# The Human Anatomy

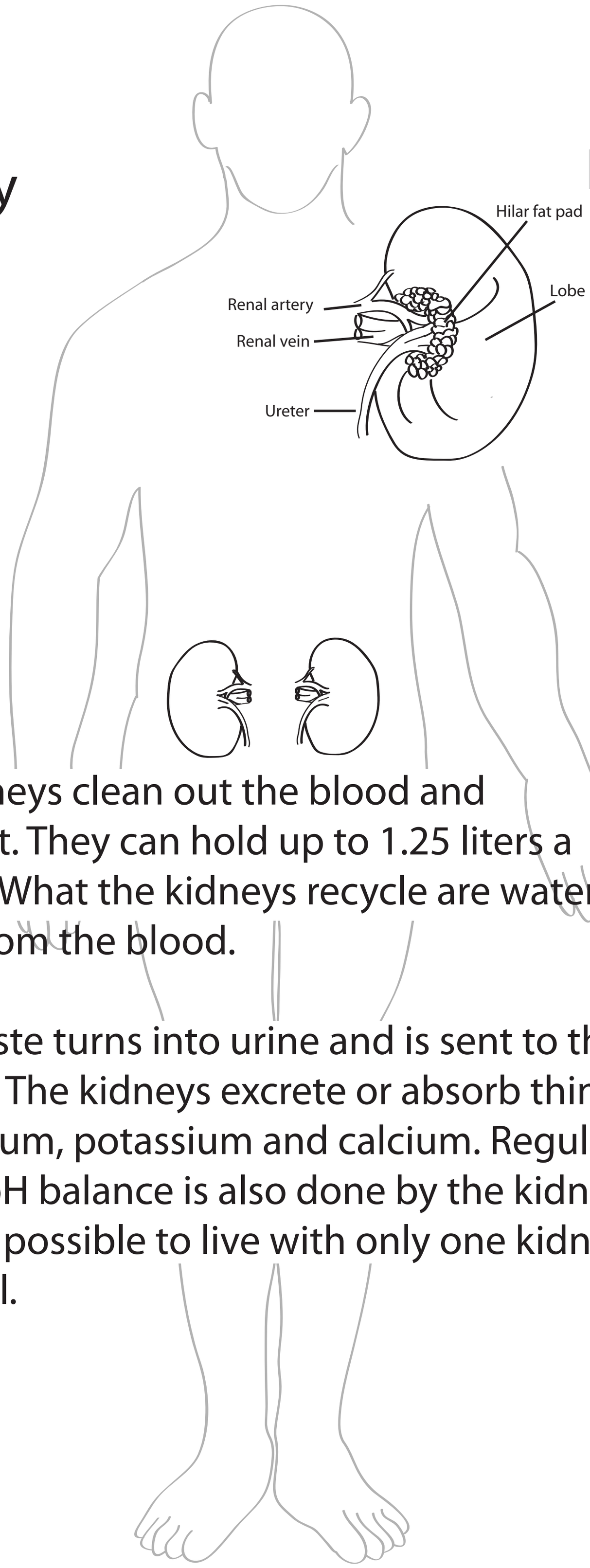
Our bodies sure are complicated. Learn about the different parts of the body that make up the human anatomy and the internal systems that work to keep our bodies functioning with these fact-filled worksheets.

# Table of Contents

Human Anatomy: Kidney
Human Anatomy: Nose
Human Anatomy: Bladder
Human Anatomy: Muscles
Human Anatomy: Thyroid
Human Anatomy: Eye
Human Anatomy: Pancreas
Human Anatomy: Brain
Human Anatomy: Ear
Human Anatomy: Liver
Human Anatomy: Intestines
Human Anatomy: Heart
Human Anatomy: Stomach
Human Anatomy: Tongue
Human Anatomy: Skin
Human Anatomy: Lungs
Sense of Touch
Human Skeletal System
Human Digestive System Diagram
Human Lungs
Basic Human Anatomy: Blood
Human Body Diagram

# The Urinary System

## Kidney




The kidneys clean out the blood and recycle it. They can hold up to 1.25 liters a minute. What the kidneys recycle are water soluble waste from the blood.

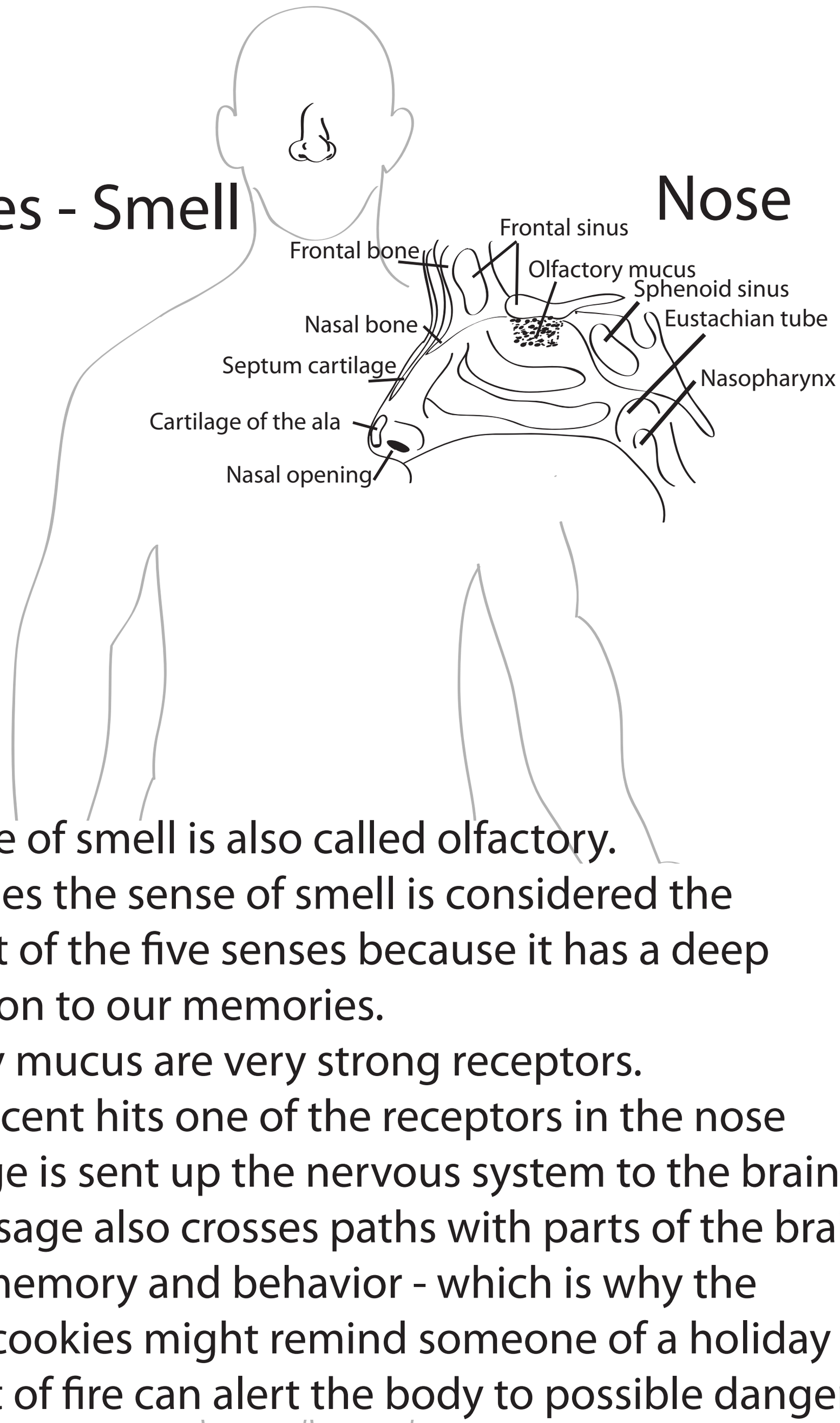
That waste turns into urine and is sent to the bladder. The kidneys excrete or absorb things like sodium, potassium and calcium. Regulating the body's pH balance is also done by the kidneys. It is also possible to live with only one kidney, but not ideal.

education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

# The 5 Senses - Smell

## Nose



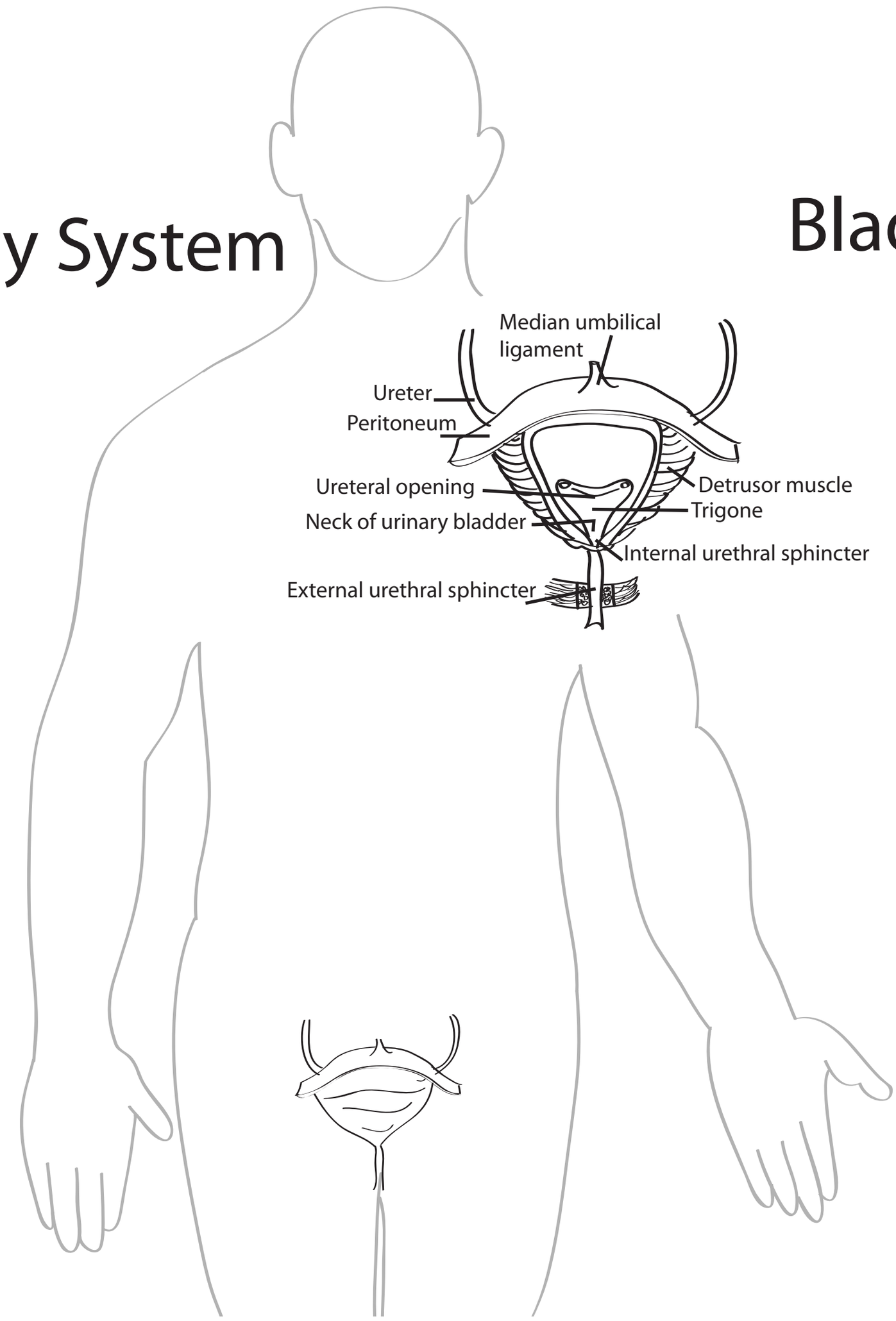

The sense of smell is also called olfactory.
Sometimes the sense of smell is considered the strongest of the five senses because it has a deep connection to our memories.
Olfactory mucus are very strong receptors.
When a scent hits one of the receptors in the nose a message is sent up the nervous system to the brain.
This message also crosses paths with parts of the brain that control memory and behavior - which is why the smell of cookies might remind someone of a holiday or the scent of fire can alert the body to possible danger.

education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

# The Urinary System

## Bladder




The bladder is where  urine is stored after it leaves the kidneys. It is comprised of stretchy cells. It expands and contracts as it is filled. Once it reaches 25% the need to go to the bathroom will start. In general, women have a smaller bladder than men.

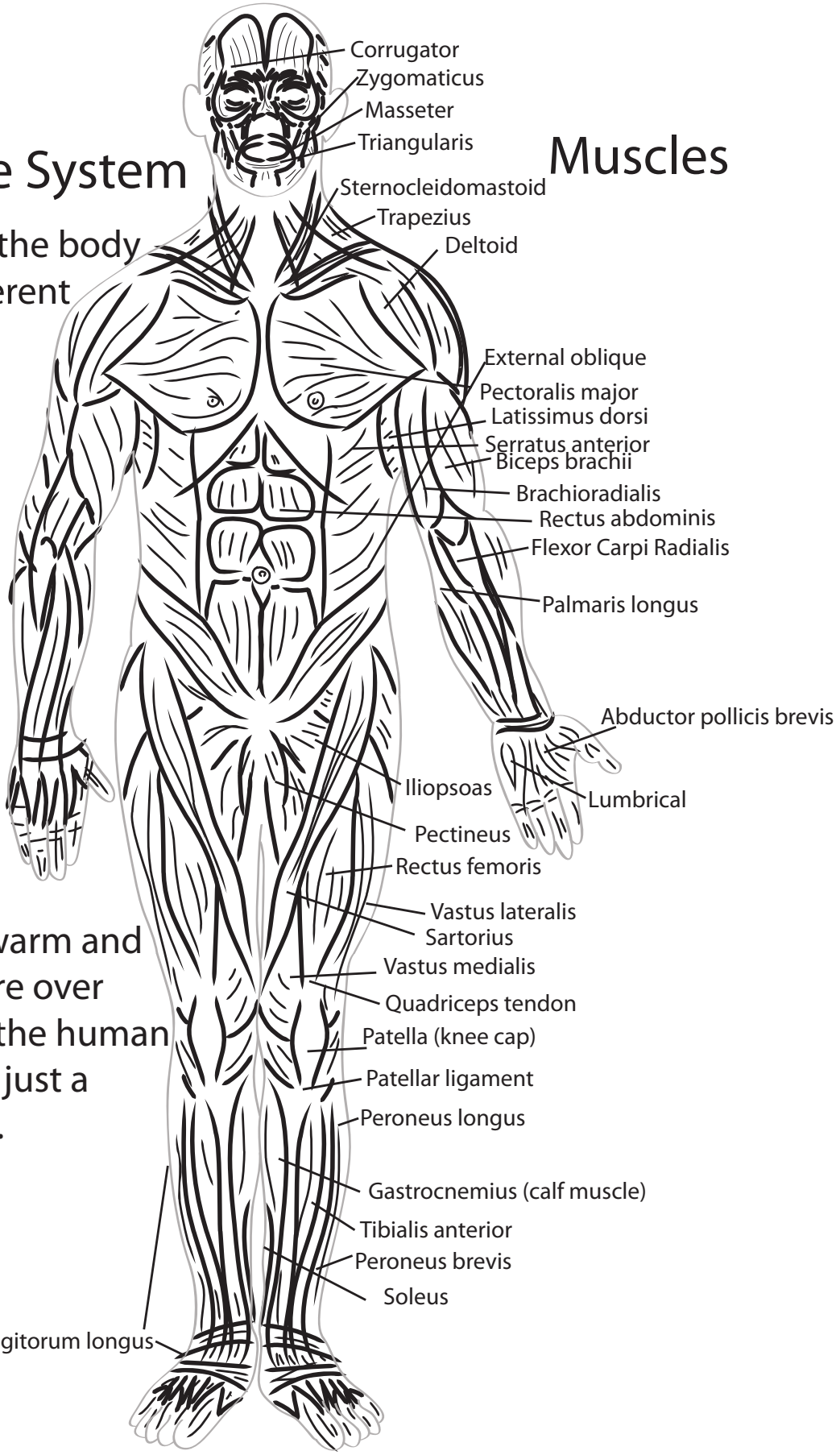
education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com  More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

# The Muscle System

The muscles of the body have many different functions. The main purpose is to provide movement. The muscles contract and expand and are kept together with ligaments. One of the other things the muscles do is to keep the body's organs warm and heat in. There are over 600 muscles in the human body. There are just a few labled here.

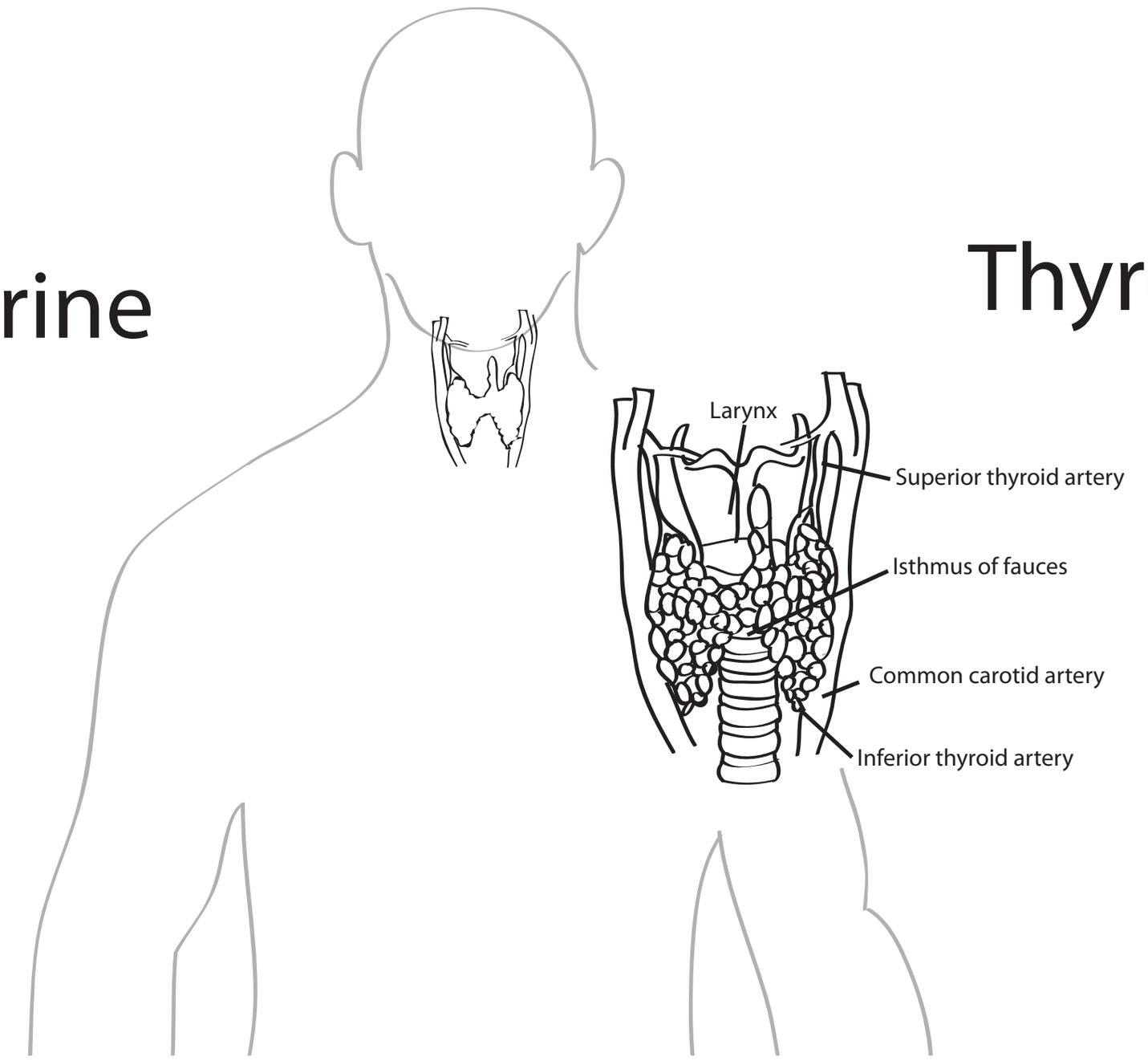
## Muscles





© 2007 - 2019 Education.com

# The Endocrine System



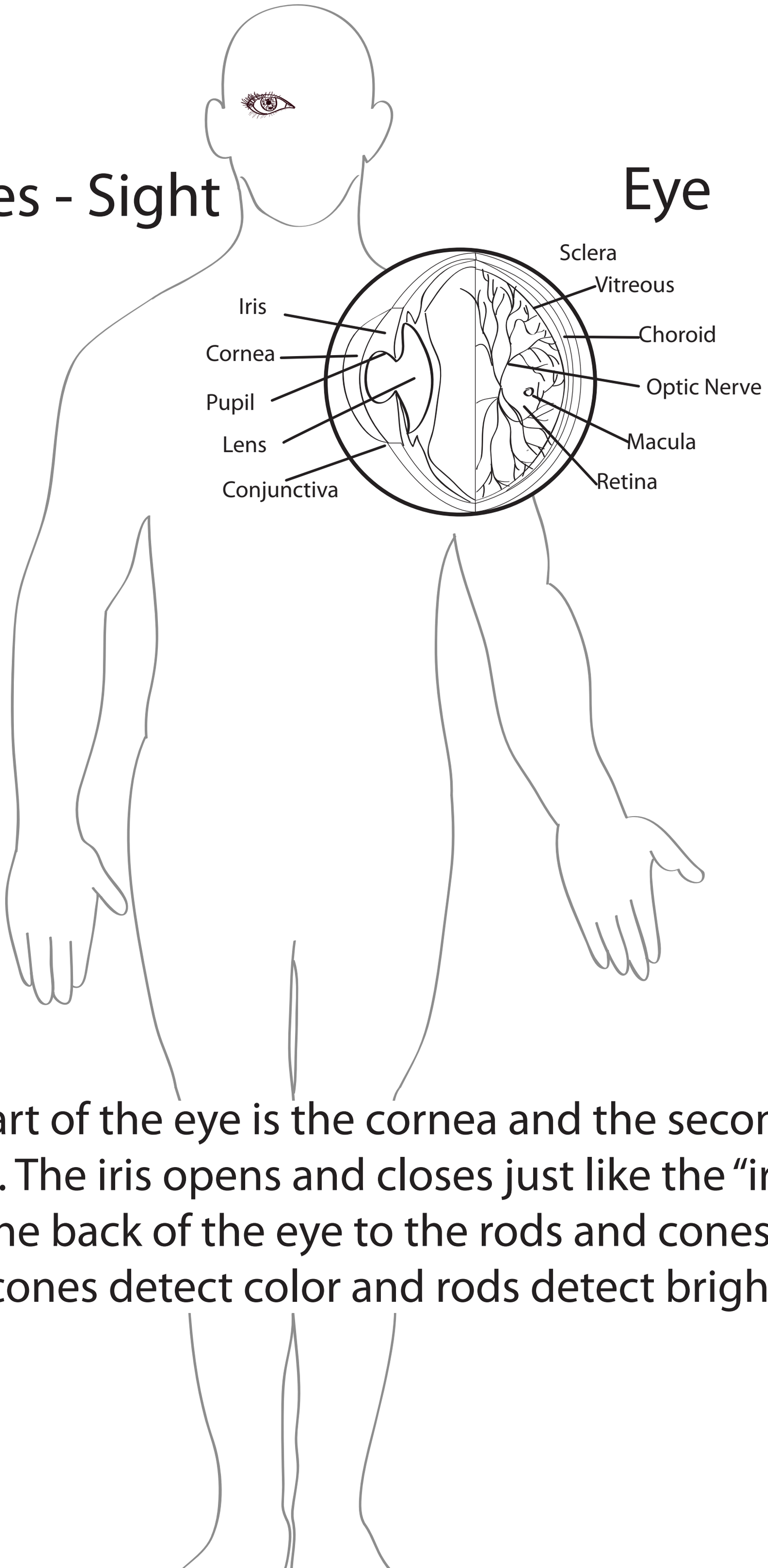

## Thyroid

The thyroid gland is the largest of all glands. Shaped around the larynx it is actually made up of two main layers. The gland is how the body uses and creates proteins and hormones. It regulates metabolism. The gland also produces hormones that determine heart rate too.

education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

# The 5 Senses - Sight



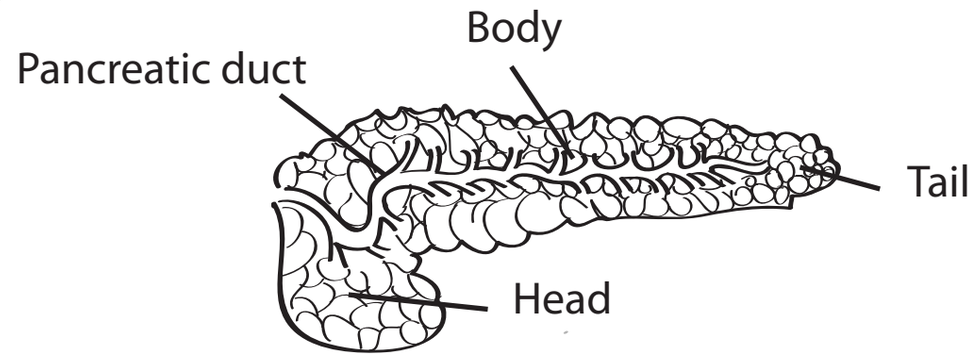

The front part of the eye is the cornea and the second part is the sclera. The iris opens and closes just like the "iris" of a camera to the back of the eye to the rods and cones in the retina. The cones detect color and rods detect brightness of light.

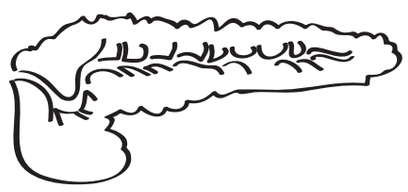
education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

# The Endocrine System

## Pancreas



The endocrine system is a network of glands that release different hormones to regulate the body.

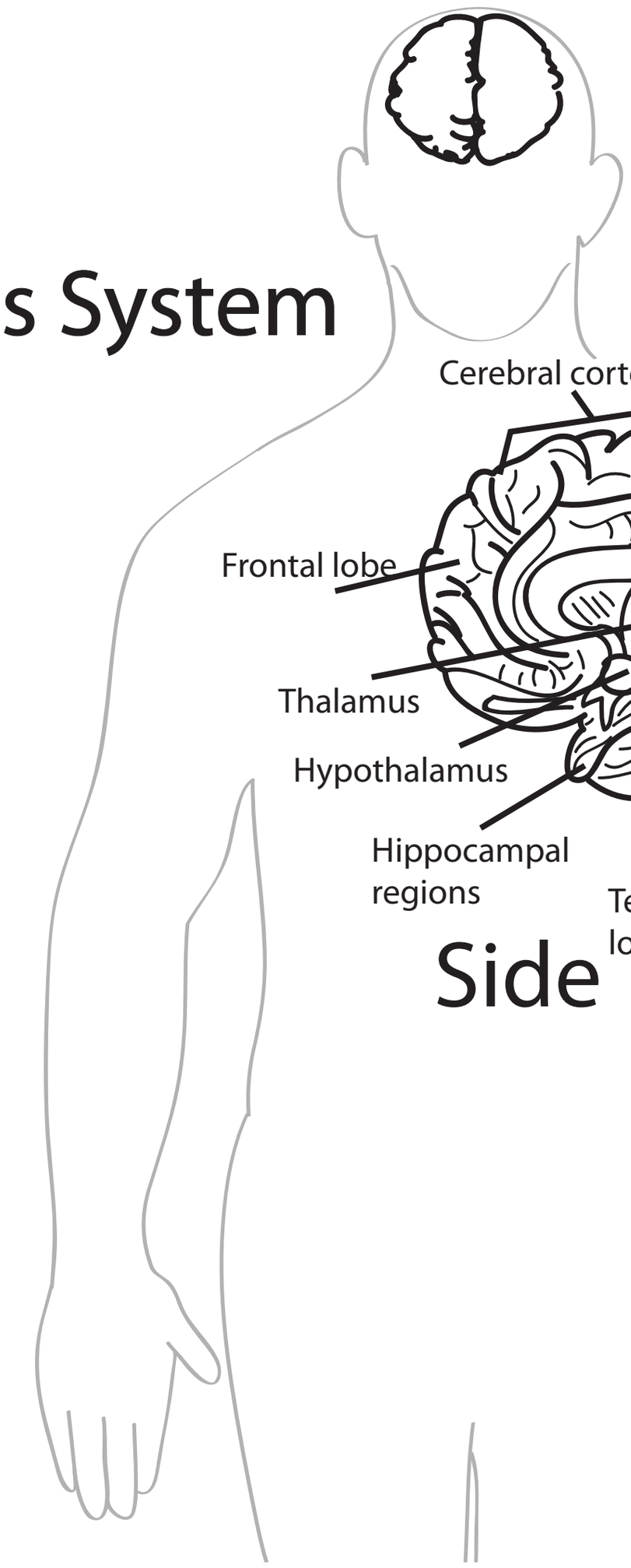
The pancreas is a very unique organ. It is actualy a part of two systems, as it does two jobs. The main function is to create hormones like insulin and glucagon.

It also creates digestive enzymes that break down carbohydrates and proteins from foods on the way to the small intestine.

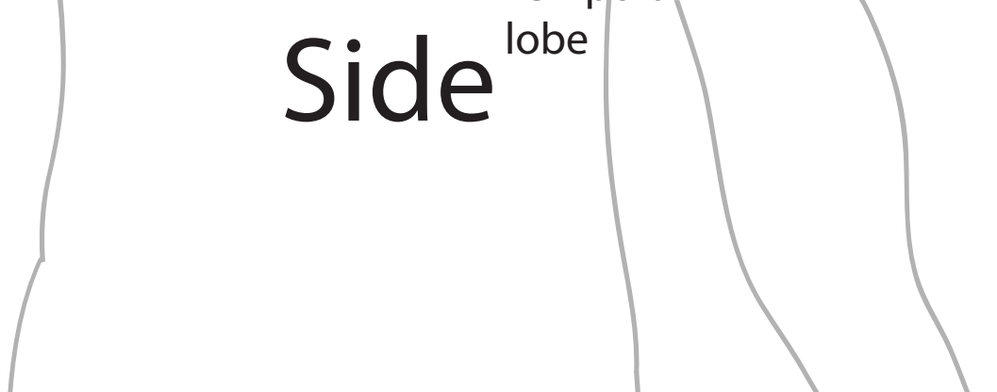
education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

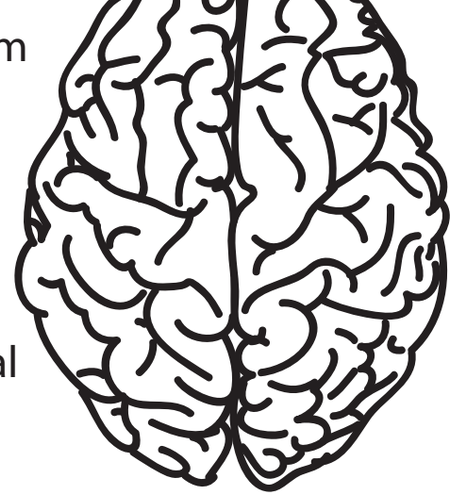
# The Nervous System



## Brain

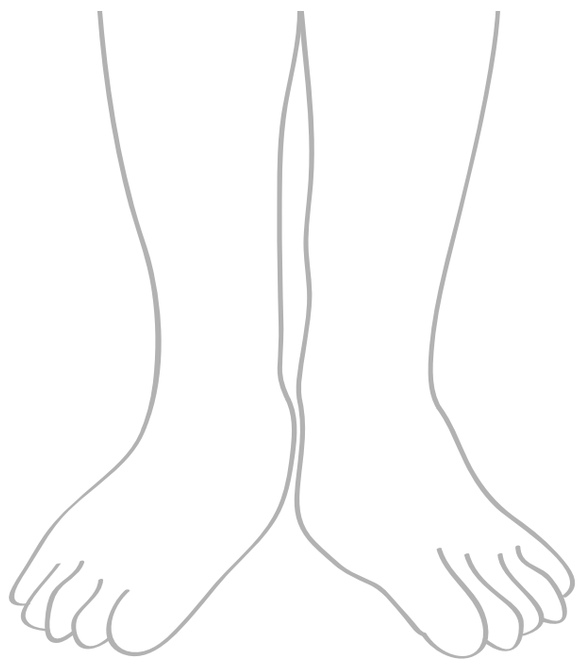



Side



Top

The human brain is the main organ of the human body. It controls all the functions from breathing to complex computations.
The brain is made up of spongy cells and is protected by the skull.

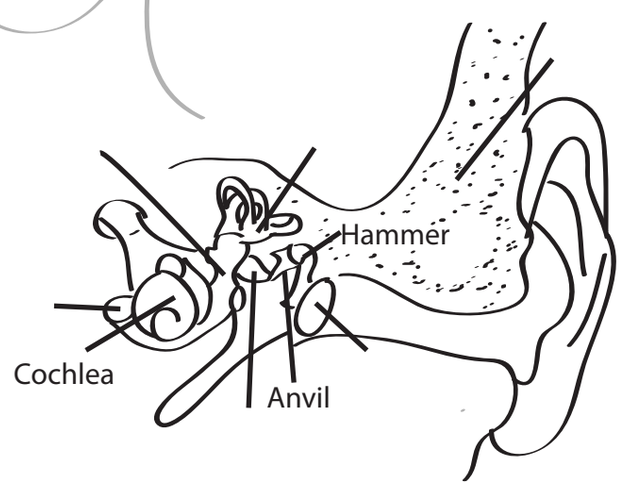


education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

# The 5 Senses - Hearing

## Ear



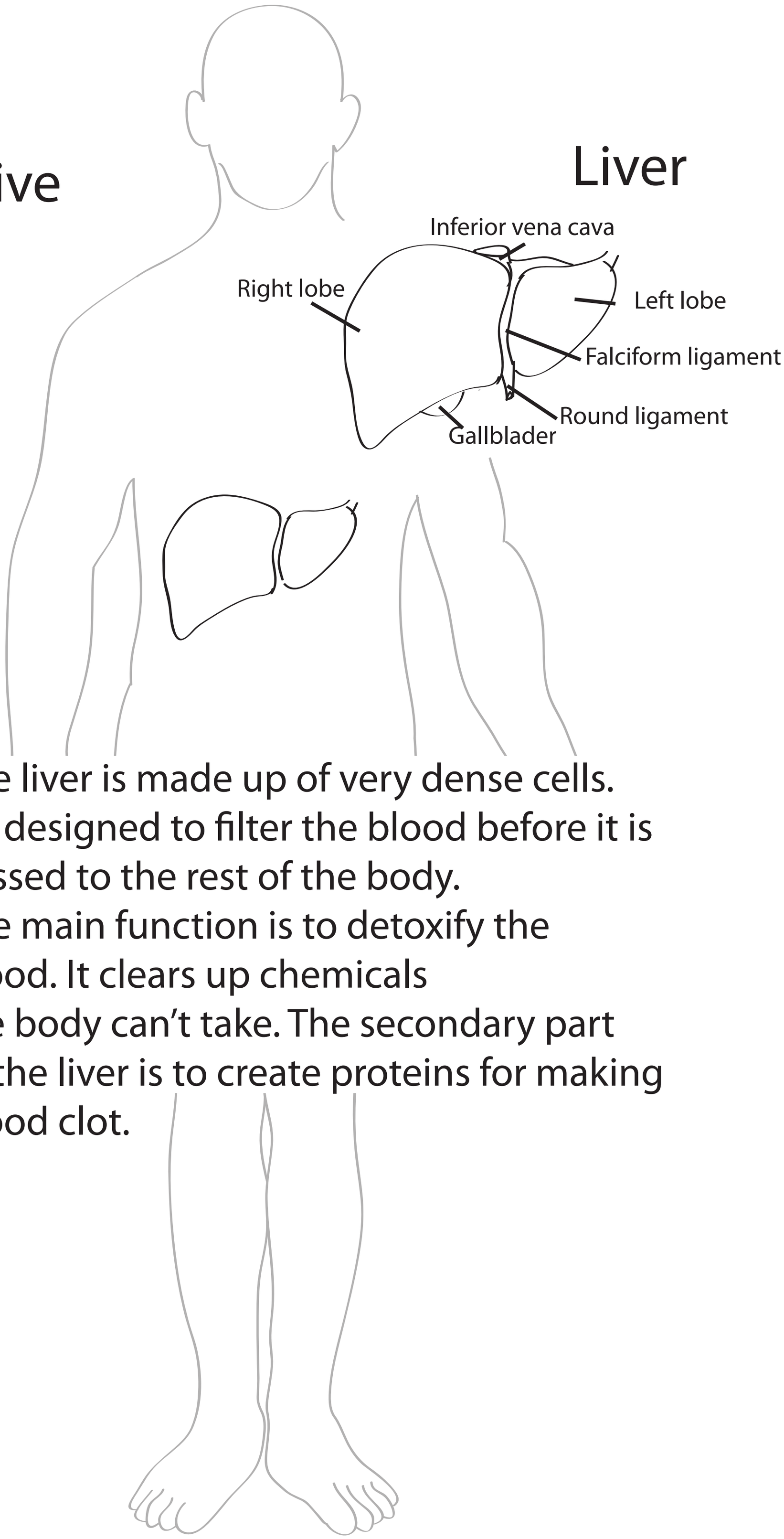

One part of the senses is hearing. The ear is capable of determining sound by taking sound waves and simplifying them to an amplified channel. The ear's hearing range is measured on the decibel scale.
Anything over 90dB. can be damaging.
A jet engine at 100 ft is 140dBs.

education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

# The Digestive System

## Liver



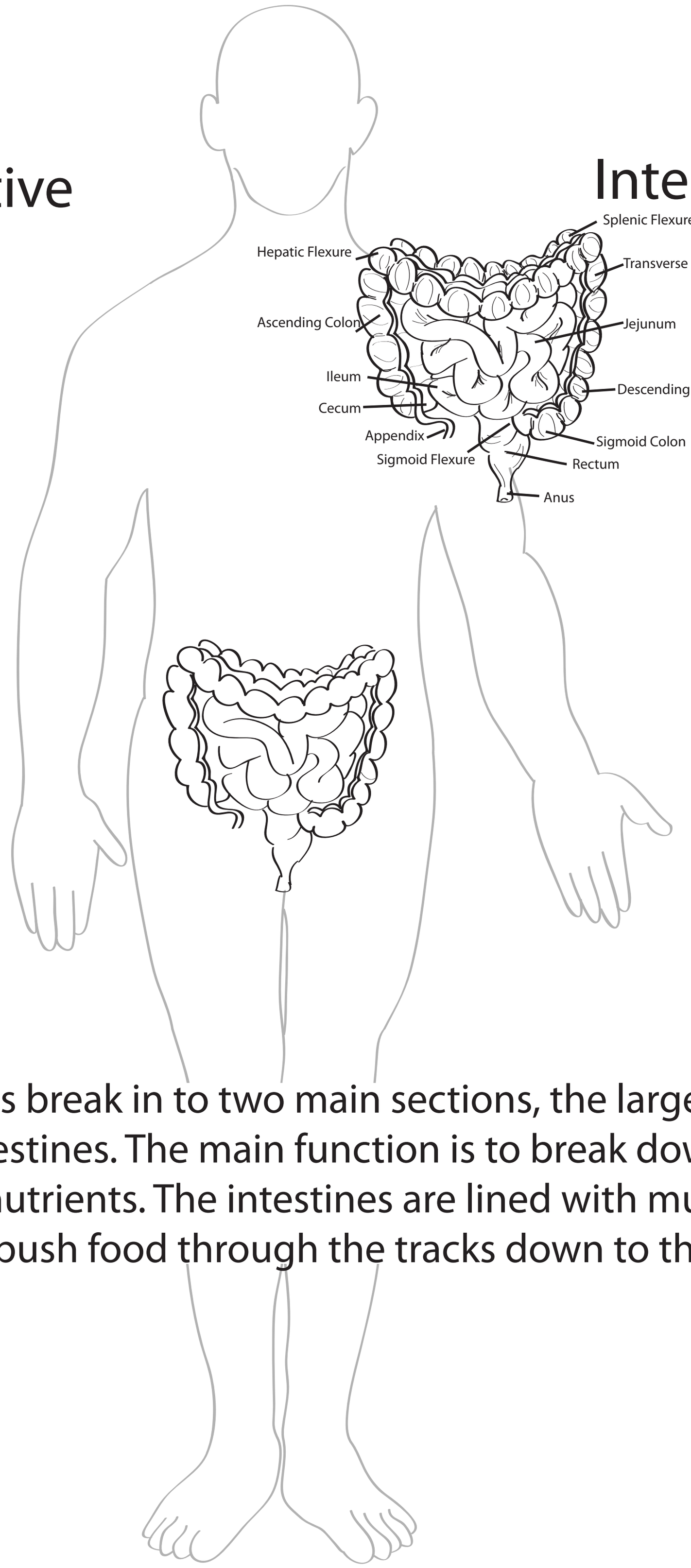

The liver is made up of very dense cells. It's designed to filter the blood before it is passed to the rest of the body. The main function is to detoxify the blood. It clears up chemicals the body can't take. The secondary part of the liver is to create proteins for making blood clot.

education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

# The Digestive System

## Intestines

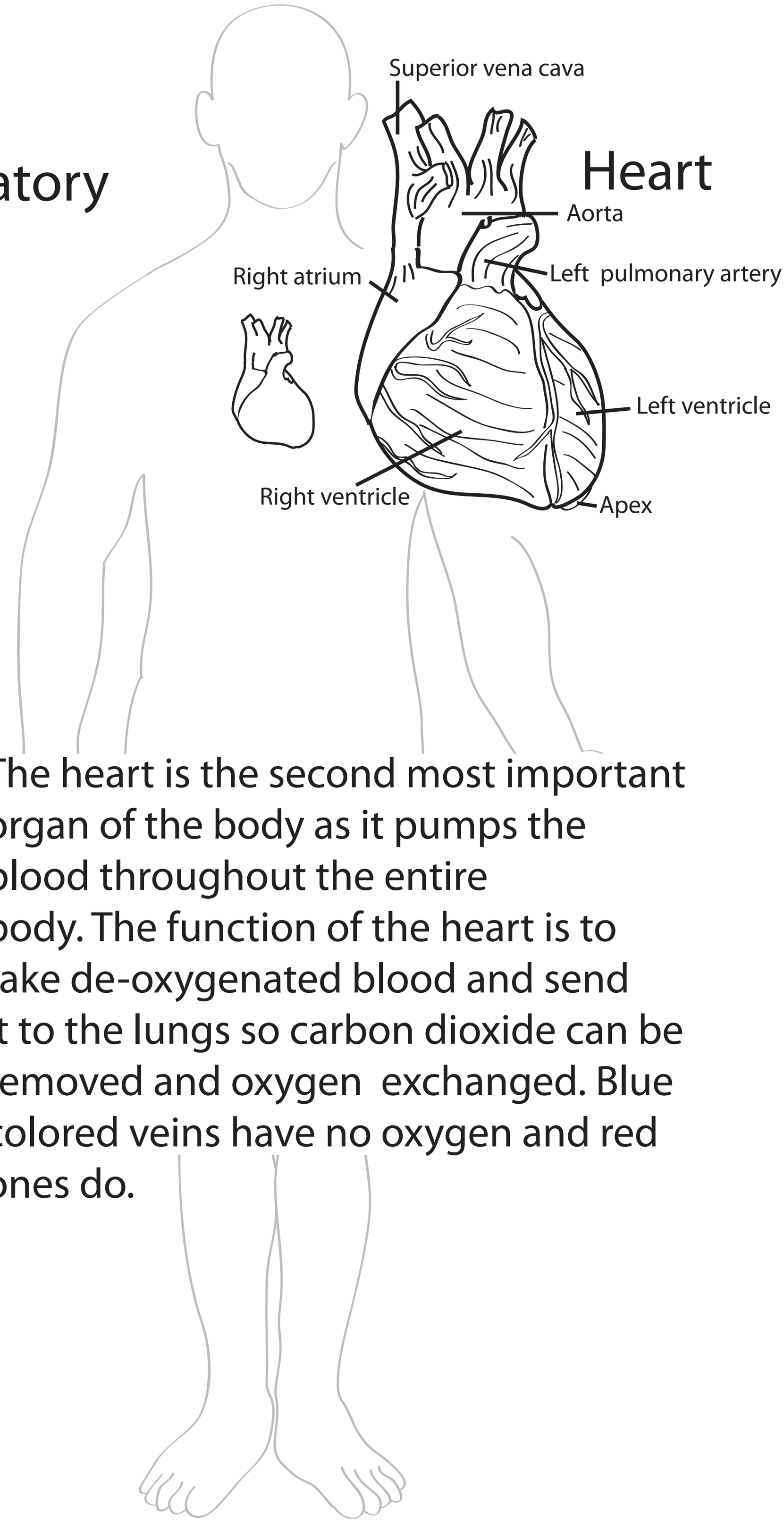



The intestines break in to two main sections, the large and the small intestines. The main function is to break down food and absorb nutrients. The intestines are lined with mucus which helps push food through the tracks down to the end.

education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

# The Circulatory System

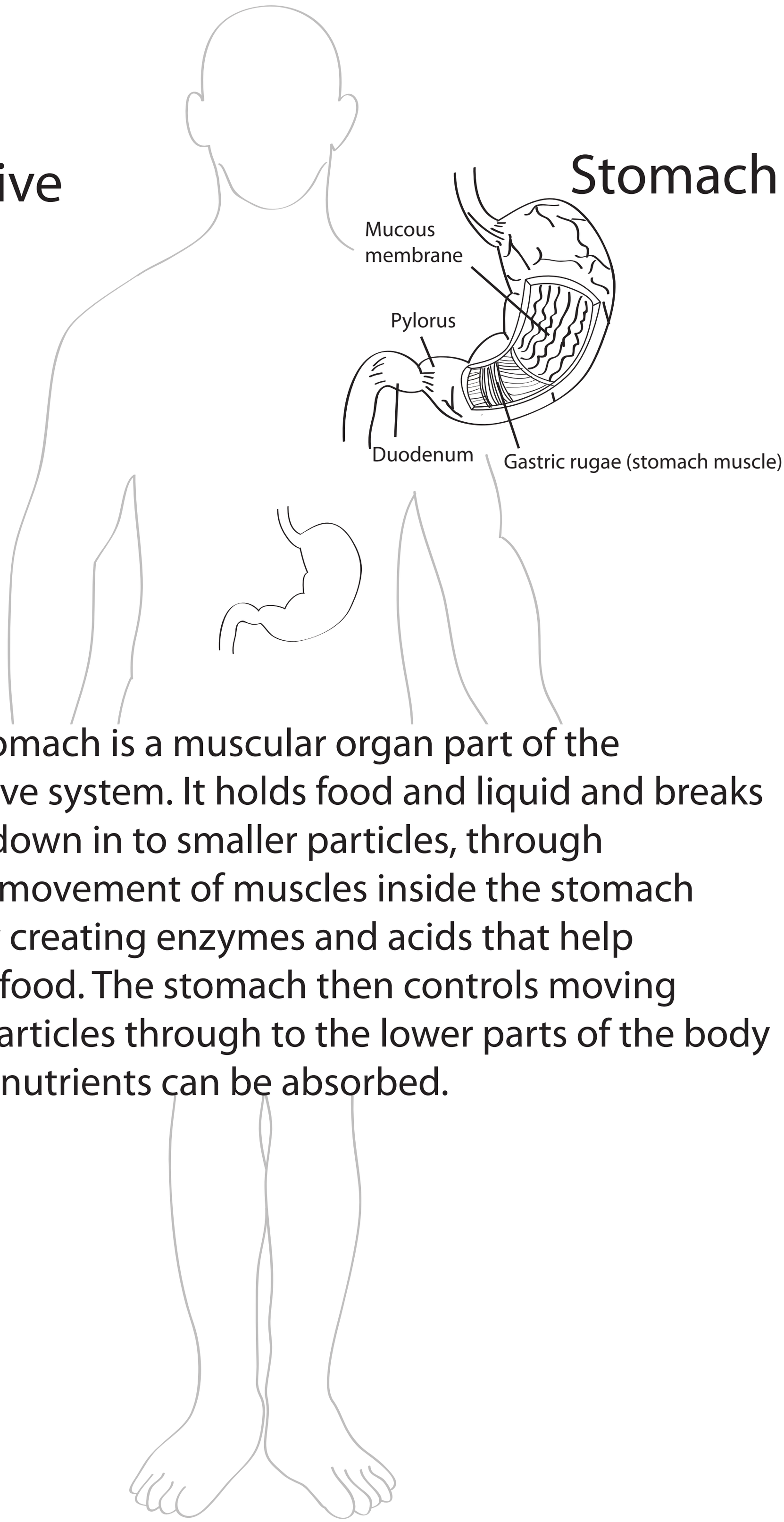



The heart is the second most important organ of the body as it pumps the blood throughout the entire body. The function of the heart is to take de-oxygenated blood and send it to the lungs so carbon dioxide can be removed and oxygen exchanged. Blue colored veins have no oxygen and red ones do.

education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

# The Digestive System



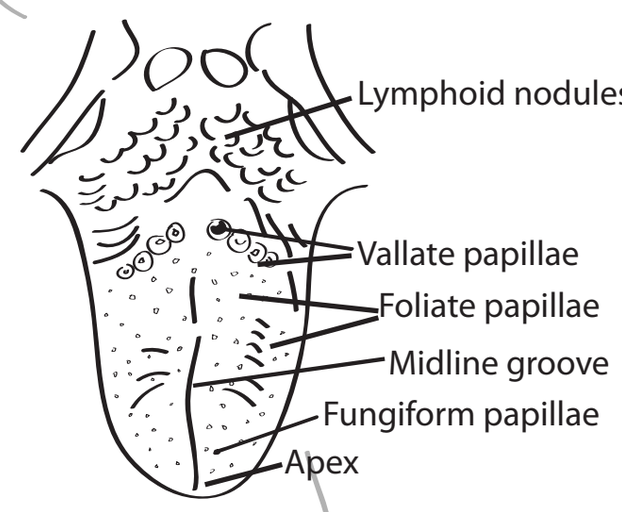

The stomach is a muscular organ part of the digestive system. It holds food and liquid and breaks these down in to smaller particles, through actual movement of muscles inside the stomach and by creating enzymes and acids that help digest food. The stomach then controls moving food particles through to the lower parts of the body where nutrients can be absorbed.

education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

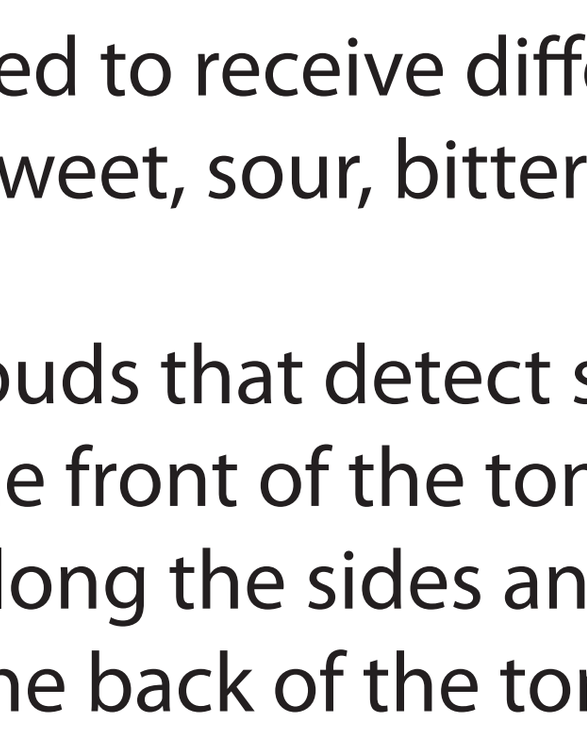
# The 5 Senses - Taste

## Tongue




The tongue has many tiny sensory receptors called taste buds. There are large areas that are designed to receive different sensations, like salty, sweet, sour, bitter and savory.

The taste buds that detect salty and sweet are near the front of the tongue. Sour taste buds are along the sides and bitterness is tasted at the back of the tongue. There are even taste receptors on the roof of the mouth.

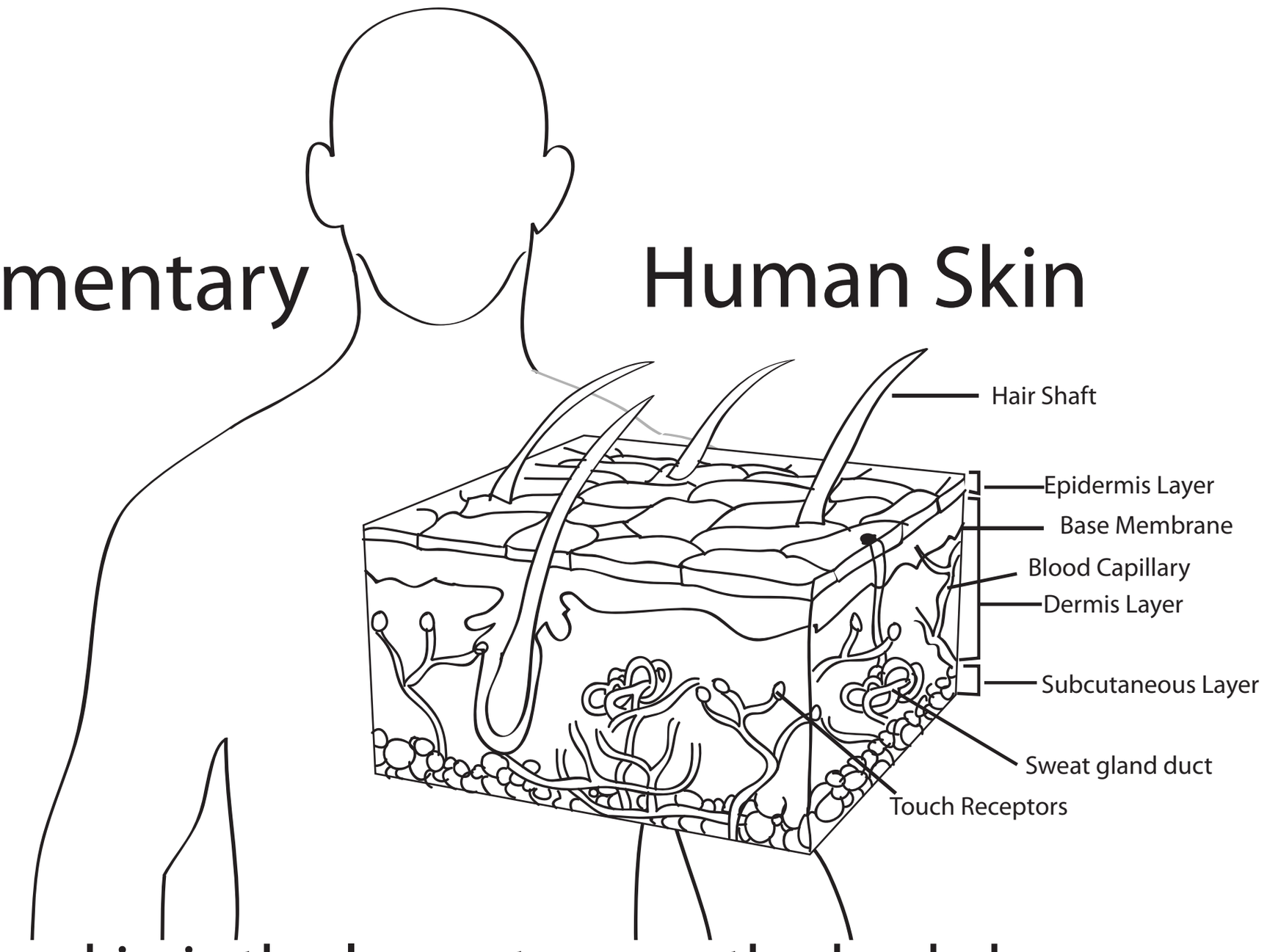


education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

# The Integumentary System

## Human Skin

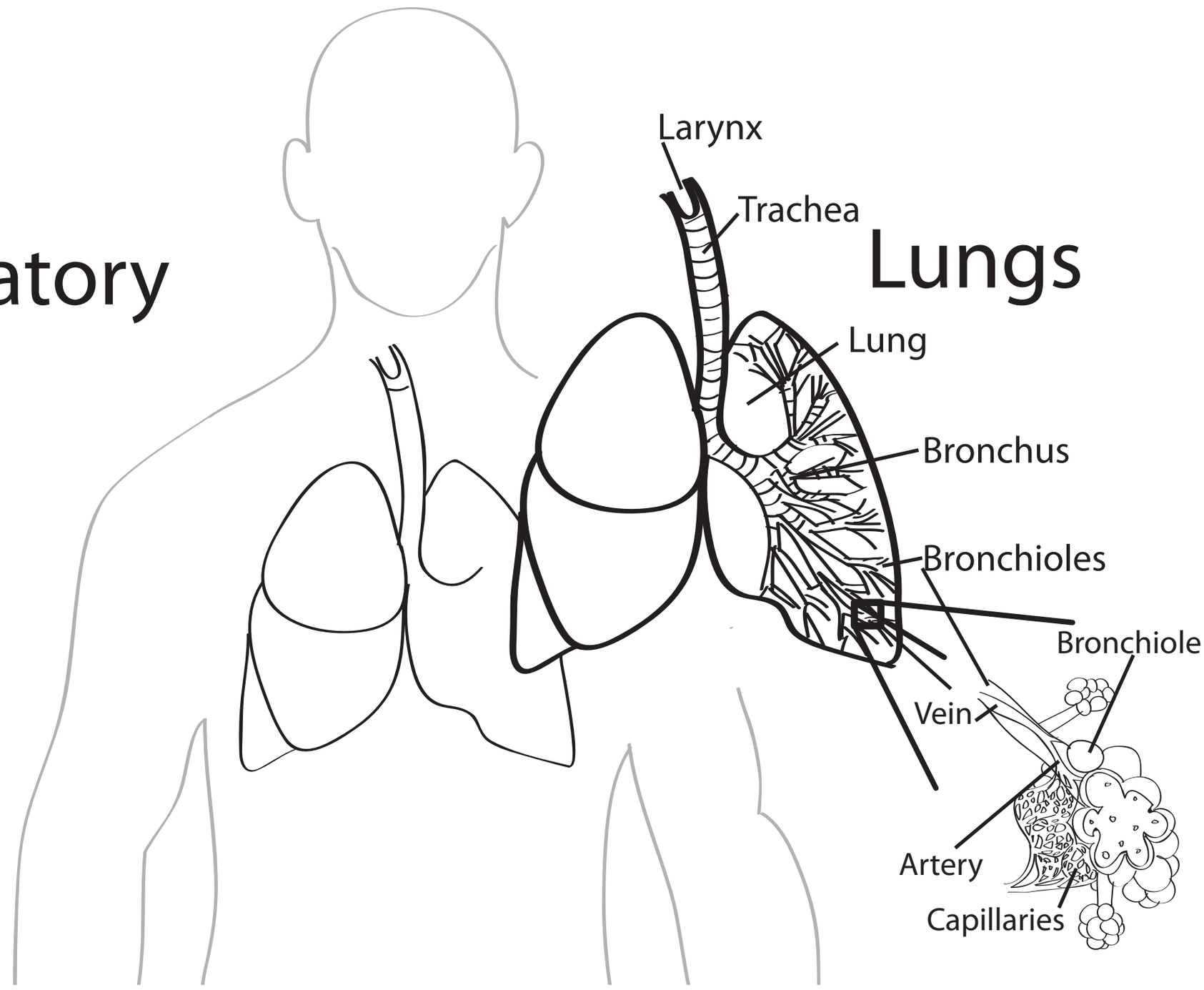



The human skin is the largest organ the body has. It has multiple layers designed to guard the skeletal system and the internal organs of the body. The skin has many functions. It helps the body deal with outside temperature, even defends against thousands of germs.

education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

# The Respiratory System

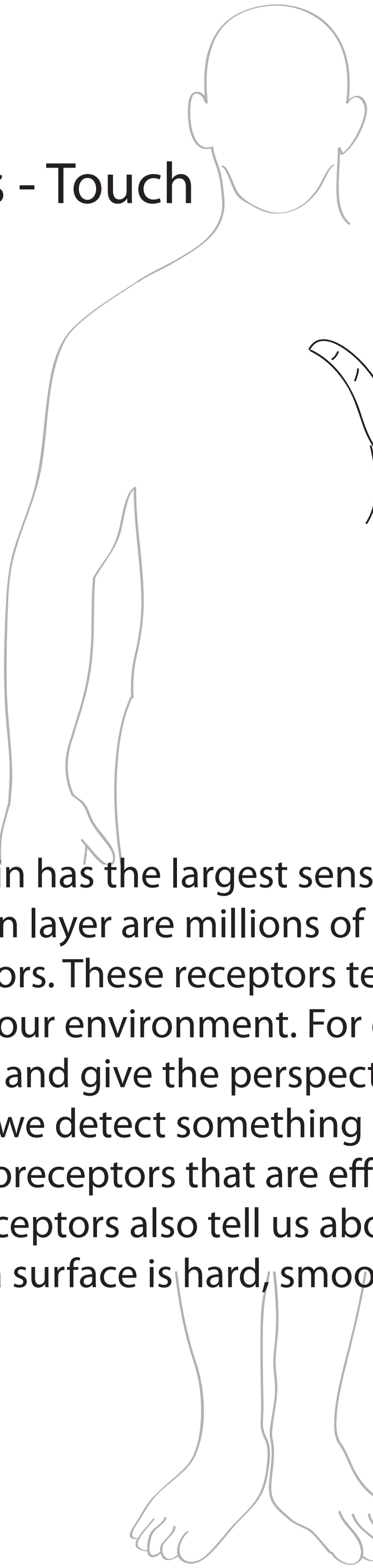



The one main function for the lungs is the exchange of gasses in the air to bring oxygen into the body.
They take in oxygen, and expel carbon dioxide.

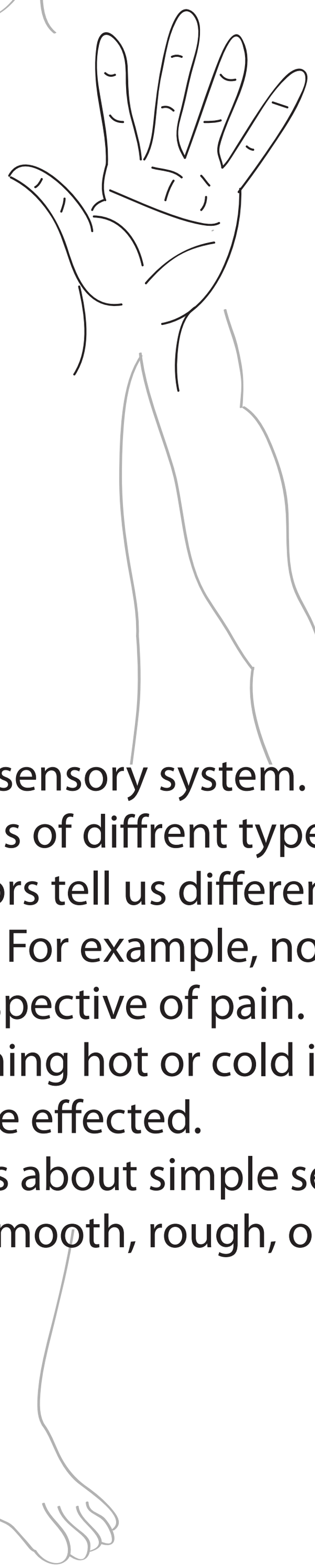
education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

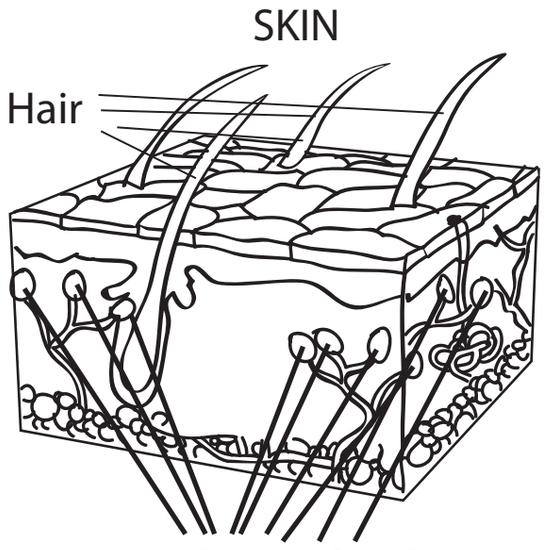
# The 5 Senses - Touch



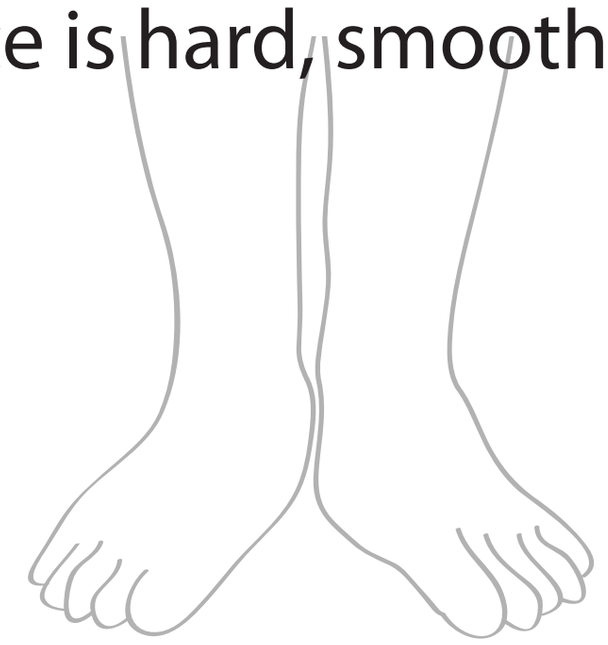
## Skin Receptors



FINGER PRINT




The skin has the largest sensory system. Under the skin layer are millions of diffrent types of receptors. These receptors tell us different things about our environment. For example, nociceptors detect and give the perspective of pain.
When we detect something hot or cold it is thermoreceptors that are effected.
The receptors also tell us about simple sensations like if a surface is hard, smooth, rough, or soft.



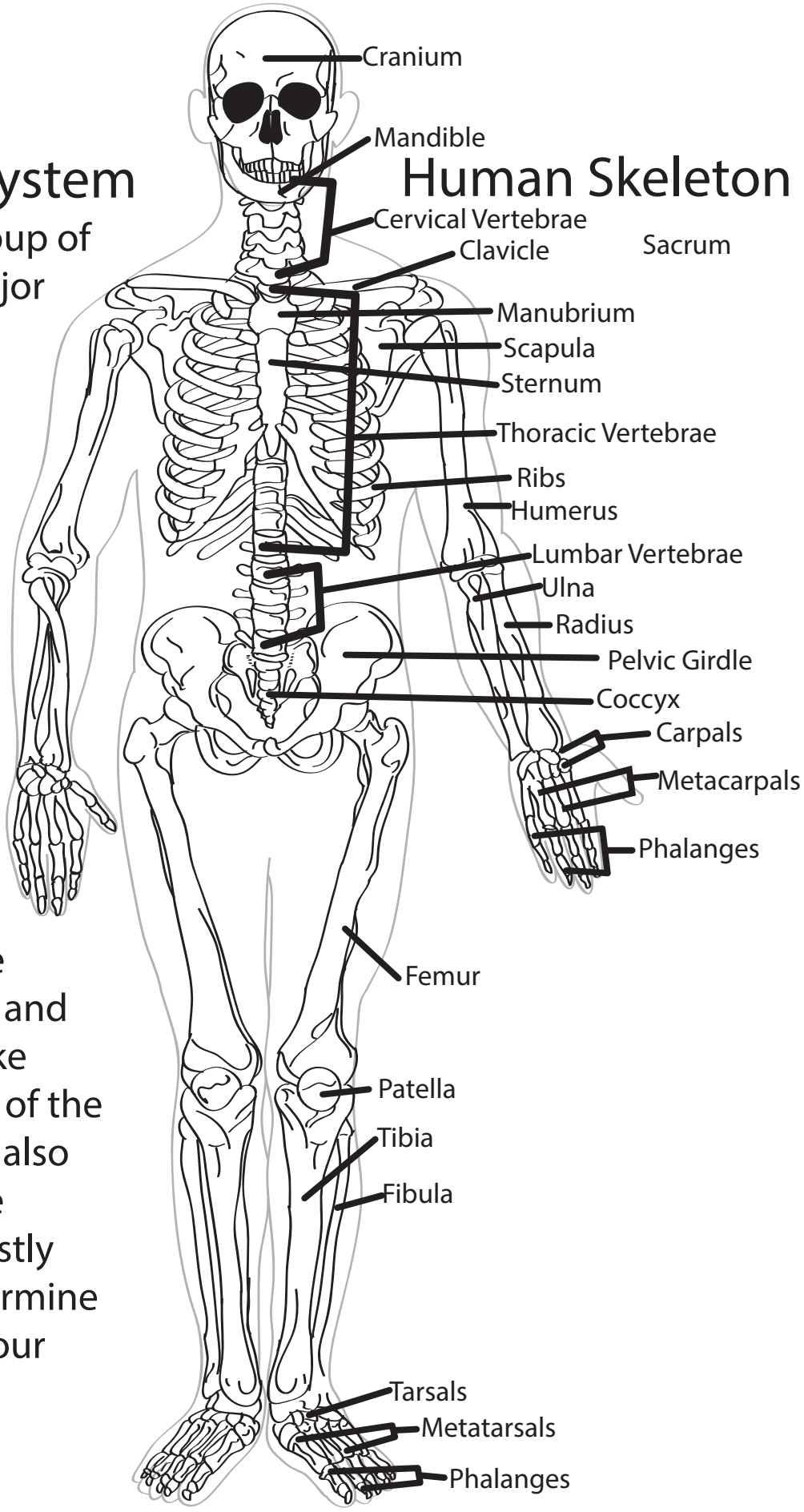
education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

# The Skeletal System

The skeleton is a group of bones that has 6 major funtions. The first being to support the body's weight and protect the organs. To move around, the skeletal muscles push and pull the bones with connecting ligaments and the joints allow for much needed rotation to walk. The development of red and white blood cells take place in the marrow of the bones. The skeleton also stores nurtrients like calcium and iron. Lastly bone cells help determine how much insulin your body produces.

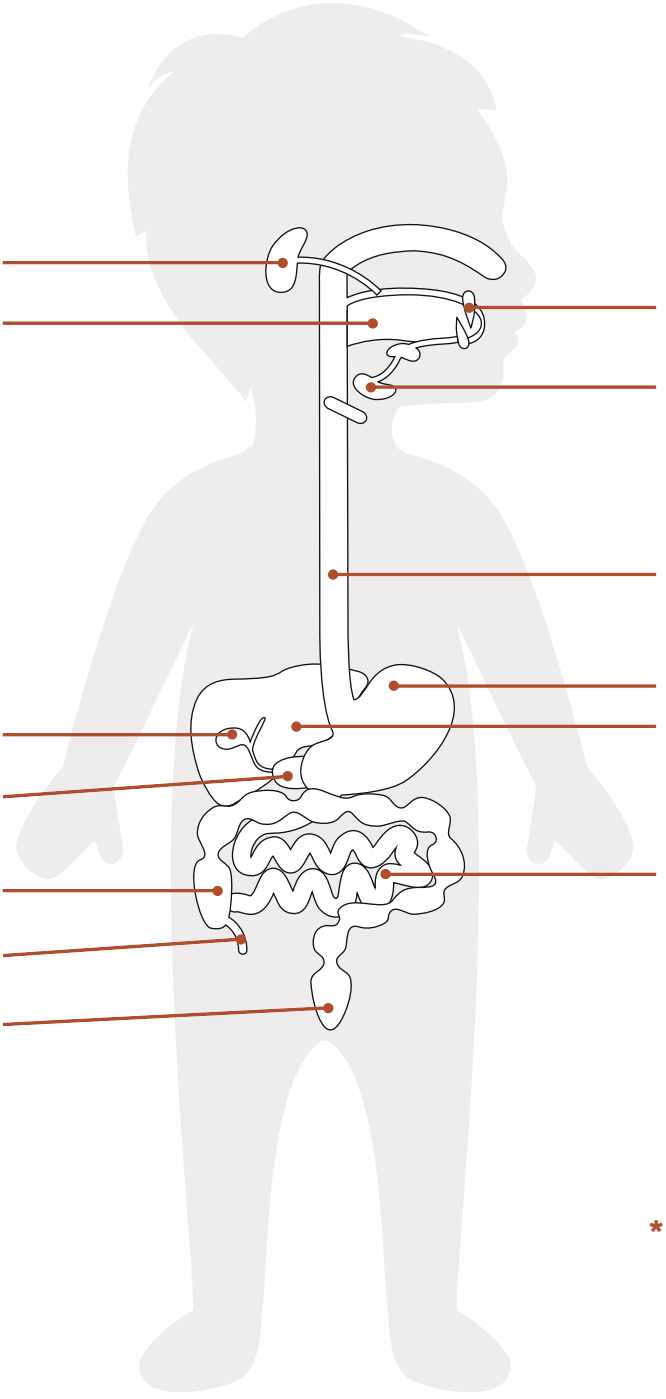
# Human Skeleton



Name _____ Date _____

# Label the Diagram:
# The Human Digestive System

Use the word bank to label the parts of the digestive system on the diagram below.



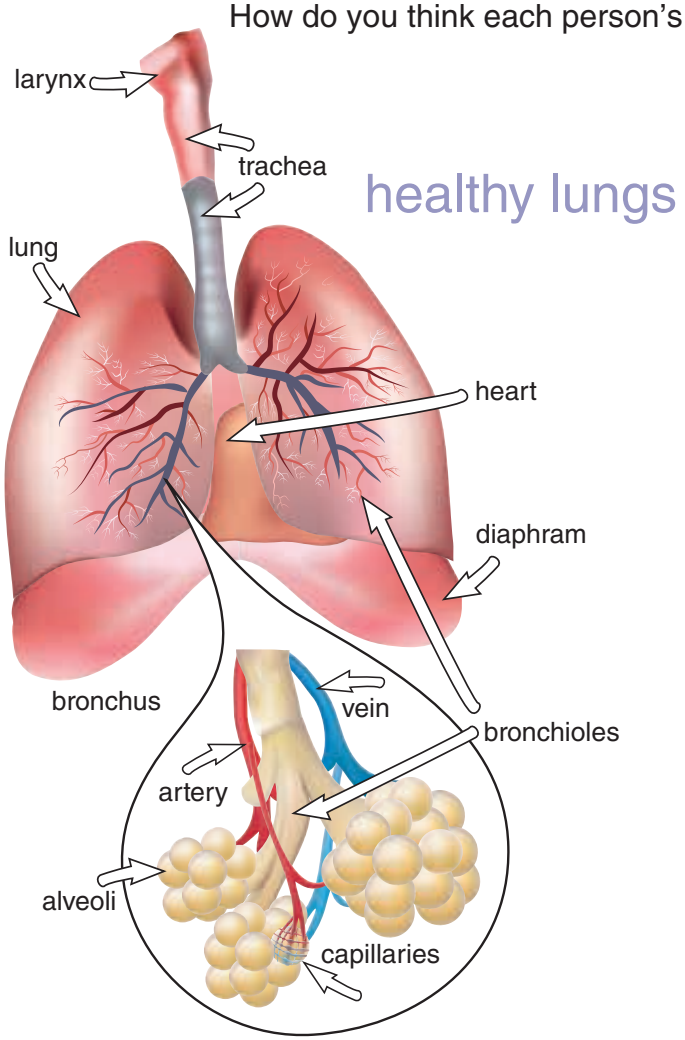
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____

* **Note:** There are two places on the diagram where you will label salivary glands.

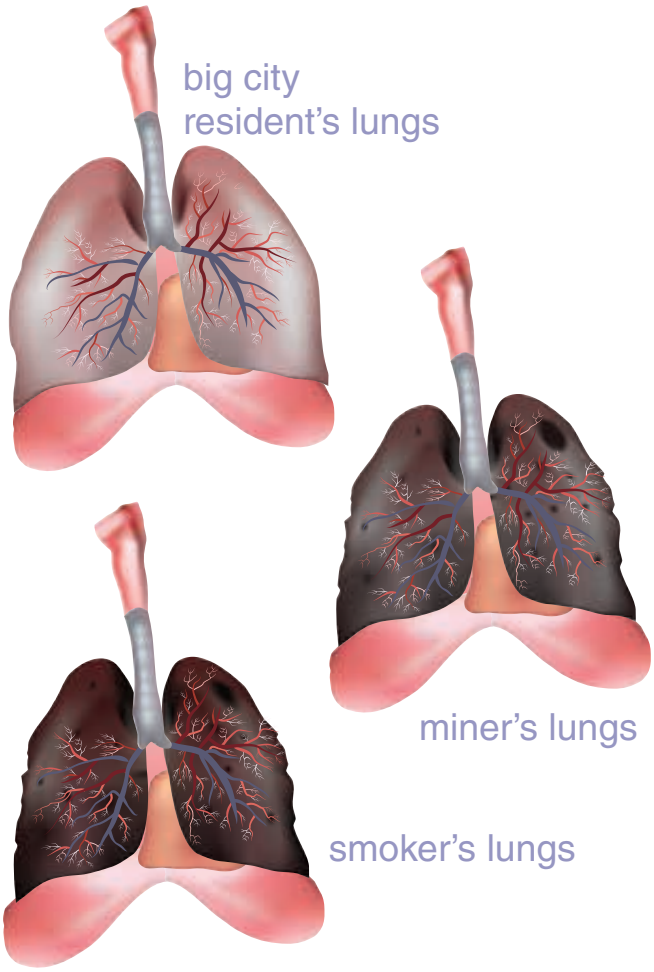
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| salivary gland | salivary glands | pancreas | stomach | large intestine |
| tongue | esophagus | large intestine | liver | appendix |
| teeth | gallbladder | appendix | small intestine | rectum |

# Are your lungs healthy?

**Directions:** Compare the healthy pair of lungs to the other types of lungs.
How do you think each person's condition affects their ability to breathe?




healthy lungs



big city resident's lungs

miner's lungs

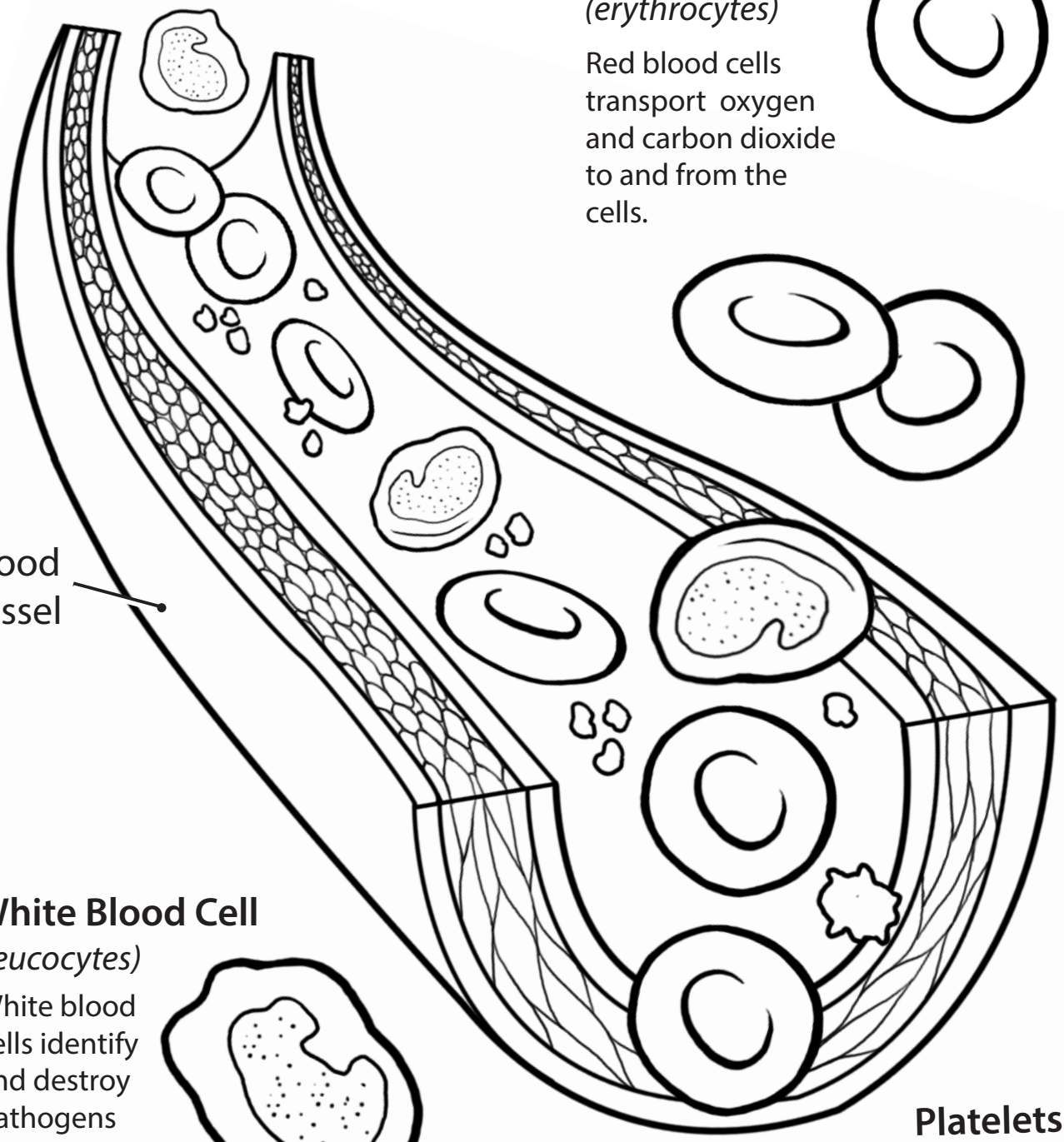
smoker's lungs

**Word Scramble!** Use the diagram above to unscramble these names of lung parts.

1. vielaol _____
2. gnul _____
3. terary _____
4. evin _____
5. tchraae _____
6. chusbron _____
7. brchionleo _____
8. pillapciesa _____

education.com Copyright © 2013-2014 by Education.com

# Blood



blood vessel

**Red Blood Cells**
*(erythrocytes)*

Red blood cells transport oxygen and carbon dioxide to and from the cells.

**White Blood Cell**
*(leucocytes)*

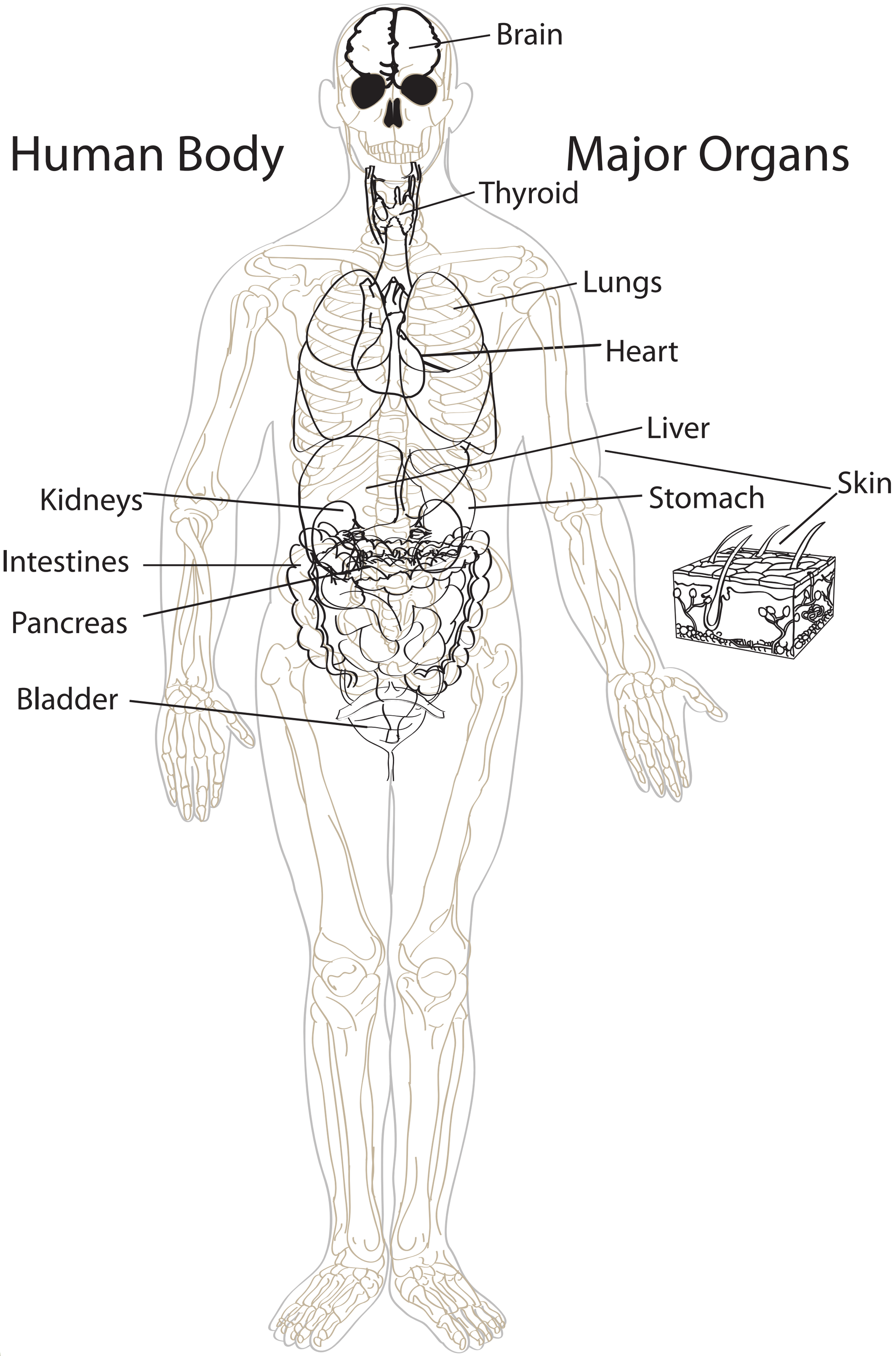
White blood cells identify and destroy pathogens ( disease-causing microorganisms).

**Platelets**
*(thrombocytes)*

Platelets are involved in blood clotting, and repair and regeneration of connective tissue.

# The Human Body

# Major Organs




education.com

Copyright © 2011-2012 by Education.com More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

# Answer Sheets

## The Human Anatomy

Human Digestive System Diagram

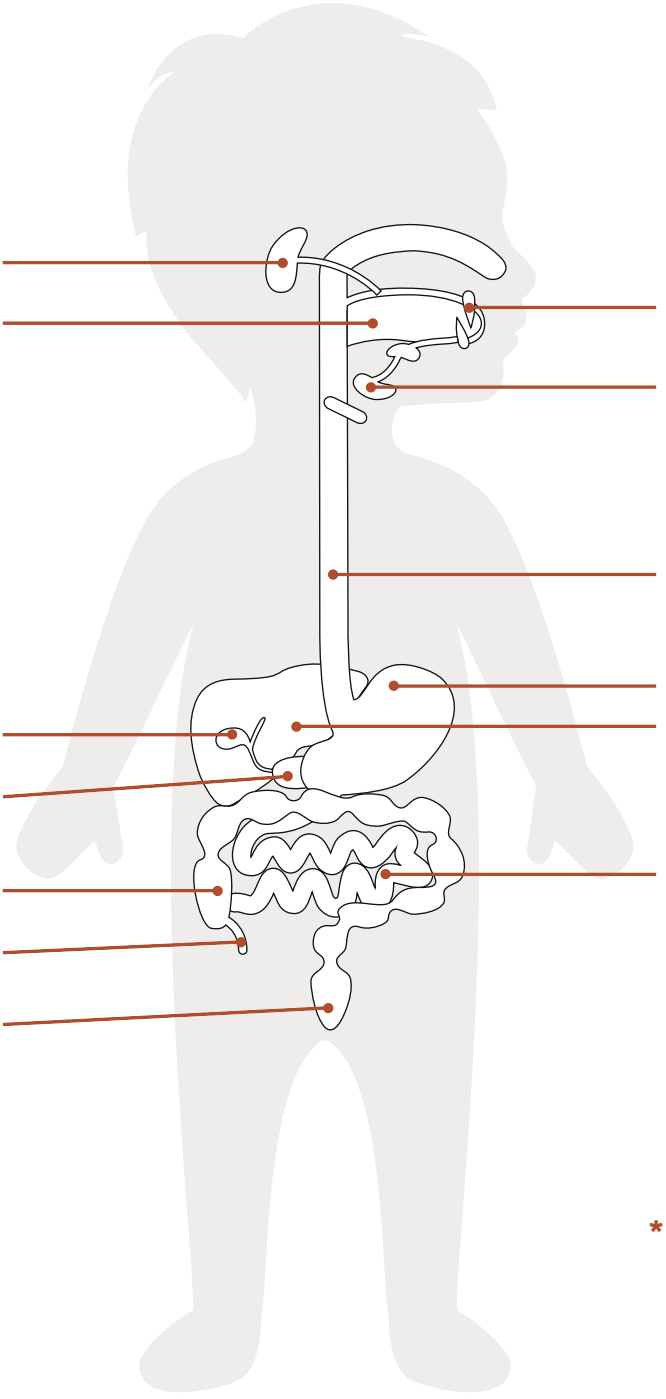
Human Lungs

Name _____ Date _____

Answer Key

# Label the Diagram:
# The Human Digestive System

Use the word bank to label the parts of the digestive system on the diagram below.



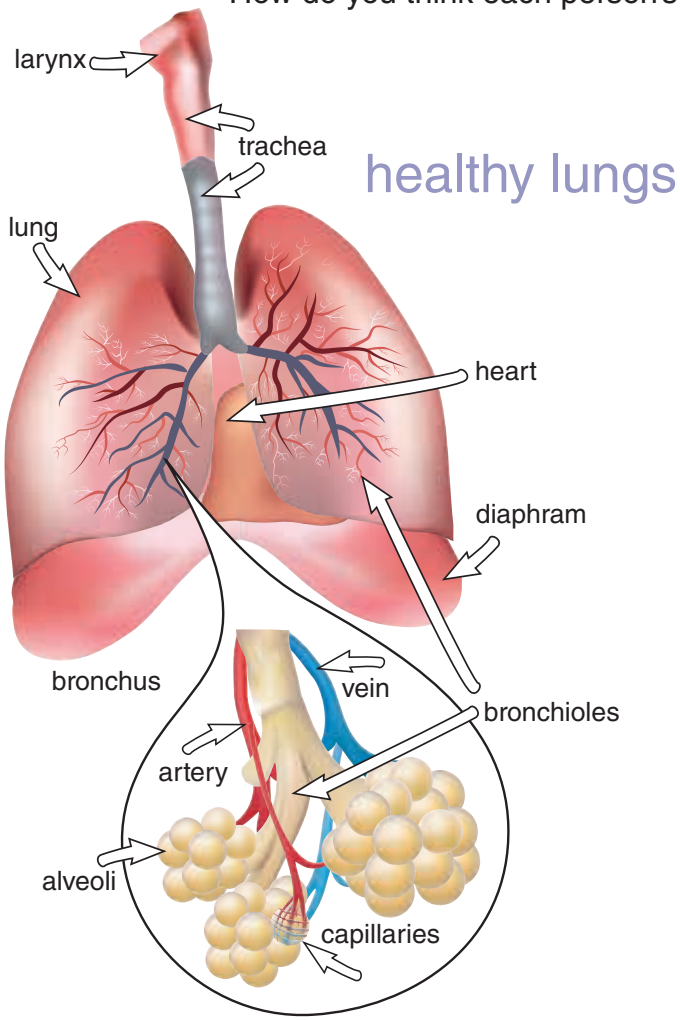
1. salivary gland
2. tongue
3. gallbladder
4. pancreas
5. large intestine
6. appendix
7. rectum
8. teeth
9. salivary glands
10. esophagus
11. stomach
12. liver
13. small intestine

* **Note:** There are two places on the diagram where you will label salivary glands.

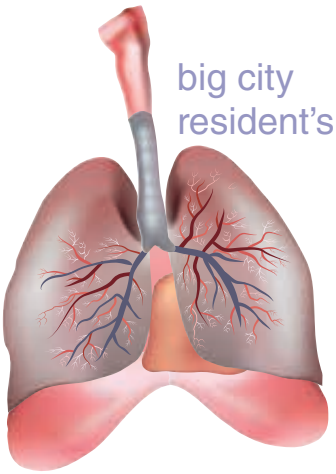
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| salivary gland | salivary glands | pancreas | stomach | large intestine |
| tongue | esophagus | large intestine | liver | appendix |
| teeth | gallbladder | appendix | small intestine | rectum |

# Are your lungs healthy?

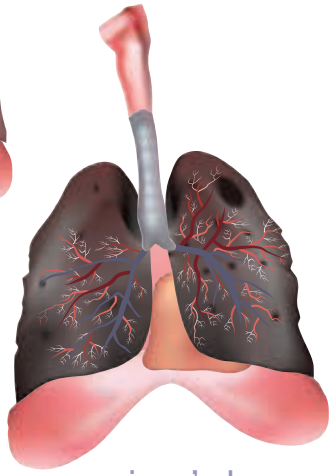
**Directions:** Compare the healthy pair of lungs to the other types of lungs.
How do you think each person's condition affects their ability to breathe.



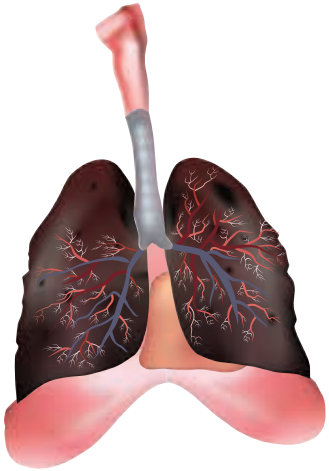

healthy lungs



big city resident's lungs



miner's lungs



smoker's lungs

**Word Scramble!** Use the diagram above to unscramble these names of lung parts.

1. vielaol alveoli
2. gnul lung
3. terary artery
4. evin vein
5. tchraae trachea
6. chusbron broncus
7. brchionleo bronchioles
8. pillapciesa capillaries

education.com Copyright © 2013-2014 by Education.com