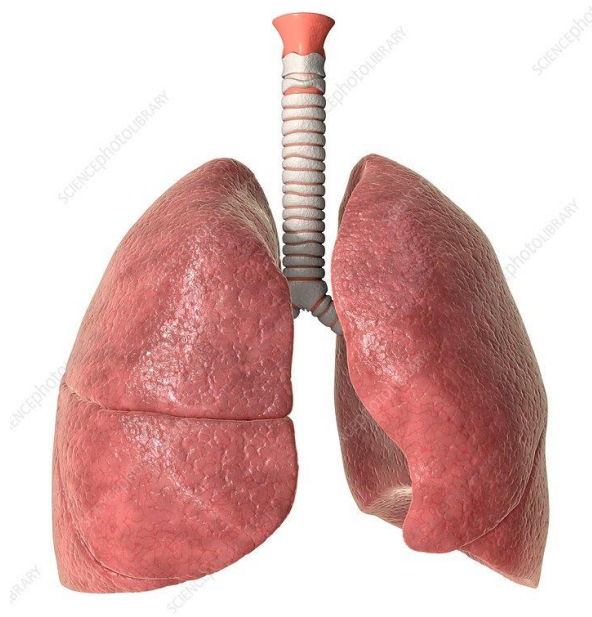
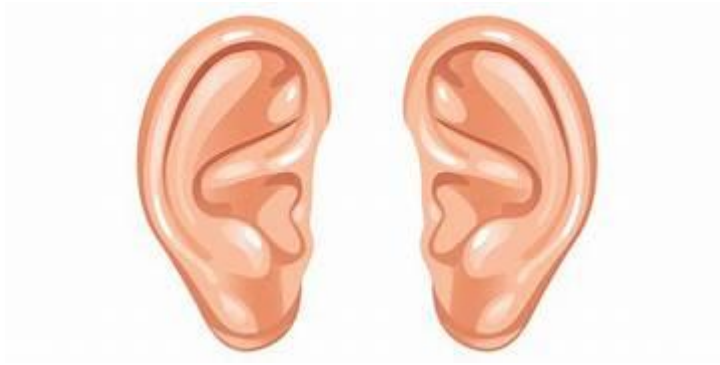


**lung**, in air-breathing vertebrates, either of the two large organs of [respiration](#) located in the [chest cavity](#) and responsible for adding [oxygen](#) to and removing [carbon dioxide](#) from the blood. In humans each lung is encased in a thin membranous sac called the [pleura](#), and each is connected with the [trachea](#) (windpipe) by its main [bronchus](#) (large [air](#) passageway) and with the [heart](#) by the pulmonary arteries. The lungs are soft, light, spongy, elastic organs that normally, after [birth](#), always contain some air. If healthy, they will float in water and crackle when squeezed; diseased lungs sink.





**human ear**, [organ](#) of [hearing](#) and [equilibrium](#) that detects and analyzes [sound](#) by [transduction](#) (or the conversion of sound waves into electrochemical impulses) and maintains the sense of balance (equilibrium)

The human ear, like that of other [mammals](#), contains sense organs that serve two quite different functions: that of [hearing](#) and that of postural [equilibrium](#) and coordination of [head](#) and [eye](#) movements. Anatomically, the ear has three distinguishable parts: the outer, middle, and [inner ear](#). The outer ear consists of the visible portion called the [auricle](#), or pinna, which projects from the side of the head, and the short [external auditory canal](#), the inner end of which is closed by the [tympanic membrane](#), commonly called the eardrum. The function of the outer ear is to collect sound waves and guide them to the tympanic membrane. The middle ear is a narrow air-filled cavity in the [temporal](#) bone