



Human body organs worksheet

People will often say that they know something like the back of their hand to indicate that they are familiar with it from top to bottom. But how much do you really know about your body? We have 16 little things that might surprise you. Content Do not display language if you want to hide your identity. Similar to fingerprints, everyone also has a unique tongueprint! Advertisement Your pet is not the only one in the house with a spill problem. People poured about 600,000 skin particles every hour. It works at around 1.5 pounds of skin by the age of 70. Advertisement An adult has fewer bones than a child. We start life with 350 bones, but because bones merge during growth, we end up with only 206 as adults. Did you know that every three to four days you get a new stomach. Your nose commercial isn't as sensitive as a dog's, but it remembers 50,000 different scents. Advertisement The small intestine is about four times longer than the average adult is high. If it didn't spin back and forth by itself, its length of 18 to 23 feet wouldn't fit into the abdominal cavity, making things pretty messy. Commercial This will really make your skin crawl: Every square inch of skin on the human body has about 32 million bacteria on both of them, but fortunately, the vast majority of them are harmless. Advertisement The source of smelly feet, like smelly armpits, is sweat. And people sweat buckets off their feet. A pair of feet has 500,000 sweat glands and can produce more than half a liter of sweat a day. Advertisement Air from human sneezing can travel at 100 miles per hour or more - another good reason to cover your nose and mouth when you sneeze - or bend down when you hear it coming to you. Advertisement Blood has a long way to go: Laid end to end, in the hard-working heart pumps about 2,000 gallons of blood through those veins every day. You may not want to swim in a spit, but if you saved everything, you could. In life, the average person produces about 25,000 neighborhoods of saliva -- enough to fill two pools! By the age of 60, 60 per cent of men and 40 per cent of men and 40 per cent of more than 80 decibels. Eighty decibels are as loud as the sound of a pneumatic drill breaking concrete. Noise levels above 85 decibels are considered dangerous to the human ear. Blondes may or may not have any more fun, but they definitely have more hair. Hair color helps determine how thick the hair is on the head, and (natural only, of course), at the top of the list. The average human head has 100,000 hair follicles, each capable of producing 20 individual hairs during a person's lifetime. Blondes average 146,000 follicles. Redheads have the least thick hair, on average about 86,000 follicles. If you cut your nails more often than your toenails, it's natural. Nails that are most exposed and used most often grow fastest. Nails grow about one-tenth of an inch each month. No wonder babies hold their heads so hard: A human head is one quarter of our total length at birth, but only one-eighth of our total length to adulthood. If you say you're dying to get a good night's sleep, it could mean literally. You can go without sleep, it could mean literally. You can go without sleep, it could mean literally. Acne 10 Brain Myths 10 Bizarre Ways to Die 13 Techniques to Treat Hiccups 12 Sports and Recreational Activities and Calories That Burn Brain Sleep Quiz CONTRIBUTES TO WRITERS: Helen Davies, Marjorie Dorfman, Mary Fons, Deborah Hawkins, Martin Hintz, Linnea Lundgren, David Priess Julia Clark Robinson, Paul Seaburn, Heidi Stevens and Steve Theunissen The human body is truly amazing. Look at these fantastic facts: 1. Approximately 80-90% of what we perceive as taste is actually due to our sense of smell. 2. Your heart beats about 5.6 liters (6 liters) of blood. These 5.6 liters of blood circulate throughout the body three times every minute. In one day, blood travels a total of 19,000 km (12,000 miles)- that's four times the distance across the U.S. from coast to coast. 4. The heart pumps about 1 million barrels of blood over an average lifetime - this is enough to fill more than 3 super tankers. 5. If all the arteries, veins and capillaries of the human circulatory system were laid end-to-end, the total length would be 60,000 miles and 100,000 km, respectively. That's almost two and a half times around the Earth! 6. Although the thickness averages only 2 mm, your skin gets an eighth of all blood supplies. 7. The skull looks like a single bone. In fact, this is done from 22 separate bones, cemented together along rigid joints called seams. 8. If the digestive tract of a human adult stretched out, it would be 6 to 9 m long (20 to 30 feet). 9. Red blood cells make about 250,000 return trips of the body before returning to the bone marrow, where they were born, to die. 10. Human hair grows about 1/4 inch (about 6 millimeters) each month and continues to grow to 6 years. The hair then falls out and the other grows in its place. 11. The fastest nerve cells carry messages along their axons at a whopping 130 meters per second (268 mph). When you look in the mirror, your body can look relatively symmetrical, with two eyes, two ear, two hands and so on. But under the skin, on your left and right side are located different internal organs. Here is a short guide to the inner left side of the body, starting from the upper left. The left lung has only two lobes compared to the right lung, which has three lobes. This asymmetry provides space for your heart on the left. What lungs are sitting in your chest. The lungs are composed of sponymous pink material. Lungs expand and tighten as you breathe. The parts of the lungs involved in air intake are: bronchibronchiole tubesalveoli Lungs in themselves do not have many pain receptors, so lung problems often come across as symptoms such as coughing and shortness of breath. Your heart sits in the middle of your chest, left. The heart is the muscle at the center of your circulatory system. The average adult heart is about the size of a fist: 5 inches long, 3.5 inches wide and 2.5 inches to do its job: two upper chambers called atrium, right and left. The right atrium receives oxygen-depleted blood coming back from the body (except for the lungs). The left atrium receives oxygen-depleted blood to the lungs. The left ventricle pumps oxygenated blood to the rest of the body (except the lungs). The circulatory system includes: arteries that carry oxygen-rich blood from your heart through your body caps that carry oxygen-depleted blood back to the heart Your blood pressure measures the effectiveness of the heart pumping system. The upper number refers to pressure on the arteries when your heart squeezes out blood lower chamber. The lower number refers to pressure is considered normal when the upper number is 120 or less, and the lower number is 80 or less. You have two adrenal glands, one located on top of each kidney. What the Triangular gland does is small, but it is essential in regulates your endocrine system. The adrenal gland has two parts. Each produces different hormones: The over-the-top cortex is the outer part of the adrenal glands. It produces hormones that regulate fight-or-flight stress response. These include adrenaline (also called adrenaline) and norepinephrine (also called norepinephrine). If a person's outsmarted glands produce too much or too little hormone, signs of the problem can be subtle. Their blood pressure may be low. They can either be dizzy or very tired. If symptoms like these worsen, it is good to check with a doctor. The spleen is located in the upper left part of the abdomen, under the diaphragm and behind the upper half of the abdomen. Fist size, about 4 to 5 inches long, and purple. What worksAs part of your lymphatic system, the spleen also produces substances that help reduce inflammation and promote healing. You can live without a spleen. If your spleen is damaged and needs to be removed, your liver and lymph nodes can assume many essential spleen functions. You have two kidneys are in the form of beans and the size of a fist. Your left kidney is usually a little larger than your right. What does kidneys filter waste and additional fluids from your body into your urine. Your kidneys have an intricate filtration system. Each kidney has about a million filters, called nephrons. Each nephron has two parts: the renal corpus, which contains glomerulus and returns essential substances to your blood. One kidney can do job two. You can lead a normal life if you only have one healthy kidney. The ancient Egyptians were aware of the kidneys, according to a papyrus dating back to. between 1500 B.C. and 1300 B.C. Your stomach is located in the upper, middle left part of your abdomen. It's in front of the spleen both under and behind the liver. What worksIt is the first stop to process what you eat. The stomach holds solid foods and liquids that you multiply and begins to break them down. Stomach acids and enzymes begin the process of digestion. After three to four hours, the stomach contents move on to further digest. The gastric muscle is lined with ridges called rugae that can expand and allow the stomach contents move on to further digest. gallons of food and liquid. The pancreas is a 6 to 10 inch long gland that sits deep in the abdomen, under and behind the stomach. The tip of the production of enzymes that help process food in the small intestine. Its enzymes help digest fat, starch, and protein. Your pancreas also produces insulin and glucagon. These hormones regulate blood sugar levels. Maintaining a balanced blood sugar level properly powers your body. There are more than 37,000 new cases of pancreatic cancer annually in the United States, according to the National Pancreatic Foundation. A sign of this type of cancer is yellowing of the skin without any other symptoms. Most of your liver is on the right side of your body. Only a small lobe of the liver is on the left. It is located above and in front of the stomach and under the diaphragm. Your liver is as big as a soccer ball and weighs three kilos. What the Liver does is a very valuable organ. Liver: regulates metabolic functionsgenerates energy converting substances removes toxins Tre manages chemical levels in the blood and sends some waste products away as urea or inside bile products. It also processes nutrients. It stores some of them, eliminates others and storing vitamins and minerals. Your liver sends bile to your small intestine, which helps digest and absorb fat into your body. Bile is eliminated in the urine. You can't live without a liver, but your liver has the ability to regenerate cells. Each lobe of the liver is divided into eight segments. In each segment there are about 1,000 smaller lobes. The colon is also known as the colon. Forms upside down in shape over a residual small intestine. What works is the storage of digested food until the bowel movements remove it. The descending colon, which is named after the shape of an S. The descending colon is 9 to 10 inches long and about 2.5 inches wide. The entire colon is about 5 feet long. The female body has one natoride on each side of the uterus (uterus) in the pelvis. The ovary flows between the ovaries and the uterus. It is also known as the tube of the uterus. What it doesEggs travel from the ovaries it. The fallopian tubes are named after Gabrielis Fallopius (1523-1562), an Italian doctor and anatomist who first described uterine tubes. Left ovaryOne ovary lives on each side of the uterus. Each gland is about the size of an almond. What it does During the egg from the ovary. This is usually around the middle of a 28-day menstrual cycle. The egg travels to the seam, and then to the uterus. In the process of reproduction, the male sperm fertilizes the egg to begin the pregnancy. The jainics also produce hormones estrogen and progesterone. The left testicle sticles are oval in shape. On average, each testicle is 1.8 to 2 inches long. What do you do testicles are responsible for sperm production and the androgen hormone testosterone. Each testicles through the urethra to expel it. The testicles are at a temperature that is about 3°C lower than the rest of the body. This is to ensure the best amount and guality of sperm production. Your body is a complex living machine with many intricate parts. Important organs of their left and right reversed in the so-called complete situs inversus. This condition was first described in the scientific literature by Matthew Baillie, Md., in 1788, 1788.

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