

# Kentucky Class Notes

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**BIO 152 Debski  
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Test 1**

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## Chapter 40 – Introduction to Animal Structure and Function

**PHYSIOLOGY** – mechanisms by which the body functions in the environment

**OSMOTIC BALANCE** – maintaining a certain amount of water

- Nutrients enter into the cell through diffusion in single celled animals
- In larger aquatic animals, not every cell is in contact with the environment
- In terrestrial animals, cells of the body can't be in direct contact with the environment

What are all cells in contact with in a large animal?

- Extracellular fluid
  - Supplies cells with nutrients and removes waste products

**TISSUE** – a group of cells and intercellular substances that function together in a specialized activity.

### Types of Animal Tissues:

1. Epithelial
2. Connective
3. Nerve
4. Muscle

**ORGANS** – structural units in which specialized tissues combine in proportions and patterns that allow them to perform a common task

- Example: Heart

**ORGAN SYSTEMS** – two or more organs interacting chemically and physically in the performance of specific tasks