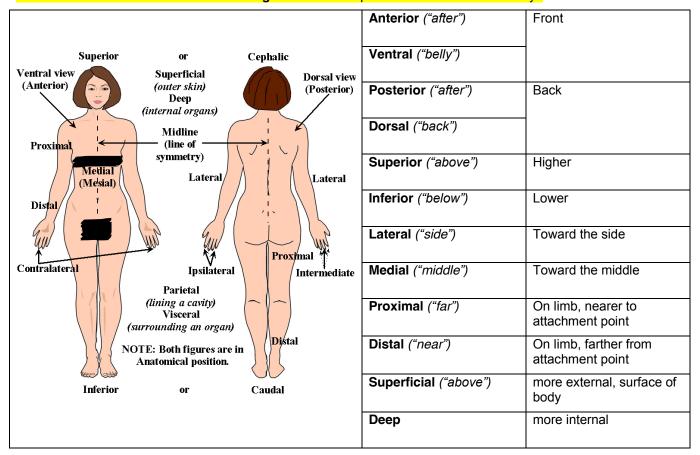
1.1 Identity: Human Study Guide by Hisrich

1.1.a. In what ways do the parts of a human body **system** work together to carry out a specific function?

1.1.b. In what ways do different human body systems work together to complete specific functions?

Urinary ("place for pee")	kidneys (filter blood & make pee) →			ur	ureters (transport pee) →				bla	bladder (holds pee) →					urethra (releases pee)		
Nervous ("full of nerves")	Brain (control center)				spinal cord (information highway)					peripheral nerves (carry signals to and from limbs)					eyes, ears, taste buds, etc (collect sensory info and send to brain)		
Immune				nsils trap thogens		appendix stores good bacteria		spleen fill blood		filter			ter kn	er knots")		skin prevents pathogens entering body	
Digestive	tongue (fo		food/air ("€ wi be) food →				(bredown)	od)	inte (abs nutri	small intestine (absorbs nutrients) →		int (ab wa	rge testine bsorbs ater) →		rectum (holds poo) →		anus (releases poo)
					II bladder (stores bile, relo small intestine)				eases	ases Liver (makes bile intestine)				bile	for the small		
Respiratory	cavity (air		harynx air & food abe)		larynx (voice box, Adam's apple) ←→		trachea ("windpipe air tube) ←→			top"—		ue o nts f ng a	ue on (br lur nts food ng air		onchi anch into gs) →		alveoli "hollow"— site of gas exchange w/ blood)
Cardio ("heart & little vessels")	atria ("entrance halls" for blood) wentricle ("bellies" pump our blood)		that	hat (carry					blood		d to <i>vei</i>		enule eins")	enules ("little ins")		capillaries "hair ike"—sites of exchange with issues)	
Endocrine ("secrete within")	hypo- thal- amus (top boss)	(VP)		pineal gland (sleep/ wake cycle)		("no kid —f	adrenal ("near kidneys" —fight o flight)		hymus develo mmune	ps	os ovaries		S	thyroid (metabolic hormones			pancreas (insulin)

1.1.c. How can directional terms and regional terms help describe location in the body?



1.1.d. What features of structure and function are common to all humans?

Humans can be told apart by the <0.1% that is different about us. That's what gives us each our unique **identity**. However, we share most of our features in common. Here are examples.

4 tissue types	Connective, epithelial, muscle & nervous
23 pairs of chromosomes	46 total, 23 from each parent
206 bones at maturity	Roughly→bone number decreases with age (as they fuse)
DNA as identity molecule	Some organisms use RNA, but all humans have DNA
Bipedal	Two legs
Opposable thumbs	Used for grasping
Highly evolved cerebral cortex	Allows for high intelligence
24 ribs, 12 pairs	About 1/20 people have 13 pairs, but 12 is most common
4 chambered heart	Some organisms have 2, 3, or 5 chambers
Lungs dependent on outside pressure	To breath, humans must be at a certain range of pressures
Little body hair	Compared to other primates, humans have very little body hair