

Name

Date

Biology

B2.1

use appropriate terminology
related to animal systems

Word List

circulatory system
connective tissue
digestive system
digestive tract
epidermis
epithelial tissue
ground tissue
hierarchy
hormonal system
muscle tissue
musculoskeletal system
nerve tissue
nervous system
organ
organ system
reproductive system
respiratory system
sequence
tissue
urinary system
vascular tissue



Animal Systems Cloze Exercise

The following passage describes animal systems. Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase.

Animals are complex organisms with many interacting parts, which biologists organize in a _____. Specialized cells are grouped together into a _____, two or more types of which combine to make an _____ (such as the heart). _____ are groups of organs that work together to perform basic functions, such as reproduction.

Animals have four major types of tissue. _____ consists of thin sheets of tightly packed cells that covers surfaces and lines internal organs which protects what it covers. _____ consists of cells and fibres held together by non-living material called the matrix. It acts to support the organism. _____ consists of long bundles of cells that can contract (shorten). The animal needs this to move. Finally, _____ consists of bundles of cells that can carry electrical signals, which the animal needs to sense and respond to the environment.

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Animals have four major types of tissue. Epithelial tissue consists of thin sheets of tightly packed cells that covers surfaces and lines internal organs which protects what it covers. Connective tissue consists of cells and fibres held together by non-living material called the matrix. It acts to support the organism. Muscle tissue consists of long bundles of cells that can contract (shorten). The animal needs this to move. Finally, nerve tissue consists of bundles of cells that can carry electrical signals, which the animal needs to sense and respond to the environment.

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All animals need to eat food and absorb its nutrients; this is the job of the _____. Animals also need to absorb oxygen and get rid of carbon dioxide; this is the job of the _____. Gases and nutrients are carried around the body by the _____, which also transports wastes to the _____. Humans and other vertebrates are supported and can move because of their _____. We sense and respond to our environment using our _____.

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All animals need to eat food and absorb its nutrients; this is the job of the digestive system. Animals also need to absorb oxygen and get rid of carbon dioxide; this is the job of the respiratory system. Gases and nutrients are carried around the body by the circulatory system, which also transports wastes to the urinary system. Humans and other vertebrates are supported and can move because of their musculoskeletal system. We sense and respond to our environment using our nervous system.

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anus
bile
circulatory system
colon
connective tissue
digestive system
digestive tract
epithelial tissue
esophagus
feces
gall bladder
hormonal system
intestine
large intestine
liver
mouth
muscle tissue
nerve tissue
nervous system
organ
organ system
pancreas
small intestine
stomach
teeth
tissue
urinary system

Digestive System

Cloze Exercise

The following passage describes the digestive system. Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase.

The digestive system is the _____ that takes in food, digests it and absorbs its nutrients, and excretes the remaining material as waste.

The _____ is a long tube running through the body. Food enters at the _____, where it is chewed and softened by enzymes in the saliva. After it is swallowed it passes through the _____ to the _____, where it is churned by muscles and digested by acids and enzymes. Once the food has been broken down it passes into the _____, where nutrients diffuse through the walls and into the blood stream. After the nutrients are extracted the food passes into the _____, which absorbs water. The remaining solid waste is excreted from the _____ as feces.

Other organs also help digest our food. The _____ produces bile, which helps break down fats. The _____ produces insulin, which controls the level of glucose in our blood.

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Other organs also help digest our food. The liver produces bile, which helps break down fats. The pancreas produces insulin, which controls the level of glucose in our blood.

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blood
blood vessel
capillary
cardiac muscle tissue
circulatory system
connective tissue
digestive system
epithelial tissue
heart
hormonal system
muscle tissue
nerve tissue
nervous system
organ
organ system
plasma
platelet
red blood cell
tissue
urinary system
vein
white blood cell

Circulatory System

Cloze Exercise

The following passage describes the circulatory system. Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase.

The circulatory system is the _____ that transports substances around the body. It has three main parts.

The blood is a type of _____. Its colour comes from _____, which carry oxygen to other cells in the body. Infections are fought by _____. Tiny cells called _____ help blood clot (to stop cuts from bleeding). All of these cells are carried in _____.

The _____ is the organ that pumps blood around the body. It is made of three types of tissue. _____ contracts to pump blood. It is controlled by _____, and covered with a smooth layer of _____ that protects the heart and help blood flow smoothly.

Blood is carried through the body in three types of _____. _____ carry blood away from the heart. They have thick walls to withstand pressure. _____ carry blood towards the heart. _____ are tiny blood vessels with very thin walls so oxygen and nutrients can diffuse through them.

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Word List

artery
blood
blood vessel
capillary
cardiac muscle tissue
circulatory system
connective tissue
digestive system
epithelial tissue
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The following passage describes the circulatory system. Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase.

The circulatory system is the organ system that transports substances around the body. It has three main parts.

The blood is a type of connective tissue. Its colour comes from red blood cells, which carry oxygen to other cells in the body. Infections are fought by white blood cells. Tiny cells called platelets help blood clot (to stop cuts from bleeding). All of these cells are carried in plasma.

The heart is the organ that pumps blood around the body. It is made of three types of tissue. cardiac muscle tissue contracts to pump blood. It is controlled by nerve tissue, and covered with a smooth layer of epithelial tissue that protects the heart and help blood flow smoothly.

Blood is carried through the body in three types of blood vessel. Arteries carry blood away from the heart. They have thick walls to withstand pressure. Veins carry blood towards the heart. capillaries are tiny blood vessels with very thin walls so oxygen and nutrients can diffuse through them.

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alveoli
capillary
carbon dioxide
cilia
connective tissue
diaphragm
diffusion
epiglottis
epithelial cell
epithelial tissue
gas exchange
lung
mouth
mucus
muscle tissue
nerve tissue
nose
organ
oxygen
pharynx
tissue
trachea

Respiratory System

Cloze Exercise

The following passage describes the respiratory system. Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase.

The respiratory system is the organ system that provides _____ to the body, and removes _____.

Air enters your body through your nose and mouth. It passes through your _____ (throat) and down your _____ (windpipe) to your lungs.

There are several ways your body keeps dirt out of your lungs. Your nose has hairs that filter the air you breathe. Some of the _____ in your trachea produce mucus to trap dust, while others have _____ (tiny hairs) that move the dirty mucus up to your nose.

Your lungs are filled with tiny sacks called _____, which are surrounded by capillaries. Oxygen passes through the thin walls and enters the blood by _____; carbon dioxide passes in the opposite direction. This is called _____.

Air moves into your lungs when they expand, and is expelled when they contract. The muscle that moves your lungs is called the _____.

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Respiratory System

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The following passage describes the respiratory system. Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase.

The respiratory system is the organ system that provides oxygen to the body, and removes carbon dioxide.

Air enters your body through your nose and mouth. It passes through your pharynx (throat) and down your trachea (windpipe) to your lungs.

There are several ways your body keeps dirt out of your lungs. Your nose has hairs that filter the air you breathe. Some of the epithelial cells in your trachea produce mucus to trap dust, while others have cilia (tiny hairs) that move the dirty mucus up to your nose.

Your lungs are filled with tiny sacks called alveoli, which are surrounded by capillaries. Oxygen passes through the thin walls and enters the blood by diffusion; carbon dioxide passes in the opposite direction. This is called gas exchange.

Air moves into your lungs when they expand, and is expelled when they contract. The muscle that moves your lungs is called the diaphragm.

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calcium
cardiac muscle tissue
cartilage
collagen fibre
connective tissue
contract
epithelial tissue
ligament
matrix
mineral
muscle fibre
muscle tissue
nerve tissue
relax
skeletal muscle
skeletal muscle tissue
skeleton
smooth muscle tissue
tendon

Musculoskeletal System

Cloze Exercise

The following passage describes the musculoskeletal system. Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase.

The musculoskeletal system is the organ system that provides support and locomotion to the body.

Your skeleton is made of three different types of _____. _____ is hard and dense; it is made of bone cells surrounded by a matrix of minerals and collagen fibres. Bones are held together by _____, which are strong connective tissue made of long collagen fibres.

_____ provides a smooth surface at joints, protecting the bones and making movement easier.

Your body has three types of muscle tissue, which is made of bundles of long cells called _____. The smooth muscles in your intestines and the cardiac muscle in your heart are involuntary muscles: they are not under conscious control. The striated muscles attached to your skeleton are voluntary muscles: they are used for movements like walking that you choose to do.

_____ are attached to your bones with _____. They work in pairs; when one muscle _____ to move a bone, the opposing muscle relaxes.

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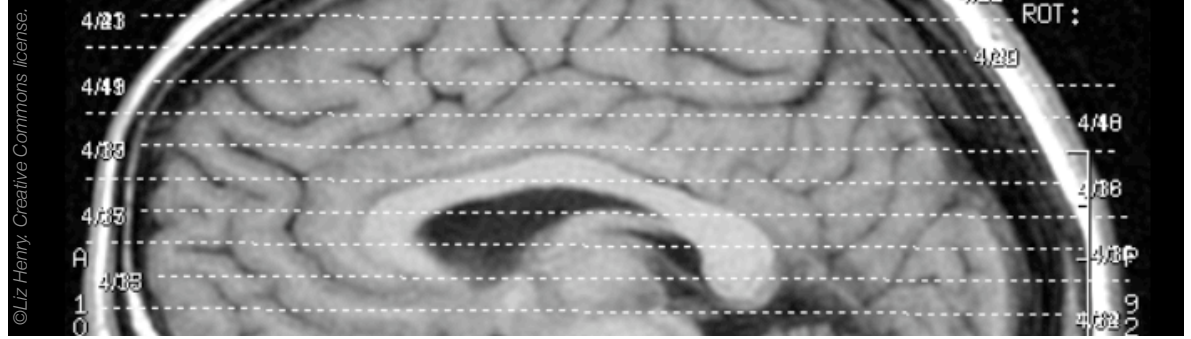
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Word List

axon
brain
central nervous system
connective tissue
electrochemical
epithelial tissue
ganglion
muscle tissue
myelin sheath
nerve
nerve cell
nerve tissue
neurologist
neuron
peripheral nervous system
skull
spinal cord
spine
vertebra



Nervous System Cloze Exercise

The following passage describes the nervous system. Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase.

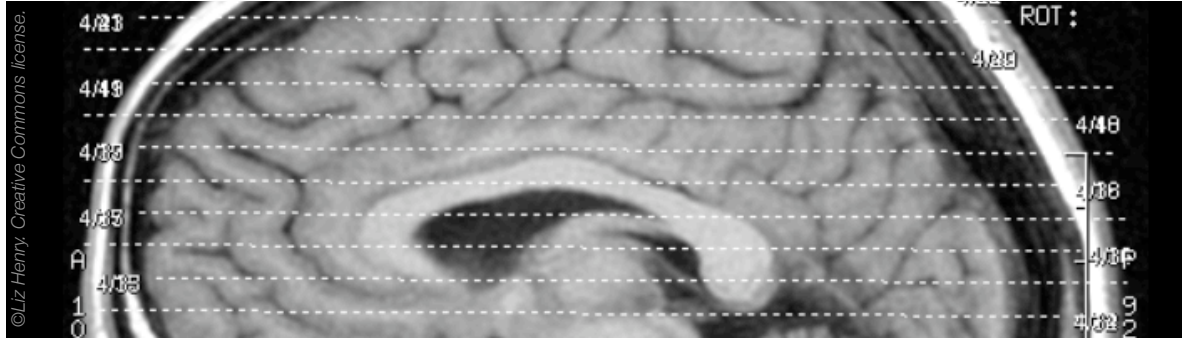
The nervous system is the organ system that transmits signals between your brain and your body.

Nerve tissue is made of specialized cells called _____ which have long branches, called _____, with insulating _____ that act as tiny wires to carry electrical signals. These cells are bundled together and surrounded by _____ to make _____.

Your _____ is your brain and spinal cord. It is protected by bone: your skull and spine.

Your _____ connects it to your body and has three types of nerves that control voluntary muscles, carry sensory information, and control involuntary muscles.

Some nerve tissue can regrow if it is damaged, but neurons in the central nervous system do not heal easily. A doctor specializing in the nervous system is called a _____.



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Word List

axon
brain
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myelin sheath
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nerve cell
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neurologist
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peripheral nervous system
skull
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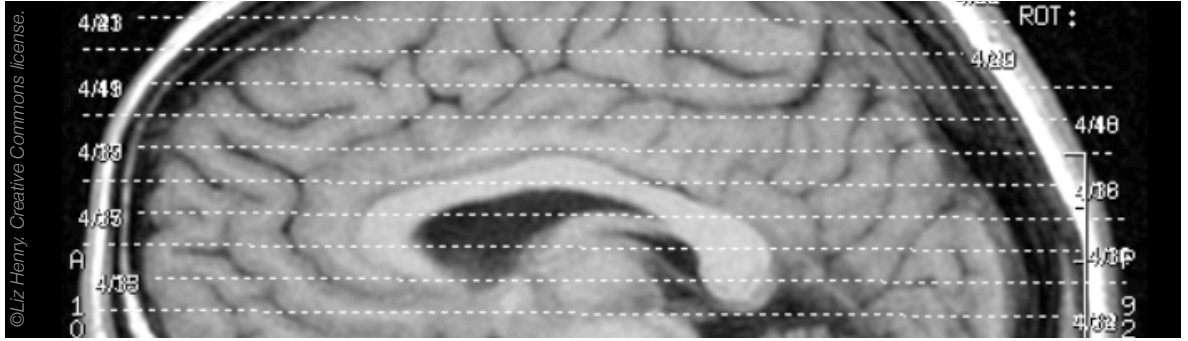
Nerve tissue is made of specialized cells called neurons which have long branches, called axons, with insulating myelin sheaths that act as tiny wires to carry electrical signals.

These cells are bundled together and surrounded by connective tissue to make nerves.

Your central nervous system is your brain and spinal cord. It is protected by bone: your skull and spine.

Your peripheral nervous system connects it to your body and has three types of nerves that control voluntary muscles, carry sensory information, and control involuntary muscles.

Some nerve tissue can regrow if it is damaged, but neurons in the central nervous system do not heal easily. A doctor specializing in the nervous system is called a neurologist.



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Nervous System Cloze Exercise

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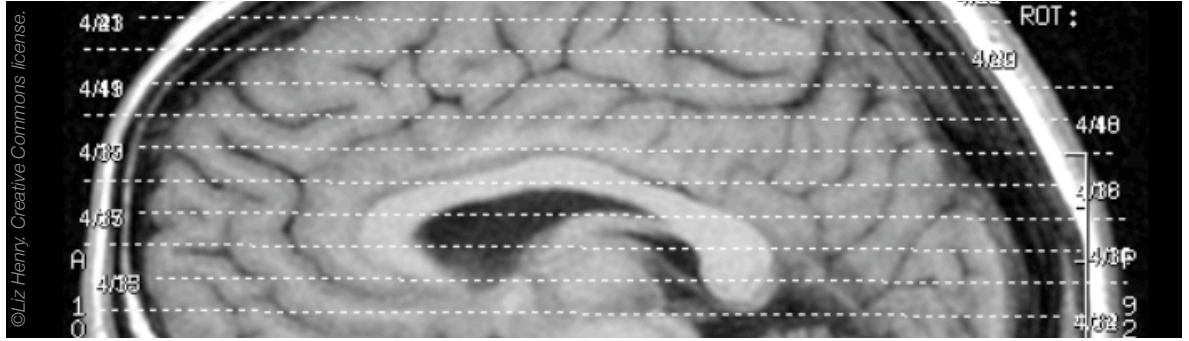
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The following passage describes the nervous system. Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase.

The nervous system is the organ system that transmits signals between your brain and your body.

Nerve tissue is made of specialized cells called neurons which have long branches, called axons, with insulating myelin sheaths that act as tiny wires to carry electrical signals. These cells are bundled together and surrounded by connective tissue to make nerves.

Your central nervous system is your brain and spinal cord. It is protected by bone: your skull and spine.

Your peripheral nervous system connects it to your body and has three types of nerves that control voluntary muscles, carry sensory information, and control involuntary muscles.

Some nerve tissue can regrow if it is damaged, but neurons in the central nervous system do not heal easily. A doctor specializing in the nervous system is called a neurologist.