Name the Organs and Body Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Systems</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Major Organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circulatory</td>
<td>Controls movement of blood throughout the body</td>
<td>Heart, blood vessels</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal</td>
<td>Breaks down food into nutrients or wastes for utilization</td>
<td>Stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and gall bladder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Respiratory</td>
<td>Exchanges gases, processes nutrients</td>
<td>Lungs, bronchi, trachea, pharynx</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nervous</td>
<td>Eliminates waste from the bodyity by using the kidneys, liver, and skin</td>
<td>Kidneys, liver, skin, large intestine, lungs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reproductive</td>
<td>Produces and protects the reproductive organs and processes</td>
<td>Gonads, cervix, uterus, vagina</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Primary Functions of the Skeletal System

- Gives shape and support to body
- Protects internal structures and organs
- Serves as attachment and acts as levers to produce body movement
- Helps produce white and red blood cells (a function of bone marrow)
- Stores minerals

Review the Skeletal System

- The physical foundation of the body
- 206 bones

Joints

**Joints** are the connections between two or more bones of the skeleton.
- Movable – such as elbows, knees, and hips
- Immovable – such as pelvis or skull
Bones of the Skull

- **Cranium** – bony case that protects brain.
- Facial skeleton – framework of face composed of 14 bones.

Bones of the Cranium

- **Occipital**
- **Parietal**
- **Frontal**
- **Temporal**
- **Ethmoid**
- **Sphenoid**

Bones of the Face

- **Nasal** – form bridge of nose (2)
- **Lacrimal** – front, inner wall of eye sockets (2)
- **Zygomatic** – form prominence of cheeks (2)
- **Maxillae** – upper jaw (2)
- **Mandible** – lower jawbone; largest and strongest facial bone

Bones of the Neck

- **Hyoid** – supports tongue and muscles
- **Cervical vertebrae** – located in neck region (7)