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| Mammalia-anything with mammary glands and logical thinking, fur/hairSus Scrofa- classification for domesticated pig (Genus and Species)Superior- top (towards the head)Inferior- bottom (towards the bottom)Distal- further from the centerProximal- Close to the centerPosterior-bottom half of the body (butt area)Ventral- towards the front (belly)Dorsal- towards the back (like a dorsal fin on a shark)Sagittal Plane- splits the pigs between the eyesTransversal Plane- splits the pig in half (face and butt)Frontal Plane- splits the pig horizontal between the belly and back |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Form** | **Function** | **Location** | **how to remember** |
| **Vibrissae** | hairs | Find food in the dark | under chin | as in vibrissae looks like two curly hairs |
| **External Nares** | nostrils | Smelling and breathing | snout | nares and nostrils both start with n’s |
| **Nictitating membrane** | Translucent 3rd eyelid | Protects and moistens eye while maintaining visibility  | eyeballs | 3 t’s in nictitating and it's the 3rd eyelid |
| **Penis** | Genital Appendage  | Reproduction and Urination | groin | you should know this |
| **Anus** | Opening at the end of the alimentary canal and the end of the digestive system | To excrete solid waste material from the body | Under the tail on the posterior of the body  | you should know this |
| Genital Papillae | Tissue flap | Excretion  | Female genitalia  | You should know this |
| Pinnae | cartilage | To hear | outer part of the ears | think of the saying “so quiet you could hear a pin drop” pin sounds like pinn(ae) |
| Oral Papillae | tastebuds | Grind food | tounge | when you eat the food will “lay” on your tongue: lay sounds like “papiLLAE”and oral is mouth |
| Stomach | pouch large internal organ | Breaks down and churns food | Posterior to the diaphragm. - under the liver on the left side of the pig | you should know this  |
| Small Intestine | Tube or duct | final site of food digestion and primary site of nutrient absorption | Between the stomach and large intestineMade up of Duodenum & Ileum/jejunum | small intestine is curly |
| Large Intestine | Tube or duct |  absorb fluids and electrolytes and provide temporary storage | cecum, colon, rectum, and anal canal | large room stores more nn. nutrients |
| Duodenum | Tube | receives partially digested food from the [stomach](http://www.britannica.com/science/stomach) and begins the absorption of nutrients. |  first part of the small intestineDuo = 2; bile duct + pancreatic duct come together here | duodenum says: this nutrients is nummy! |
| Jejunum/ileum | Small intestine | Most nutrients present in food are absorbed by the jejunum | between the duodenum and the ileumJejunum/ileum both make up the majority of the small intestine | food is absorbed like Jello absorbs the guy in cloudy with a chance of meatballs |
| Liver | Wedge shaped organ | production of bile, storage of carbohydrates as glycogen, and the control of glucose content in the blood | posterior to the diaphragm |  |
| Spleen | Flat long organ | filter for purifying the blood, removing microbes | Near backbone | your blood is clean after it goes through the spleen |
| Kidney | Bean shaped | Removes bad substances from blood and produces urine | thoracic |  |
| Bladder | a membranous sac in humans and other animals | Collects urine for excretion. | Urinary Tract | you should know this |
| Gall Bladder | Small sac-shaped organ | bile is stored after secretion  | Beneath the liver |  |
| Cecum | A pouch |  absorb fluids and salts that remain after completion of intestinal digestion and absorption and to mix its contents with a lubricating substance, mucus | Connects both the small and the large intestine 1st part of large intestine | two c’s in cecum sounds like a seed that needs to absorb nutrients from the ground but it absorbs nutrients after digestion |
| Pancreas | Large gland  | secretes digestive enzymes into the duodenum. | Behind the stomach | enzymes speed up processes like oil speeds up the process when you cook pancakes(Pancreas sounds like pancakes) |
| Ureter | A duct | Urine passes through | Connects the kidneys to the bladder |  |
| Rectum | Tube | Is the final stage of the digestive tract along with the anus. | Final portion of the large intestine. Terminates at the end of the anus. |  |
| Esophagus | a muscular tube lined with a mucus membrane | carries food, liquids, and saliva from the mouth to the stomach |  part of the alimentary canal that connects the throat to the stomach | imagine a guy named Gus that’s really muscular |
| Pericardium | Membrane around the heart | Protects the heart and helps the heart and lungs not rub against each other | Thoracic | perry the platypus protects phineas and Ferb like the PERIcardium protects the heart |
| Right Atrium | chamber | Pumps blood to the right ventricle | Part of the heart where blood comes back from the body to the right atrium | goes to the right Atrium because A comes before V (ventricle) |
| Left Atrium | chamber | Holding place for the blood which is also a pump | Part of the heart | goes to the left atrium after the lungs cause A comes before V (ventricle) |
| Right Ventricle | chamber | Pumps Oxygen depleted blood into the lungs | Part of the heart | v goes after a |
| Left Ventricle | chamber | Pumps oxygenated blood to all the tissues in the body | Part of the heart | v goes after a |
| Carotid Artery | Arteries | two key arteries located in the front of the neck, through which blood from the heart goes to the brain. | neck | carotid artery is in the neck and you wear a 13 CARat diamond necklace on your neck |
| coronary Artery | arteries | Supplies oxygenated blood to the frontal lobes and superior medial parietal lobes. | heart; artery on the heart that supplies blood to the heart | Pretend you love a guy named cory and he is always in your heart |
| Vena Cava  | Superior and InferiorBlood vessels | connects body to the heart that transfers unox–ygenated blood from the body to the heart | thoracic | Two v’s in Vena cava and there are 2 blood Vessels that come together |
| Aorta | Large artery | distributes the blood to the body | Near the heart | A leads the alphabet and the Aorta leads the blood to the whole body |
| Mitral Valve | Valve  | Allows the access of oxygenated blood from the Left Atrium to the Left Ventricle | In the heart | mitral has an l and its between the left ventricle and atrium |
| Tricuspid valve | Valve | Allows access of unoxygenated blood between the Right Atrium to the Right Ventricle | In the heart | tricuspid has a Ri like right atrium and ventricle |
| Lungs | Organ | transporting oxygen from the air into the blood and removing carbon dioxide from the blood | Chest/thoracic Cavity | you should know this |
| Pulmonary Artery | Artery | Allows passage of blood to ~~and from~~ the lungs ~~and~~ from the heart | Thoracic | pulmon is lungs in Spanish and the pulmonary artery and vein leads to the lungs |
| Larynx  | Muscular organ | muscular organ forming an air passage to the lungs and holding the vocal cords (The voice box) | Neck | Air sounds like lARYnx  |
| Jugular vein | Several large veins | carrying blood from the head and face | In the neck | Jug rhymes with Mug like a mug shot of your face |
| Pulmonary vein | tube/vein | Carries oxygenated blood to the Left Atrium from the lungs | thoracic | Pulmon is lung in spanish  |
| Trachea | large membranous tube reinforced by rings of cartilage | conveys air to and from the lungs; the windpipe. | extending from the larynx to the bronchial tubes | You hold a tray if you are a waiter to carry food to and fro |
| Diaphragm | membrane - muscle that contracts to fill the lungs | the membrane separating the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity  | Center of the body |  |
| Thymus Gland |  butterfly-shaped gland  | produces several hormones which stimulate development of cells important in immunity | Base of the neck |  |
| Thyroid Gland | gland | it produces hormones which control metabolism | Below the larynx -- above the heart |  |
| Umbilical Cord | Tube connecting the mother and fetus | Carries nutrients from the mother to the fetus and also carries away  | External abdominal  |  |
| Umbilical vein | Vein  | delivers oxygenated blood from the placenta to the fetus | In the umbilical cord |  |
| Umbilical Artery | artery | arteries on both sides of the urinary bladder that carry deoxygenated blood from the fetus to the placenta | By the bladder |  |
| Ovaries | two glands | that produce female sex cells  | on each side of the pelvic cavity  |  |
| Oviduct (fallopian tubes) | Tube or duct | carry the mature female reproductive cell from the ovary to the uterus | pelvic cavity |  |
| Uterus | womb | where a fertilized egg is embedded and where the fetus will develop |  pelvic cavity |  |
| Testes |  | produce and store sperm, source of male hormones, male sex gland |  pelvic cavity  |  |
| Scrotal Sack | membrane | Contains and protects the testes | pelvic cavity  |  |
| Vas Deferen | tube/duct | Tube where sperm travel from testis to prostate during ejaculation and urination |  pelvic cavity  |  |
| Urethra | tube | tube that transports urine from bladder to outside of body | penis |  |

The Digestive System

1. Salivating - enzymes break down food
2. Chewing- masticating with the masseter muscle
3. Tongue- Oral papillae break down food
4. Esophagus- tube that connects the mouth to the stomach
5. Cardiac Sphincter- connects esophagus with the Stomach- it opens and closes
6. Stomach- food mixes with acid...forms a paste
7. **Duo**denum- Brings together two things
	1. Brings in \*bile\* through the bile duct connecting
	2. the liver and duodenum.
		1. breaks down fats
	3. Brings in Pancreatic duct which provides bicarbonate

and digestive enzymes

* + 1. Neutralizes acid
1. Goes to the Jejunum/ileum
	1. Ileum is the first part of s.i.
	2. Jejunum is the second part of the s. I.
		1. Absorption of most of food nutrients
2. Cecum- Appendix
	1. First part of the L. I.
3. Colon
	1. Lined with E. Coli
	2. Reabsorbs H2O
	3. Poop (feces)
4. Rectum- muscular tube (pushes the poop)
5. Anus- 2 sphincters (butthole)

The Digestive System Diagram



The Cardiovascular System

1. **Superio**r and **Inferior Vena Cava** blood vessel that connects body to the heart

 that transfers unoxygenated blood

* 1. Superior- top of the body blood
	2. Inferior- bottom of the body blood
1. Blood goes to the **Right ventricle** first
2. Pumps blood through the **tricuspid valve** into
3. The **Right Ventricle**
4. **Pulmonary valve** allows the passage of the blood
5. Blood goes into the **Pulmonary artery**
	1. Transfers blood to the lungs
6. **Lungs** produce CO2
7. Oxygenated blood goes from the **Left Atrium** and through the...
8. **Mitral Valve** that allows the blood to pass to..
9. The **Left Ventricle** transfer blood to the…
10. **Aorta** ( big artery) which distributes the blood to the body
	1. Arteries carry blood away from the heart and distributes oxygenated blood

The Cardiovascular System Diagram