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Licenciatura: Enfermería

Materia: Ingles II

Nombre del trabajo:

Cuadro sinóptico:

"human body systems"

Frontera Comalapa, Chiapas a 27 de junio del 2020

Human body systems

-Skeletal system

Our skeleton consists of all our bones, teeth, cartilage, and joints. Some bone protect our internal organs. Some bones provide a framework for the body. Some bones contain red marrow that produces blood cells and yellows marrow that also stores fat.

-muscular system

Tendons attach one end of bíceps and tríceps to the shoulder blade an the other end to the radius or ulna. Each muscle can pull, but it cannot push. That is why two muscles are needed to bend the arm back and forth a the elbow.

-Digestive System

Every cell in our body does work. Work requires energy, wich is supplied by the food we eat. Food also supplies the small are the building blocks for cell maintainance, grow and function.

1. Your sense receptors work together whit your brain to make you hungry
2. The passages of your digestive system are lined with involuntary muscles that contract in waves to squeeze food along
3. Your stomach stores food so that you need to eat continously.
4. The salivary glands, páncreas,liver, and gallbladder secrete ans store digestive juices.
5. The small intestine is where most of the chemical digestión and nutrient absorption.
6. The large intestine reclaims wáter and releases waste.

-Respiratory System

Through respiration we Exchange gases with our environment. Our cells require a continuos supply of oxygen in order obtain energy from food molecules. Cells would also die if they were not able to get rid of the carbón dioxide they produce.

Human body systems

-circulatory System

The circularoty system transports respiratory gases, nutrient molecules, wasres, and hormones throughout the body. These materials are carried by an intricate network of blood vessels wich follow continuos circuits from the heart through arteries, capillaries, and veins back to the heart. The circulatory system also regulates our body temperature.

-lymphatic system

To remain healthy, our bodies must be regulated in a state of internal balance, under ever-chaning conditions.

The fluid which is carried by the lymph vessels is called lymph. It is similar to interstitial fluid, but ir has less O2 and protein, and more fat.

-Nervous system

The nervous system consists of the structures and processes that make uo the brain, the spinal cord, and the peripheral nerves distributed throughout the body

1. Sensory Input: the conduction of signals from sensory receptors
2. Integration: the interpretation of the sensory signals and the formulation of reponses
3. Motor output: the conduction of signals from the brain and spinal cord to effectors, such as muscle and gland cells

-Endocrine System

Many of our bodys functions are controlled by the endocrine system, wich consists of glands that make and secrete regulatory chemicals called hormones.

-Urinary system

The urinary system regulates fluids in the body. The kidneys help maintain the amount, chemical compositions, and acidity of fluids. They do this by collecting wáter and wasteproducts from the blood and excreting them in the form of urine.

-Reproductive System

The survival of the human population is maintained by reproduction. In order for sexual reproduction to ocurr, a womans ovaries produce ova and a mans testes produce sperm. After an egg has been fertilised bye a sperm, it grows inside the womans uterus to produce a new human being.