S3 Biology Body Systems GLOSSARY

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| word / term | meaning |
| protection, support & movement |  |
|  | chemical that causes muscle fatigue |
|  | attach muscle to bone |
|  | muscle cannot do this |
| antagonistic pair | two opposing muscles |
|  | muscle that bends the arm |
|  | muscle that straightens the arm |
|  | muscles between the ribs |
|  | sheet of muscle below the lungs |
|  | wind pipe |
|  | airways that take air to each lung |
|  | tiny branches off the bronchi |
|  | location of gas exchange in the lungs |
|  | process that moves O2 into the blood & CO2 out of the blood at the lungs |
|  | blood vessels that take blood away from the heart |
|  | blood vessels that take blood back to the heart |
|  | main vein, takes blood to the right atrium |
|  | main artery, takes blood from the left ventricle  |
|  | top two chambers in the heart |
|  | bottom two chambers in the heart |
|  | prevent back flow of blood in the heart |
|  | type of blood in the right side of the heart |
|  | type of blood in the left side of the heart |
|  | hormone that converts glucose to glycogen |
|  | hormone that converts glycogen to glucose |
|  | organ that releases insulin and glucagon |
|  | diffusion of water across a selectively permeable membrane (e.g. cell membrane) |
|  | toxic waste filtered from the blood in the kidneys |
|  | hormone released by a gland in the brain & targets kidneys |
|  | blood vessels that take blood to the kidneys |
|  | blood vessels that take blood from the kidneys |
|  | take urine to the bladder for temporary storage |
|  | urine leaves the body in this tube |

S3 Biology Body Systems GLOSSARY **ANSWERS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| word / term | meaning |
| protection, support & movement | three functions of the skeleton |
| lactic acid | chemical that causes muscle fatigue |
| tendon | attach muscle to bone |
| push | muscle cannot do this |
| antagonistic pair | two opposing muscles |
| bicep | muscle that bends the arm |
| tricep | muscle that straightens the arm |
| intercostal muscles | muscles between the ribs |
| diaphragm | sheet of muscle below the lungs |
| trachea | wind pipe |
| bronchi | airways that take air to each lung |
| bronchiole | tiny branches off the bronchi |
| air sacs | location of gas exchange in the lungs |
| diffusion | process that moves O2 into the blood & CO2 out of the blood at the lungs |
| arteries | blood vessels that take blood away from the heart |
| veins | blood vessels that take blood back to the heart |
| vena cava | main vein, takes blood to the right atrium |
| aorta | main artery, takes blood from the left ventricle  |
| atria | top two chambers in the heart |
| ventricles | bottom two chambers in the heart |
| valves | prevent back flow of blood in the heart |
| deoxygenated  | type of blood in the right side of the heart |
| oxygenated | type of blood in the left side of the heart |
| insulin | hormone that converts glucose to glycogen |
| glucagon | hormone that converts glycogen to glucose |
| pancreas | organ that releases insulin and glucagon |
| osmosis | diffusion of water across a selectively permeable membrane (e.g. cell membrane) |
| urea | toxic waste filtered from the blood in the kidneys |
| ADH | hormone released by a gland in the brain & targets kidneys |
| renal arteries | blood vessels that take blood to the kidneys |
| renal veins | blood vessels that take blood from the kidneys |
| ureter | take urine to the bladder for temporary storage  |
| urethra | urine leaves the body in this tube |