



Introduction




Biology branches

- ? Anatomy – study of structure of body and body organs
- ? Physiology – studies these structures functions
- ? Hygiene – is a set of practices performed for the preservation of health



Scientists

- ? Hyppocrates – the father of medicine
 - ? Galen – father of experimental physiology
 - ? Halel dosmukhamedov –which gives significant information about structure of human body and functions
- 



Cell and its structure

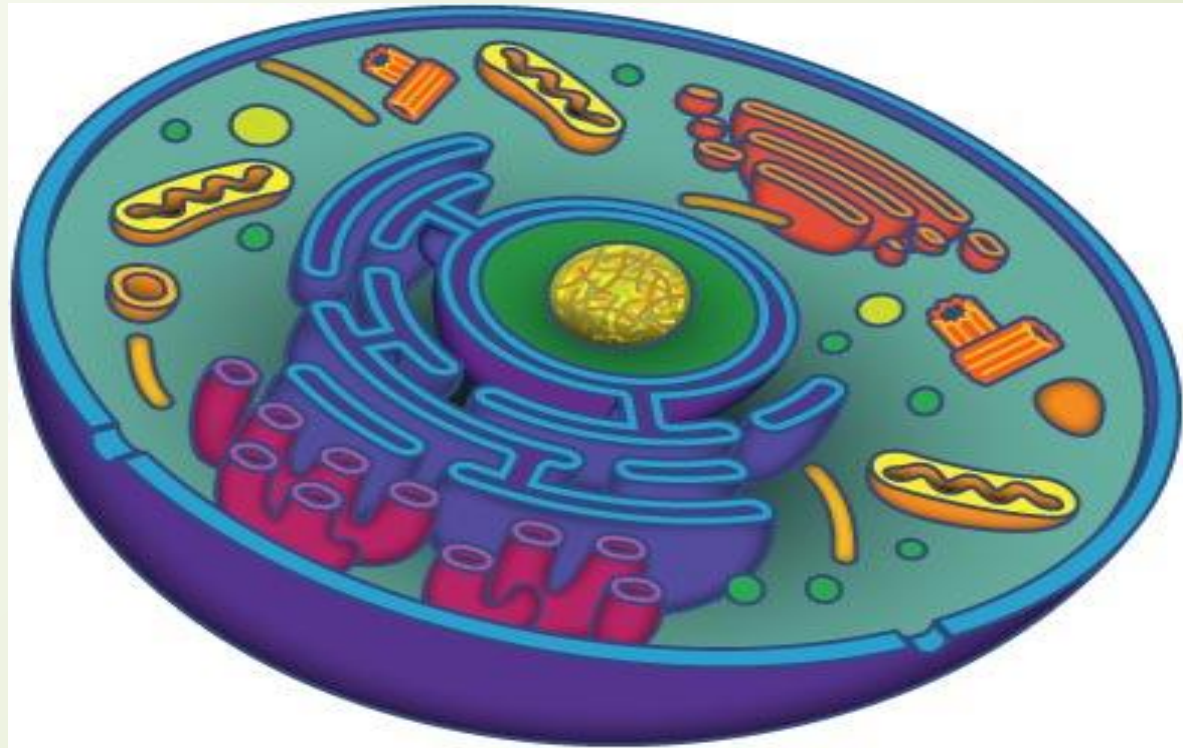
- ? Atom – molecules -cell – tissues – organs – and systems
- ? Atoms – simplest structural elements of living things
- ? Carbohydrates are made up of Carbon(C), Hydrogen (H),Oxygen (O) atoms



Cell


- ? 200 different types of cells in our bodies
- ? Prokaryotic –pro means (before) , karyo means () nucleus,NOT nucleus
- ? Eukaryotic - Eu means true, karyo means nucleus

Cell

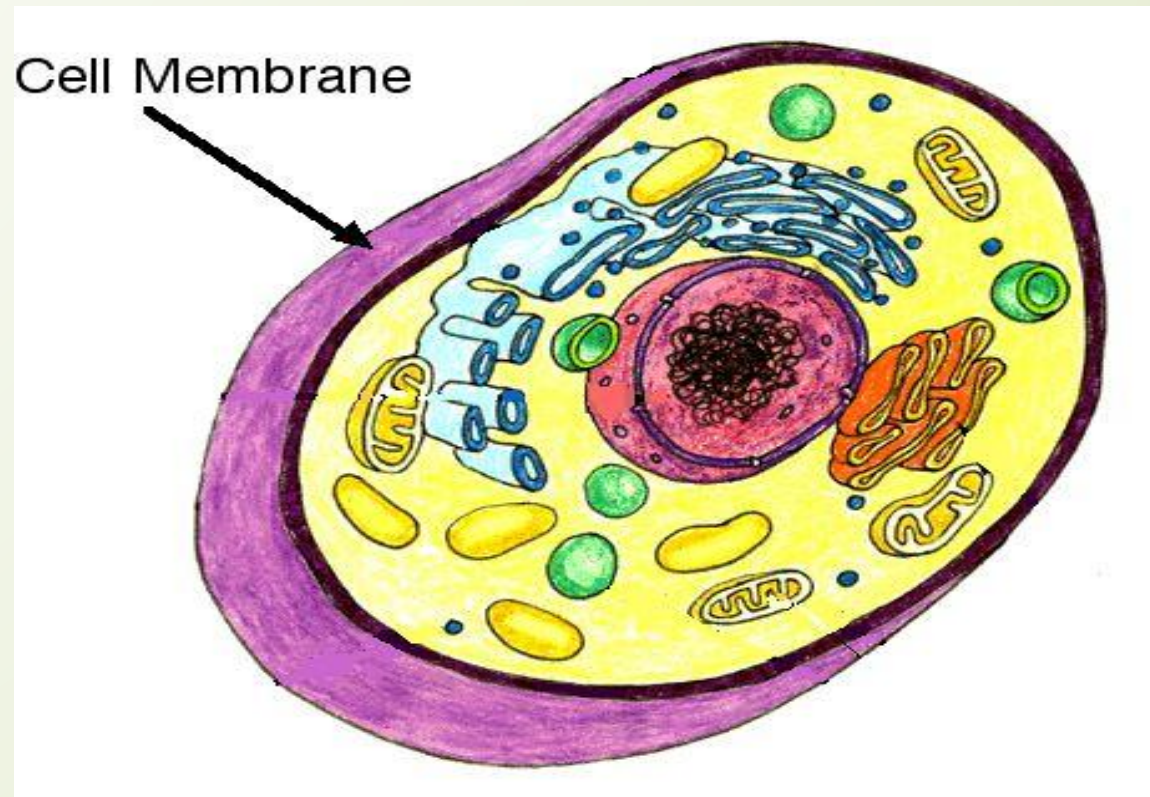




Cell


- ? Cell membrane
 - ? Cytoplasm
 - ? Nucleus
- 

Cell membrane





Cell membrane

- ? Made up of lipid, protein and small amount of carbohydrate
 - ? Protection of the cytoplasm and its organelles
 - ? Exchange of material into or out of the cell
 - ? Provides the cell with shape
 - ? Links cells too each other and provides communication between cells
- 



Cytoplasm



- ? Jelly like structure
- ? Cell organelles are found in the cytoplasm
- ? Ribosome – produce protein
- ? Mitochondria – The power house of the cell
- ? Golgi body –Packaging system of the cell
- ? Vacuoles store water , minerals and waste
- ? Lysosome – Stomach of the cell.They enable digestion in the cell
- ? Peroxisomes – they destroy harmful substances
- ? Endoplasmic reticulum – Transport system of the cell.It produces lipid,protein and transports them through the cytoplasm
- ? Centrosomes Found in animals They aid in cell division



Nucleus

? Control center of the cell

