Parts & Functions



By Kelly Riedell/Brookings Biology

1st part of intestine where bile and trypsin are added duodenum

Hormone that causes cells to take up glucose from blood and store it as glycogen insulin

Digestive enzyme that helps break down fats bile

Stores urine Urinary bladder

Digestive enzyme that helps
trypsin
break down proteins

Controls buoyar	ncy Swim bladder	
Makes bile	liver	
Makes trypsin _	pancreas	
Stores bile	Gall bladder	

Makes, stores, processes red blood cells spleen

Exit for sperm & urine OR eggs & urine _	Urogenital pore	
Makes insulin & glucagon	pancreas	
Exchanges gases	gills	
Osmoregulation	Kidneys &	gills
Processes toxins for kid	lneys	ver

Exit for feces anus	
Senses vibration& water pressure	Lateral line
Covers & protects gills	operculum S
Blood vessels where gas, nutrient, and wa	capillaries
exchange happens	

Blood vessels that carry	
blood away from the heart	arteries
Stores glycogen & vitamins	liver
Bone that protects the brain	cranium
Blood vessels that carry Blood back to heart from body	veins
Pumping chamber of heart	ventricle

Molecule used by animal	mal
cells to store glucose	glycogen

Removes nitrogen waste from blood and makes urine kidneys

Fingerlike extensions that increases surface area

INSIDE the intestine

Makes acid and starts digestion

stomach

Make sperm	testes	
Receives and proceivisual, Auditory (n
lateral line system	ıs	Optic tectum
Contain bacteria t	to digest plants	Pyloric caeca
Provide protection & reduce water re		scales

Receives and processes info
about smell Olfactory lobes

Controls motor function;
muscle coordination & balance cerebellum

Coordinates info from other parts; Higher thinking (memory; learning; reasoning) cerebrum

Tubules that carry sperm from testes to exit

Vas deferens

Receives and processes info
about smell Olfactory lobes

Controls motor function;
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Tubules that carry sperm from testes to exit

Vas deferens

Relays sensory info from body;
Controls autonomic internal Medulla oblongata
organs

Carries nerve signals to and from brain and body endoskeleton

Skeleton INSIDE the body

Receives blood returning to the heart

Sinus venosus

Smoothes the flow of blood leaving the heart

Conus arteriosus

Type of nitrogen waste excreted by fish

ammonia

Receives blood from sinus venosus and sends it to ventricle

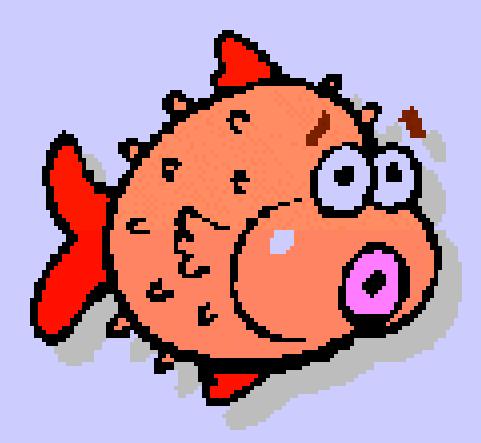
atrium

Absorbs nutrients & collects digestive waste

intestine

Tube that connects pharynx to stomach

esophagus



THE END