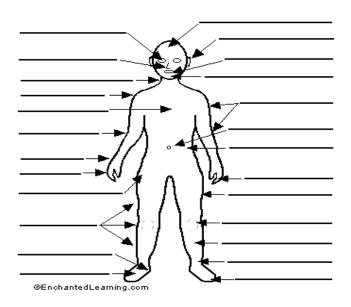
## Unit 5 Human body

#### Task 1 Human Body

ankle	ear	hand	leg	shoulder
arm	elbow	head	mouth	thigh
navel	eye	heel	nose	toes
chest	fingers	hip	neck	waist
chin	foot	knee	shin	wrist

### Label the human body diagram using the word list above.



#### Task 2 Basic anatomy

Match the description with one of the systems. What organs do you associate with each of them?

# skeletal digestive lymphatic integumentary respiratory nervous reproductive urinary muscular circulatory endocrine

1. The	system supports and protects, regulates body temperature, makes chemicals
and hormones	, and acts as a sense organ.
2. The	system supports and protects, makes movement easier (with joints), stores
minerals, and	makes blood cells.
3. The	system brings about body movement, maintains posture, and produces heat.
4. The	system allows a person to communicate with the environment and
integrates and	controls the body.
5. The	system secretes hormones into the blood that serve to communicate with,
integrate, and	control mechanisms.
6. The	system transports substances through the body and establishes immunity.
7. The	system is a subdivision of the circulatory system. It does not contain
blood, but rath	er lymph, which is formed from the fluid surrounding body cells and diffused into
lymph vessels	The major functions of this system are the movement of fluid and its critical role in
the defense me	echanism of the body against disease.
8 The	system exchanges oxygen from the air for the waste product carbon dioxide

which is eliminated from the body.  9. The system breaks down food, absorbs nutrients, and excretes solid waste.  10. The system cleans waste products from blood in the form of urine and maintains electrolyte balance, water balance, and acid-base balance.  11. The system produces sex cells, allows transfer of sex cells and fertilization to occur, permits development and birth of offspring, nourishes offspring, and produces sex hormones.
Task 3
Fill the gaps with the correct word chosen from below.
increase joints recovery health immune regular cardiovascular
Physical exercise is the performance of some activity in order to develop or maintain physical fitness and overall Frequent and exercise is an important component in the prevention of the diseases such as heart disease, cardiovascular disease, Type 2 diabetes and obesity.
Exercises are generally grouped into three types depending on the overall effect they have on the human body:  1. Flexibility exercises such as stretching improve the range of motion of muscles and  2. Acrebia everying such as well-ing and municipal feature on increasing
<ul> <li>2. Aerobic exercises such as walking and running focus on increasing</li></ul>
Physical exercise is important for physical fitness including healthy weight, building and maintaining healthy bones, muscles and joints; and strengthening the system. Proper nutrition is at least as important to health as exercise. When exercising it becomes even more important to have good diet to ensure the body has the correct ratio of micro and macronutrients to help the body with the process after exercising.

#### **Task 6 Listening**

#### Fun science: The human body

(http://www.videojug.com/interview/fun-science-the-human-body#what-is-my-body-made-of)

Listen and answer the questions:

- 1. What's my body made of?
- 2. Why do we get "goose bumps"?
- 3. Why do I get "brain freeze" when I eat ice cream?
- 4. Why does my skin look like a wrinkled prune after I take a bath?
- 5. Why do I sweat?
- 6. How do my eyes see colour?
- 7. What happens to food when I eat it?
- 8. Why do I need food?