



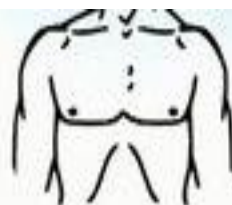
Body members



neck



hair



chest



foot



knee



arm



leg



stomach



body



back



shoulder



head



hand

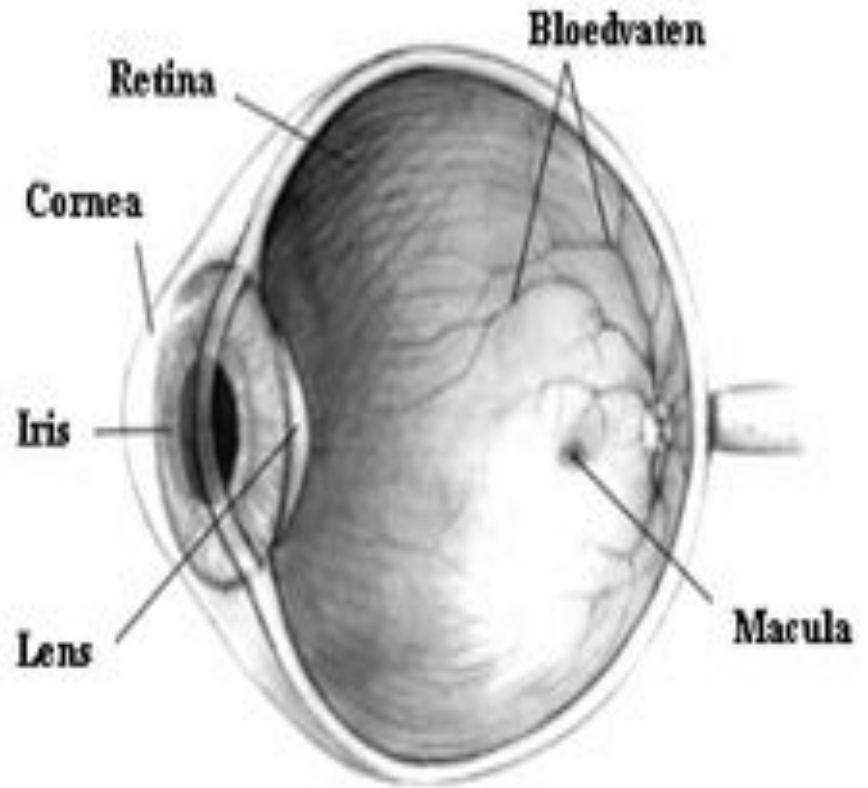
Head

Cranium is a skeleton of human and vertebrate animals. It features external organs of the brain, vision, hearing organs, digestive tract and respiratory system



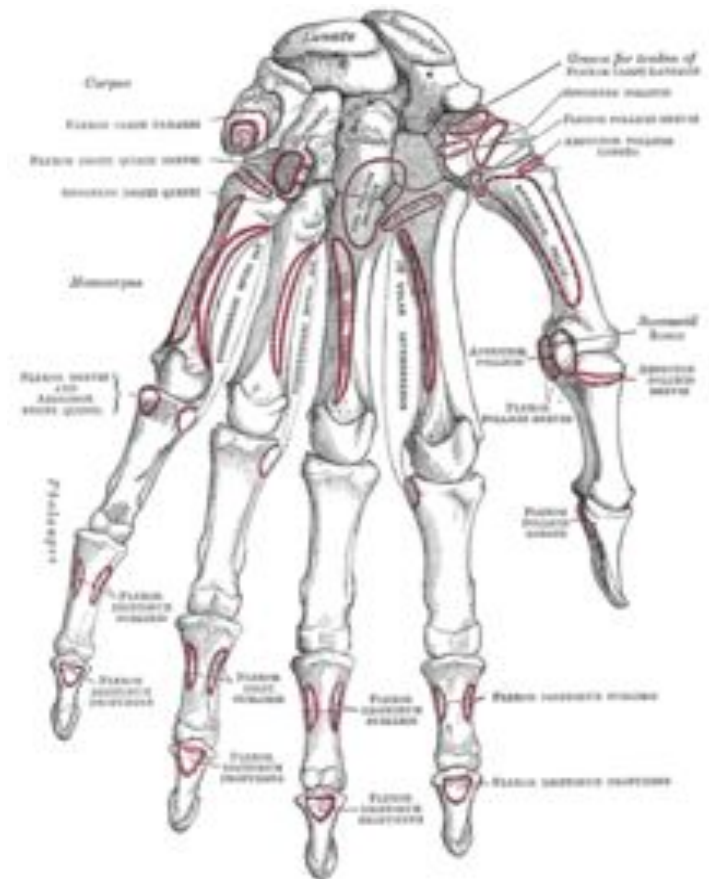
Eye

The source is the optical system. Light is one kind of energy that allows people to see things around. However, only by sight we know the surrounding world.



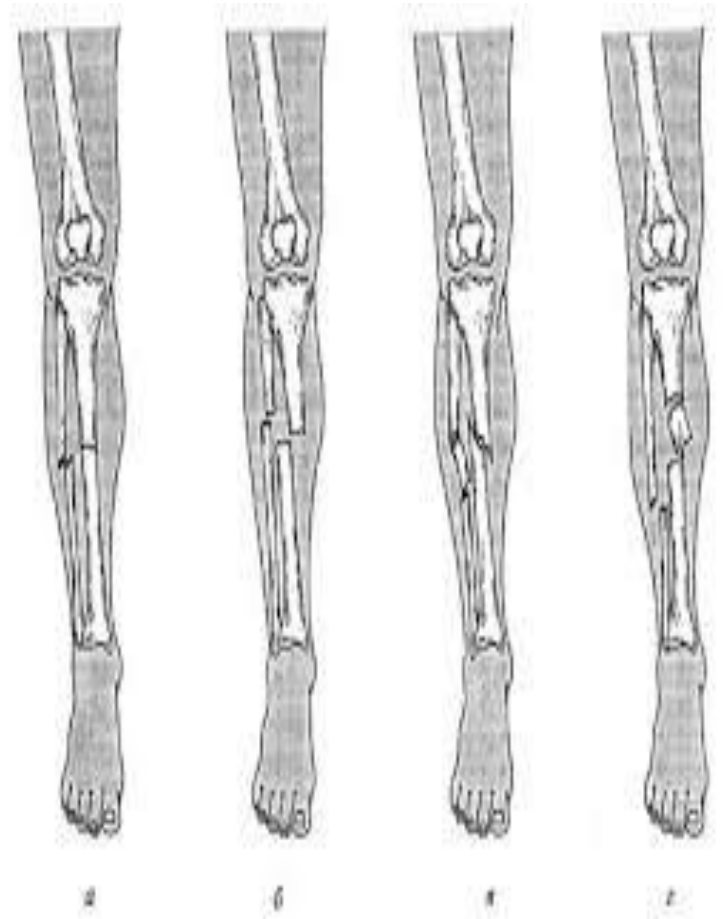
Hand

The man and primate are complex, retentive, and fingers are called the access point.



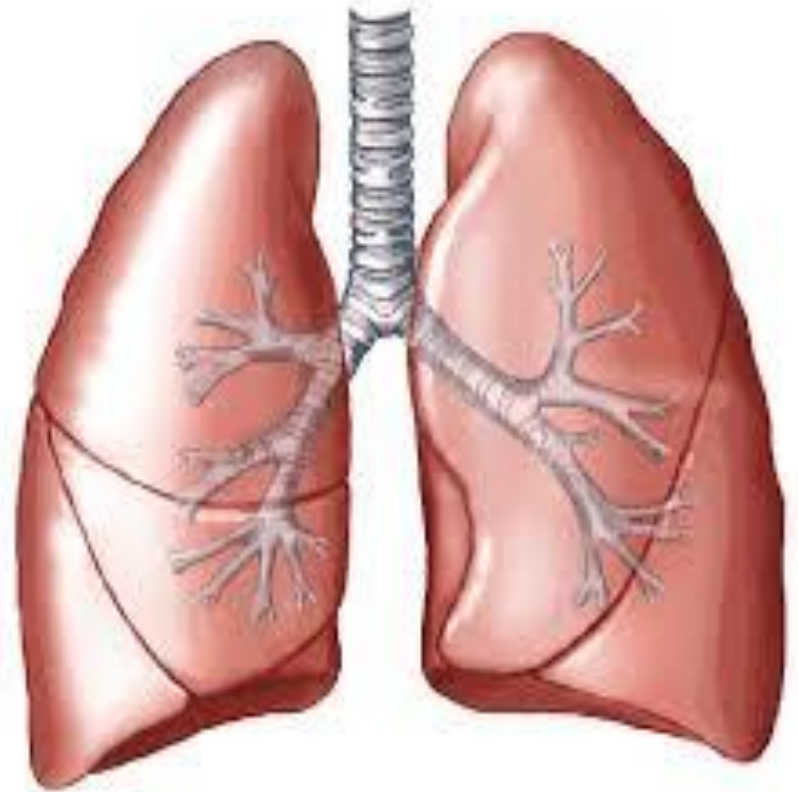
leg

Foot - a member of a human being and a supporter of movement.



Lung

Lung (Pulmones, pulmo-pulmonary) is a respiratory tract of humans and animals.



Heart

The heart is a cavity muscle. The heart is located on the left side of the chest cavity.



The liver

Liver (hepar) - I) the largest cerebral gland. In invertebrates, liver takes part in digestion and nutrient absorption processes, as well as fat, carbohydrates.



Spine

Spine (vertebrae) is one of the bones that form the skeleton of a person. The flat, flat, flat part of the spine is called the arc at the back of the hip forming the spinal cord. The beam has individual and even wings (both are horizontally and four continue with the next vertebra).

