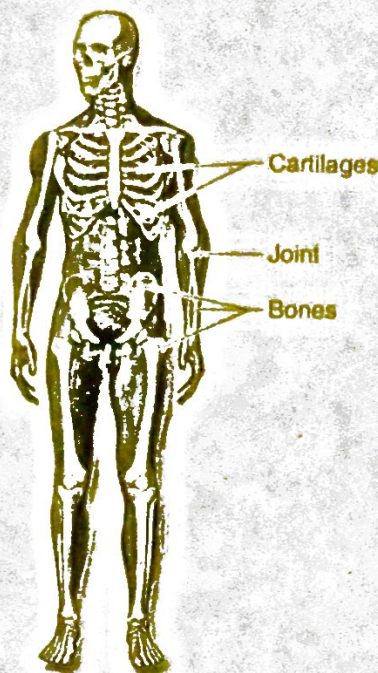




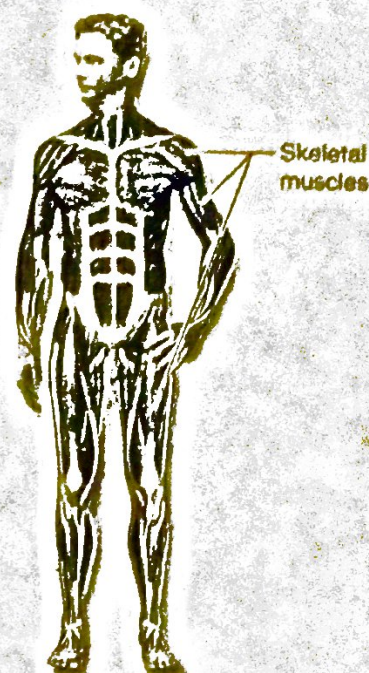
(a) Integumentary System

Forms the external body covering; protects deeper tissue from injury; synthesizes vitamin D; location of cutaneous receptors (pain, pressure, etc.) and sweat and oil glands.



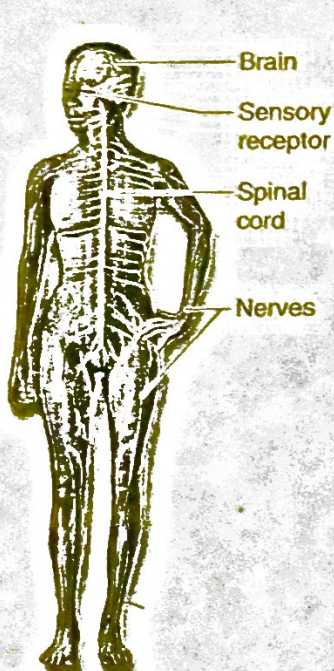
(b) Skeletal System

Protects and supports body organs; provides a framework the muscles use to cause movement; blood cells are formed within bones; stores minerals.



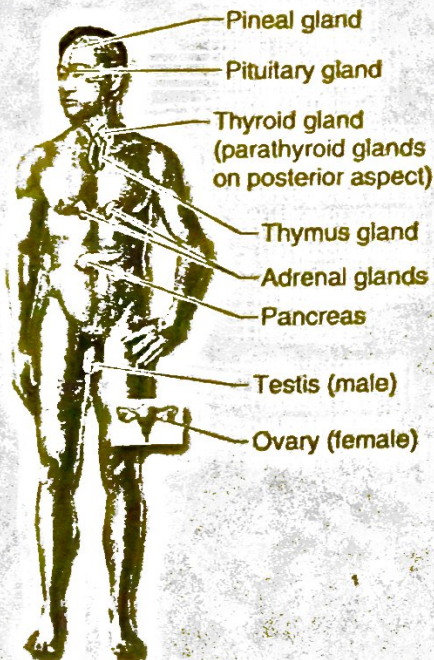
(c) Muscular System

Allows manipulation of the environment, locomotion, and facial expression; maintains posture; produces heat.



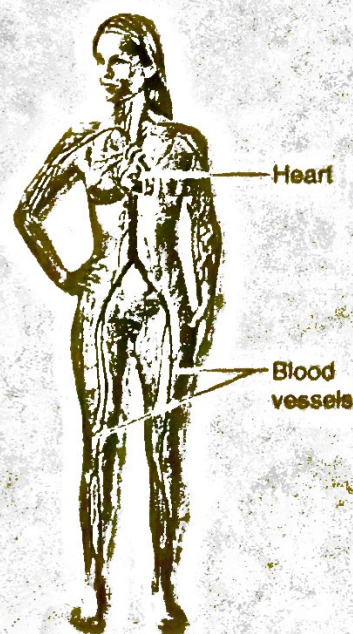
(d) Nervous System

Fast-acting control system of the body, responds to internal and external changes by activating appropriate muscles and glands.



(e) Endocrine System

Glands secrete hormones that regulate processes such as growth, reproduction, and nutrient use by body cells.

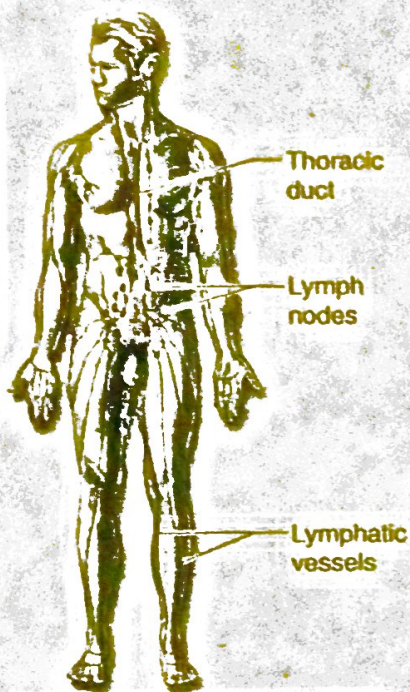


(f) Cardiovascular System

Blood vessels transport blood, which carries oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients, wastes, etc.; the heart pumps blood.

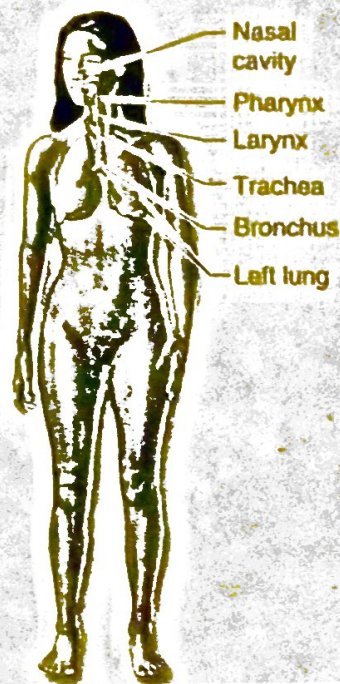
Figure 1.2 The body's organ systems.

(Figure continues on page 6.)



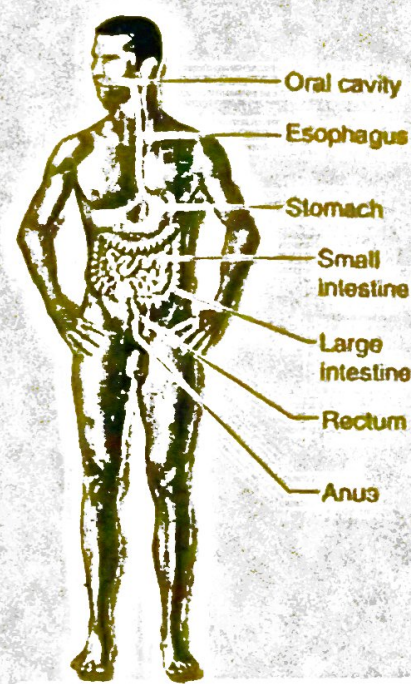
(g) Lymphatic System

Picks up fluid leaked from blood vessels and returns it to blood; disposes of debris in the lymphatic stream; houses white blood cells involved in immunity.



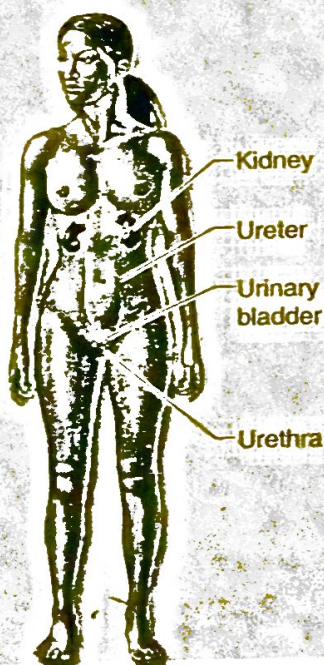
(h) Respiratory System

Keeps blood constantly supplied with oxygen and removes carbon dioxide; the gaseous exchanges occur through the walls of the air sacs of the lungs.



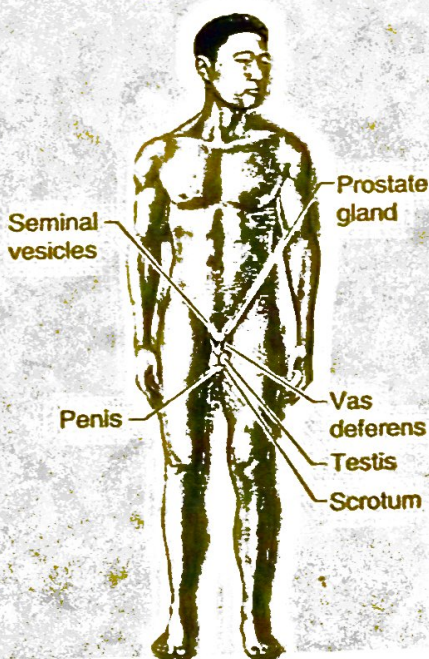
(i) Digestive System

Breaks food down into absorbable units that enter the blood for distribution to body cells; indigestible foodstuffs are eliminated as feces.



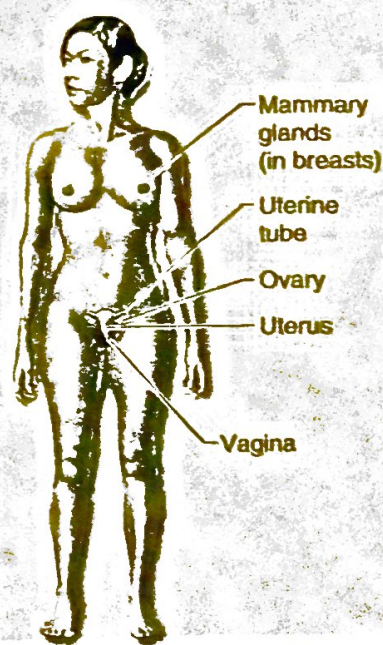
(j) Urinary System

Eliminates nitrogen-containing wastes from the body; regulates water, electrolyte, and acid-base balance of the blood.



(k) Male Reproductive System

Overall function of the reproductive system is production of offspring. Testes produce sperm and male sex hormone; ducts and glands aid in delivery of viable sperm to the female reproductive tract. Ovaries produce eggs and female sex hormones; remaining structures serve as sites for fertilization and development of the fetus. Mammary glands of female breast produce milk to nourish the newborn.



(l) Female Reproductive System

Figure 1.2 (continued) The body's organ systems.