



# 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
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# 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

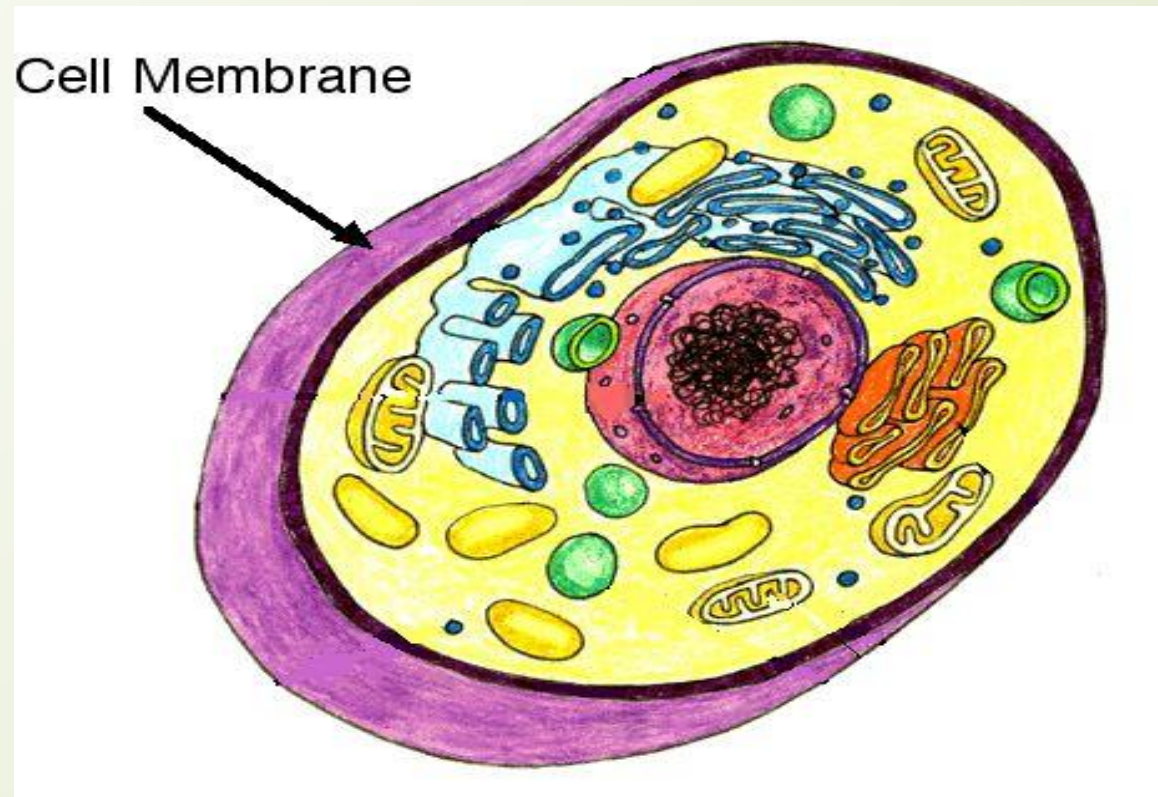




# Cell

- Cell membrane
  - Cytoplasm
  - Nucleus
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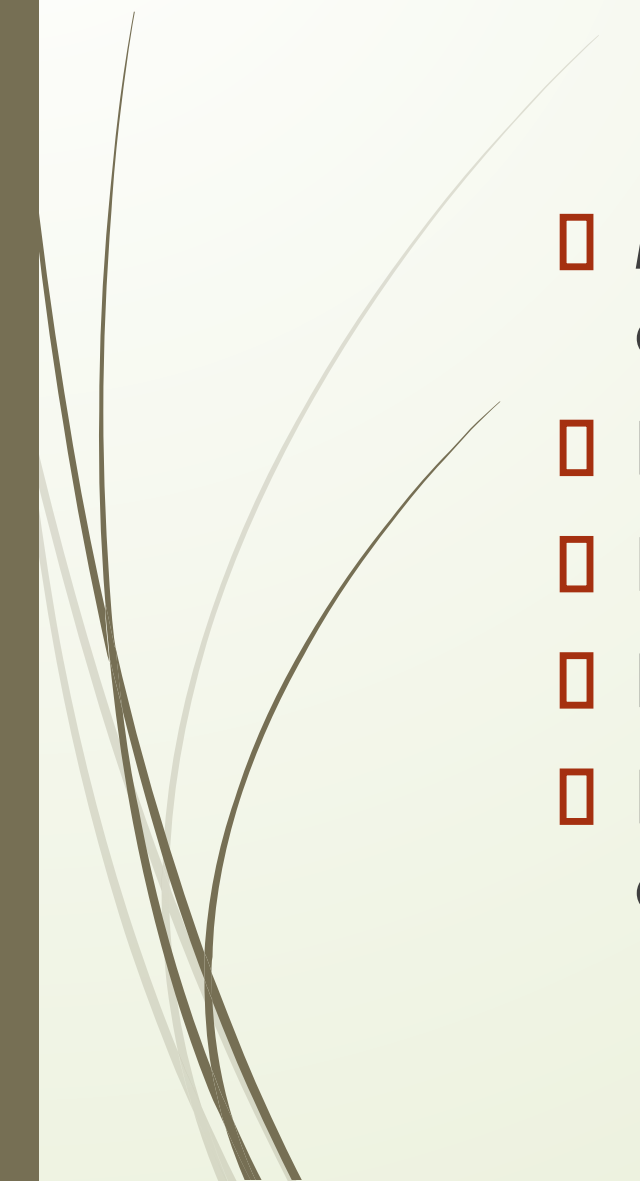
# Cell membrane







# 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
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# 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
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