DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

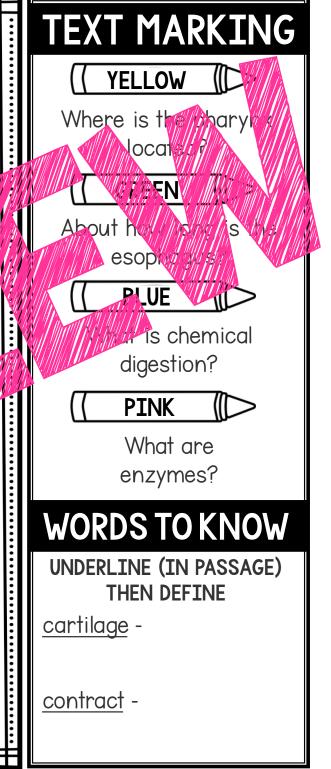
The human body has many systems that work together to keep it healthy. Each system works with different organs such as the heart or liver to complete a certain function. The digestive system is responsible for taking the food a person eats and breaking it down. Once broken down, the food transforms into energy, vitamins, and minerals for the body's organs and cells.

The process of digestion has two types: mechanical digestion chemical digestion. Mechanical digestion is when a person character food and physically breaks it down into smaller pieces. With difficul digus on, enzymes break down food into molecules for the body to be as nut etc.

There are five stages in the digestive oftem. Placing food in you mouth is called ingestion. First, a performance of the food for the food for the do The tongue begins to break do the dain foods in the food for the dot of the dot o

the monod of the digestion as well by the throat. The tongue pushes to food three back in the digestion of the throat. The tongue pushes a food three back in the digestion of <u>cartilage</u> called the epiglottis and the contract of the throat is called peristal to the esophagus, which is a food the stomach. This action is called peristal sis. The esophagus is a tube in the passes food from the pharynx to the stomach.

food. The stomach has three layers of muscles around its walls. Although the stomach is small when it is empty, it can expand and become large enough

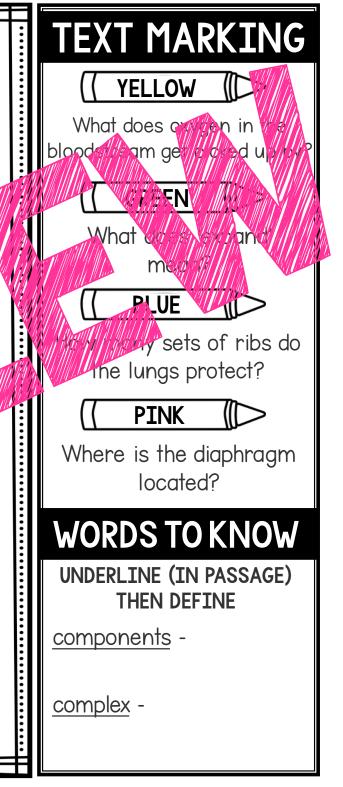


and each one has blood vessels called capillaries.

Every time a person breathes in, the diaphragm flattens. The domeshaped diaphragm, located under the lungs, controls breathing and separates the chest and abdominal cavities. When a breath is taken, the brain sends signals to the diaphragm telling it to flatten. This gives the lungs above it room to expand (grow larger) and fill with air. The brain also sends signals to the muscles around the ribs telling them to move, giving the lungmore space as well. The lungs are protected by 12 sets of ribs called the cage.

Looking at all the <u>components</u> of the respiratory system to be process of breathing is <u>complex</u>. When a person breathin, air go through the nose and mouth, down the windhipe to the book of the addition At the same time, the brain signals for the upper and the capillace make space and the lungs experiment of the block of the capillace takes up oxygen from the addition of block cells. The construction odstream of picked up by the basis of the upper carbon dioxide and the blood deliver the oxygen that a distribution of block cells. The construction is a waste mode of the carbon dioxide and the source of the block cells is a waste one alveored at the oxygen of the block cells the carbon dioxide to the alveored of the oxygen of the block cells the carbon dioxide to the alveored of the oxygen of the block cells the carbon dioxide to the alveored of the oxygen of the block cells. The construction of the carbon dioxide to the alveored of the oxygen of the block cells. The block cells the carbon dioxide to the alveored of the oxygen of the block cells. The block cells the carbon dioxide to the alveored of the oxygen of the block cells. The block cells the carbon dioxide to the alveored of the oxygen of the block cells. The block cells the carbon dioxide to the alveored of the oxygen of the block cells. The block cells the carbon dioxide to the alveored of the oxygen of the block cells. The block cells the block cells the carbon dioxide to the alveored of the oxygen of the carbon dioxide to the carbon dioxide to the oxygen of the carbon dioxide to the carbon dioxide to the oxygen of the carbon dioxide to the oxygen of the carbon dioxide to the carbon dioxide to the oxygen of the carbon dioxide to the carbon dioxide to the oxygen of the carbon dioxide to the carbon dioxide to the oxygen of the carbon dioxide

which contains the carbon oxide, out of the body. This is when a preathes out chales) and gets rid of the carbon dioxide. Every time a person breathes, many body parts work together to get air in and complete the process. It all happens automatically and without a person even thinking about it. The respiratory system is hard at work every second of the day.

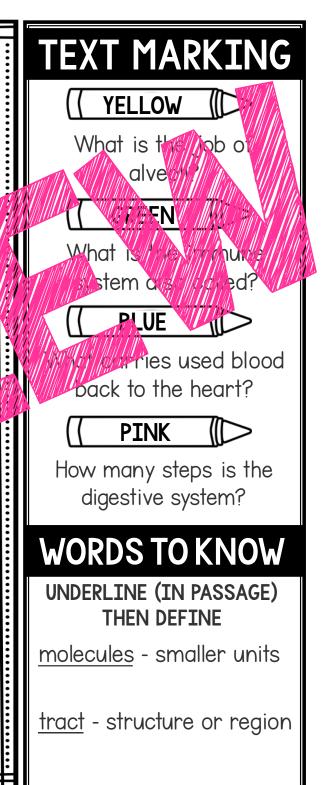


blood vessels; the veins and the arteries. Arteries carry blood from the heart to the rest of the body while veins carry used blood back to the heart. The main artery leaving the heart is called the aorta. Every time the heart beats, it sends blood throughout the body. The blood gives nutrients and oxygen to the cells and takes carbon dioxide and other waste the body doesn't need. The blood then returns to the heart after giving the cells oxygen. The heart pumps the blood to the lungs so it can get more oxygen and the cycle repeats.

The digestive system takes the food a person eats and breaks it down. This is so the body can take the nutrients it needs from the food and four of of the waste. There are five steps within the digestive system. There are five steps within the digestive system.

The respiratory system of the lungs, the lungs and windpipe. Inhalation brings of the into the lungs, the second tion remains a second to remain the lungs, the lungs, the lungs of the local cells of the

the endocrine system makes hormones that help regulate the other body system and help the body grow. The urinary system eliminates waste products from a body. The reproductive system is essential for having babies. Lastly, the integumentary system includes the skin, hair, and nails.



IMMUNE SYSTEM

The immune system (from the Latin word "immunis" meaning "free" or "untouched") is the body's <u>defense</u> system, responsible for keeping the body healthy and strong. It protects the body from anything harmful such as viruses, bacteria, and invading germs that can make a person sick. These harmful invaders are called pathogens or antigens. The immune system includes the skin, white blood cells, and the lymph system.

The immune system, just like every other system in the human works with organs to complete its function, or job. This system is mainly with the spleen, lymph nodes, thymus, and bone for w. 1.11 works with cells and tissues to fight off the pathogens. Use organs and cells work alongside the immune system to both off time is vaders that could attacking the body and causing both off they are spleid to be destroy bacteria and view of the pathogens. If to be destroy bacteria and view of the pathogens of the spleid to be destroy bacteria and view of the pathogens. If the pathogens of the pathogens of the pathogen of the

The immune system bulk shells that are read to five bathoge is of enter the body of a first are for or bind, when the body or vaded by both signed are store the mune system to take action. The mune system to take action. The both second second field read as, are made in the bone actrow or store. Used the throughout the body. There are two the take a cells and b cells. B cells release antibodies which are antigens. Antices are the tiny invaders that can cause disease. Ar Jies, also called immunoglobulins, are a Y-shaped protein the body cred, o fight the pathogens. The antibodies attach to the pathogen and destroy it. There are two specific T cells: helper cells and killer T cells. The helper cells to begin attacking. The killer T cells destroy cells in the body.

