









EOC Review Human Systems Interactions

	Skeletal System	Muscular System	Digestive System	Respiratory System	Circulatory System	Urinary System	Nervous System	Reproductive System
Skeletal System		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives skeletal muscle something to pull against so skeletal muscle can move The muscular and skeletal work together to give support to the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects the mouth, esophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, and gall bladder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects trachea, vocal cords and diaphragm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects the heart Bone marrow produces red blood cells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects the kidneys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects the brain and spinal cord 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects some of the reproductive organs
Muscular System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skeletal muscles move bone Tendons connect muscles to bone 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muscle tissue found in the esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, and rectum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muscle tissue allows the movement of the diaphragm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiac muscle- helps the heart to beat Smooth muscle located in veins and arteries allow the flow of blood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muscle tissue allows your bladder to hold fluid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides protection for impulses sent down through the body from the brain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muscle tissue provides movement for sexual reproduction
Digestive System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides nutrients for bone growth and repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides nutrients for muscles to do work-whether it is skeletal, smooth or cardiac muscle 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides the diaphragm nutrients to help facilitate breathing Half of the equation for respiration Glucose + Oxygen = Water, Carbon Dioxide and Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides the heart with nutrients so the heart can keep beating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides nutrients so the kidneys can clean your blood of wastes produced by all the other systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides energy for the brain to perform all the thinking and controlling of all the other systems. 	
Respiratory System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides oxygen so bones can move and work Removes carbon dioxide and water that skeleton cells produce as a waste product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides oxygen so muscles (skeletal, smooth and cardiac) can move and work Removes carbon dioxide and water that muscle cells produce as a waste product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides oxygen so the digestive system so it can digest food Removes carbon dioxide and excess water that the cell produce Is the other half of the respiration formula: Glucose + Oxygen = Water, Carbon Dioxide and Energy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides the oxygen that is carried by red blood cells to all the parts of the body Removes carbon dioxide and water that the heart cells produce as waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides oxygen so the urinary system can clean the blood Removes carbon dioxide and water that the urinary system produces as waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides oxygen so the brain can think and control all the other body systems Removes carbon dioxide and water that the brain cells produce as waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides oxygen so the brain can think and control all the other body systems Removes carbon dioxide and water that the brain cells produce as waste
Circulatory System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moves oxygen and glucose around the body so cells can work Moves wastes so they can be disposed of by the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moves oxygen and glucose around the body so cells can work Moves wastes so they can be disposed of by the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moves oxygen and glucose around the body so cells can work Moves wastes so they can be disposed of by the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moves oxygen and glucose around the body so cells can work Moves wastes so they can be disposed of by the body 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moves oxygen and glucose around the body so cells can work Moves wastes so they can be disposed of by the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moves oxygen and glucose around the body so cells can work Moves wastes so they can be disposed of by the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moves oxygen and glucose around the body so cells can work Moves wastes so they can be disposed of by the body

	Skeletal System	Muscular System	Digestive System	Respiratory System	Circulatory System	Urinary System	Nervous System	Reproductive System
Urinary System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleans the blood of wastes produced by the skeletal system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleans the blood of wastes produced by the muscular system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleans the blood of wastes produced by the digestive system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleans the blood of wastes produced by the respiratory system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleans the blood of wastes produced by the circulatory system 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleans the blood of wastes produced by the nervous system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleans the blood of wastes produced by the reproductive system
Nervous System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the brain – the cerebrum controls movement and the cerebellum controls voluntary movement The spinal cord delivers the messages from the brain to the rest of the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the brain – the cerebrum controls movement and the cerebellum controls voluntary movement The spinal cord delivers the messages from the brain to the rest of the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Medulla is located inside the brain stem. It controls involuntary muscle movement such as digestion The spinal cord delivers the messages from the brain to the rest of the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Medulla is located inside the brain stem. It controls involuntary muscle movement such as breathing The spinal cord delivers the messages from the brain to the rest of the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Medulla is located inside the brain stem. It controls involuntary muscle movement such as your heart beating The spinal cord delivers the messages from the brain to the rest of the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Medulla is located inside the brain stem. It controls involuntary muscle movement such as cleaning of the blood and urination The spinal cord delivers the messages from the brain to the rest of the body 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the brain – the cerebrum controls movement and the cerebellum controls voluntary movement The spinal cord delivers the messages from the brain to the rest of the body