

Name: _____ Due Date: _____ Homeroom: _____

HUMAN BODY GLOSSARY

+ 5th Grade Science +

All words are helpful to review and study, but you only have to create flashcards for the bolded words.

1. **Adaptation** – an inherited trait that helps an organism survive
(Examples: camouflaged fur on a rabbit, claws on a hawk, flat mouth/blunt teeth for a cow)
2. **DNA** – abbreviation for “deoxyribonucleic acid”; a substance that carries genetic information in the cells of plants and animals
3. **Trait** – a special quality or characteristic that makes a person, thing, or group different from others
4. **Inherited trait** – genetic characteristic passed from parents to children through DNA
(Examples: hair color, eye color, height, skin tone, etc.)
5. **Learned behavior** – a behavior that is not instinctual or inherited through DNA, but learned
(Examples: learning to read, learning directions, learning to play an instrument, etc.)
6. **Instinct** – an inherited behavior; not learned, but done automatically.
(Examples: breathing, sucking reflex, migrating to warmer climates...)
7. **Cell** – the smallest unit of living matter; _____ are the building blocks of life.
8. **Unicellular** – made of only one cell; also known as “single-celled” or “single-cellular”; these organisms may be called “microorganisms”
9. **Multicellular** – made of more than one cell
10. **Tissues** – a group of cells in a multicellular organism working together to do the same job
11. **Organ** – a group of tissues that work together to do a certain job
12. **Organ System** – a group of organs that work together to do a certain job
13. **Organism** – a living being that carries out life on its own

Circulatory/Cardiovascular System

14. **Blood** – the red liquid that flows through the bodies of people and animals; circulates in body to sustain life
15. **Cholesterol** – a white soapy substance found in the tissues of the body and in certain foods, such as animal fats, oils, and egg yolks. Cholesterol has been linked to heart disease and

atherosclerosis. (It collects on the walls of arteries and interferes with the flow of blood.)

High levels of cholesterol in the blood are considered to be unhealthy.

16. **Red blood cells** - red-colored blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to other parts of the body
17. **White blood cell** - clear or colorless cells in the blood that protects the body from disease
18. **Platelets** - a small, round, thin blood cell that helps blood to stop flowing from a cut by becoming thick and sticky
19. **Plasma** - the liquid part of the blood - contains the blood's proteins; suspends blood cells
20. **Heart** - the organ in your chest that pumps blood through your veins and arteries
21. **Blood vessels** - small tubes that carry blood to different parts of a person or animal's body
22. **Arteries** - blood vessels that carry blood AWAY from the heart
23. **Veins** - blood vessels that carry blood BACK to the heart
24. **Capillaries** - blood vessels that connect veins and arteries; they deliver oxygen and nutrients to the cells
25. **Aerobic exercise** - exercise that increases the need for oxygen
(Aero- means "air")
26. **Anaerobic exercise** - exercise that builds muscles through tension
(An- means "without" and aero- means "air")
27. **Aorta** - the large artery that brings blood from the heart to the rest of the body
28. **Atrium** - the 2 upper chambers on each side of the heart; receives blood from veins and forces blood into ventricles (atrium is singular; atria is plural)
29. **Cardiac** - of or relating to the heart
30. **Circulation** - flowing; blood circulates throughout the body
31. **Heart rate** - the number of heart beats per minute
32. **Pulmonary artery** - transports blood from the heart to the lungs
33. **Pulse** - regular throbbing of arteries caused by heart contractions
34. **Ventricles** - located in the heart; left and right; pump blood to the entire body

Digestive System

35. **Appendix** - located near the small and large intestine; purpose unknown
36. **Bile duct** - stores bile (yellow, green liquid from the liver)
37. **Digestion** - the process by which food is changed to a simpler form after it is eaten
38. **Epiglottis** - located at the back of the mouth; separates the esophagus and trachea

39. **Esophagus** – muscular passage connecting the mouth and stomach; uses a rhythmic motion to push food down
40. **Large intestine (colon)** – where stool (solid waste) accumulates; the end part of the intestine that is wider and shorter than the small intestine
41. **Liver** – filters blood coming from the digestive tract; releases bile and helps take toxins away from chemicals in the body
42. **Mouth** – the opening through which food passes into the body : the part of the face that includes the lips and the opening behind them; where digestion begins.
43. **Pancreas** – about 6 inches long; located behind stomach – secretes insulin
44. **Rectum** – straight section of the intestine; ends in the anus; stores solid waste
45. **Saliva** – watery fluid for tasting & swallowing food, chewing, and keeping mouth moist; spit
46. **Salivary glands** – a small organ that produces saliva in your mouth
47. **Small intestine** – the long, narrow upper part of the intestine in which food is digested after it leaves the stomach
48. **Stomach** – organ in the digestive system that stores and digests food
49. **Tongue** – organ in the mouth; functions include eating, tasting, and speaking

Muscular System

50. **Bicep** – muscle at the front of the upper arm
51. **Cardiac muscle** – type of muscle in the heart
52. **Contract** – to draw together (opposite of extend)
53. **Endurance** – the ability to do something difficult for a long time (like exercising)
54. **Extend** – to increase in length (opposite of contract)
55. **Flex** – to bend
56. **Involuntary muscle** – muscle controlled without thinking about it (Ex. Heart, lungs)
57. **Ligaments** – tissues that connect bones; they hold organs in place
58. **Muscles** – tissues that cause motion in the body when contracted
59. **Musculoskeletal** – muscular and skeletal systems
60. **Resistance exercise** – exercise that involves working your muscles against free weights or your own body's weight (like running, walking, push-ups)
61. **Skeletal muscle** – muscle connected at either end with a bone.
62. **Smooth muscle** – found in the walls of internal organs, blood vessels, and hair follicles
63. **Tendons** – connects muscle to bone

64. **Tricep** – muscle located at the back of the upper arm

65. **Voluntary muscle** – muscle whose action is controlled by the person (Ex. Lifting an arm)

Nervous System

66. **Autonomic nervous system** – System of nerves that control involuntary functions

67. **Axon** – part of a neuron that takes information away from a cell body

68. **Brain** – controls mental and physical actions; located in the skull

69. **Brain stem** – part of the brain near spinal cord; controls reflexes, breathing, and heartbeat

70. **Cerebellum** – large portion of the brain; controls voluntary motions: motion, balance, and learning new things

71. **Cerebrum** – largest part of the brain; controls voluntary movements and mental actions: senses, thinking, imagining...

72. **Dendrites** – part of a neuron that brings information to the cell body

73. **Nerves** – bundle of fibers that send messages from the brain to other parts of the body

74. **Neurons** – specialized, impulse-conducting cells (made of cell body, axon, and dendrites).

75. **Peripheral nervous system** – outside of the brain and spinal cord – includes nerves to arms, legs, and sense organs

76. **Signals** – messages sent from the brain to nerves or from the nerves to the brain

77. **Spinal cord** – the large group of nerves which runs through the center of the spine and carries messages between the brain and the rest of the body

78. **Stimuli** – something that causes an action

(Example: A stimulus could be a hot stove, causing the reaction to move your hand away.)

79. **Synapse** – place where nerve messages are sent and received

Respiratory System

80. **Air sac** – air-filled spaces in the body

81. **Alveoli** – very small air sacs; where air that is breathed in goes

82. **Bronchial tubes** – two tubes at the end of the trachea; brings in air from the trachea and helps clean lungs; one tube goes to the right lung, one to the left

83. **Diaphragm** – sheet-like muscle separating the chest from the abdominal cavity; creates suction to draw in air and expand the lungs

84. **Exhale** – to breathe out

- 85. **Inhale** - to breathe in
- 86. **Larynx** - voice box
- 87. **Lungs** - two organs that people and animals use to breathe air
- 88. **Nasal passages (nasal cavity)** - helps with the inhaling and exhaling of air through the nose
- 89. **Pharynx** - throat; collects incoming air from the nose and passes air to the trachea.
- 90. **Respiration** - breathing (inhaling and exhaling)
- 91. **Ribs** - bones that protect and support the chest
- 92. **Sinuses** - hollow spaces in the bones of the head; help regulate the temperature of air breathed in
- 93. **Trachea** - windpipe; passage from the pharynx to lungs

Skeletal System

- 94. **Ball/socket joint** - joint that allows twisting and turning movements (Ex: hip)
- 95. **Bones** - forms the substance of a skeleton - supports the body
- 96. **Cartilage** - flexible connective tissue (Ex. nose and parts of the ear)
- 97. **Cranium** - skull
- 98. **Femur** - located in the leg - the longest, largest, strongest bone in the body.
- 99. **Fracture** - to break or crack.
- 100. **Framework** - the basic structure or support of something (i.e. the human skeleton is the framework of the body)
- 101. **Gliding joint** - joint that allows flat bones to slide over each other (Ex: foot, wrist)
- 102. **Hinge joint** - joint that allows movement in a certain spot like the movement of a door (Ex: elbow, knee, ankle)
- 103. **Humerus** - long bone in the arm extending from shoulder to elbow
- 104. **Immovable** - not able to be moved
- 105. **Joints** - place where two parts are joined or united to allow motion
- 106. **Mandible** - jaw bone
- 107. **Patella** - flat, moveable bone in front of the knee; knee cap
- 108. **Pelvis** - funnel-shaped part of the skeleton that supports the lower limbs
- 109. **Phalanges** - bones that make up the fingers or feet
- 110. **Radius** - bone of the forearm on the thumb side
- 111. **Ribs** - bones in the chest that support and protect the lungs

112. **Scapula** - shoulder blades

113. **Skeleton** - framework that supports the body - all of the bones

114. **Skull** - the structure of bones that form the head and face of a person or animal

115. **Spine** - the row of connected bones down the middle of the back

116. **Sternum** - breastbone

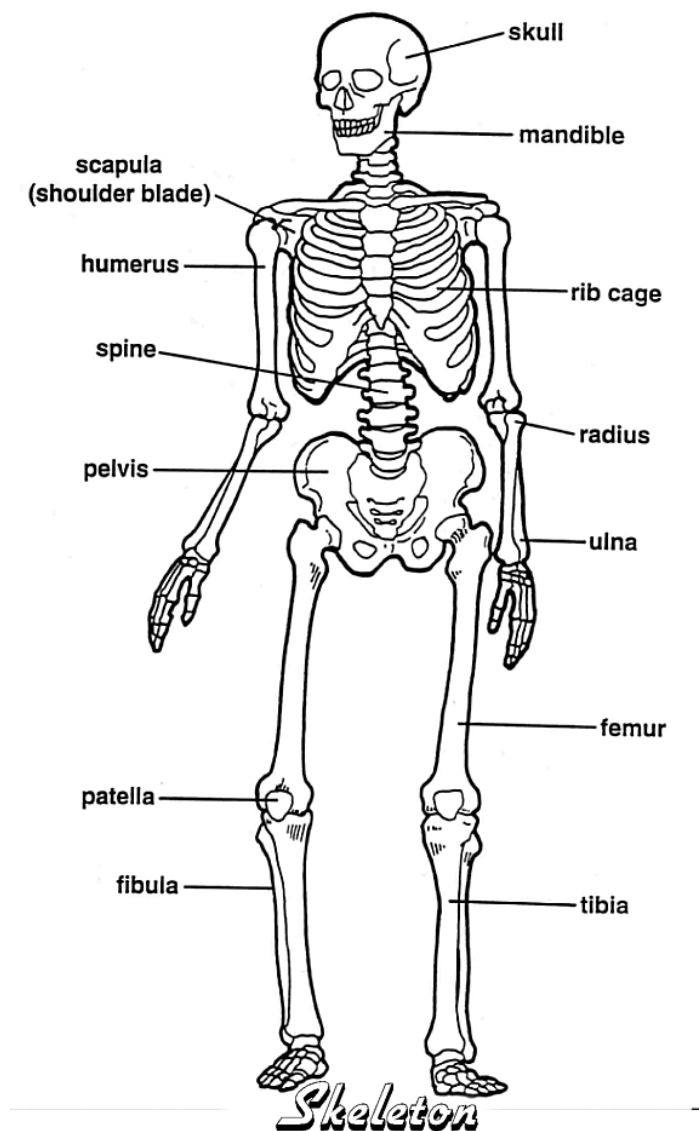
117. **Tarsals** - bones in the feet

118. **Tibia** - shin bone

119. **Torso** - upper part of the body

120. **Ulna** - forearm bone, located on the side opposite of the thumb

121. **Vertebrae** - bones of the spine



Skeleton Picture: <http://www.tipztime.com/minicharts/skeletonlabeledb.gif>

Most definitions were found at dictionary.com or learnersdictionary.com.