



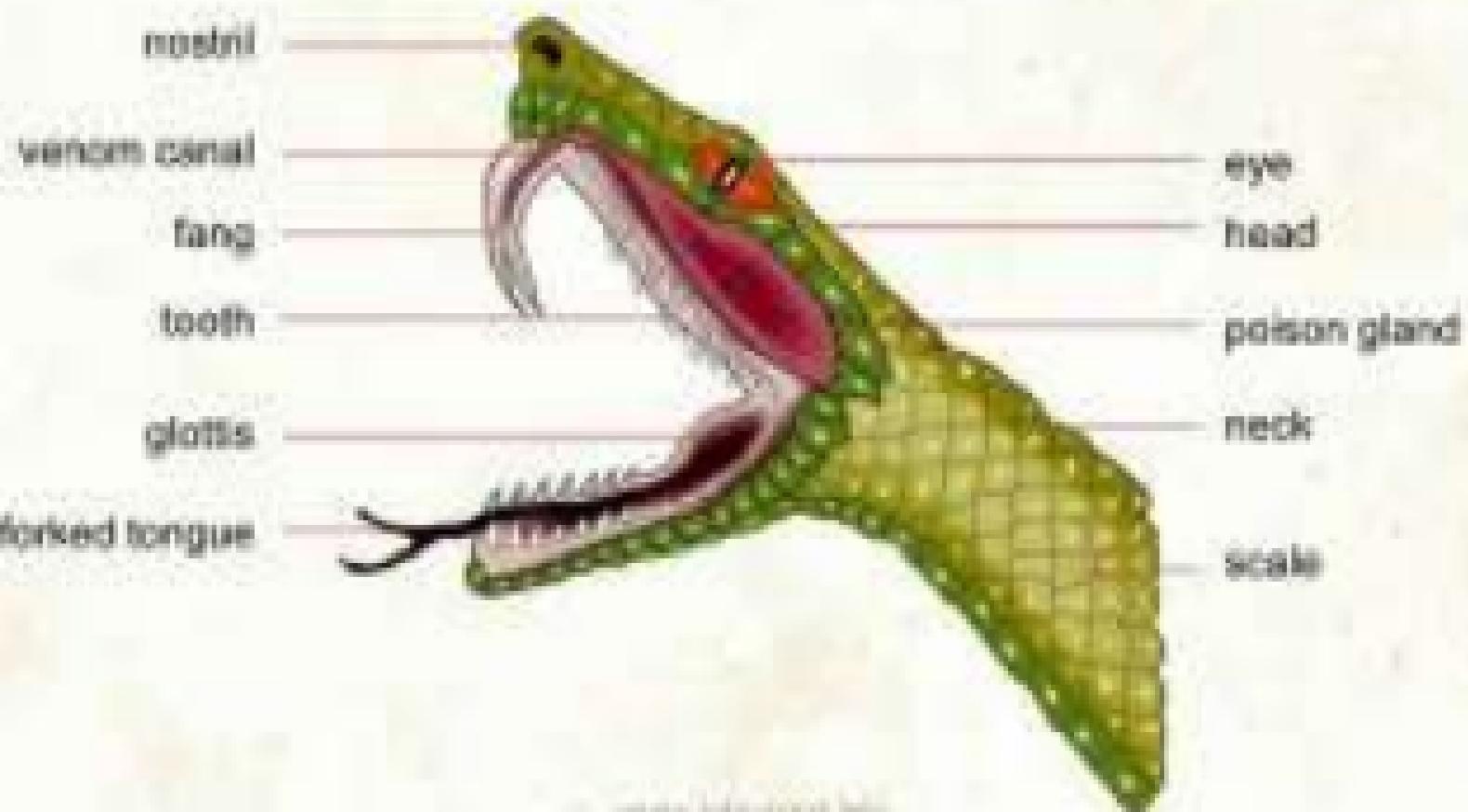
CREATIVE
—Printers—

NB. *It's the creative printers' product.*

For notes, Schemes, Exams for all classes.

Call: 0703745068/0785681207

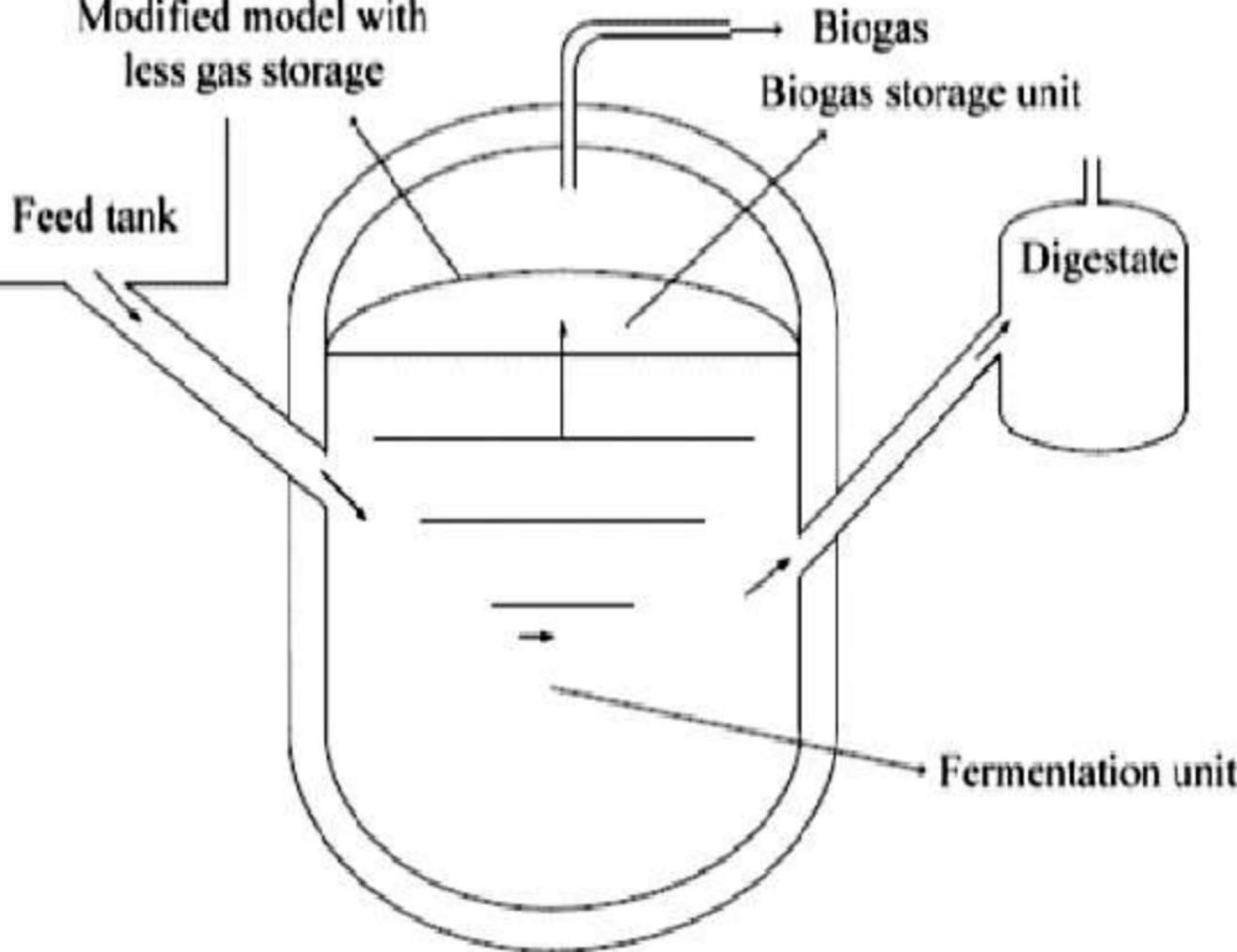
MORPHOLOGY OF A VENOMOUS SNAKE



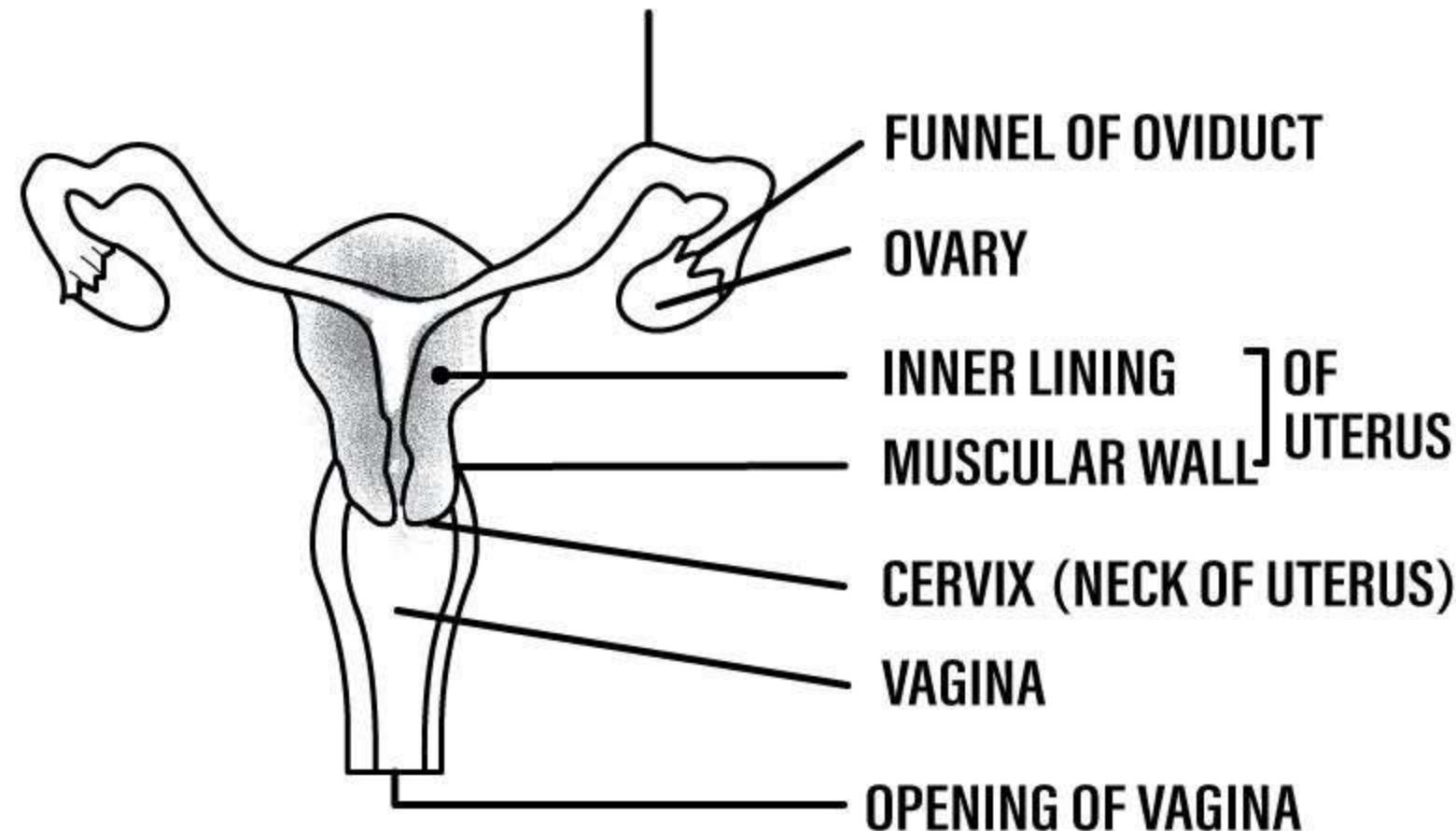


b

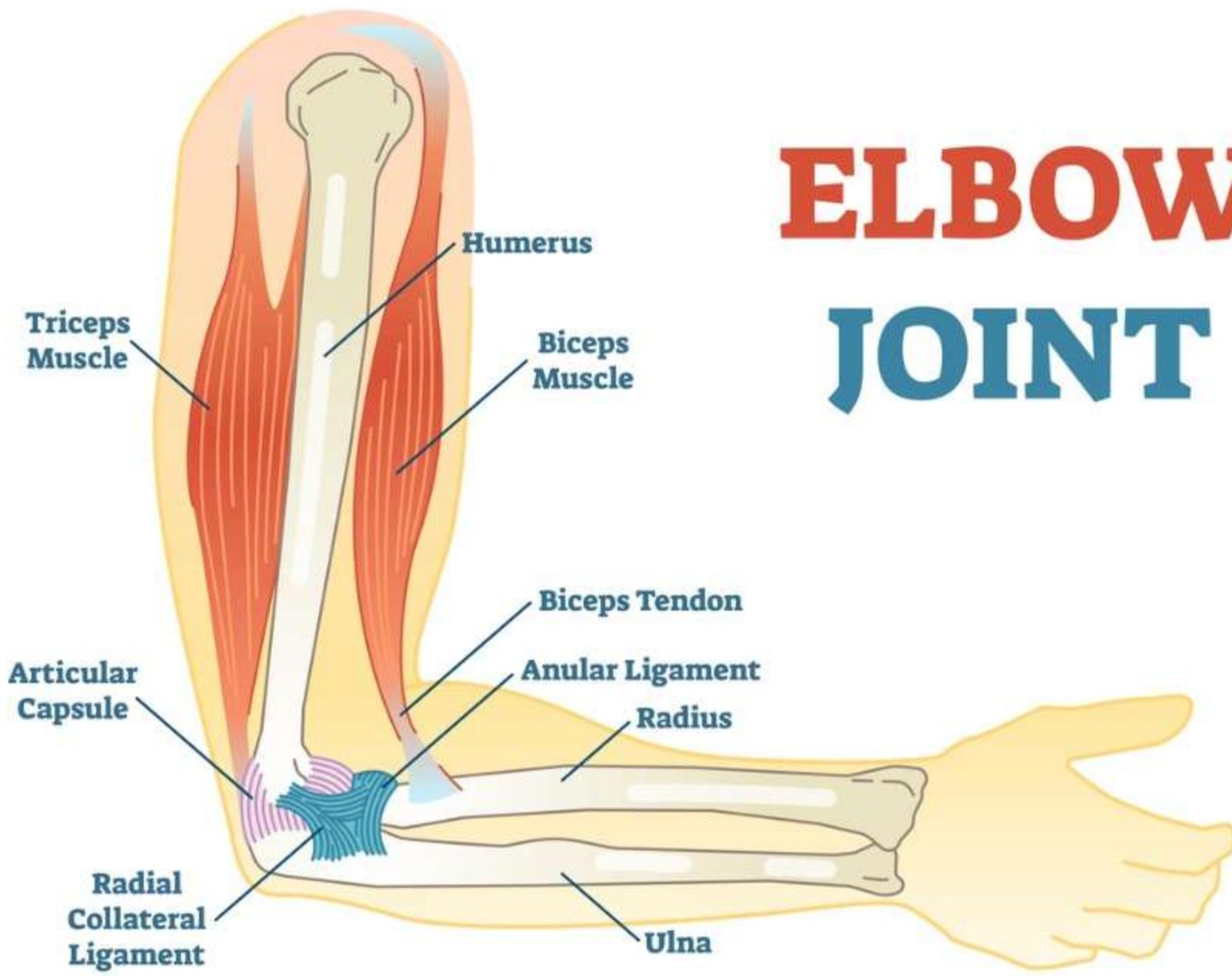
Modified model with
less gas storage

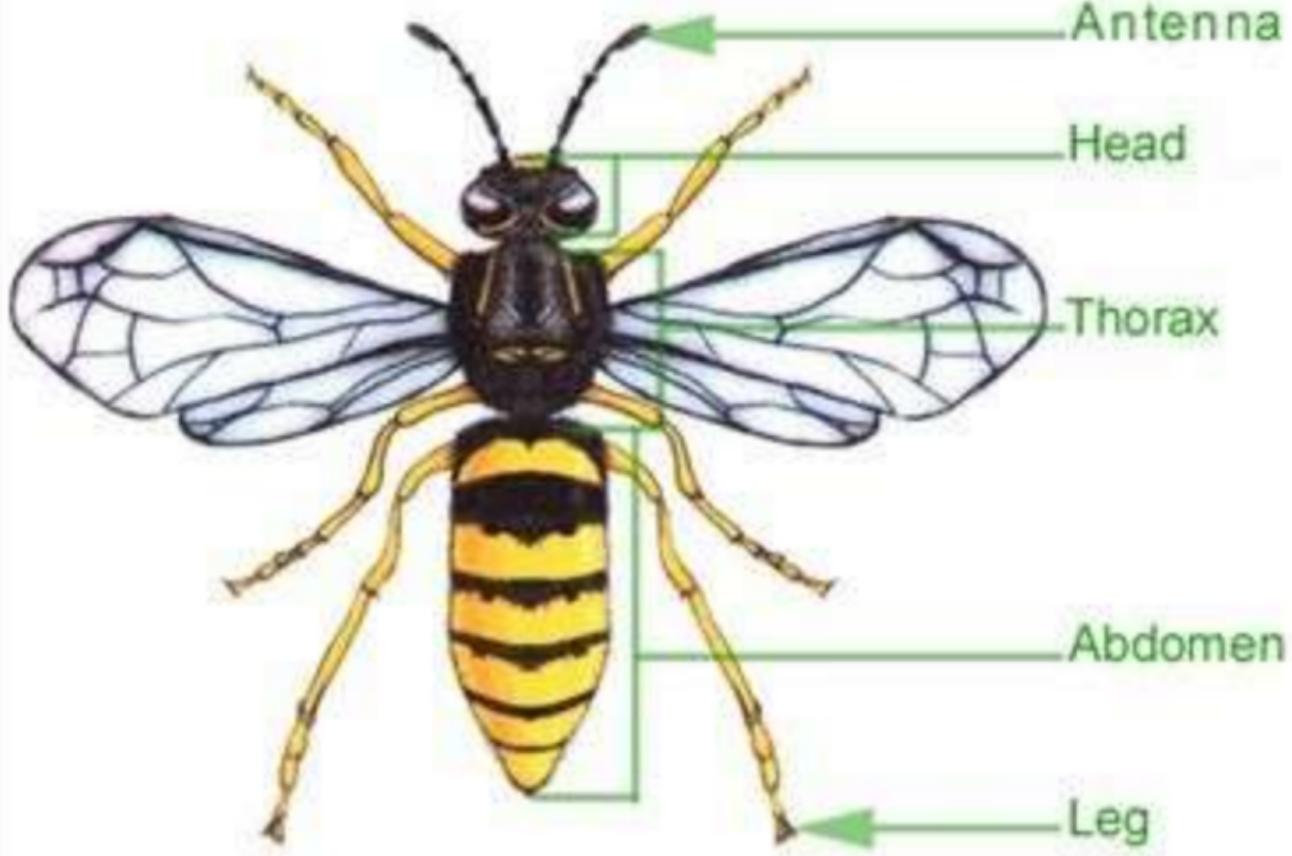


OVIDUCT (FALLOPIAN TUBE)

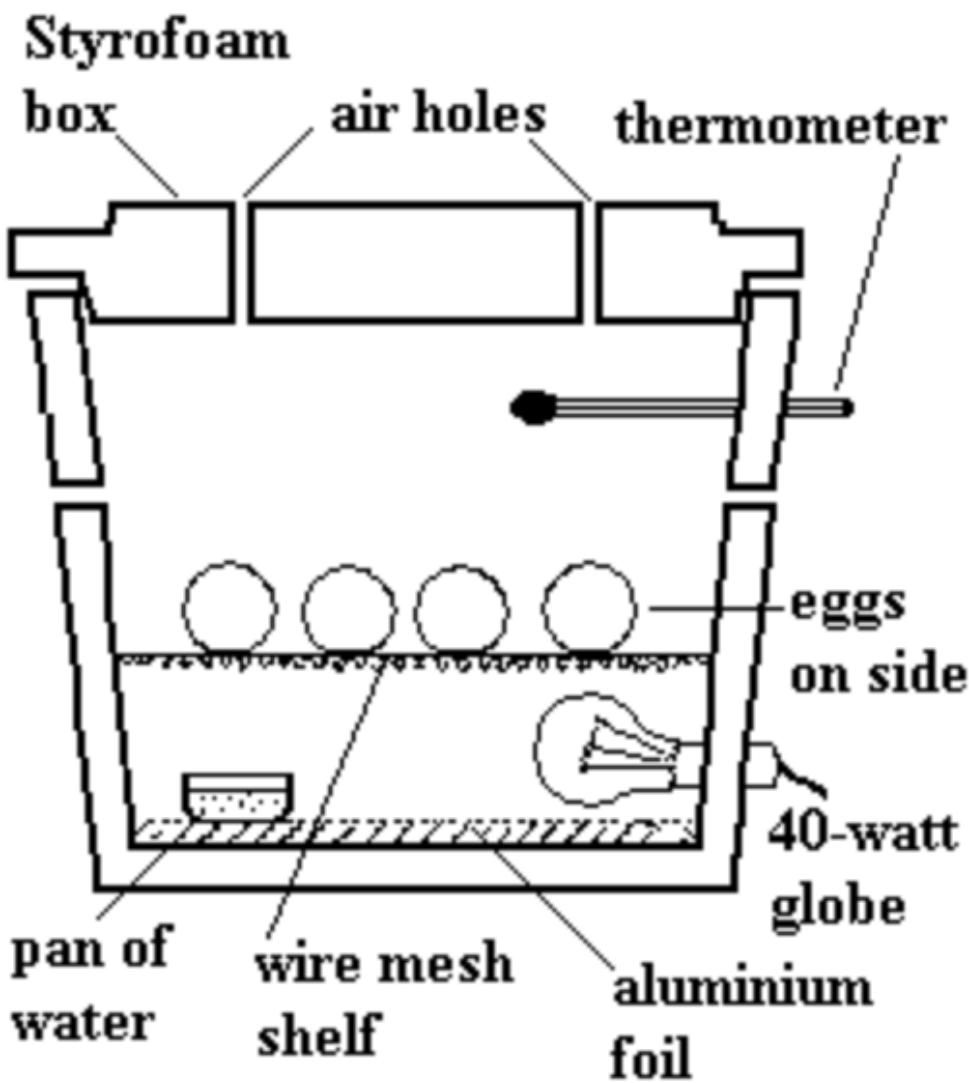


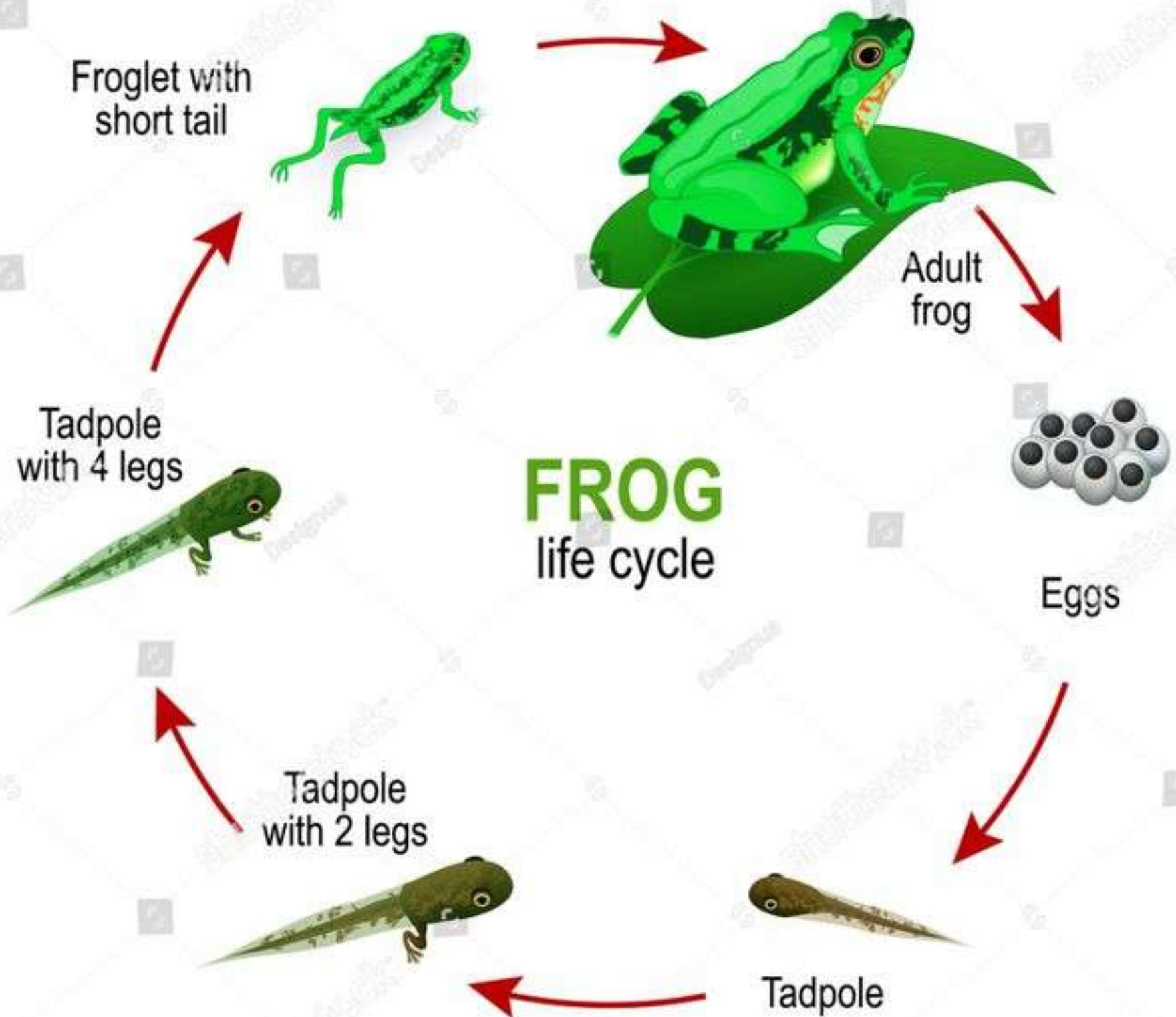
ELBOW JOINT





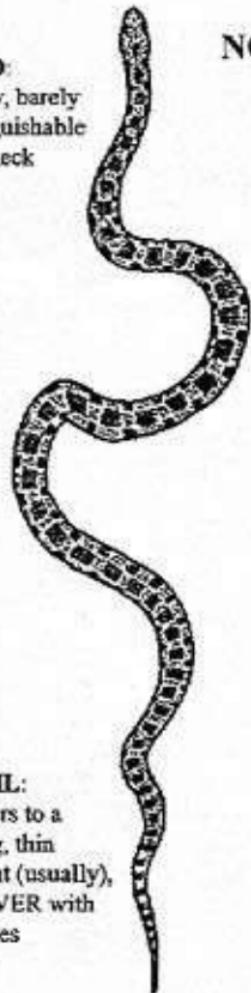
50.3.6.4 Electric incubator







HEAD:
narrow, barely
distinguishable
from neck



NON-VENOMOUS SNAKES

BODY:
relatively
thin or
narrow

TAIL:
tapers to a
long, thin
point (usually),
NEVER with
rattles

VENOMOUS SNAKES (Rattlesnakes)

HEAD:
broad,
"triangular"



BODY:
heavy or
relatively
"fat" in
appearance

TAIL:
blunt, usually
ending in a cluster
of modified scales
— the "rattle"—
(except in baby
snakes); never
tapers to a thin
point

Fracture types



Oblique



Comminuted



Spiral



Compound

NONVENOMOUS SNAKES



Royal Python

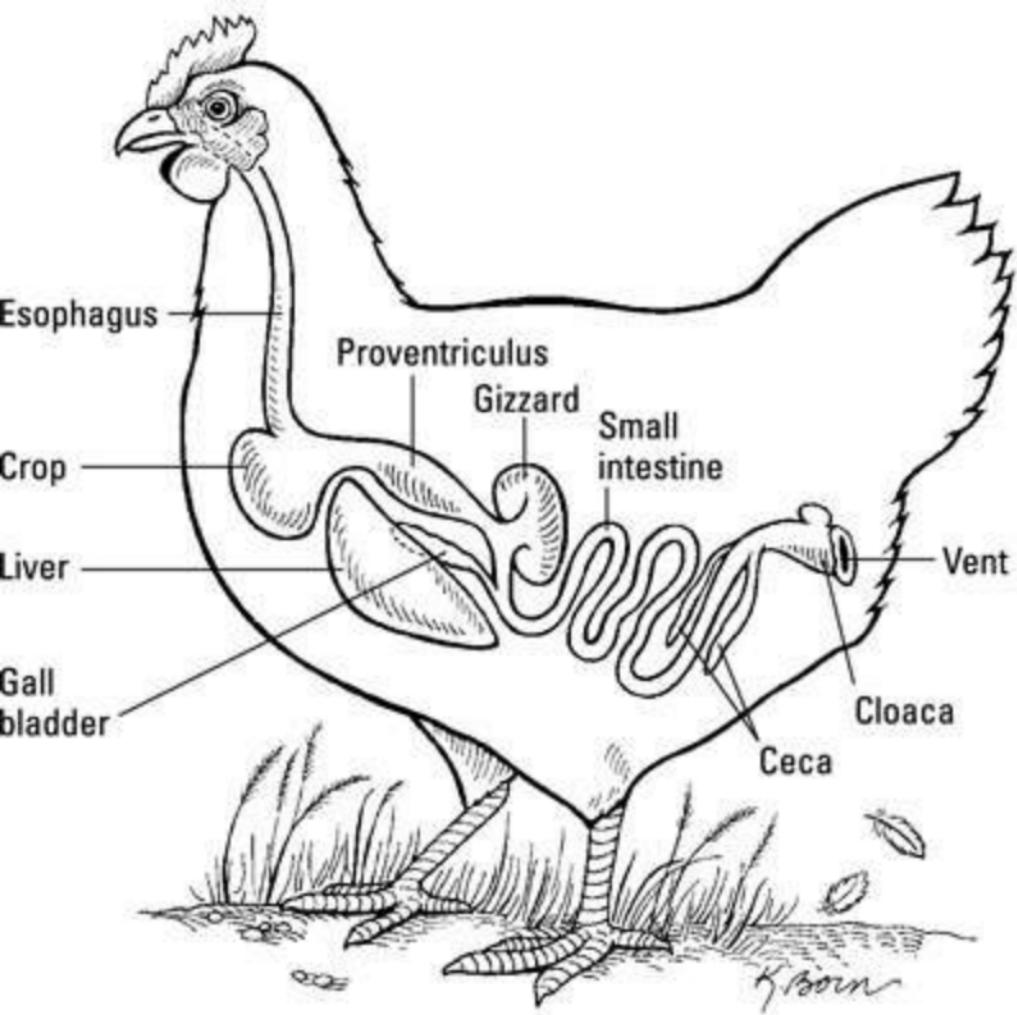


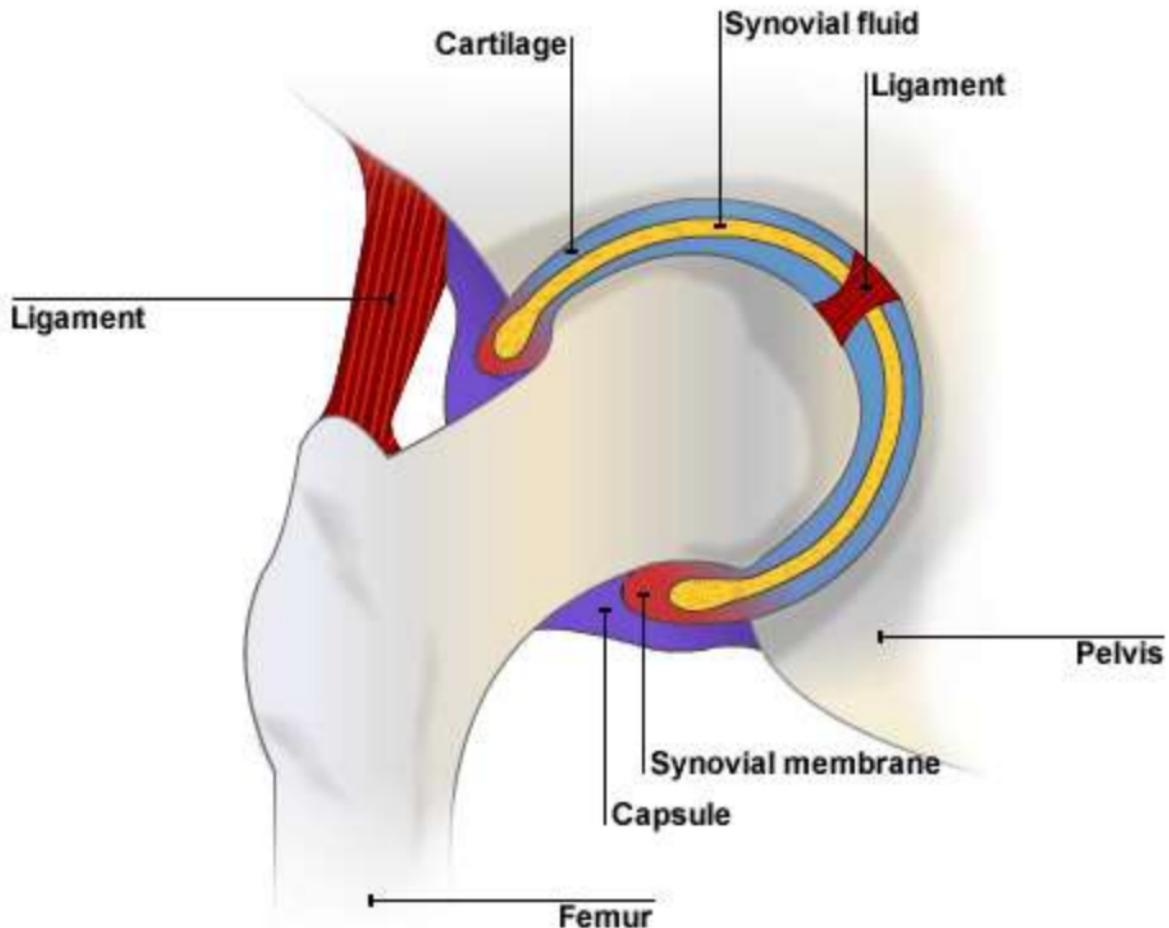
Corn Snake



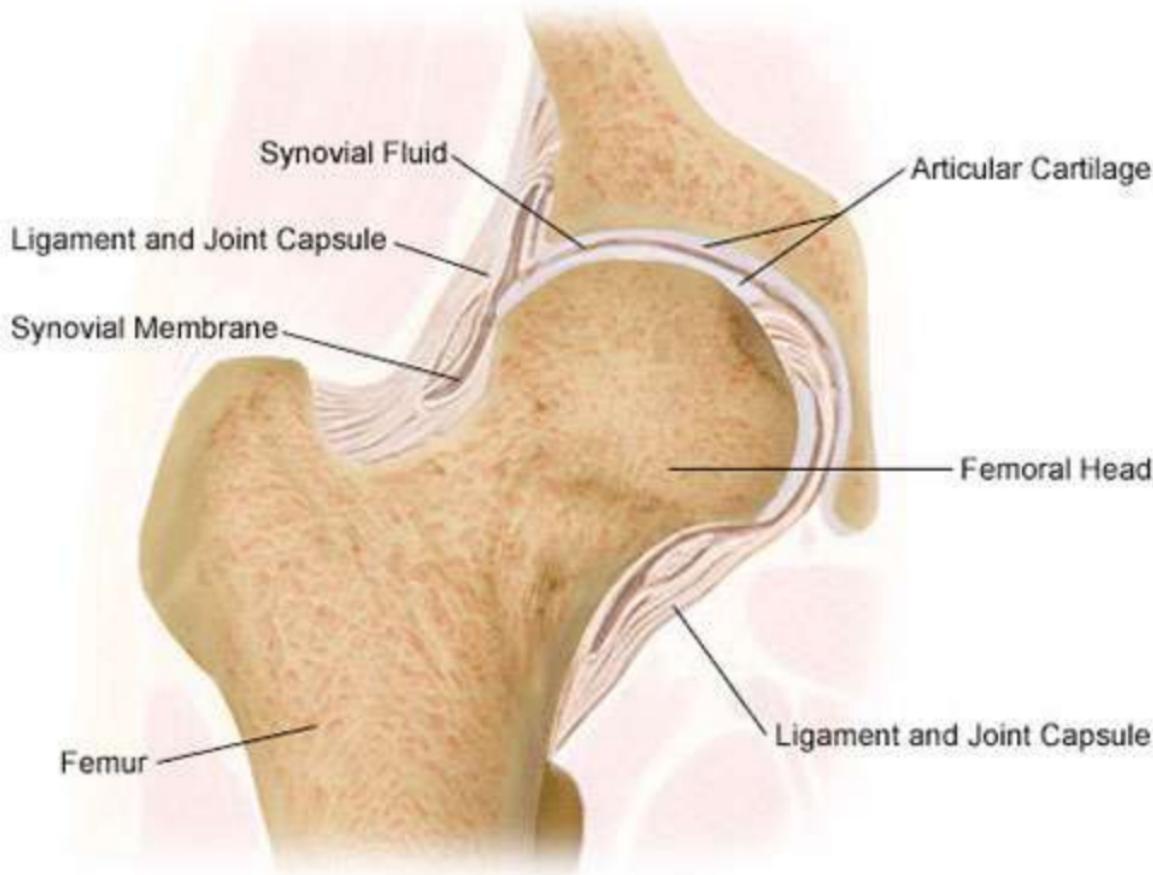
Gray-banded
Kingsnake

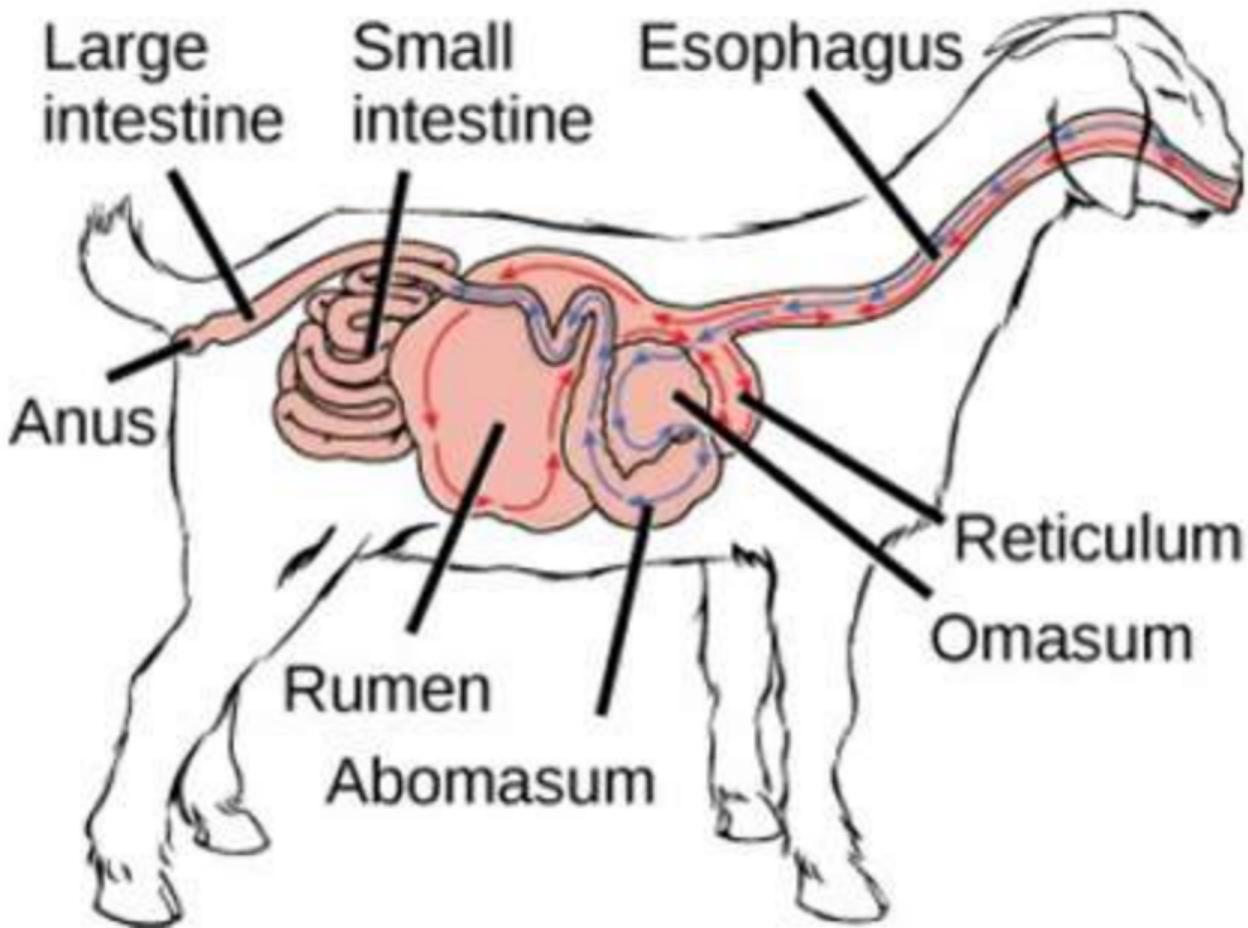


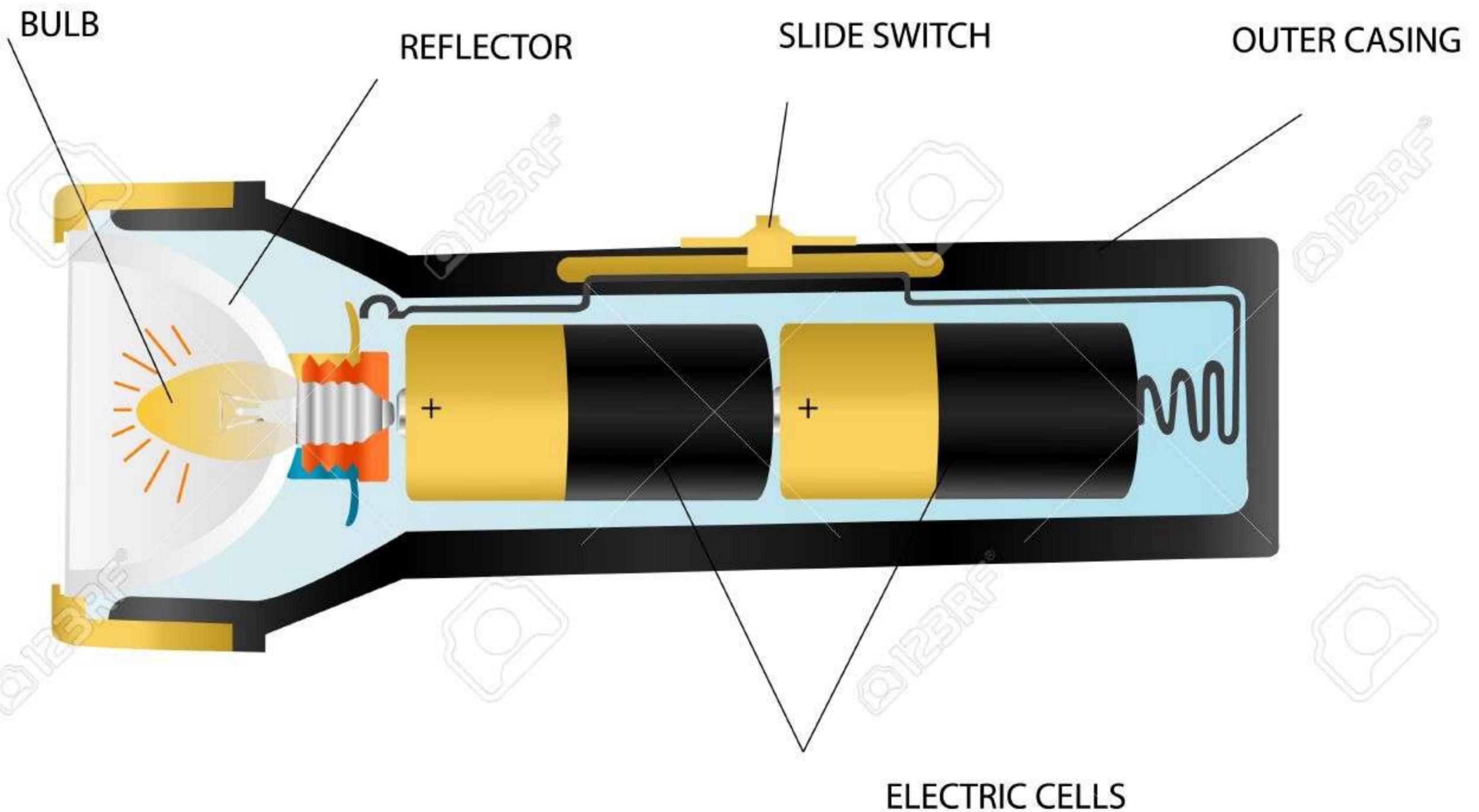




Hip Joint







ANATOMY OF ELBOW



LATERAL VIEW

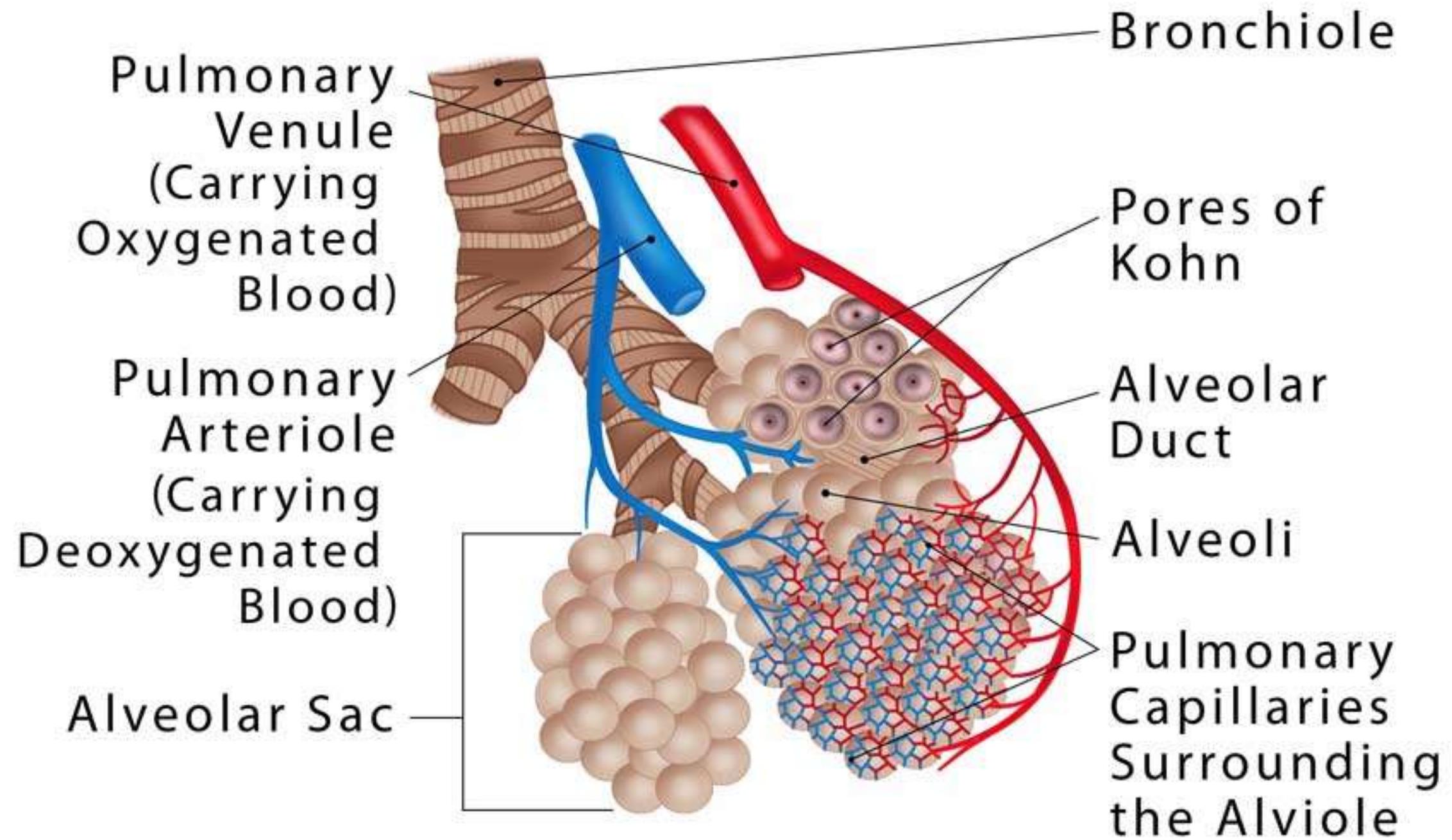


POSTERIOR VIEW

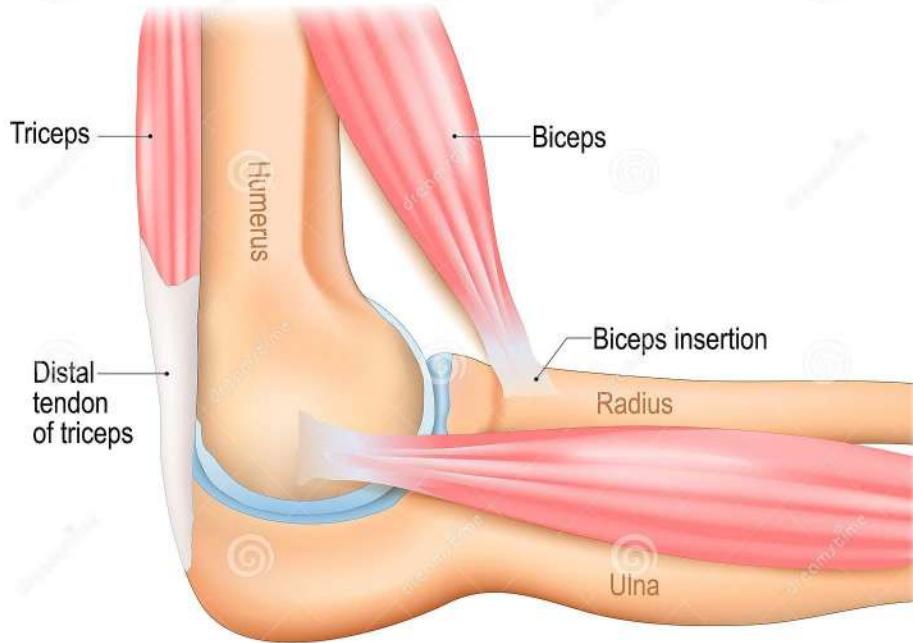


ANTERIOR VIEW

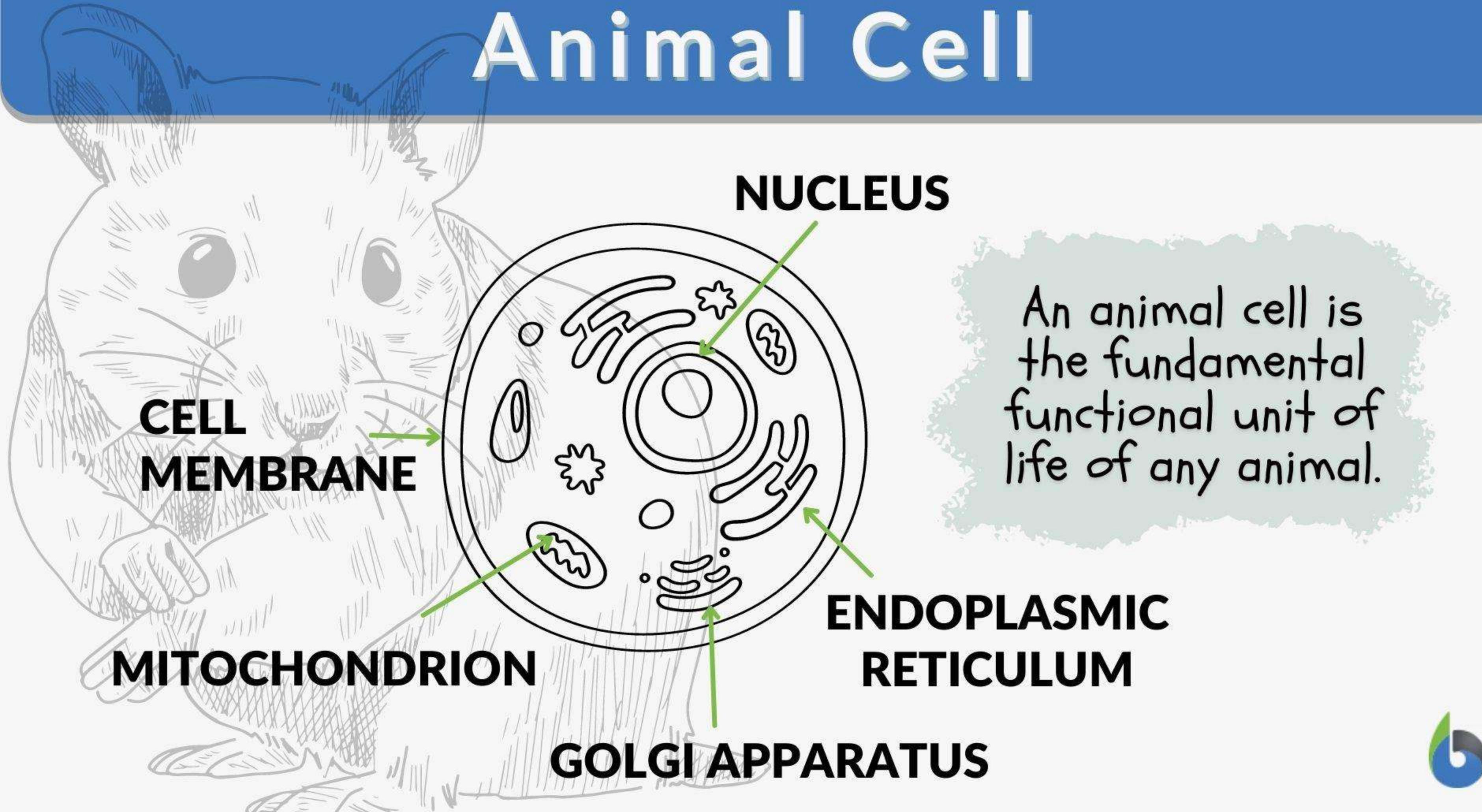
Alveoli



The elbow joint



Animal Cell



Animal Cell Structure

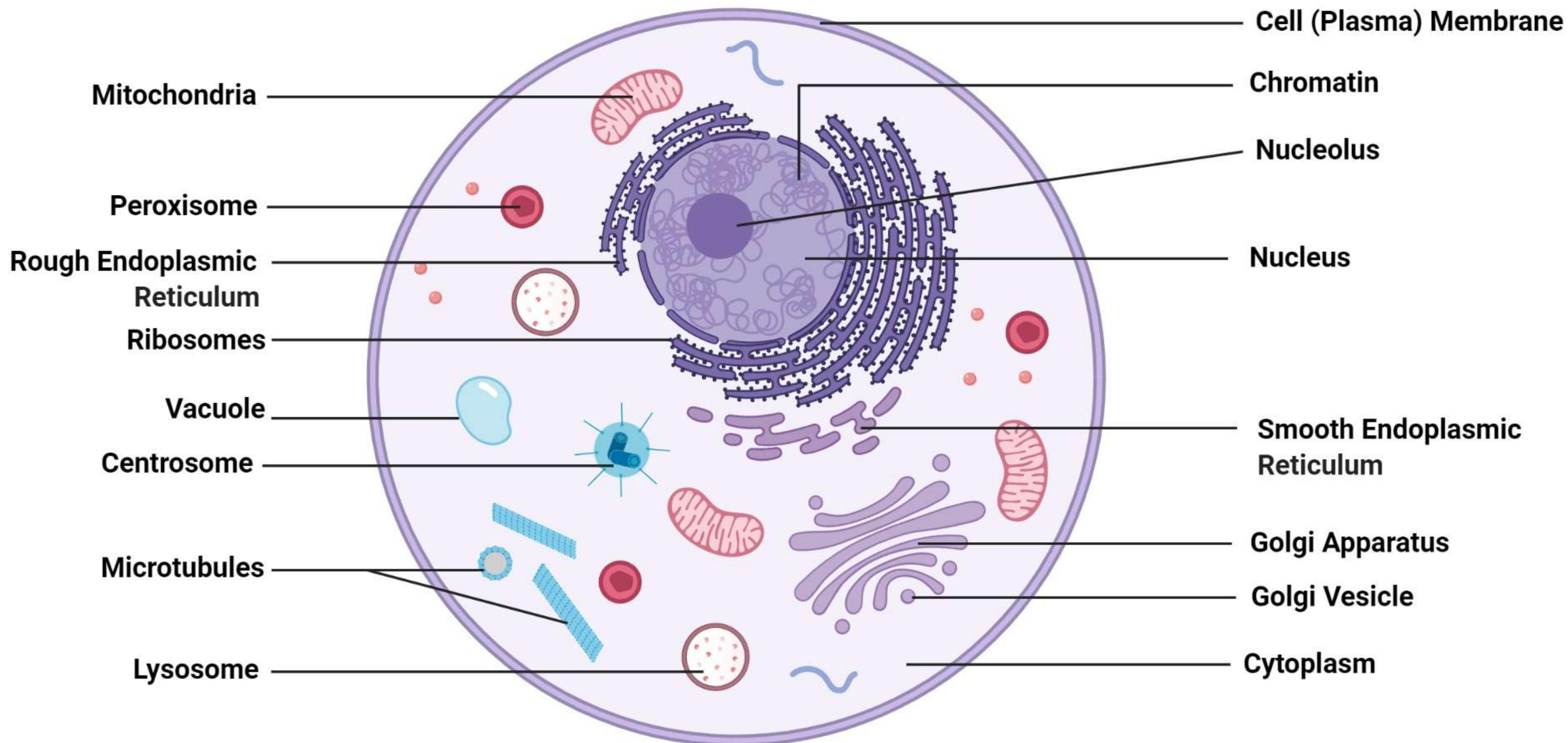
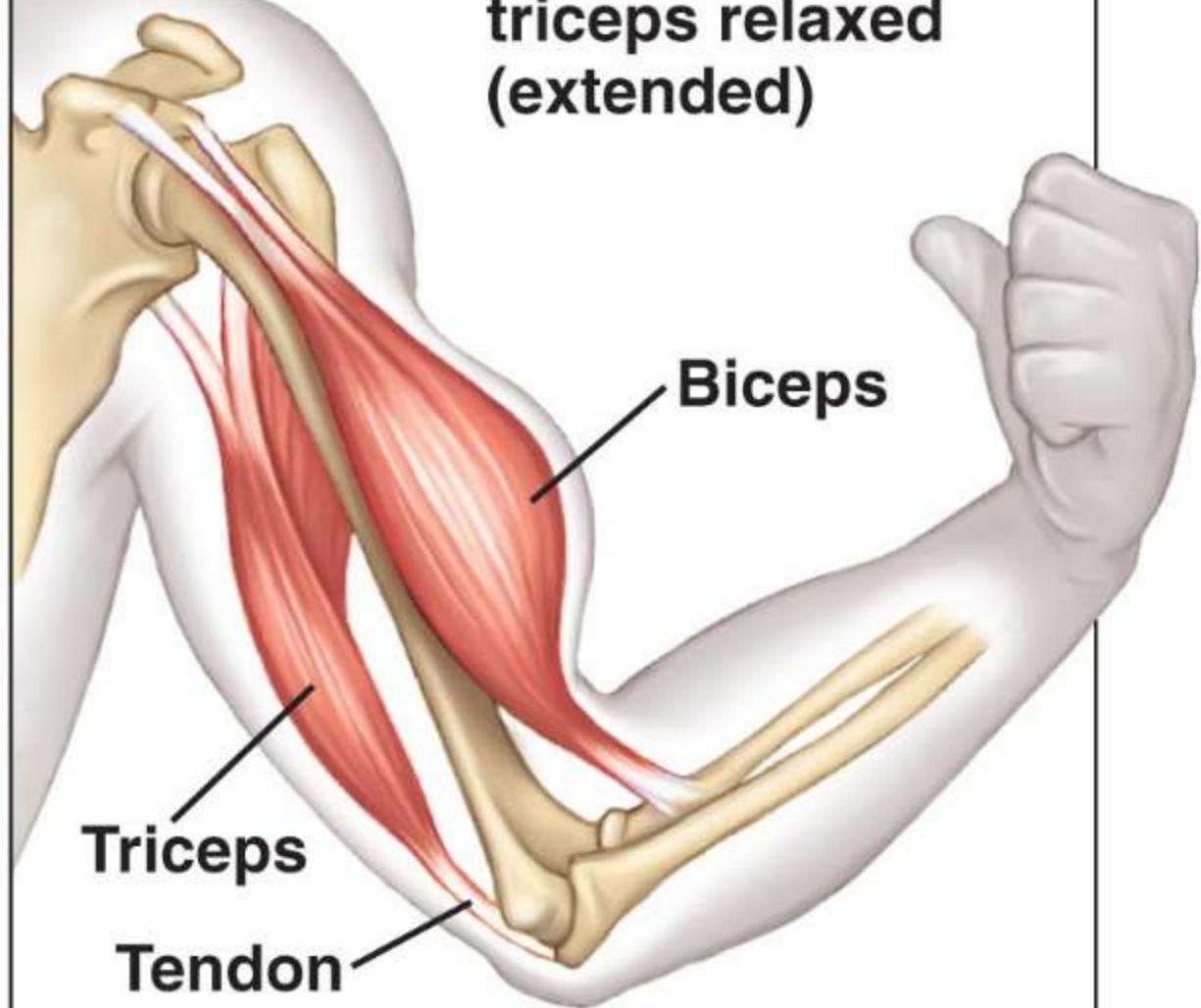
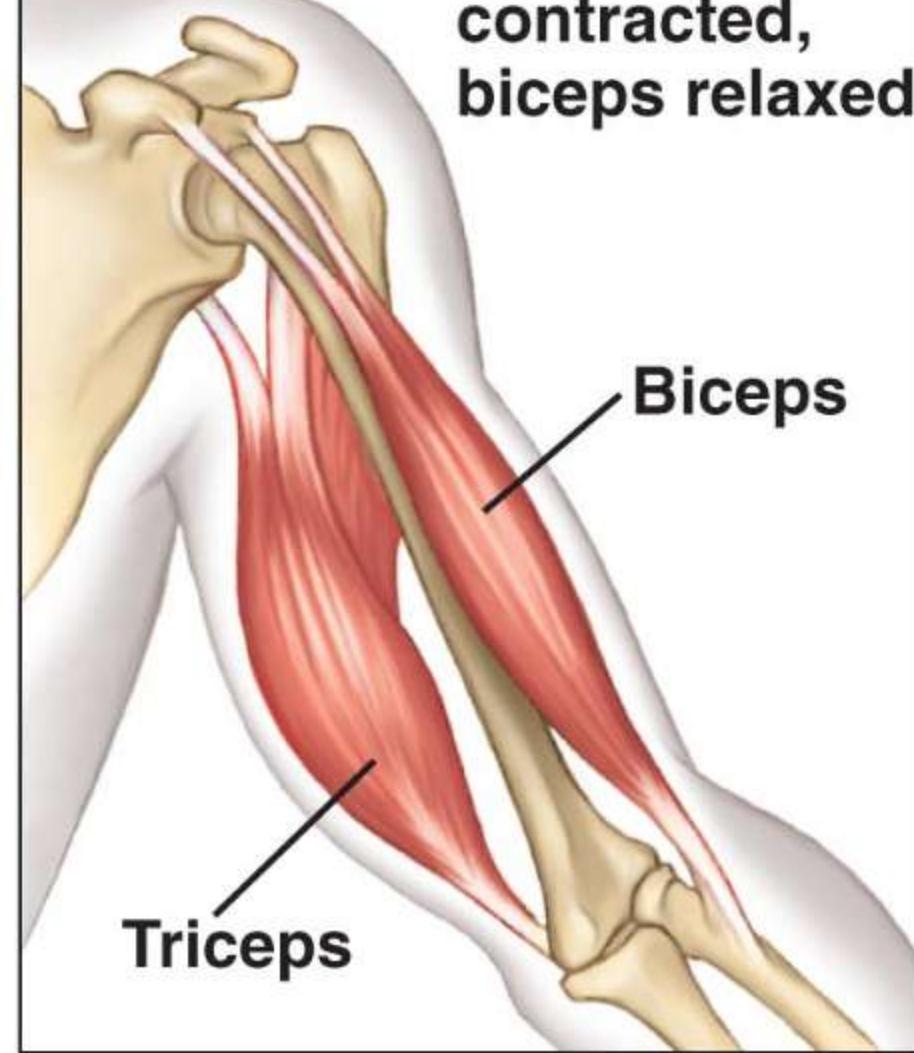


Figure: Animal Cell Structure, Image Copyright © Sagar Aryal, www.microbenotes.com

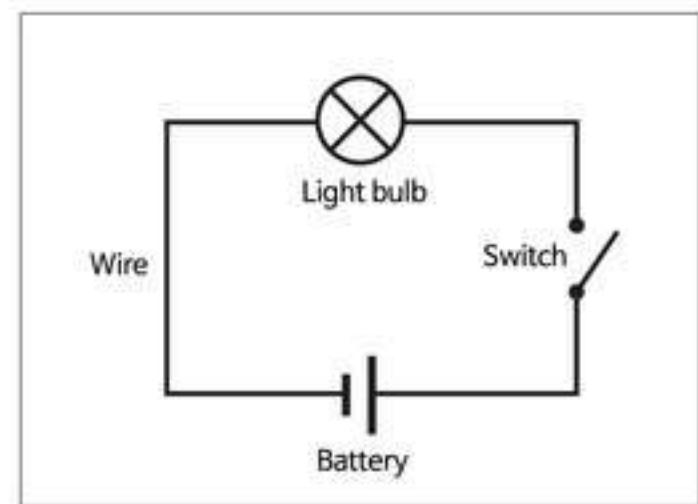
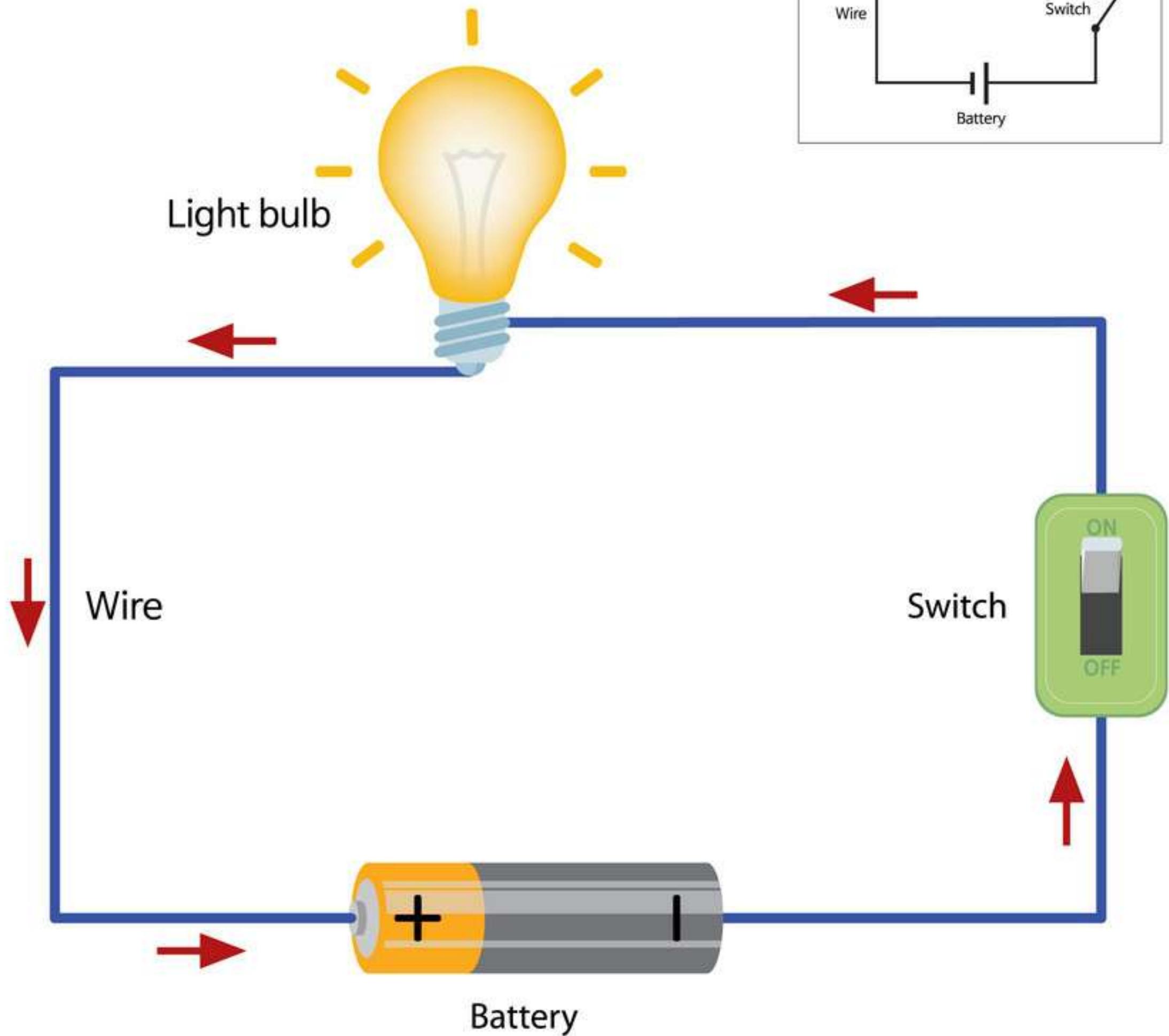
**Biceps contracted,
triceps relaxed
(extended)**



**Triceps
contracted,
biceps relaxed**



SIMPLE CIRCUIT

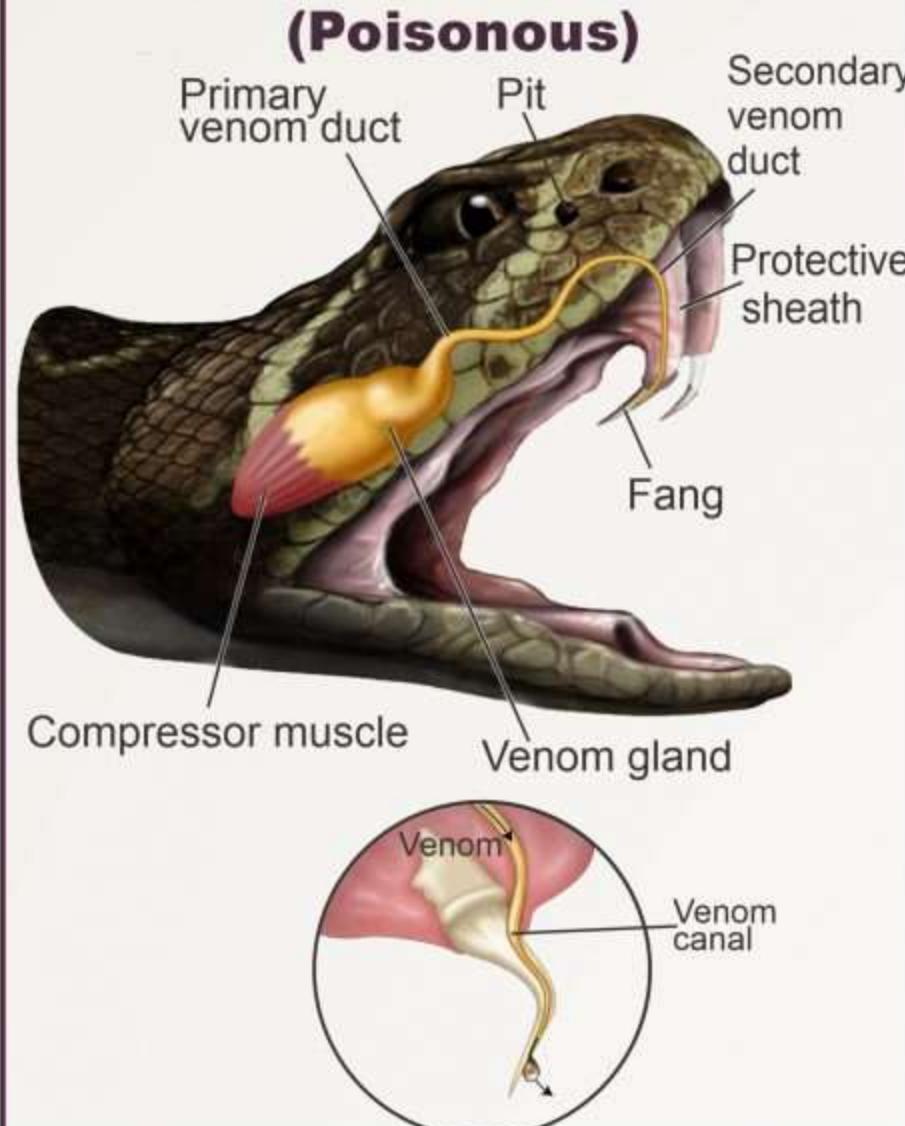
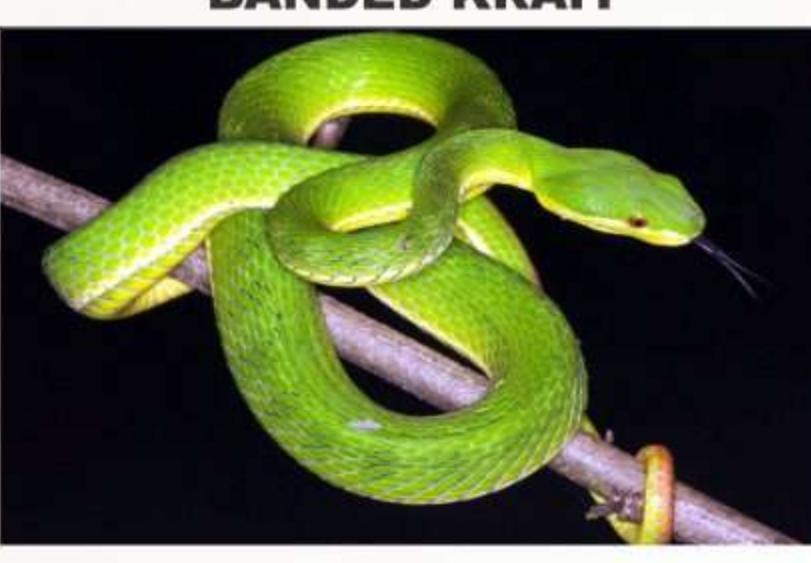
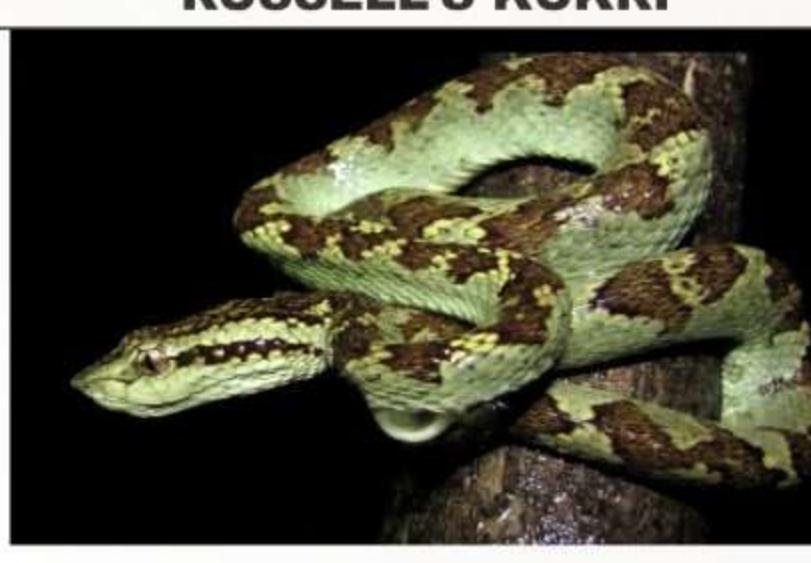
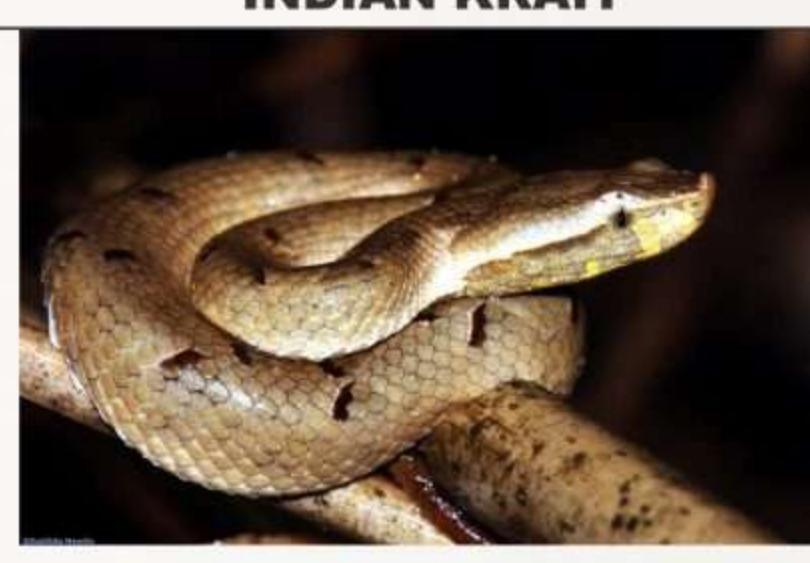


TYPES OF SNAKES

POISONOUS & NON-POISONOUS

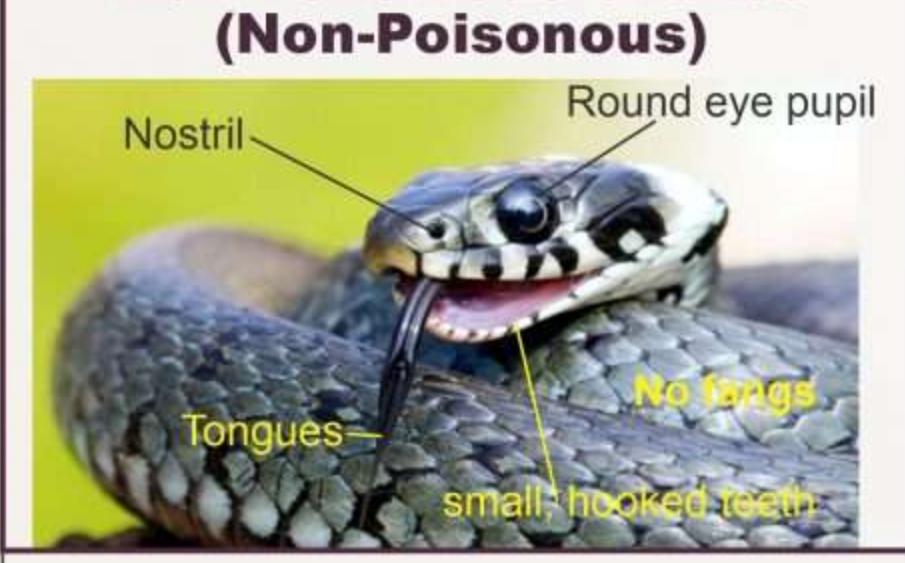
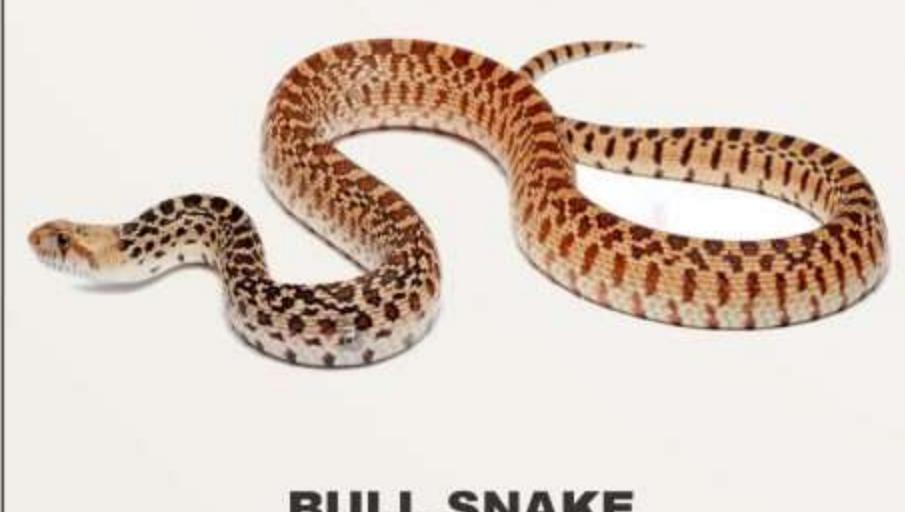
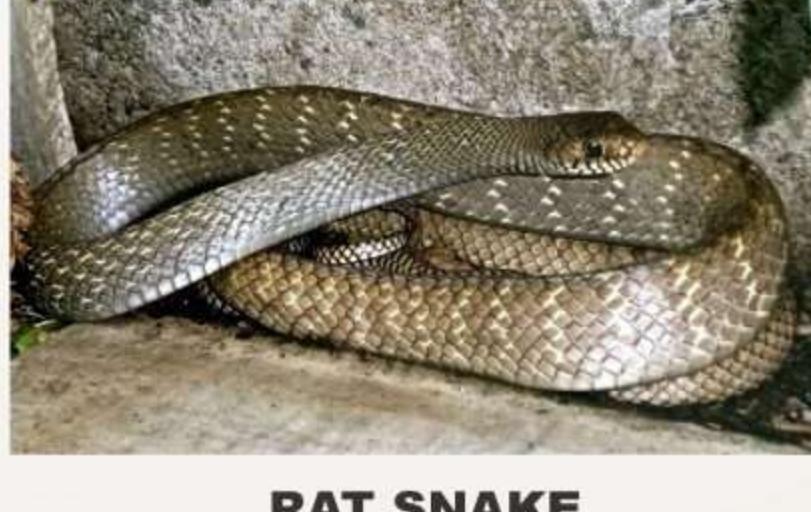
Venomous Snakes(Poisonous)

Venomous snakes are the snakes capable of producing venoms. Snakes like cobras, vipers, and closely related species of snakes are considered as venomous snakes. Venomous glands are the modified salivary glands. Venomous snakes deliver venom through fangs. Hence, the presence of fangs is a characteristic feature of most venomous snakes. Most advanced snakes including vipers and elapids have a hollow tube inside their fangs to deliver venoms more effectively. Most venomous snakes have a triangle-shaped head and elliptical pupils.

Venomous Snakes (Poisonous) 	 KING COBRA	 INDIAN COBRA	 RUSSELL'S VIPER
 BANDED KRAIT	 RUSSELL'S KUKRI	 INDIAN KRAIT	
 SAW SCALED VIPER	 GREEN BAMBOO PIT VIPER	 MALABAR PIT VIPER	 HUMP NOSED PIT VIPER

Non-venomous Snakes(Non-Poisonous)

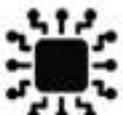
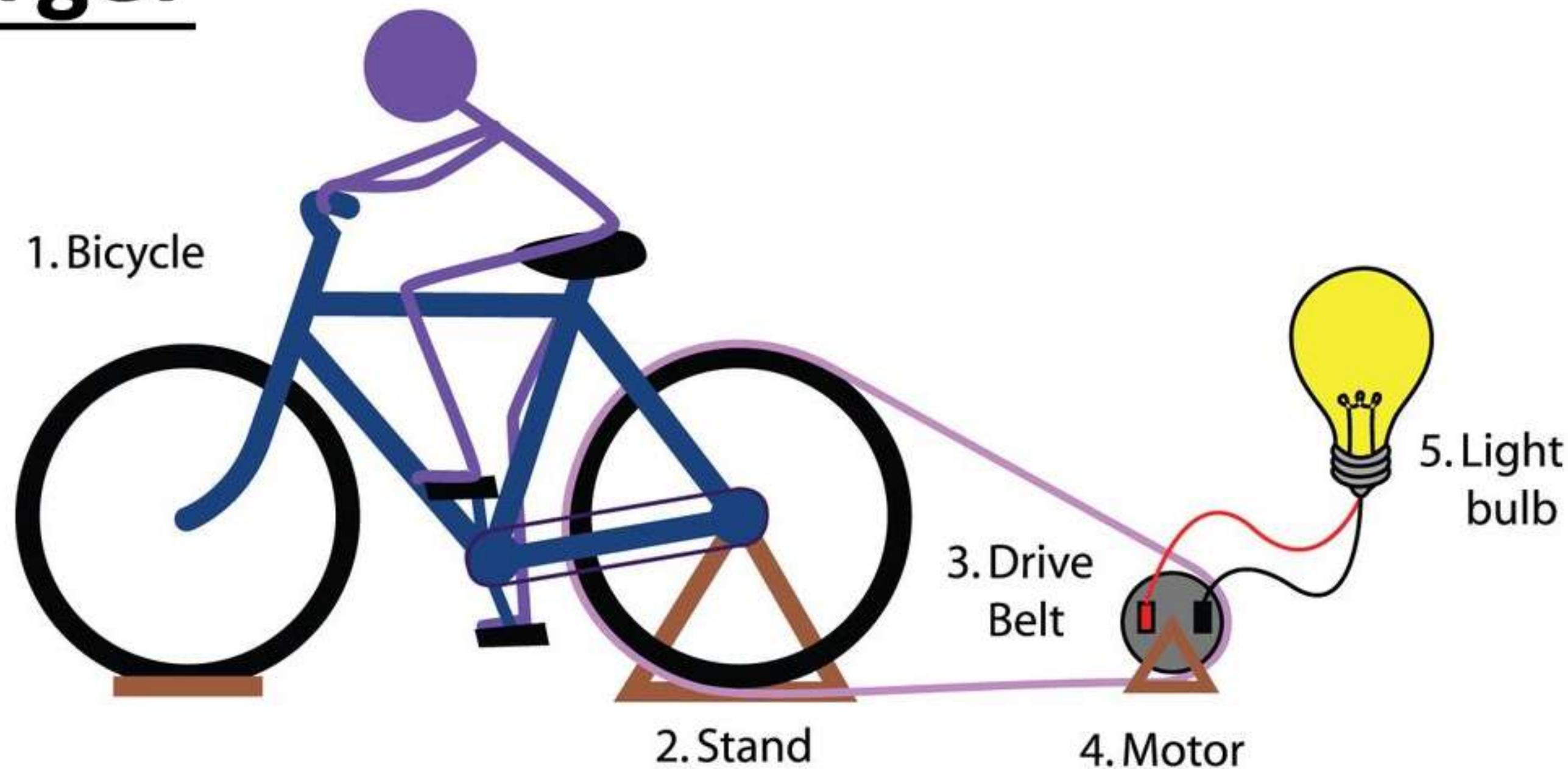
The snakes incapable of producing venoms are known as nonvenomous snakes. Non-venomous snakes can be easily identified by the absence of fangs, rounded head, and the presence of anal scales in a double row. These snakes have no venoms to exhaust their prey, they use different other methods like squeezing or chewing the prey or swallowing their prey.

Non-Venomous Snakes (Non-Poisonous) 	 SAND BOA	 VINE SNAKE
 BULL SNAKE	 BRONZE BACK TREE	 RAT SNAKE
 BANDED RACER	 PYTHON SNAKE	 GARTER SNAKE

Difference between Venomous and Non-venomous snakes

- Venomous snakes produce venoms, but non-venomous snakes do not.
- Venomous snakes have fangs to deliver venoms to their prey, whereas no fangs present in non-venomous snakes.
- Most venomous snakes have a triangle-shaped head, whereas non-venomous snakes have a rounded head.
- Venomous snakes have elliptical pupils while non-venomous snakes have round pupils.
- Venomous snakebite results in one or two punctures on the skin of the victim, whereas non-venomous snake bite results in many punctures on the skin due to maxillary teeth of the upper jaw.
- Venomous snakes normally have distinguishable heat-sensitive pits on the head unlike in non-venomous snakes.
- Venomous snakes like rattlesnakes have a rattle on its tails, but no such rattles in non-venomous snakes.
- There is one row of anal scales present in venomous snakes, whereas two rows of anal scales are present in non-venomous snakes.

Bicycle Dynamo Headlight & Battery Charger



from heart

to heart

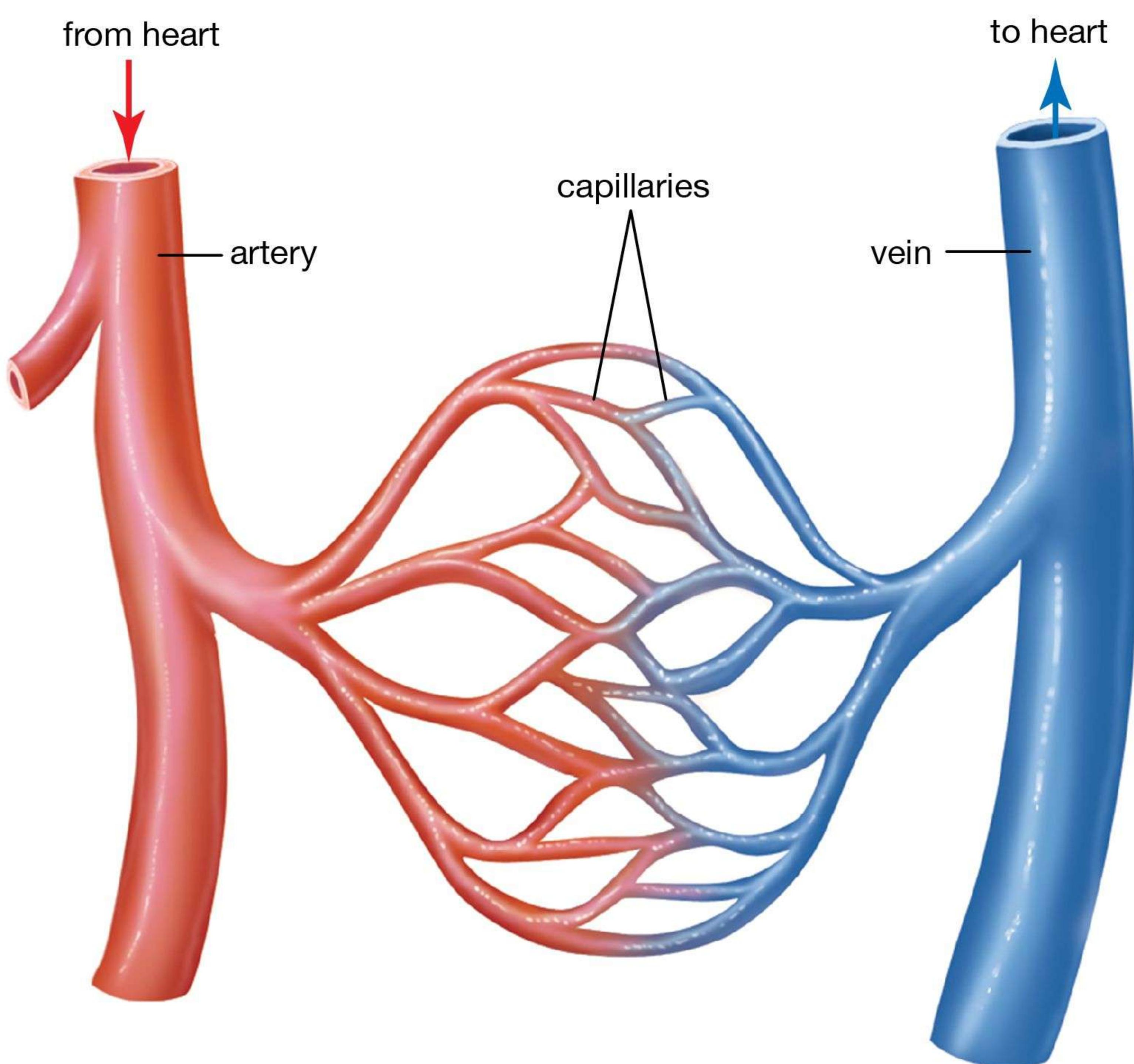


artery

capillaries



vein

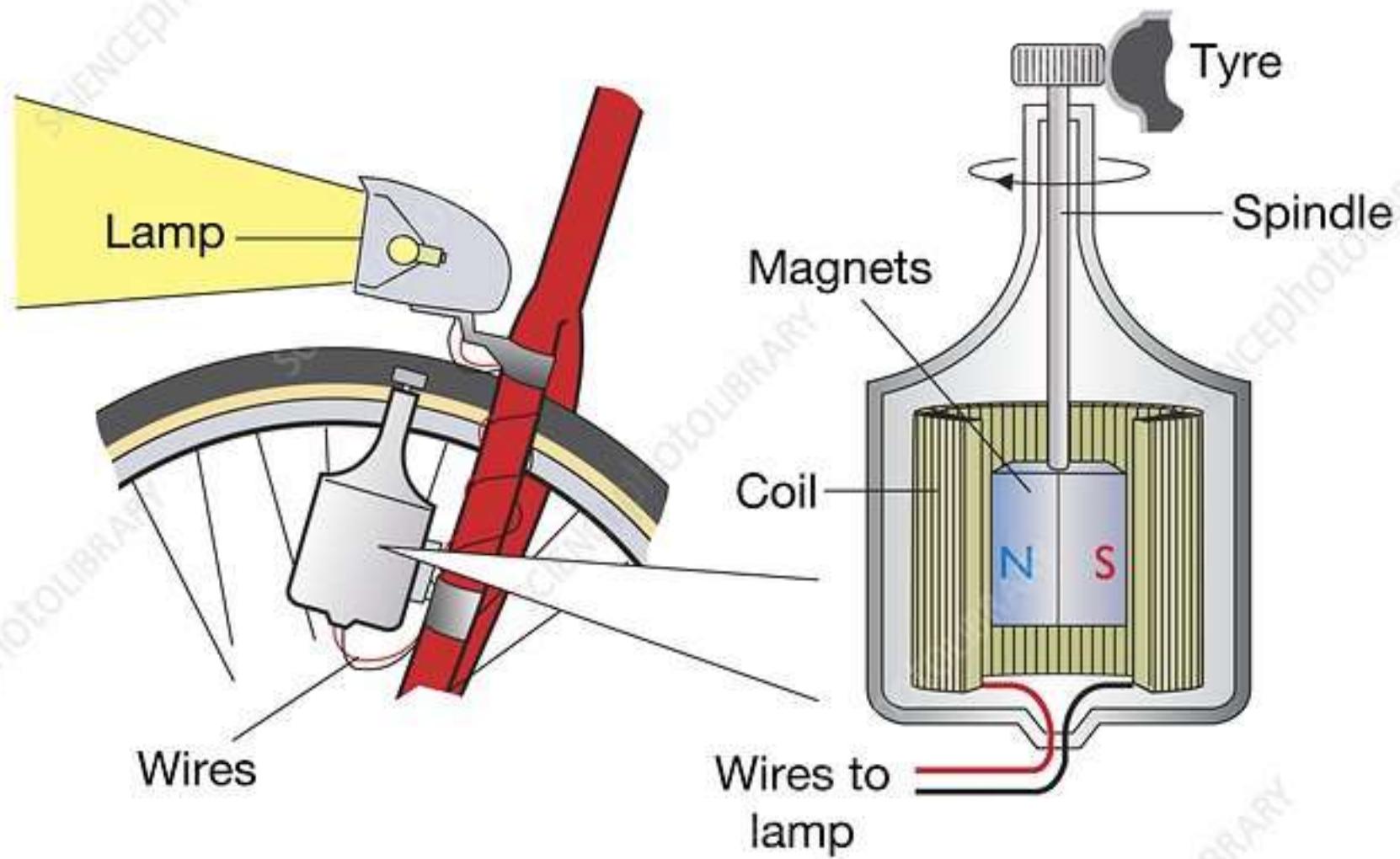


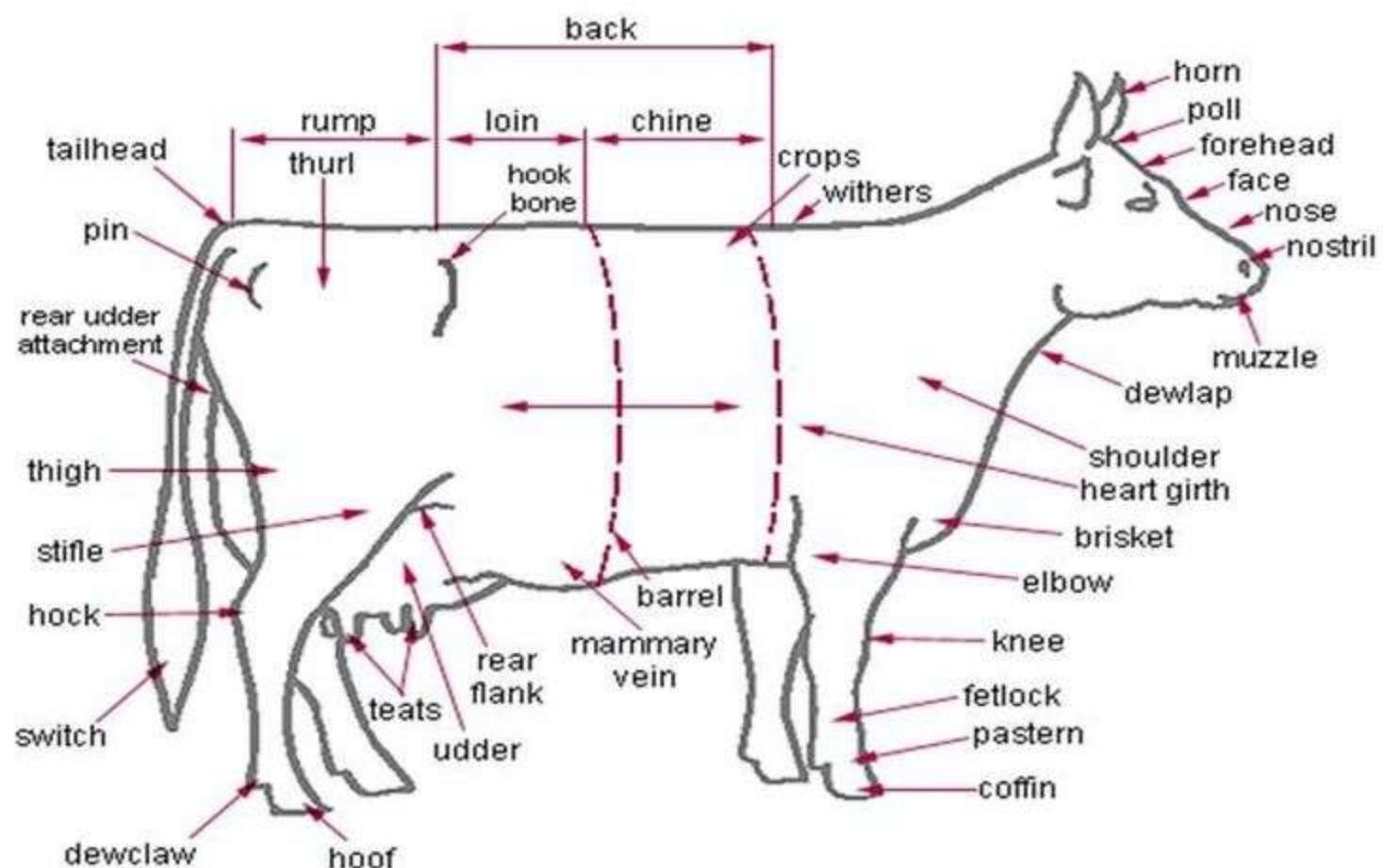
simple
fracture



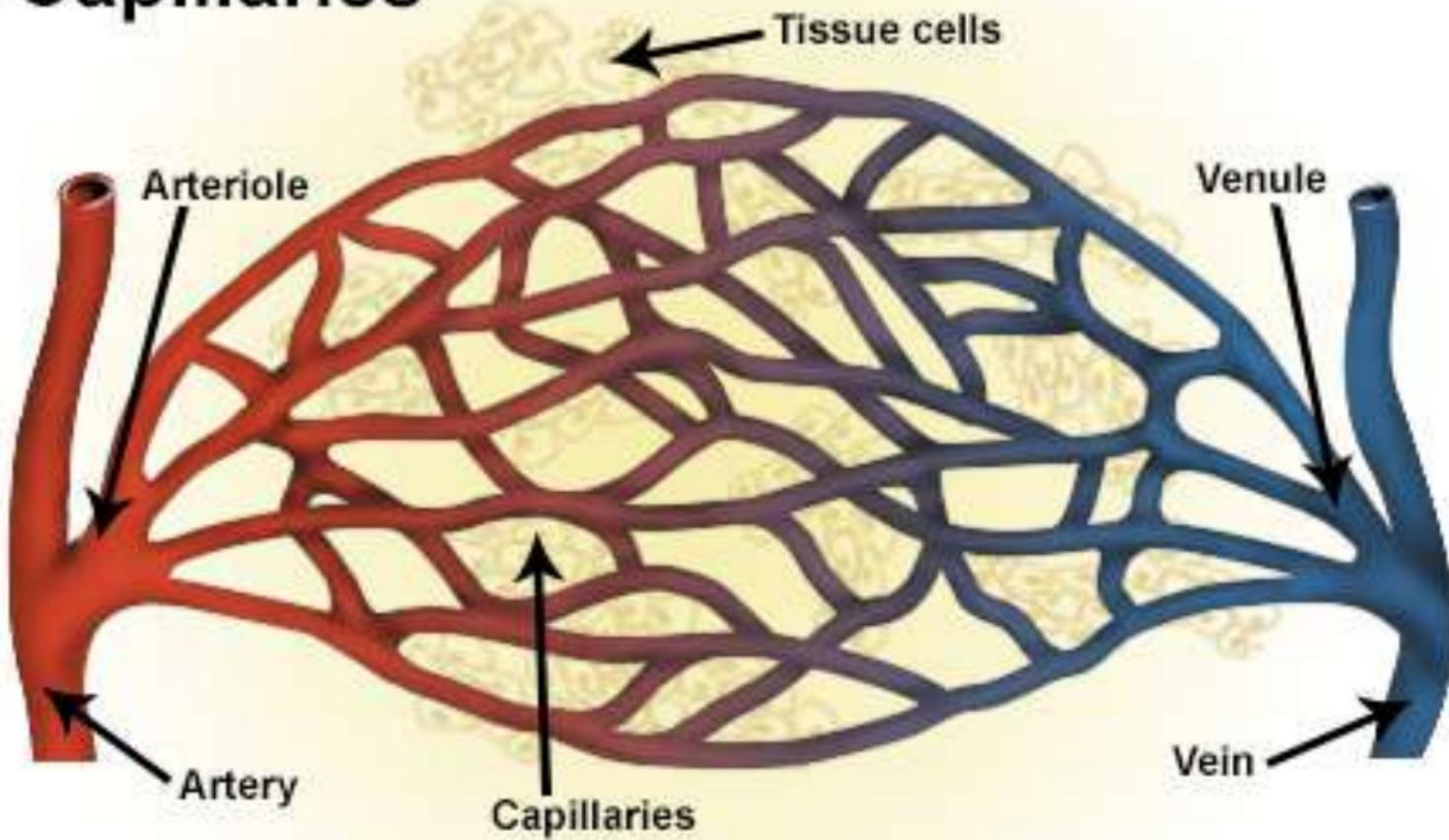
compound
fracture



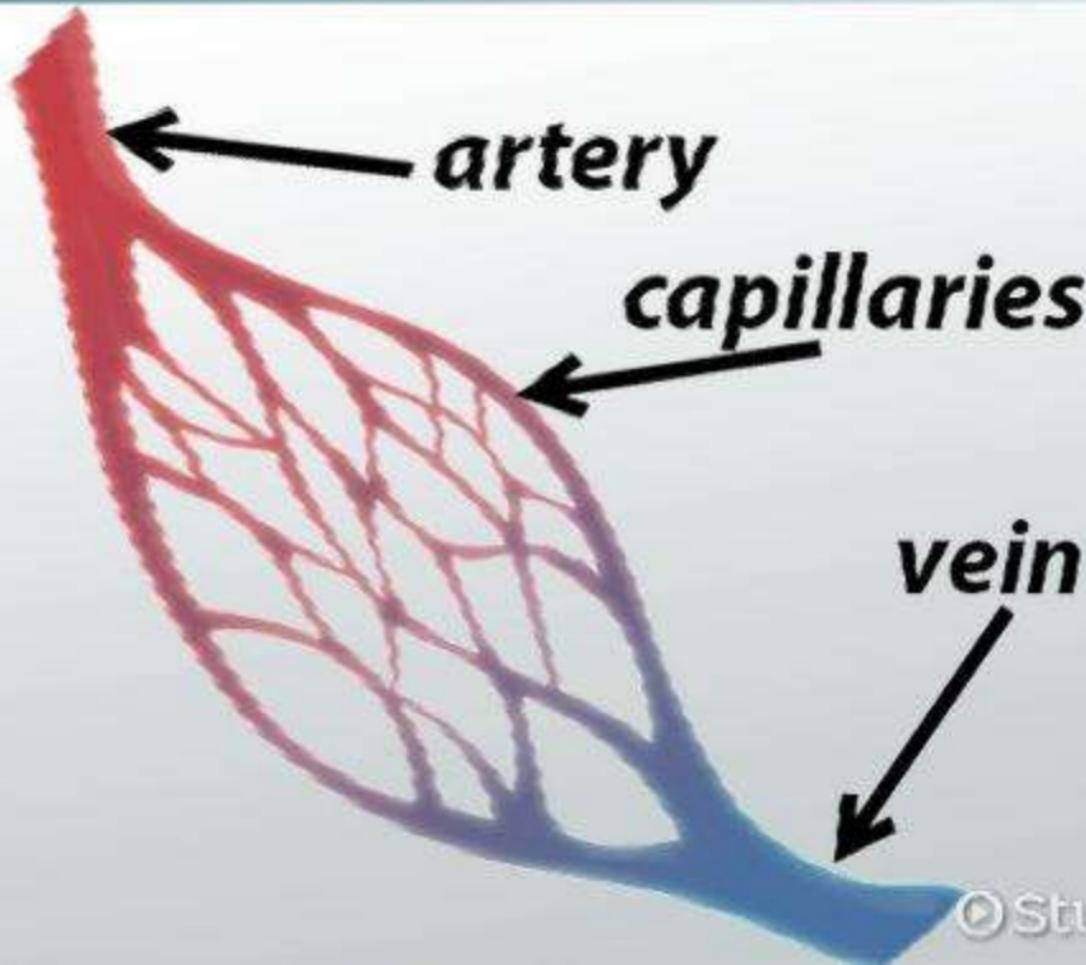




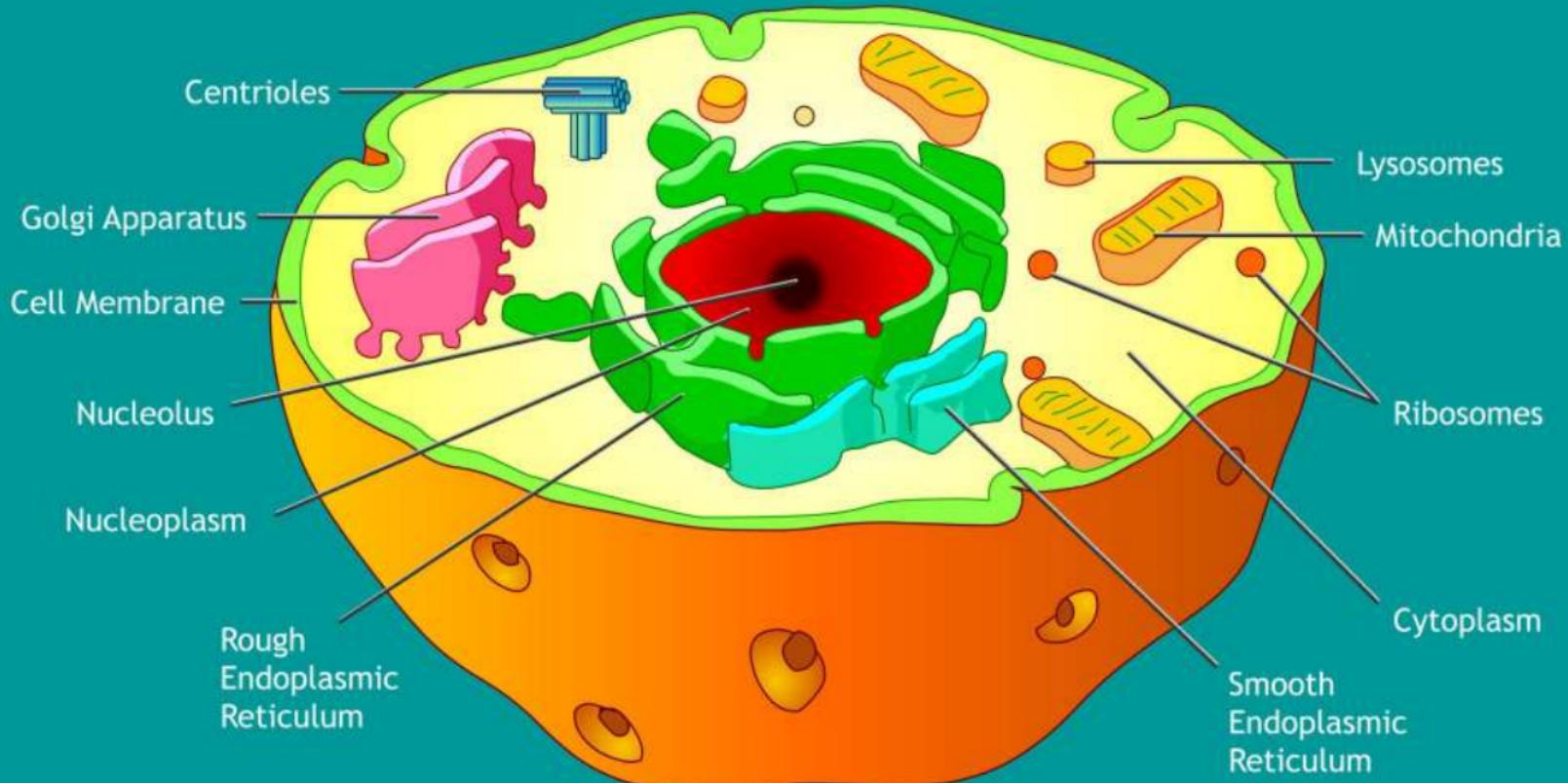
Capillaries

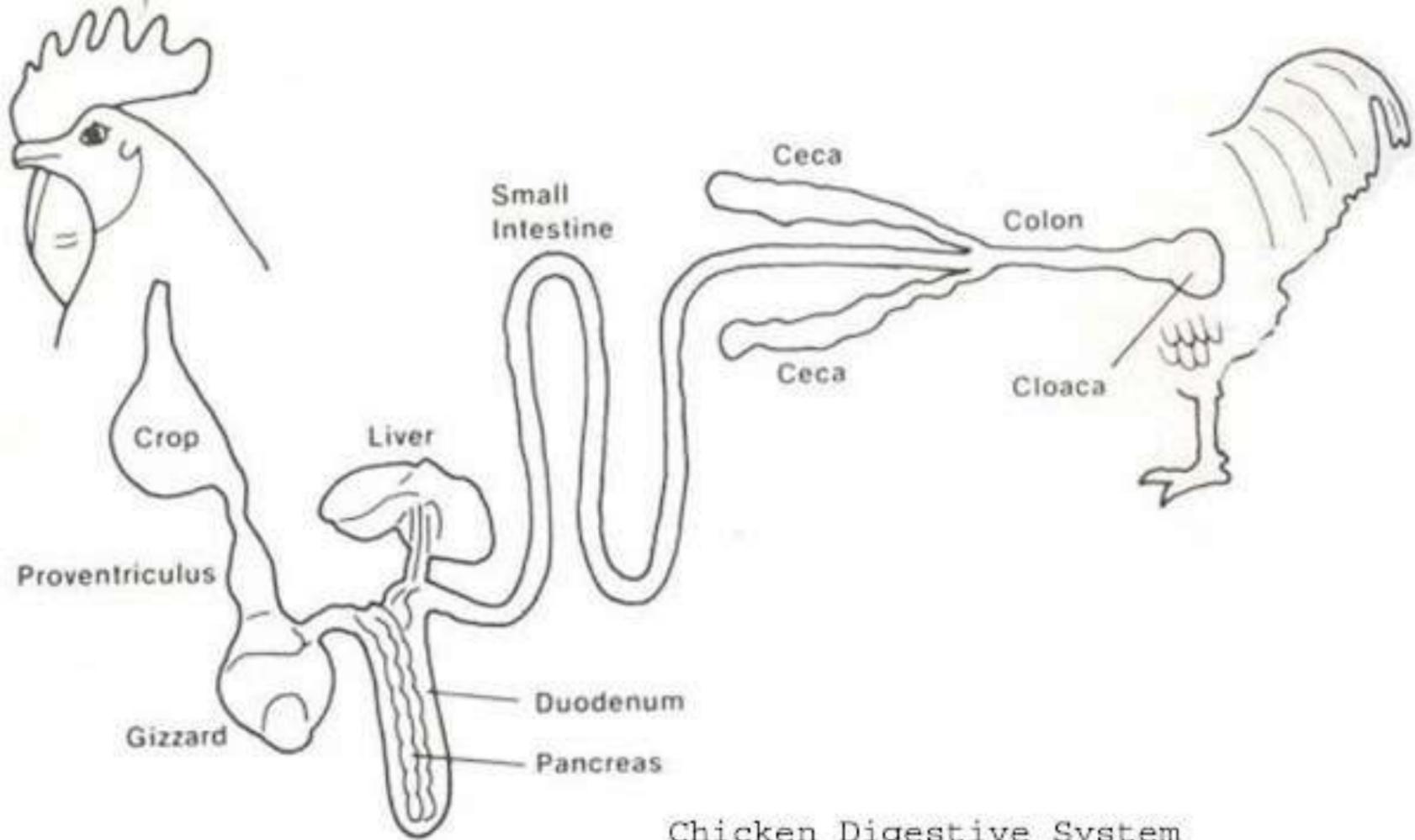


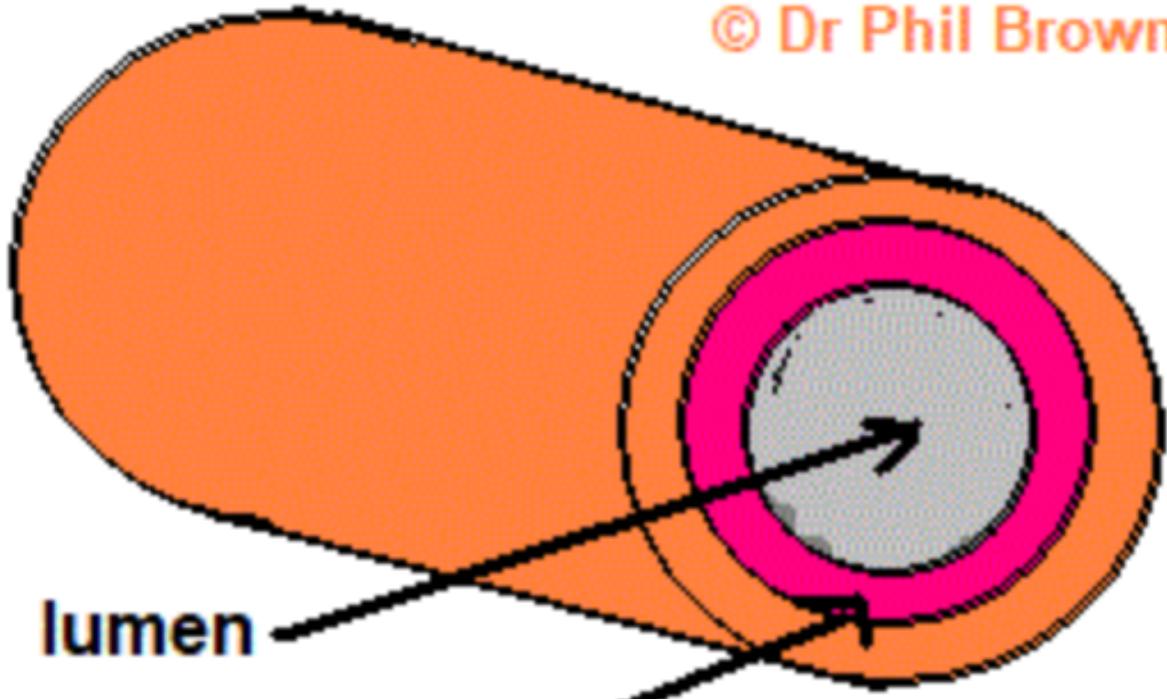
CAPILLARIES



Human Cell



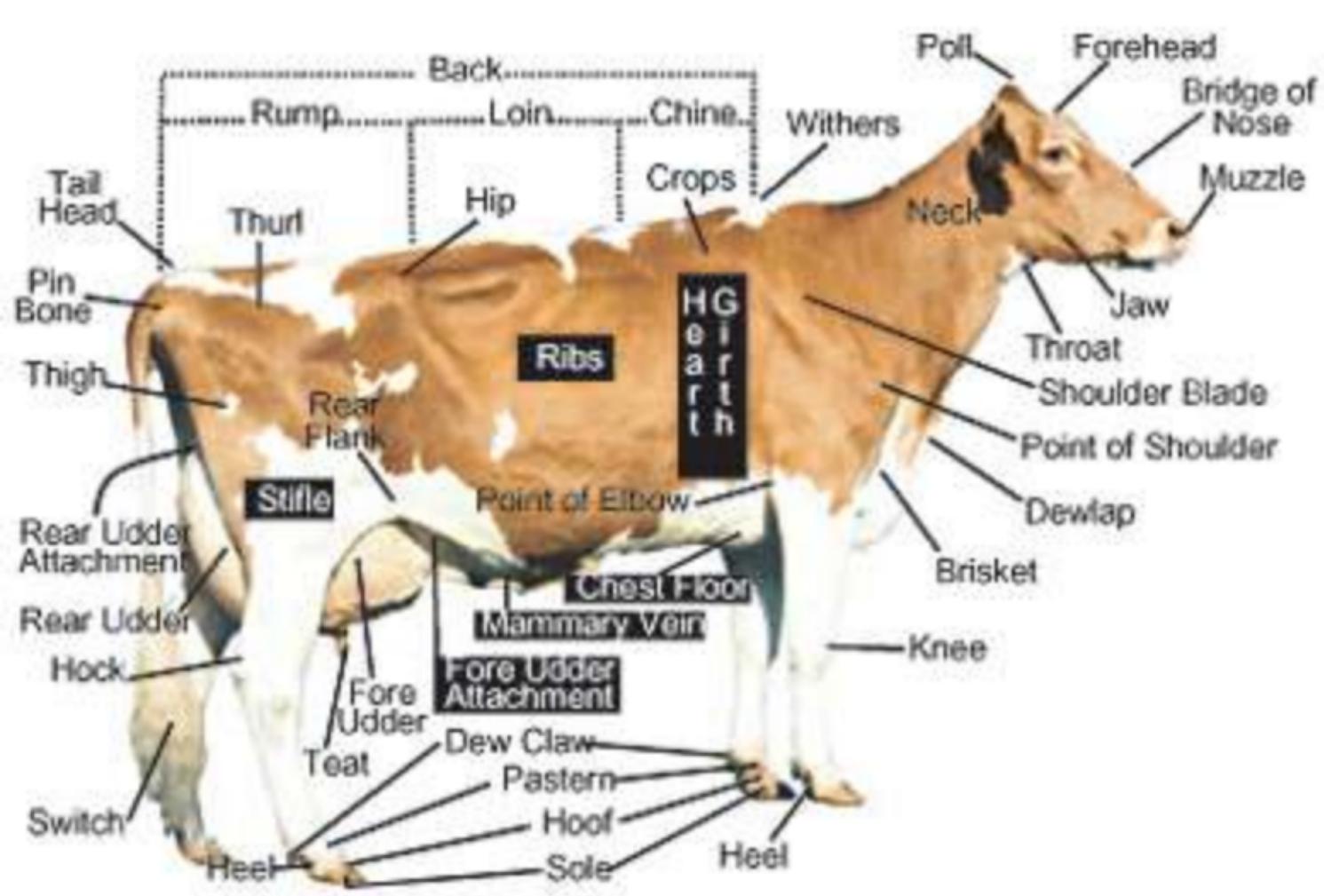




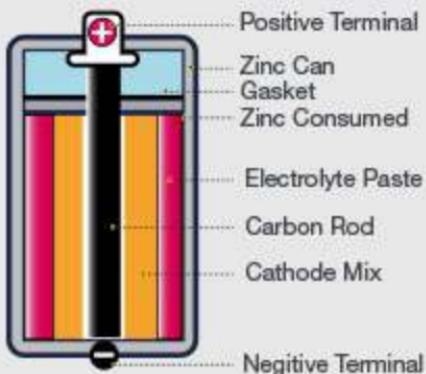
lumen

elastic fibres and smooth muscle

cross-section of an artery

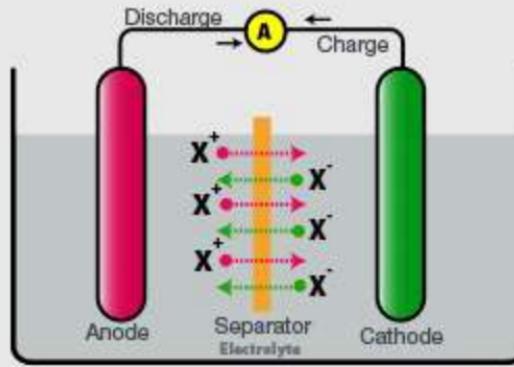


DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRIMARY CELL AND SECONDARY CELL



PRIMARY CELL

A PRIMARY CELL IS A BATTERY THAT IS DESIGNED TO BE USED ONCE AND DISCARDED, AND NOT RECHARGED WITH ELECTRICITY AND REUSED LIKE A SECONDARY CELL IN GENERAL, THE ELECTROCHEMICAL REACTION OCCURRING IN THE CELL IS NOT REVERSIBLE, RENDERING THE CELL UNRECHARGEABLE.



SECONDARY CELL

A SECONDARY CELL IS A TYPE OF ELECTRICAL BATTERY WHICH CAN BE CHARGED, DISCHARGED INTO A LOAD, AND RECHARGED MANY TIMES, AS OPPOSED TO A DISPOSABLE OR PRIMARY BATTERY, WHICH IS SUPPLIED FULLY CHARGED AND DISCARDED AFTER USE.

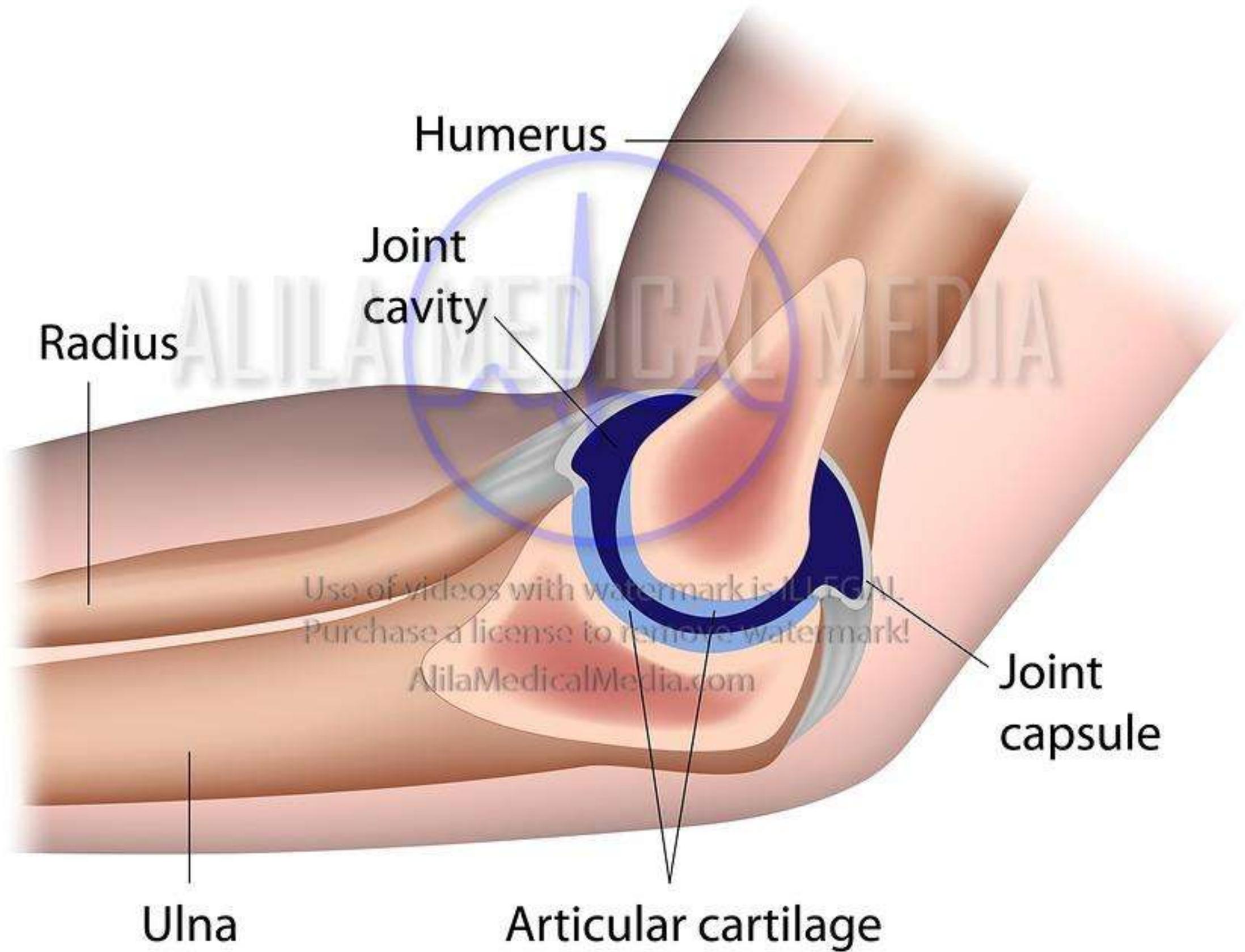


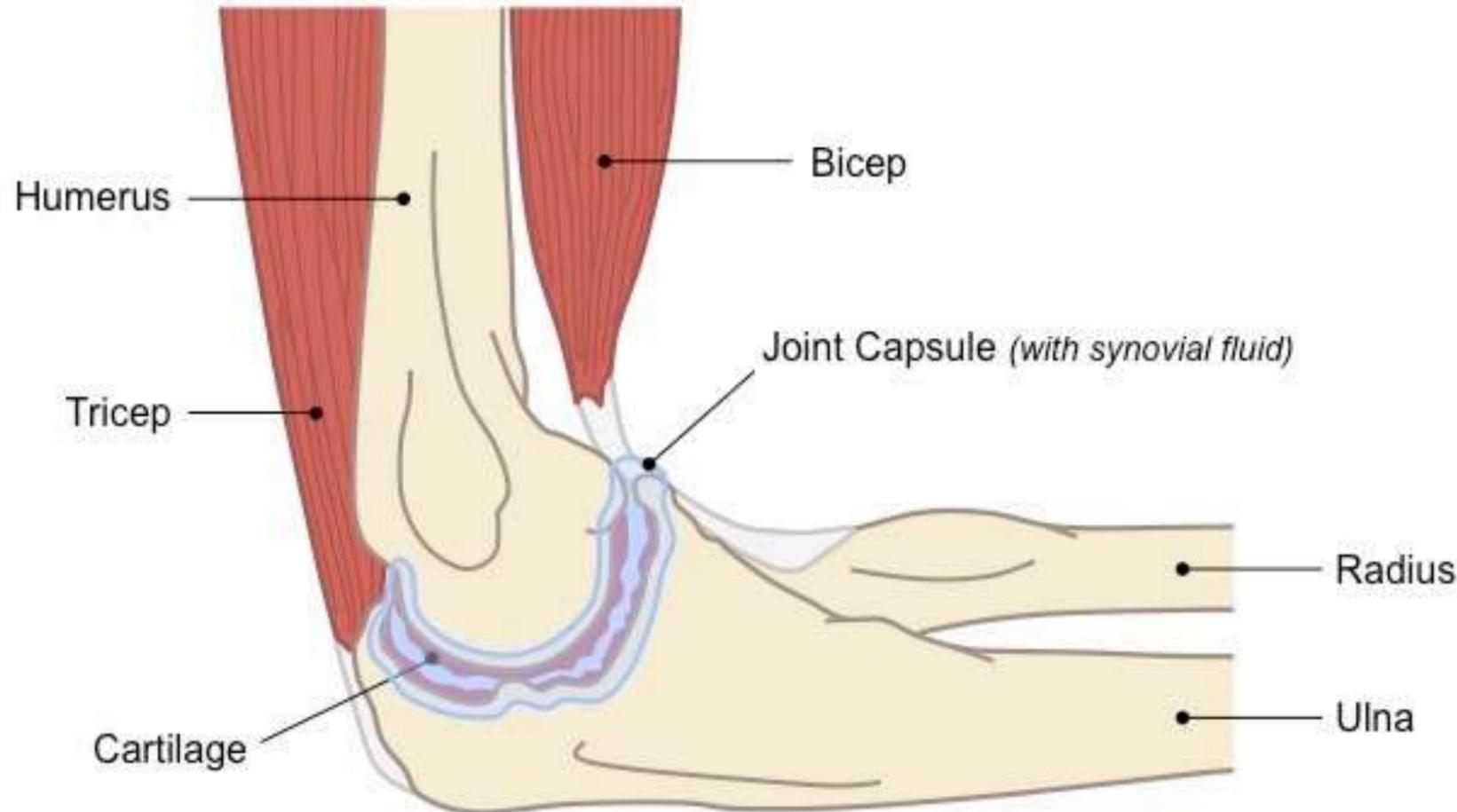
These exams are your opportunity at proving your worth to everyone around you. Grab it and do your best, don't let it pass through.

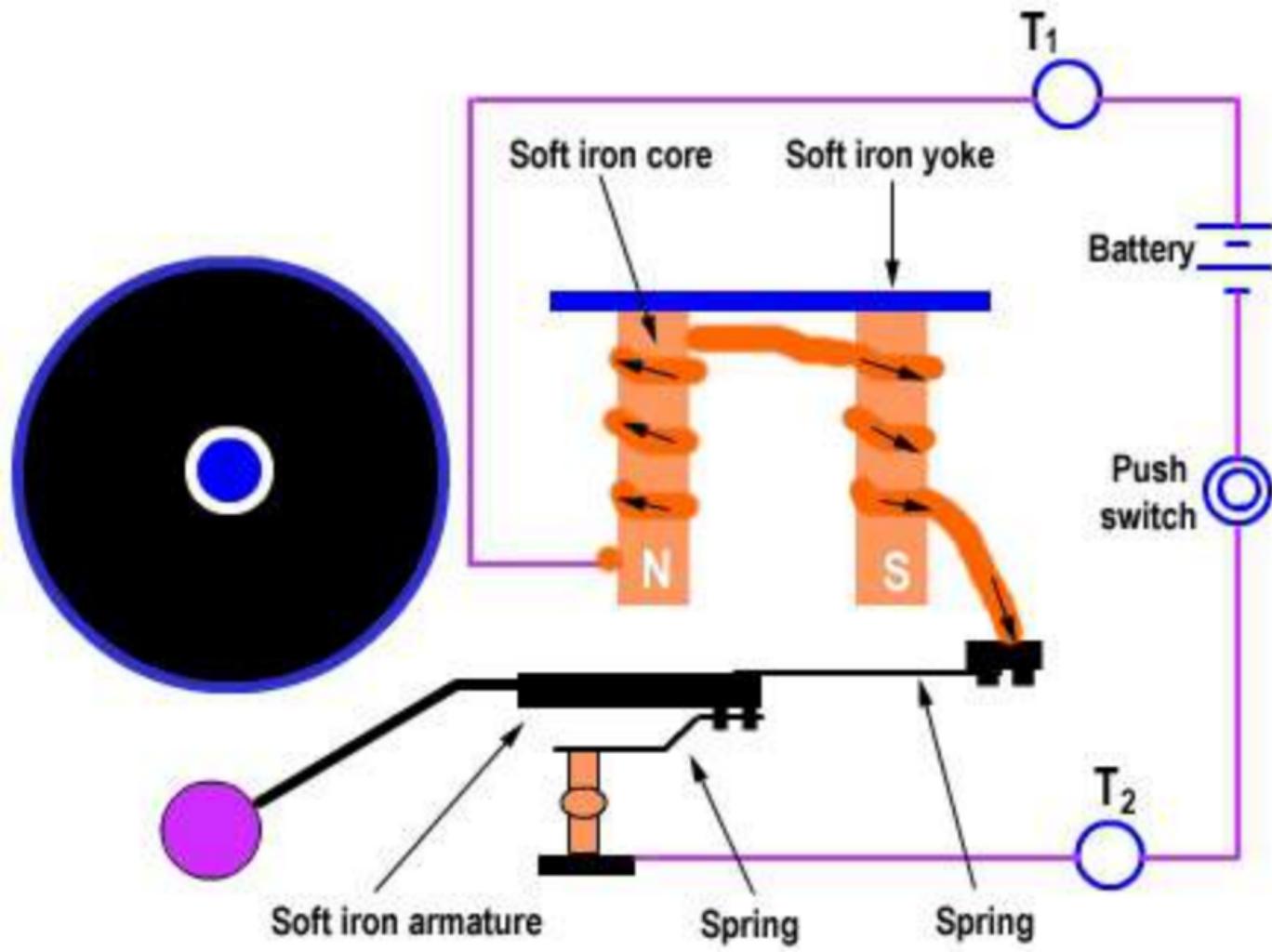
Good luck.

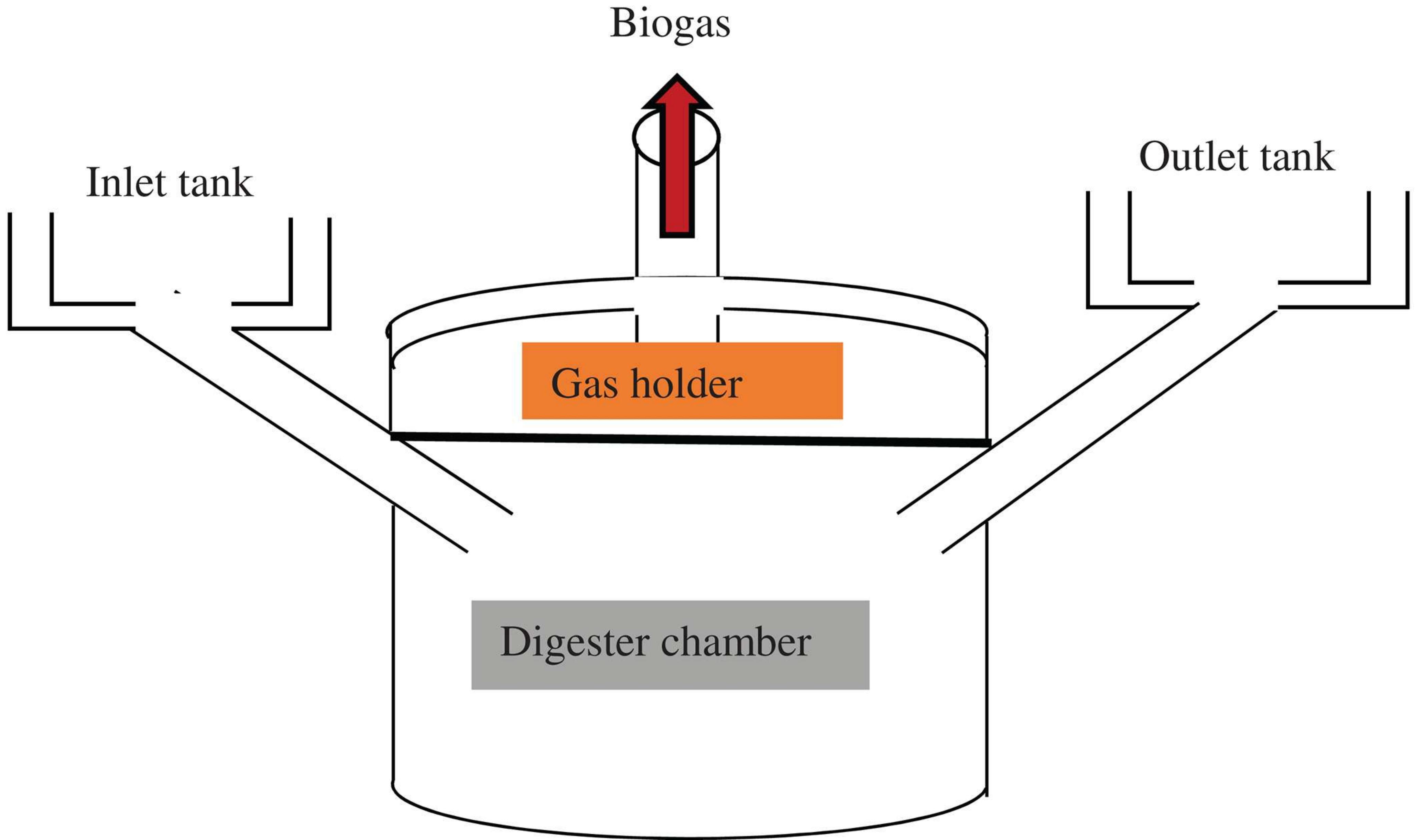


The Elbow Joint

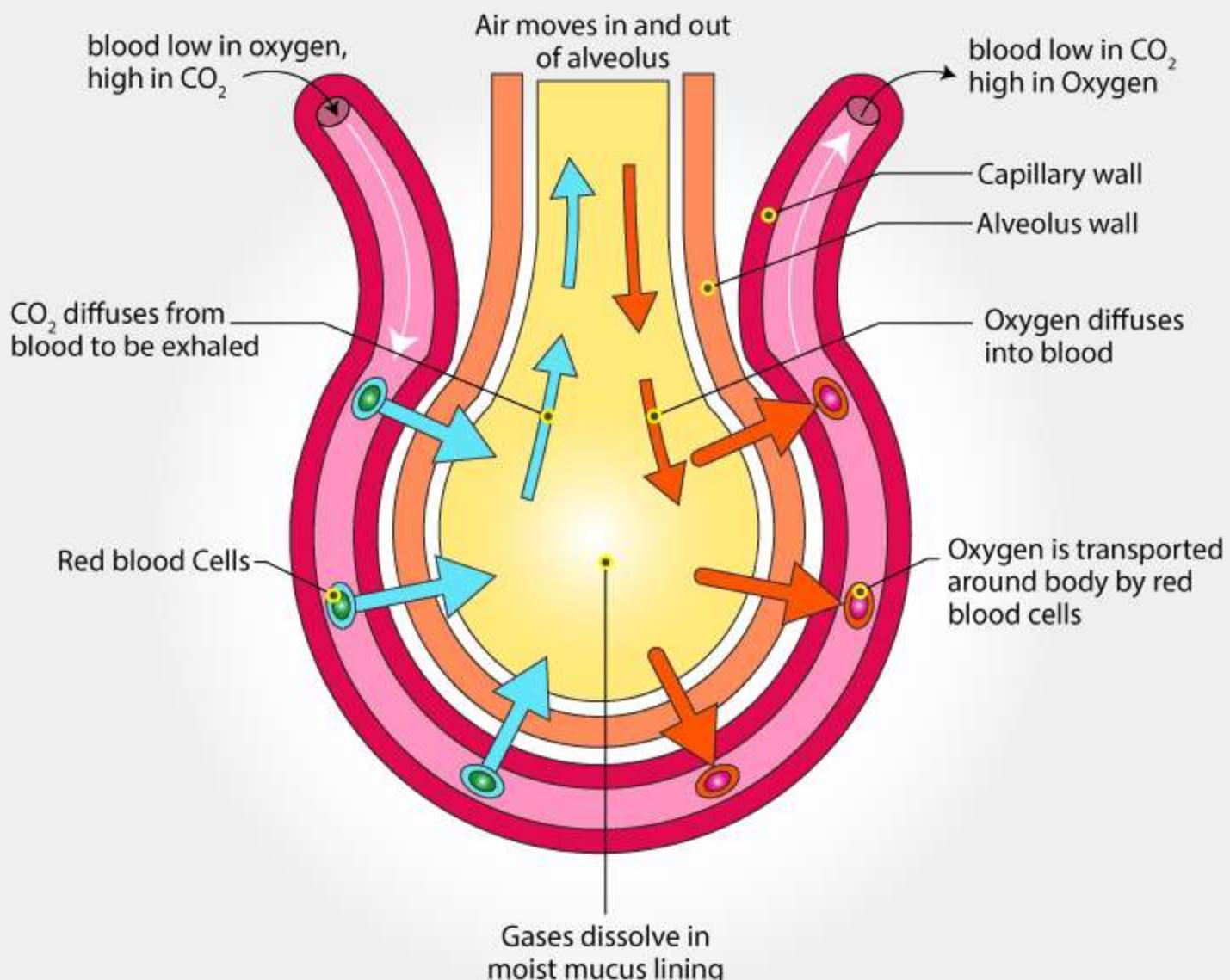


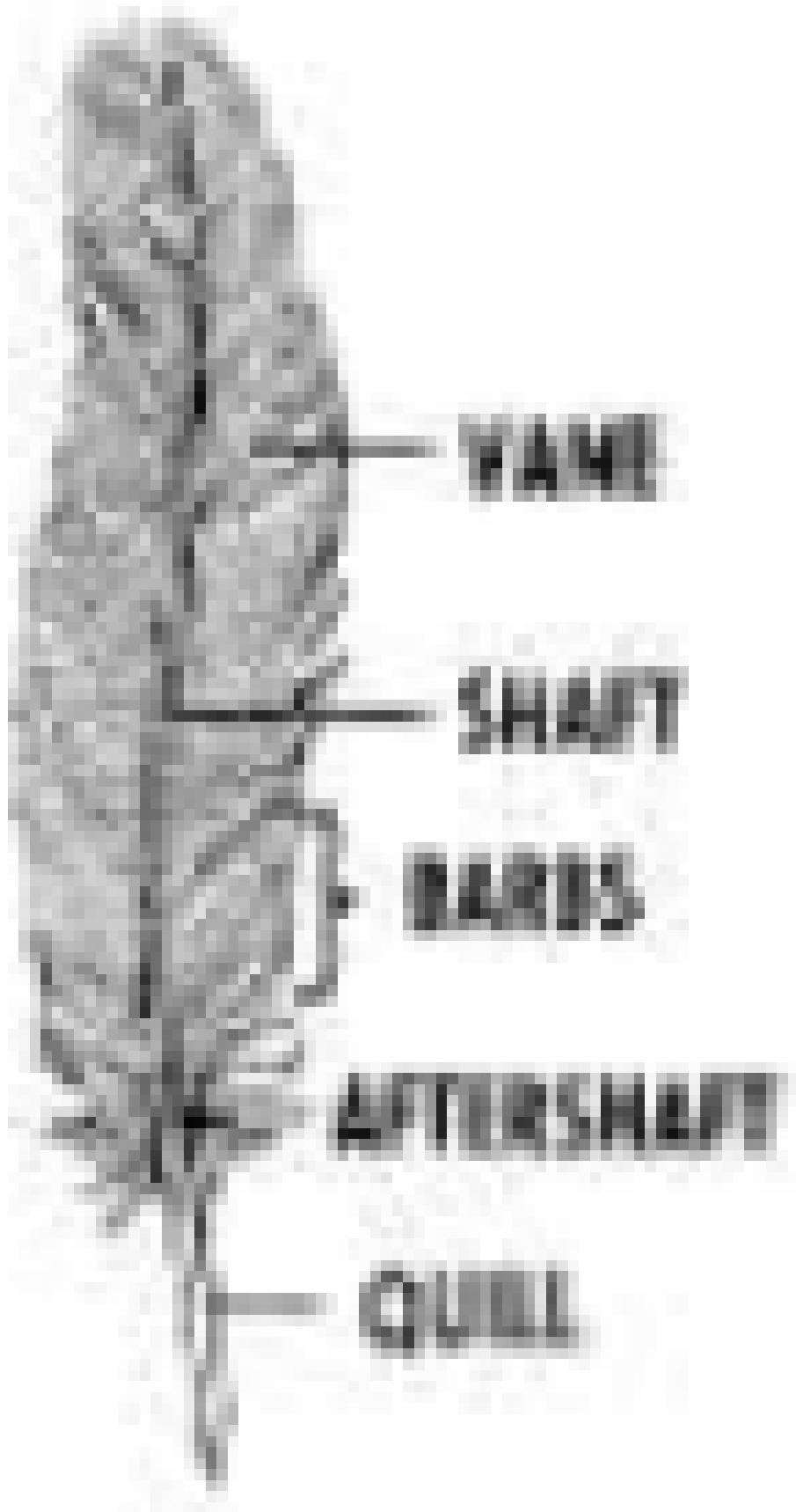






GAS EXCHANGE AT THE ALVEOLUS



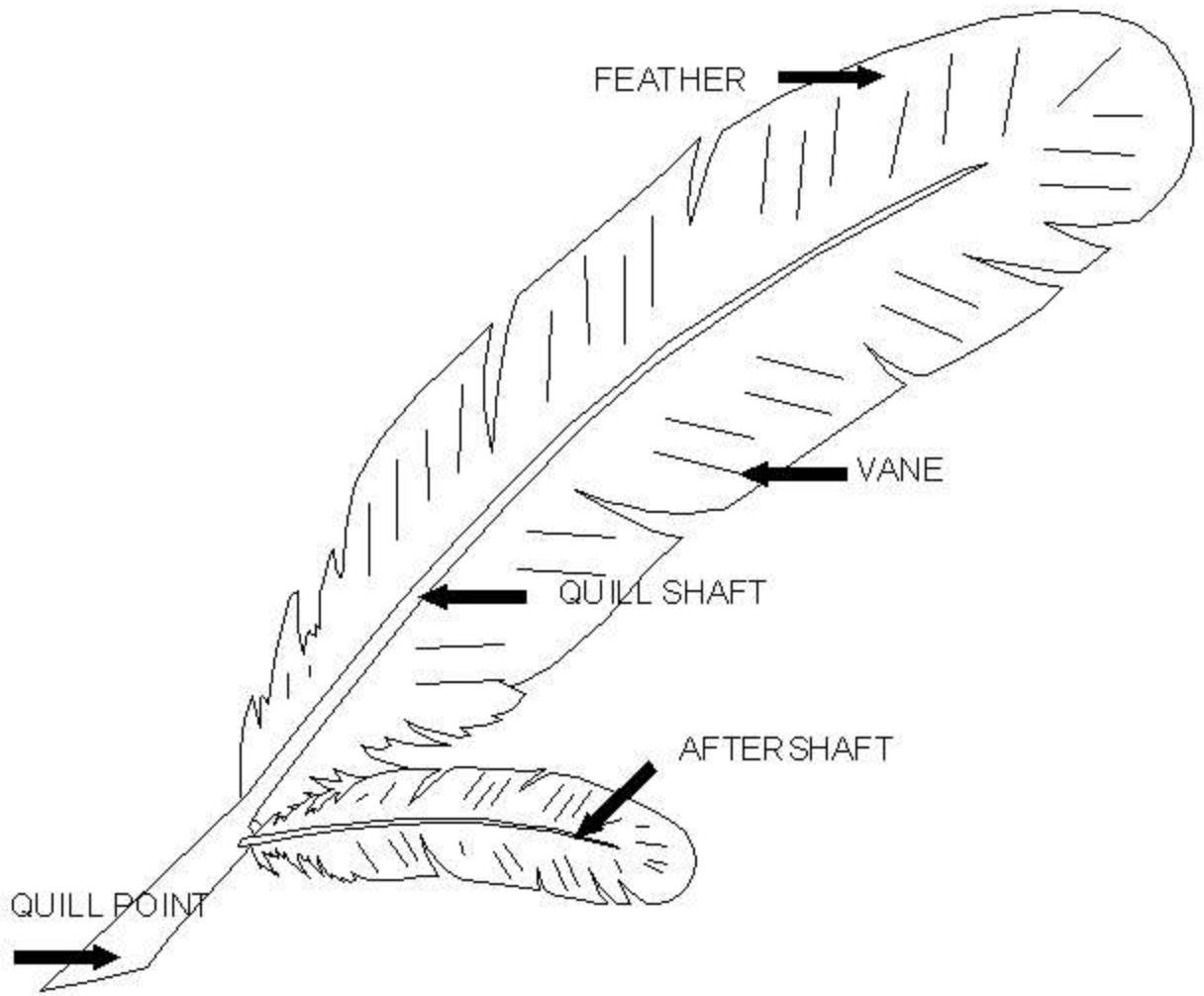


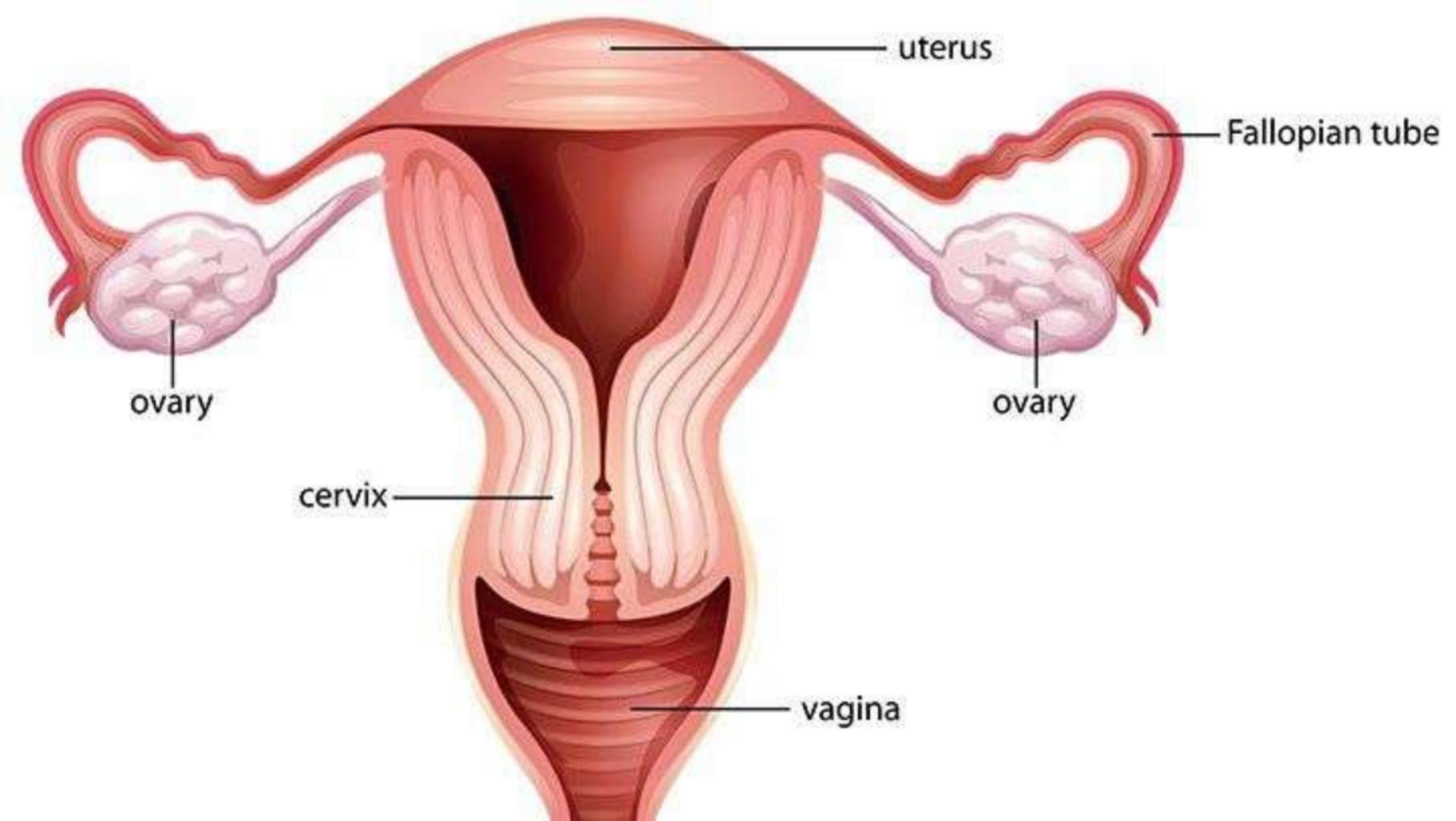
VEST

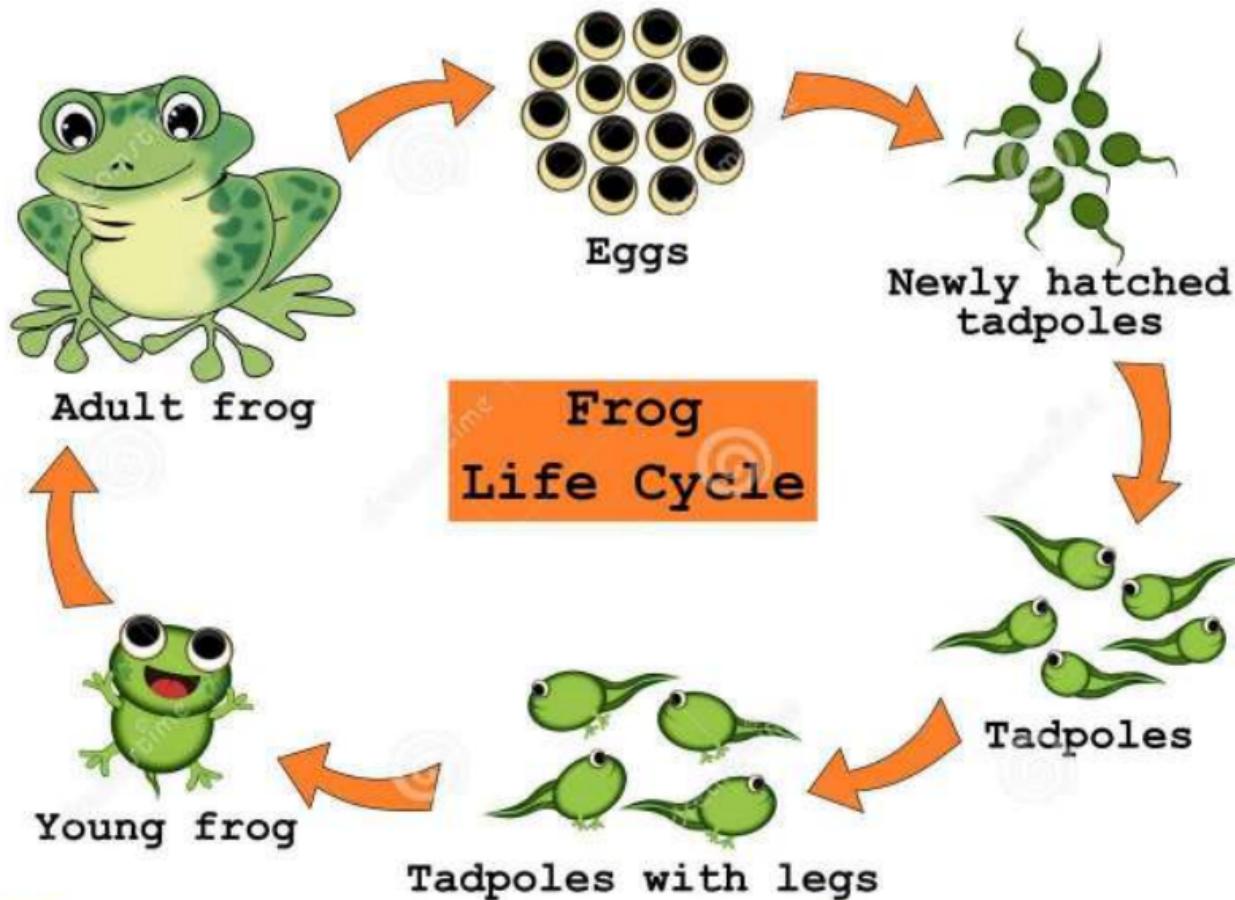
PANTS

BUTTONDOWN SHIRT

PEN







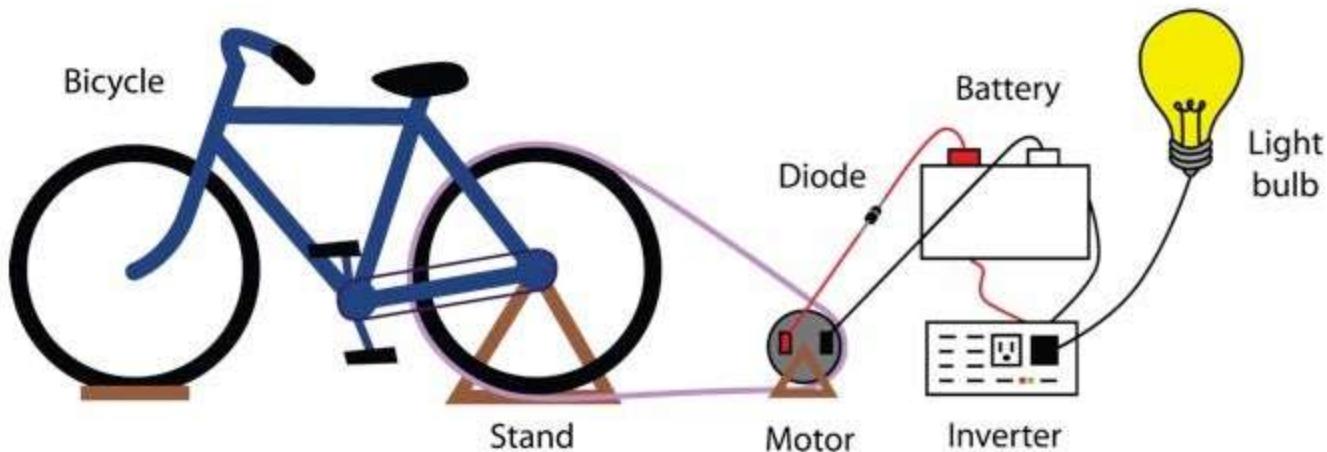
Download from
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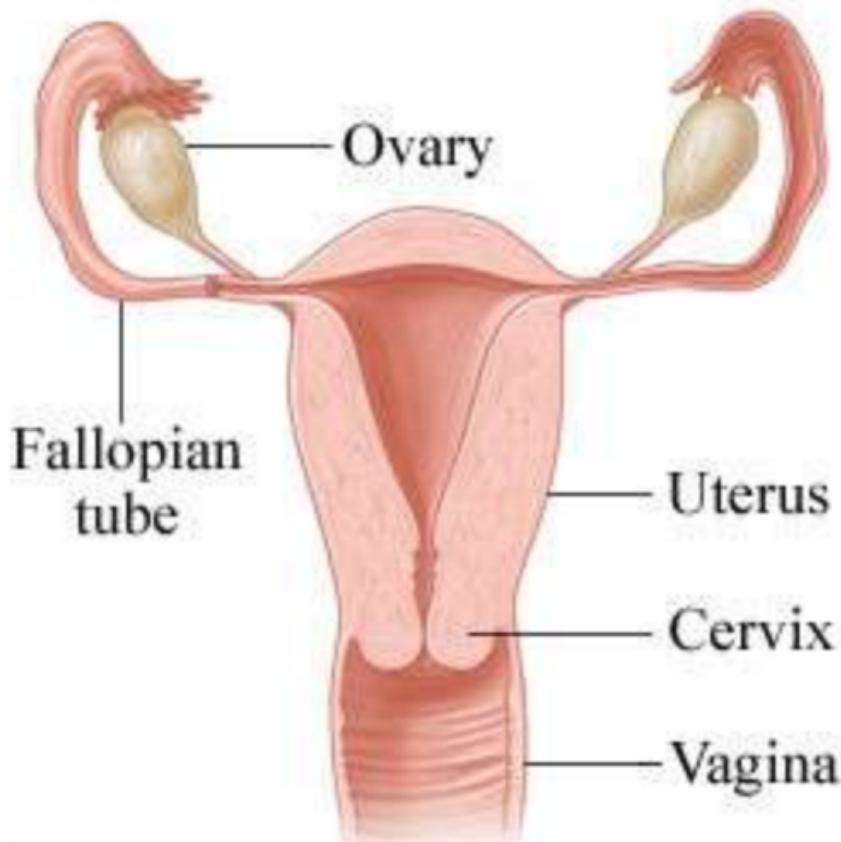
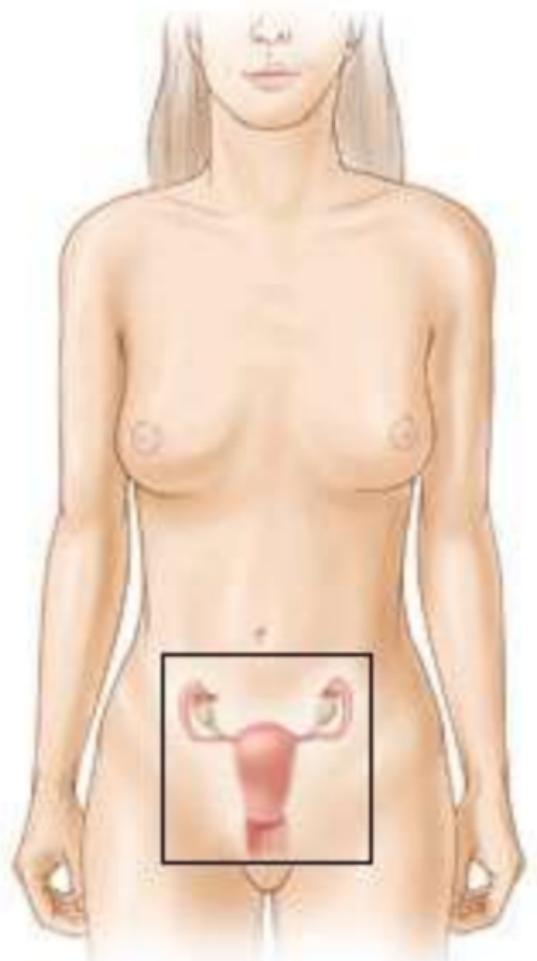
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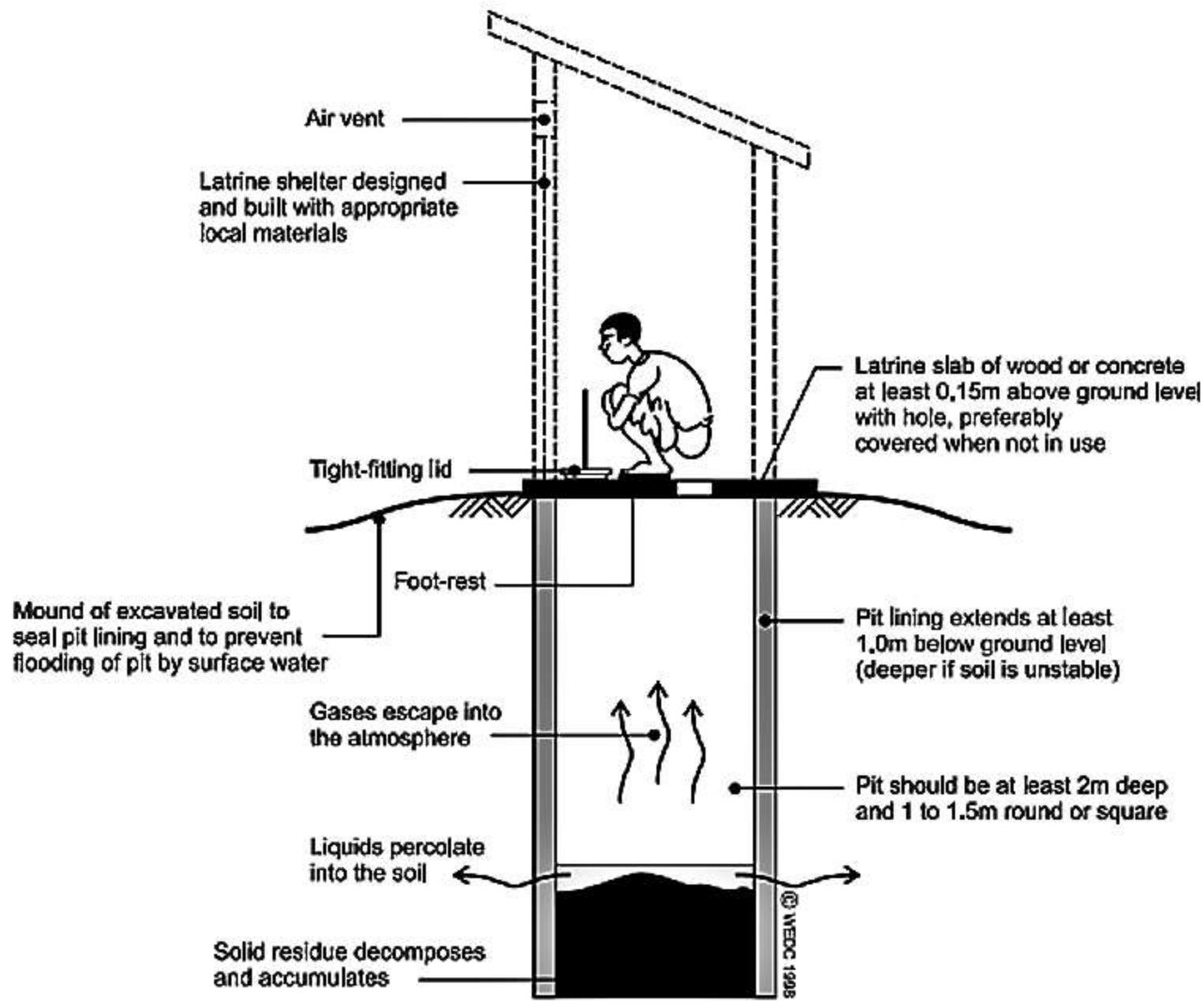
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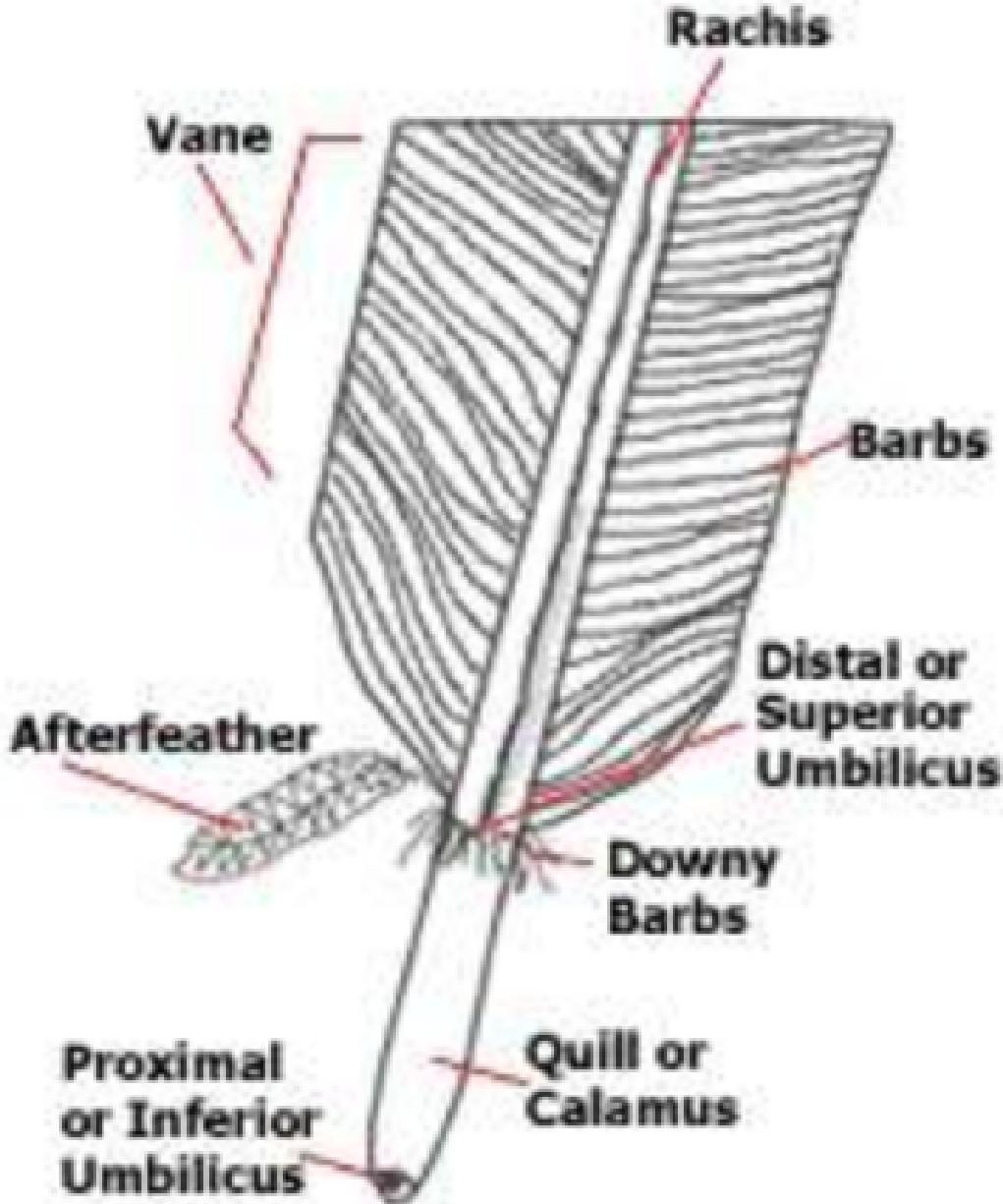
Merisayunkra | Dreamstime.com

How Does a Bicycle Generator Work?



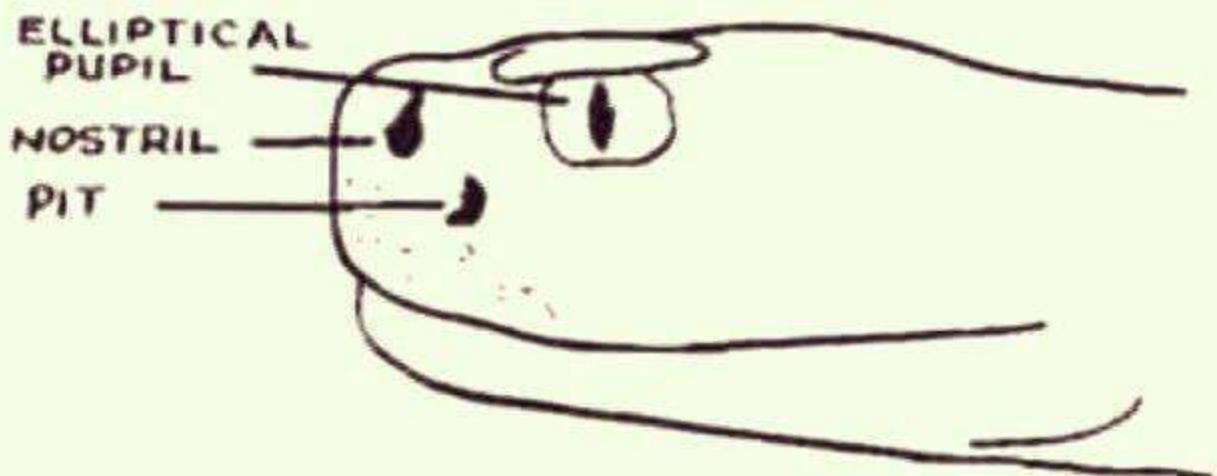




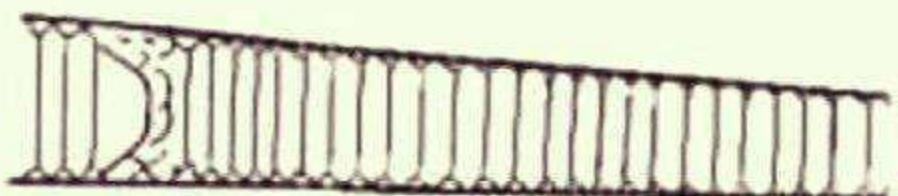


A little education never hurts...

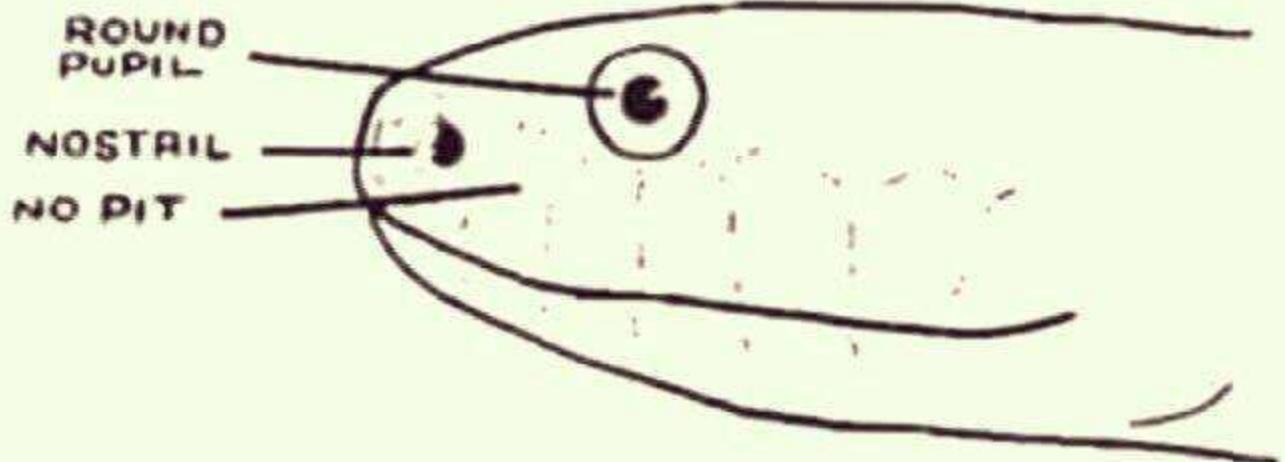
POISONOUS



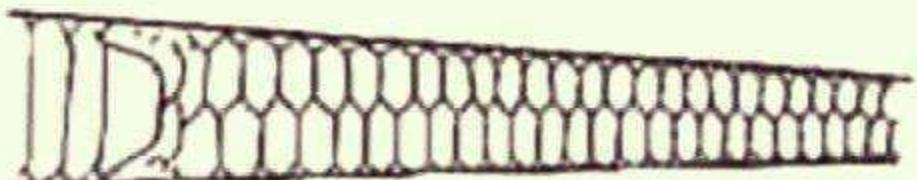
SCALES ON
UNDERSIDE
OF TAIL
IN SINGLE
ROW

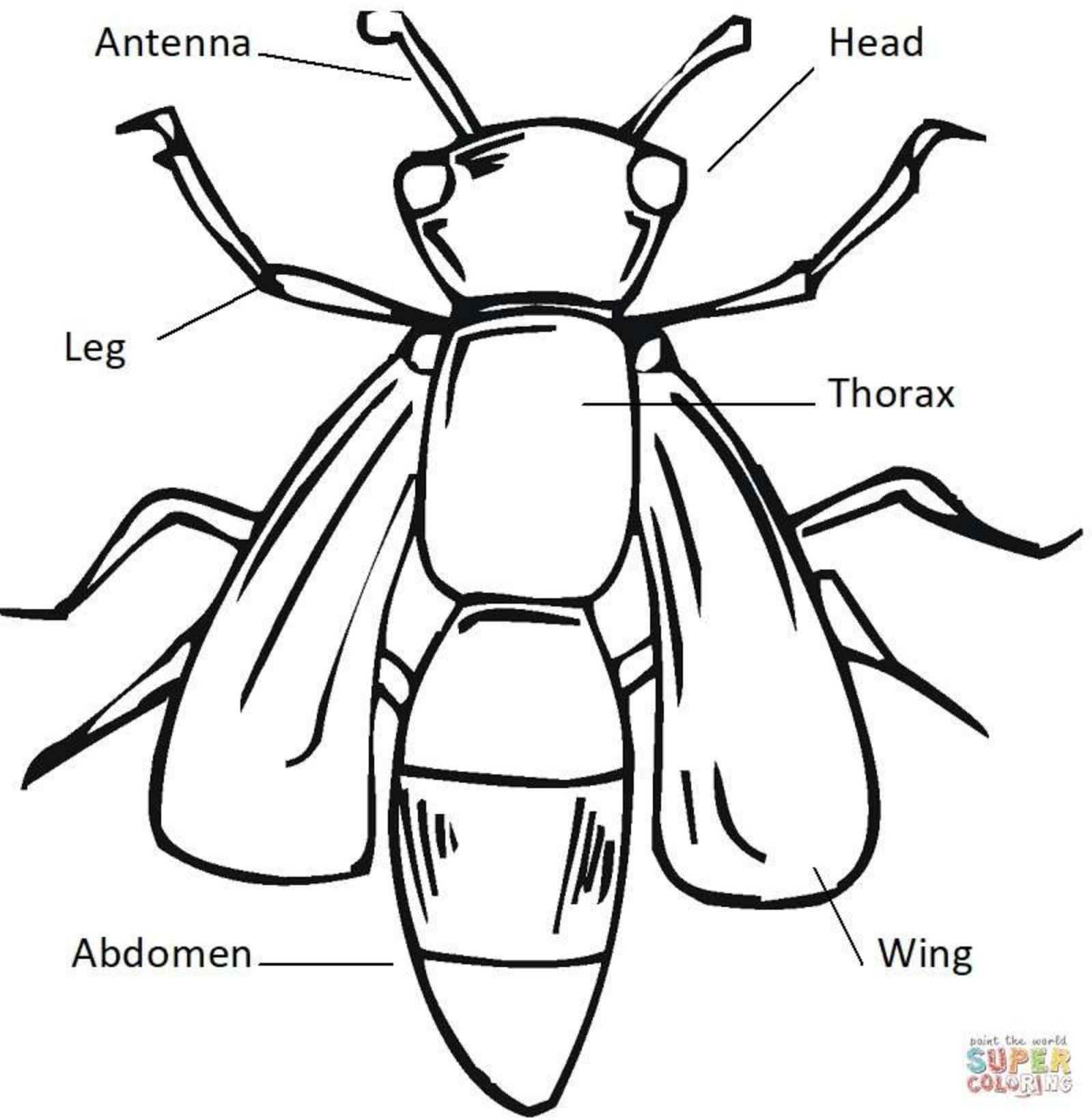


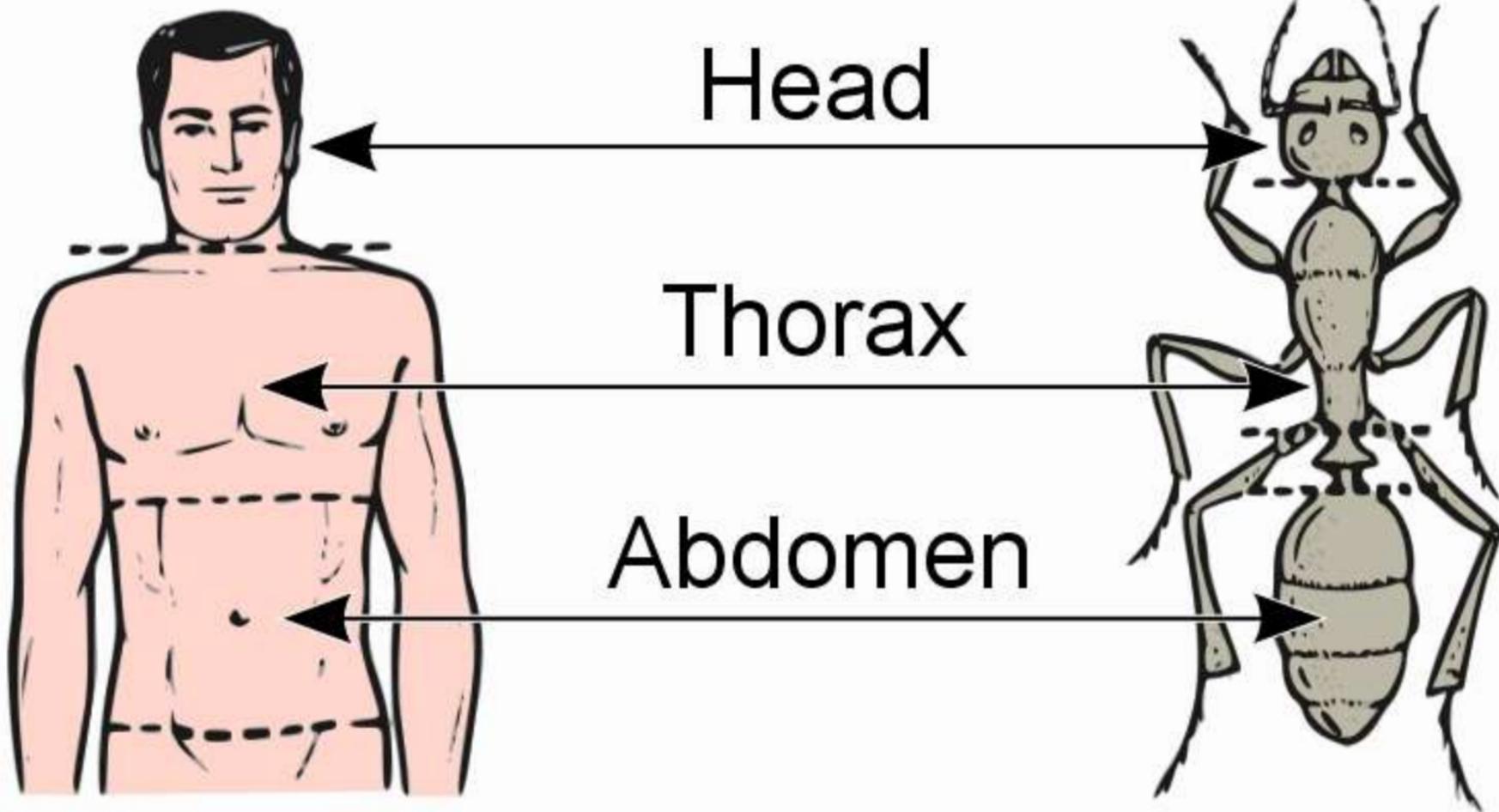
NON-POISONOUS

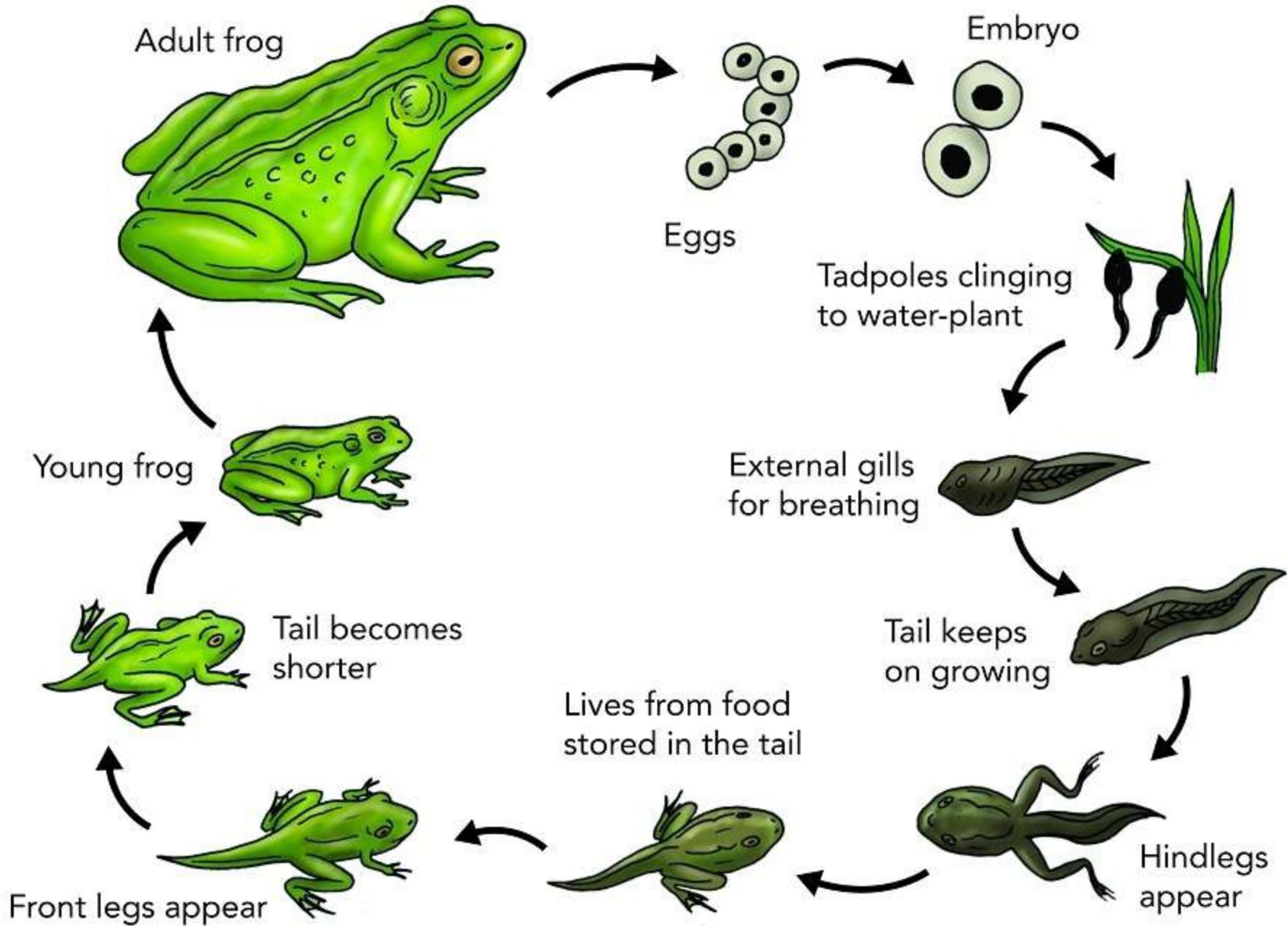


SCALES ON
UNDERSIDE
OF TAIL
IN DOUBLE
ROW











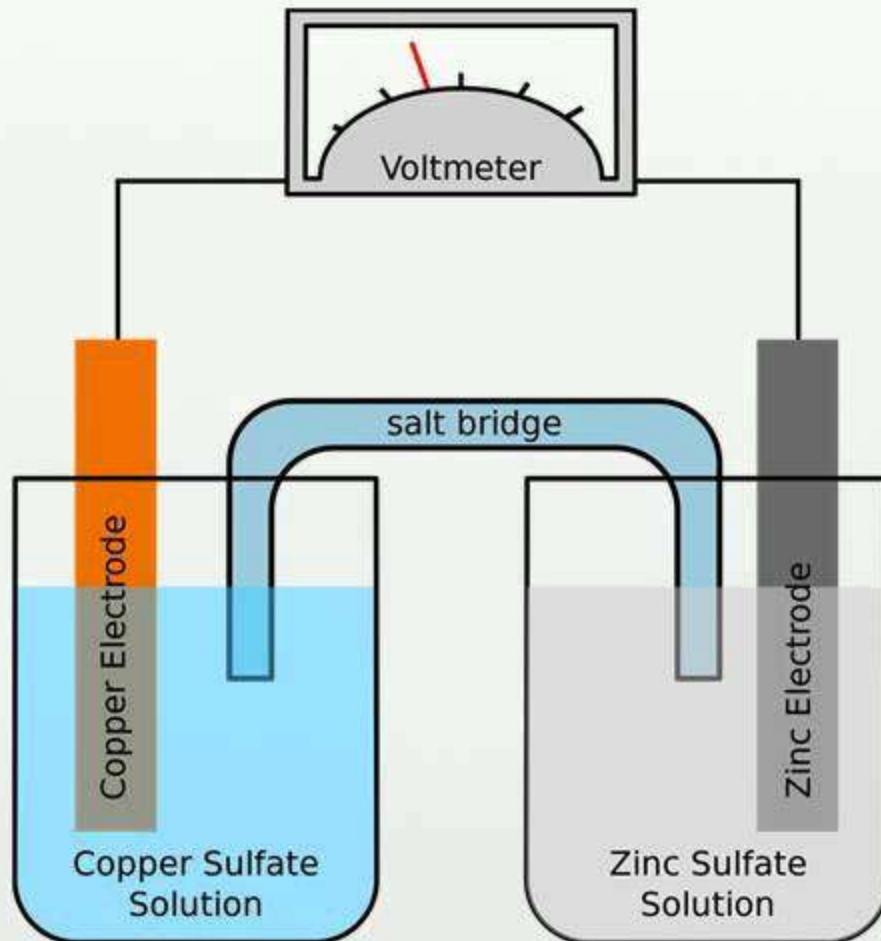




KEY

- Health Hospital Sites
- 1000,000 Shilling Area
- Capital City
- Country Border
- Regional Boundary
- Equator

Primary cell



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Galvanic_Cell.svg

Microscope Parts

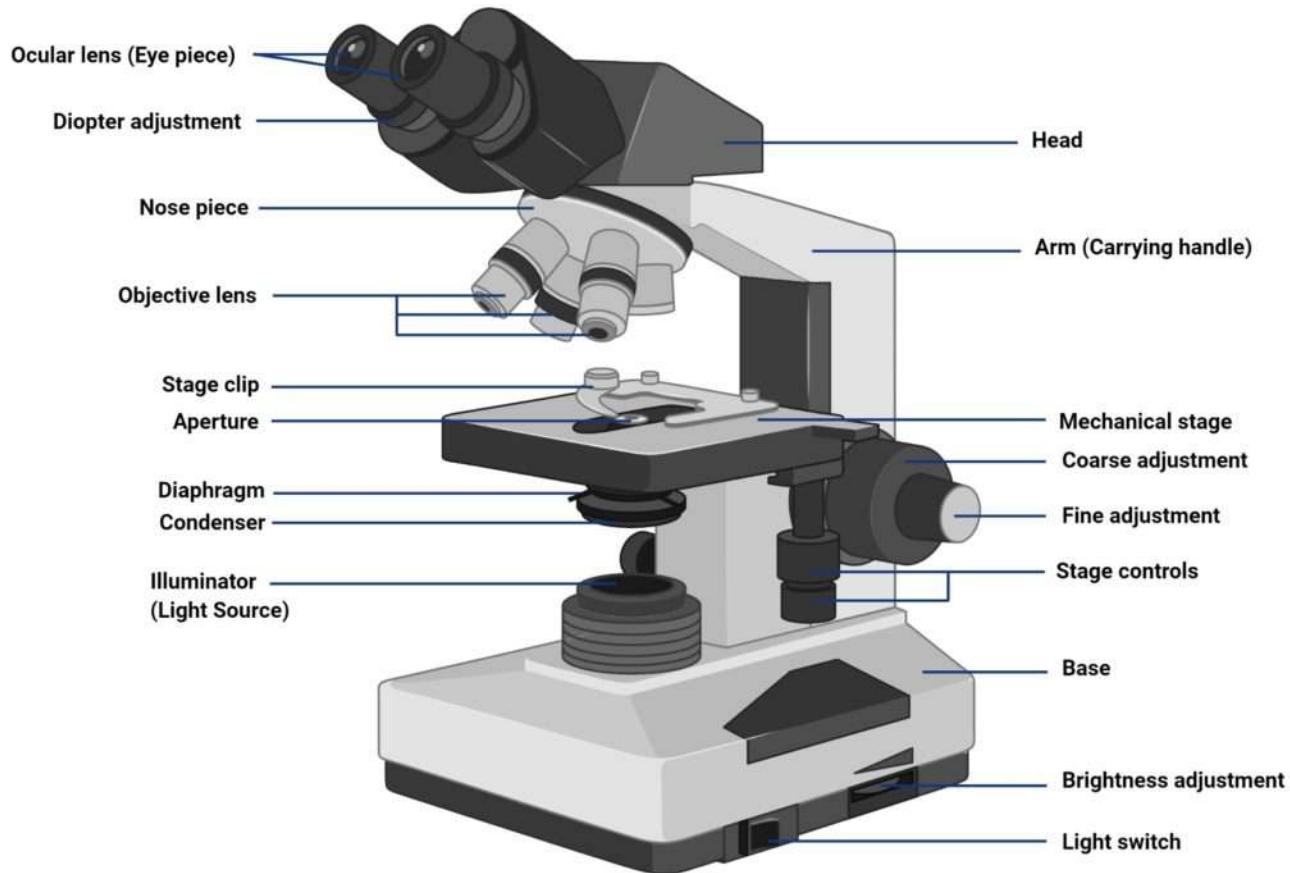
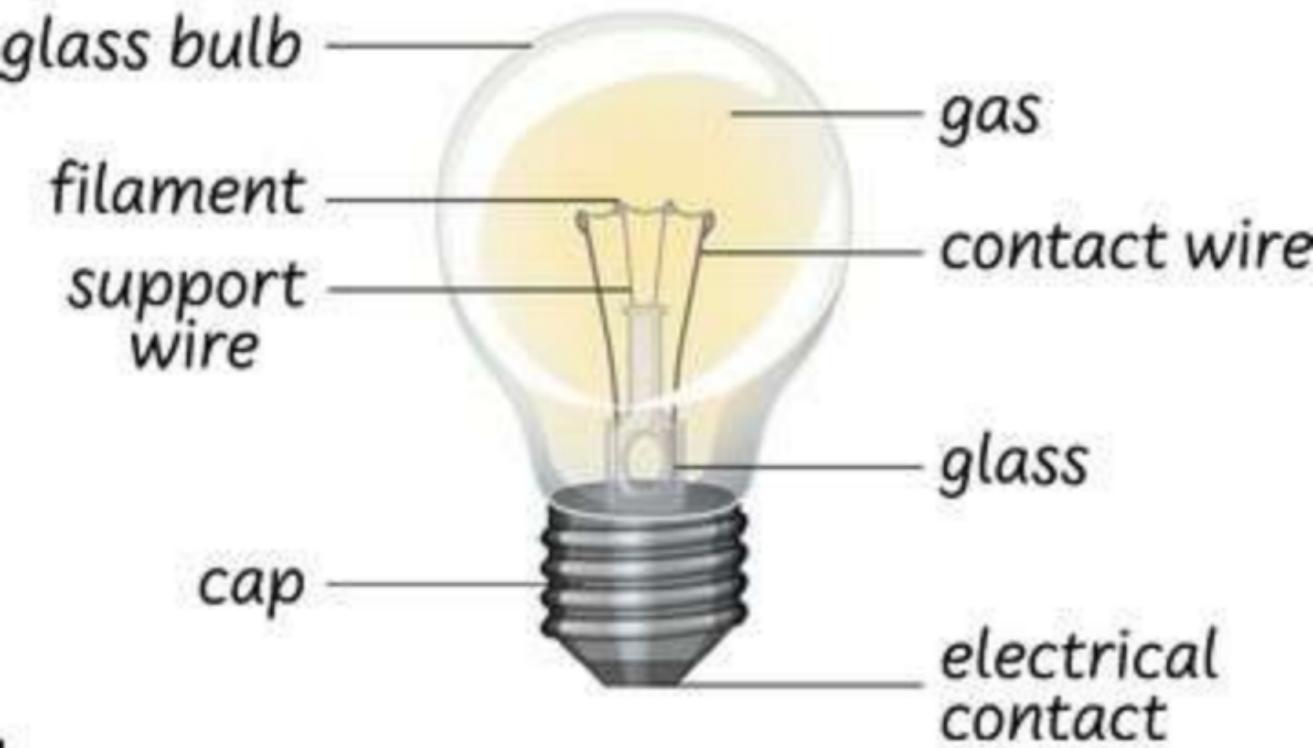
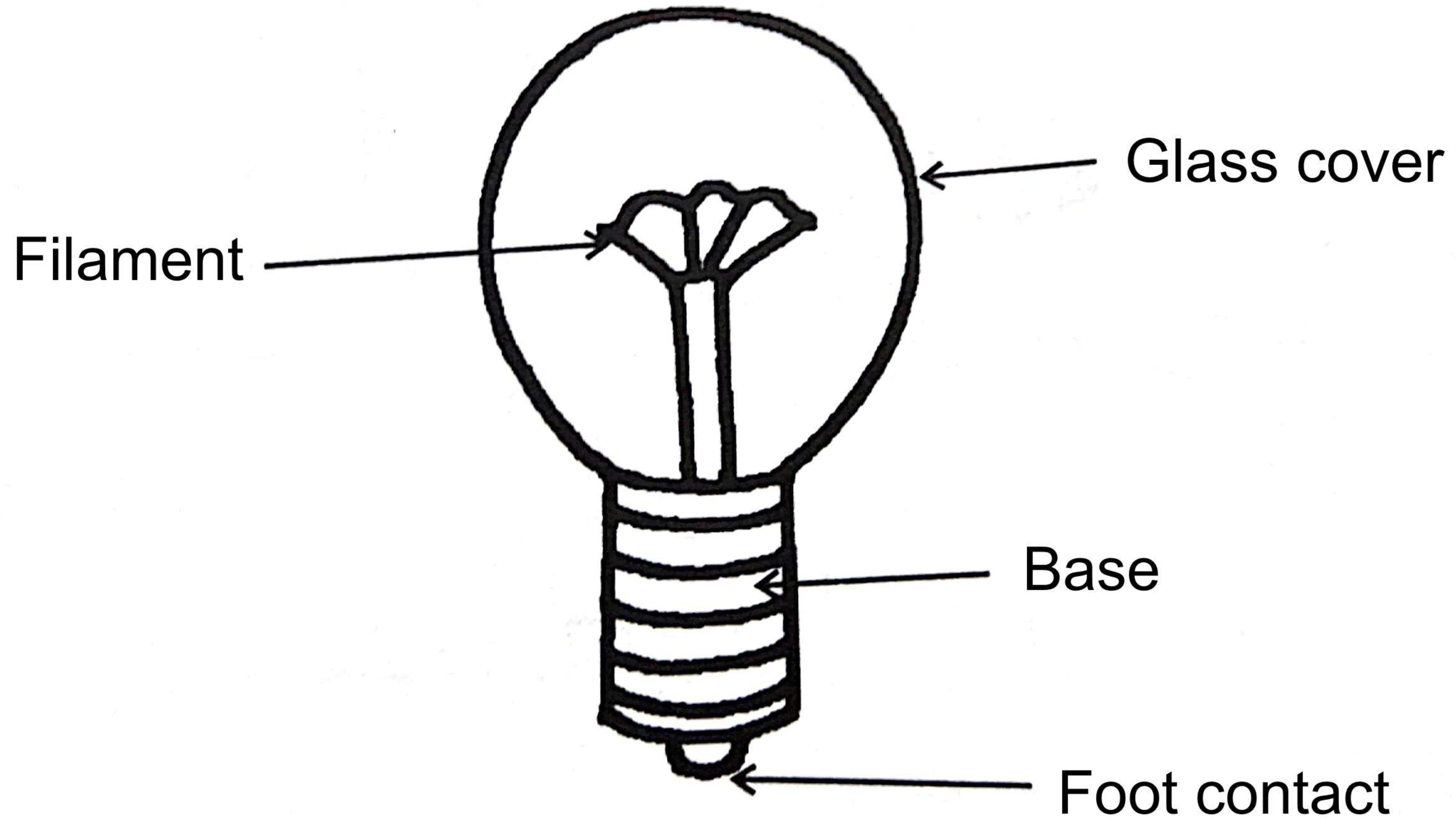


Figure: Parts of a microscope, Image Copyright © Sagar Aryal, www.microbenotes.com

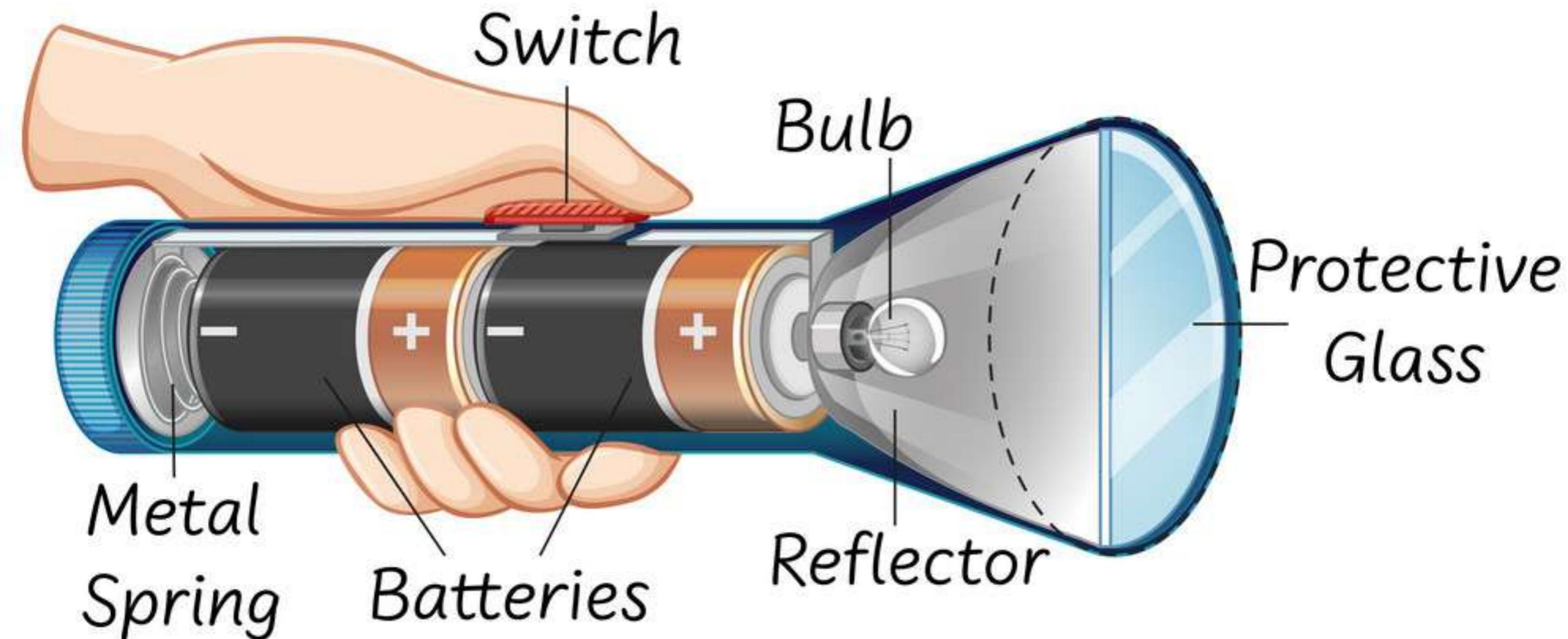
Parts of a Light Bulb



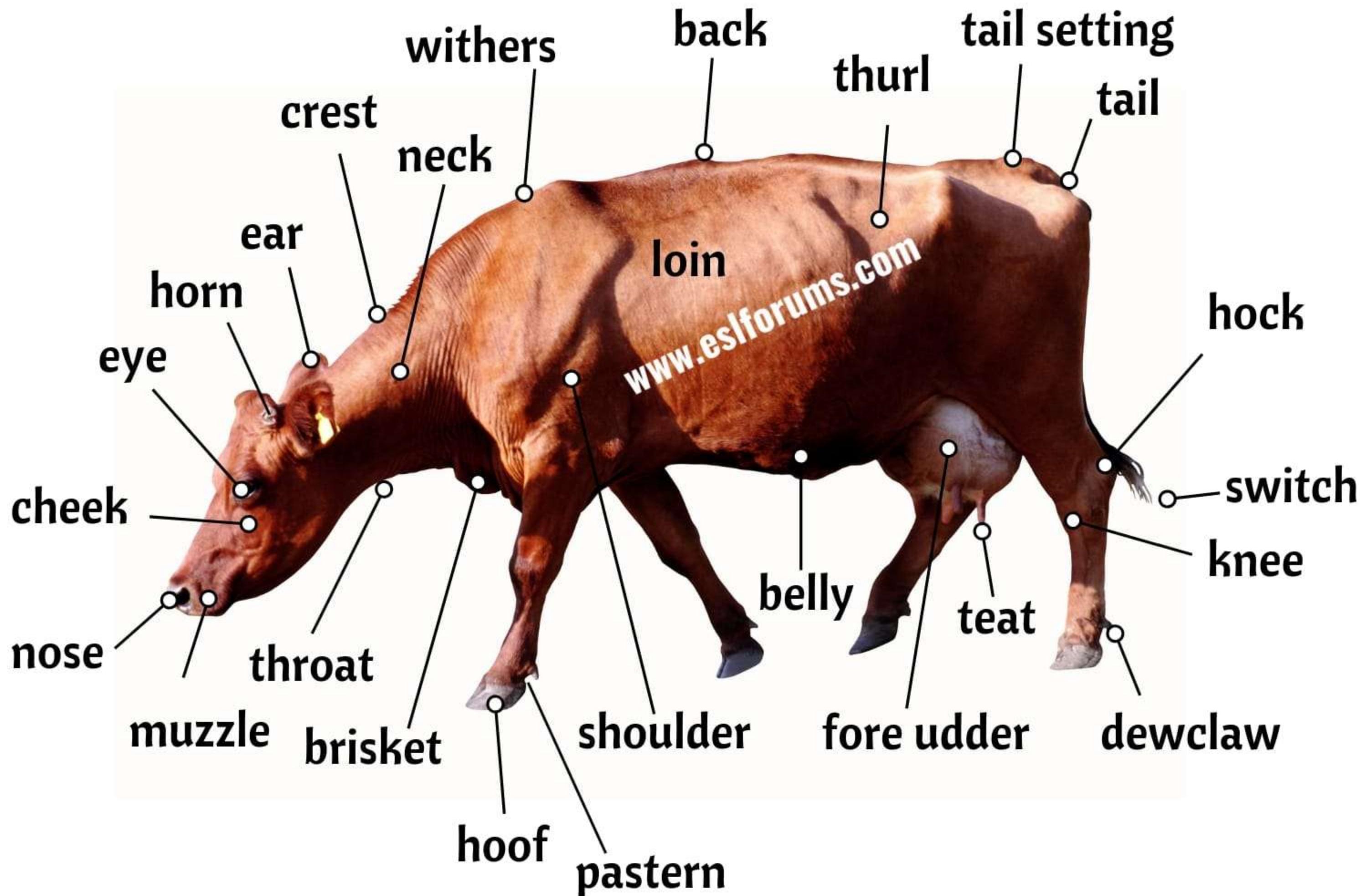
Parts of the Light Bulb



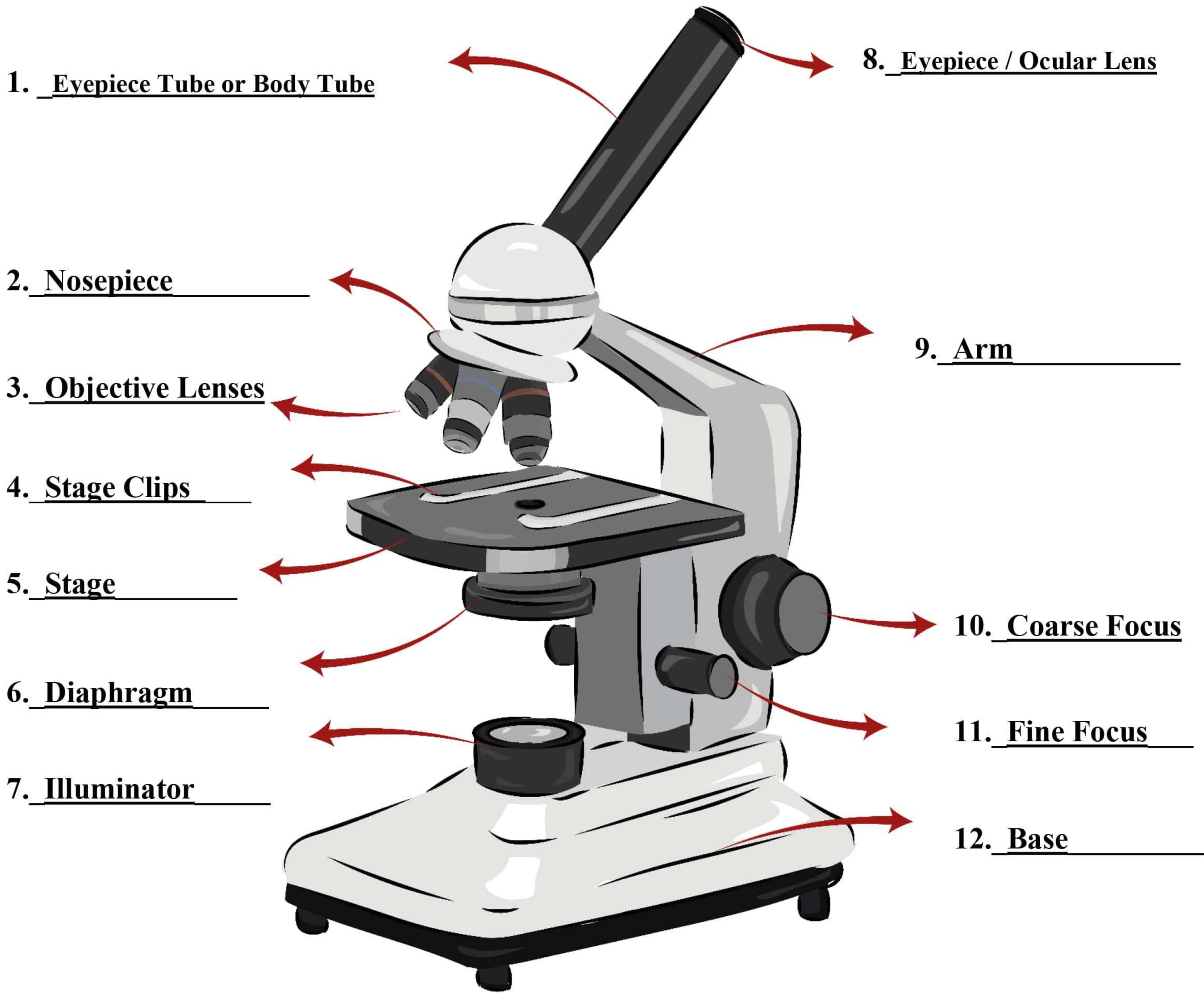
Parts of a Flashlight



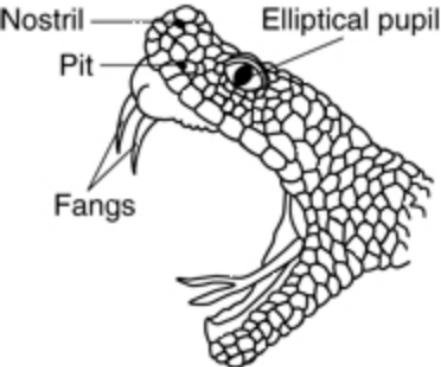
PARTS OF A COW



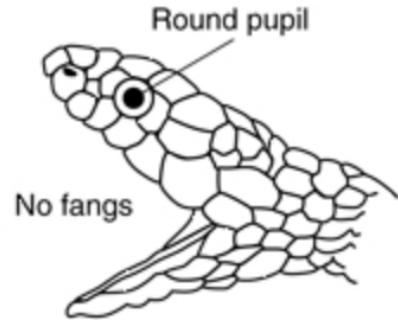
Parts of a Microscope Worksheet



Pit Viper



Nonvenomous Snake



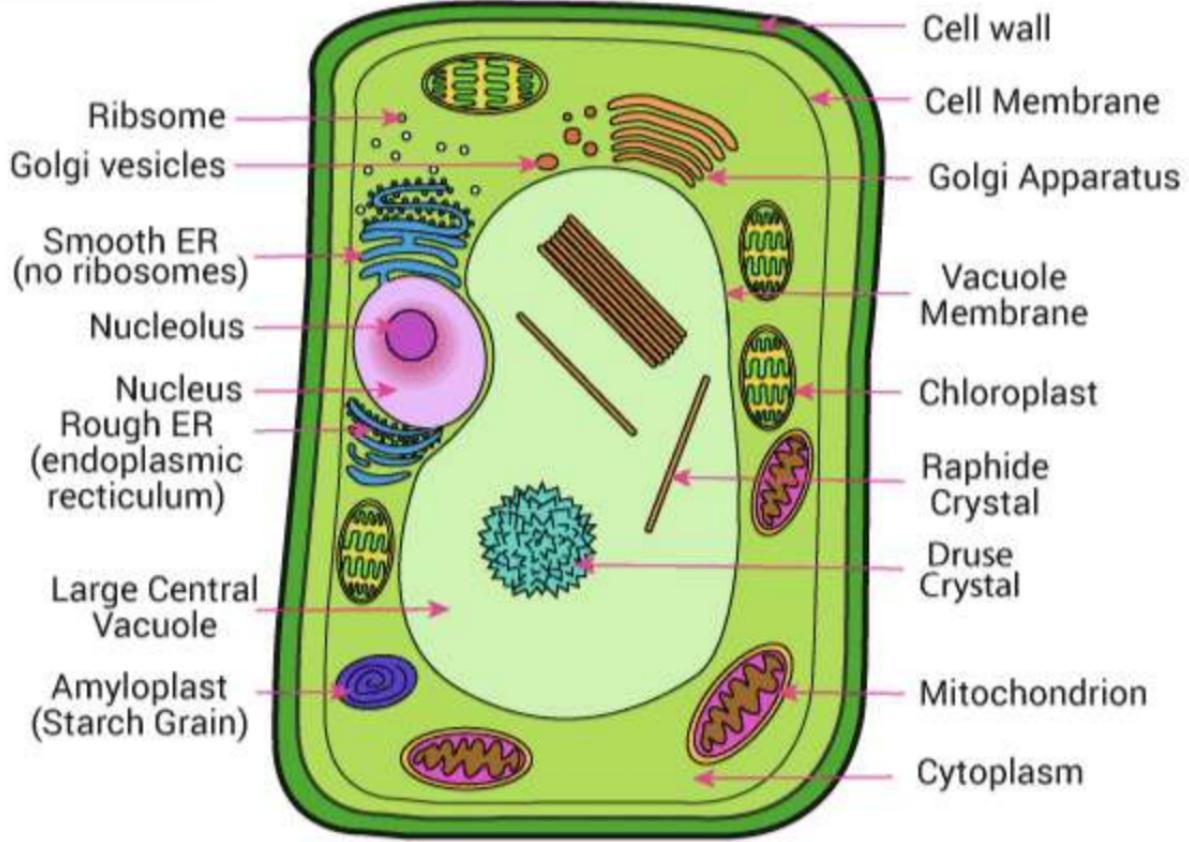
Triangular head



Rounded head



PLANT CELL



Plant cell

CELL MEMBRANE

CHLOROPLAST

CELL WALL

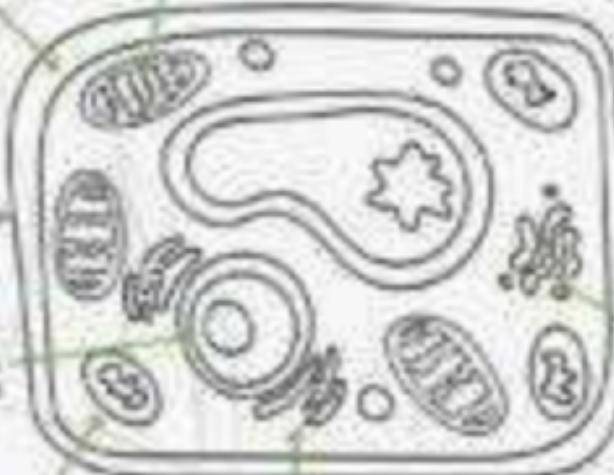
NUCLEUS

MITOCHONDRIUM

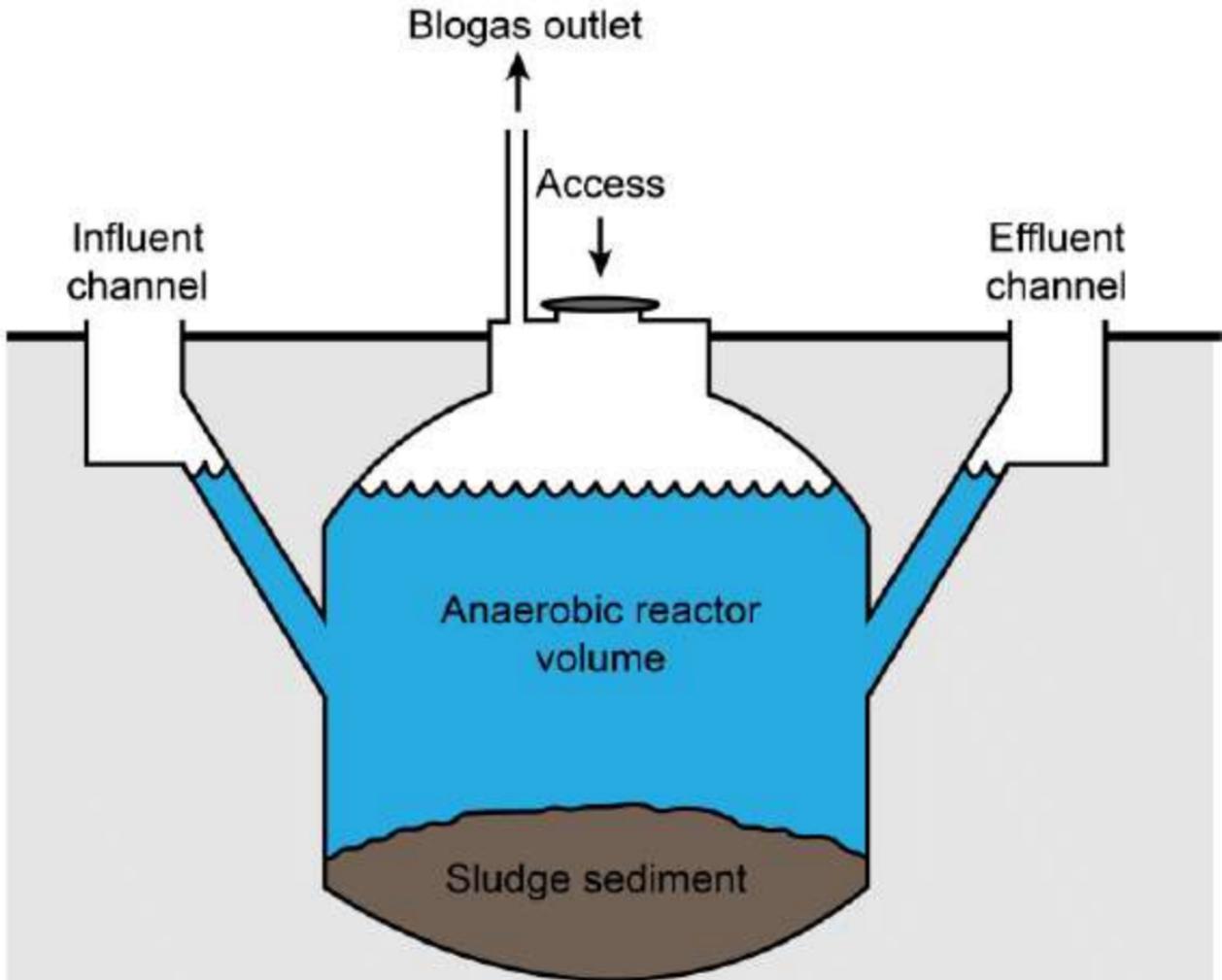
ENDOPLASMIC
RETICULUM

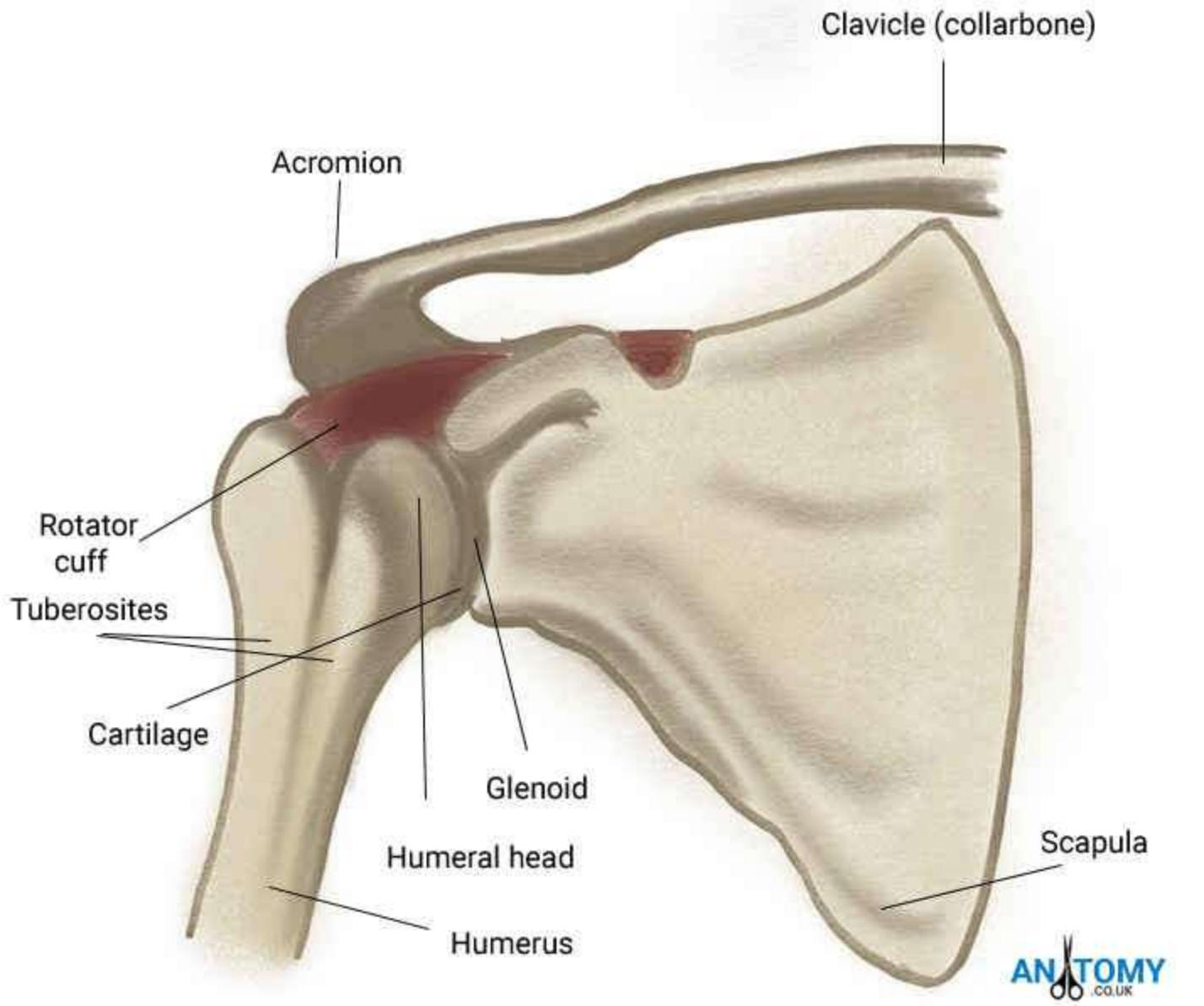
A plant cell is the fundamental functional unit of life of plants.

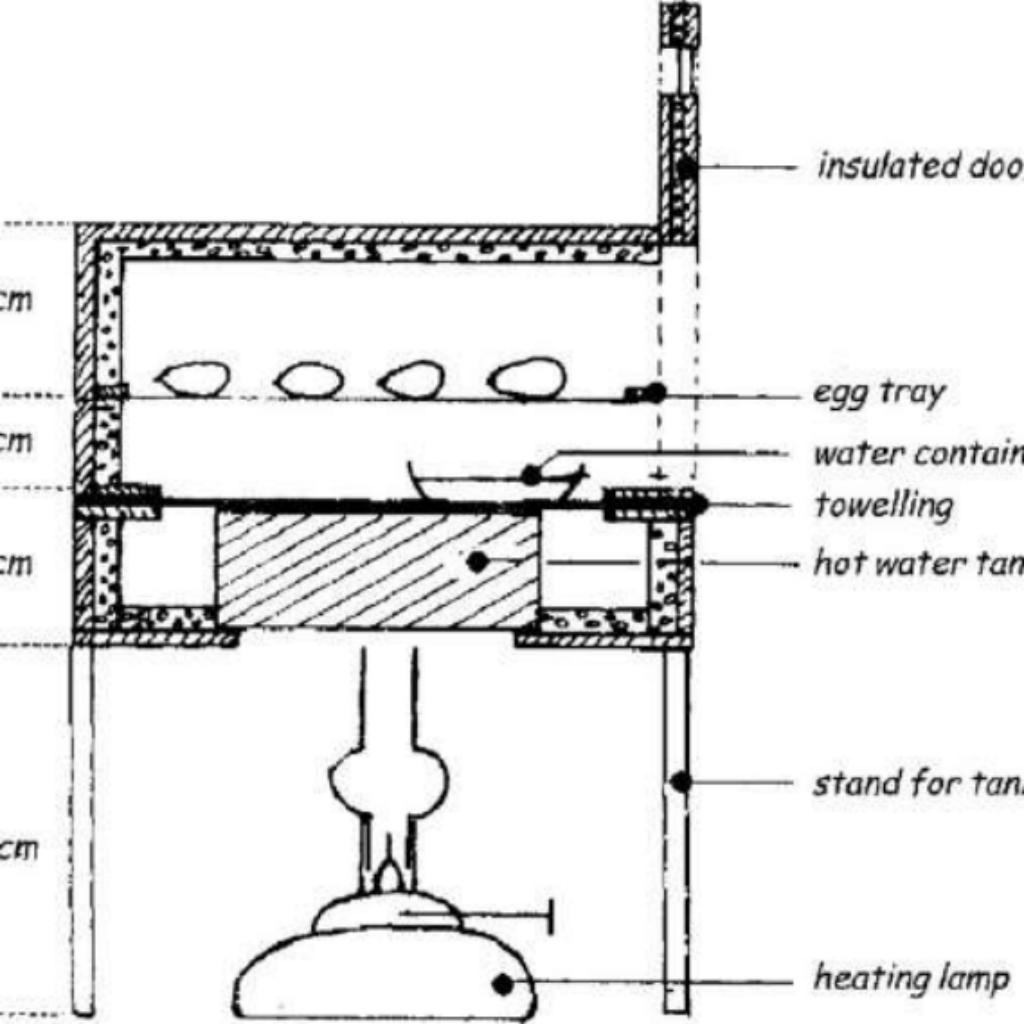
GOLGI
APPARATUS



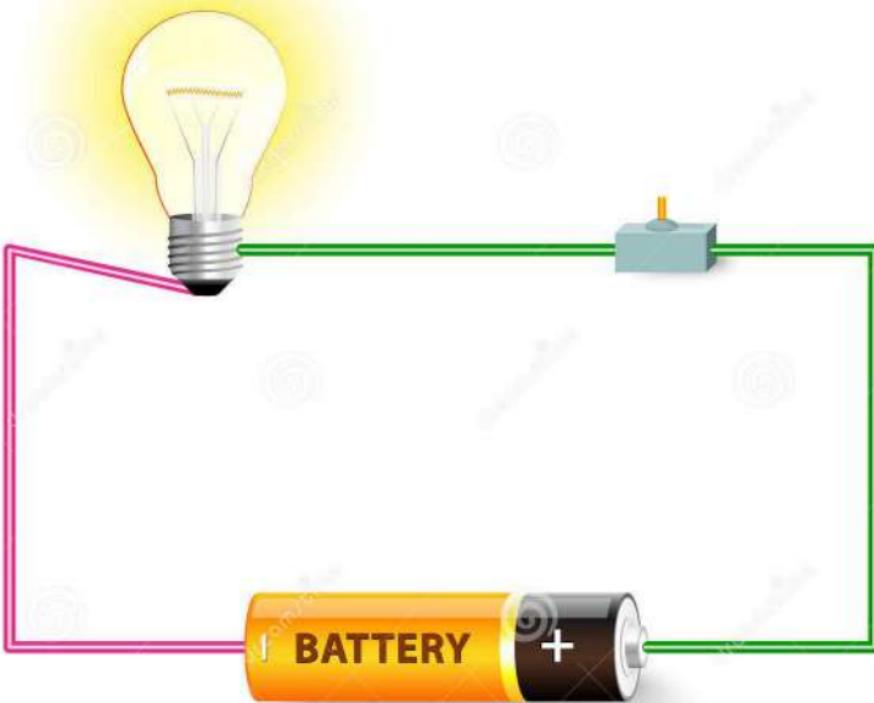


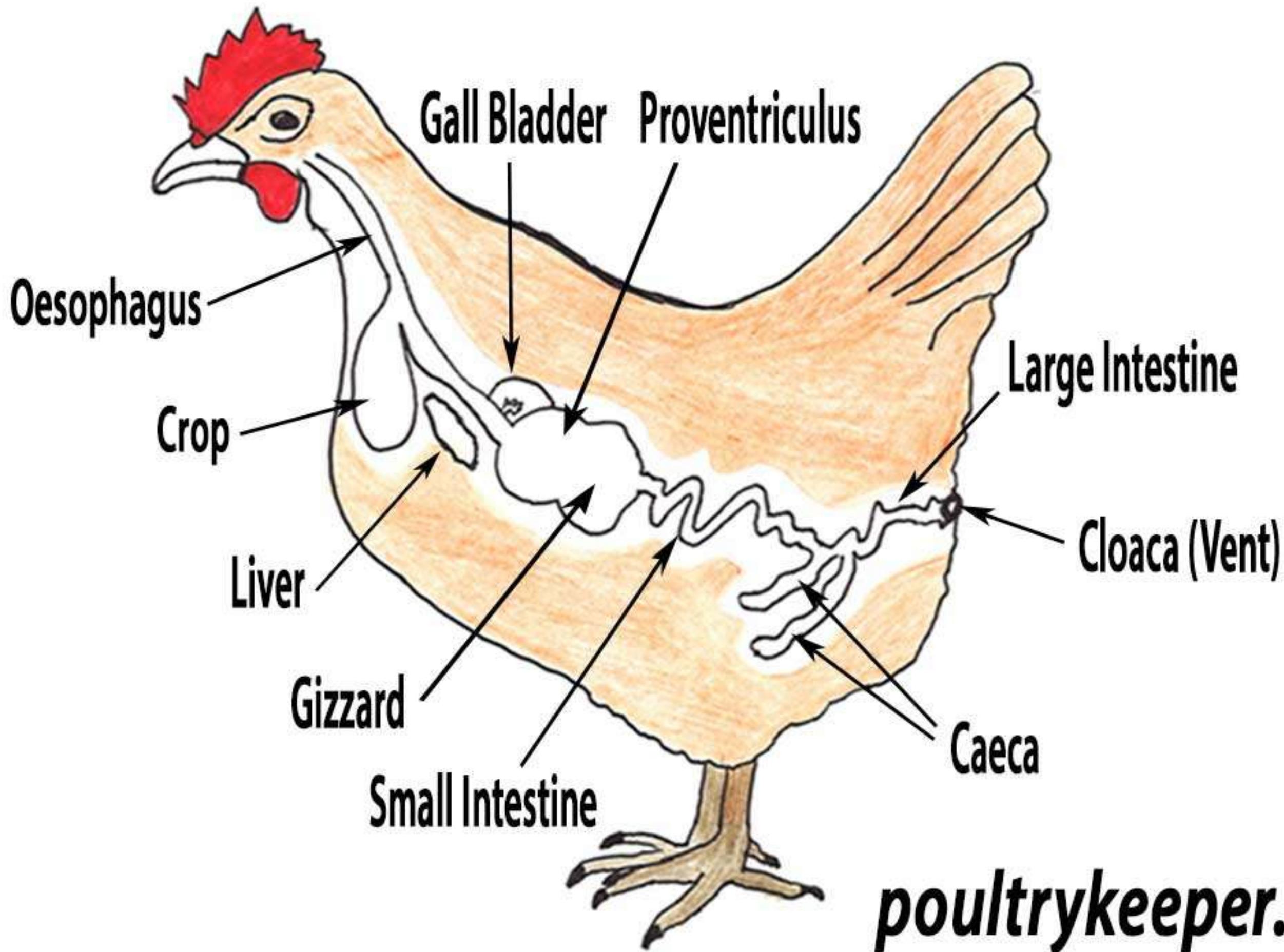


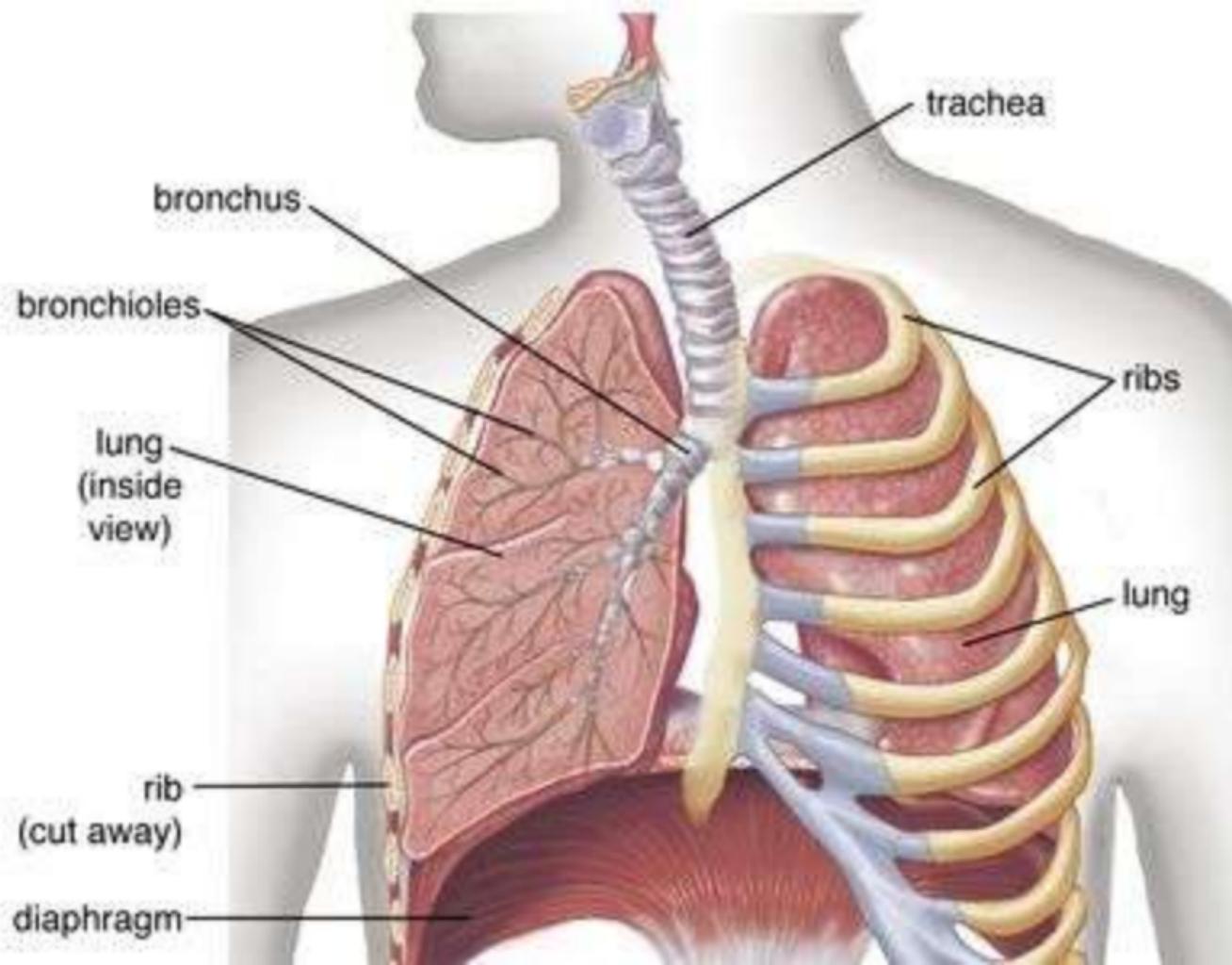


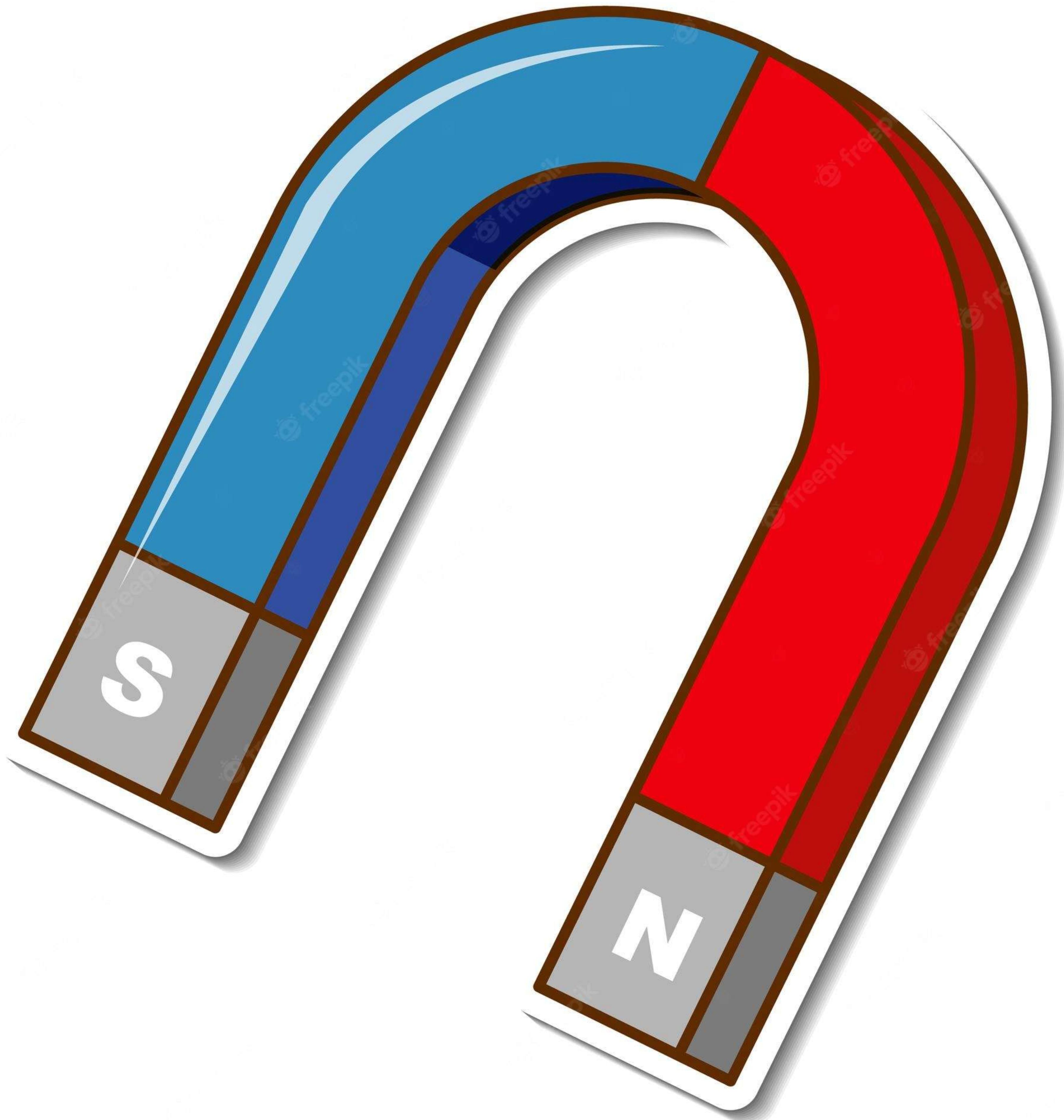


SIMPLE ELECTRIC CIRCUIT

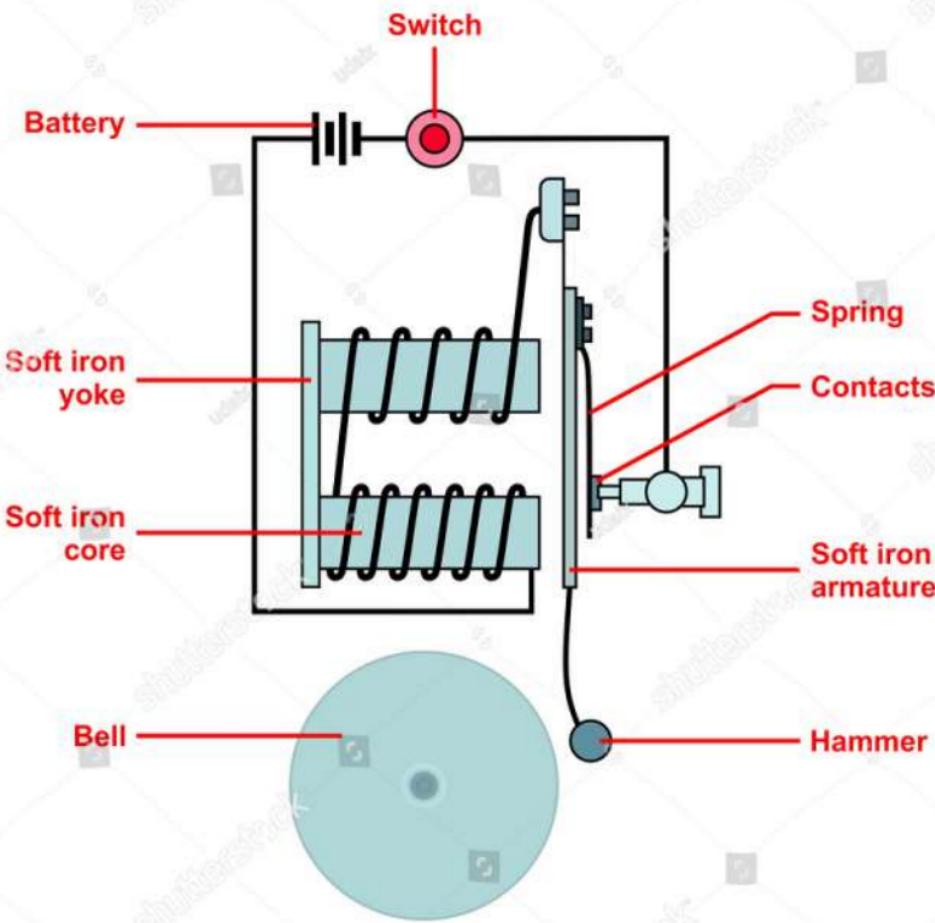








Electric Bell



**Open Space for controller
circuit and devices**

Water for Humidity

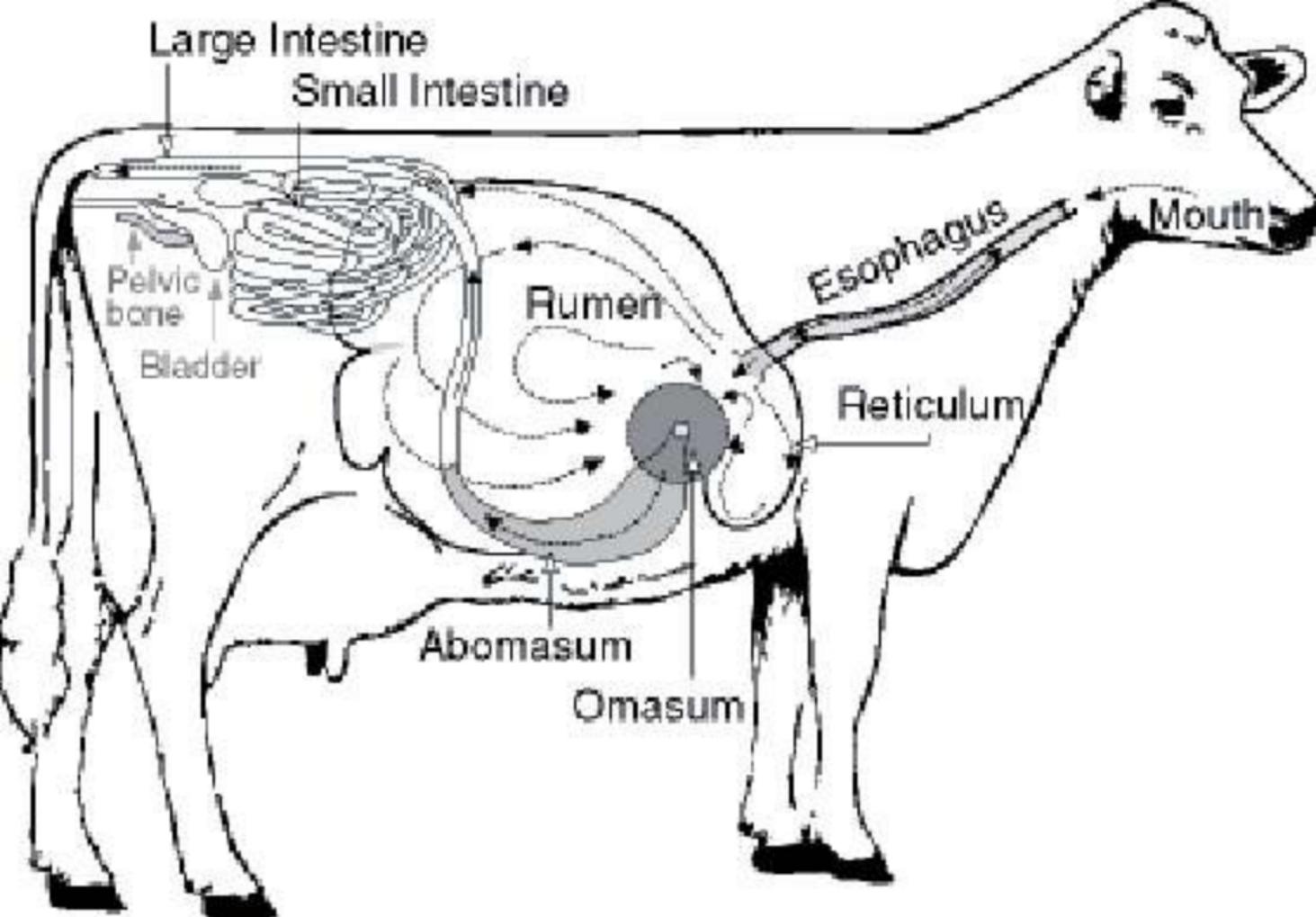
Good Luck

on your exam!

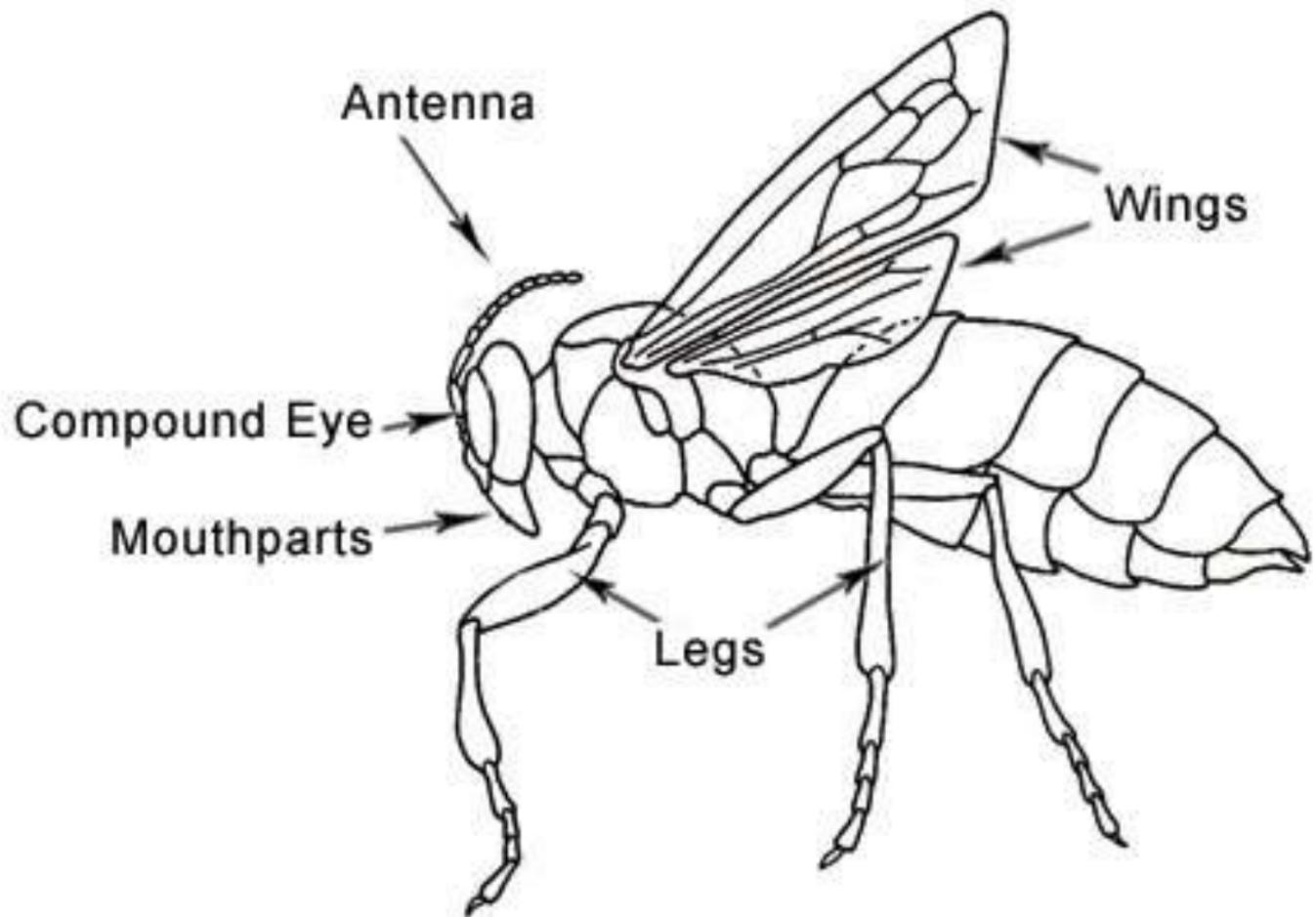
Give your shot on it

I am pretty confident
that you can make it

My best wishes are with
you!







muscle fibres

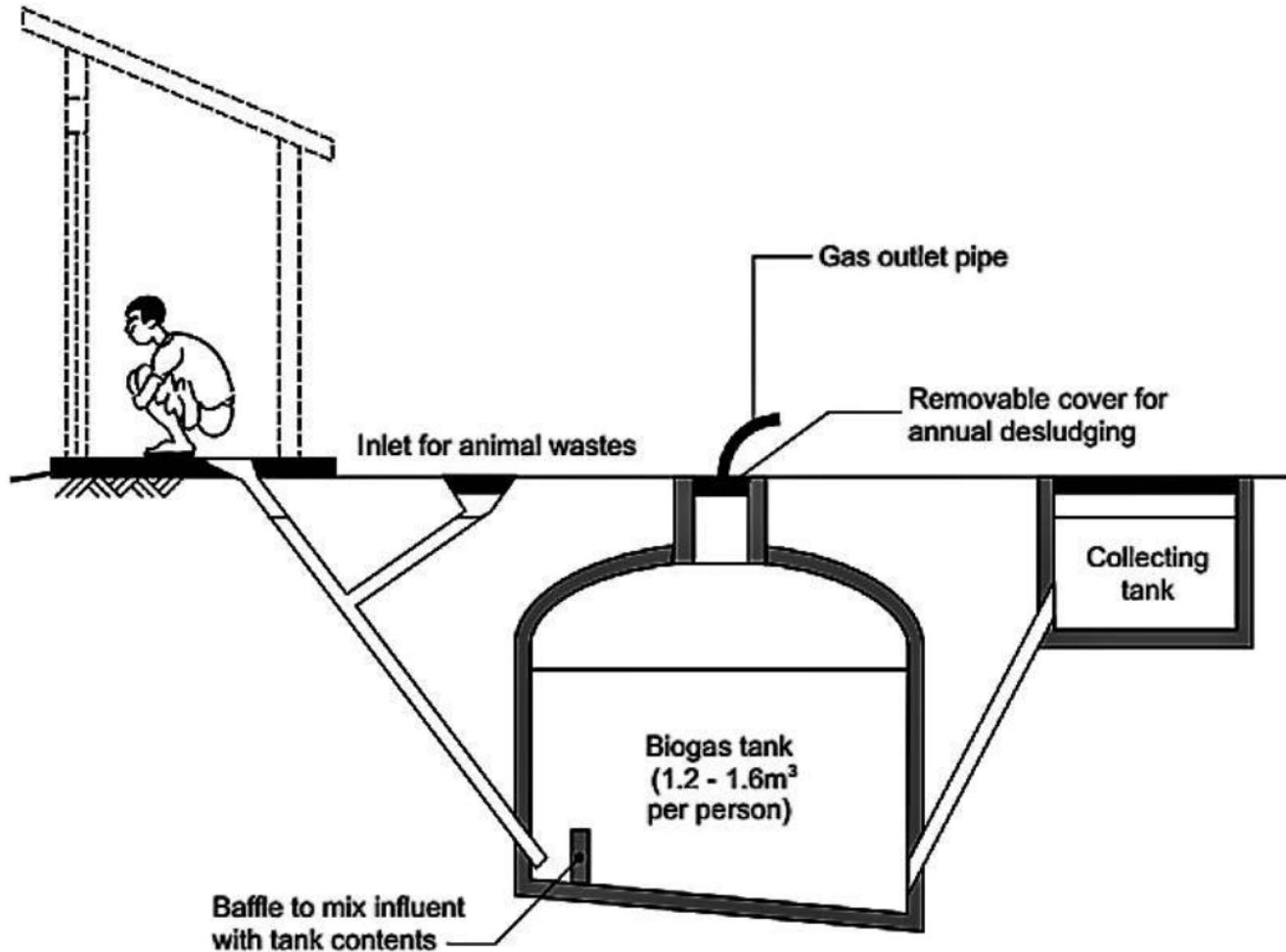


Vein

lumen



Artery







The light bulb structure