

## Chapter 6 Human Anatomy

I. What are human anatomy?

Pronounce the words below!

- |                   |                 |              |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| a. Organism       | e. Respiratory  | i. Digestive |
| b. Skeletal       | f. Reproductive | j. Urinary   |
| c. Nervous        | g. Endocrine    |              |
| d. Cardiovascular | h. Immune       |              |

1. Read the text below!

### Human Anatomy

The human body is a complex network of cells, tissues and organs that together make life possible.

Ten major systems are responsible for the body's functions: skeletal, muscular, cardiovascular, nervous, endocrine, lymphatic, respiratory, digestive, urinary, and reproductive. The skeletal, muscular, cardiovascular, and nervous systems create an infrastructure that facilitates the other systems.

The adult skeletal system is a framework of over 200 bones. They hold the body together give it shape and protect its organs and tissues. The skeleton also provides anchor points for the muscular system, which includes three types of muscles, skeletal, smooth, and cardiac. They are found throughout the body and facilitate movement.

Nestled within these muscles is the cardiovascular system, a pipeline that includes the heart, blood vessels, and the blood itself. Also called the circulatory system, the cardiovascular system deliver oxygen, white blood cells, hormones, and nutrients throughout the body.

Lastly, the nervous system is a communication network of nerve cells that the body uses to transmit information and coordinate bodily functions. It's comprised of the brain, the hub of sensory, and intellectual activity, the spinal cord, and the many cranial and spinal nerves that emanate from them. This infrastructure created by neurons blood muscles and bones. Allows three other system to regulate the body's environment, the endocrine lymphatic, and urinary systems.

Endocrine system is a series of glands that use information carried by the nervous system to help regulate the body's processes. Thanks to this neural connection, endocrine glands, such as the thyroid, are aware of the number of hormones and other chemicals they needed to produce. The cardiovascular and nervous systems are also utilized by the lymphatic system, a collection of lymph nodes and vessels that help regulate the body's defences. Also called the immune system, the lymphatic system uses neural pathways to transmit information about affected areas of the body and then sends out healing agents, like white blood cells via the blood stream.

Another key regulatory system is the urinary systems, which includes the kidneys, ureters bladder, and urethra. The urinary or renal system maintains the body's electrolyte levels and filters wastes from the blood. This waste is sent through the blood vessels into the kidneys and then expelled as urine. All these systems require energy to function and that's where the respiratory and digestive system come in.

The respiratory system is a group of passageways and organs that extracts life-giving oxygen from the air we breathe. Air enters the body through nasal cavities travels down the throat and is then transported to the lung. The lungs extract oxygen for the body to use and then expel a carbon dioxide by product when we exhale. Energy can also come from the food. The

digestive system is an approximately 30-foot series of organs that convert food into fuel. Food enters the system through the mouth, then moves into the oesophagus the stomach and the intestines. Nutrients are absorbed into the body while solid waste is expelled through the anal canal, the end of the digestive tract.

No matter the roll, size, or shape of any of the body systems each began with a reproductive system. This system is responsible for creating life. The primary organs involved differ between the sexes with ovaries, fallopian tubes, the uterus, and vagina found in woman; and testes, and a sperm channel found in men together fertilization may occur organ systems form and then a child is born.

Humans are complicated organism but when our 10 major organ system are healthy, they ensure our well-being.

2. Answer the questions below!

- a. What are the ten major system of the body?
- b. How many bones is in our skeleton framework?
- c. Where does the communication network of nerve cells happen?
- d. What are the healing agents?
- e. What is the system that responsible for creating life?

II. Listening

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| a. Running  | e. 206            |
| b. Skull    | f. Dancing        |
| c. Jumping  | g. Shoulder bones |
| d. Rib cage |                   |

1. Listening to an audio about human skeleton and Fill the gaps!

- a. Adult human body has \_\_\_\_\_ (1) bones
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ (2) carries our brain and also support our face.
- c. Clavicles are \_\_\_\_\_ (3) or collarbone.
- d. Our heart and lungs are behind \_\_\_\_\_ (4)
- e. We should do exercise to strengthen our bone: \_\_\_\_\_ (5),  
\_\_\_\_\_ (6), \_\_\_\_\_ (7).

III. Speaking

Watch videos Human Body and mention the system of human bodies!

IV. Writing