

Different Kinds of Tissues

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| Epithelial Tissue | lines the interior and exterior body surfaces |
| Connective Tissue | supports the body and connects parts of the body to each other |
| Nervous Tissue | transmits nerve impulses (signals) |
| Muscle Tissue | changes its size and shape to move parts of the body |

Feeding Strategies

| | | |
|-------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Herbivore | only plant matter | Cow |
| Omnivore | both plant and animal matter | Humans |
| Carnivore | only animal matter | Lion |
| Suspension Feeder | filter small food particles from water | Whales, Clams, & Oysters |
| Substrate Feeder | live in or on their food source and eat their way through it | Caterpillars & Larvae |
| Fluid Feeder | suck nutrient-rich fluids from a host organism | Parasites & Nectar Eaters |
| Bulk Feeder | ingest large chunks of food | Most Organisms |

Homeostasis

Homeostasis is the body's ability to maintain internal conditions

Feedback Inhibition (also known as negative feedback or a negative feedback loop) occurs when some function of the output of a system, process, or mechanism is fed back in a manner that tends to reduce the fluctuations in the output, whether caused by changes in the input or by other disturbances

Required Nutrients

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|------------------------------|--|
| Water | acts as a solvent (making transport of materials easier), maintains temperature homeostasis, gives structure to cells, and allows chemical reactions to take place |
| Carbohydrates | main "fuel" of the body, broken down by the digestive system and cellular respiration to supply ATP to cells |
| Fats (Essential Fatty Acids) | used to make the cell membrane, dissolves fat-soluble molecules, stores energy, and are vital in the functioning of our nervous system |
| Proteins | some our body can make and other must be consumed, most amount of functions |
| Vitamins | ORGANIC molecules that the body only needs a small amount of, may be water or fat soluble |
| Minerals | INORGANIC molecules that the body needs in small amounts, often components of other molecules in the body |

Organs of the Human Digestive Tract

| | |
|------------|---|
| Mouth | mechanically breaks down food via chewing |
| Epiglottis | flap that covers the trachea when swallowing |
| Esophagus | the tube connecting the mouth and stomach, uses peristalsis |

Organs of the Human Digestive Tract (cont)

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Stomach | contains strong muscles for mechanically digesting food and secretes gastric juice to chemically break down food |
| Pyloric Sphincter | located at the bottom of the stomach joining to the small intestine |