

What and why

Our aim is to help you in your approach and understanding of academic material in any subject and gain more confidence.

All of the words used will appear on GCSE exam papers.

Last week year we began to broaden our lexicon by analysing one word every week. This year will be almost the same, but with a few guest words thrown in for good measure. This week's word comes from group 8.

Recap



The last word you looked at was Euphony.



Can you remember what word class Decagon is?
Adjective, verb or noun?



Did you share your newfound knowledge with anyone?

This week's word is...

Physiology

[fiz-ee-ol-*uh*-jee]

Root words

**Physio + Ology (Logy) = Physical
(Nature) Science**

Physio

word-forming element
meaning "nature,
natural, physical,"
from
Greek *physios* "nature" .

Ology

word-forming element
indicating "branch of
knowledge, **science,**"
now the usual form of logy.

Example definitions – Physiology

the branch of biology dealing with the functions and activities of living organisms and their parts, including all physical and chemical processes.

the organic processes or functions in an organism or in any of its parts.

History

Synonyms

•organ	•cell	•tissue
•physiology	•ecology	•biology
•examination	•investigation	•study
•system	•structure	•organisation

Origin of the word

Jean Fernel (1497–1558), a French physician, introduced the term "physiology".

The two words [*physics/physiology*] had once the same wide meaning of natural science. They have now been narrowed & differentiated:

- *physics* retaining only the properties of matter & energy in inorganic nature.
- *physiology* only the normal functions & phenomena of living beings.

So... What is physiology?

Physiology is the **study** of how the human body works. It describes the **chemistry** and **physics** behind basic body functions, from how **molecules** behave in **cells** to how systems of **organs** work together. It helps us understand what happens in a healthy body in everyday life and what goes wrong when someone gets sick.

What is each organ system responsible for?

- The cardiovascular system
- The digestive system
- The endocrine system
- The immune system
- The muscular system
- The nervous system
- The renal system
- The reproductive system
- The respiratory system
- The skeletal system

- Your heart and blood vessels.
- The stomach, intestines, and other organs that digest food
- Glands that make hormones, the chemicals that control many body functions
- Your body's defense against germs and disease
- The muscular system -- the muscles you use to move your body
- Your brain, spinal cord, and nerves
- Your kidneys and other organs that control the fluid in your body
- Sex organs for men and women
- Your lungs and airways
- Bones, joints, cartilage, and connective tissue

Review



To cement what you have learned about the word physiology, you now need to tell someone in your house 3 things you have remembered.



Research the word yourself. See how many organ systems you can recall and if you can remember their function!

Physiology

Hopefully, you now have a deeper understanding of the word 'Physiology'.

Stay safe, wash your hands and keep learning!

