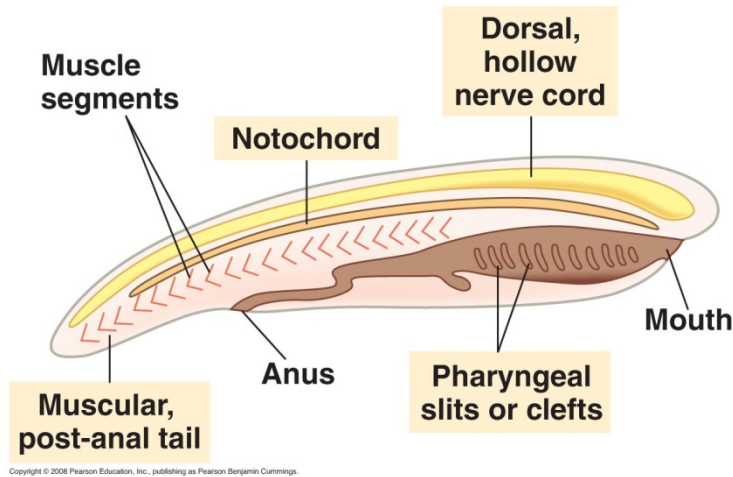


Chapter 25: Introduction to Animals

1. Animal: Heterotrophic, multicellular, eukaryotic, lack of cell wall
2. Invertebrate: all animals that lack a backbone, or vertebral column
Ex: sea star, worms, jellyfish

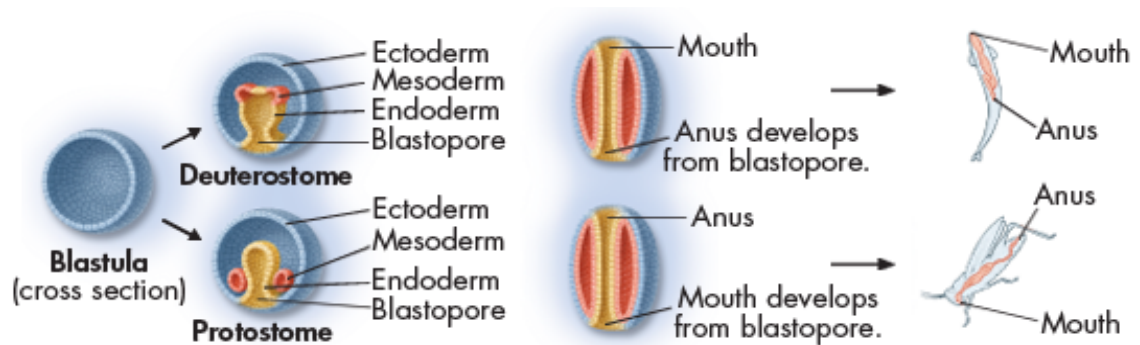
3.



4. Feedback inhibition: a system in which the product or result of a process limit yourself. When a product in a pathway goes back and tells one of the previous enzymes to stop.
Ex: Body gets cold → using muscle activity to generate heat
Body gets hot → sweat to lost heat
5. Animals maintain Homeostasis:
 - Obtain + distribute nutrients
In: sugar, water, lipids, salt, O₂, protein
Out: O₂
 - Eliminate waste
In: CO₂, urea, poo
 - Gather info and respond to it!
6. Levels of organization:
Cell → tissue → organ → organ system → organism
7. Radial symmetry: symmetrical every way
Bilateral symmetry: only symmetrical left & right, different front (anterior) & back (posterior), upper (Doral) & lower (ventral)
8. Ectoderm: outermost layer, produce sense organs, nerves, and skin.
Mesoderm: middle layer, give rise to muscles and the circulatory, reproductive, and excretory organ system.
Endoderm: innermost germ layer, develop into the linings of the digestive tract and the respiratory system.

9. Coelom: a body cavity that develops within in the mesoderm and is completely lined with tissue derived from mesoderm.

10.



11. Cephalization (getting head): the concentration of sense organs and nerve cells at their anterior end. Sense organs and nerve cells comes in contact with new parts of the environment first.