

Concept/Vocabulary Word	Definition
Circulatory System	The body system that circulate blood through the body, consisting of the heart, blood vessels, and blood that circulates blood throughout the body. It delivers nutrients and other essential materials to cells, and removes waste products. Also called cardiovascular system.
Digestive System	The structures in the body that work together to transform the energy and materials in food into forms the body can use. It is a system responsible for the ingestion, digestion, and absorption of food.
Excretory system	It is the body system that removes excess, unnecessary or dangerous materials from the body. It helps to maintain homeostasis within the organism and prevent damage to the body.
Homeostasis	The mechanism which regulates the body's internal condition. All body systems work together to maintain homeostasis to ensure certain chemical compositions of body fluids, so as to maintain health and functioning, regardless of outside conditions. The body maintains homeostasis by monitoring its internal conditions and responding appropriately when these conditions deviate from their optimal state. The maintenance of a steady body temperature in warm-temperature involves such mechanisms as sweating when the internal temperature becomes excessive and shivering to produce heat, as well as the generation of heat through metabolic processes when the internal temperature falls too low.
Reproductive System	The system of organs involved with animal and human reproduction, especially sexual reproduction. The reproductive system consists mainly of the ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, and vagina in females and the testes, sperm ducts, and penis in males.
Respiratory System	A system that interacts with the environment and with other body systems to bring oxygen to the body and remove carbon dioxide
Alveoli	Any of the tiny air-filled sacs arranged in clusters in the lungs, in which the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place.
Bronchi	Either of the two main branches of the trachea that lead to the lungs, where they divide into smaller branches.
Diaphragm	A dome-shaped structure made up of muscle and connective tissue that separates the abdominal cavity from the chest and either draws air into the lungs or forces air out of them.
Gas exchange	The diffusion of gases from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration, especially the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between an organism and its environment.
Lungs	A pair of organs, the principal parts of the respiratory system, at the front of the cavity of the chest in which the lungs transfer oxygen from the air into the blood, while carbon dioxide is removed from the blood and exhaled.
Trachea	The tube connecting the mouth to the bronchial tubes that carries air to the lungs; also called the windpipe.
Artery	Any of the blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood away from the heart to the body's cells, tissues, and organs.
Atrium	A chamber of the heart that receives blood from the veins and forces it by muscular contraction into a ventricle.
Blood Pressure	The pressure of the blood in the vessels, especially the arteries, as it circulates through the body.
Capillary	Tiny blood vessels that connect the smallest arteries to the smallest veins exchanging oxygen, metabolic waste products, and carbon dioxide between blood and tissue cells.
Heart	The hollow, 4 chamber muscular organ that pumps blood through the body by contracting and relaxing.
Hemoglobin	An iron-containing protein that binds chemically to oxygen molecules, makes up most of red blood cells.
Plasma	The clear, yellowish fluid portion of blood, lymph, or intramuscular fluid in which cells are suspended.
Platelets	Small, round cell fragments containing no nuclei that are found in the blood and help in the clotting of blood.
Red Blood Cell	A disk-shaped cell in the blood that contains hemoglobin, lacks a nucleus, and transports oxygen and carbon dioxide to and from the tissues.
Valve	A flap like structure in a hollow organ, such as the heart, that controls the one-way passage of fluid through that organ.
Vein	Any of the blood vessels that carry deoxygenated blood toward the heart from the body's cells, tissues, and organs.
Ventricle	A chamber of the heart that receives blood from one or more atria and pumps it by muscular contraction into the arteries.
White Blood Cell	Colorless cells in the blood that help combat infection.