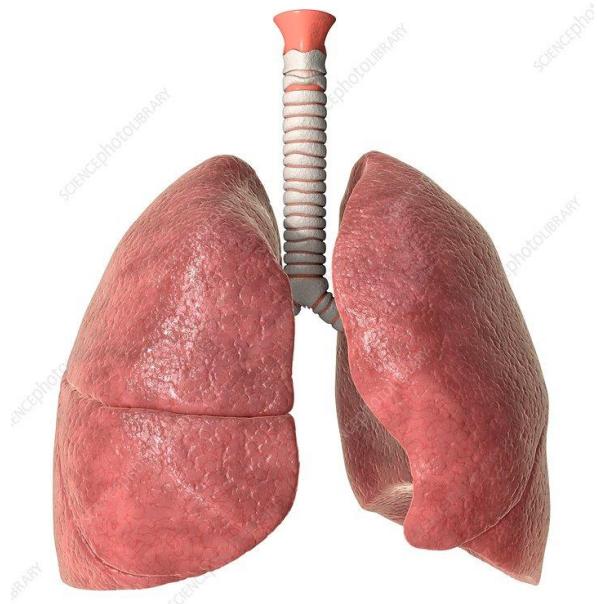
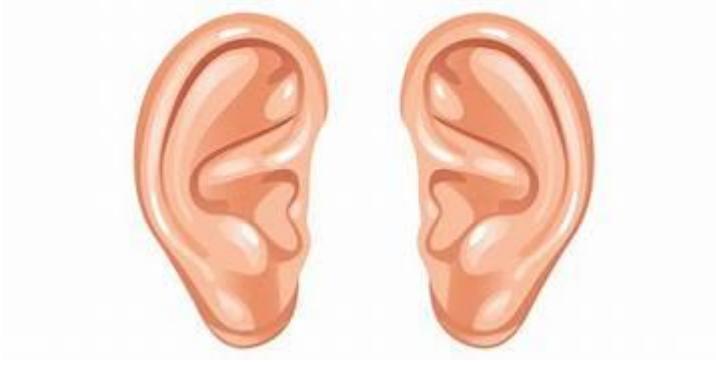


lung, in air-breathing vertebrates, either of the two large organs of respiration located in the chest cavity and responsible for adding oxygen to and removing carbon dioxide from the blood. In humans each lung is encased in a thin membranous sac called the pleura, and each is connected with the trachea (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