## Learning Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The student should be able to</th>
<th>Assessment Criteria</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Know that the human body comprises of organ systems.</td>
<td>1.1 Describe examples of the major organ systems in the human body.</td>
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<td>1.2 Demonstrate understanding of the relationship between structure and function within the organ system.</td>
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<td>1.3 Demonstrate understanding of how organ systems work together to maintain normal body functioning.</td>
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<td>2. Know that homeostasis is the key process which maintains the internal environment of the body.</td>
<td>2.1 Explain the concept of homeostasis.</td>
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<td>2.2 Demonstrate an understanding of how the endocrine system is well suited to maintaining homeostasis.</td>
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</table>

## Assessment Methodology

Assignment part or wholly undertaken under controlled conditions or a 2000 – 2500 word report.

## Grading of this unit

The following grade descriptors will be applied to the assessment of this unit:

1. Understanding of the subject
2. Application of Knowledge
5. Communication and Presentation
6. Autonomy and/or Independence
7. Quality

Please refer to the QAA Grade Descriptors for detail of the components of each descriptor.
**Indicative Content**

**Homeostasis**

Positive and negative feedback mechanisms. Examples of control e.g. blood glucose levels, osmoregulation.

**The Endocrine System**

The endocrine system and hormonal control
The location of the key glands
The action of insulin and glucagon in control of blood sugar level.

**The Nervous System**

The mechanism of transmission of an impulse
Action potential, saltatory conduction and synoptic transmissions
Outline structure of the CNS, PNS and ANS and their functions.
Sensory and motor nerve pathways, spinal reflex arc

**The Digestive System**

The anatomy and physiology of the alimentary canal.
The process of digestion and absorption.
The role of enzymes in the digestive process.
Role of digestion in providing material for respiration and cell growth.

**The Cardio-Vascular System**

The anatomy and physiology of the cardio-vascular system and the mechanism of blood circulation (heart, blood and blood vessels),
The transport of blood gases.

**The Respiratory System**

The anatomy and physiology of the respiratory system.
Mechanical respiration.
Gaseous exchange and the characteristics of a respiratory surface.
The control of breathing / respiration and the importance of blood pH.
Role of respiratory system in providing oxygen for cell respiration.

**The Excretory System**

The anatomy of the kidney and excretory system.
The structure of the nephron and its function of filtration, reabsorption, excretion, osmoregulation and electrolyte balance. Role of ADH.