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Licenciatura:

En Enfermería

Materia:

Ingles III

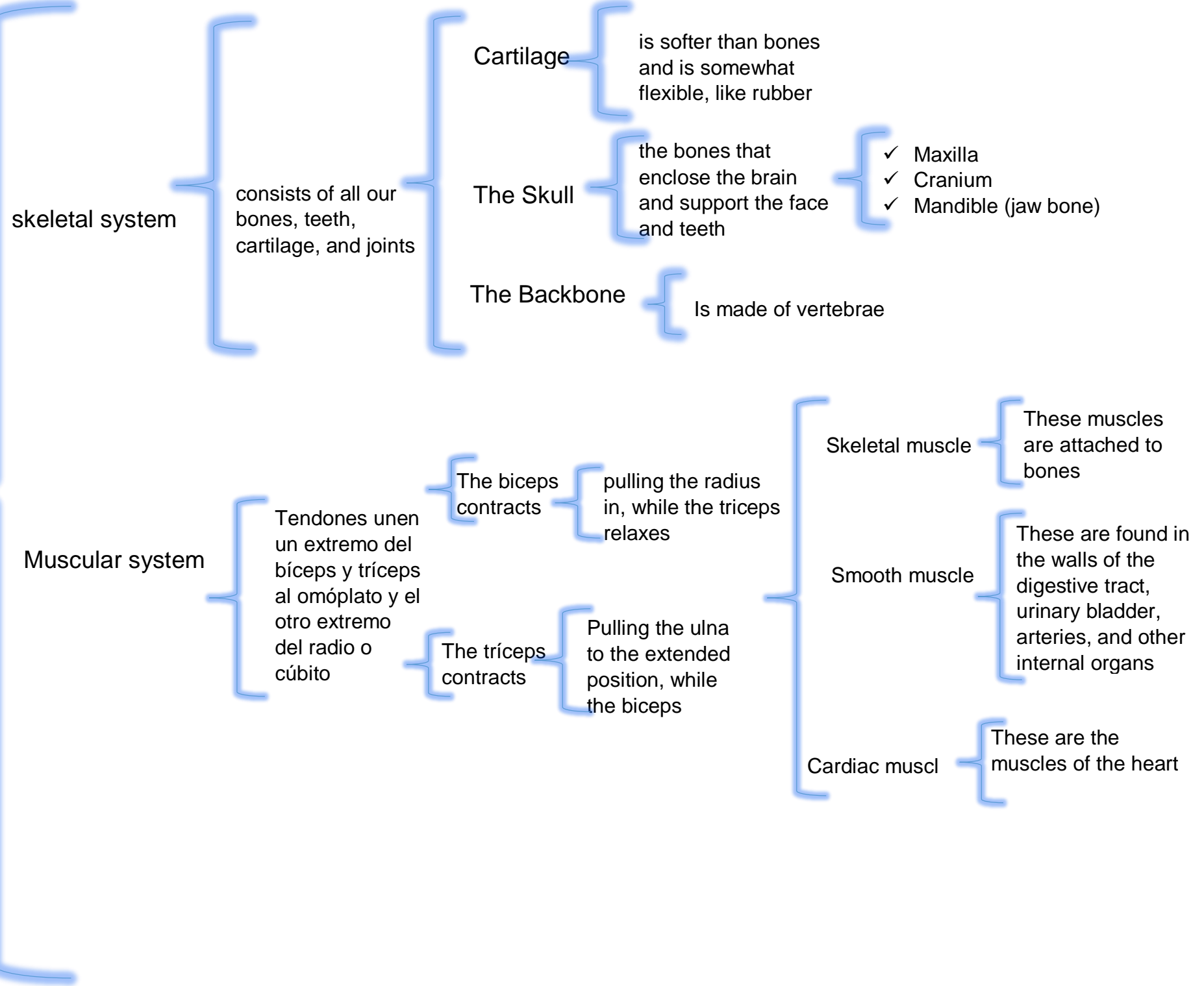
Nombre del trabajo:

Cuadro sinóptico

Ensayo del tema:

“THE HUMAN BODY SYSTEM”

THE HUMAN BODY SYSTEM



DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Every cell in our body does work work requires energy, which is supplied by the food we eat

swallowing

When swallowing, muscles move the epiglottis down to close the opening to the trachea, so that food and drink do not enter the lungs

epiglottis down to swallow food

epiglottis up to breathe

small intestine

The Intestinal Wall

In order to increase its surface area, the intestinal wall is folded, and each fold is lined with villi.

The stomach does not have one fixed shape

Everyone's internal organs are slightly different

Mouth, Salivary glands, Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach, Pancreas, Gallbladder, etc.

respiratory system

we exchange gases with our environment. Our cells require a continuous supply of oxygen (O₂) in order to obtain energy from food molecules.

The 3 Processes of Gas Exchange

In our lungs, O₂ passes from the air into our blood, and CO₂ passes from our blood into the air

Our circulatory system transports O₂ and CO₂ to and from all the parts of our body

Cells take up O₂ and release CO₂

Sinuses, Nasal cavities, Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea (windpipe), etc

circulatory system

Transports respiratory gases, nutrient molecules, wastes, and hormones throughout the body.

Electrical signals make the heart rhythmically contract

An electrical signal is generated by the SA node, and it makes the muscles of the atria contract

Valves allow blood to flow in only one direction

Valves automatically close when blood pushes in the wrong direction

The heart pumps the blood to keep it circulating

Then there is a slight contraction of the muscles at the top of the heart, which forces more blood into the ventricles

The main heart muscles (at the bottom of the heart) contract to force blood out of the ventricles

When the heart relaxes again, blood starts to flow from the aorta and pulmonary valves back towards the relaxed ventricles

structure

Carotid artery, Jugular vein, Superior vena cava, Aorta, Hepatic artery, etc

lymphatic system

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

White blood cells in the lymphatic system fight disease

The immune response

lymphocytes are white blood cells that defend the body from viruses, bacteria, and even cancer cells.

The inflammatory response

damaged cells release chemicals that signal blood vessels to dilate and release fluid and white blood cells such as macrophages, which attack any foreign body.

structure

Tonsils, Lymph node, Thymus, Bone marrow, Spleen, etc.

nervous system

consists of the structures and processes that make up the brain, the spinal cord, and the peripheral nerves distributed throughout the body

The Functions 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

Motor output

the conduction of signals from the brain and spinal cord to effectors, such as muscle and gland cells

The Brain

is the site of consciousness. It produces thoughts, feelings, memory, and creativity. It monitors and controls our unconscious and well as conscious actions.

White matter consists mainly of myelin covered axons

Corpus callosum the fibres that unite the two halves of the cerebrum

Grey matter (cerebral cortex) consists mainly of neuron cell bodies

Structure

Brain, Cranial nerves, Spinal cord, Peripheral nerves, Ganglion

endocrine system

Many of our body's functions are controlled by the endocrine system, which consists of glands that make and secrete regulatory chemicals called hormones

There are two main kinds of hormones

Hormones made from amino acids

These hormones may be modified amino acids, peptides, or proteins

Steroid Hormones

Steroids are lipids made from cholesterol. Steroid hormones enter target cells and attach to the cell's DNA to either start or stop production of a protein (the gene)

The Pituitary Gland

Located in the brain, produces hormones that regulate hormones produced by other glands

Males have testes instead of ovaries

testis gland hangs inside each scrotum after puberty, in addition to producing sperm, the testes produce testosterone, the hormone that stimulates growth of facial and genital hair, a deeper voice, and muscle and bone growth

structure

Hypothalamus, Pituitary gland, Thyroid gland, Thymus gland, Pancreas, etc

urinary system

regulates fluids in the body the kidneys help maintain the amount, chemical composition, and acidity of fluids

How do the kidneys remove wastes from the blood?

Each kidney contains millions of nephrons, which filter the blood that passes through them

the kidney

Each renal medulla contains about a million nephrons

Renal medulla, Renal artery, Renal vein, Ureter, Renal cortex

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

In order for sexual reproduction to occur, a woman's ovaries produce ova (eggs) and a man's testes produce sperm

structure

Kidneys, Renal artery, Renal vein, Ureter, Urinary bladder, Urethra.

The Menstrual Cycle

Between the ages of about 12 and 50, a woman produces one ripe ovum about every 24-30 days.

Male Reproductive System

Men produce sperm in their testes

Female Reproductive Organs

Fallopian tubes, Ovary, Uterus, Cervix, Urinary bladder, Clitoris, Hymen

structure

Uterus, Fallopian tubes, Ovaries, Cervix, Vagina