- Sensory receptors are nervous and endocrine
  nerve endings that are used to monitor t
  external environment of living organisms.
- Invertebrates have a variety of sensory re
  mainly used for procurement of food and poss
  predators.
- Some of the sensory receptors of invertebra
  hair cells, simple and compound eyes, ocellu
  statocyst for monitoring orientation of body
  gravity.
- Vertebrates have developed sensory recep
  simplest in agnathans to the more complex
  vertebrate classes.
- Eyes is responsible for the sense of si
  vertebrate groups, rods and cones populat
  perceive light, color and image.
- Olfactory organ is used for the sense of
  nerve endings pick up dissolved chemicals t
  of things around.
- Ears is primarily developed for equilibrium w
  Corti or related structure observed in all ve
- Ears evolved to become the sense organ
  developing additional structures to receiv
  process sound.

- Taste is picked up by s[redacted]ssociated in human tongue papillae. In othe[redacted]y may be found all over the oral cavity as [redacted]x while others are found all over the body.
- The skin also contains [redacted] for pain, touch, temperature, pressure and[redacted]hem are associated with layers of the epi[redacted] the dermis. Some examples are Meissner co[redacted]nian corpuscles in the dermis and subcutaneo[redacted]kin.
- Plants also have senso[redacted]t lies in cells producing proteins for [redacted]i and responding accordingly.
- Some of the plant's senso[redacted]or light, gravity, pathogens, touch and wind
- Locomotion is the abilit[redacted]o move using their muscles and bones.
- Contraction of muscles [redacted]by shortening and bulging spending ATP in t
- Sarcomere is the functio[redacted]e fiber made up of thin and thick myofilamen
- Sliding filament theor[redacted] thin and thick myofilaments interact t[redacted]h other producing contraction.

- Myosin is the major protein of the thick filament while actin is the protein of the thin filament.