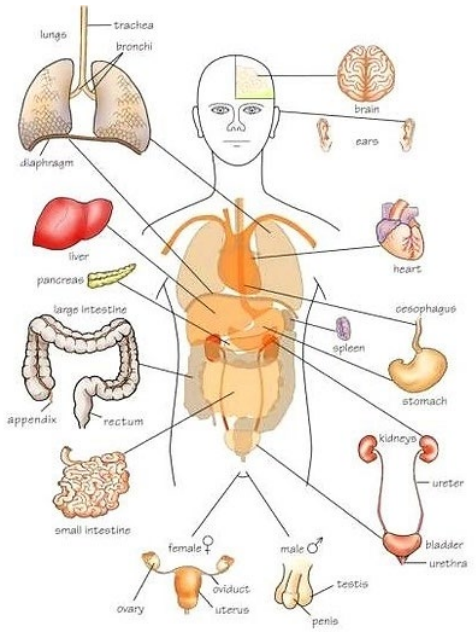
Name _____ Period _____

Biology Teacher _____

Biology Unit Packet | Unit 11 Human Anatomy



Unit 11 Plants | Pacing Guide				
This is the schedule you should use to complete your Biology work on time. All Assignments are due **Friday, 15 May 2020**				
Monday, May 4	**Tuesday, May 5**	**Wednesday, May 6**	**Thursday, May 7**	**Friday, May 8**
• Download Packet • Complete Vocab Activity	• Work on Guided Lecture Notes: Intro and Brain	• Work on Guided Lecture Notes: Cardio and Reproduction	• Work on Guided Lecture Notes: Immunity • Start Activity 1	• Work on Activity 1- make sure to follow instructions!
Monday, May 11	**Tuesday, May 12**	**Wednesday, May 13**	**Thursday, May 14**	**Friday, May 15**
• Work on Activity 1- make sure to follow instructions!	• Work on Activity 1- make sure to follow instructions!	• Complete Unit 11 Test *either on the bubble sheet or the digital quiz on Teams*	• Complete Activity 1	Unit 11 Packet DUE

Unit 11 Human Anatomy | Vocabulary List	
Word	**Definition**
cerebrum	Part of the brain responsible for voluntary activities of the body; includes the "thinking" regions
cerebellum	Part of the brain that coordinates movement and controls balance
pons	connects forebrain to hind brain, regulates breathing, involved in control of sleep cycles
medulla oblongata	controls autonomic functions: breathing, digestion, heart and blood vessel function, swallowing, and sneezing.
brain stem	Bottom part of the brain, in line with the spinal cord, includes the midbrain, the pons and medulla oblongata of the hindbrain.
frontal lobe	movement, decision-making, problem-solving, and planning
parietal lobe	processing of sensory information, understanding spatial orientation and body awareness.
occipital lobe	the main centers for visual processing
temporal lobe	play an important role in organizing sensory input, auditory perception, language and speech production, as well as memory association and formation
Cardiovascular	involving the heart and the blood vessels
Blood flow	the movement of blood through a vessel, tissue, or organ
Blood pressure	The pressure exerted by the blood against the walls of the blood vessels, especially the arteries. It varies with the strength of the heartbeat, the elasticity of the arterial walls, the volume and viscosity of the blood, and a person's health, age, and physical condition
Blood volume	Total amount of blood in the organism
Blood resistance	the resistance that must be overcome to push blood through the circulatory system and create flow
Blood viscosity	A measurement of the resistance of blood to flow and depends on the amount of red blood cells present
Plaque	Buildup of cholesterol over time in arteries or veins
Prostate gland	prostate is a walnut-sized gland located between the bladder and the penis which secretes fluid that nourishes and protects sperm during ejaculation
Vas deferens	carry ejaculatory sperm out of the epididymis
Urethra	transports urine that's stored in the bladder out of the body
Epididymis	a long, coiled tube that stores sperm and transports it from the testes
Scrotum	a sack of skin that hangs at the front of the male pelvis containing the testicles

Testes	Two oval-shaped glands responsible for producing and storing sperm. They also produce several hormones, the main one being testosterone
Penis	The male sex organ, reaching its full size during puberty. In addition to its sexual function, the penis acts as a conduit for urine to leave the body.
Ovaries	Reproductive gland in which the female reproductive cells are produced. Females have a pair of ovaries, held by a membrane beside the uterus on each side of the lower abdomen. The ovary is needed in reproduction since it is responsible for producing the female reproductive cells, or ova.
Fallopian tube	carries an egg from the ovary to the uterus
Uterus	Female secondary reproductive organ, the lower end of the uterus, the cervix, opens into the vagina, while the upper end is connected to the fallopian tubes. It is within the uterus that the fetus develops.
Cervix	Attaches the vagina to the uterus. Produces a mucus that aids in carrying sperm from the vagina to the uterus. During childbirth, the cervix thins out and eventually dilates (expands) to 10 centimeters to allow the baby to pass through the birth canal. Once the baby is born and the placenta is expelled, the cervix begins to thicken and close.
Vagina	A muscular canal lined with nerves and mucus membranes. It connects the uterus and cervix to the outside of the body, allowing for menstruation, intercourse, and childbirth. Usually used to talk about the outside of the female reproductive organs (this is the vulva) the vagina is inside.
Immunity	The body's ability to produce cells that inactivate foreign cells or substances.
Allergy	A strong immune response to a harmless antigen in the environment.