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There are a lot of body parts we don't need. Some serve no purpose at all, but a body part does not have to be completely useless to be considered unnecessary. Some anatomical features serve a purpose in how the body works, but not the one for which it was intended. Or, a body part can perform a function unnecessarily to survive, so removal would cause no side effects. Vestigial organs and body parts are those that are seemingly useless and have no function in the human body. Some scientists believe that these features are evidence of evolution - that our ancestors once needed them, but modern man does not. Another mindset is that we have not yet figured out what purpose these body parts serve. [cosmin4000 / Getty Images](#) When it comes to body parts we do not need, the attachment is the most famous. This small bag is attached to the large intestine, at the bottom right of the stomach. Its purpose was once to help the body digest cellulose, but when old people moved away from an all-plant diet, the need for it greatly decreased. Some scientists believe the appendix can house healthy bacteria to replenish the gut or play a role in immunity. That said, these roles are so small that there are no long-term negative effects from having the attachment removed. [magicmine/Getty Images](#) The coccyx or coccyx is one of the unnecessary body parts that can be a true remnant of human evolution. It consists of four tail vertebrae and is believed to be the remains of an ancestral tail. The coccyx develops early in fetal development, along with caudal eminence, which would once have developed into a tail. Through its development, the caudal eminence disappears, but the coccyx remains. [SomkiatFakmee /Getty Images](#) While they are considered unnecessary body parts today, scientists believe wisdom teeth once served an important feature. Throughout ancient history, the jaw has become smaller, and does not allow for these extra teeth. Experts believe this may have something to do with more effective oral hygiene. Young adults in earlier eras may have lost more teeth when wisdom teeth came in, so these would replenish the population. Today, there is too little space for them in the mouth, and many people have them removed. [alex-mit /Getty Images](#) Male nipples may seem unnecessary, but their origins may surprise you. Like the coccyx, this body part returns to fetal development. Early in pregnancy, the fetus is sexless. Nipples develop on both male and female fetuses. Later, if the fetus is female, the nipple and breast tissue develop further. Both men and women have mammary glands and nipples, but in most cases male nipples serve no functional purpose. [softservegirl / Getty Images](#) Tonsils is a good example of an unnecessary body part that plays an important role. There are three types of tonsils: the lingual tonsils on the back of the tongue, the adenoids behind the nose and the palatine tonsils on the back of the mouth. Tonsils act as an important line of defense, preventing infection from entering the body, they themselves are prone to infection and can block the respiratory tract when inflamed. People who develop repeated tonsil infections often have them removed; the procedure is especially common in children. [Kerkez /Getty Images](#) The outer ear may not seem like it should be on this list, but the truth is we can hear without it. For many other mammals, the outer ear acts as a kind of satellite dish, which amplifies the sound to carry it through the ear. That's why animals like dogs, cats and horses can rotate their ears. Humans no longer need external ears and are not able to move them. People who can wiggle their ears keep some remnants of this old feature. [agrobacter/Getty Images](#) Palmaris longus muscle is really one of the most unnecessary body parts. Scientists know this because about ten percent of people don't have it. This thin muscle runs from the wrist to the elbow and presumably helps to increase grip strength. It is present in wood-dwelling animals such as monkeys and lemurs, but is completely useless in humans. In fact, it is often harvested during reconstructive operations to replace damaged tendons in other parts of the body. [AlexBrylov / Getty Images](#) Arrector pili are small, smooth muscles of the skin that are most noticeable when you get a chill or feel a strong sensation. Goosebumps appear when arrector pili contract. This reaction once fluffed up the thick hair found over the bodies of ancient people, either to make them appear bigger and more threatening or to improve heat retention. [Asergieiev / Getty Images](#) One of the most interesting body parts we do not need is the vomeronasal organ. In some mammals, amphibians and reptiles, this organ detects pheromones. These sac-shaped organs are located in the nasal cavity above the roof of the mouth. There is conflicting evidence of whether chemical communication occurs between this organ and the human brain; although it is, it seems that most of us have lost the ability to deliberately exploit this information. [ViewApart/Getty Images](#) Have you ever wondered what they call the fat bullet on the tail end of a cooked turkey? It is called the pope's nose or the nose of the parson, presumably because it looks like a nose. (In France, though, it's called le sot-l'y-laisse, which roughly translates into just a stupid person won't eat it.) In German, the word for a garlic clove is knoblauchzehe - literally garlic toe. In Argentina, it is not a clove or a toe garlic, but a diente-literally, a tooth. The word pretzel goes back to a Latin word meaning small arm. Tradition claims that the monk who invented this knotted biscuit wanted to symbolize the arms folded in prayer. The Latin word found its way into German as brezel and later into English as pretzel. In Chile there is a delicious type of jelly roll made from yellow cake, filled with dulce de leche and covered in coconut, called brazo de or the queen's arm. There are other varieties of this around the world. In Spain it is brazo de gitano or gypsy arm. Ladyfingers are light and airy sponge cakes, which are used to make tiramisu, resembling a lady's delicate fingers. The scoop-shaped pasta known as orechiette has a name that in Italian means small ears. In Italy, if you order a plate capelli d'angelo, you will be feasting on angel hair, so named because it is imagined to be as nice as the hair of the heavenly beings. In France, you don't ask for cotton candy at the fair - you ask for a papa or Daddy's beard. Yum! Red eye sauce is a mixture of ham drip and coffee. The heavier ingredients settle in a dark red eye at the bottom of the bowl. In Romania you do not ask for fried eggs, but oua chiuri-literally, eggs that look like eyes. Black-eyed peas are peas that look like they've been in a fight. (Maybe they should sign a teaser treaty?) In France, a puff pastry filled with creamy seafood is called a bouch'ee - literally a mouthful. If you eat a plate of linguini, you eat on a food with an Italian name that literally means small tongues. Originally published: November 15, 2012Originally Published in Reader's Digest Olivia Bell Photography/Moment/Getty Images People have many body parts, including 206 bones and more than 600 muscles. Scientists discovered a new body part, a ligament in the knee now called anterolateral ligament in 2013 at the University of Leuven in Belgium. The anterolateral ligament was found to play a crucial role in anterior cruciate ligament tears. New research is being done on the ligament. The skeletal system in the body consists of 206 bones that are arranged in the axial skeletal system and the appendicular skeletal system. The axial skeletal system runs along the middle line axis of the body, and it consists of 80 bones that include the skull, hyoid, auditory ossicles, ribs, sternum and vertebral column. The appendicular skeleton consists of 126 bones that include the upper limbs, lower limbs, pelvic girdle and pectoral (shoulder) belt. There are three types of muscle tissue (more than 600 muscles) in the body including skeletal muscle, heart muscle and smooth muscle. Skeletal muscles are the type of muscle that helps create movement in the body. Skeletal muscles make up 40 percent of a person's body weight. The heart muscle is involuntary muscle in the body and makes up the muscles found in the heart cavity. Smooth muscle is also an involuntary muscle, but it forms the walls of organs, blood vessels and respiratory passages. The names of body parts in Spanish are part of the basic vocabulary every language doctrine needs. In addition, you will find these simple words very useful right away. Whether you are in a clothing store or a doctor's clinic, these words will come quite useful. Most of these words are used for body parts of animals as well as humans. However, there are a few For example, el hocico and el pescuezo are terms that are often used to refer to the nose (muzzle) and neck (scruff) of animals, not humans. Here are the Spanish words for common body parts: Arm — el brazoBack — la espaldaBackbone — la columna vertebralBrain — el cerebro, el sesoBreast, breast — el pechoButtocks — las nalgasCalf — la pantorrillaEar — el oído, la orejaElbow — el codoEye — el ojoFinger — el dedoFoot - el pieHair — el peloHand - la mano (mano is one of the very few and most common of the Spanish noun exceptions to the main spanish sex rule by being feminine even if it ends at o.) Head — la cabezaHeart — el corazónHip — la caderaIntestine — el intestinoKnee — la rodillaLeg — la piernaLiver — el hígadoMouth — la bocaMuscle — el músculoNeck — el cuelloNose — la narizShou el hombroSkin — la pielStomach (abdomen) — el vientreStomach (internal organ) — el estómagoThigh — el musloThroat — la gargantaToe — el dedo del pie (note that dedo may refer to fingers or toes; it comes from the same Latin word that we get digits, which can also refer to fingers or toes. If you need to be more specific than dedo, you can use dedo de la mano for a finger and dedo del pie for a toe.) Tongue - la lenguaTooth - el diente, la muela The names of body parts are used much the same as they are in Spanish as in English, but with a significant difference. In Spanish, the names of parts of the body are often preceded by the specific article (el, la, los or las, which means it) instead of possessive adjectives (for example, mi for mine and tu for yours). In most cases, possessing the adjective is used only where the context does not make it clear whose body is being referred to. For example: ¡Abre los ojos! (Open your eyes!) ¡Cierre la boca! (Shut up!) Él bajó la cabeza para orar. (He bowed his head to pray.) The real estate adjective is used when needed to avoid ambiguity. I gustan tus ojos. (I like your eyes.) (I like your eyes.) Acerqué mi mano a su cabeza. (I moved my hand near his head.) Although English often omits the specific article when referring to body parts, they are usually retained in Spanish when a property adjective is not used. Tengo el pelo. (I have black hair.) Prefiero los ojos verdes. (I prefer green eyes.) Several of the Spanish words in the list above come from the same Latin root as English words that are not used directly for body parts. You can use any of these compounds to help you remember the words: Embracing, abrazar in Spanish, literally means enveloping someone or something with guns (brazos). Something cerebral (related to cerebro) requires the use of your brain. You use your hearing ability (related to oído) on your ear to hear. Ocular things are related to the eye (ojo). Our word gargantuan comes from a fictional character who used his throat (garganta) by eating a lot. To do something by hand (mano) is to do it manually. Something that goes under your tongue (lengua) is sublingual. Also both lengua and can refer to a language. Language.

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