

Different Kinds of Tissues

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

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