Human Body Systems

Section 35–1

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This section describes human organ systems and explains how the body maintains homeostasis.

- List the levels of organization in a multicellular organism, from smallest to largest.
 - Cells
 - Tissues
 - Organs
 - Organ systems

Νερωουσ σψστεμ	Coordinates the body's response to changes in its internal and external environments
	Helps protect body from disease.
	Helps produce voluntary movement, circulate blood, and move food
	Provides oxygen and removes carbon dioxide

- What are four types of tissues found in the human body
- The four types of tissues are
 - * muscle tissue,
 - epithelial tissue,
 - connective tissue,
 - nervous tissue

The eye is an example of a (an) _____.

organ

Circle the letter of the type of tissue that covers interior and exterior body surfaces.

epithelial

What is a gland?

 A gland is a structure that makes and secretes a particular product such as saliva, sweat, or milk.

 Circle the letter of the type of tissue that connects body parts.

connective

 The process of maintaining a controlled, stable internal environment is called

homeostasis

 The process in which a stimulus produces a response that opposes the original stimulus is referred to as _____.

feedback inhibition

 Fill in the missing labels in the diagram to show how a thermostat uses feedback inhibition to maintain a stable temperature in a house.

- Is the following sentence true or false?
- The part of the brain that monitors and controls body temperature is the hypothalamus.

true

- What happens if nerve cells sense that the core body temperature has dropped below 37°C?
- The hypothalamus produces chemicals that signal cells throughout the body to speed up their activities, which causes a gradual rise in body temperature.

 What happens if the body temperature rises too far above 37°C?

 The hypothalamus slows down cellular activities, minimizing the production of heat.