Home Assignment 01

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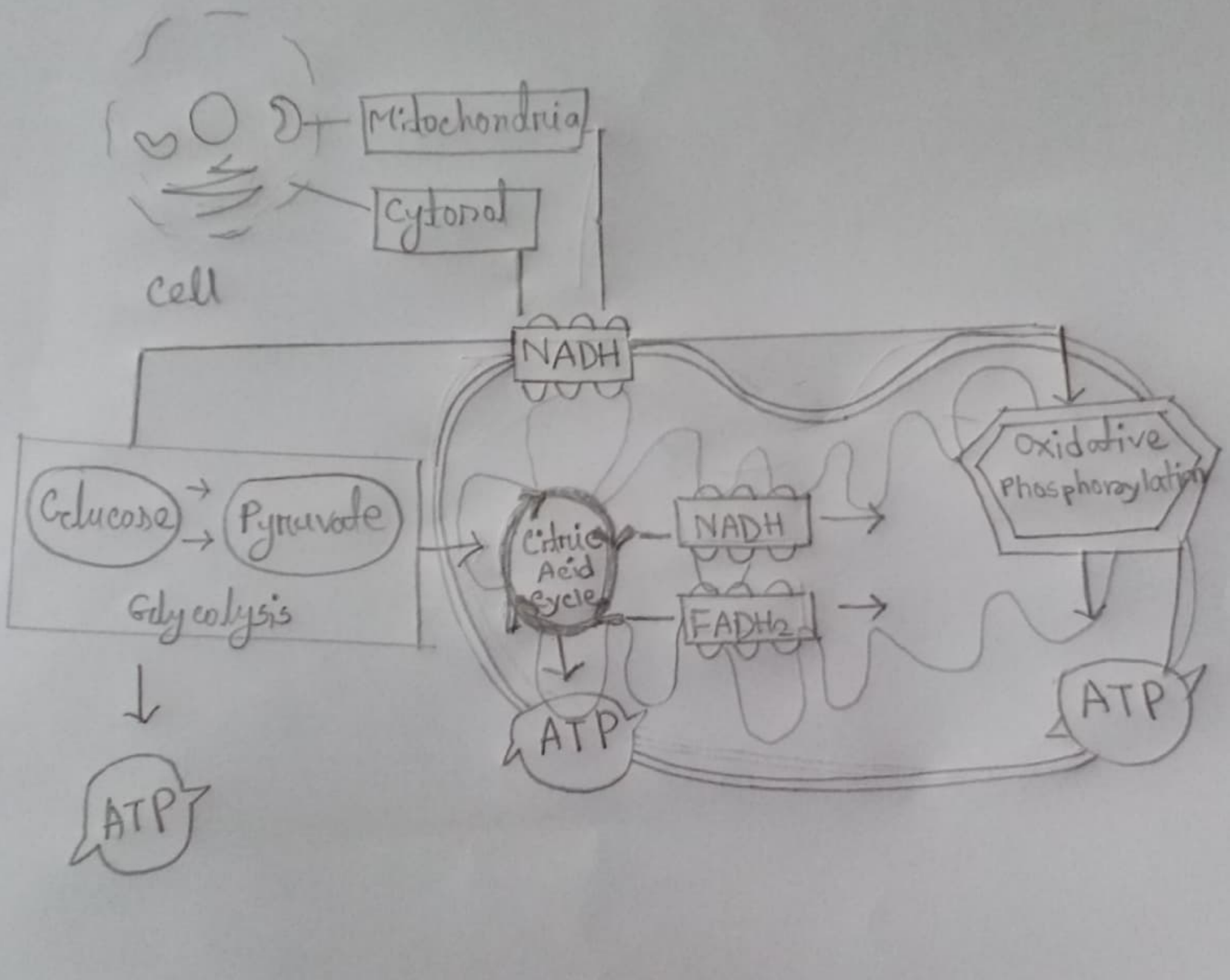
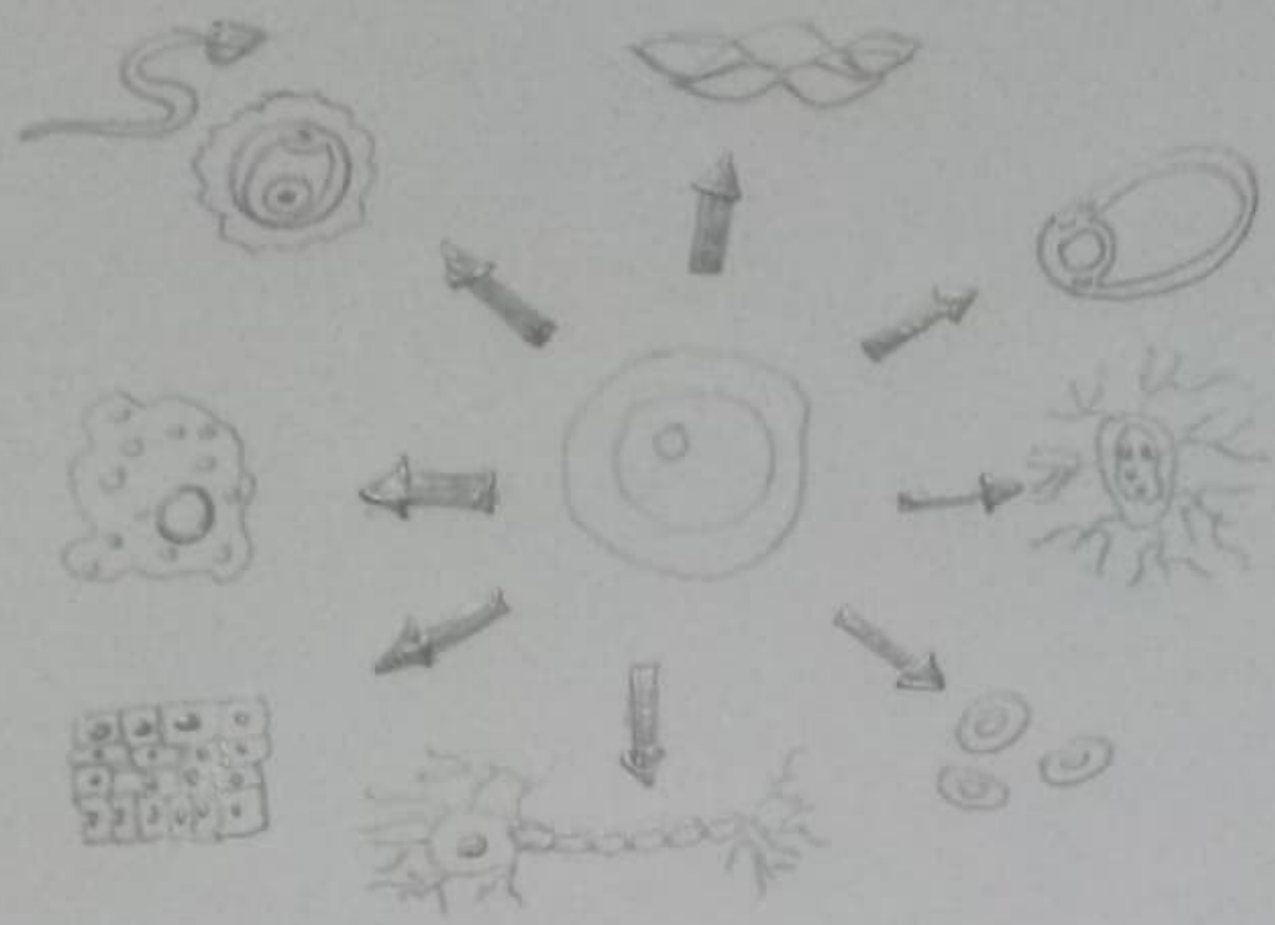
Section : C


Mitochondria
Cytosol
Cell
NADH
Glucose
Pyruvate
Glycolysis
ATP
Citric Acid cycle
NADH
FADH2
ATP
Oxidative Phosphorylation
ATP



Forming tissue

1) Inflammatory response

- Polymorphs and macrophages
- Remove damaged and dead tissue

2) Proliferation and migration of parenchymal and connective tissue cells.

3) Formation of new blood vessels (angiogenesis) and granulation tissue.

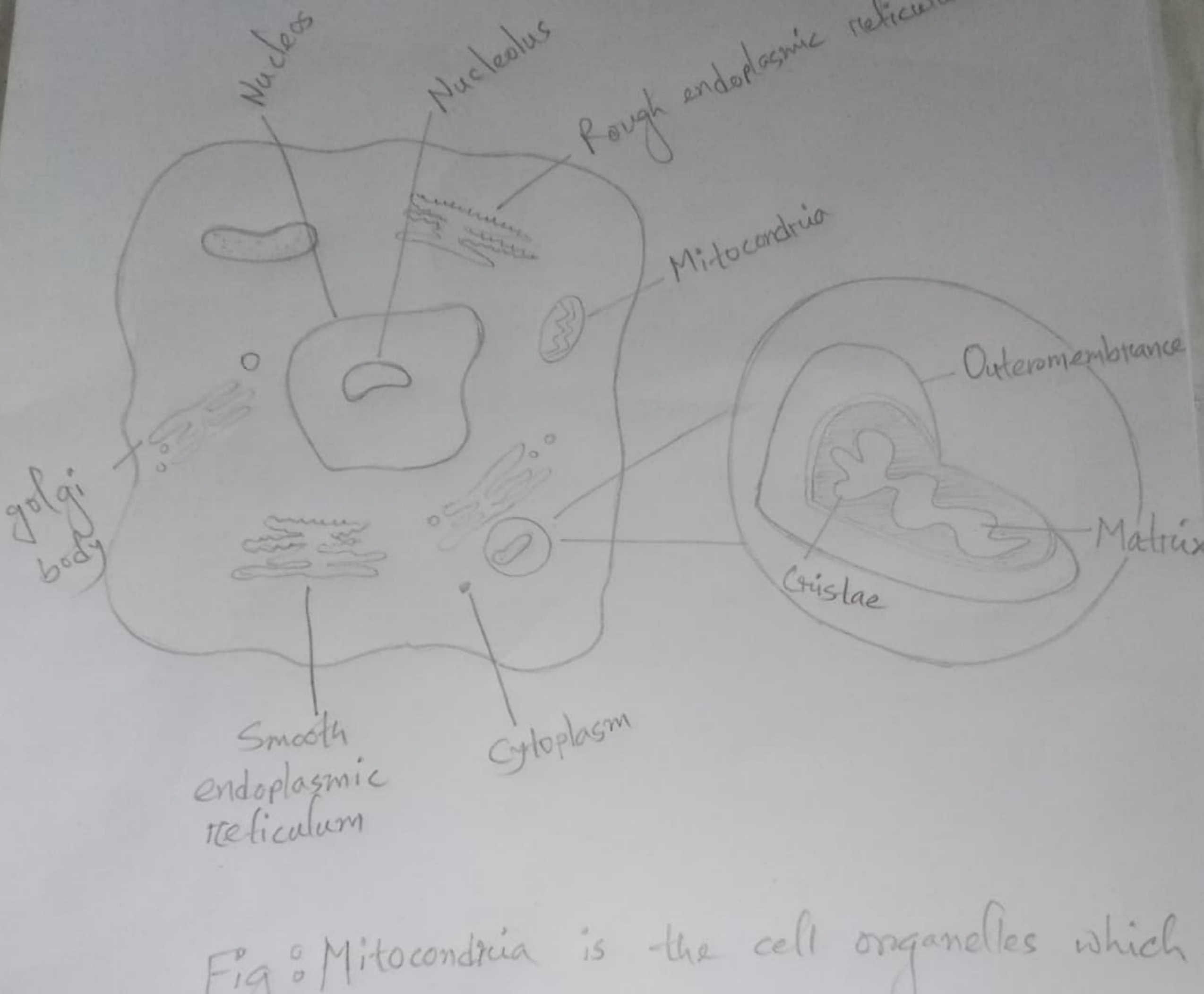
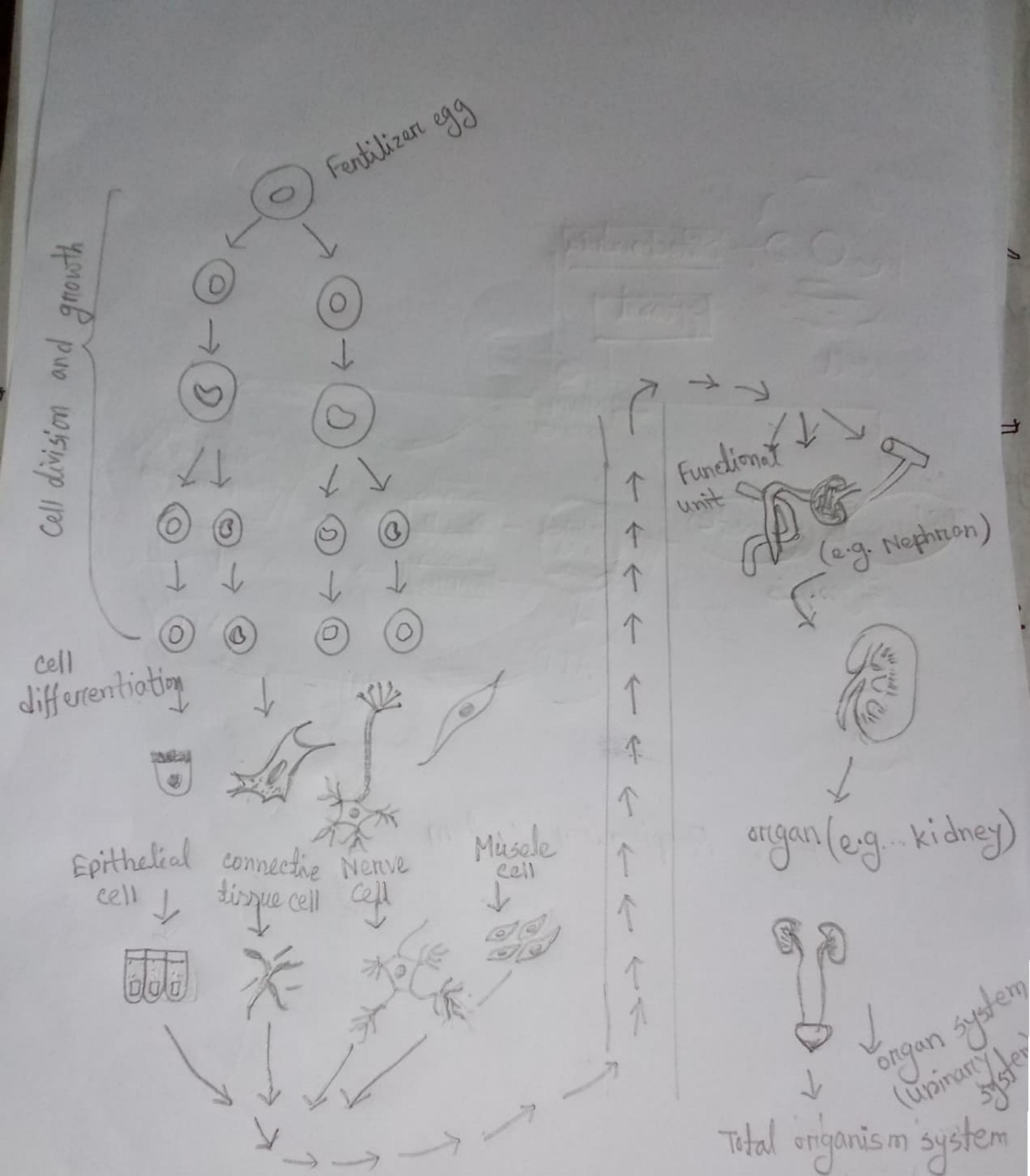


Fig. 1.1 Mitocondria is the cell organelles which is also known as a cell within a cell or the powerhouse of the cell.

The human body is composed of trillions of cells. They provide structure for the body, take in nutrients from food, convert those nutrients into energy, and carry out specialized functions.

Cells have many parts, each with a different function. Some of these parts called organelles, are specialized structure that perform certain tasks within the cell.

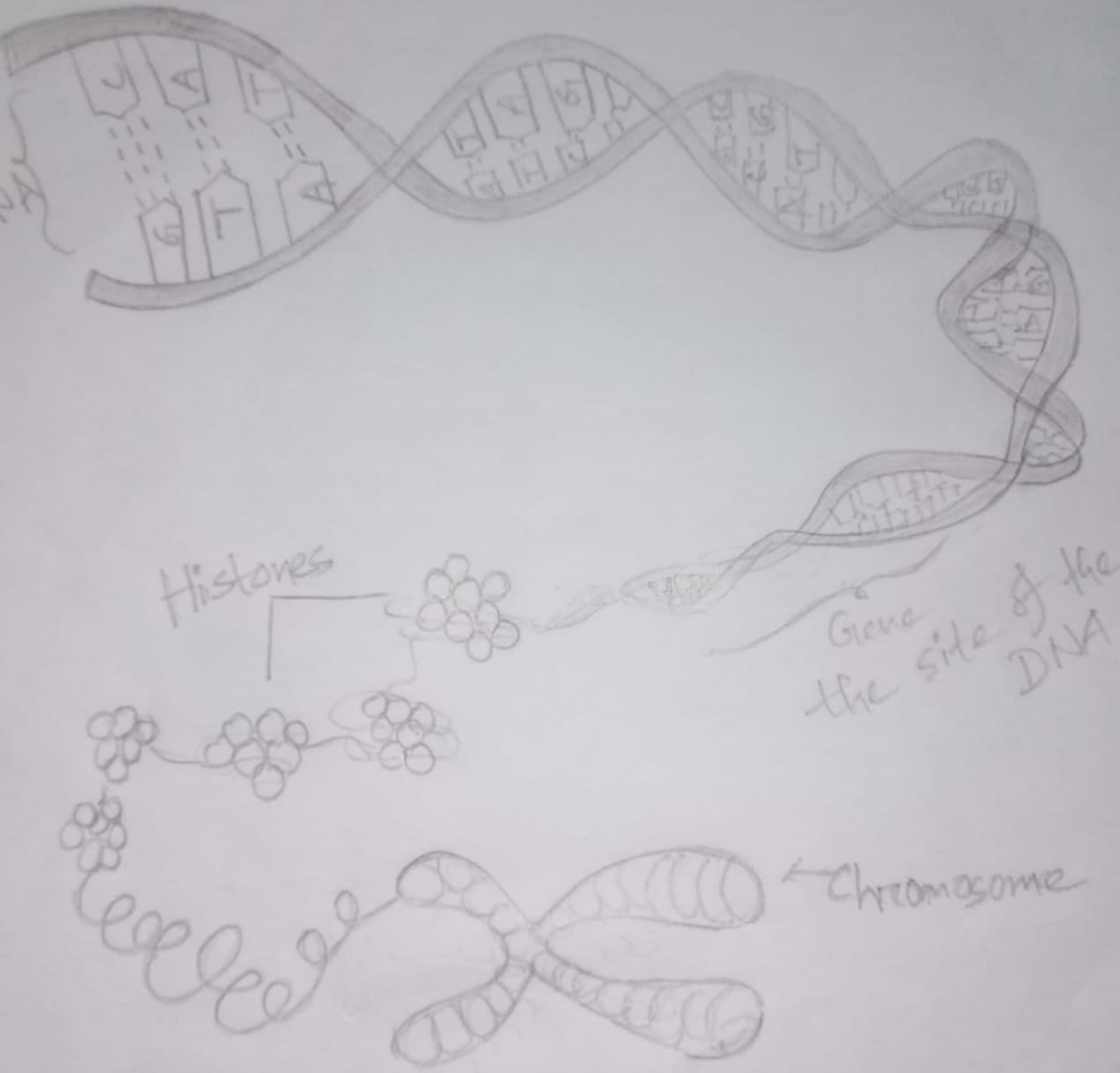
The respiratory system is the network of organs and tissues that help breathe. It includes airways, lungs and blood vessels. The muscles that power lungs are also part of the respiratory system.



: The cellular system of basic feature of life.

The ~~first~~ first characteristics of life we used was cellular system. This simply means that living things are made of cells. Cells are the most basic unit of life. It doesn't matters if those cells are plant, animals, fungi or bacteria. If something is going to be alive, it must be made of cell. Now such as human body for reproduction system a fertilizar egg produce a single cel produce. After 30 hour or . It de divdes from one cell intwo into two cell and two into four. During the first 8 or 9 after conception the cells that will endntually from the embryo continue the cells

to divde like that procoss many multiple type of cell produce that. Then if it from cell organism produce such as nephron, kidney ondionary etc. Thats the human basic feature of life.


Histones
Gene
the site of the DNA
Chromosome

Our body structure resembles with our grandfather.
Because of DNA or RNA structure.

Suppose if we search about why DNA then we will get our result. DNA means Deoxyribo Neocleic Acid. DNA acts as a blueprint or recipe for living things. DNA have a acids name amino acid. Amino acids makes proteins.

Proteins along with other chemical combined to form living cells.

Then cells make up tissues

Then tissues make up organs.

And organs together and function of course and combi combain to from living creatures

Suppose, we get $\frac{1}{2}$ DNA from our father then

my father get $\frac{1}{2}$ from his father and then the equition will $\frac{1}{4}$ from my grandfather.

Genes are the periodic elements of an individual's genetic material, which includes DNA and/or RNA. The gene is a piece of DNA that codes for proteins and is different for each person. Genes are passed down from generation to generation is an equal amount. It is passed on from generation to generation. Our parents pass on their genes to us. This process does not destroy any genes; rather, it creates novel combinations. Such modern permulations provide variety, however if the individual inherits the same genes as his grandfather, he or she will be identical to him.

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Ancestors of Dodo were pigeons - small and having the ability to fly. Dodo was about a meter tall in height and 11-17 kg in weight.

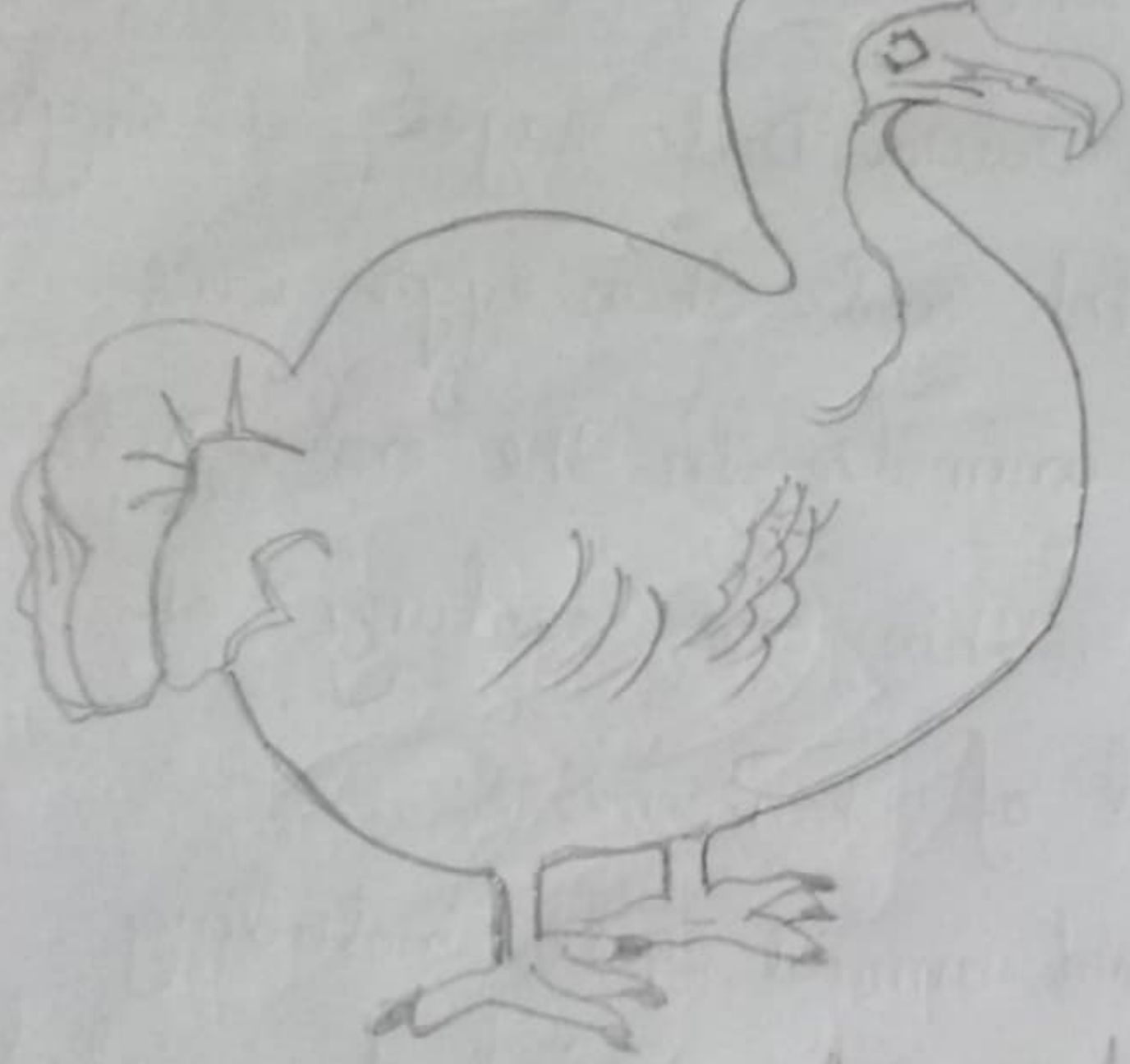
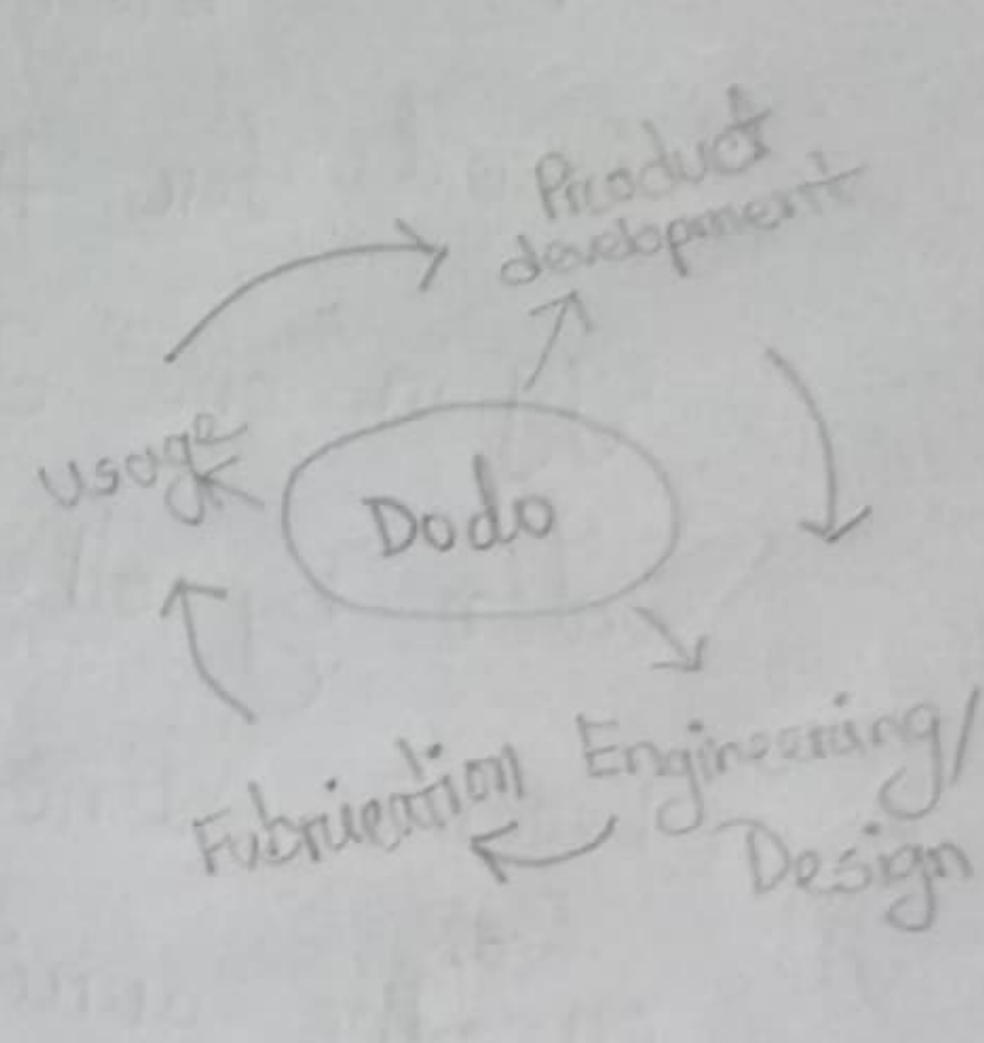


Fig: Dodo bird



The absense of any predators on the island evolved Dodo at psychological level to have no fear of any other animals, and become softer and fearless in nature. Humans

arrived at Mauritius in 17th century. they hunted the flightless bird. The Dutch brought rats, dogs, monkeys on their ship to Mauritius and these invasive species wrek wrecked havoc on the island for the Dodos. Dodo layed a single egg in one clutch and their eggs were eaten by other animals. In the end, Dodo became extinct within one century of on the arrival of humans.

The dodo's ~~animal~~ annual cycle, including moulting, egg laying and a period of arrested growth during the months, when cyclones and poor weather are common in Mauritius.