



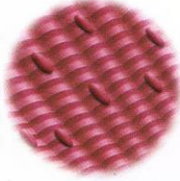

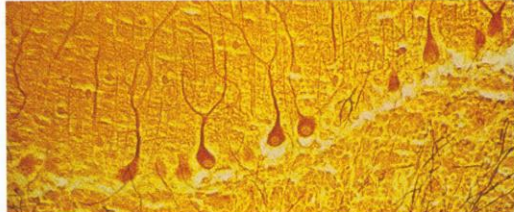


**TABLE 3 • Different types of tissues**

| Tissue type   | Examples   | Locations   |
|---|--|---|
| <p><b>Epithelial tissue</b><br/> <b>Epithelial tissue</b> lines the outer surfaces of the body and the internal surfaces of organs.</p>   |  <p>Columnar epithelial tissue</p>  <p>Squamous epithelial tissue</p> | <p>Skin, lining of the lungs and stomach</p>                                  |
| <p><b>Connective tissue</b><br/> The main function of <b>connective tissue</b> is to protect, support and connect other tissues. It is the most common type of tissue and is found throughout the body.</p> |  <p>Loose connective tissue</p>  <p>Fibrous connective tissue</p>     | <p>Tendons, cartilage of the nose, blood, bone, outer covering of muscles</p> |
| <p><b>Muscle tissue</b><br/> <b>Muscle tissue</b> consists of elongated cells that have the ability to contract.</p>  |  <p>Skeletal muscle tissue</p>  <p>Smooth muscle tissue</p>           | <p>Biceps, heart, bladder</p>   |
| <p><b>Nerve tissue</b><br/> <b>Nerve tissue</b> is made up of nerve cells, which are also called neurons.</p>   |  <p>Nerve tissue</p>   | <p>Brain, spinal cord, nerves</p>   |

**TABLE 4 • The major systems of the human body and their functions**

| System  | Functions  |
|---|--|
| Digestive system  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transforms food into particles that can be used by the body's cells</li> </ul>  |
| Respiratory system  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a constant supply of oxygen to the body and eliminates carbon dioxide</li> </ul>   |
| Blood circulation system  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transports essential elements (<b>nutrients</b> and oxygen) to the cells</li> <li>Eliminates waste and toxins (carbon dioxide and <b>urea</b>) to the lungs and kidneys</li> </ul>                              |
| Lymphatic system  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assists the blood circulation system by returning the liquid lost by the blood</li> <li>Plays a role in immunity by filtering the lymph, ridding it of harmful cellular debris, bacteria and viruses</li> </ul> |
| Excretory system (urinary)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helps to maintain equilibrium in the bloodstream and eliminates nitrogenous waste (urea)</li> </ul>   |
| Nervous system  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Controls all other systems</li> <li>Makes thought and memory possible</li> </ul>  |
| Musculoskeletal system:<br>- Muscular system<br>- Skeletal system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows the body to move</li> <li>Protects and supports other organs</li> </ul>  |
| Reproductive system   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produces gametes (male and female) necessary for fertilization and makes embryonic development possible</li> </ul>  |