

Figure 1.2 Major Organs of the Body

(You Can Do This!)

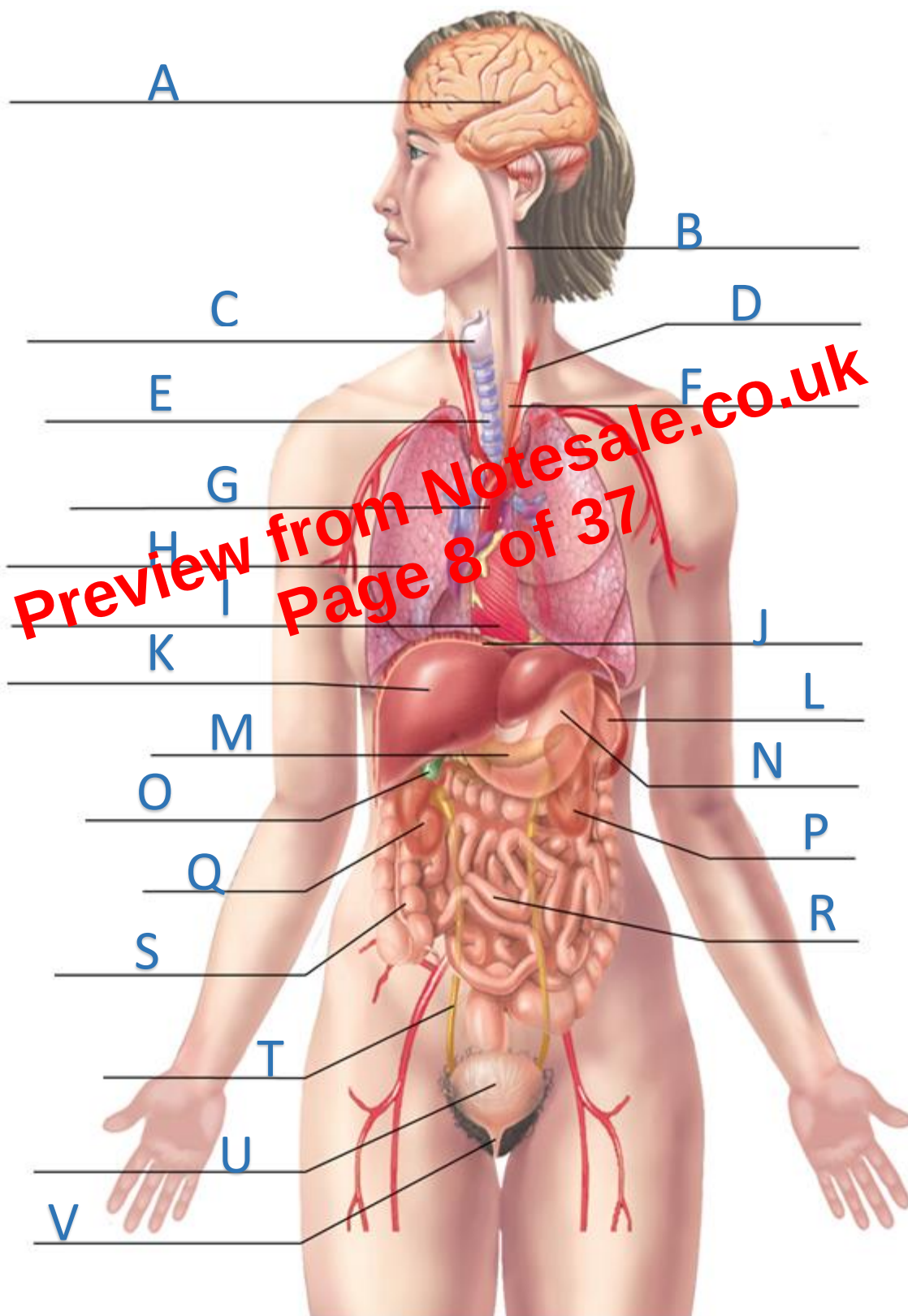
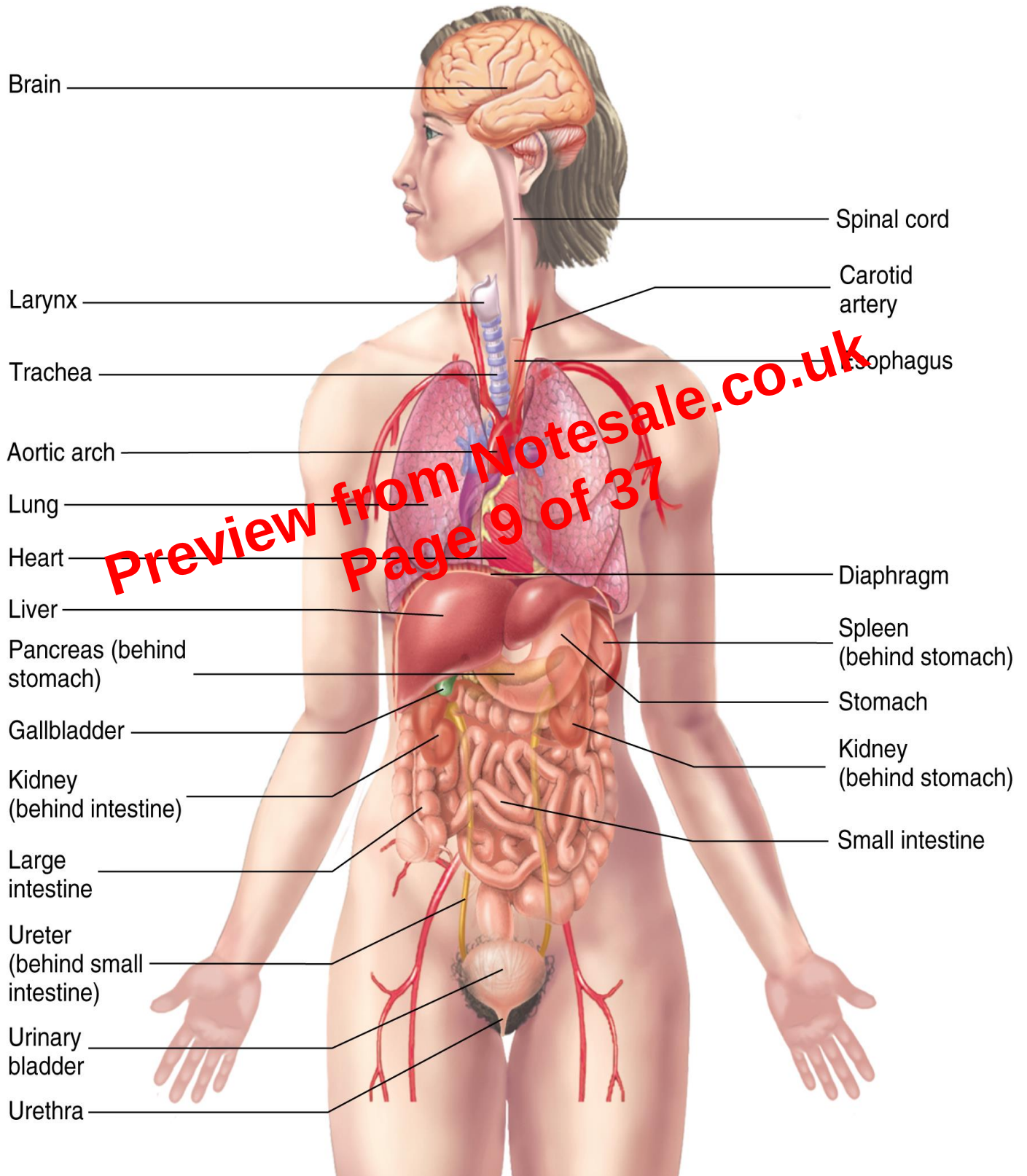
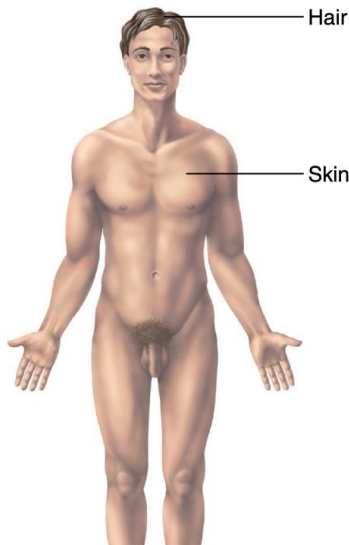


Figure 1.2 Major Organs of the Body
(Key)

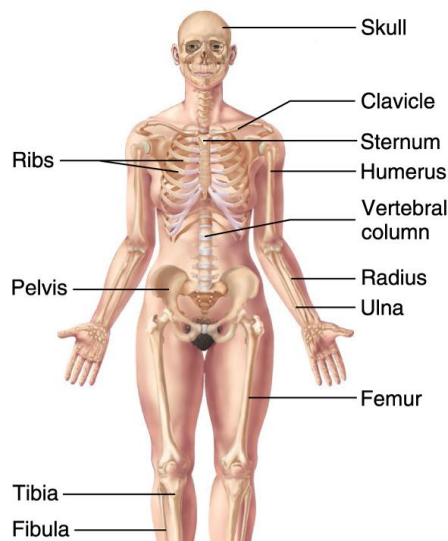


Body Orientation: Body Systems (Key)



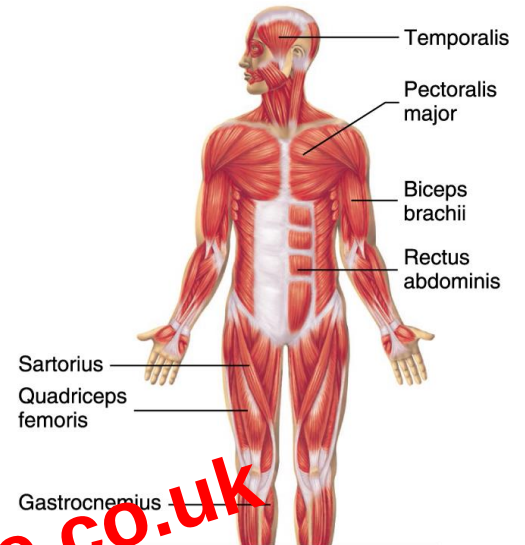
Integumentary System

Provides protection, regulates temperature, prevents water loss, and helps produce vitamin D. Consists of skin, hair, nails, and sweat glands.



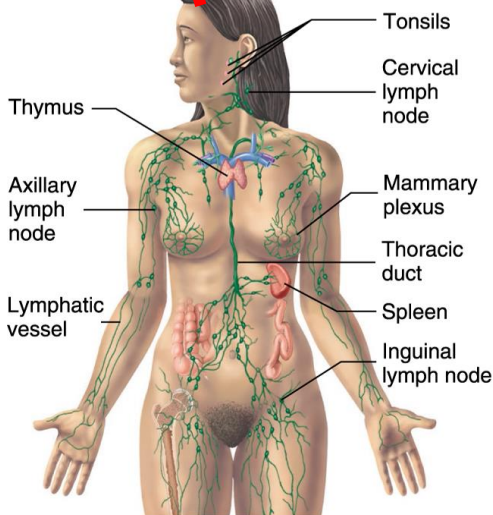
Skeletal System

Provides protection and support, allows body movements, produces blood cells, and stores minerals and adipose. Consists of bones, associated cartilages, ligaments, and joints.



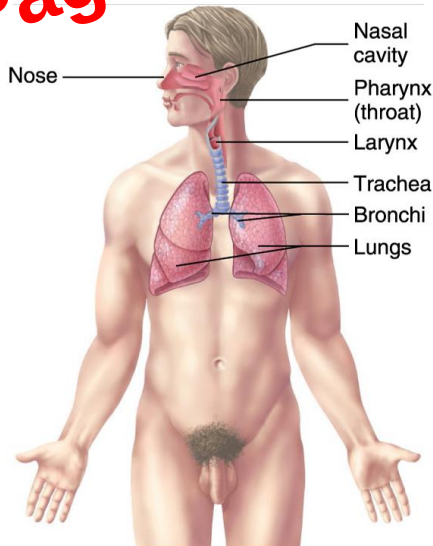
Muscular System

Produces body movements, maintains posture, and produces body heat. Consists of muscles attached to the skeleton by tendons.



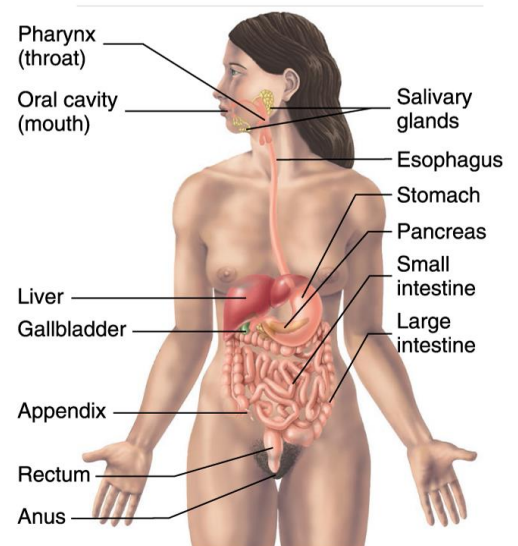
Lymphatic System

Removes foreign substances from the blood and lymph, combats disease, maintains tissue fluid balance, and absorbs dietary fats from the digestive tract. Consists of the lymphatic vessels, lymph nodes, and other lymphatic organs.



Respiratory System

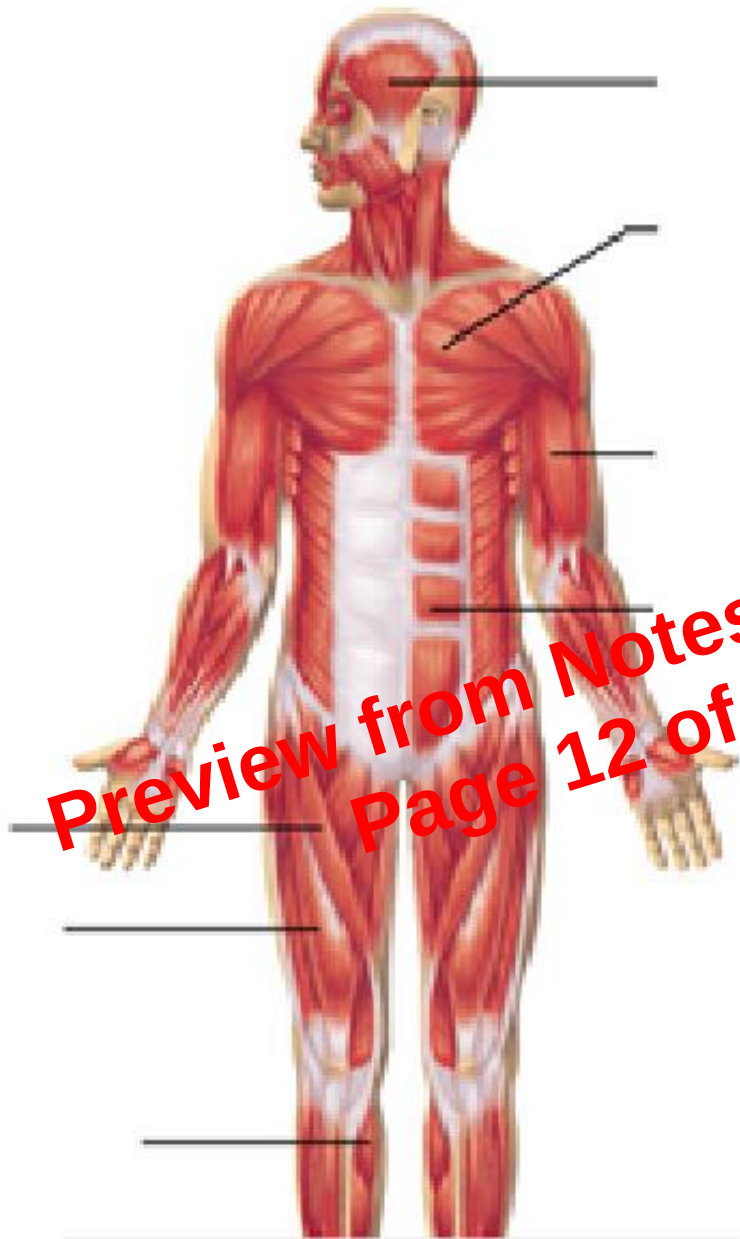
Exchanges oxygen and carbon dioxide between the blood and air and regulates blood pH. Consists of the lungs and respiratory passages.



Digestive System

Performs the mechanical and chemical processes of digestion, absorption of nutrients, and elimination of wastes. Consists of the mouth, esophagus, stomach, intestines, and accessory organs.

Body Orientation: Muscular System Fill In



Gastrocnemius

Biceps
brachii

Sartorius

Temporalis

Rectus
abdominis

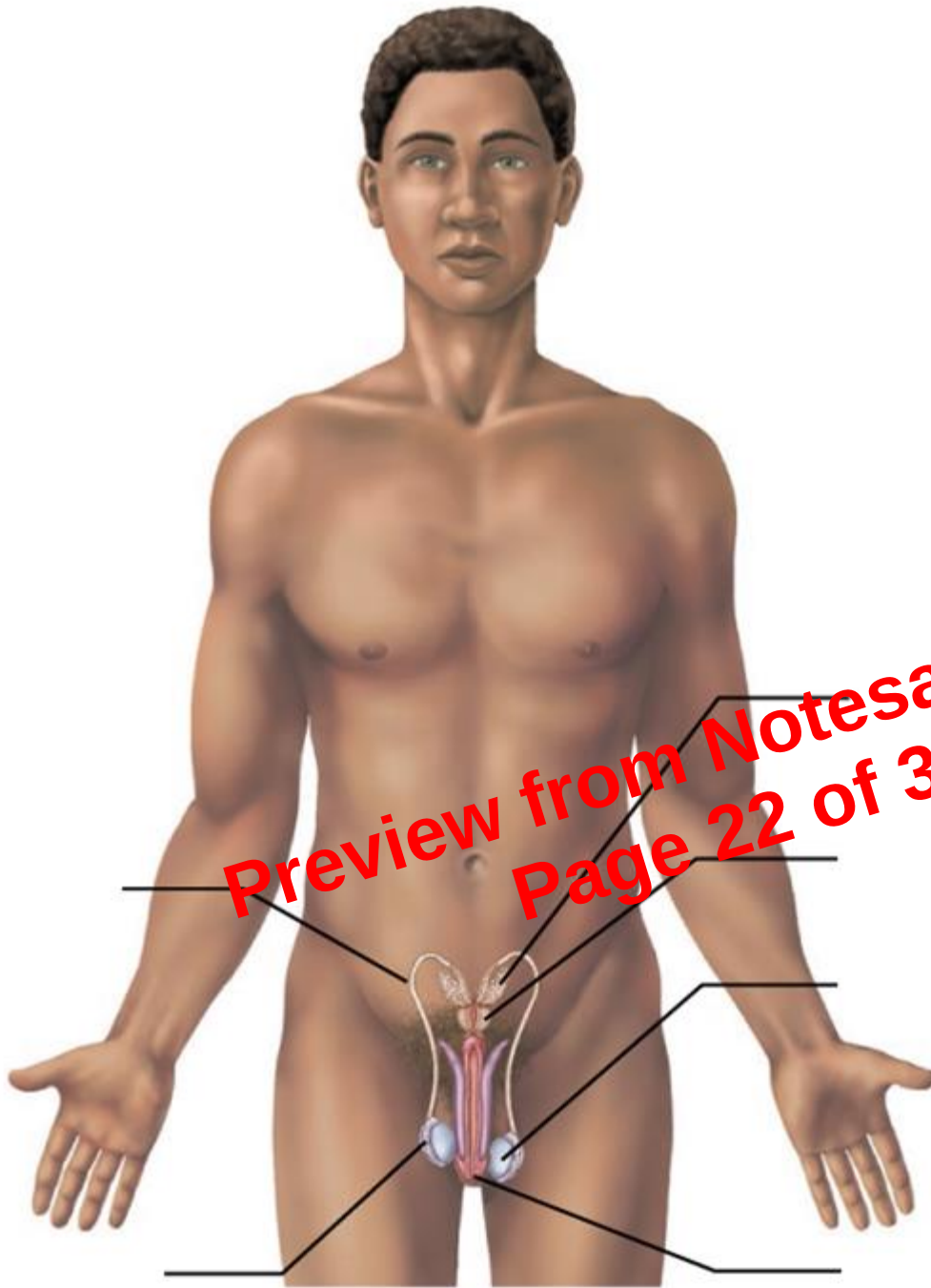
Pectoralis
major

Quadriceps
femoris

Muscular System

Produces body _____, maintains
_____, and produces _____. Consists of
_____ attached to the _____ by _____.

Seminal
vesicle
Ductus
deferens
Prostate
gland
Epididymis
Testis
Penis



Male Reproductive System

Produces and transfers _____ cells to
the _____ and produces _____ that
influence sexual _____ and
Consists of the _____ accessory structures,
_____ and _____

KEY

