

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
- b. connective
- c. epithelial
- d. muscle

16. Circle the letter of the type of tissue that connects body parts.
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a. nervous | c. epithelial |
| b. connective | d. integumentary |

a. nervous

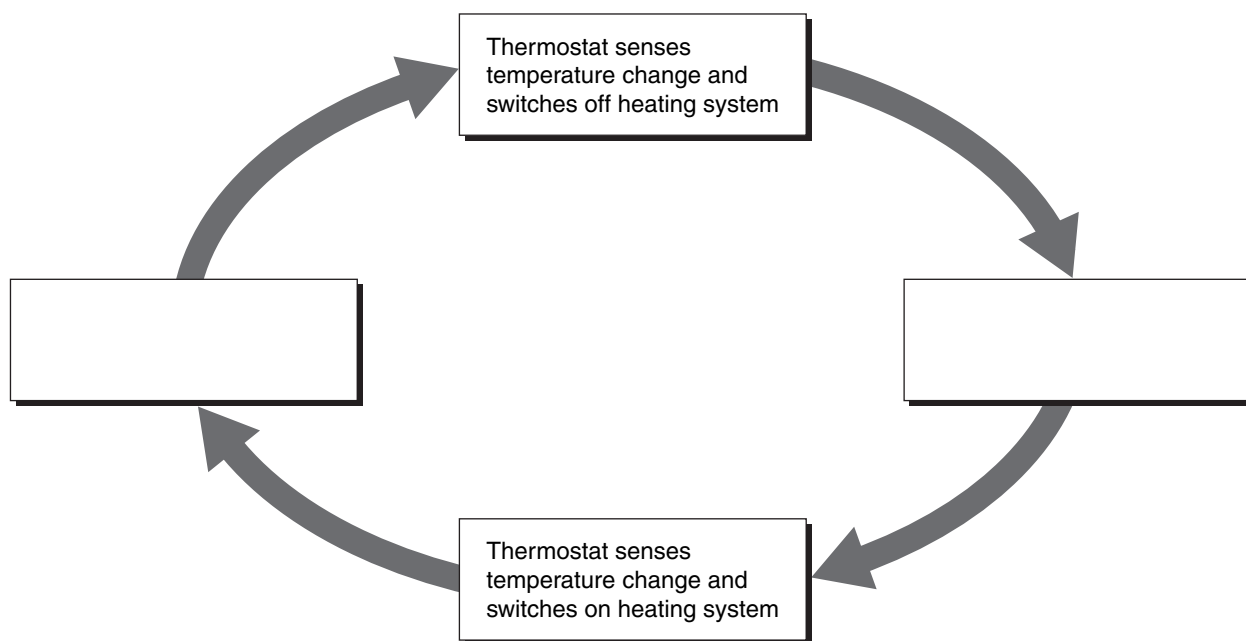
c. epithelial

b. connective

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? _____
