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Human body quiz 1 answer key pdf printable form pdf

When you have a lot of carbon dioxide—the waste gas produced by body processes—in your blood, your brain gets the message and tells your lungs to exhale and dispose of it. Air from your lungs rushes through your trachea (also called the windpipe) and vibrates your vocal cords, a tiny, two-part muscle located in the larynx (also called the voice box) in your throat. Every minute, the human body needs 2 gallons (7.5 liters) of air when lying down, 4 gallons (15 liters) when sitting, 6 gallons (23 liters) when walking, and 12 gallons (45 liters) or more when running.skinA cross section of mammalian skin and its underlying structures.Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. When resting, the average adult human heartbeats at about 70 beats per minute (for males) and 75 beats per minute (for females), although this rate is often less for athletes. Each layer also contains connective tissue with collagen fibers to give support and elastin fibers to provide flexibility and strength. Cells in the deepest layer of your epidermis are constantly dividing to make new cells, providing your skin with a durable overcoat, which protects deeper cells from damage, infection, and dryness. Everything we do—eating, talking, walking, thinking, remembering, sleeping—is controlled and processed by the brain. (Your heart pumps 1 million barrels of blood during your lifetime—enough to fill three supertankers.) Blood also keeps cells clean and healthy by transporting waste products away after the nutrients and oxygen have been used for processes such as growth and repair. The rest of blood is made of tiny cells. The cerebrum is the largest part of the brain (about 85 percent of its total weight). When you are exercising or working hard, your brain tells you to breathe more quickly, taking in 15 to 20 times more air. The human voice, whether singing, speaking, or yelling, is made by a combination of factors. What causes a bruise? Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. Your skin is your body's largest organ and acts as a barrier to the outside world. But what they lack in size they make up for in number: in a drop of blood the size of the head of a pin there are 5 million red blood cells. If that still doesn't deliver all the oxygen that your muscles need, you may "run out of breath," which forces you to rest. Pumped along by your heart, blood takes oxygen from the air you breathe and nutrients from the food you eat to all the cells of your body. Neurons combine to form the body's nerves, thin cords that spread from head to toe and all parts in between. If a pimple gets infected with bacteria, the result is a pustule, or small amount of pus. Yes. By the time the blood is back on its way to the heart and then to the lungs, it has less than half as much oxygen as it did before. Sometimes antibiotics are needed to kill off bacteria and help the wound heal more quickly. The brain is constantly receiving messages and sending them out all the time; it handles millions of nerve impulses every second. The veins, therefore, do not have as much oxygen as the other tissues, and they appear bluish.functional areas of the human brainFunctional areas of the human brain.Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. Cells on the surface of your epidermis flake off and are continuously replaced with new ones, so that about every 30 days your body produces a whole new set of skin. And the speed of your breath determines just how loud the note is. This carefully regulated exhaling and inhaling takes place about 10 to 14 times each minute when you are breathing calmly. The middle layer, called the dermis, contains blood vessels, nerves, hair follicles, and oil glands, and it provides nutrients to the epidermis. How do people breathe in and out? The layer under the dermis, called the subcutaneous layer, contains sweat glands, some hair follicles, blood vessels, and fat. The clot is also full of other blood cells and thread-like matter called fibrin that help hold the clot together. This action then causes you to inhale, drawing in air that eventually delivers oxygen to every cell in your body. Plasma contains nutrients and waste products, along with chemicals and matter needed for clotting, or sealing a wound before too much blood escapes. It covers your entire body and has a surface area of around 21.5 square feet (2 square meters). All by itself, usually after a week or two, a scab falls off, revealing new skin underneath.Pus is a thick, whitish-yellow fluid that oozes from a wound because white blood cells, bacteria, and dead skin cells have accumulated there. Its thickness ranges from 0.02 inch (0.5 millimeter) on your eyelids to 0.16 inch (4 millimeters) or more in "tougher" areas, such as on the palms of your hands and the soles of your feet. What's the body's biggest organ? It controls our body's vital processes, such as breathing, digestion, and heart rate.Doctors measure heart rate—the number of contractions of the heart (or heartbeats) in one minute—by taking a person's pulse or listening to the heart with a stethoscope. In total, it accounts for around 16 percent of your body weight. The human brain is divided into three main parts: the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the brainstem. If you almost close the space between your vocal cords, the result is a high-pitched sound. You will still breathe hard at that point—every second or so—until your muscles are able to work again. Blood from damaged blood vessels deep beneath the skin collects near the skin's surface, resulting in a "black and blue" mark. It all begins with air. As the clot starts to get hard and dries out, a scab forms. From there, the red blood cells carry the oxygen through the arteries and the capillaries to all other cells of the body. Hemoglobin is the red pigment, or color of blood, and contains iron, combined with protein. The remaining cells are white blood cells, which protect you from infection by attacking and destroying disease-causing germs that enter your body. The brainstem connects the brain with the spinal cord. Red blood cells are the smallest cells in your body. The pitch of the note depends on the distance between the vocal cords. If you open the space, the result is a low-pitched sound. You can get a bruise by bumping into something or someone, or by something or someone bumping into you.As soon as you scrape or break the skin anywhere on your body, special blood cells called platelets get to work. Your heart rate can be taken at any spot on the body at which an artery is close to the surface and a pulse can be felt, such as the wrist or the neck. The brain is the body's command center. Its thick outer covering, called the cortex, is made up of a type of tissue called gray matter. A toddler's heart beats about 100 to 130 times per minute, while an older child's about 90 to 110 times per minute and an adolescent's about 80 to 100 times per minute. A human body sheds about 600,000 particles of skin every hour—that's about 1.5 pounds (0.68 kilogram) a year. You usually don't have to think much about your breathing because your brain controls it automatically. The arteries appear reddish because the iron in the blood gives up its oxygen to the cells that need it as the red blood cells travel throughout the body. (Oxygen combined with iron is red; the more oxygen iron has bound to it, the redder it is.) When blood passes through the lungs, oxygen attaches itself to the hemoglobin of the red cells. As the most complex organ in the human body, the brain tells us what's going on outside our bodies (whether we feel cold or hot, for instance, or whether the person we see coming toward us is a friend or a stranger) as well as what's going on inside our bodies (whether we have an infection or a broken bone, or whether we feel happy or sad). This list answers these questions and others about how the human body works. The outer layer, called the epidermis, contains skin cells, pigment, and proteins. Eventually the white blood cells eat up all the bacteria and dead skin cells, and the pus clears up on its own. This clot is like a protective bandage over your cut that keeps more blood and other fluids from flowing out. The cerebellum coordinates the kinds of movements we don't usually think about: it helps us walk upright and in a straight line, it keeps us balanced so we don't tip over, and it gives us coordination. Your skin consists of three main layers. It controls emotions, thought, memory, and speech. A bruise is a common skin injury that causes discoloration of the skin, usually yellowish, brownish, or purplish spots. In addition, blood transports hormones—chemicals made in glands that control a variety of processes—throughout your body.blood components diagramBlood is made up of multiple components, including red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets, and plasma.Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.More than half of your blood is a light yellow watery liquid called plasma. If you add it all up, 75 beats per minute translates to 4,500 beats an hour, 108,000 beats per day, or about 39.4 million beats in a year!diaphragm; breathingThe diaphragm contracts and relaxes, forcing air in and out of the lungs.Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. Crusty and dark red or brown, the scab protects the cut by keeping germs out and giving the skin cells underneath a chance to heal. It is divided into a right and left side, called hemispheres, and each side is divided further into parts called lobes. Your lips and tongue help to shape these sounds into speech and other expressions.During a person's life, they will breathe about 75 million gallons (284 million liters) of air. Your skin protects your internal organs from infection and helps control body temperature. blood storage and blood transfusionHuman blood stored for use in transfusion.© Vladm/Dreamstime.comThe human body contains approximately 6 quarts (5.6 liters) of blood. Platelets stick together like glue at the cut site, forming a clot. The brain is the key to the body's nervous system: it contains between 10 billion and 100 billion nerve cells, or neurons. Earlier versions of these questions and answers first appeared in the second edition of The Handy Answer Book for Kids (and Parents) by Gina Misiroglu (2010). Blood acts as your body's transportation system—in one day, your blood travels nearly 12,000 miles (19,312 kilometers). By age 70, an average human will have lost 105 pounds (47.6 kilograms) of skin. Most are red blood cells, which distribute oxygen throughout your body and carry away the waste gas carbon dioxide, which is released from your lungs. In that same drop are 10,000 white blood cells and 250,000 platelets, small ovals of matter that gather wherever a blood vessel is injured to plug the hole and help form a clot.As the young red blood cell grows and takes on an adult form in the marrow of the bone, it loses its nucleus, and it increases its production of hemoglobin. When you need more oxygen than usual, your brain takes care of that too. Neurons take in and send out electrical signals, called impulses, that control or respond to everything your body does and feels.

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