HUMAN BODY

5. Glossary.

anus: n. hole through which solid food waste leaves the bowels.

artery: n. any of the blood vessels that carry blood from the heart to the rest of the body.

blood: n. red liquid which flows through the body.

brain: n. the organ in the upper part of the head that controls our body.

bronchus: n. either of the two branches connected to the lungs.

hearing: n. the sense by which we can hear a sound.

heart: n. organ inside the chest which controls the flow of our blood by pushing it around the body.

intestine: n. long tube that carries waste matter from the stomach out of the body.

kidney: n. any of the pair of organs in the lower back area, which separate waste liquid from the blood.

lung: n. one of the two breathing organs in the chest of humans and some animals.

nerve: n. a part of the body that form a system to carry feelings and messages to and from the brain.

oesophagus: n. the food tube leading from the mouth down into the stomach.

ovule: n. a cell produced by the sex organs of female animals which is able to produce new life.

penis: n. excretory and sexual organ of men and male animals.

sight: n. the faculty or power of seeing.

smell: n. the faculty of perceiving odours by means of the organs in the nose.

Spermatozoa, pl. spermatozoon: n. a cell produced by the sexual organs of male animals which is able to produce new life.

spinal cord: n. a thick cord of nerves by which messages are carried to and from the brain.

stomach: n. organ in the body where food is broken down for use by the body after having eaten.

taste: n. the sense by which a person or animal knows one food from another.

touch: n. the sense of feeling by which an object is known to be hard, rough...

vagina: n. passage through which babies come out of the uterus of female humans and other mammals when they are born.

vein: n. any of the blood vessels that carry blood from different parts of the body to the heart.