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“Human body systems”

HUMAN BODY SYSTEMS

SKELETAL SYSTEM

Consists of all our bones, teeth, cartilage, and joints, some bones contain red marrow that produces blood cells.

Cartilage

Is softer than bones and is somewhat flexible, like rubber, connects the ribs to the sternum, allowing the ribs to move as we.

MUSCULAR SYSTEM

It is a set of muscles that can be controlled voluntarily by living organism

Skeletal muscle

These muscles are attached to bones. They are also called 'voluntary muscles' because we can consciously contract them

Smooth muscle

These are found in the walls of the digestive tract, urinary bladder, arteries, and other internal organs. They are 'involuntary muscles' because we do not consciously control them

Cardiac muscle

These are the muscles of the heart. Their contraction is involuntary and continues in a coordinated rhythm as long as we live

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Work requires energy, which is supplied by the food we eat.

The passages of your digestive system

Are lined with involuntary muscles that contract in waves to squeeze food along.

The stomach

Stores food so that you need not eat continuously. It also breaks down food with acid and enzymes

Supply of oxygen

Is in order to obtain energy from food molecules

HUMAN BODY SYSTEMS

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Through respiration we exchange gases with our environment

The small intestine

Stores food so that you need not eat continuously. It also breaks down food with acid and enzymes

Processes of Gas Exchange

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

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

3. Cells take up O₂ and release CO₂

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

The circulatory system transports respiratory gases, nutrient molecules, wastes, and hormones throughout the body

The heart

The blood to keep it circulating. It is made of cardiac muscle, which is relaxed when blood enters the atria and ventricles

Contraction of the muscles

The top of the heart, which forces more blood into the ventricles