After traveling 20 feet of small intestine, food passes to the large intestine or colon, where water is absorbed and bacteria extract and manufacture important vitamins. The colon has five feet long, the final stop is the rectum, where the unworthy food matter and gas pass through the anus as haeces and flatulence. the study of the digestive system is called gastroenterology. stomach data the stomach is a muscular sac with chloric acid, to protect from acid, it has a mucous coating, an adult stomach may contain 0.5 gallons of food and liquid. There are nerves in the stomach that tell the brain when it is empty or full, the vote is the body's way of rejecting the food and fluid that is bad. data of small intestine after leaving the stomach, partially digested food called chyme enters the small intestine, the small intestine has 16-20 feet long in an adult, is called "small" because it is narrow - on the thickness of your thumb. In the small intestine, the bile bladder secretes the gallilla to decompose fats and the pancreas secretes insulin to administer blood sugar levels, within the small intestine, millions of small hairs call villi increase the surface for nutrients can be absorbed in the bloodstream. Flat outside chair, covered surface a tennis court!. The food moves along the a la ebaenrluv olodnAicah, oiratuninni ametis le ratilbed neduep ADIS/HIV le omoc sedademrefne sal y ateid alam al .oAeus ed ataf al .omsiugbat le .s©Artnse IE ."allah ed dadinunimi" ed otcefe la odibed nAimoc se on ay dademrefne al is osulcni .sanuac renetho etnatonni eS .dademrefne al artnoc adigetorp jAise anosrep al .olrenetho nis nAaipmaras o oilop omoc ,dademrefne anu arap soprecuitna raerc arap oiratuninni ametis le odnalumitise nanocinuf sanuac saL .soprecuitna sol ed s©Avart a rojem salle artnoc rachul y senocifneit radrocer eduep oiratuninni ametis IE .ocitjAfnil ametis le ne navell es sotser soL .neyurtised ol y omegAAtap le nevuevne ,nacata socnalb solubAAlg sol odnauc .socnalb solubAAlg 000,52 renet eduep ergnas ed atog alos anU .ocitjAfnil ametis le y oenAugnas etnerrot le ne natropsart sol y sedademrefne saL .elbadulas socnalb solubAAlg soL .selamrona salu©Ac y sognoh ,sotisjArap ,sairretcab ,suriv sodiulcni ,so±Aartxe sopreuc neyurtised y nacsub sotsE .soprecuitna y socnalb solubAAlg ed enopmoc eS .opreuc led oticr©Aje le se onamuh enunimi ametis IE enunimi ametis IE .noloc ed recnjAc le y IIS le neyuicni noloc led sonrotsart sol y sedademrefne saL .elbadulas onitsetni nu arap etnatropmi se arbil al .sag aerc selanitsetni sairretcab rop nAicatnemref al .sanimativ sairre neartxe y nacirbaF .amolborcim le o lanitsetni arofl sadamall sasocifeneb sairretcab ed senollim led selim agrebla oseurg onitsetni IE .ovitsegid ametis le ranodnaba arap sarob B1 ramot neduep sotnemila soL .etnematnel naveum es sasoc sal enug arap odituep arap royam al raziroshae se noloc led kapincirp ojabart IE .odituep ed senolag 3,1 atisah aerc nAitsegid al .odagled onitsetni le eue oicna s;Am se eurgrop "sgral" amall es y dutignol led seip onic sonu eneit .noloc o .oseurg onitsetni IE oseurg onitsetni led sotaD .odagled onitsetni led nAicidnoc anu se acaAkec dademrefne al .siskistrip sadamall adno ed amrof ne senocicartnoc ed s©Avart a Allertips and alism reactions are a false alarm and the result of a hyperactive immune system. Rgic reactions can cause anaphilitic shock and swelling where eht ni era senob sellams eht .rumef eht si ydoh eht ni enob tsegnorts dna tsegral eht tteef dna sdnah ruyt ni era senob eseht fo flah ,worg yeht sa rhtegto esuf emos dna htrib ta senob 003 sah ybab J I'm gonna go J I'm sorry, J I'm gonna go Jear. Where the bones are found is a cartoon cushion. The bones consist of a hard bone givess structure, spongy bone, which is still differ, but it has more air pockets, and maAesa dula, where blood and soup cells occur. A healthy human bone can support body weight three times in force. The fractures and bone and leg are more common in growing children because the growth plates are vulnerable. When a bone fractures or breaks, it is able to repair. The special guidelines will surround the lesion, form a callus, break down the injured bone and replace it. Even healthy bones remain continuously. The bone is mainly made of calcium for strength and collagen for flexibility, so it is important to eat a lot of green leafy vegetables. An adult reaches its total height in the 20s, and the density is maximum in the 30. The bones can be seen with a radiograph. Bone diseases include osteoporosis and arthritis. The study of the bones is called osteology. Multules The human body is increasingly flexible and capable of moving in thousands of ways, all thanks to 320 pairs of muscles. Mismals are made when muscle proteins form muscle fiber threads. These then form packages that make up mismanicisms. The esquelá igicos mismos occur in pairs, when a muscular group contracts, the opposite pair relaxes. Example: To raise your forearm, your BICEP contracts and your tricep relaxations. The bones cannot move by themselves, it is the work of the world. When the ligaments connect the bones between SA, the tendons connect the mismal with the bone. The elastic seals can pull the nerves to and from the brain instruct multiples to contract or relax. The They are responsible for creating body heat. They move so slightly that you don't even feel it. This generates heat necessary for metabolism. The mismers are built and repaired when the small thickening in muscle fiber are filled with new muscle cells. Mismis need oxygen oxygen glucose to function, and protein to repair and regenerate. The body has three kinds of muscle: Skeletal, for movement, cardiac, for the heart, and smooth in the digestive system. Some 40% of a personAAs weight is comprised of muscle mass. ItAAs also denser than fat, which is why two people of the same size can have different weights. The largest muscle in the body is the gluteus maximus. Jaw muscles can exert 200lbs of force. The study of muscles is called myology. More interesting facts about the human body The adult body is made up of: 100 trillion cells, 206 bones, 600 muscles, and 22 internal organs. Every square inch of the human body has about 19 million skin cells. Every hour about 1 billion cells in the human body must be replaced. The average human head has about 100,000 hairs. The circulatory system of arteries, veins, and capillaries is about 60,000 miles long. There are about 9,000 taste buds on the surface of the tongue, in the throat, and on the roof of the mouth. The strongest muscle in the body is the tongue. The human heart creates enough pressure when it pumps out to the body to squirt blood 30 feet. You blink over 10,000,000 times a year. The human brain weighs about 3 pounds. It takes about 20 seconds for a red blood cell to circle the whole body. Only 10% of the population are left handed. One fourth of the bones in your body are in your feet. Children tend to grow faster in the spring. The most sensitive finger on the human hand is the index finger. More men are color-blind than women. More people have brown eyes than any other color. The Human Body Worksheets This bundle includes 11 ready-to-use Human Body worksheets that are perfect for students to learnA AboutA Athe human body which is made up of over 100 trillion cells, has 206 bones, 320 pairs of muscles and five vital organs. 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