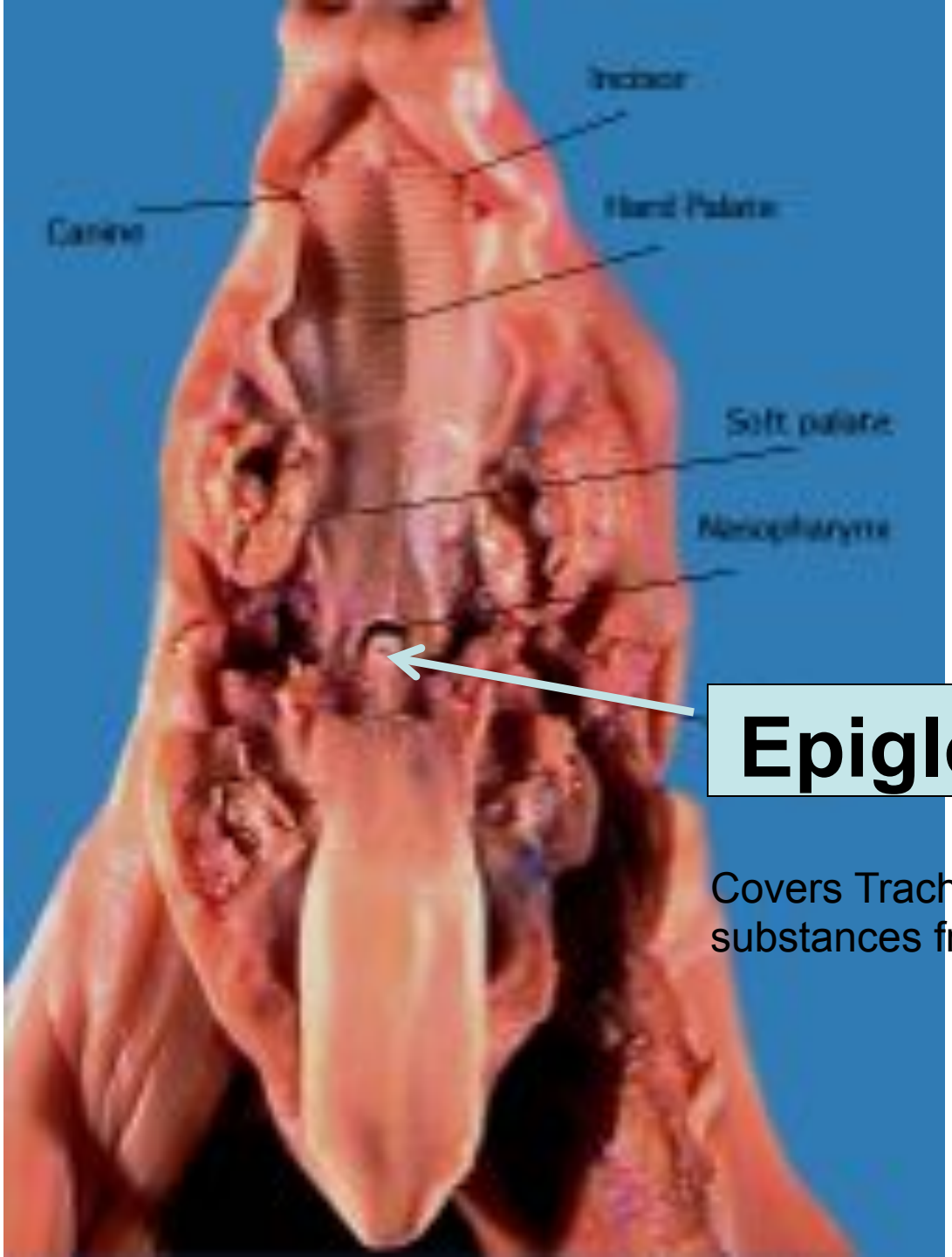
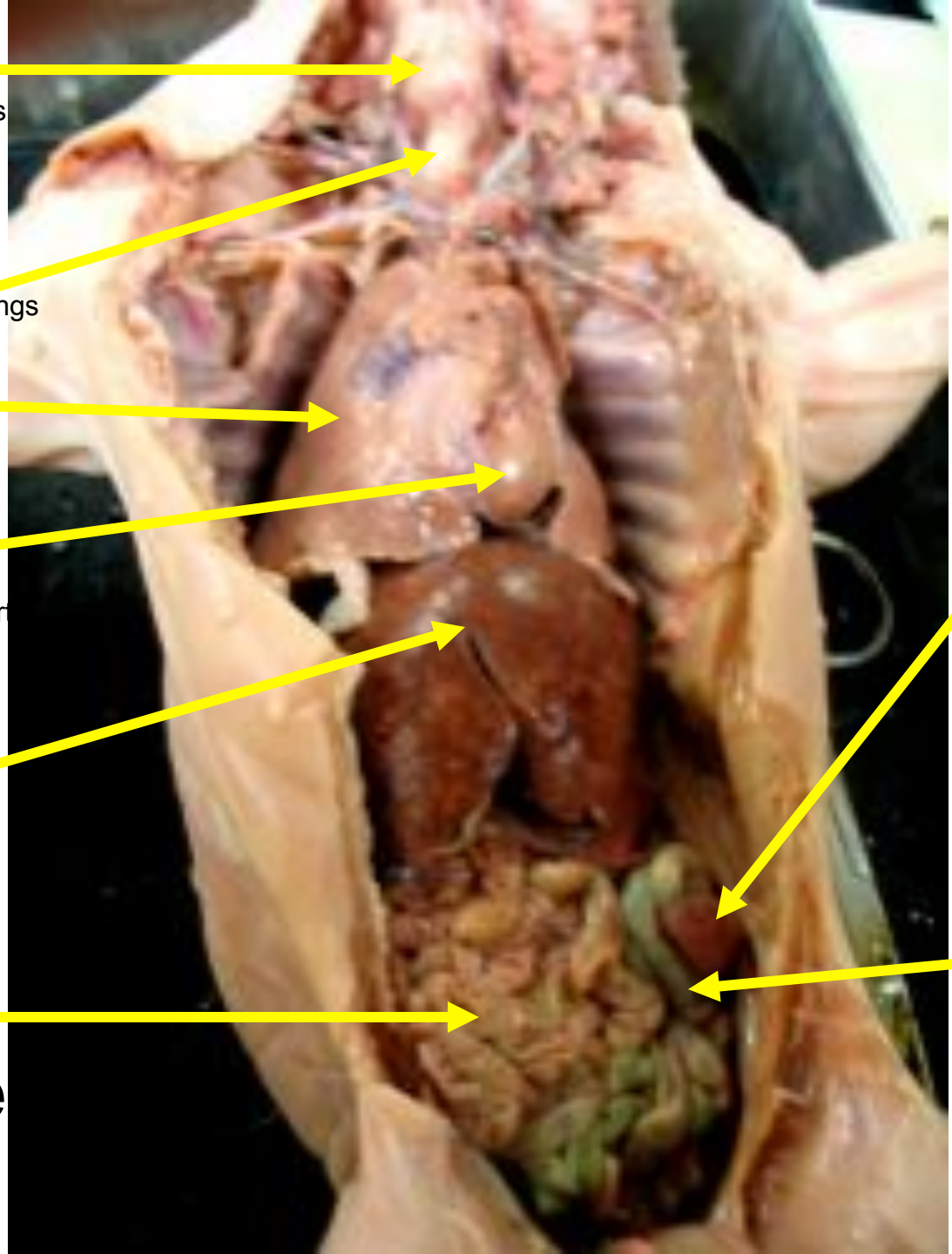
Dissection Practical Review

Salivary gland

Produces amylase to break down starch (amylose) (carbs)



Covers Trachea: prevents substances from entering lungs



Larynx

Voice box: air passes through it to make sound

Trachea

Air passes through to lungs

Lungs

Made of sacs of alveoli for bringing Oxygen in contact with blood vessels

Heart

Pumps blood to transport oxygen and nutrient s to cells and remove waste (CO_2)

Liver

Produces bile to help break down lipids

Small intestine

Uses villi to absorb nutrients (from food) into the blood

Spleen

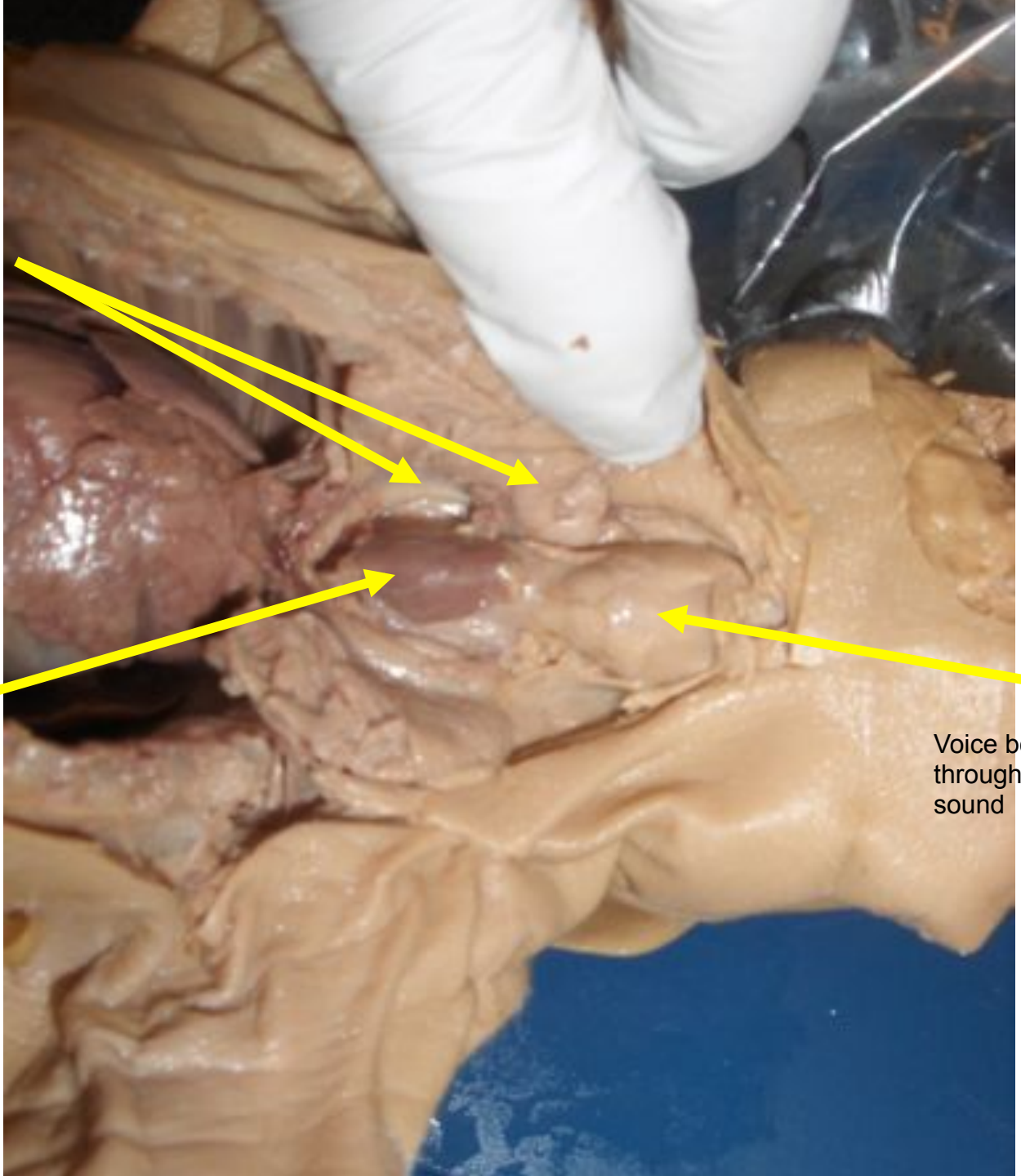
Breaks down old red blood cells

Large intestine

Removes water from waste. Absorbs water into blood.

Thymus

Where white blood cells go to mature (ex: helper T cells)

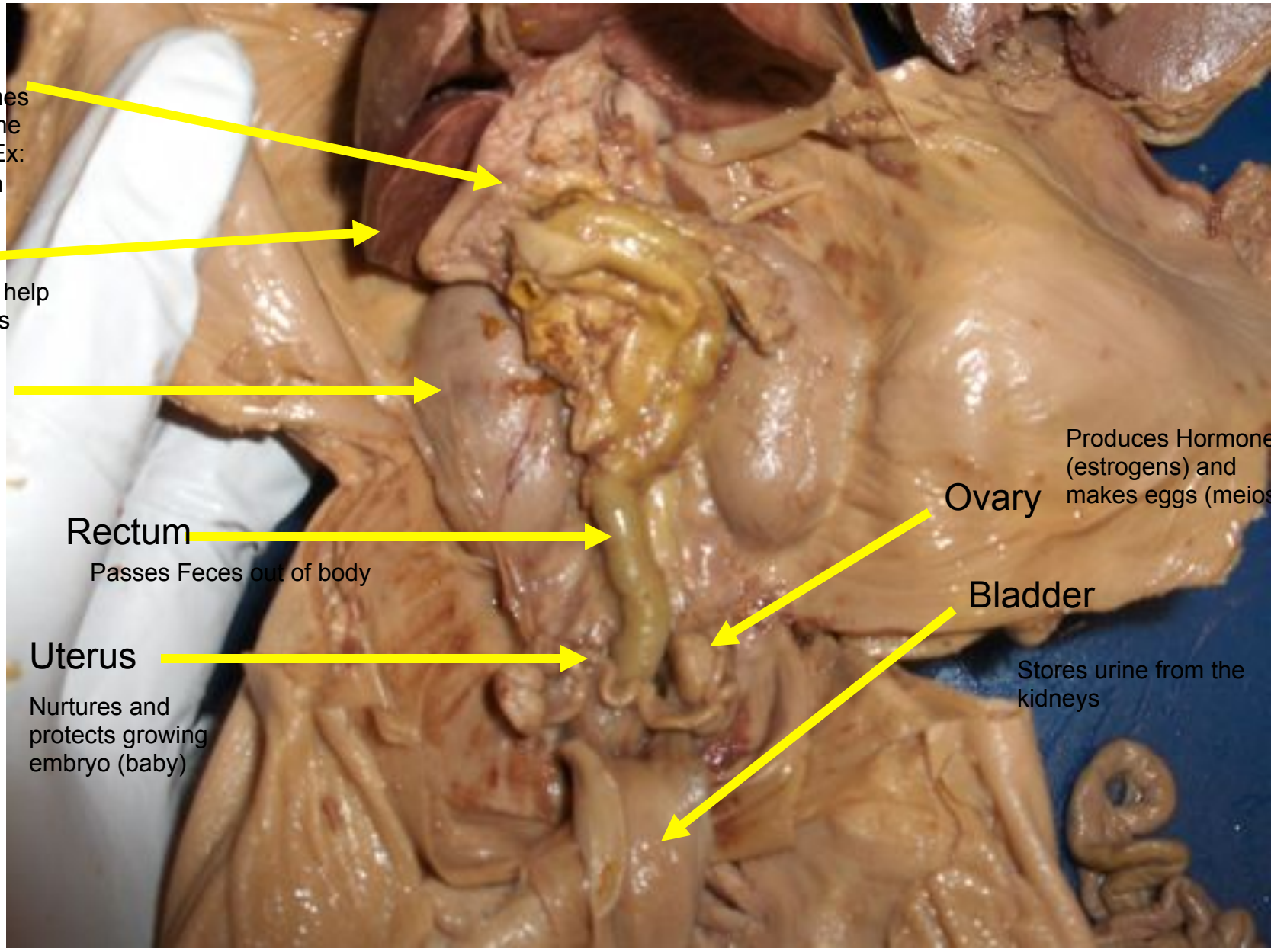


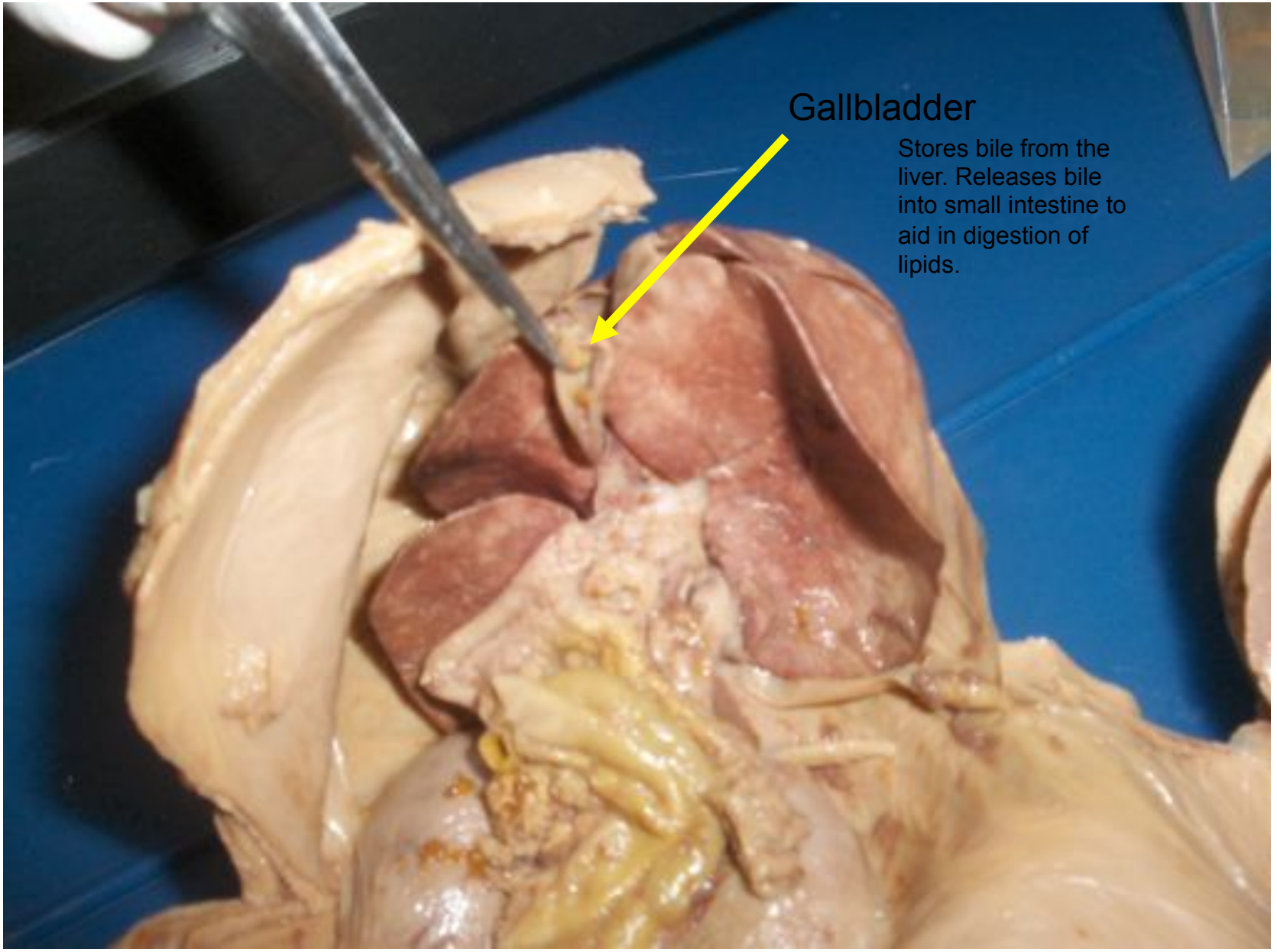
Thyroid

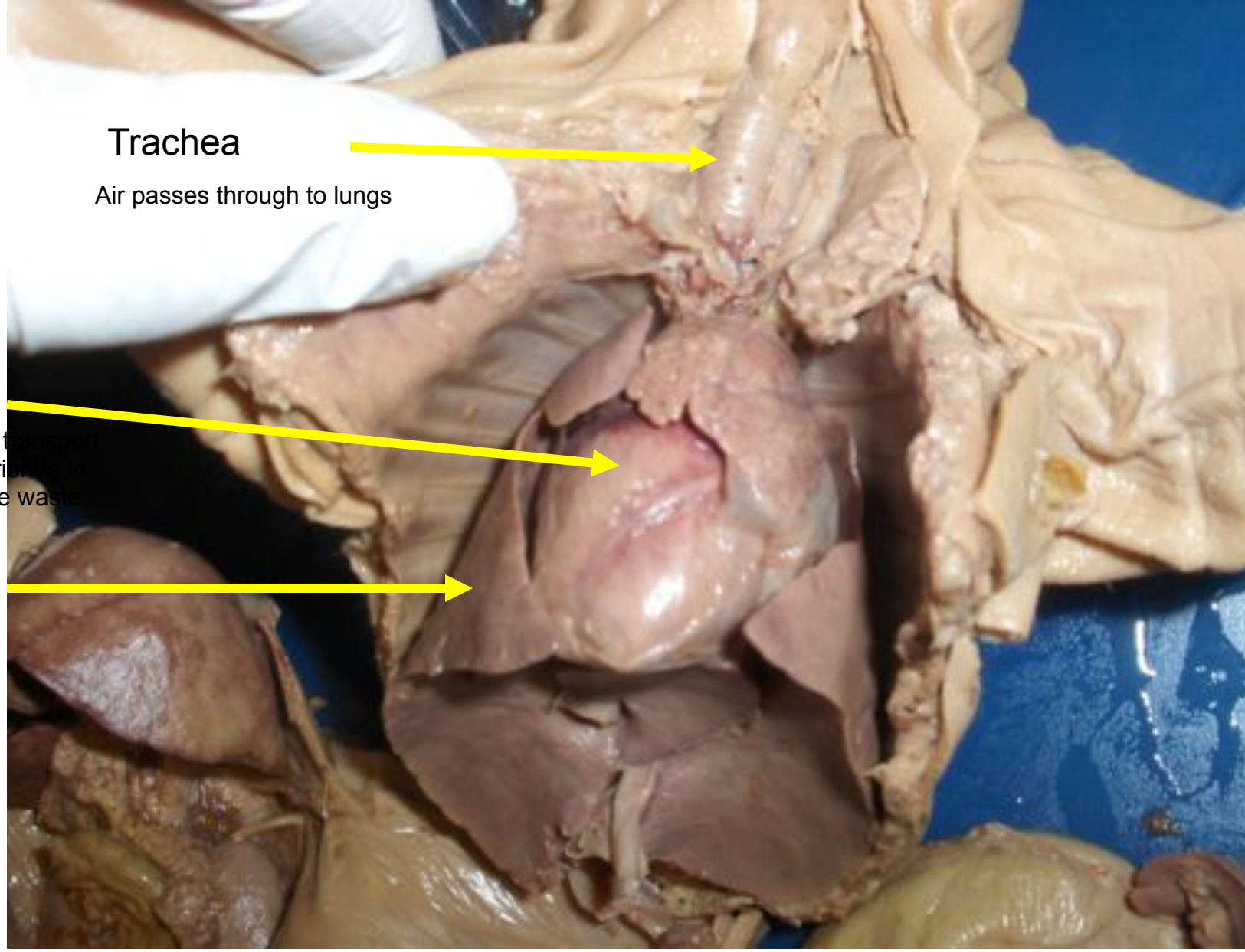
Produces thyroxin to regulate metabolism

Larynx

Voice box: air passes through it to make sound


Pancreas
Produces enzymes for digestion in the small intestine. Ex: insulin, glucagon
Liver
Produces bile to help break down lipids
Kidney
Filters extra water, salts, urea, and other waste out of the blood
Rectum
Passes Feces out of body
Uterus
Nurtures and protects growing embryo (baby)
Ovary
Produces Hormone (estrogens) and makes eggs (meios
Bladder
Stores urine from the kidneys


Gallbladder
Stores bile from the liver. Releases bile into small intestine to aid in digestion of lipids.


Trachea
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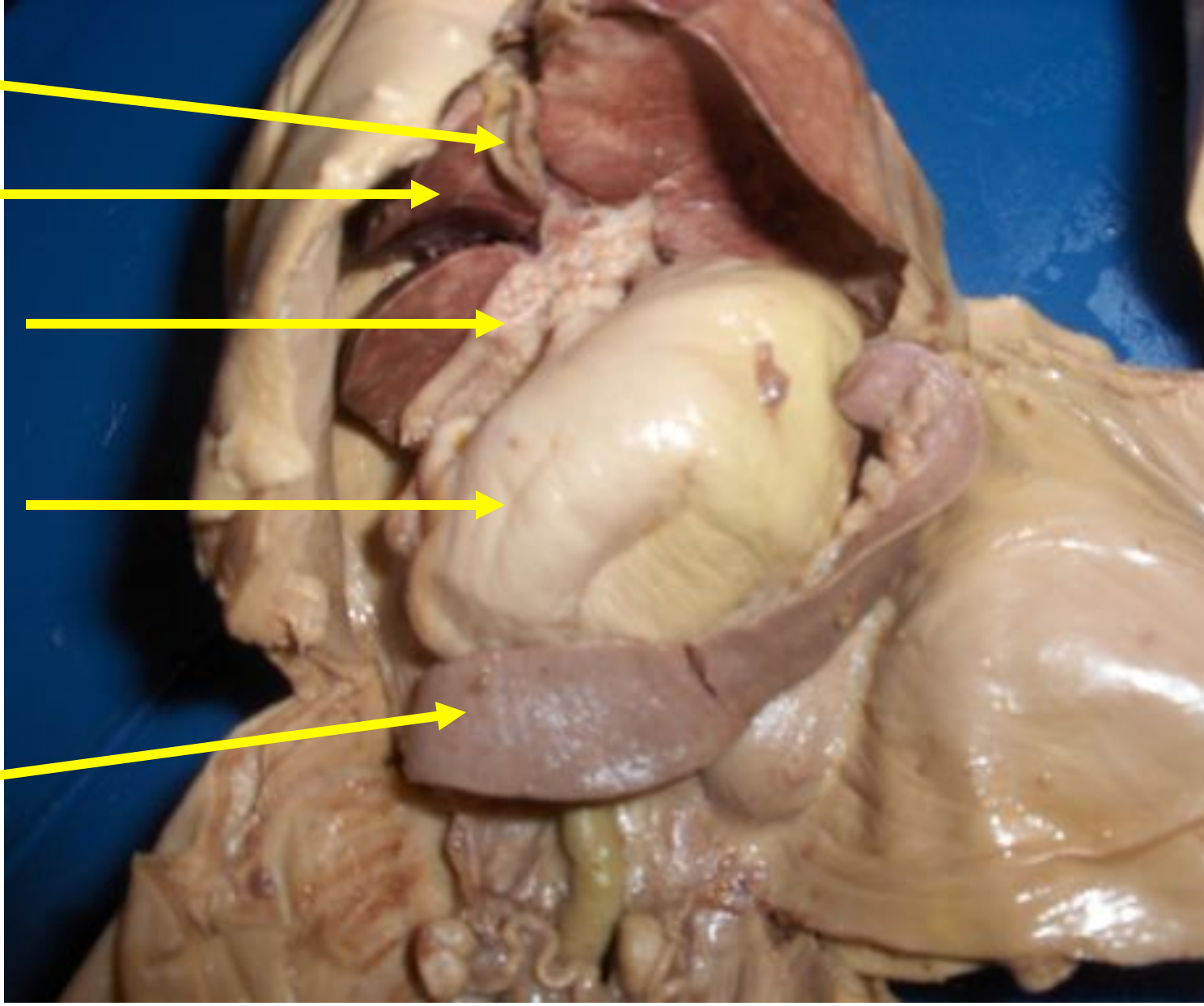


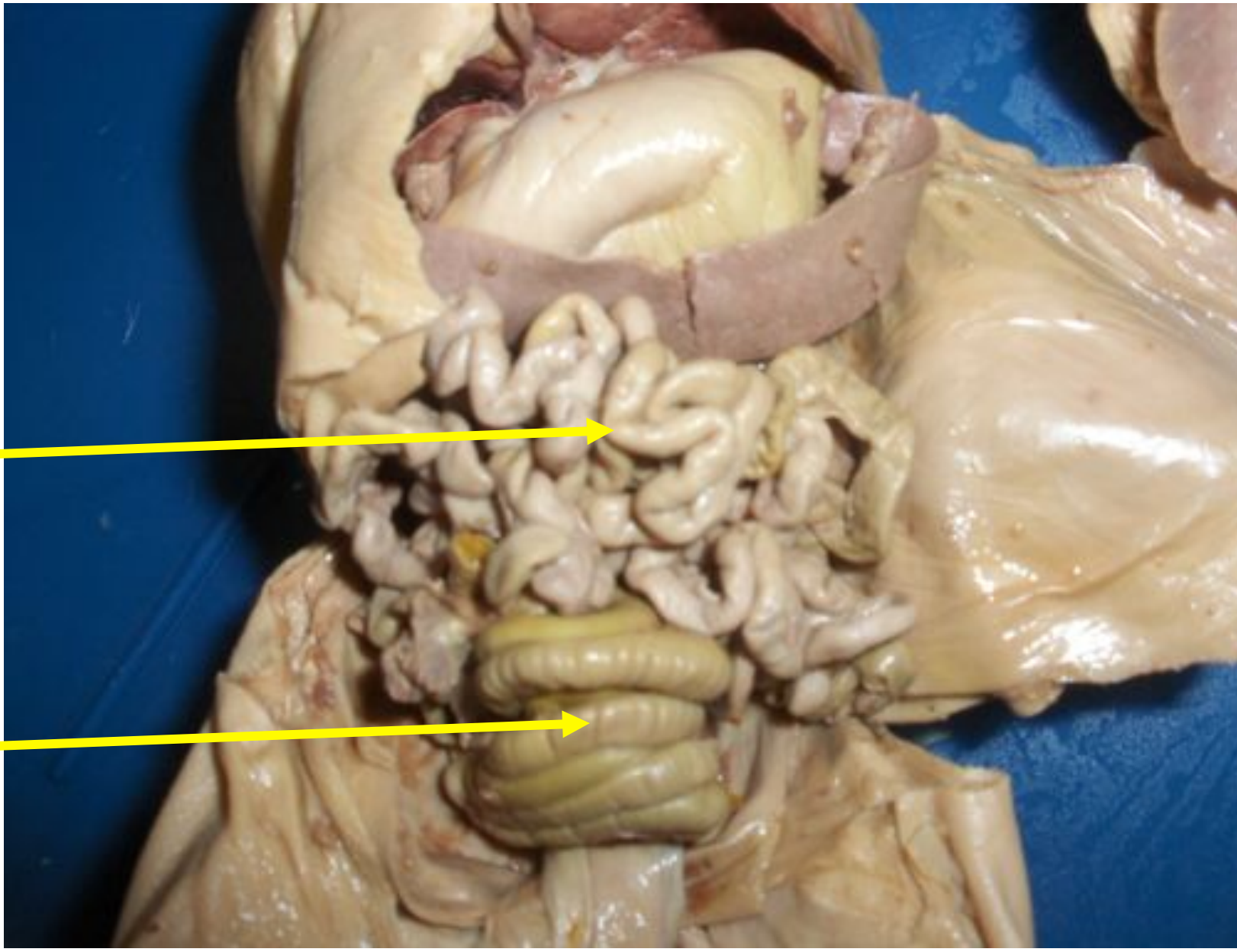
Produces hydrocloric acid for breaking down food. Produces Pepsin for breaking down protiens (breaks peptide bonds)

Small Intestine

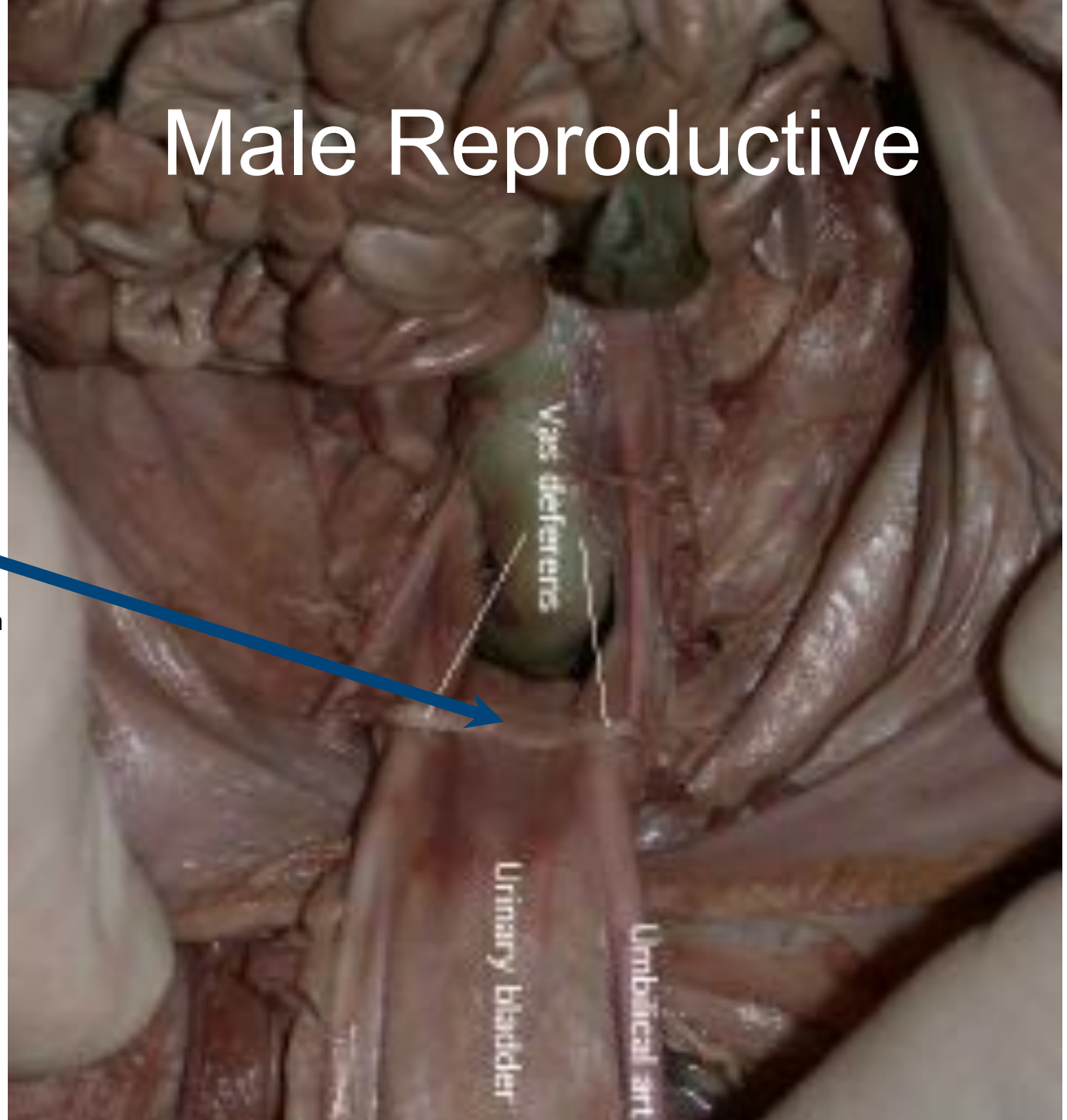
Uses villi to absorb nutrients (from food) into the blood

Large Intestine

Removes water from waste. Absorbs water into blood.



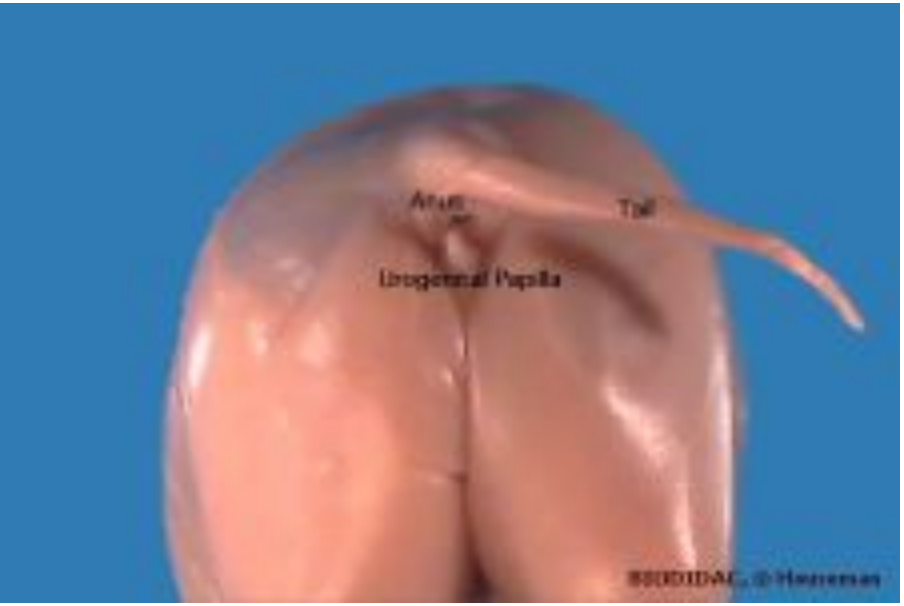
Male Reproductive



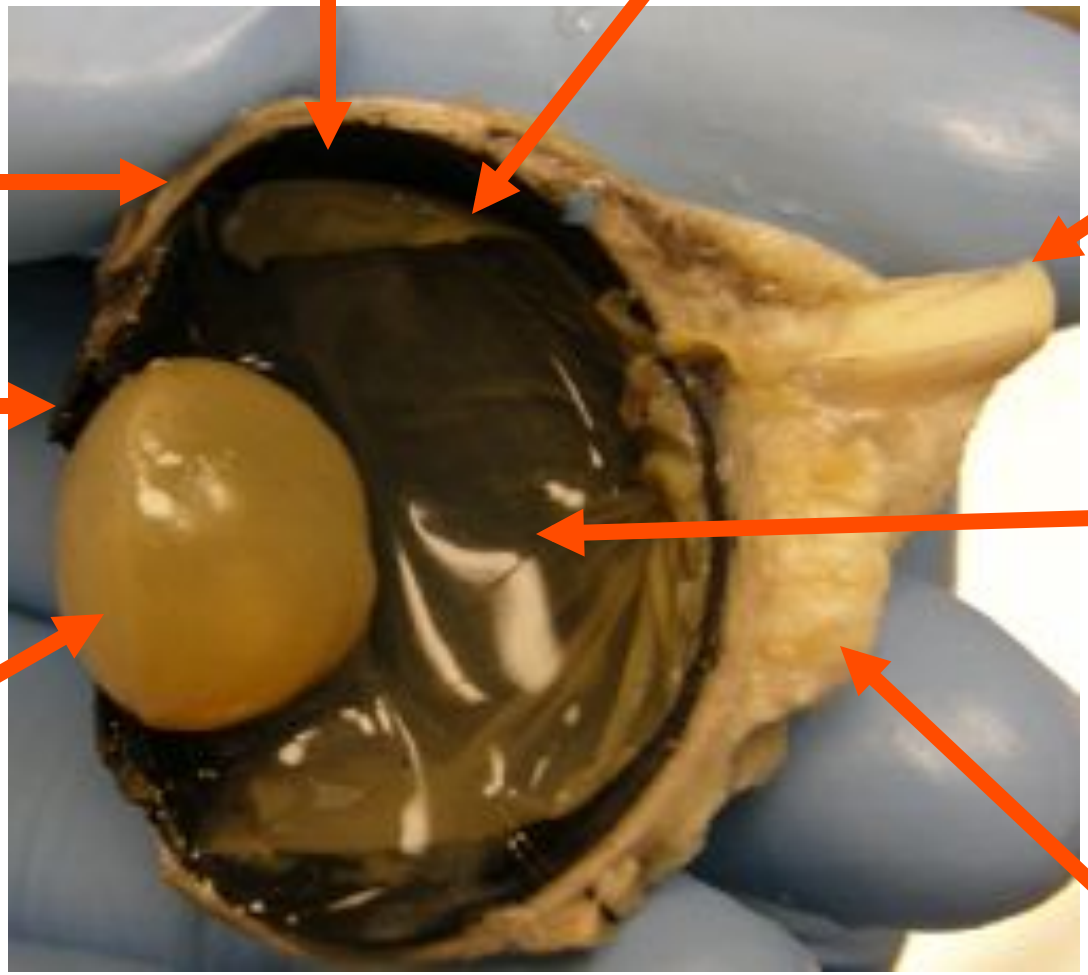
Vas Deferens

Carries sperm from testes (epididymis) to the urethra

Girl vs. Boy



Review:



Retina

Photoreceptor nerve cells : pick up light to relay message to brain

Choroid

Black layer of the eye that contains blood vessels for providing eye with nutrients

Optic Nerve

Brings message from Retina to the brain

Sclera

White of the eye, protective elastic material.

Iris

Colored part of the eye that adjusts pupil size to regulate the amount of light entering the eye

Vitreous Humor

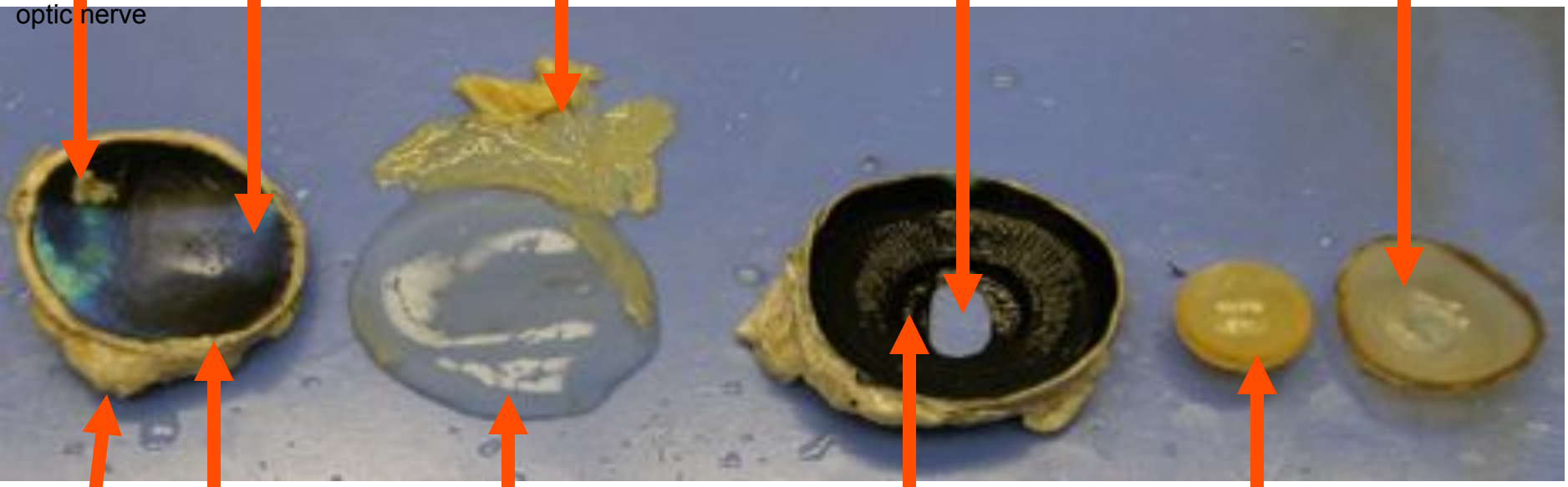
Holds retina to the back of the eye

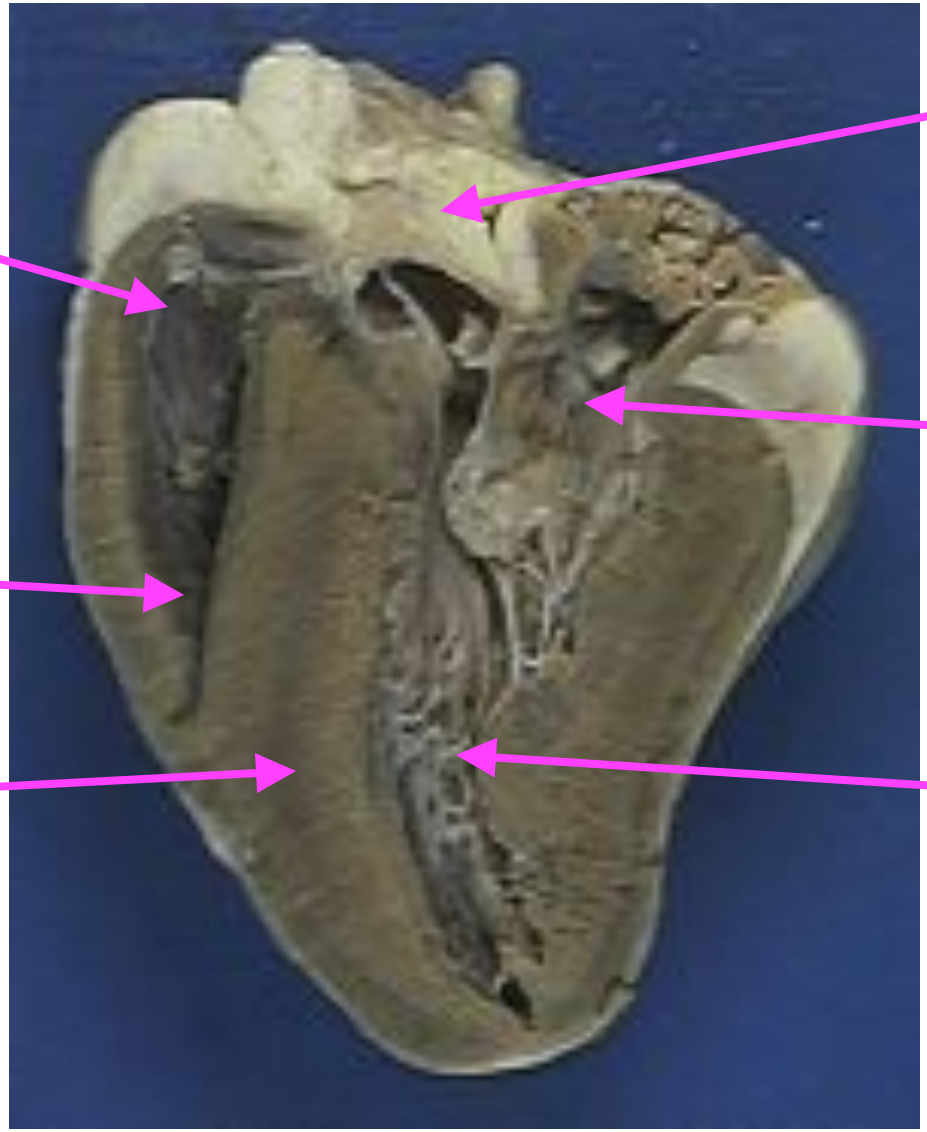
Lens

Focuses 20% of light entering eye. Focuses between near and far.

Fat

Protects eye


Choroid & Tapetum
Tapetum: Helps nocturnal (night) animals see in the dark (night vision)
Optic Disk
Where retina attaches to optic nerve
Retina
Pupil
Lets light into eye
Cornea
Focuses 80% of the light entering the eye.
Sclera
Vitreous Humor
Iris
Lens
Fat



Aorta

Delivers oxygenated blood to the body.

Right atrium

Receives deoxygenated blood from the body (through the vena cava)

Left atrium

Receives oxygenated blood from the lungs (through the pulmonary vein). Dumps blood into left ventricle

Right Ventricle

Pumps the deoxygenated blood to the lungs (through the pulmonary artery)

Interventriclular Septum

Separates the oxygenated blood in the left ventricle from the deoxygenated blood in the right ventricle

Left Ventricle

Pumps oxygenated blood to the entire body (through the aorta)

http://www.gwc.maricopa.edu/class/bio202/cyberheart/inthrt.htm

Cartilage

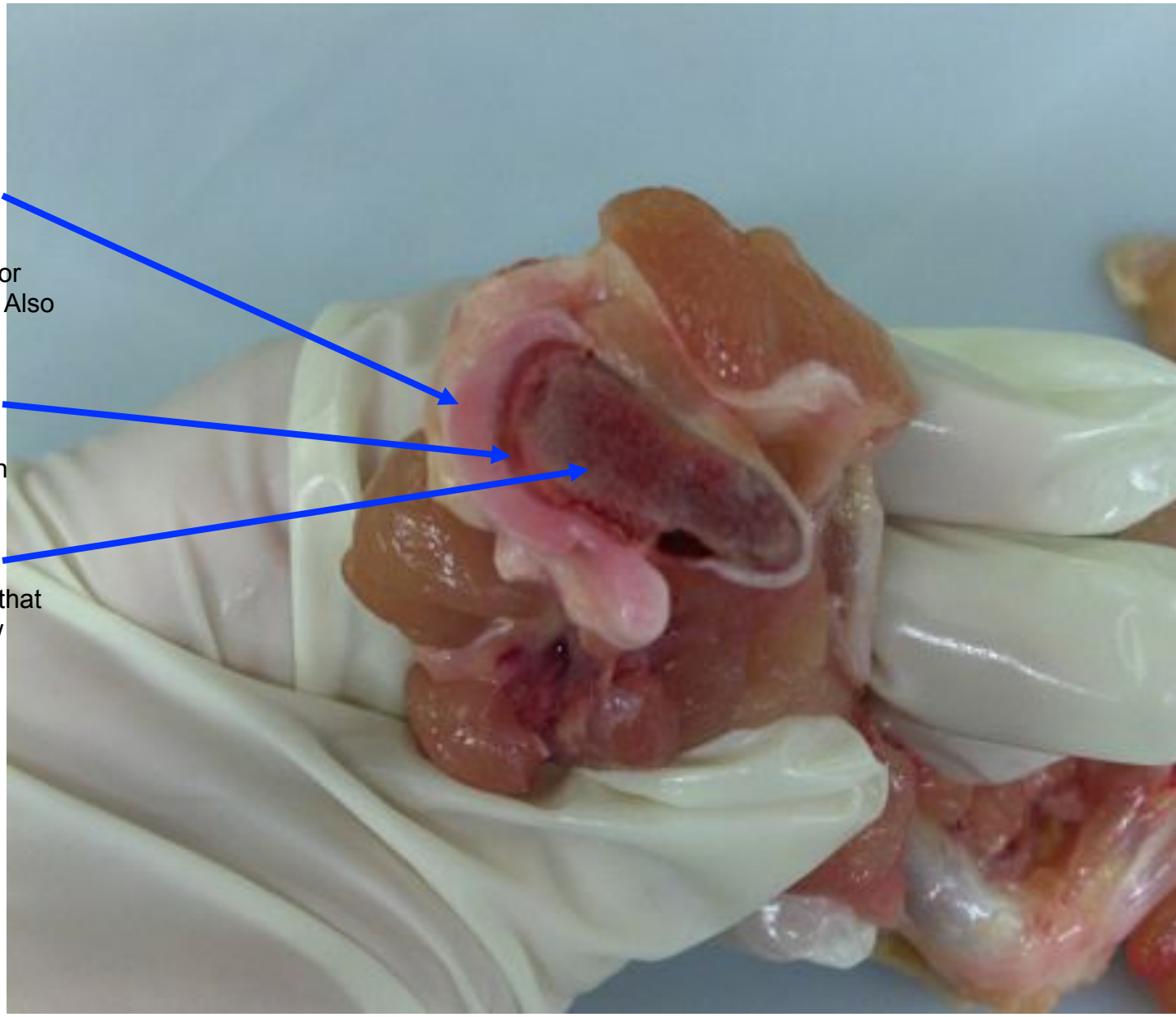
Smooth, elastic material for protecting ends of bones. Also makes up nose and ears

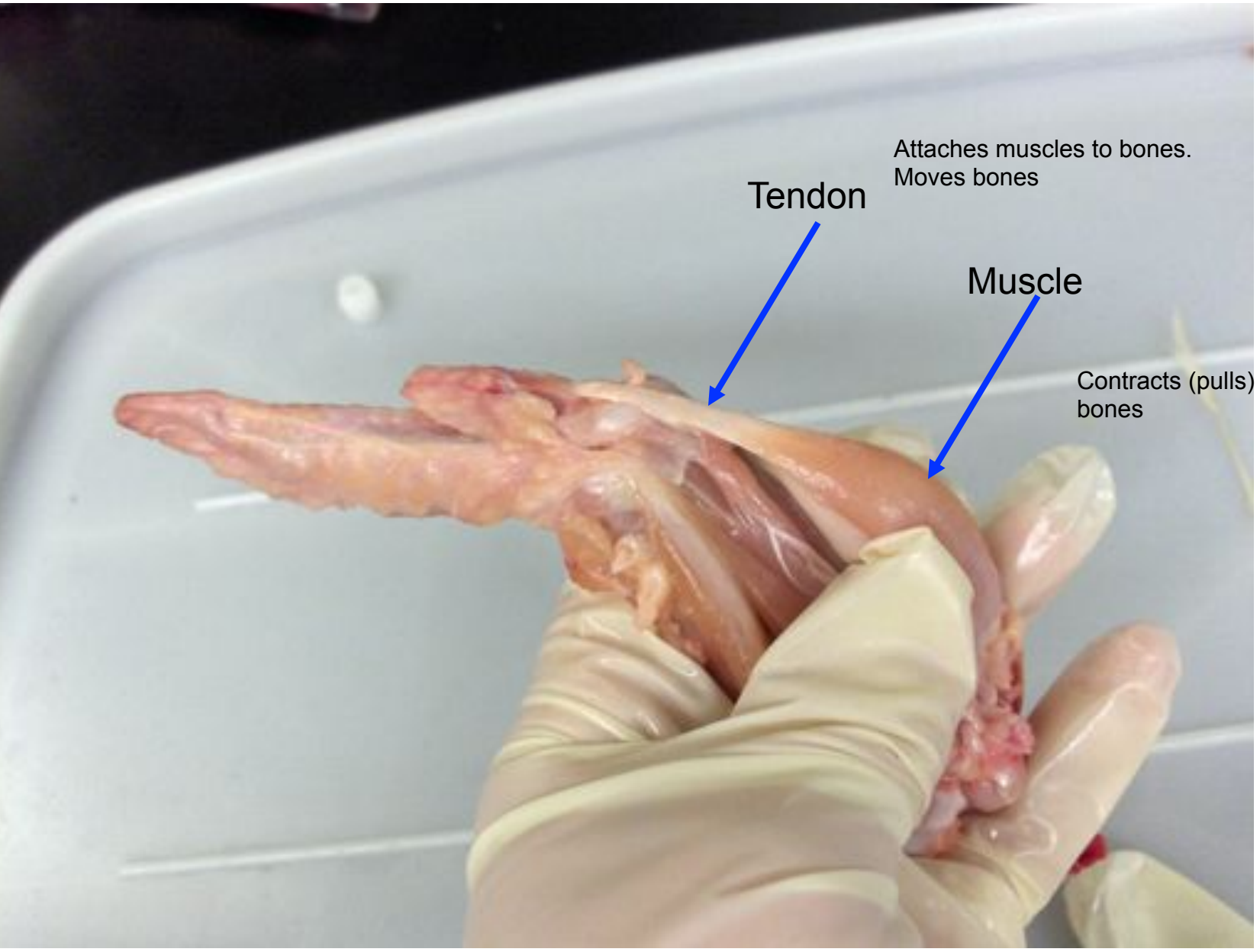
Compact Bone

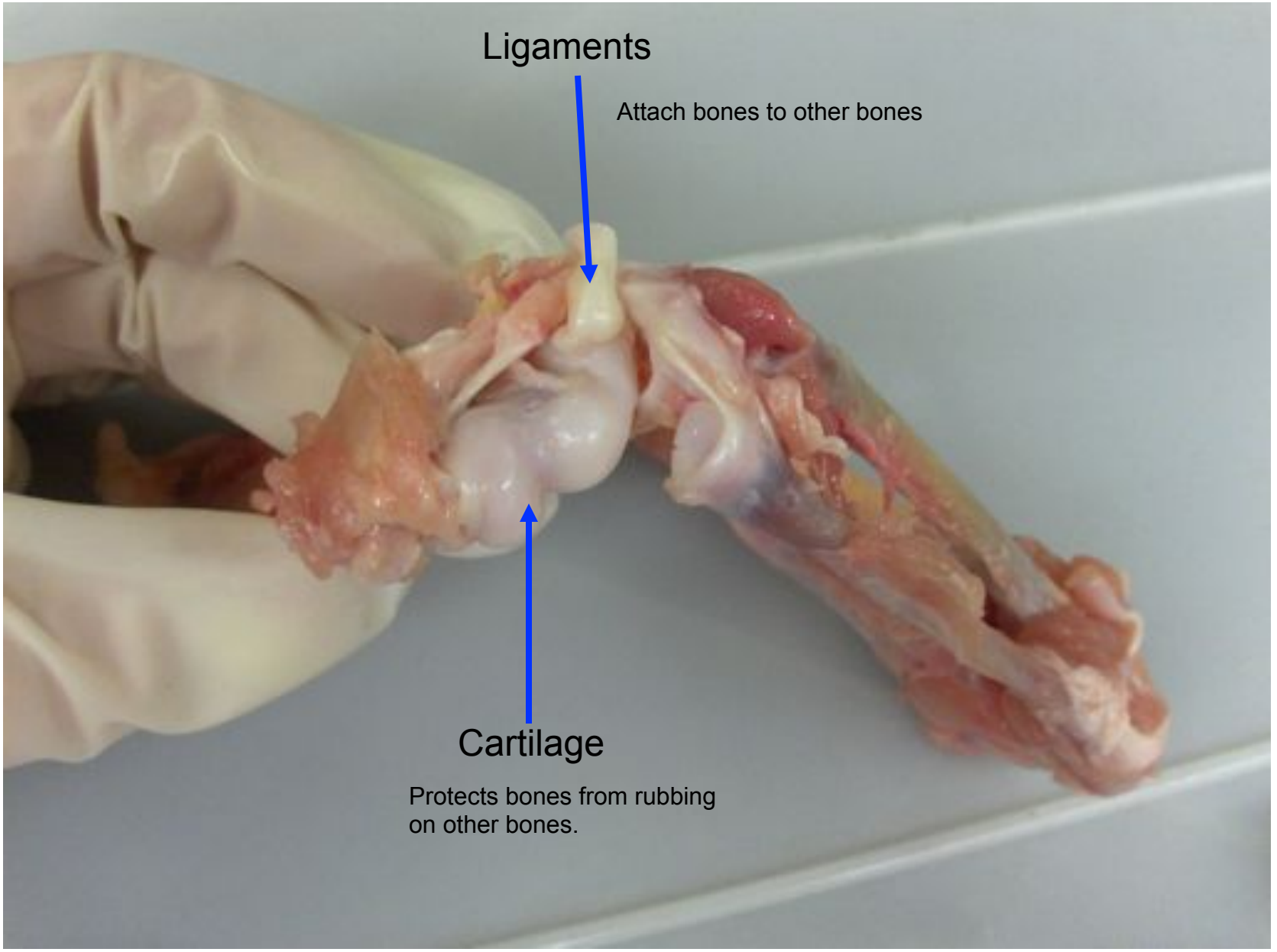
Dense, strong outer portion of bone

Spongy Bone

Hollow portion of bone that contains red and yellow bone marrow



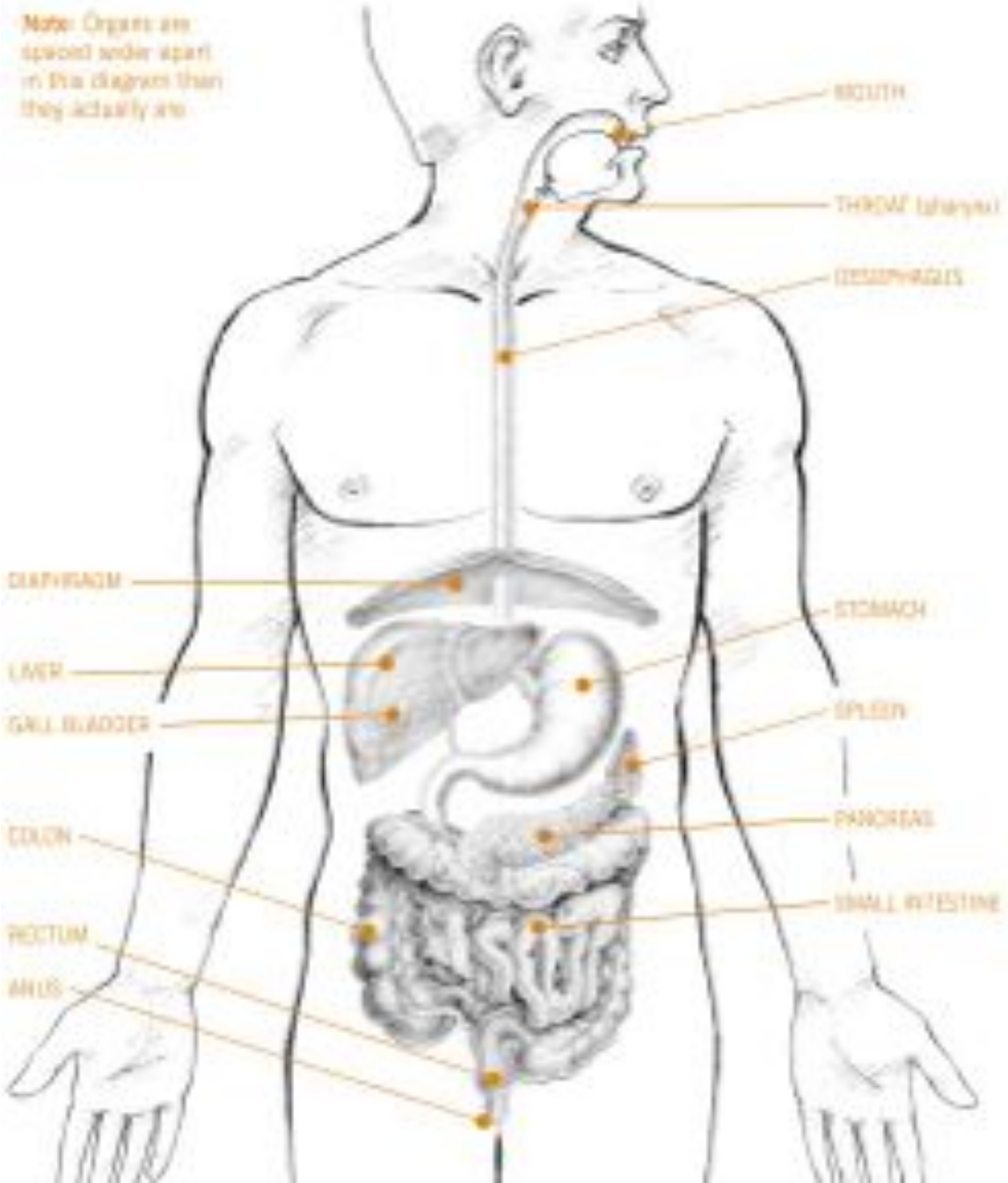

Attaches muscles to bones.
Moves bones
Tendon
Muscle
Contracts (pulls) to move bones

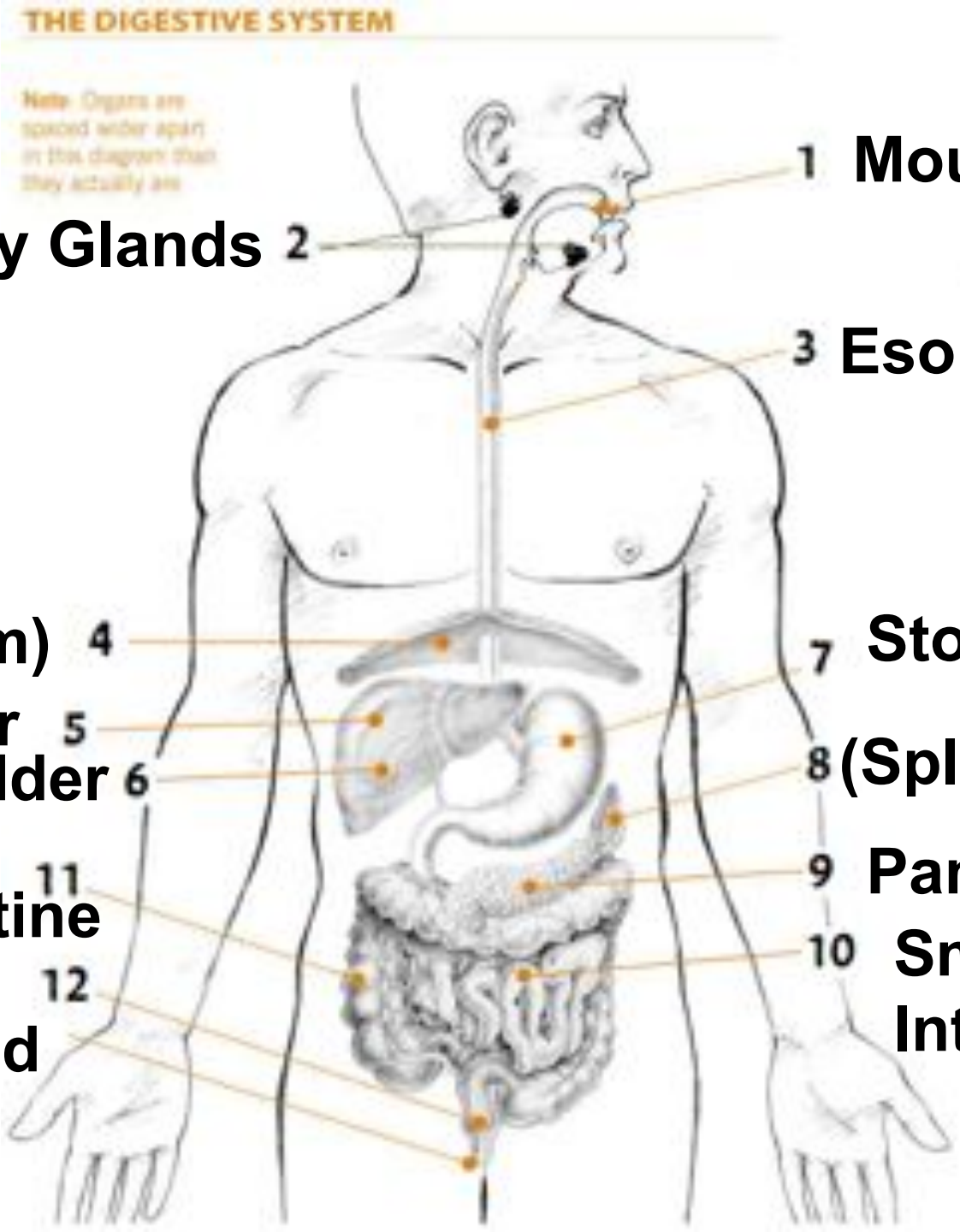

Ligaments
Attach bones to other bones
Cartilage
Protects bones from rubbing
on other bones.

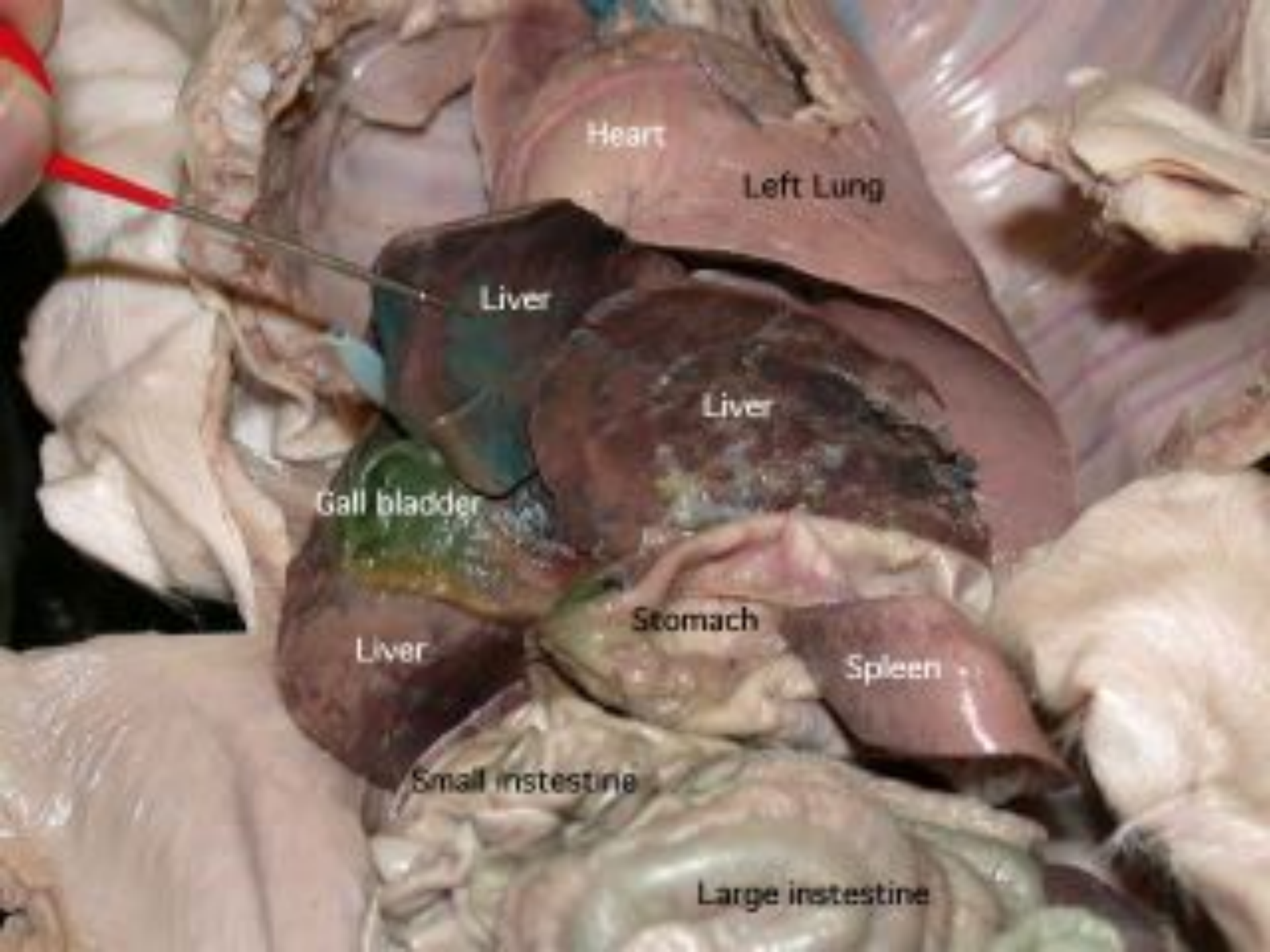
End

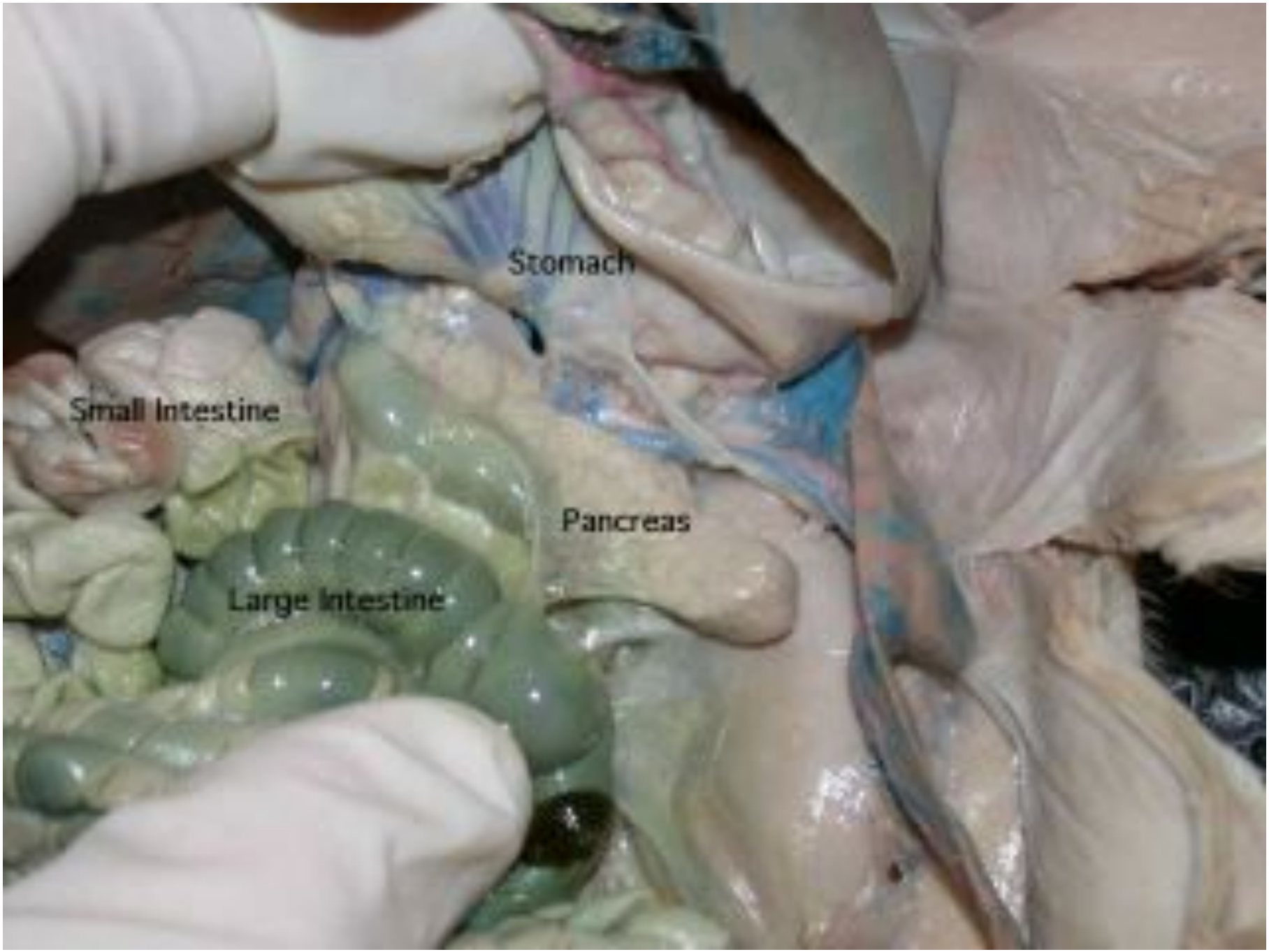
THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Note: Organs are spaced wider apart in this diagram than they actually are.

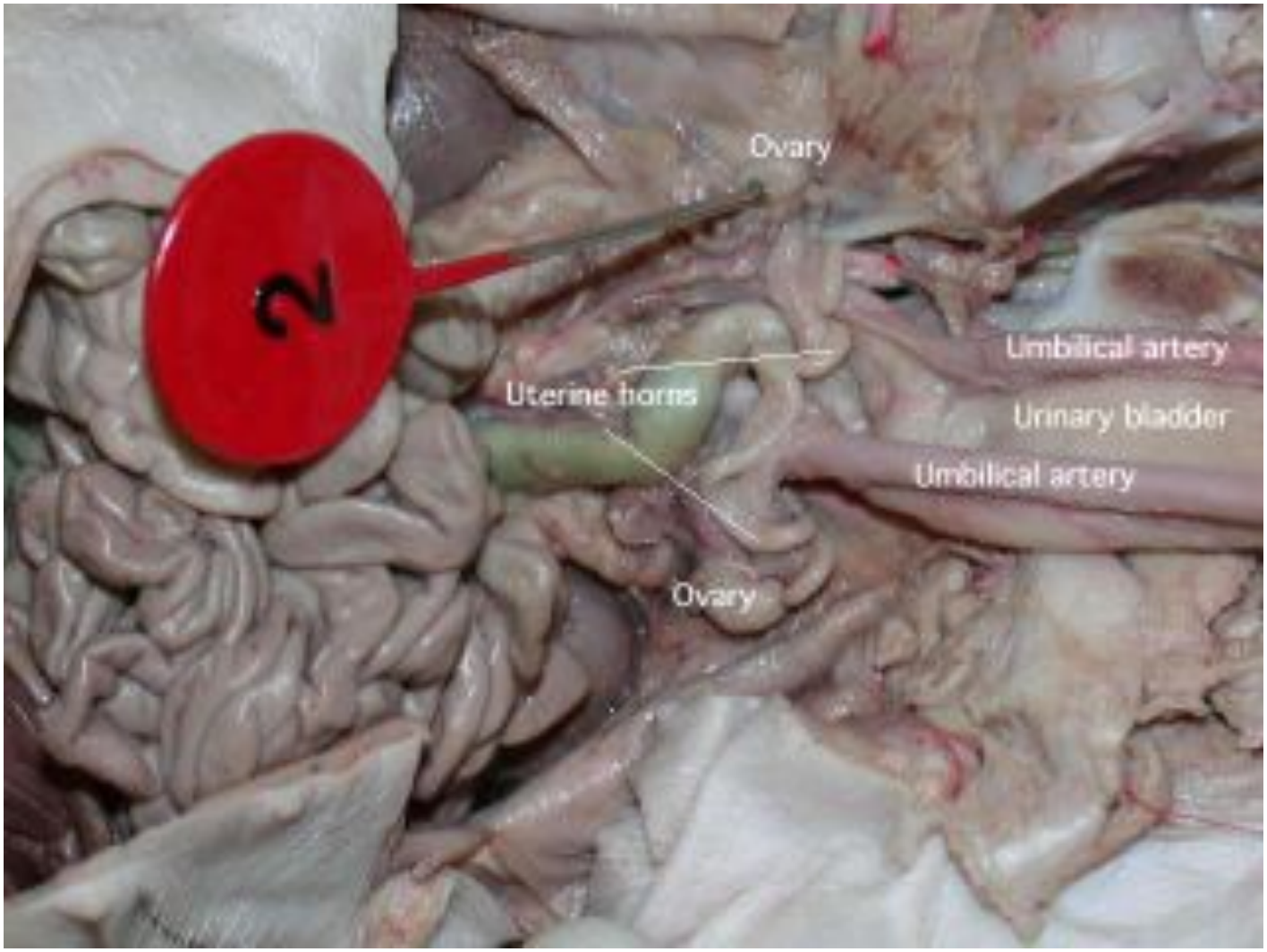



THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM
1 Mouth
Salivary Glands 2
3 Esophagus
(Diaphragm) 4
7 Stomach
Liver 5
Gallbladder 6
8 (Spleen)
9 Pancreas
11
Large Intestine
10 Small Intestine
12
Rectum and Anus


Heart
Left Lung
Liver
Liver
Gall bladder
Stomach
Liver
Spleen
Small instestine
Large instestine


Stomach
Small Intestine
Pancreas
Large Intestine

Female Reproductive



Female Reproductive