



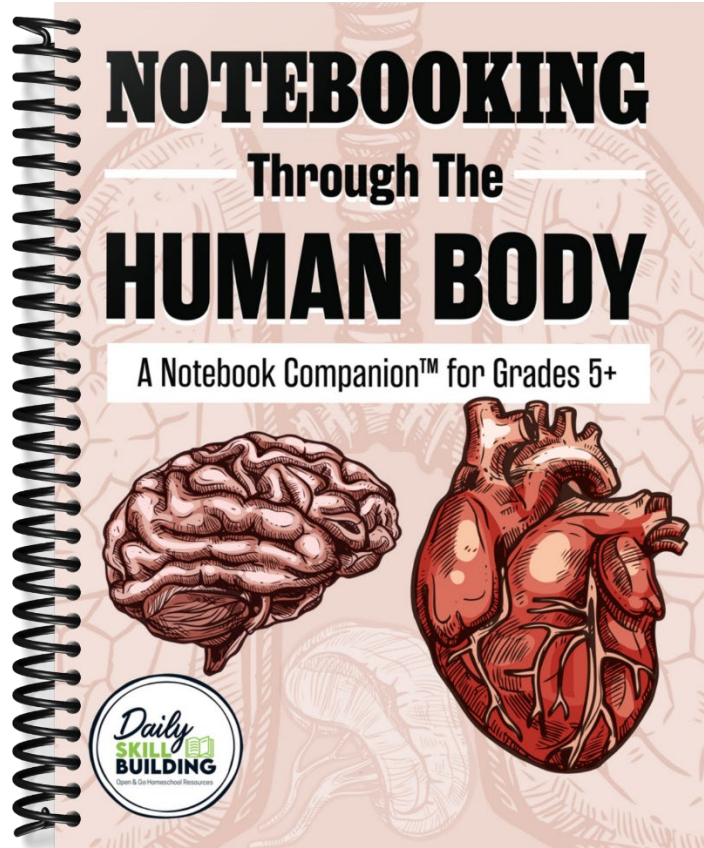
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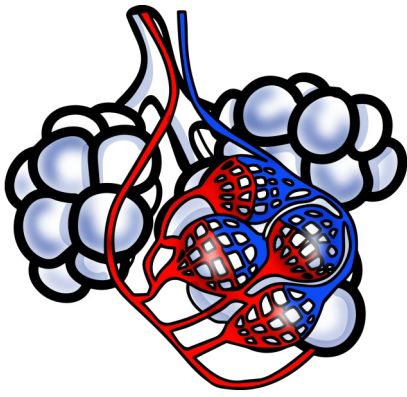
Recommended Resource

Notebooking Through The Human Body



Notebooking Through the Human Body is an **easy, no-prep** way for your students to learn about human anatomy.

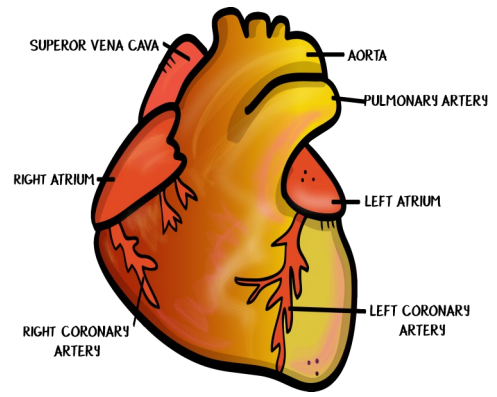
It's open-and-go, ready for students in grades 5 and up to work through independently. All you need is *Notebooking Through the Human Body* and *Inside the Human Body* (sold separately), and you're ready to begin! 🖱️ [View a Sample](#)



Alveoli

System: Respiratory

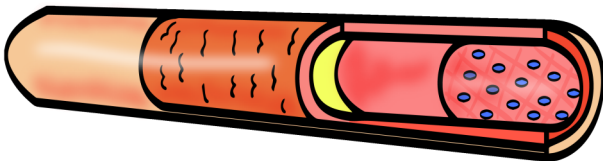
Function: tiny air sacs in the lungs that have thin walls oxygen passes through



Aorta

System: Circulatory

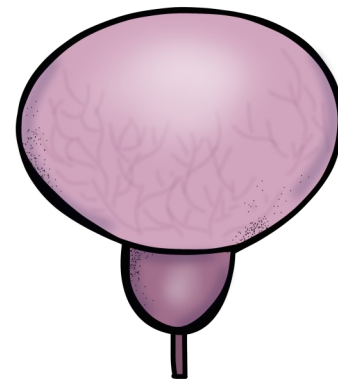
Function: the main artery that carries blood from the heart



Artery

System: Circulatory

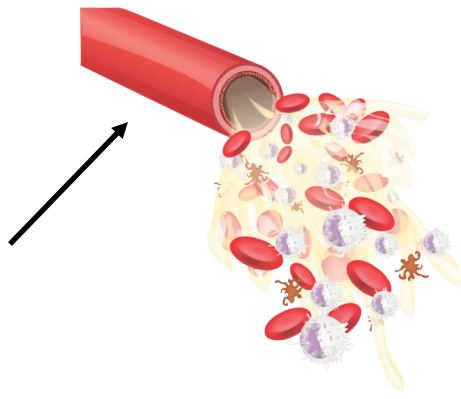
Function: blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart



Bladder

System: Urinary

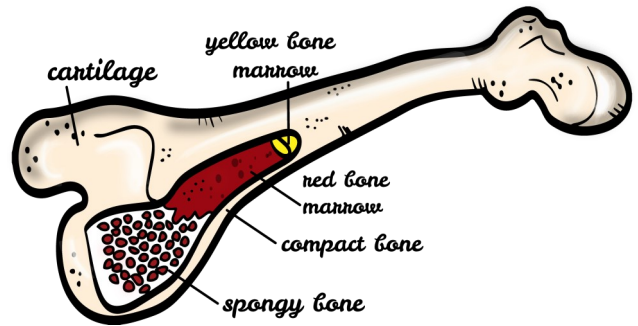
Function: stores the urine until it is discharged



Blood Vessels

System: Circulatory

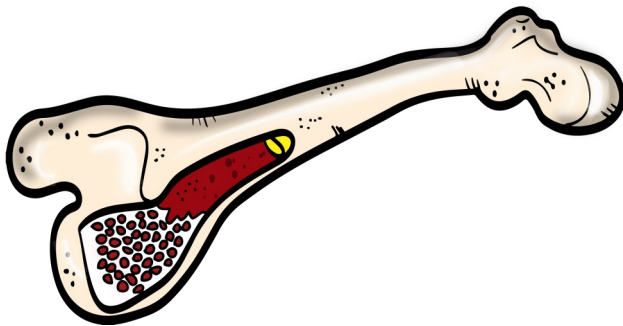
Function: system of tubes that carry blood through the body



Bone Marrow

System: Skeletal

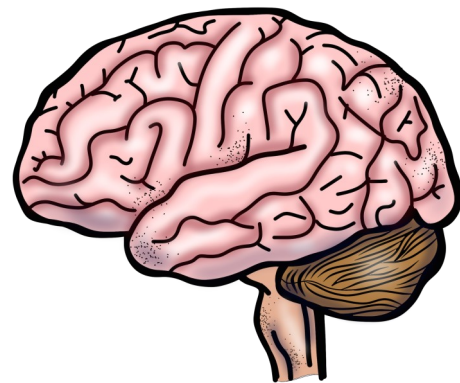
Function: a tissue of the bones; red bone marrow forms blood



Bones

System: Skeletal

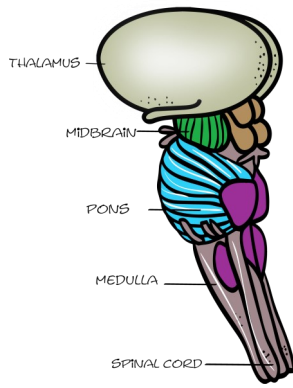
Function: specialized tissues that give strength and stability



Brain

System: Nervous

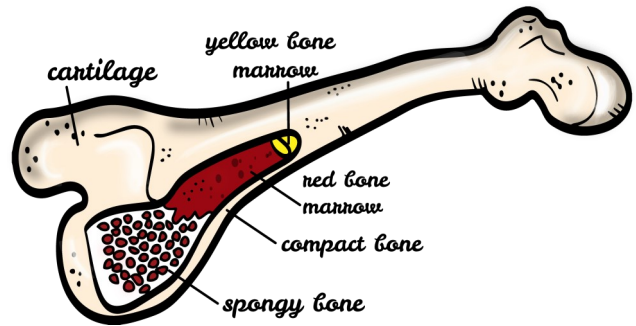
Function: organ that controls the body and stores information



Brain Stem

System: Nervous

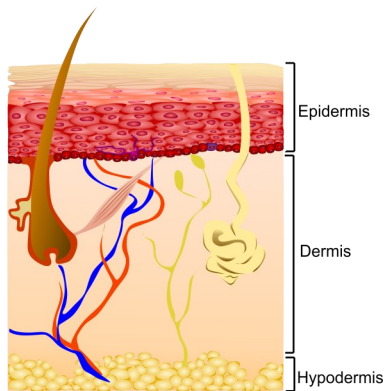
Function: connects to the spinal cord; regulates functions like breathing; relays information



Cartilage

System: Skeletal

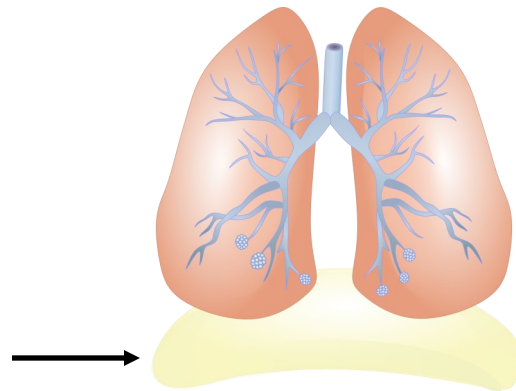
Function: a rubbery tissue that cushions bones



Dermis

System: Integumentary

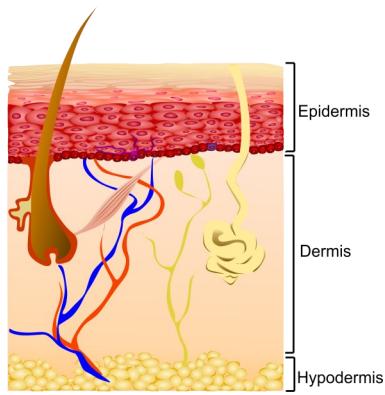
Function: second layer of skin; very thick



Diaphragm

System: Respiratory

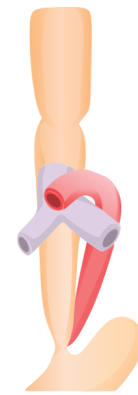
Function: dome-shaped muscle used for breathing; attached to the lower ribs



Epidermis

System: Integumentary

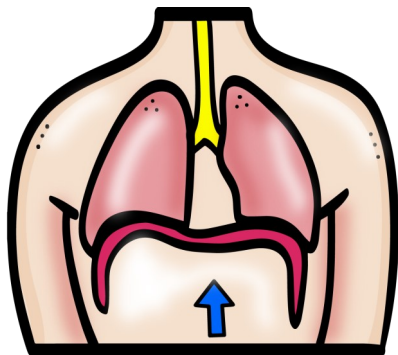
Function: top layer of skin; fairly thin



Esophagus

System: Digestive

Function: muscular tube that moistens and moves food from the mouth to the stomach



Expiration

System: Respiratory

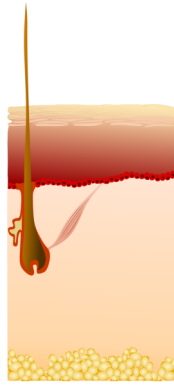
Function: the act of breathing unwanted air out of the lungs



Fingernail

System: Integumentary

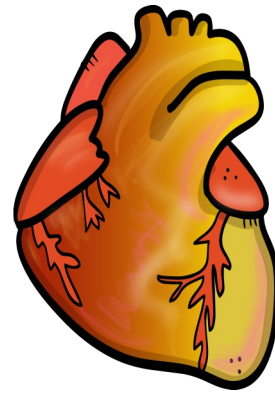
Function: mostly made of keratin; protects the finger/thumb



Hair Follicle

System: Integumentary

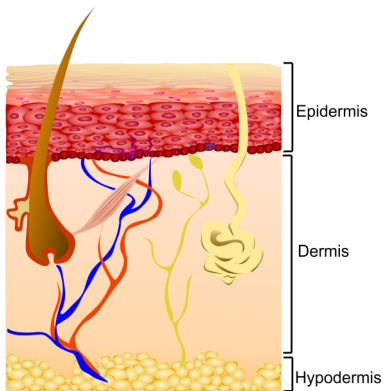
Function: baglike piece that holds part of the hair under the skin



Heart

System: Circulatory

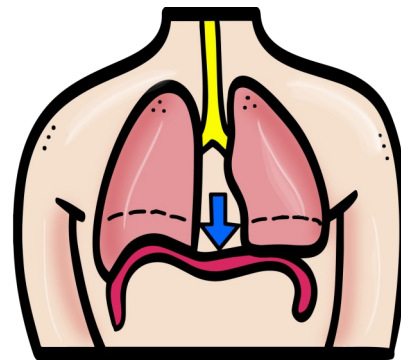
Function: a muscular organ that pumps blood through the body



Hypodermis

System: Integumentary

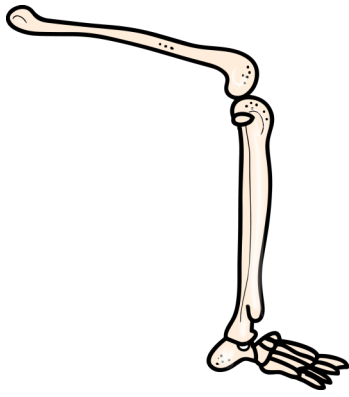
Function: bottom layer of skin; keeps us warm and stores energy in fat cells



Inspiration

System: Respiratory

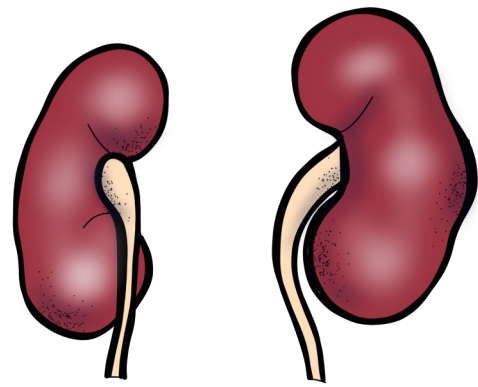
Function: the act of breathing air into the body



Joint

System: Skeletal

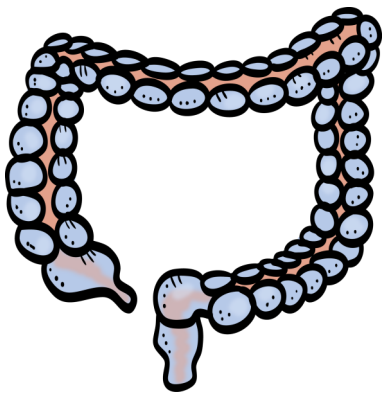
Function: a point where two or more bones or pieces of cartilage meet, enabling movement



Kidneys

System: Urinary

Function: filter the blood and dispose of waste



Large Intestine

System: Digestive

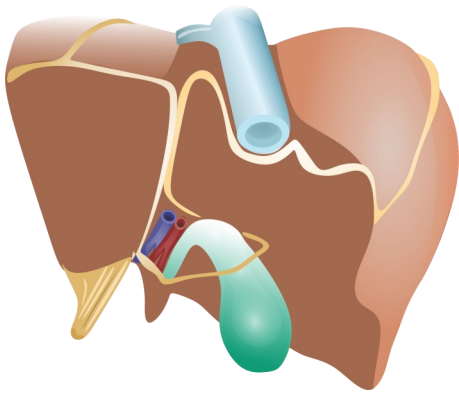
Function: organ that eliminates waste from the body



Larynx (Voice Box)

System: Respiratory

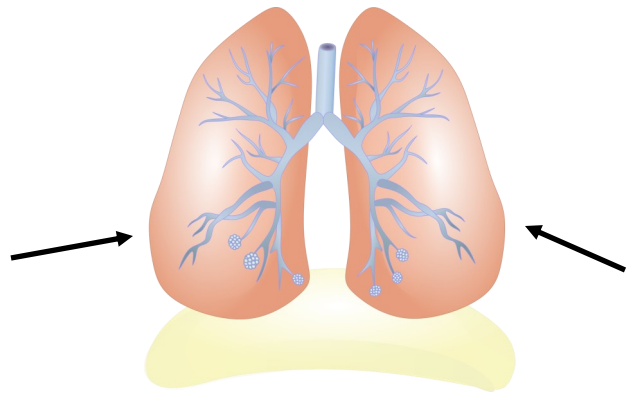
Function: passageway between the back of the tongue and the trachea that air passes through



Liver

System: Digestive

Function: helps with digestion, stores energy, helps fight disease, and filters poisons from the blood



Lungs

System: Respiratory

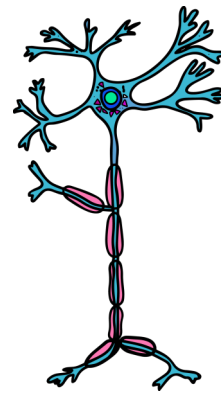
Function: the main organs for breathing, located in the chest



Mouth

System: Digestive

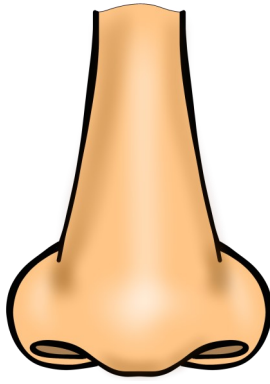
Function: opening where food is taken in and digestion begins



Neurons

System: Nervous

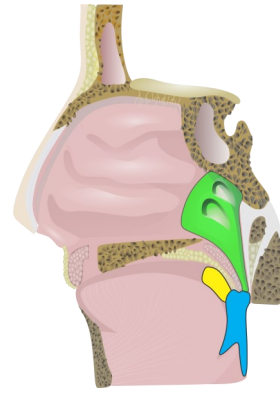
Function: nerve cells



Nose

System: Respiratory

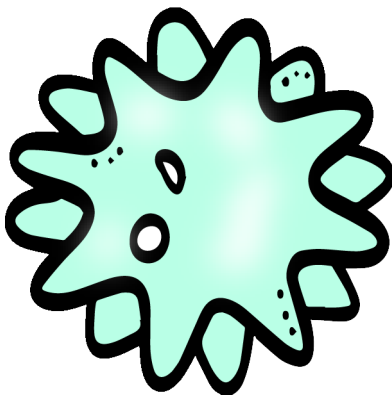
Function: part of the face used for breathing and smelling



Pharynx

System: Respiratory

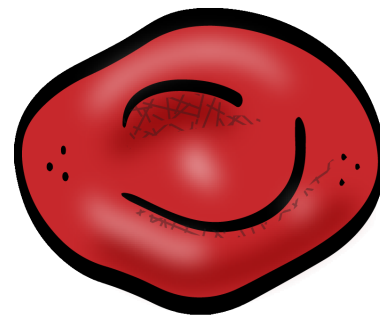
Function: a muscular funnel that directs air from the nasal passages to the larynx



Platelets

System: Circulatory

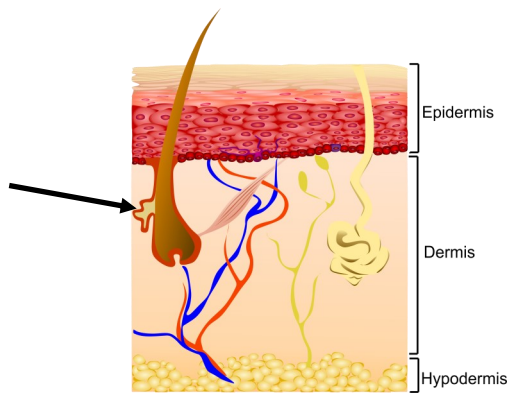
Function: tiny particles in the blood that help it clot



Red Blood Cells

System: Circulatory

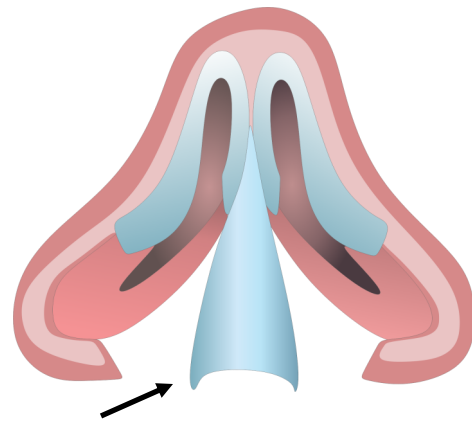
Function: blood cells that carry oxygen through the body



Sebaceous Oil Gland

System: Integumentary

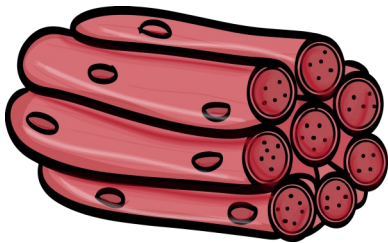
Function: produces oil that keeps skin and hair from drying out



Septum

System: Respiratory

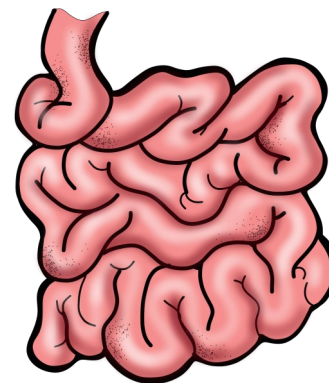
Function: wall or membrane that divides parts of the body



Skeletal Muscles

System: Muscular

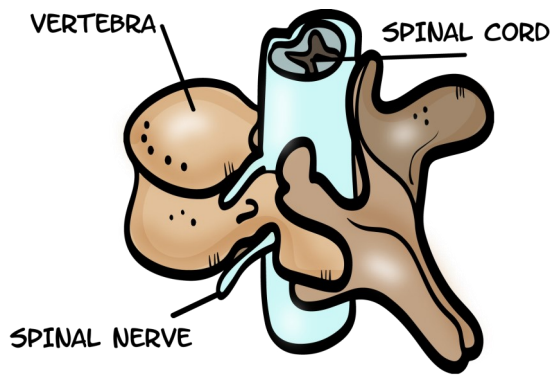
Function: hold the skeleton together; are the only muscles of the muscular system



Small Intestine

System: Digestive

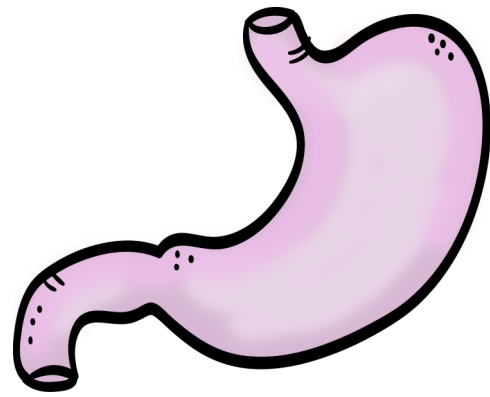
Function: completes digestion; where much of the food is absorbed into the body



Spinal Cord

System: Nervous

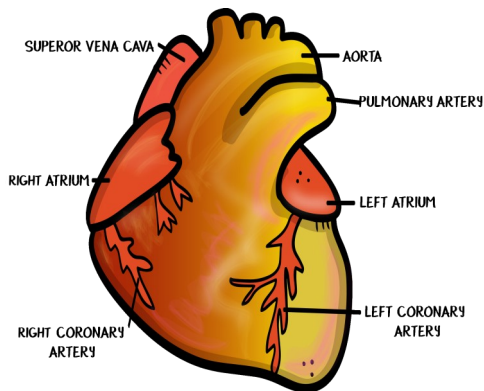
Function: bundle of neurons that carry information to and from the brain



Stomach

System: Digestive

Function: J-shaped organ that stores and digests food



Superior Vena Cava

System: Circulatory

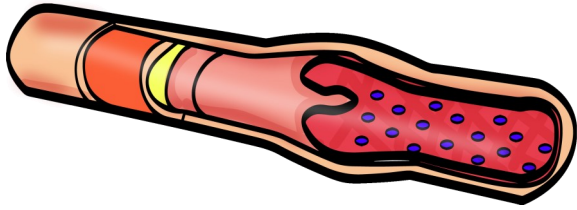
Function: large vein that carries blood from the head and arms to the heart



Trachea (Windpipe)

System: Respiratory

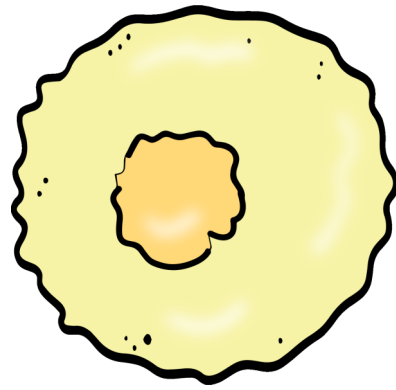
Function: the tube that carries air from the larynx to the chest



Veins

System: Circulatory

Function: blood vessels that return blood to the heart



White Blood Cells

System: Circulatory

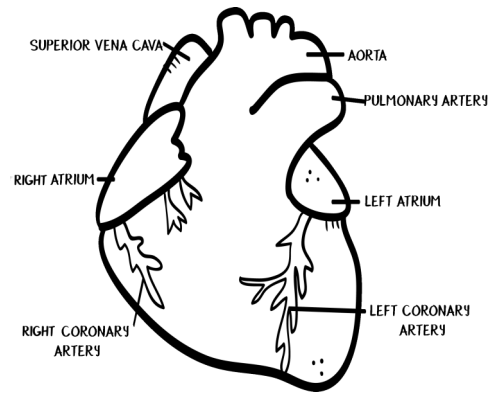
Function: blood cells that help fight infection



Alveoli

System: _____

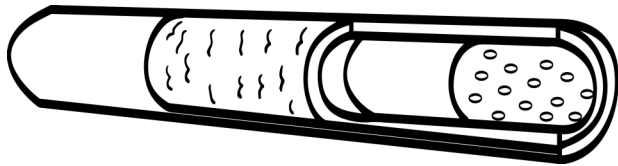
Function: _____



Aorta

System: _____

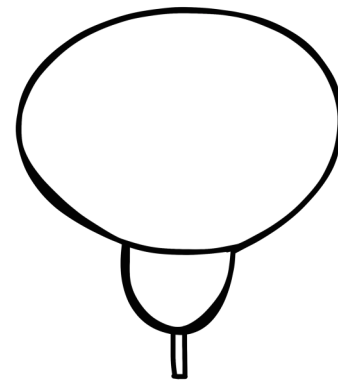
Function: _____



Artery

System: _____

Function: _____



Bladder

System: _____

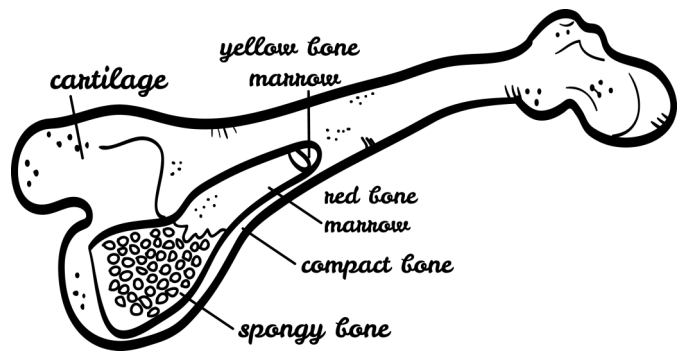
Function: _____



Blood Vessels

System: _____

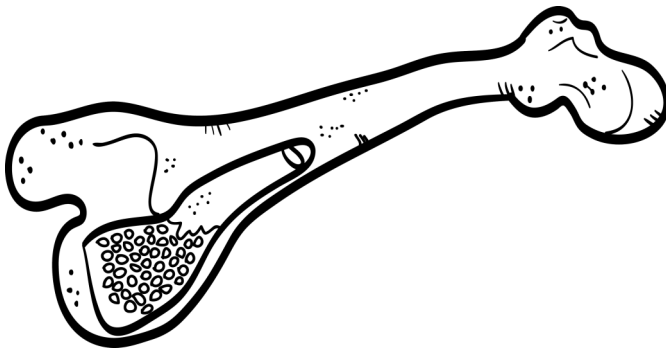
Function: _____



Bone Marrow

System: _____

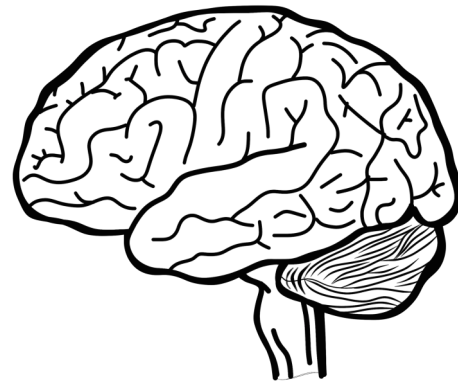
Function: _____



Bones

System: _____

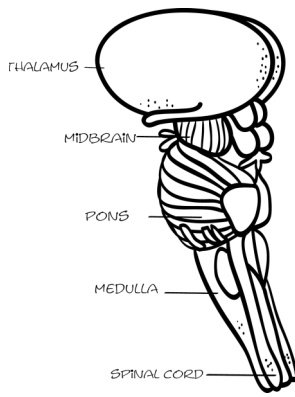
Function: _____



Brain

System: _____

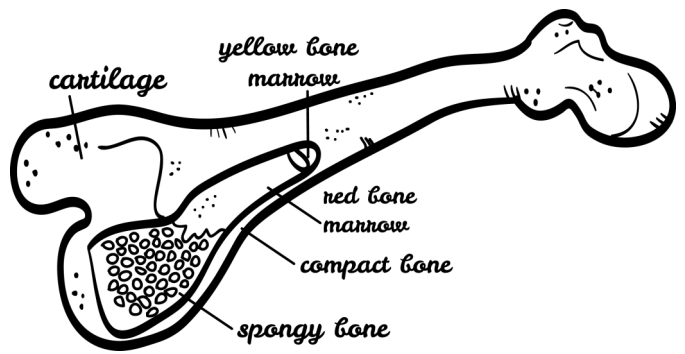
Function: _____



Brain Stem

System: _____

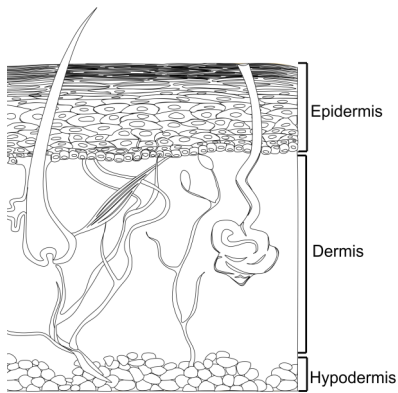
Function: _____



Cartilage

System: _____

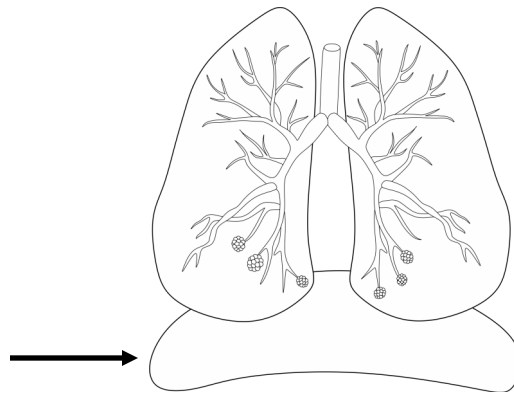
Function: _____



Dermis

System: _____

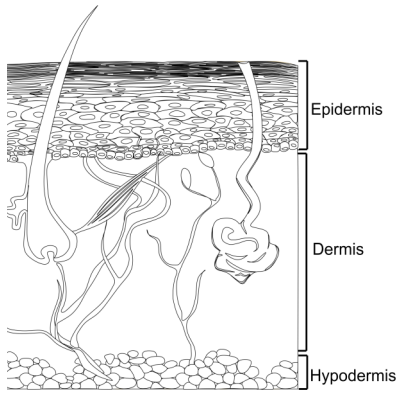
Function: _____



Diaphragm

System: _____

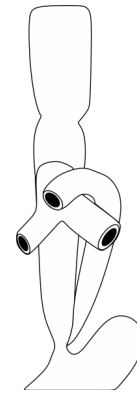
Function: _____



Epidermis

System: _____

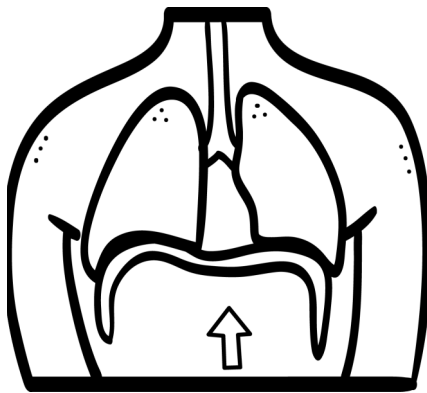
Function: _____



Esophagus

System: _____

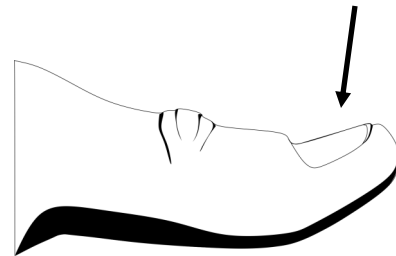
Function: _____



Expiration

System: _____

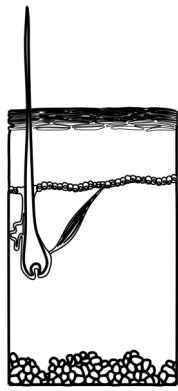
Function: _____



Fingernail

System: _____

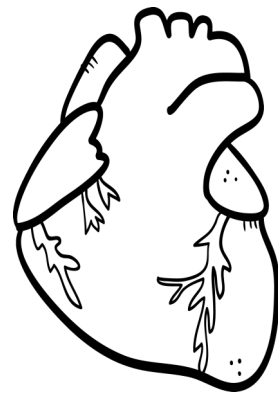
Function: _____



Hair Follicle

System: _____

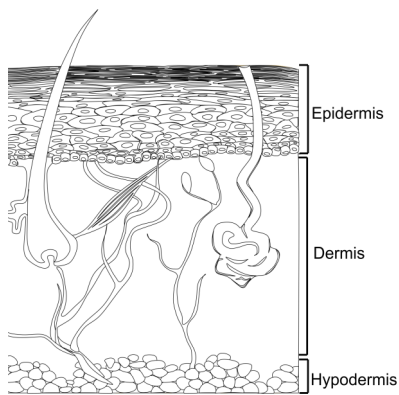
Function: _____



Heart

System: _____

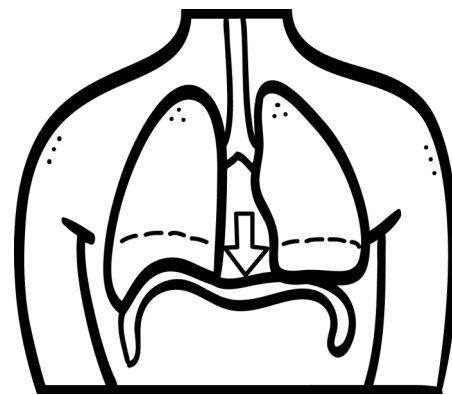
Function: _____



Hypodermis

System: _____

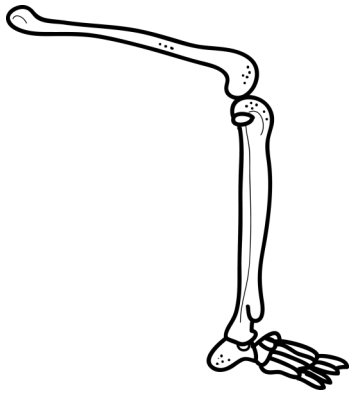
Function: _____



Inspiration

System: _____

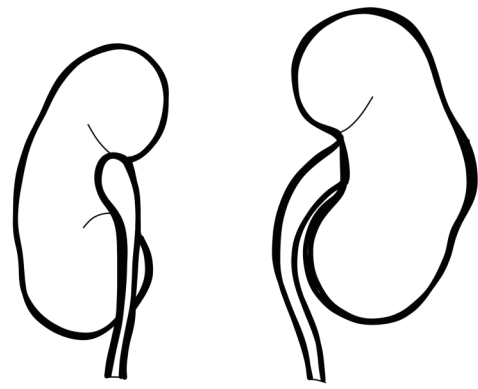
Function: _____



Joint

System: _____

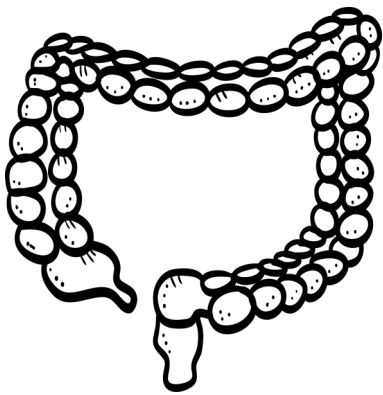
Function: _____



Kidneys

System: _____

Function: _____



Large Intestine

System: _____

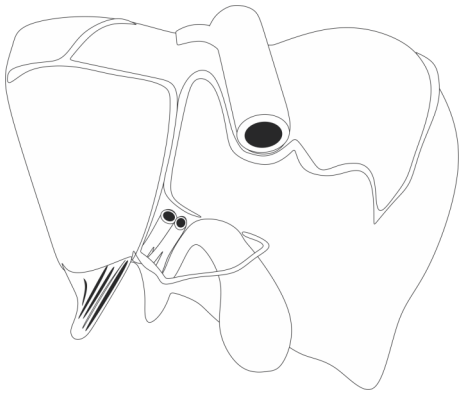
Function: _____



Larynx (Voice Box)

System: _____

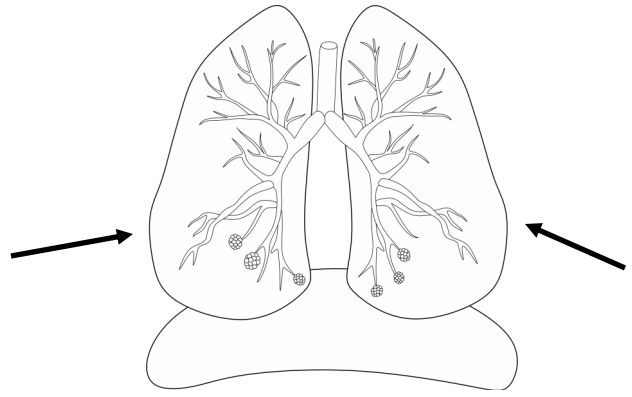
Function: _____



Liver

System: _____

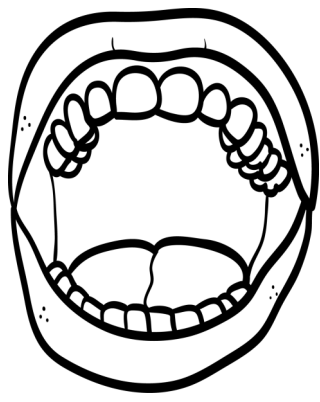
Function: _____



Lungs

System: _____

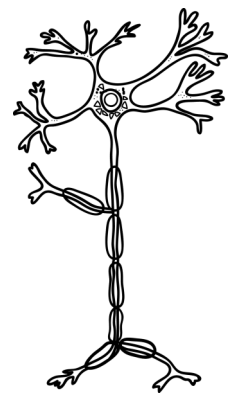
Function: _____



Mouth

System: _____

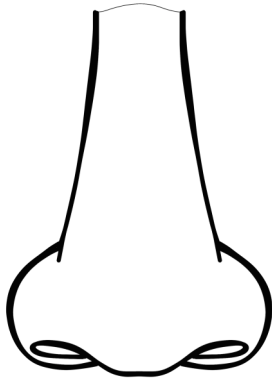
Function: _____



Neurons

System: _____

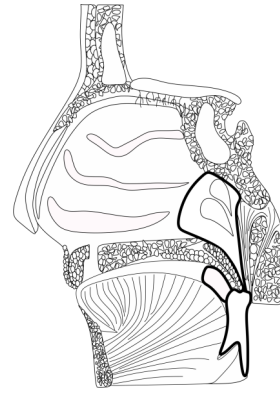
Function: _____



Nose

System: _____

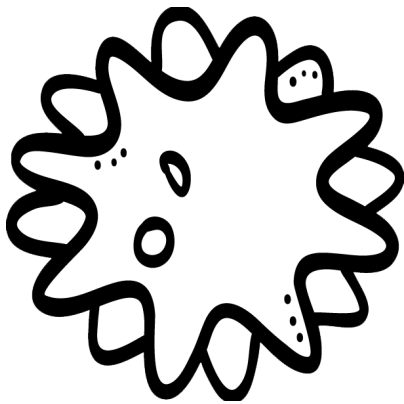
Function: _____



Pharynx

System: _____

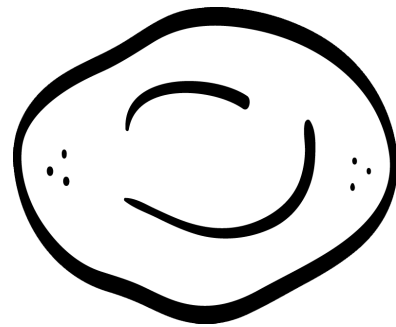
Function: _____



Platelets

System: _____

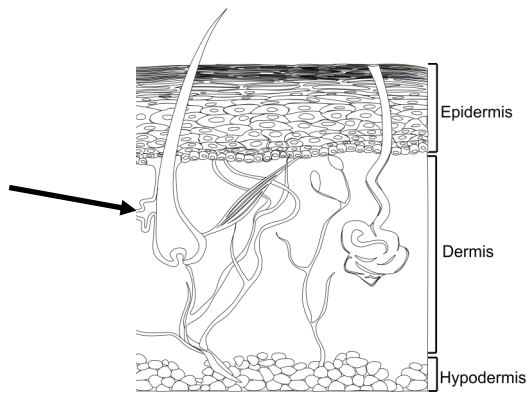
Function: _____



Red Blood Cells

System: _____

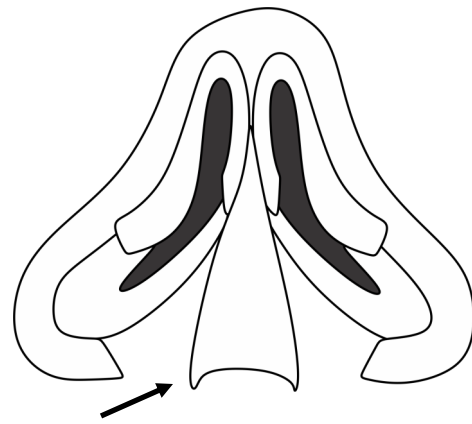
Function: _____



Sebaceous Oil Gland

System: _____

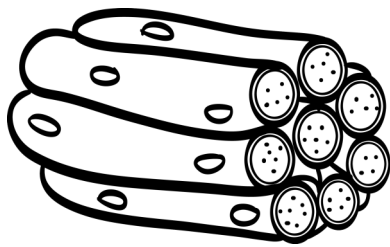
Function: _____



Septum

System: _____

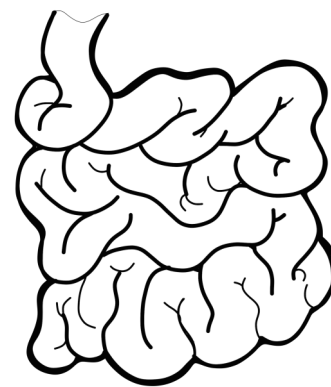
Function: _____



Skeletal Muscles

System: _____

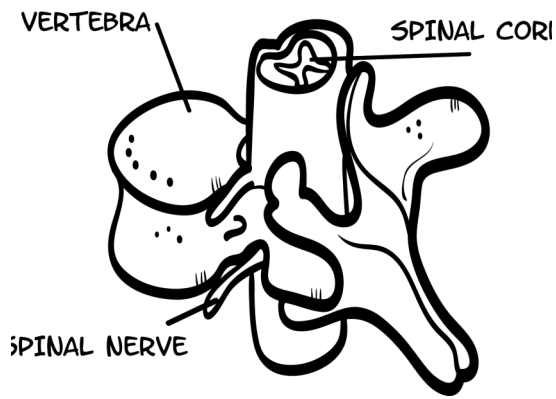
Function: _____



Small Intestine

System: _____

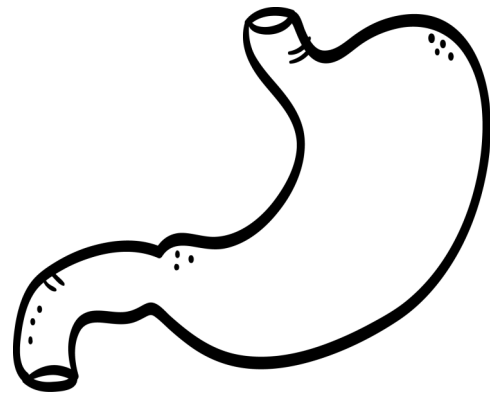
Function: _____



Spinal Cord

System: _____

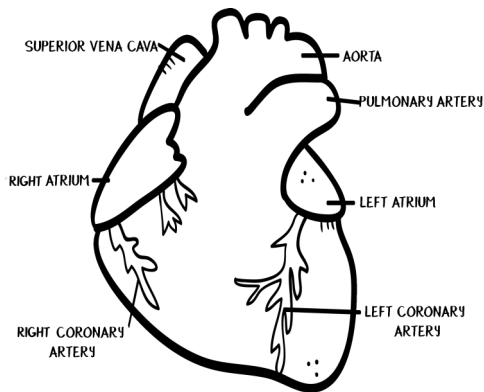
Function: _____



Stomach

System: _____

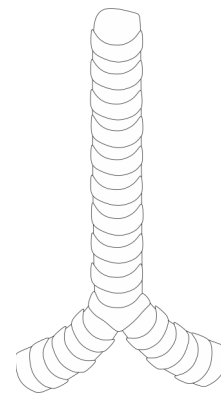
Function: _____



Superior Vena Cava

System: _____

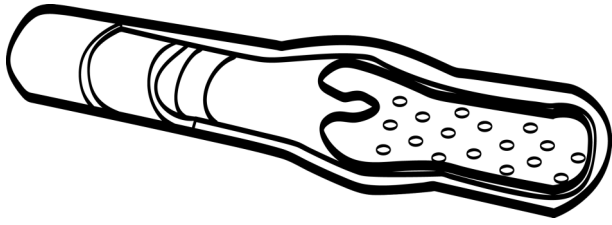
Function: _____



Trachea (Windpipe)

System: _____

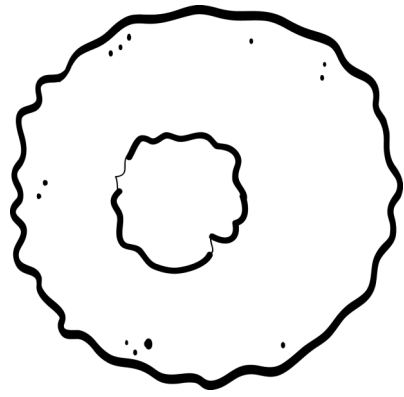
Function: _____



Veins

System: _____

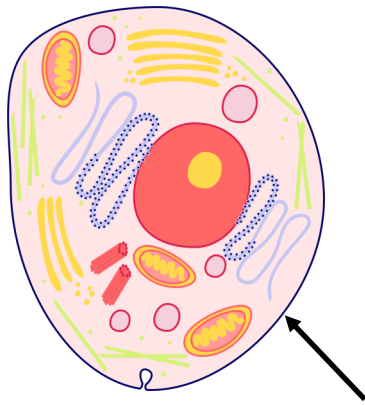
Function: _____



White Blood Cells

System: _____

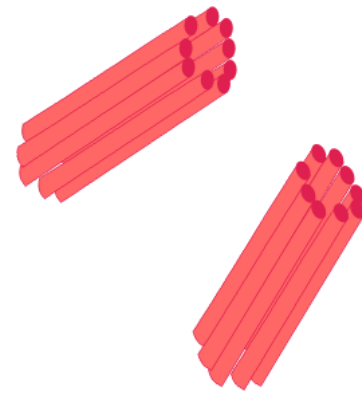
Function: _____



Cell Membrane

Found In: Animal & Plant Cells

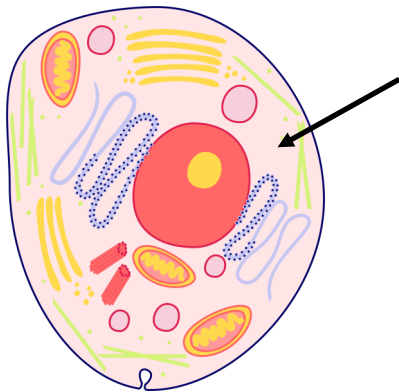
Protective covering of the cell that allows substances such as nutrients in and allows others, such as waste, out



Centrioles

Found In: Animal & Plant Cells

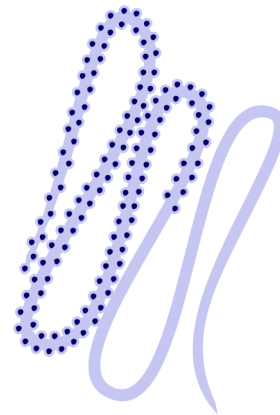
Play a part in cell reproduction and often contribute to the cell's shape and support



Cytoplasm

Found In: Animal & Plant Cells

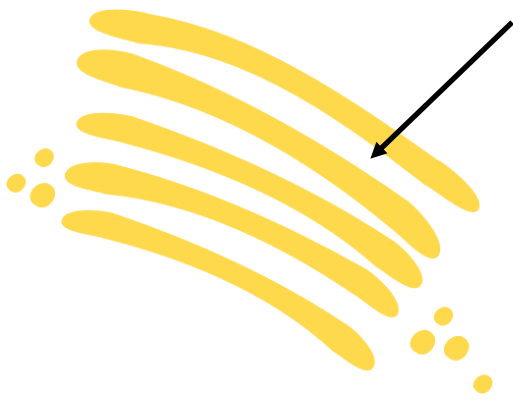
Jellylike filling that holds the other parts of the cell and is made of water and chemicals



Endoplasmic Reticulum

Found In: Animal & Plant Cells

Pouches formed by membranes; some parts are smooth while others are rough due to ribosomes



Golgi Apparatus

Found In: Animal & Plant Cells

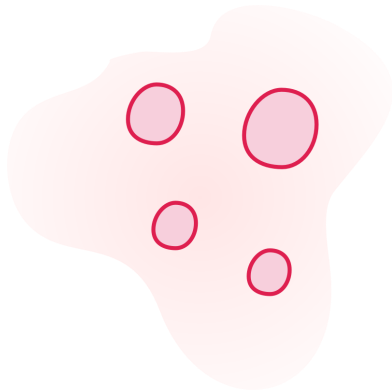
Number of flat membrane sacs responsible for processing and transporting proteins



Golgi Vesicles

Found In: Animal & Plant Cells

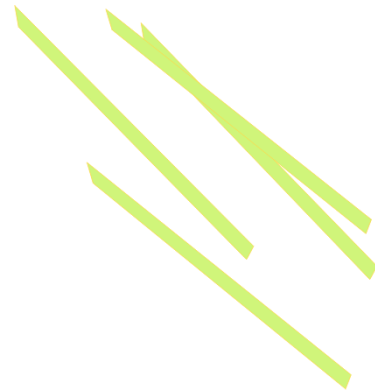
Part of the Golgi apparatus; some carry proteins to the cell membrane while others store proteins



Lysosome

Found In: Animal & Plant Cells

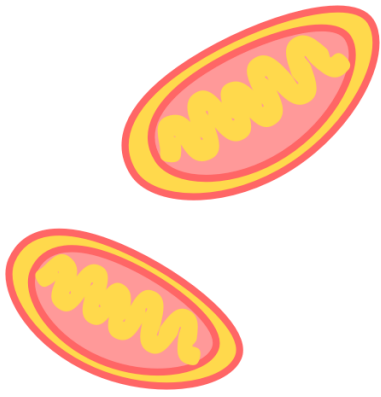
Cell's digestion center; uses enzymes to digest food, broken parts of the cell, and other materials



Microtubules

Found In: Animal & Plant Cells

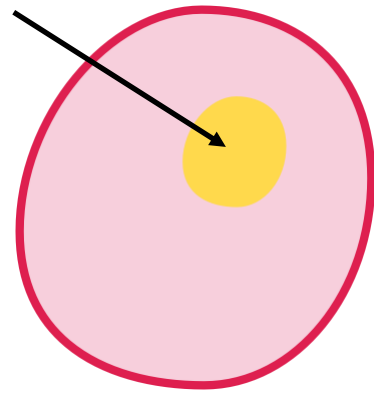
Make up the flagella of certain cells, allowing them to move



Mitochondrion

Found In: Animal & Plant Cells

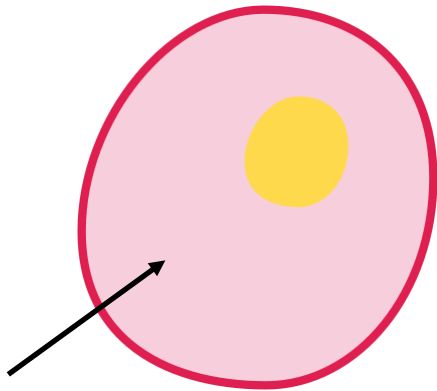
Place where food is converted into energy for the cell



Nucleolus

Found In: Animal & Plant Cells

Found in the nucleus of some cells; contains proteins and RNA and helps create ribosomes



Nucleus

Found In: Animal & Plant Cells

Part of the cell that contains chromosomes and controls all activity for the cell



Ribosome

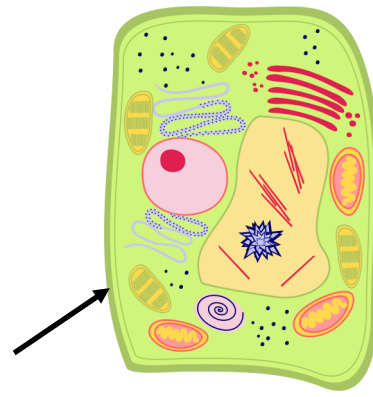
Found In: Animal & Plant Cells

Part of the cell responsible for building proteins



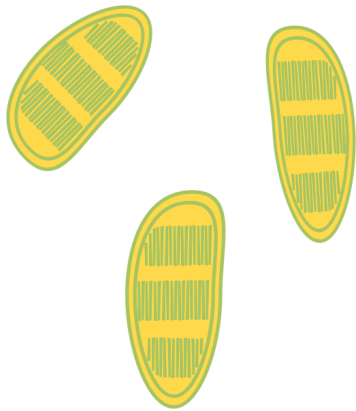
Amyloplast

Found In: Plant Cells
Forms and stores starch



Cell Wall

Found In: Plant Cells
Protects the cell and gives it a square shape



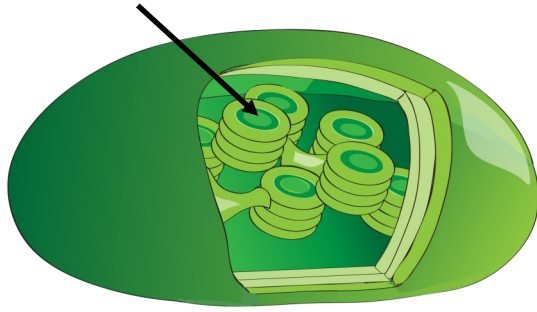
Chloroplast

Found In: Plant Cells
Generates food for the cell; filled with chlorophyll, which is responsible for the plant's green color



Druse Crystal

Found In: Plant Cells
Stores extra calcium for the plant; can be poisonous to people and many animals



Granum

Found In: Plant Cells

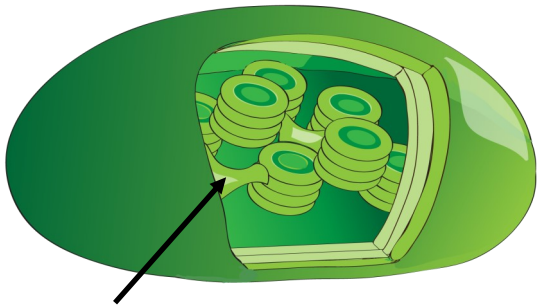
A stack of closed disks, called thylakoids, inside a chloroplast



Raphide Crystal

Found In: Plant Cells

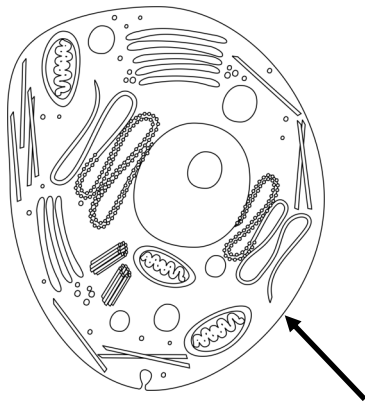
Crystals that are distasteful or dangerous to animals; discourages animals from eating certain plants



Stroma Lamellae

Found In: Plant Cells

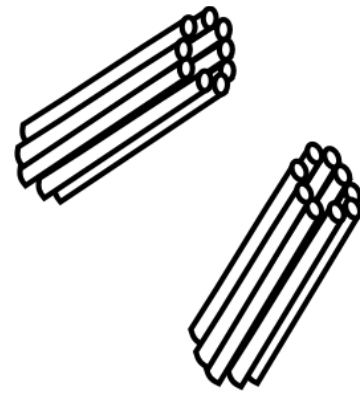
Connects one granum to another inside a chloroplast



Cell Membrane

Found In: _____

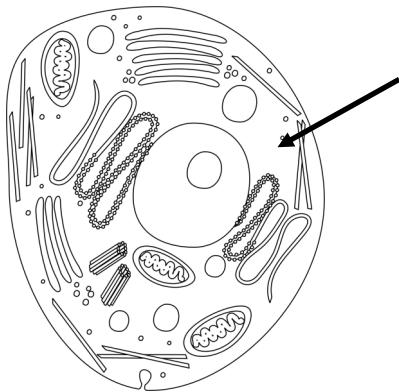
Definition/Function: _____



Centrioles

Found In: _____

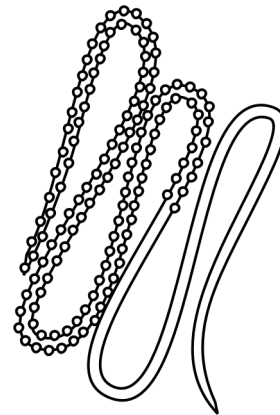
Definition/Function: _____



Cytoplasm

Found In: _____

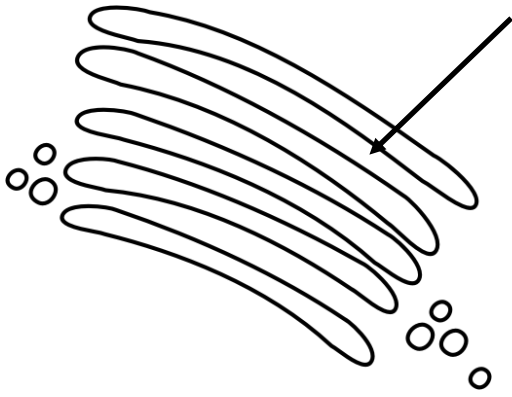
Definition/Function: _____



Endoplasmic Reticulum

Found In: _____

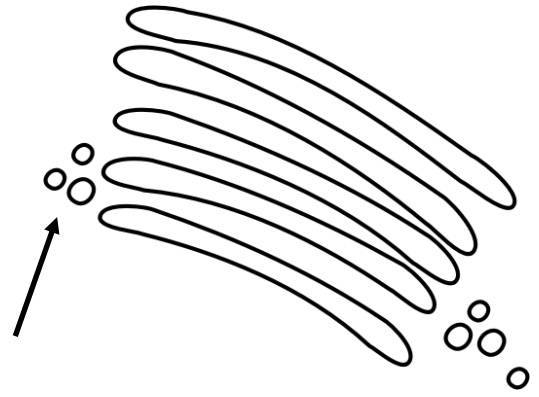
Definition/Function: _____



Golgi Apparatus

Found In: _____

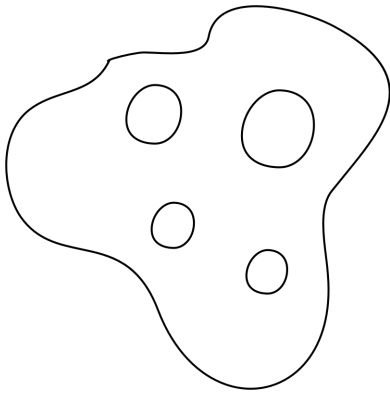
Definition/Function: _____



Golgi Vesicles

Found In: _____

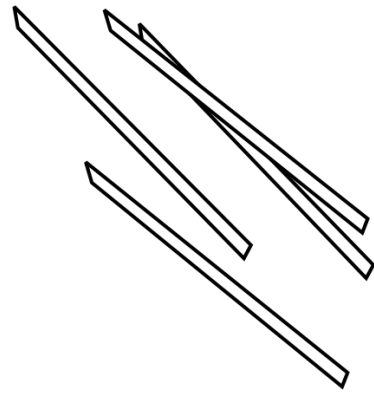
Definition/Function: _____



Lysosome

Found In: _____

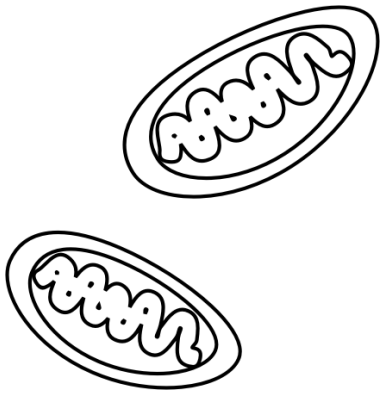
Definition/Function: _____



Microtubules

Found In: _____

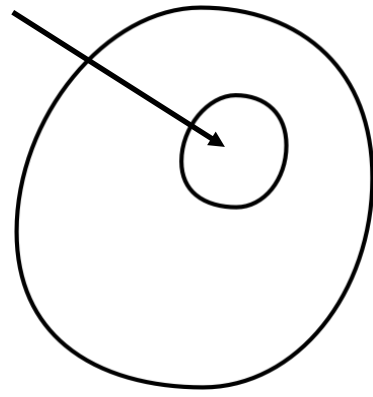
Definition/Function: _____



Mitochondrion

Found In: _____

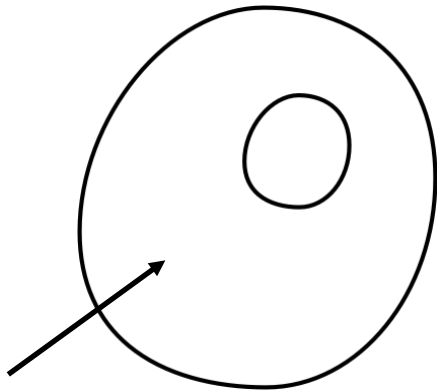
Definition/Function: _____



Nucleolus

Found In: _____

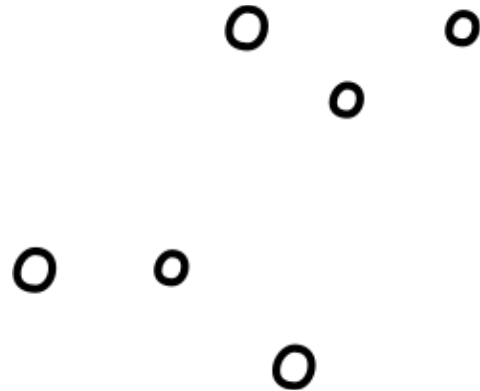
Definition/Function: _____



Nucleus

Found In: _____

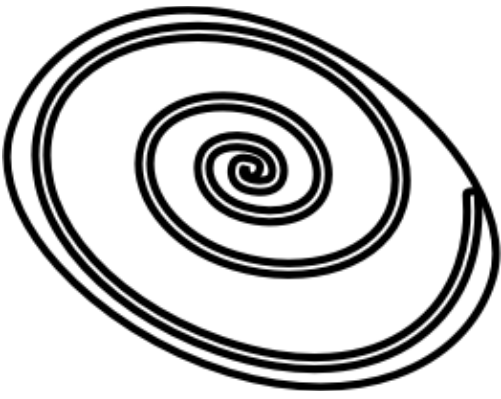
Definition/Function: _____



Ribosome

Found In: _____

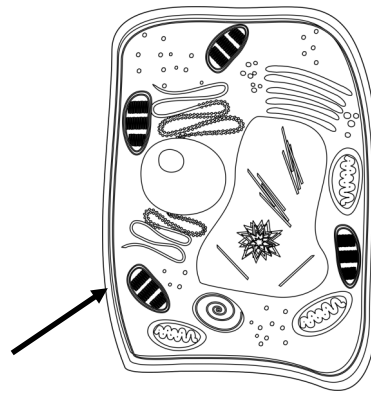
Definition/Function: _____



Amyloplast

Found In: _____

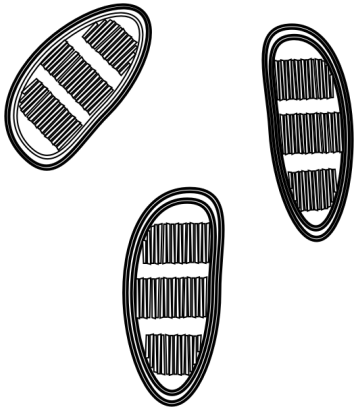
Definition/Function: _____



Cell Wall

Found In: _____

Definition/Function: _____



Chloroplast

Found In: _____

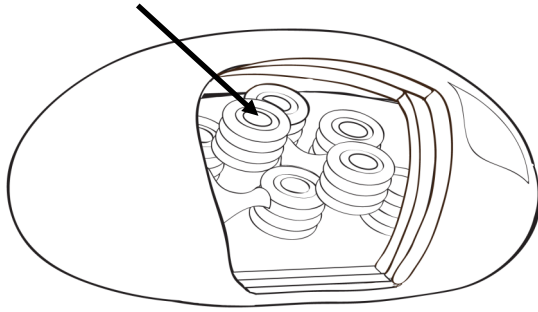
Definition/Function: _____



Druse Crystal

Found In: _____

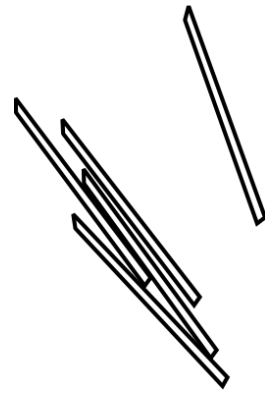
Definition/Function: _____



Granum

Found In: _____

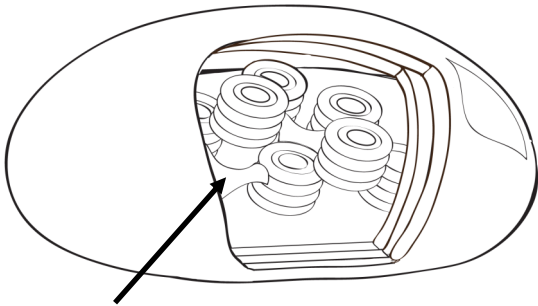
Definition/Function: _____



Raphide Crystal

Found In: _____

Definition/Function: _____



Stroma Lamellae

Found In: _____

Definition/Function: _____
