

# Body Systems Team

Trace how body systems work together to keep internal conditions stable.

**SC.6.L.14.5** "Identify and investigate the general functions of the major systems of the human body (digestive, respiratory, circulatory, reproductive, excretory, immune, nervous...)"

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## 1 READ AND MARK \_\_\_\_\_ Read it twice

**YOUR JOB** Underline the name of every body system in the passage. Circle each sentence that shows two or more systems working together, so you can trace how the body maintains homeostasis.

### A Body at Work

- ① During a fast walk to class, your musculoskeletal system moves your bones and muscles. Your nervous system receives signals from your eyes, skin, and muscles, then helps coordinate movement. The respiratory system brings oxygen into the lungs and removes carbon dioxide. The circulatory system carries oxygen in blood from the lungs to body cells. Working cells use oxygen to release energy from food. These systems work together so your body can move while keeping internal conditions, such as oxygen level, within a healthy range.
- ② At lunch, the digestive system breaks food into small nutrients that can enter the blood. The circulatory system delivers these nutrients to cells. Cells also make wastes. The excretory system removes wastes from the blood and makes urine, helping control water and salt levels. If a germ enters through food or a cut, the immune system recognizes it and helps defend the body. A fever can slow some germs, but body systems must still keep temperature from rising too high.
- ③ The reproductive system produces sex cells and supports reproduction. It is not needed for one person's moment-to-moment survival, but it is important for continuing the species. Like the other systems, it depends on communication and transported materials. For example, the nervous system can signal body changes, and the circulatory system carries hormones. Homeostasis means keeping internal conditions stable despite changes inside or outside the body. No system works alone. A problem in one system can affect others, such as when dehydration makes it harder for blood to circulate.

**2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE** \_\_\_\_\_ Use the passage

**1** How do the respiratory and circulatory systems work together to help body cells during a fast walk?

---

---

**2** How do the digestive and circulatory systems work together after you eat lunch?

---

---

**3** What does the excretory system do, and how does the immune system respond when a germ enters the body?

---

---

**4** What is one function of the reproductive system? Name two systems that can interact with it, and tell what each does.

---

---

**3 YOUR TURN** \_\_\_\_\_ Your own words

Write exactly four sentences about a person doing a different everyday activity. Name at least three body systems, describe two ways systems interact, and explain one internal condition that stays stable because of their teamwork.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**PART 1 • READ AND MARK**

Underline the name of every body system in the passage. Circle each sentence that shows two or more systems working together, so you can trace how the body maintains homeostasis. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

**PART 2 • ANSWERS**

| # | QUESTION                                                                                                              | ANSWER                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | How do the respiratory and circulatory systems work together to help body cells during a fast walk?                   | <b>The respiratory system brings oxygen into the lungs. The circulatory system carries that oxygen in blood to body cells.</b>                                             |
| 2 | How do the digestive and circulatory systems work together after you eat lunch?                                       | <b>The digestive system breaks food into nutrients that enter the blood. The circulatory system delivers the nutrients to cells.</b>                                       |
| 3 | What does the excretory system do, and how does the immune system respond when a germ enters the body?                | <b>The excretory system removes wastes from blood, makes urine, and helps control water and salt levels. The immune system recognizes germs and helps defend the body.</b> |
| 4 | What is one function of the reproductive system? Name two systems that can interact with it, and tell what each does. | <b>The reproductive system produces sex cells and supports reproduction. The nervous system can signal body changes, and the circulatory system carries hormones.</b>      |

**PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)**

While Maya rides her bike on a warm day, her musculoskeletal system moves her legs, and her nervous system coordinates the movement. Her respiratory and circulatory systems work together to deliver oxygen to her muscles and remove carbon dioxide. Her excretory system helps control water and salt levels by changing how much water leaves in urine. These interactions help keep her oxygen and water levels stable while she rides.

Accept equivalent descriptions of system functions and interactions that match the passage. For the open response, accept any accurate everyday scenario with at least three systems, two interactions, and a clear connection to stable internal conditions.