Chapter 5 Science Study Guide

1. What do muscle cells form?

Cardiac muscles and skeletal muscles

1. What are the jobs of the skeletal system?

Helps you move, gives you shape, protects your organs, and supports your structure.

1. What are voluntary muscles?

Muscles that you can control, example would be a skeletal muscle.

1. What are the bones in the legs called?
2. How do skeletal muscles work together?

When one muscle contracts the other muscle relaxes

1. Describe the path of air through the body.

from nose and mouth ,to pharynx, to trachea, to bronchial tubes

1. What are nerve cells?

Cells found in the nervous system that sends messages.

1. What is digestion?

The process of breaking food into a form that cells can use

1. What is the process of digestion?

Food travels from the mouth down the esophagus into the stomach, then into the small intestine, and then the large intestine

1. What are the organs in the digestive system?

Esophagus, small intestine, large intestine

1. What tells the brain what to do? How?

Nervous system. It sends messages to other body systems.

1. What organs make up the central nervous system?

The brain and spinal cord

1. What are antibodies?

A chemical that your body makes to fight off specific pathogens.

1. How are viruses and bacteria different?

Viruses are much smaller than bacteria.

1. What important discovery did Alexander Fleming make?

The first antibiotic

1. How do skeletal, smooth, and cardiac muscles differ?

Skeletal muscles are voluntary and help you move. Smooth muscles are involuntary and work automatically. Cardiac muscles are involuntary and found only in the heart.

1. Describe the path of blood through the body.

Air is breathed in, blood takes the oxygen from the air in the lungs and carries it to the cells. Then carbon dioxide is breathed out.

1. Explain how the digestive, muscular, and defense systems work together on food that contains a pathogen to help nourish and defend the body.