

**Chapter 35 Nervous System**

**Section 35-1 Human Body Systems (pages 891-896)**



**Key Concepts**

- How is the human body organized?
- What is homeostasis?

**Organization of the Body (pages 891-894)**

1. List the levels of organization in a multicellular organism, from smallest to largest.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_

Match the organ system with its function.

Organ System	Function
_____ 2. Nervous system	a. Stores mineral reserves and provides a site for blood cell formation
_____ 3. Skeletal system	b. Provides oxygen and removes carbon dioxide
_____ 4. Integumentary system	c. Coordinates the body's response to changes in its internal and external environments
_____ 5. Endocrine system	d. Helps produce voluntary movement, circulate blood, and move food
_____ 6. Lymphatic/immune systems	e. Controls growth, development, metabolism, and reproduction
_____ 7. Muscular system	f. Eliminates wastes and maintains homeostasis
_____ 8. Reproductive system	g. Serves as a barrier against infection and injury
_____ 9. Respiratory system	h. Converts food so it can be used by cells
_____ 10. Excretory system	i. Helps protect the body from disease
_____ 11. Circulatory system	j. Produces reproductive cells
_____ 12. Digestive system	k. Brings materials to cells, fights infection, and helps to regulate body temperature

13. What are four types of tissues found in the human body? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

14. The eye is an example of a(an) \_\_\_\_\_.

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

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. nervous    | c. epithelial |
| b. connective | d. muscle     |

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

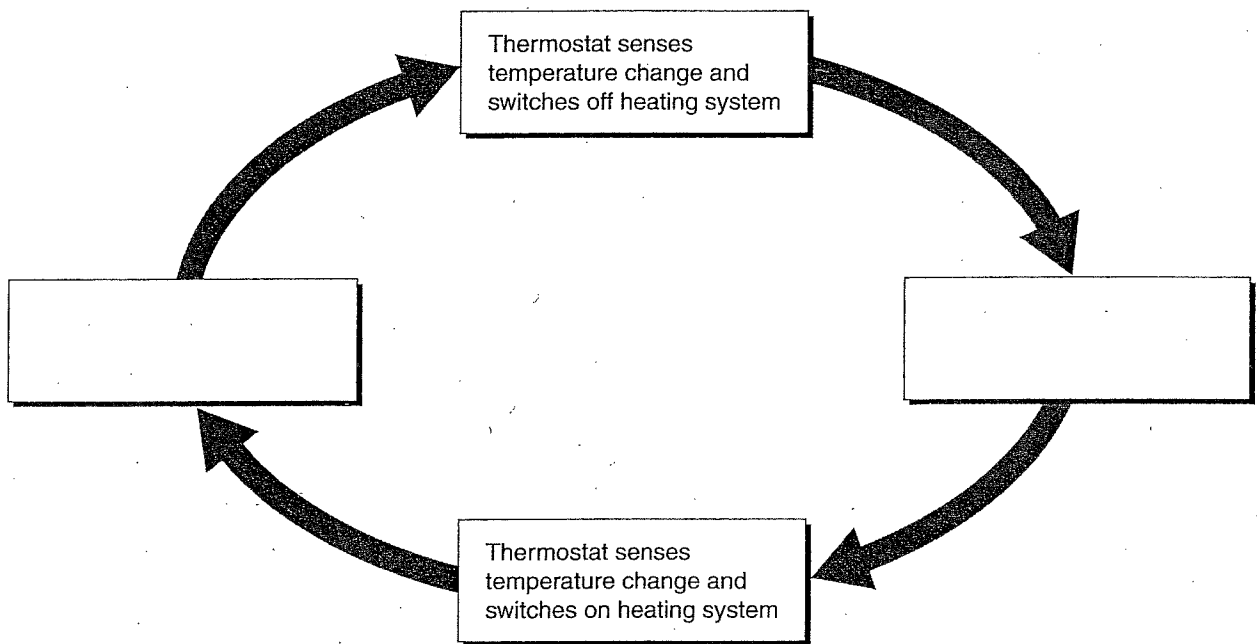
- a. nervous
- b. connective
- c. epithelial
- d. integumentary

**Maintaining Homeostasis (pages 895–896)**

17. The process of maintaining a controlled, stable internal environment is called \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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



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

21. What happens if nerve cells sense that the core body temperature has dropped below 37°C? \_\_\_\_\_

22. What happens if the body temperature rises too far above 37°C? \_\_\_\_\_