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HUMAN BODY SYSTEMS.

Sistema esquelético.	Our skeleton consists of all our bones, teeth, cartilage, and joints.	Some bones contain red marrow that produces blood cells and yellow marrow that also stores fat.	Cartilage is softer than bones and is somewhat flexible, like rubber.	It is composed of cranium, the backbone, the backbone is made of vertebrae and spinal cord.
Muscular system.	Tendons attach one end of the biceps and triceps to the shoulder blade.	Skeletal muscle these muscles are attached to bones.	Smooth muscle; these are found in the walls of the digestive tract, urinary bladder, arteries.	Cardiac muscle; these are muscles of the heart.
Digestive system.	Digestive breaks down food into materials the body can use	Your sense receptors work together with your brain to make you hungry.	The salivary glands, pancreas, liver, and gallbladder secrete and store digestive juice.	The large intestine reclaims water and releases waste.
Circulatory system.	The circulatory system also regulates our body temperature.	There is a slight contraction of the muscles at top of the heart.	One way valves prevent blood from going back into the atria.	But it pushes against the semilunar valves, which snap shut.
Lymphatic system.	All the cells in our body live in interstitial fluid, which supplies their nourishment and carries away waste products.	The lymphatic system also plays a role in defending the body from infection.	Lymph vessels and capillaries.	Blood capillary containing red blood cells, interstitial fluid and tissue cells.
Nervous system.	Consists of the structures and processes that make up the brain and the spinal cord.	The function of the nervous system.	Sensory Input: the conduction of signals from sensory receptors.	Integration; the interpretation of the sensory signals and the formulation of responses.