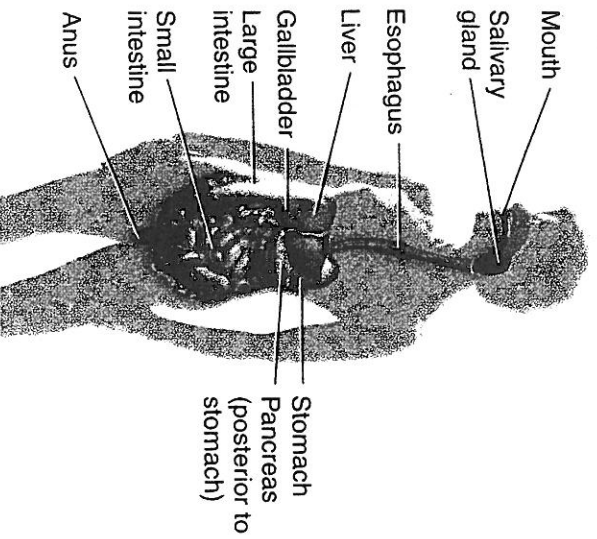


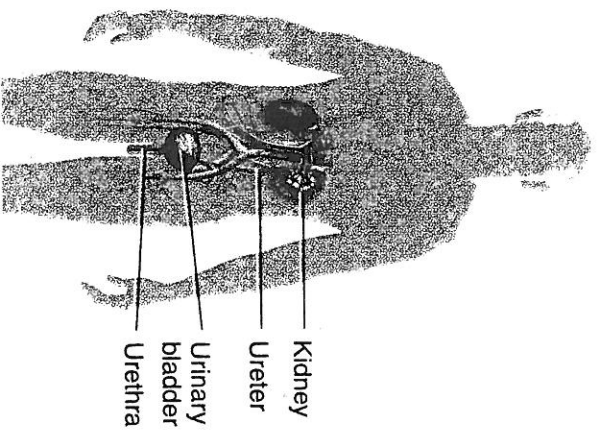
Digestive System



Components: Organs of gastrointestinal tract, a long tube that includes the mouth, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, and anus; also includes accessory organs that assist in digestive processes, such as the salivary glands, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas.

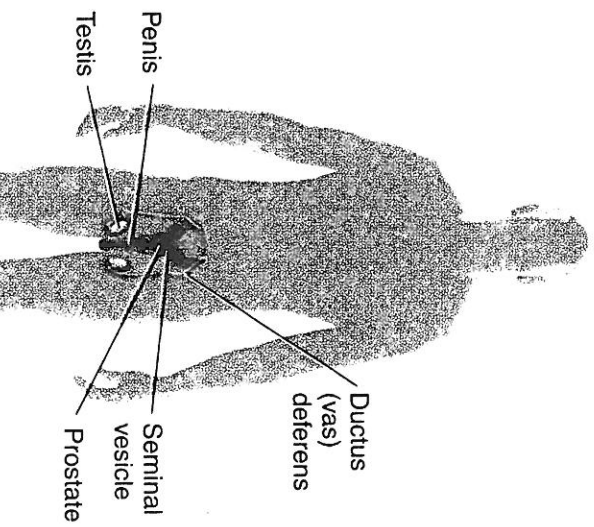
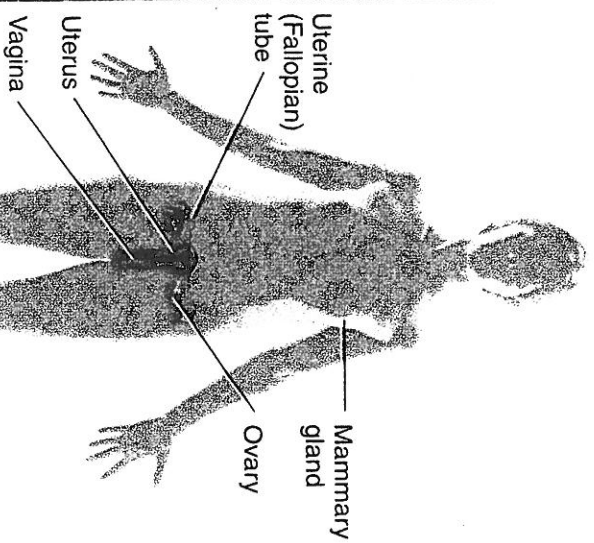
Functions: Achieves physical and chemical breakdown of food; absorbs nutrients; eliminates solid wastes.

Urinary System



Components: Kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, and urethra.

Functions: Produces, stores, and eliminates urine; eliminates wastes and regulates volume and chemical composition of blood; helps maintain the acid-base balance of body fluids; maintains body's mineral balance; helps regulate production of red blood cells.

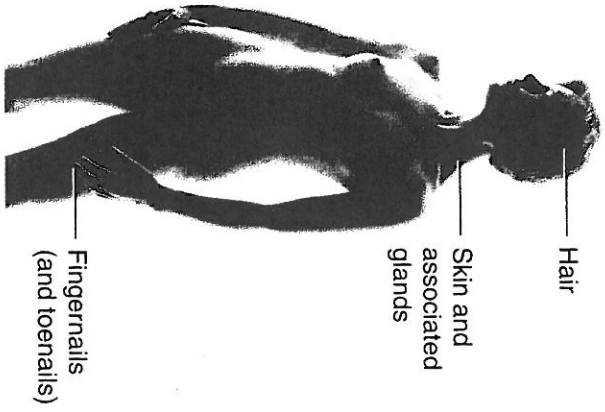


Reproductive Systems

Components: Gonads (testes in males and ovaries in females) and associated organs (uterine tubes, uterus, and vagina in females and epididymis, ductus deferens, and penis in males).

Functions: Gonads produce gametes (sperm or oocytes) that unite to form a new organism; gonads also release hormones that regulate reproduction and other body processes; associated organs transport and store gametes.

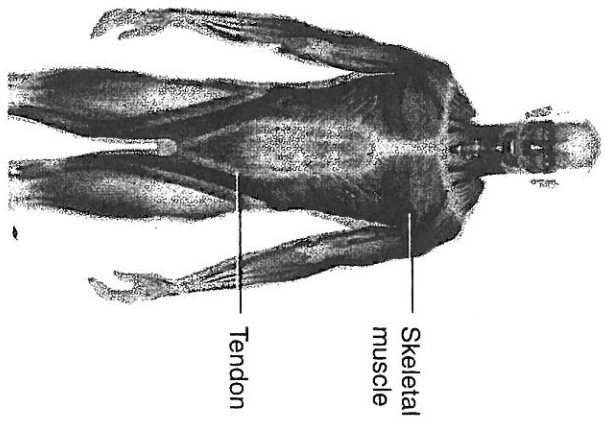
Integumentary System



Components: Skin, and structures derived from it, such as hair, nails, sweat glands, and oil glands.

Functions: Protects the body; helps regulate body temperature; eliminates some wastes; helps make vitamin D; and detects sensations such as touch, pain, warmth, and cold.

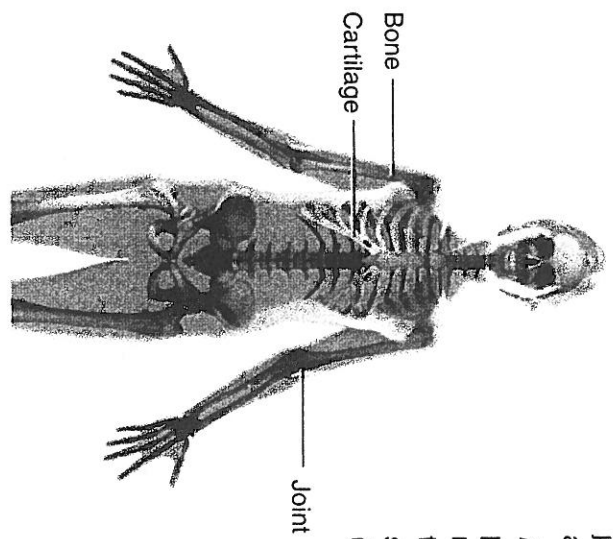
Muscular System



Components: Muscles composed of skeletal muscle tissue, so-named because it is usually attached to bones.

Functions: Produces body movements, such as walking; stabilizes body position (posture); generates heat.

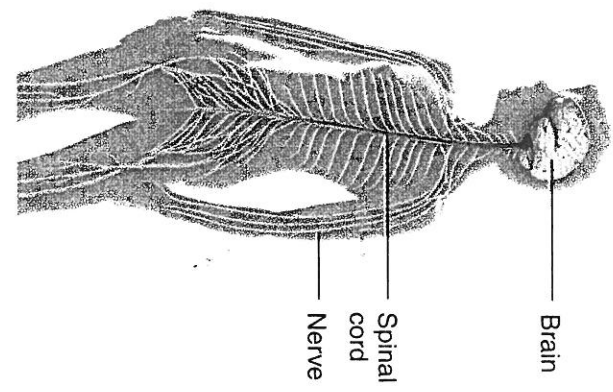
Skeletal System



Components: Bones and joints of the body and their associated cartilages.

Functions: Supports and protects the body; aids body movements; houses cells that produce blood cells; stores minerals and lipids (fats).

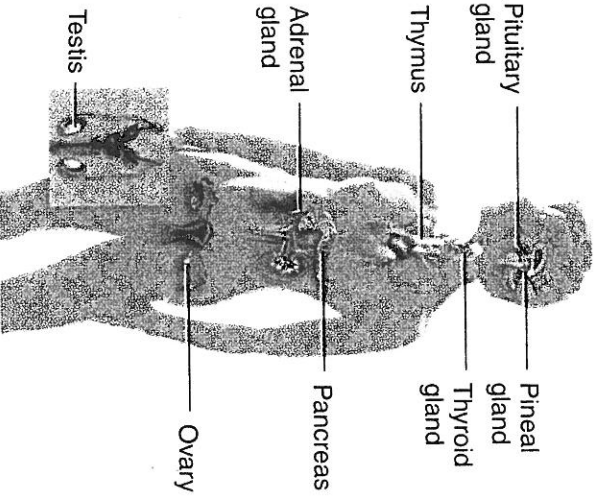
Nervous System



Components: Brain, spinal cord, nerves, and special sense organs, such as the eye and ear.

Functions: Generates action potentials (nerve impulses) to regulate body activities; detects changes in the body's internal and external environment, interprets the changes, and responds by causing muscular contractions or glandular secretions.

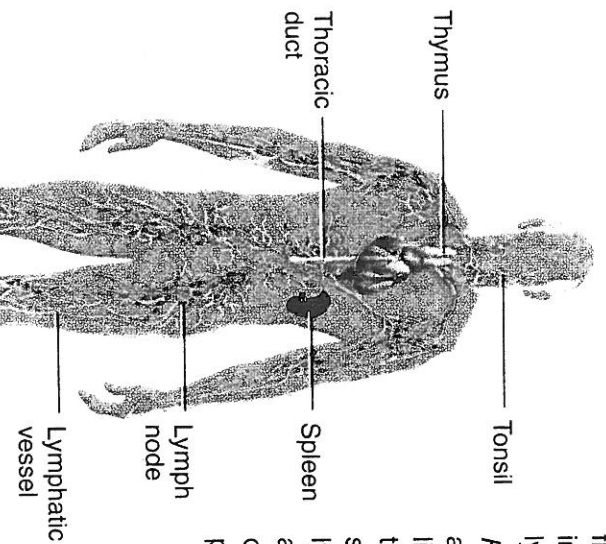
Endocrine System



Components: Hormone-producing glands (pineal gland, hypothalamus, pituitary gland, thymus, thyroid gland, parathyroid glands, adrenal glands, pancreas, ovaries, and testes) and hormone-producing cells in several other organs.

Functions: Regulates body activities by releasing hormones, which are chemical messengers transported in blood from an endocrine gland to a target organ.

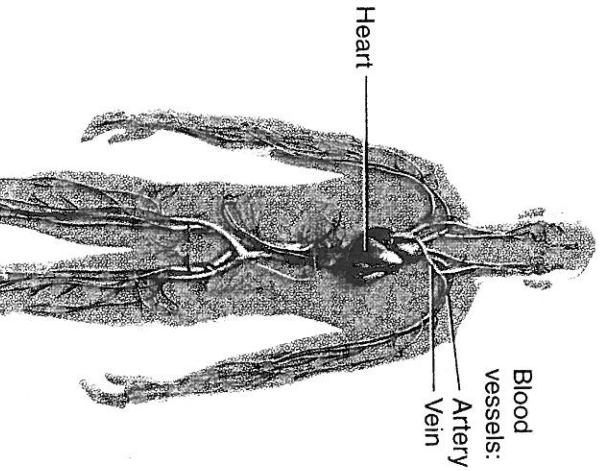
Lymphatic and Immune System



Components: Lymph fluid and vessels; all includes spleen, thymus, lymph nodes, and tonsils.

Functions: Returns and fluid to blood; carries lipids from gastrointestinal tract to blood; includes structures where lymphocytes that protect against disease-causing organisms mature and proliferate.

Cardiovascular System

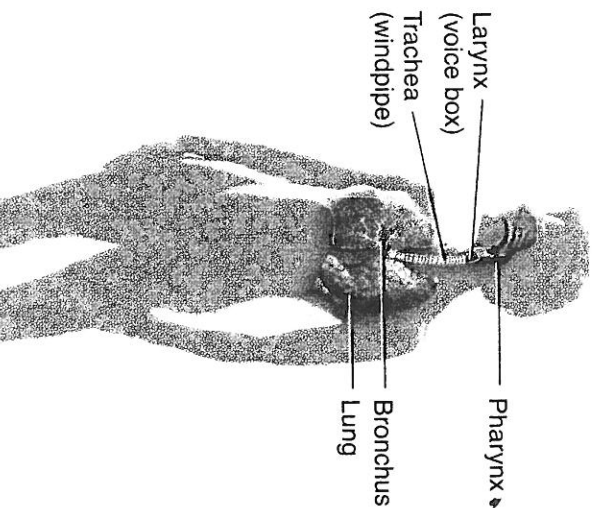


Blood vessels:
Artery
Vein

Components: Blood, heart, and blood vessels.

Functions: Heart pumps blood through blood vessels; blood carries oxygen and nutrients to cells and carbon dioxide and wastes away from cells and helps regulate acid-base balance, temperature, and water content of body fluids; blood components help defend against disease and mend damaged blood vessels.

Respiratory System



Larynx (voice box)
Trachea (windpipe)
Pharynx
Bronchus
Lung

Components: Lungs passageways such as pharynx (throat), larynx (voice box), trachea (windpipe), and bronchi tubes leading into a trachea.

Functions: Transfers carbon dioxide from inhaled air to be exhaled; helps regulate acid-base balance fluids; air flowing out of lungs through vocal folds produces sounds.