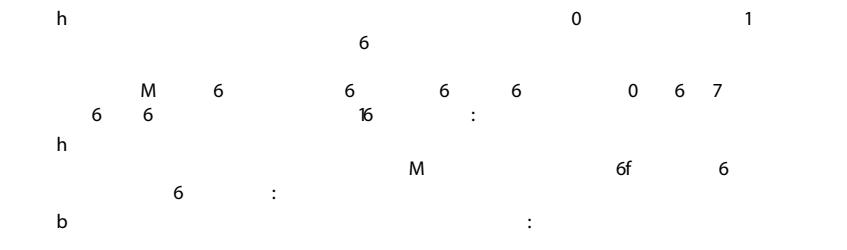


N I b b k

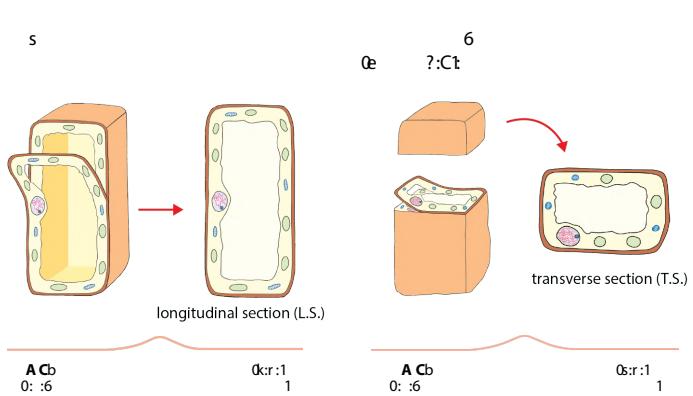
b r n | o N

NHN m o i

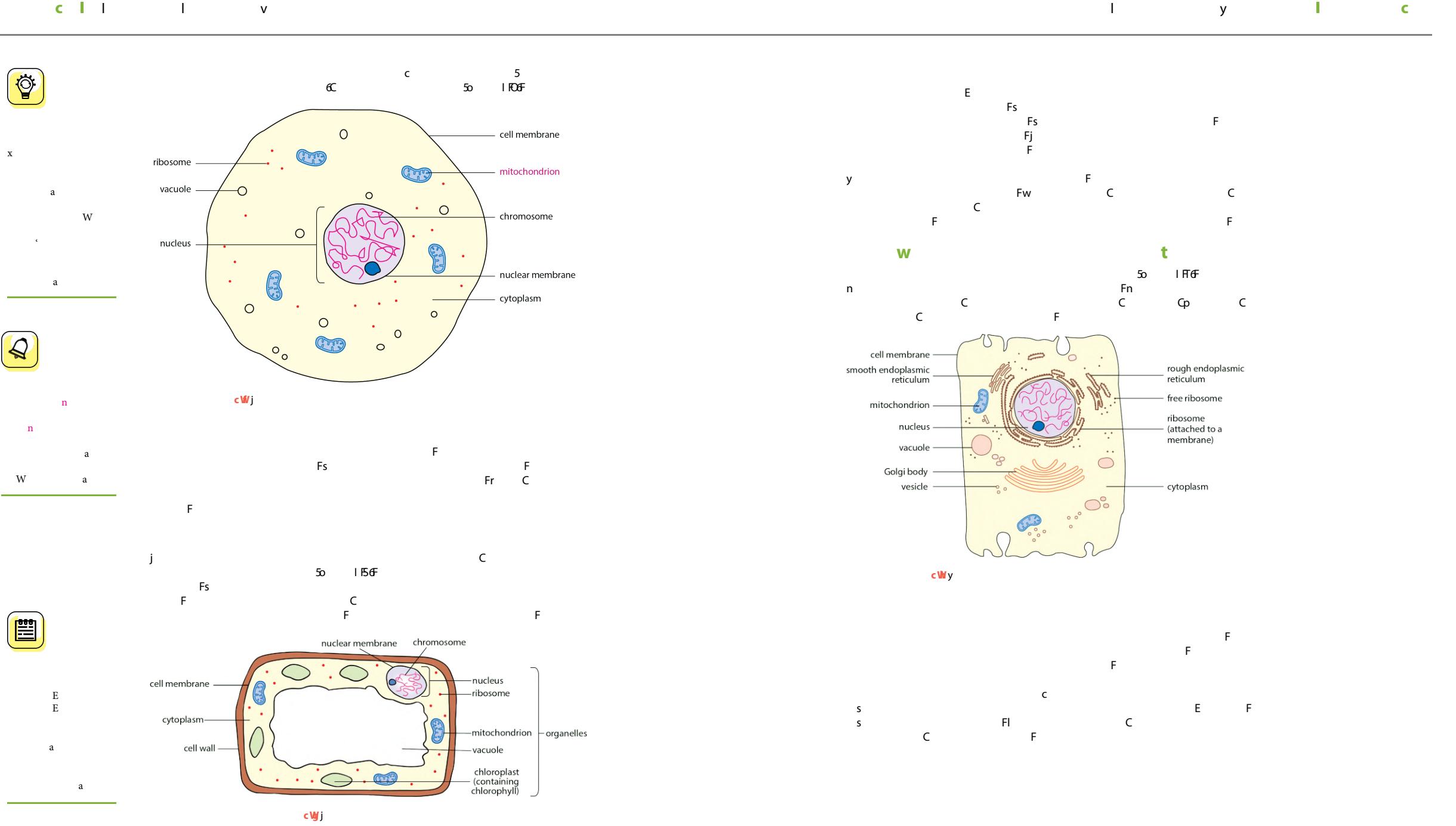


W O O S
v Ts 6
: e M :
s 6 :
s :
h 6 :'
:

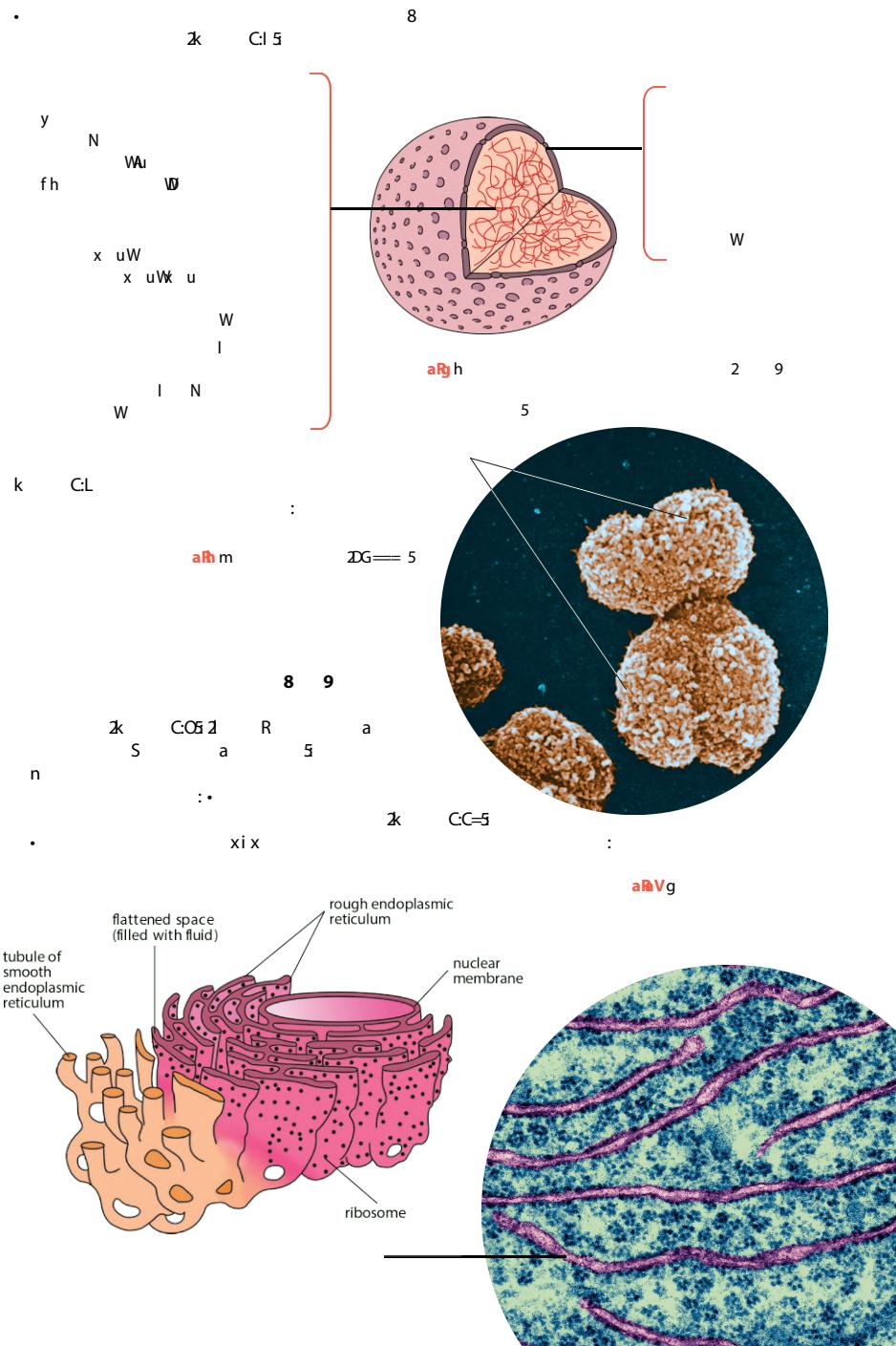
u p o t i
s . d 6q g 6 ?GH
g
ø ??t g :h 6 :g
b
g :

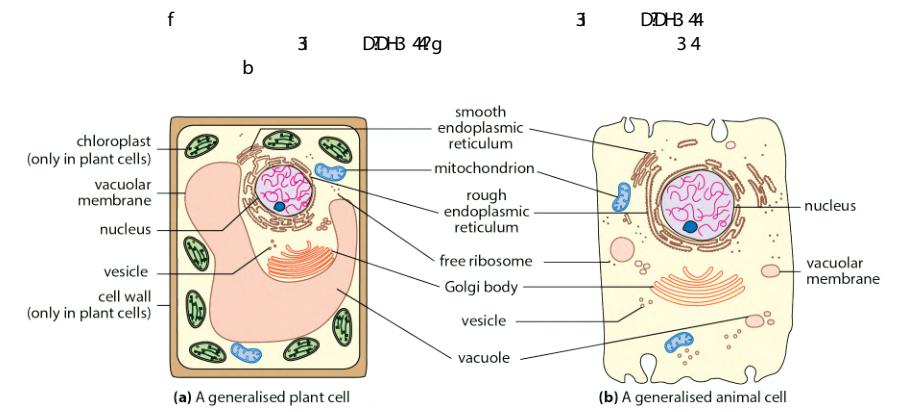
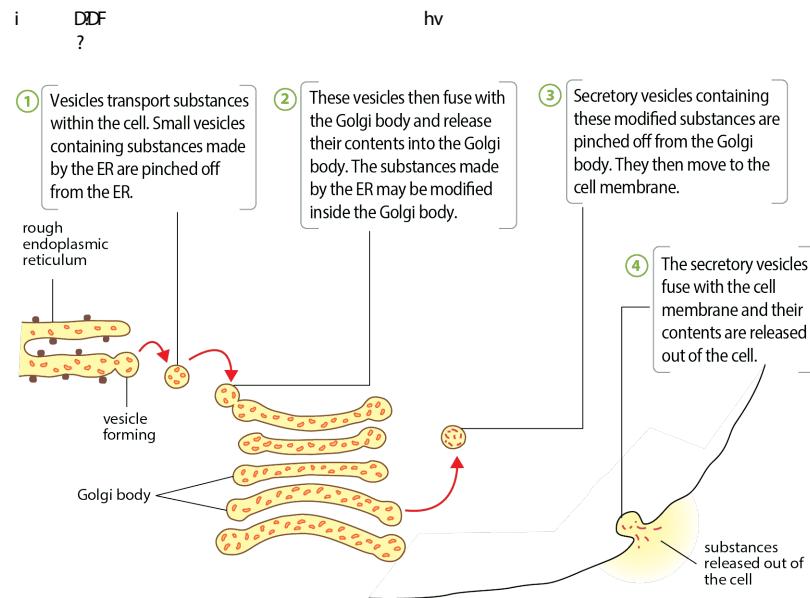


The spectrogram illustrates the vocal tract configuration for the word "phonem". The vocal tract features are indicated by colored dots: pink for lips, orange for teeth, and blue for tongue. The mouth is open at the start, closing for the "oo" vowel, and opening again for the final "em".



a i g g r g y u x a



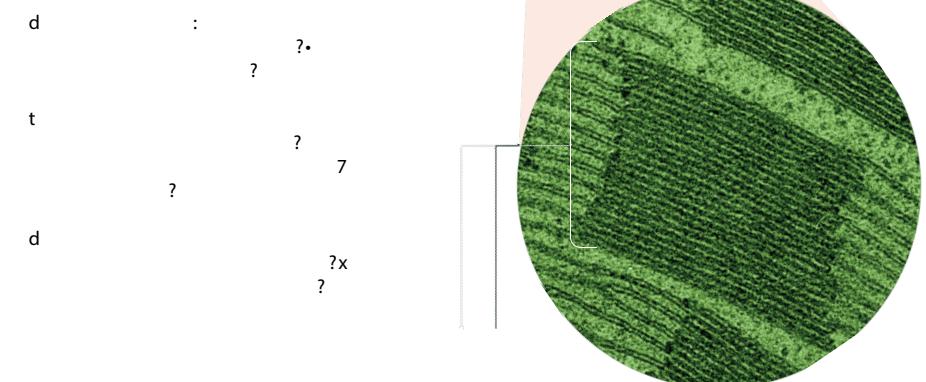
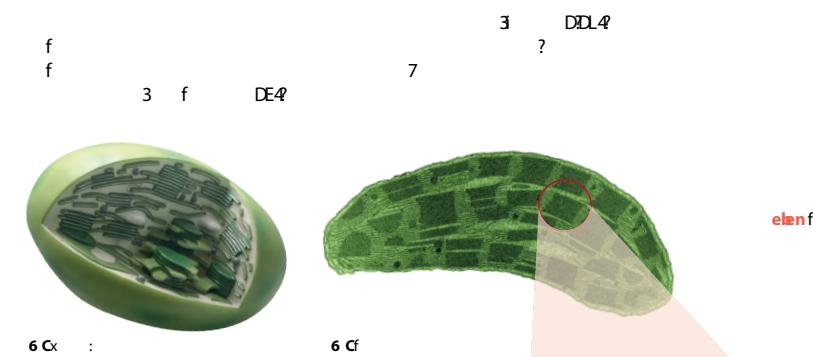
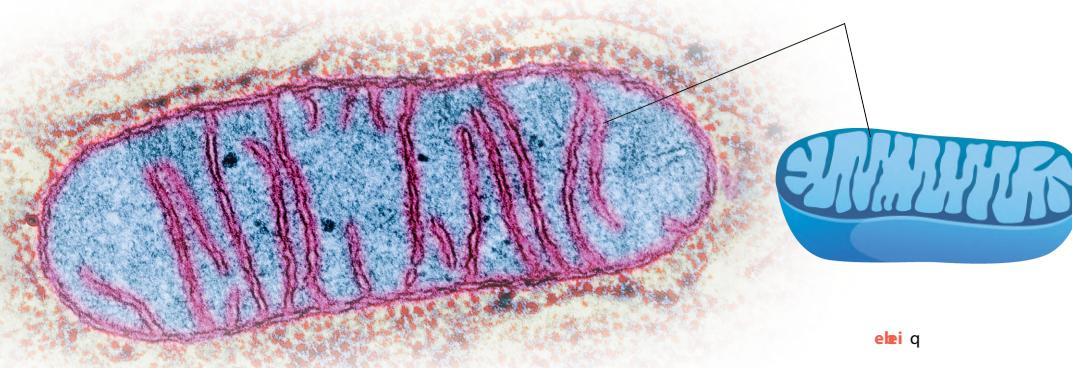


k

s 3 4 ? 7

3 3 R DDGd 7

g 3 f Mpx ?



1

k

k

X



The diagram illustrates a cross-section of a plant cell with several labeled components:

- 4**: Top left label.
- I D**: Top center label.
- y**: Label near the top left.
- o**: Label below **y**.
- C**: Label near the top center.
- P k**: Label on the left.
- T m**: Label below **P k**.
- a l**: Label below **T m**.
- n**: Label near the bottom left.
- FES**: Label next to **n**.
- C**: Label near the bottom center.
- k**: Label near the bottom left.
- L**: Label near the bottom left.
- Hf**: Label near the bottom left.
- n**: Label near the bottom center.
- FCL**: Label next to **n**.
- n**: Label below **FCL**.
- f**: Label below **n**.
- LC**: Label to the right of **n**.
- C**: Label at the top right.
- C**: Label below **C**.
- C**: Label below **C**.
- u**: Label at the bottom right.
- I Cc**: Label at the bottom right.

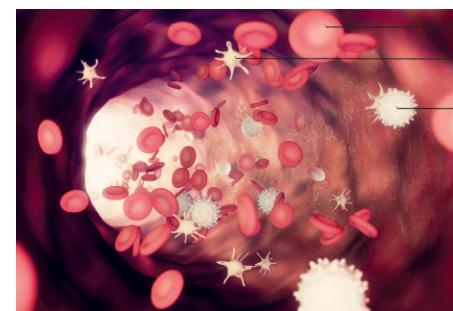
A micrograph of a plant stem cross-section, likely a dicot, showing various tissue layers. The image is labeled with the following letters:

- Co (Cortex)
- Clk (Cork Layer)
- FET (Fibrous Endodermis)
- FCO (Flavous Cork Outer)
- Lf (Large Fibers)
- Ly (Lignified Xylem)
- P (Pith)
- Tm (Tracheary Metaxylem)
- u (Unknown)
- C (Cortex, appearing as a layer between the pith and the outer layers)
- A (Aerenchyma, appearing as large, irregular spaces)

The diagram also includes a red box labeled "4" at the top left and "ICd" at the bottom right.

S	P	O	R
F€	!CD!	C	
r		o	r
k		k	
y	A	y	
k		k	

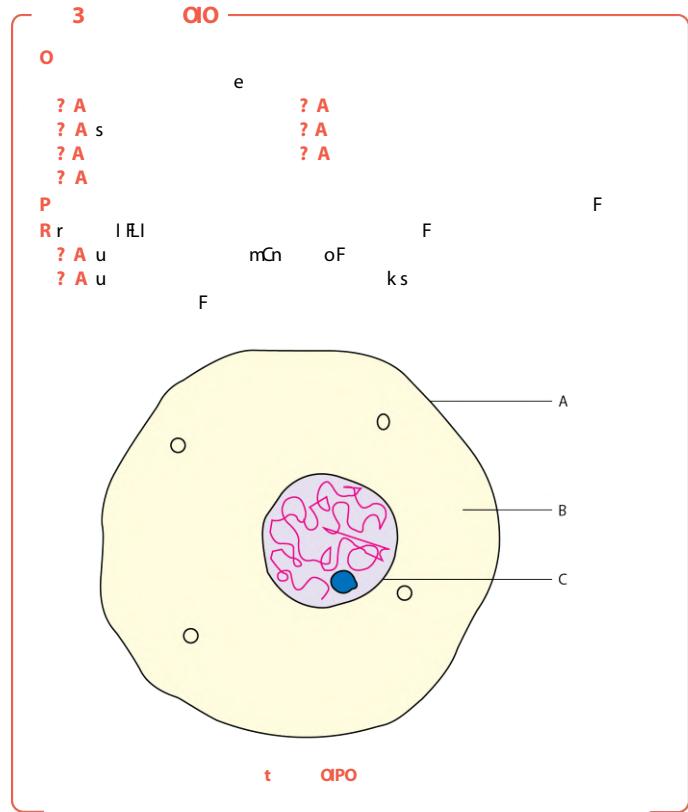
P		F		h		
P				Fs		
	C F F	9v	THg:		9v	TRMF



This micrograph shows a circular cross-section of a plant stem. The outer region consists of large, thin-walled cells, likely part of the cortex. Within this, there is a distinct ring of smaller, more densely stained cells, which is characteristic of the endodermis. From the endodermis, several radial files of cells extend inward, representing the pericycle. These pericycle cells are surrounded by a network of vascular tissue, which appears as a dense, pinkish-red area. The vascular tissue is organized into two main types of vessels: large, thick-walled vessels and smaller, more numerous vessels. The overall structure is a classic example of a dicot stem's vascular bundle arrangement.

The diagram illustrates a beam section with various internal force and moment components. At the left end, a vertical force F acts downwards, and a horizontal force p acts to the right. A central horizontal cut through the beam reveals two internal forces: a tension force C at the top fiber and a compression force C at the bottom fiber. At the right end, a horizontal force F_u acts to the right, and a vertical force F_y acts downwards. A vertical cut at the right end shows an internal moment F_u and a vertical force C acting to the right. The beam is supported by a fixed base at the left and a roller at the right.

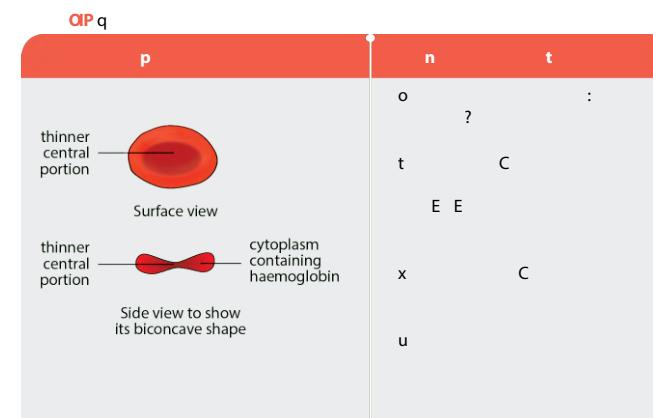
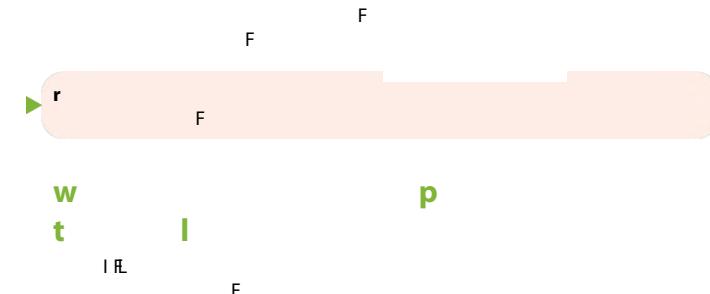
o | o x o - p o



AOPO w n p n
t l



u
W w cbW

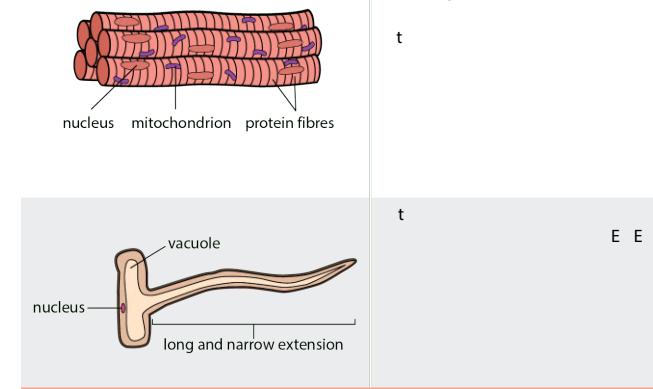


W



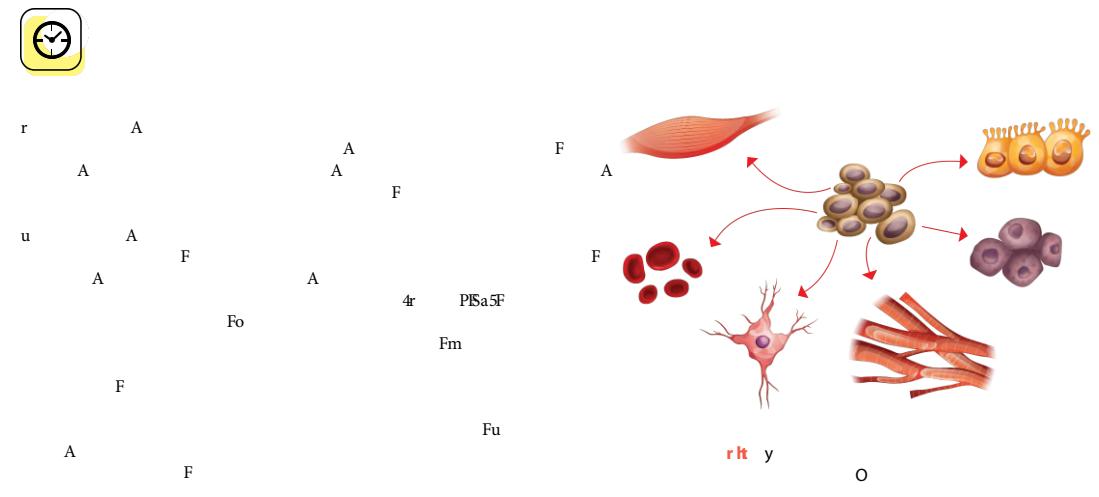
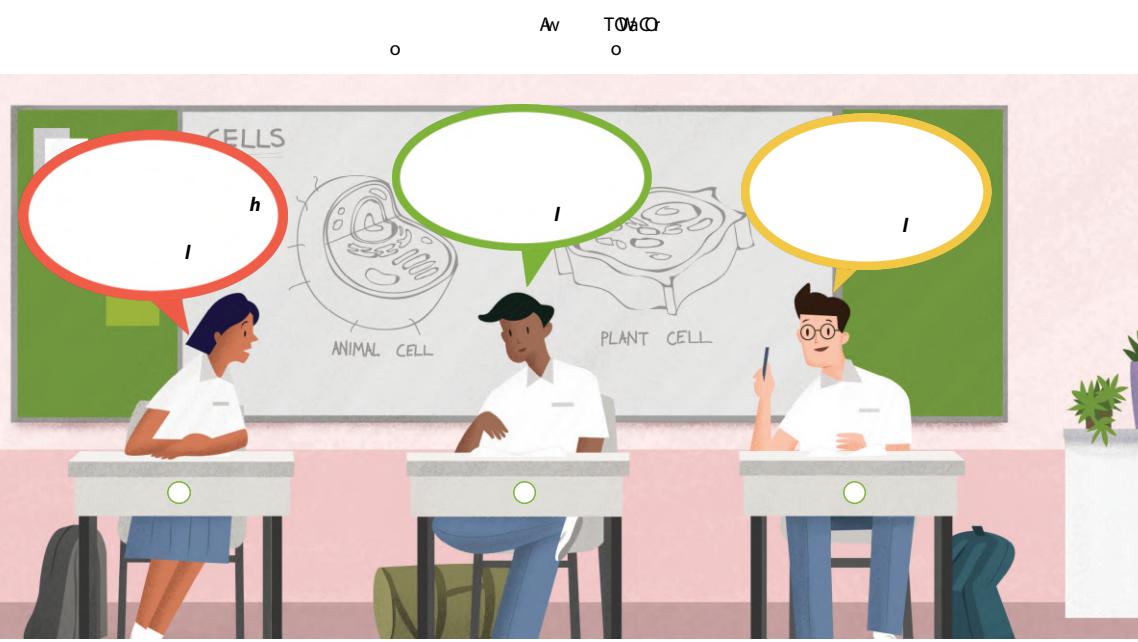
S
s

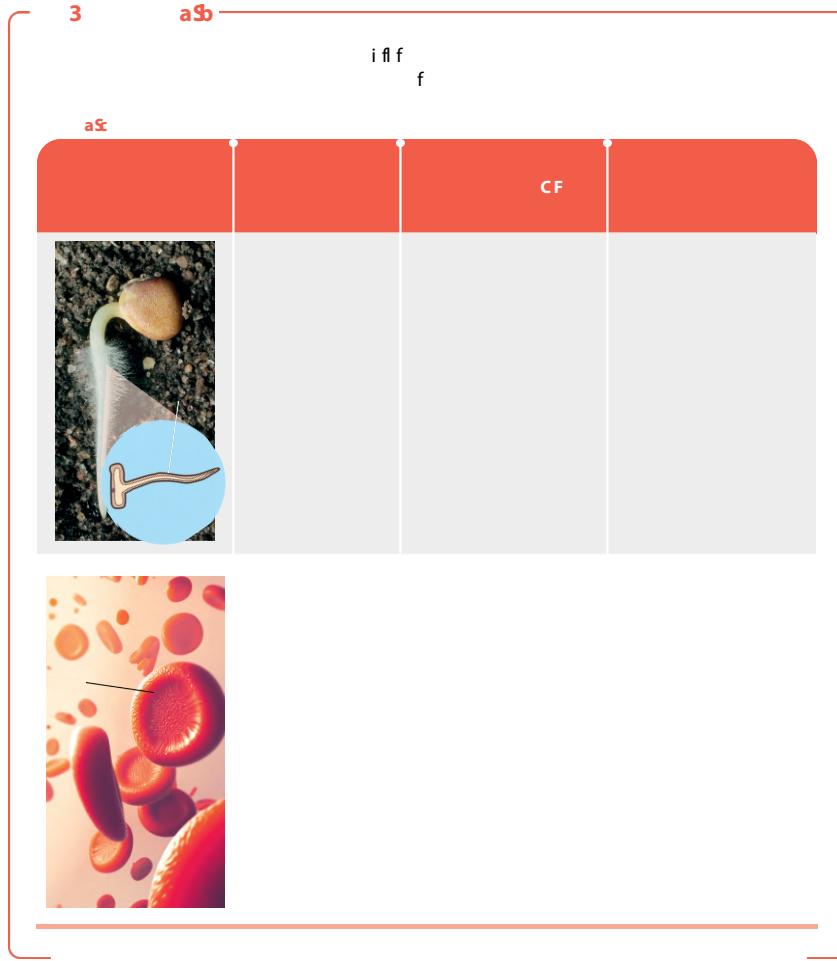
w dW



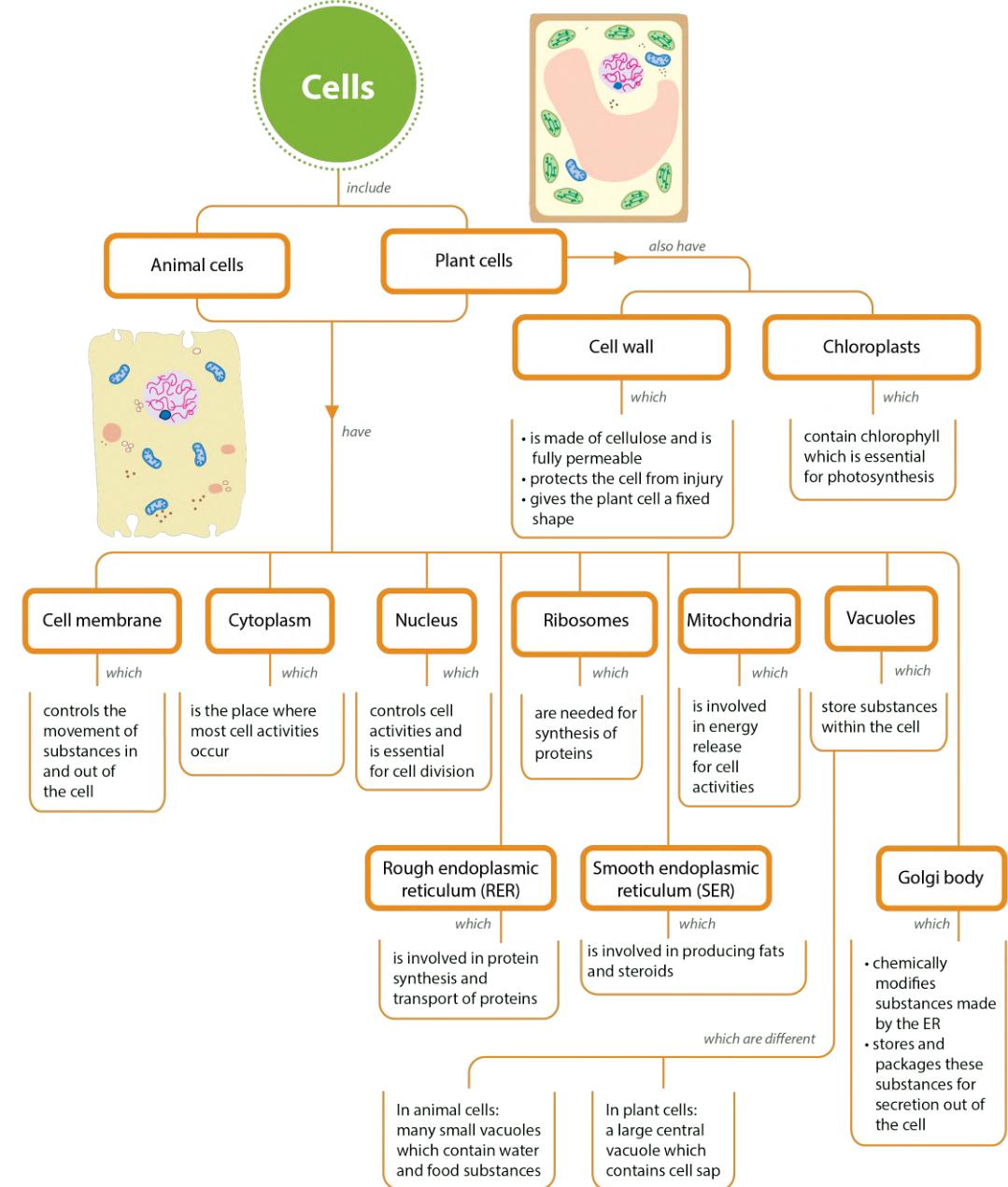
m

R

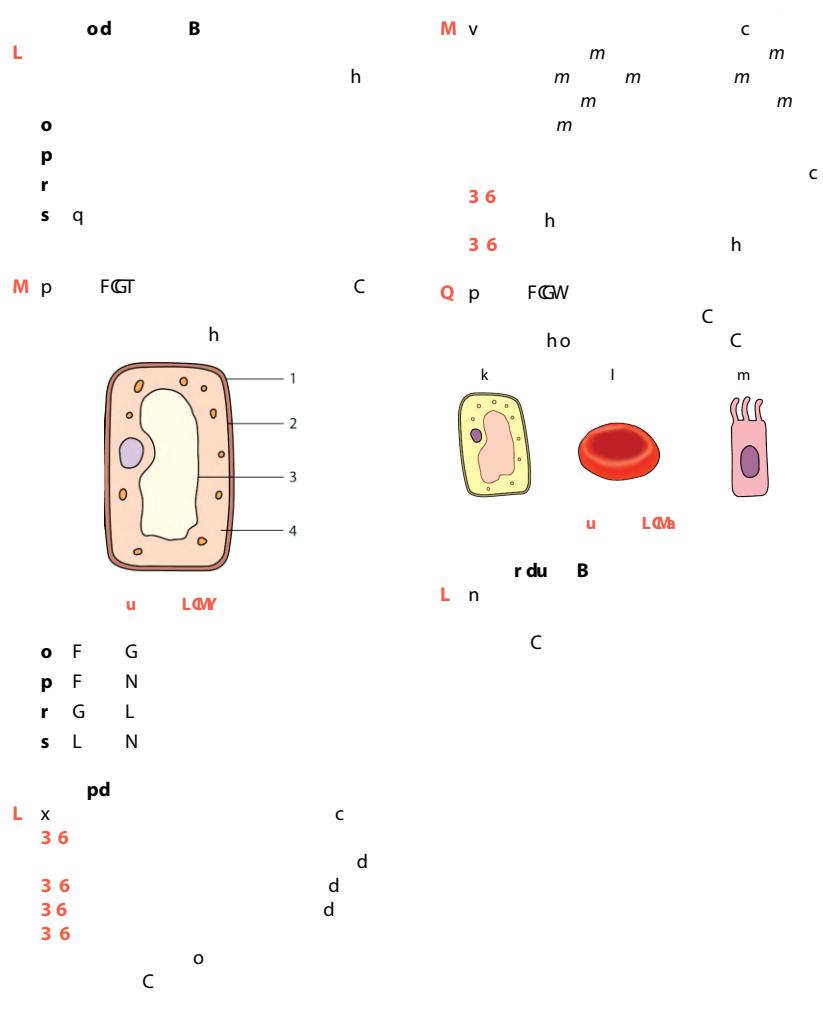




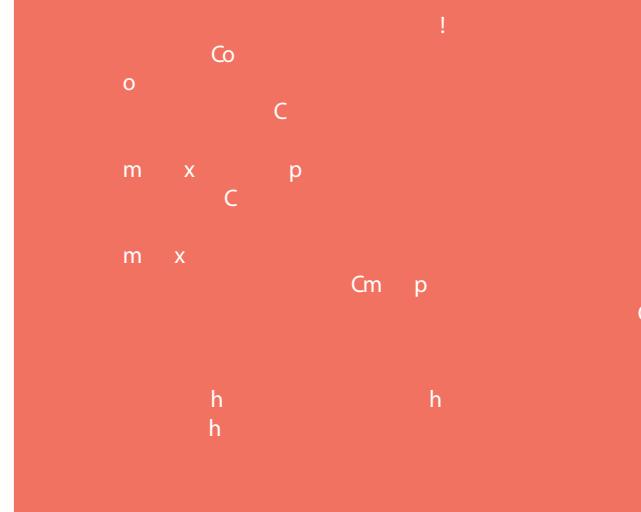
Let's Map It



Let's Review



FM



aW

W

r

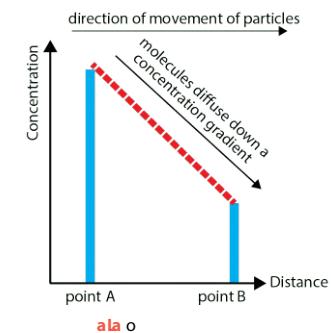


aW

q n LEC
Eq i j C
i j E

v E

E Ei n
C 3 4 h



q n LEC

E

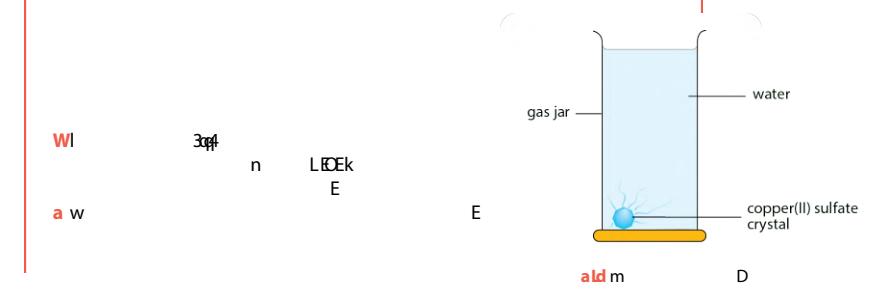
E

f

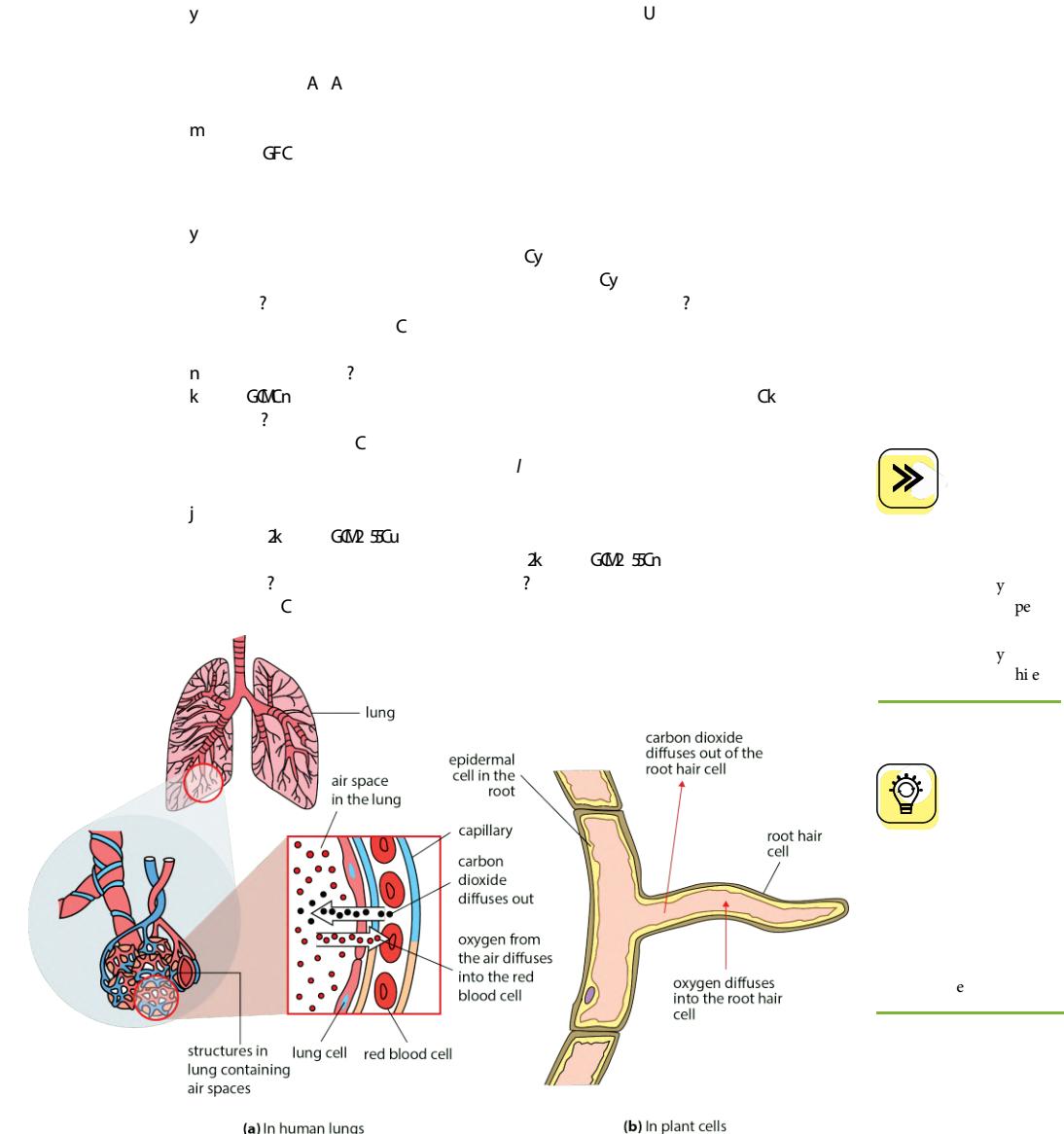
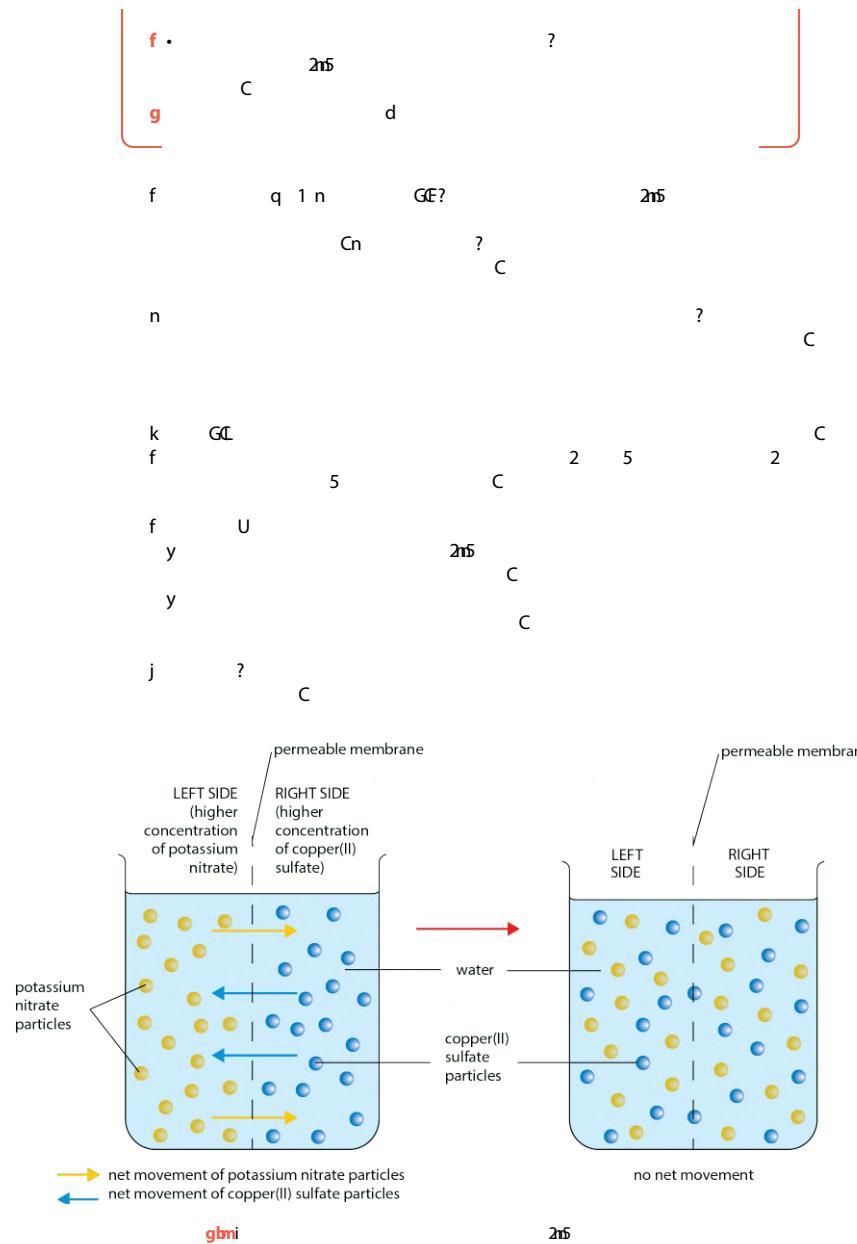
w 3 C 4
C C E

? **allW**

water



g | h h q r x g



T I h h q

r x | s T

Diagram illustrating the relationship between surface area and volume across different cell sizes.

Key components:

- Bell icon:** A yellow bell icon with a red outline.
- Line W:** A green horizontal line labeled 'W' at the end.
- Line p:** A red wavy line labeled 'p' at the end.
- Line r:** A red wavy line labeled 'r' at the end.
- Cell j:** A 1 cm cube labeled 'j'.
- Cells X, Y, and Z:** Three rectangular cells of increasing size. Cell X is 1 cm x 1 cm x 1 cm. Cell Y is 2 cm x 2 cm x 1 cm. Cell Z is 3 cm x 3 cm x 1 cm. Arrows indicate surface area loss as cells grow larger.
- Red wavy line v:** A red wavy line labeled 'v' at the end.
- Tid r:** Red text 'Tid r' appears twice.
- Cell A:** A 1 cm cube labeled 'Cell A'. Dimensions: 1 cm x 1 cm x 1 cm. Surface area: 6 cm^2 . Volume: 1 cm^3 .
- Cell B:** A rectangular prism labeled 'Cell B'. Dimensions: 2 cm x 2 cm x 0.25 cm. Surface area: 10 cm^2 . Volume: 1 cm^3 .
- Text:** 'Notice that the rectangular cell B has a larger surface area-to-volume ratio.'



y			9		9
	9			2k	FA3
y					
z			? ?		
					A
	g		MA		

The diagram illustrates the structure of intestinal mucosa. On the left, a longitudinal section shows several finger-like projections called villi. Each villus has a core of connective tissue containing blood vessels (represented by red and blue lines) and lymphatic vessels (green lines). The surface of the villi is covered with simple columnar epithelial cells. Between the villi are deeper, elongated depressions called crypts of Lieberkühn, which also contain similar epithelial cells. On the right, a magnified view of a single epithelial cell shows its nucleus and various organelles. The text 'afn s' is located at the bottom left.



T

T

$$x \quad ct$$

2

alb****

z ? ?

The diagram shows three rectangular blocks labeled A, B, and C. Block A has a height of 1.0 and a width of 1.0. Block B has a height of 1.0, a width of 2.0, and a depth of 0.5. Block C has a height of 0.5, a width of 4.0, and a depth of 0.5. A force **P** is applied at the top center of block A. A force **g** is shown acting downwards from the center of block A. A force **be** is applied at the top center of block B. A force **Ai** is applied at the top center of block C. At the top right of block A, there is a label **k** followed by **FEDA**. At the top right of block C, there is a label **Ax** above a label **A**.

aPL** z**

aPc x

aPb i

aPb x

long protrusion

microvilli

flattened and biconcave

3 4 **23** **c**

2 **aP** **c**

P 3 4
3 4 h

b 3 4 m

A

2k **FÆHB**

2k **FÆF3D**

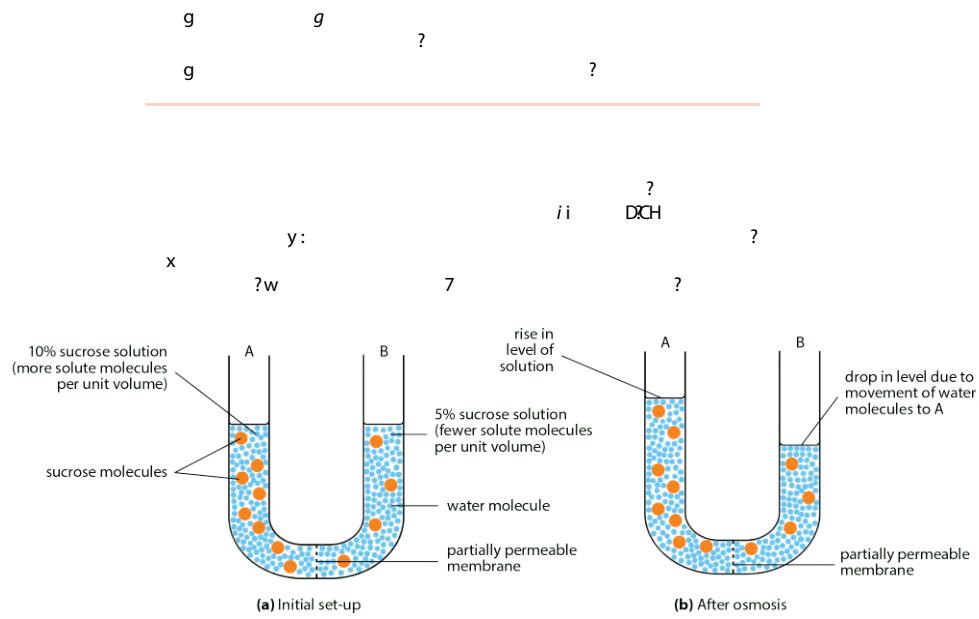
A

2k **FÆL3**

6

RIR

0



w RIPb h :
f e7 d T
q i

The diagram shows a sequence of labels arranged horizontally:

- d
- 7
- b
- w
- e
- d
- d?d
- e
- ?
- e
- ?

5 Rla

The diagram shows a vertical glass tube containing a blue liquid. A piece of dialysis tubing is tied at both ends with knots and is partially submerged in the liquid. A paper clip is attached to the top knot. Labels point to the components: 'paper clip' points to the clip, 'dialysis tubing' points to the tube, 'knot' points to the knot at the bottom, 'boiling tube' points to the glass tube, and 'distilled water' points to the blue liquid.

P x ?

R l : ?

W y : ?f

a w i DCL?q ?y ?q ?

b w ?

c d DB 7 ?

P Lb bl : b

R o

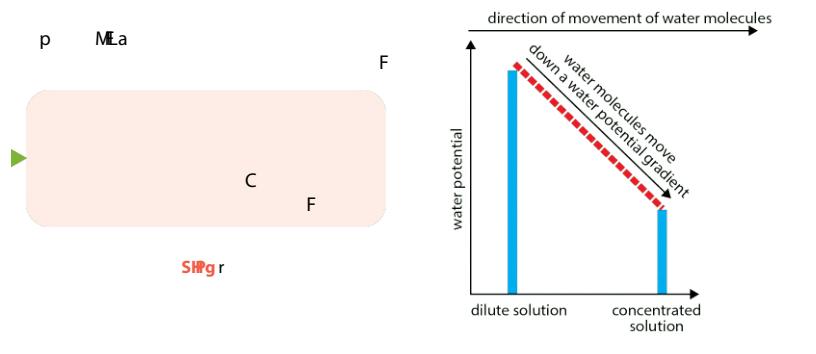
1 DCM2

The diagram shows two beakers separated by a vertical dashed line representing a partially permeable membrane. The left beaker contains a blue solution with a label 'more solute, lower water potential'. The right beaker contains a blue solution with a label 'less solute, higher water potential'. Small blue arrows point from the right beaker through the membrane into the left beaker, indicating water molecules moving down a gradient. A red arrow points from the text below to one of these movement arrows. Labels include 'partially permeable membrane' pointing to the dashed line, 'water potential gradient established' pointing to the right beaker, and 'water molecules move down a water potential gradient through a partially permeable membrane' at the bottom.

S | m

m w

u s



SHPH

Ck ?
lo ICh2C
?
C
x n g

E E

V S F
C C

nk

6

1

p

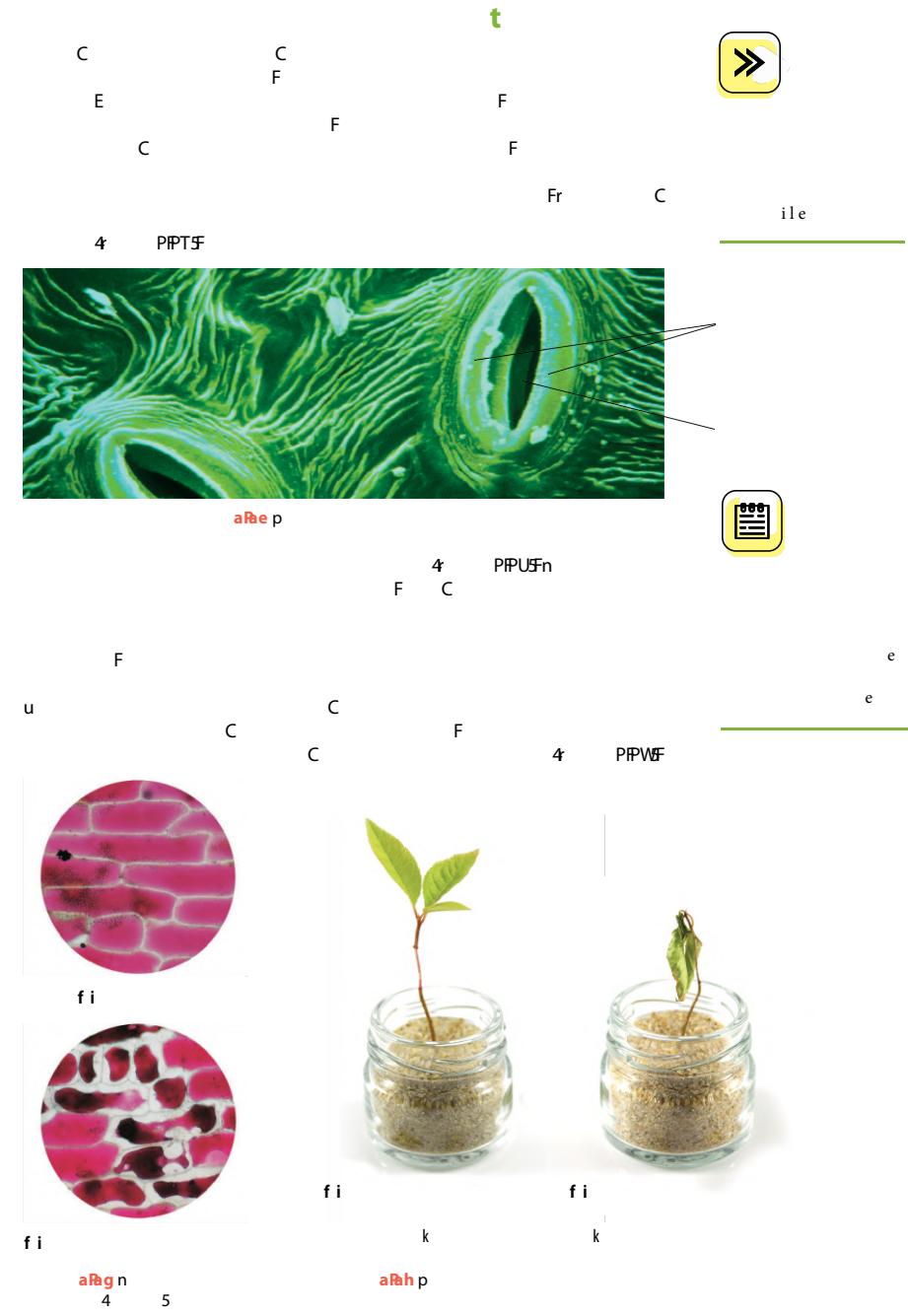
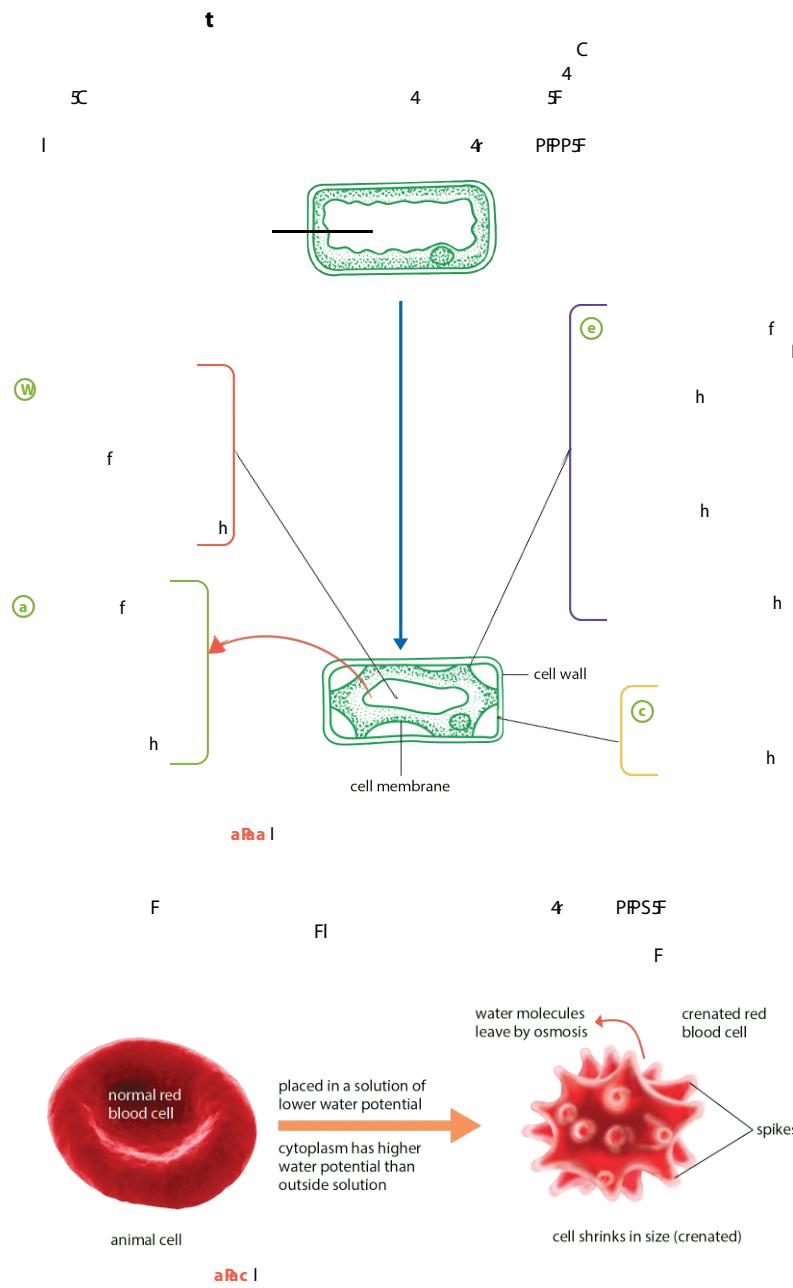
Diagram illustrating osmosis in animal cells:

The diagram shows two stages of a red blood cell in different environments:

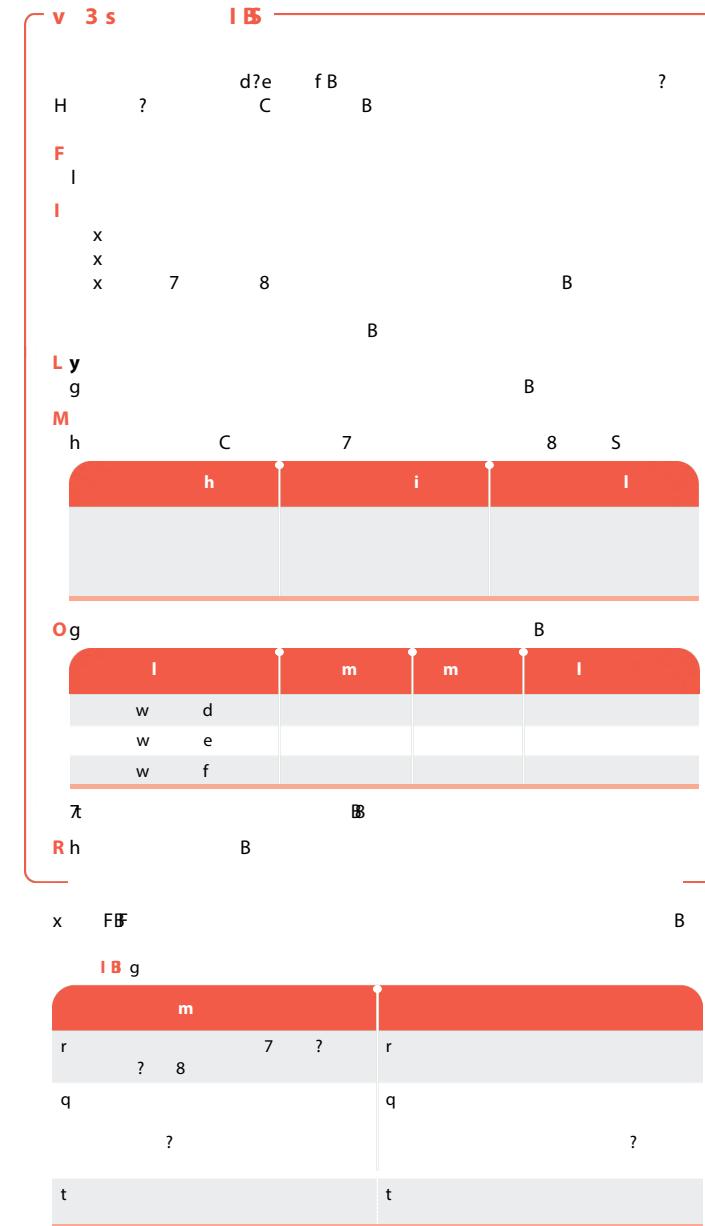
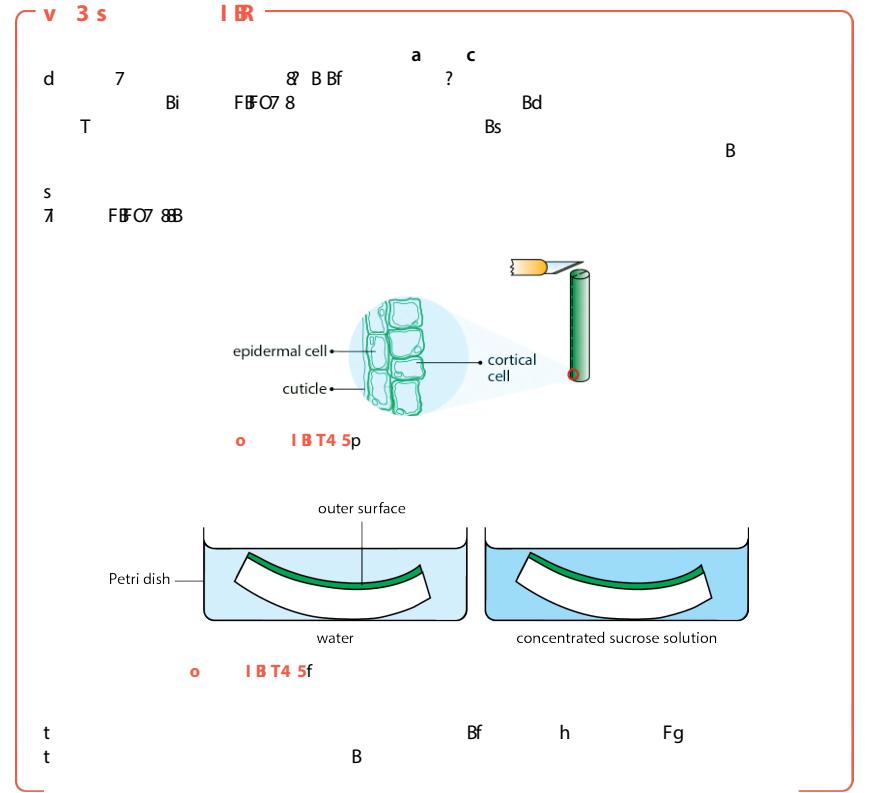
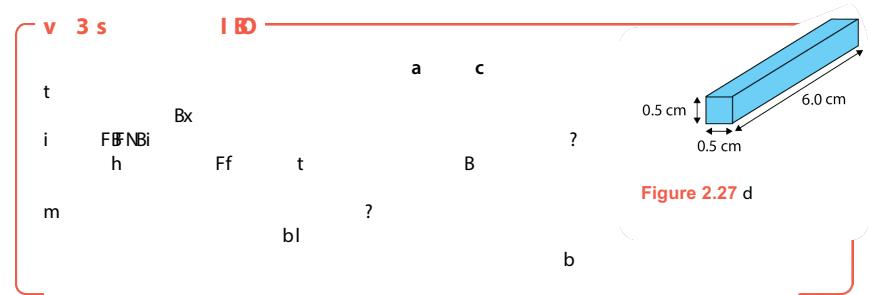
- Initial State (Left):** A normal red blood cell is shown in a solution labeled "normal". The cell is labeled "animal cell".
- Final State (Right):** The cell has expanded and burst, labeled "cell expands and bursts".

Key observations and labels:

- Water movement:** An orange arrow points from the surrounding environment into the cell, labeled "water molecules enter by osmosis".
- Environment description:** The environment is described as "placed in a solution of higher water potential".
- Cell description:** The cell is described as having "cytoplasm has lower water potential than outside solution".
- Icons:** A lightbulb icon is present near the final state, and a yellow arrow icon is present near the initial state.
- Text Labels:** The word "osmosis" is written in red at the bottom left.



f f p q w



su

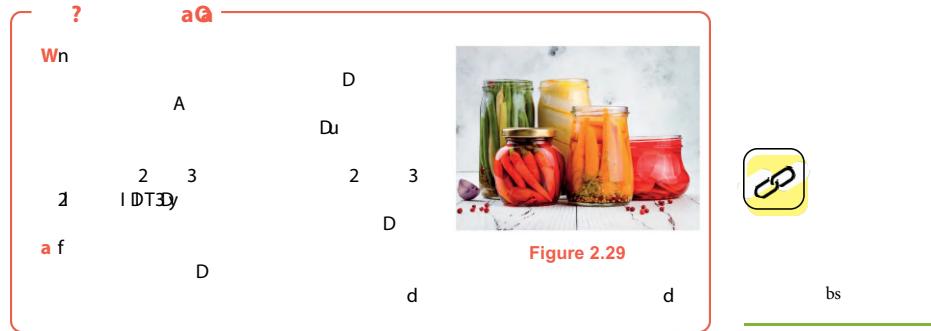
a

h

1

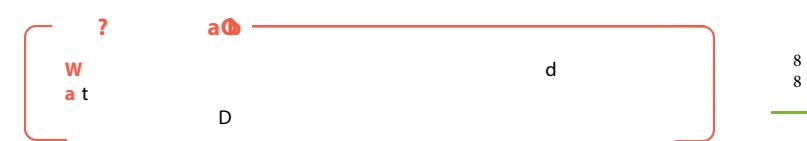
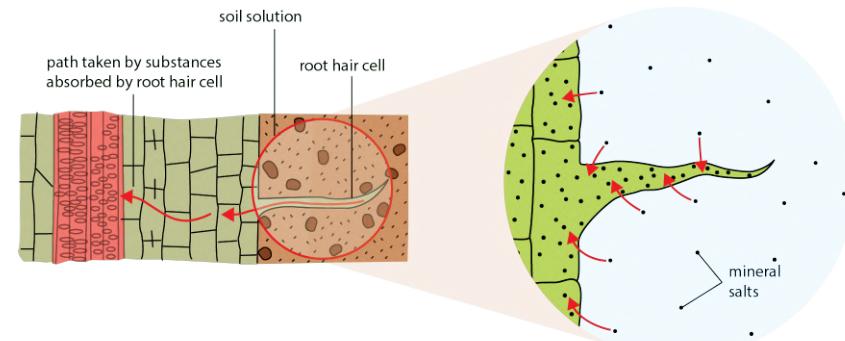
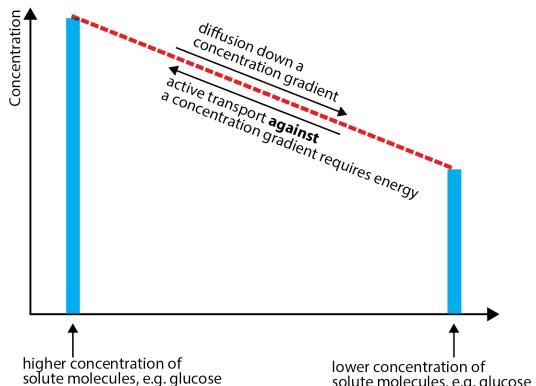
S

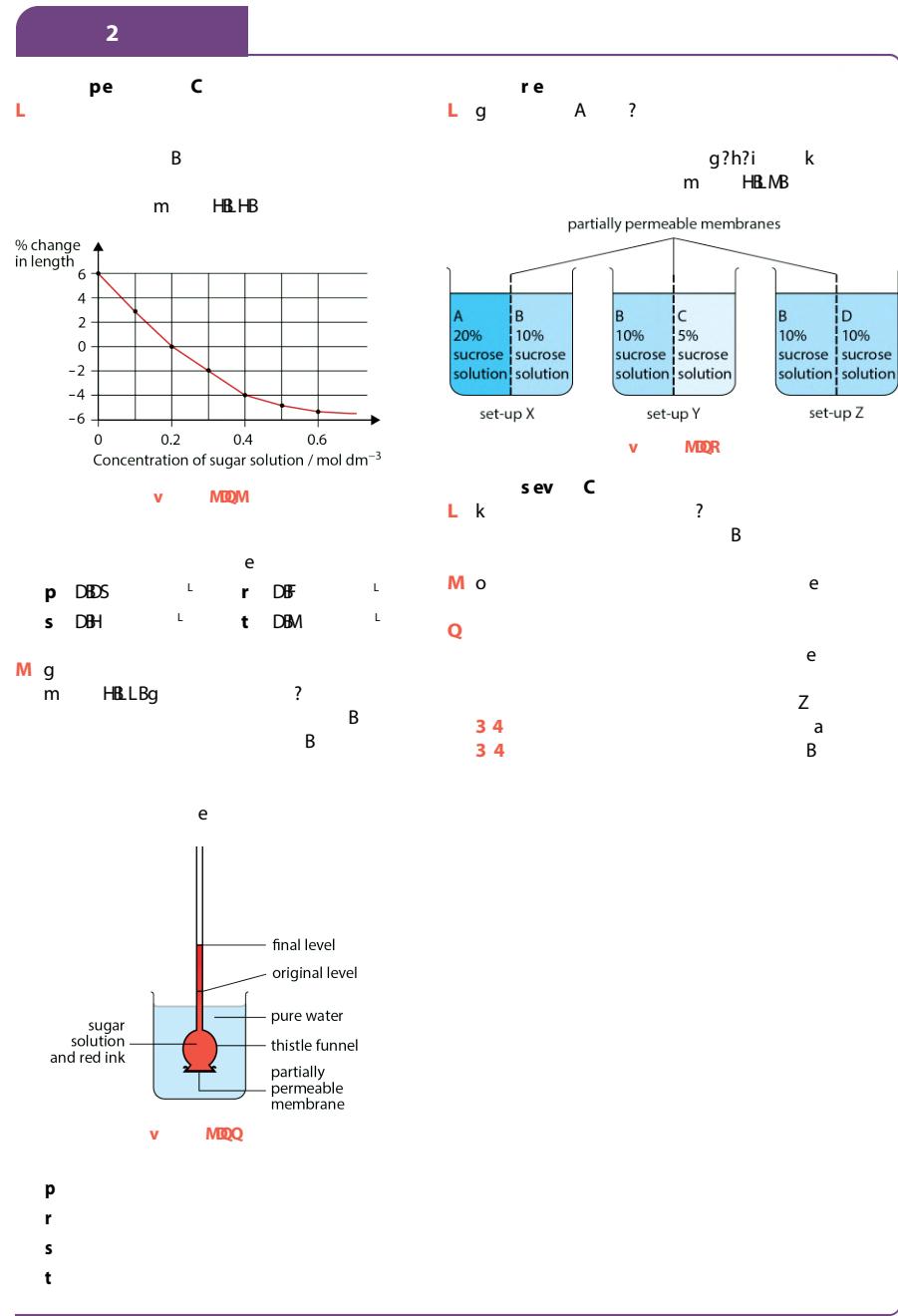
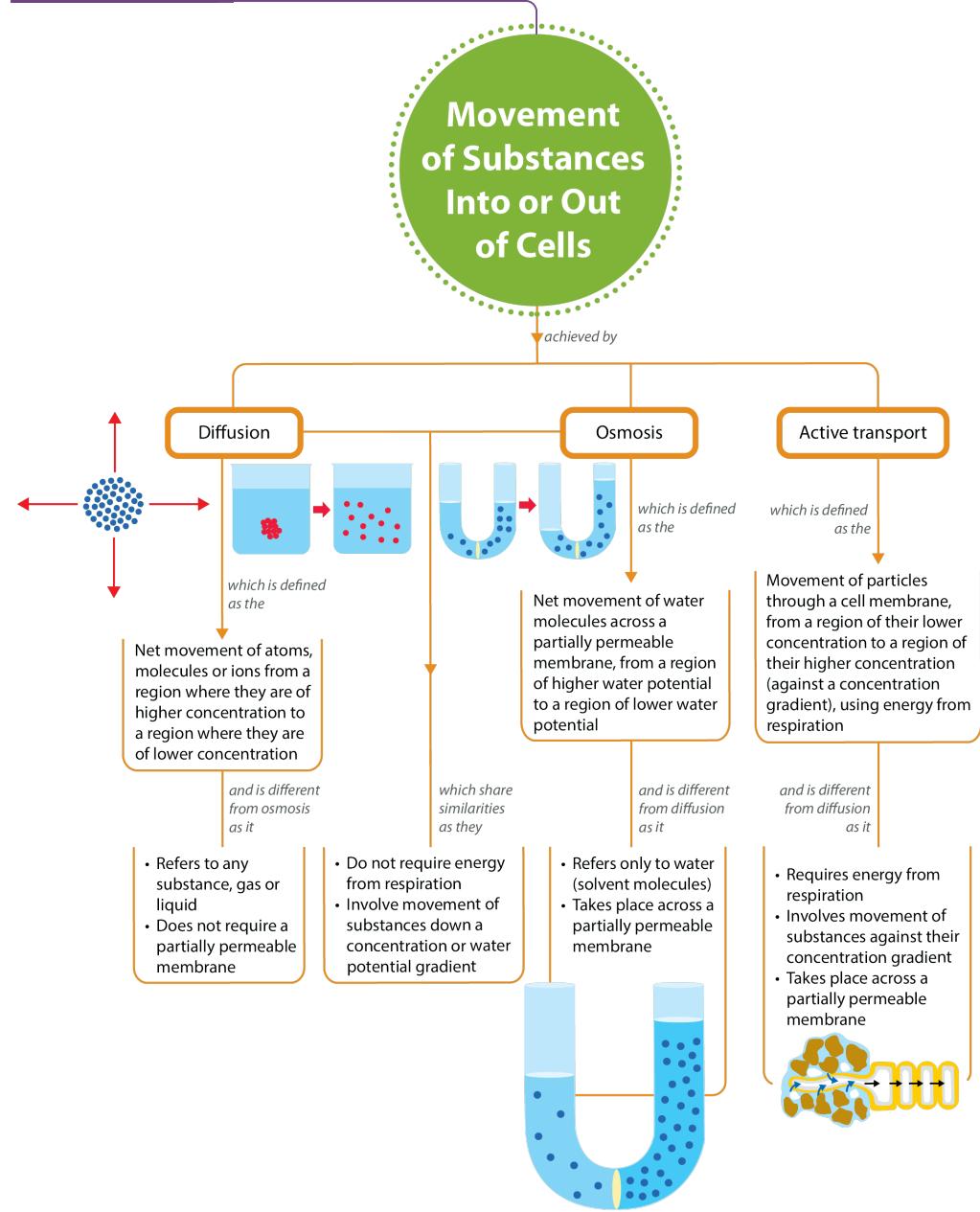
a



a@t r

The diagram shows a cross-section of a cell membrane with a light blue interior representing the cytoplasm. A green arrow labeled 't' points from the left towards the membrane. The membrane has two protein channels labeled 'A'. On the left side, there is a large blue bar representing a concentration gradient of solute molecules. On the right side, there is a smaller blue bar representing a lower concentration of those molecules. A dashed red arrow labeled 'diffusion down a concentration gradient' points from the left bar towards the right bar. Another dashed red arrow labeled 'active transport against a concentration gradient requires energy' points from the right bar back towards the left bar.





Ta



c
c
c

h

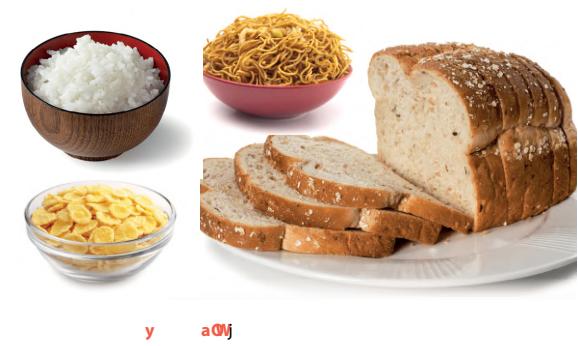
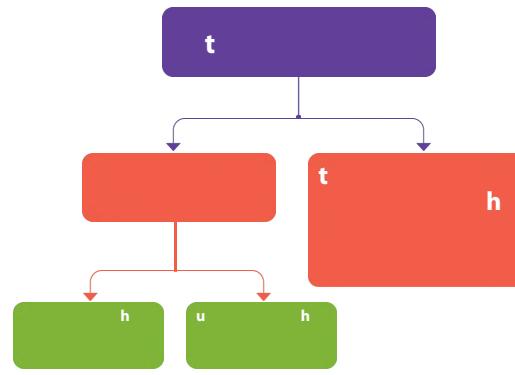
= 7
c = 7
c

aow r t o

p x x = h
7 1 f 0 1 2 = 2

y
e s =y 7 =g 7 = 7
=e Ma = 7
i

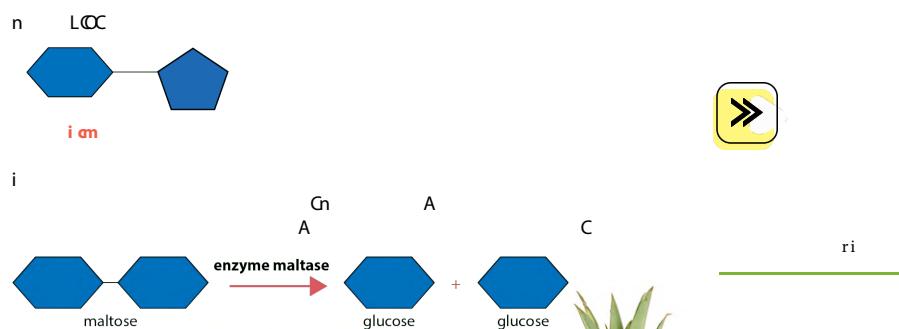
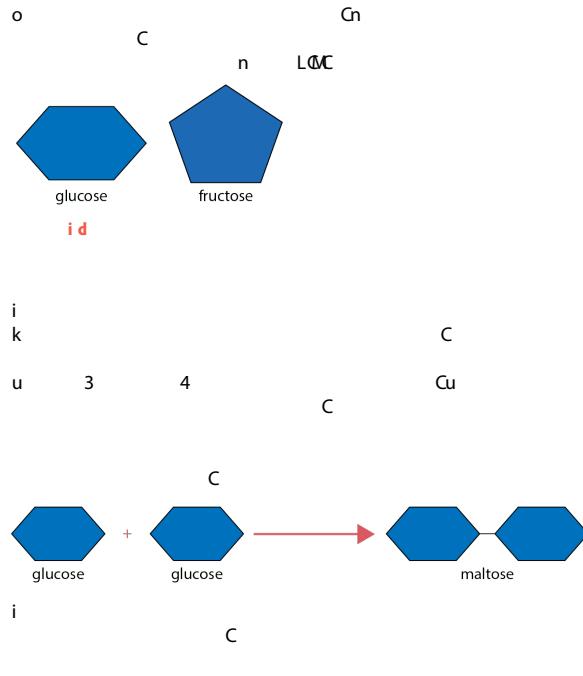
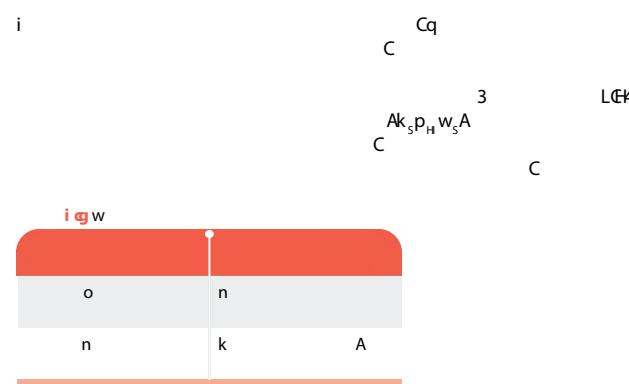
t
j DB
t y CSB= 7
j S
BCI SLt a Cl Sbt 2 g_L I_Bc t_L 1
1 2 CCI SBBt a Cl Sbt 2 g_Bc I_cc t_Bb 1
g
ij D€2= 7



y aowg

i k t

j u i



h o l f f o e p | m o

s	m	g
j	7	9
1	o / l	e /

w 4 t

αt

x e /

I t F G
L d F G e
O w F G
P v

8 11 GND
11 GND 8

x GF

e /

9 p OG

p OG

αt f

w	r
e /	x
e /	p
e / Av	o

i GP

9

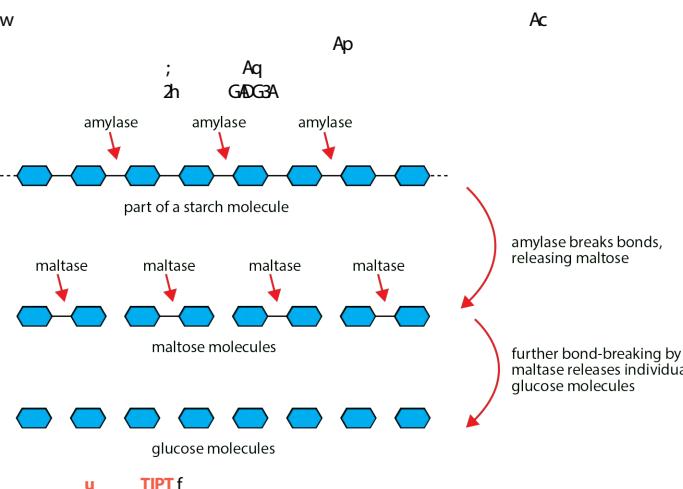
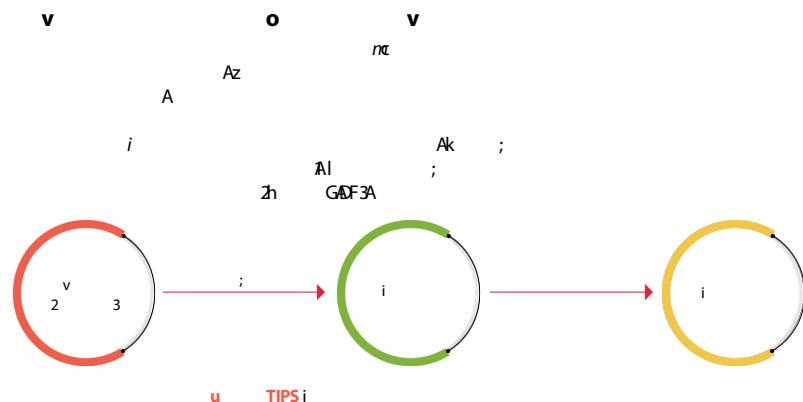
p OG

m i m m g

x
 Sx
 S
 Sx
 E
 w
 ! w
 S
 S
 E
 F
 S
 Ix
 cSaa3S
 S

7

T I e e o d p r T



? **TIP** —————

P f
S f
T r
Wz

A A

a d 1

SD o u m

The diagram illustrates the hydrolysis of a fat molecule. On the left, a red oval represents the glycerol backbone, and three yellow wavy lines represent the three fatty acid chains. An arrow labeled "enzyme" points from the fat molecule to the right. On the right, the fat molecule is shown being broken down into glycerol (the red oval) and three fatty acid molecules (the three yellow wavy lines).



o u m

f 7 7 7 if 7 7

7 7 7 0 DBHB i

0



o u u m

h Wk 7 Wh

f N f

a 8 8 :

u : :

a 1 3 :f 7 7

a 8 :f DBL3

a 7 :g

a : 7

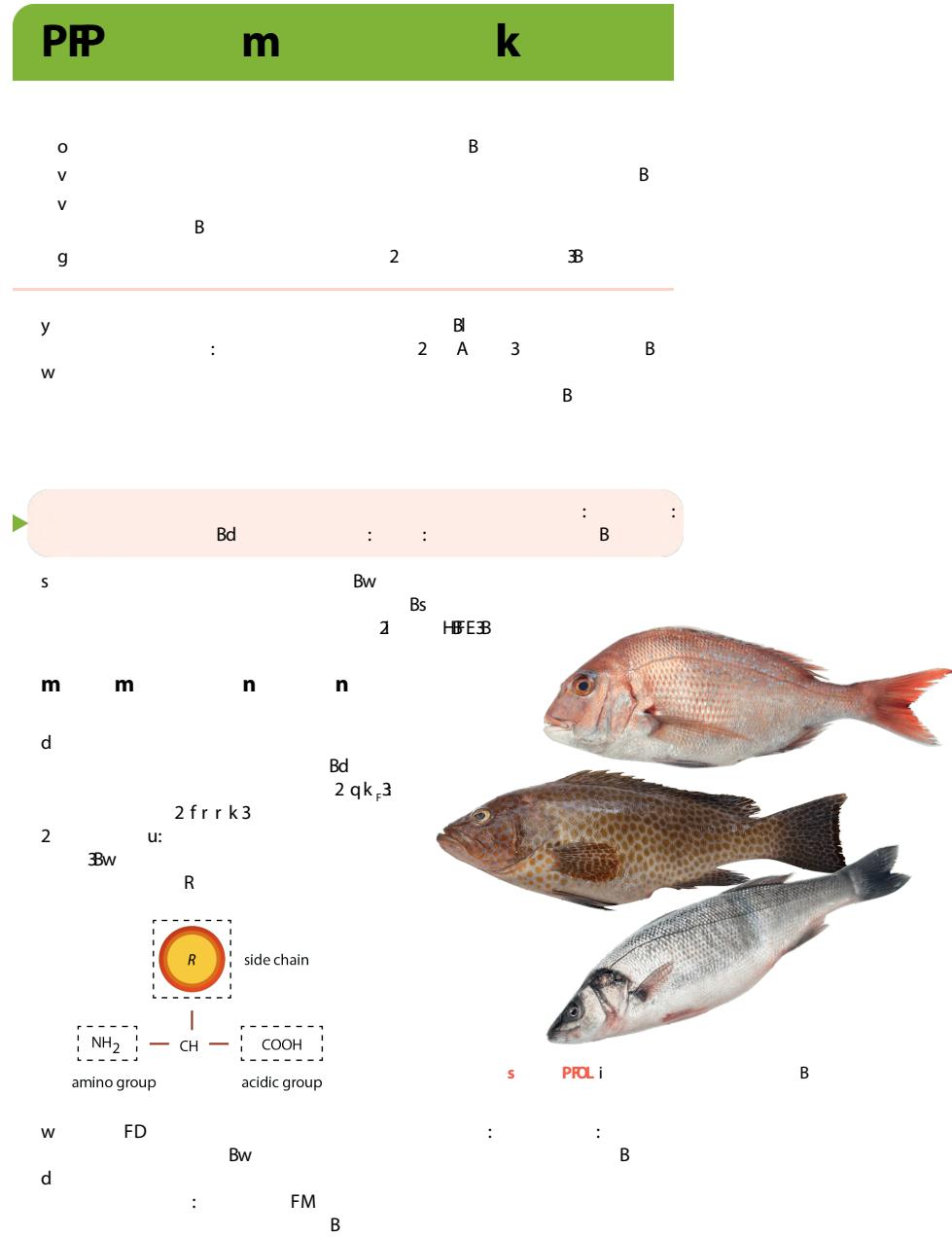
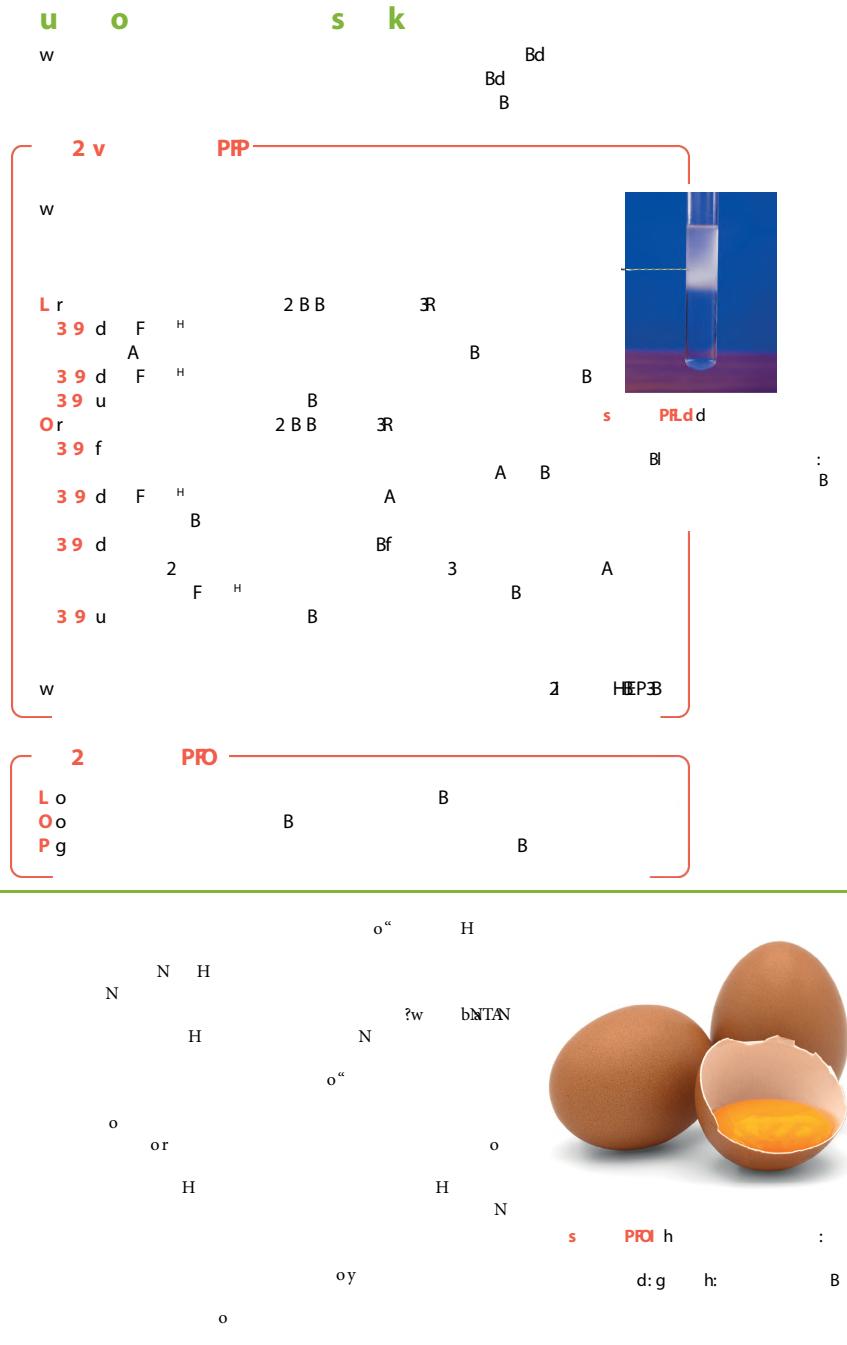
u : sf

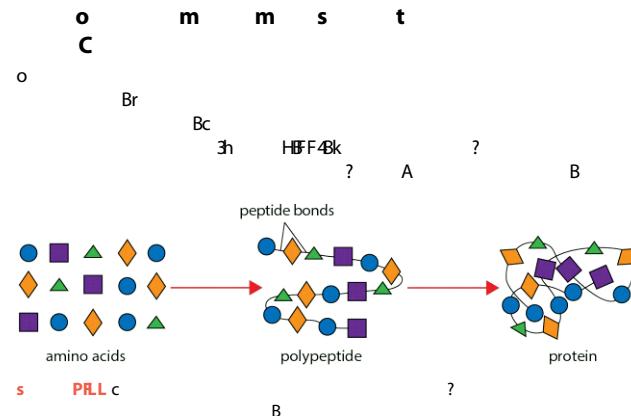
u SDe t 7



P I f f o

e p | o P





m r ? 3h HFF4Br h B ? ?

m s r ? A T B



x

W S a

s

u o i

B 34 Bv Bk 3 4

2 v

PIS

v

I v F H

4 B

L u

P t

s PPLL c

3 4 Bk

c

y

3 B B

4



3h HFF4B



fv

2

PIP

I 3 4 n

3 4 n

L f

P h

v

PIS t

	m	n	d	A
c	k	k	d	A
j	t	t	u	

3 4 w

3 4 f

3 4 q

?

B

B



fv fw

v

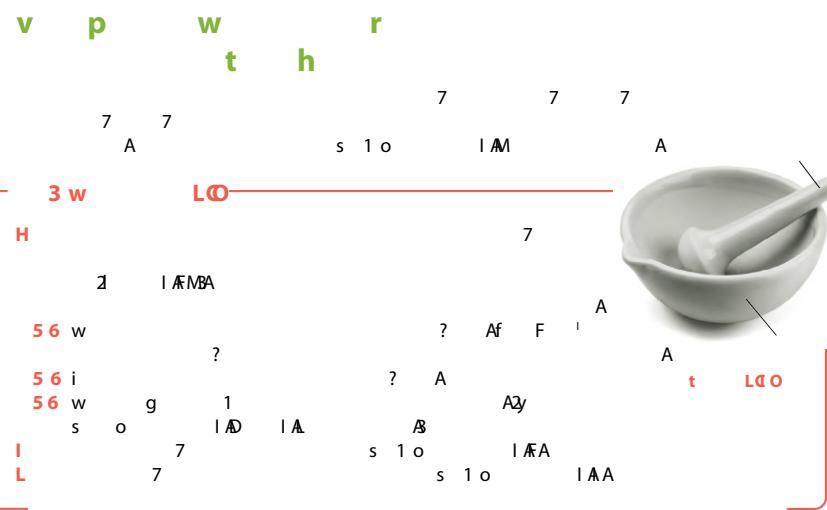
vt



QR



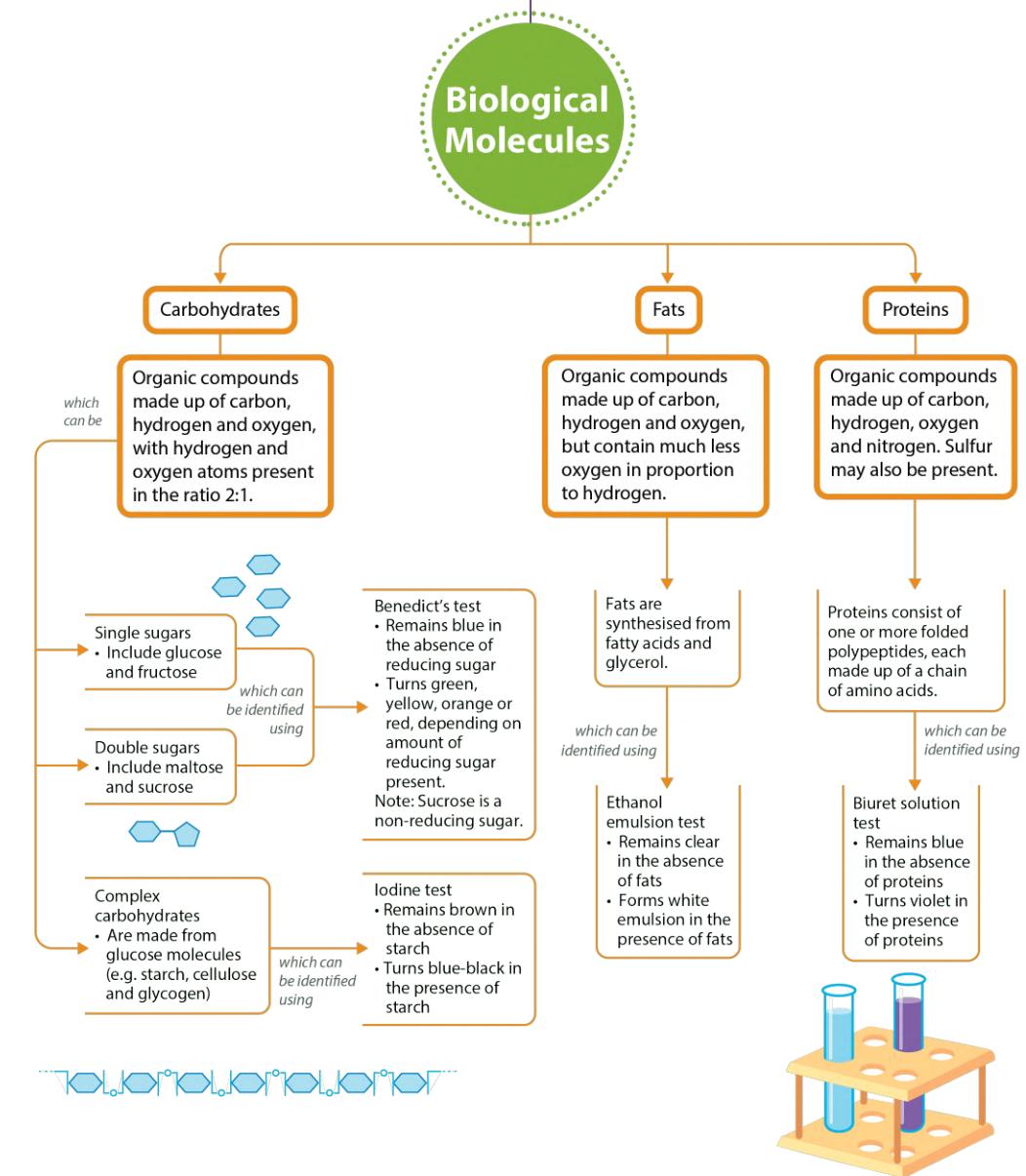
x du



By S

t L C P u

Let's Map It



Let's Review

L m **oc** **B**
 L m 1 B
 B

L **pc** I ?
 A

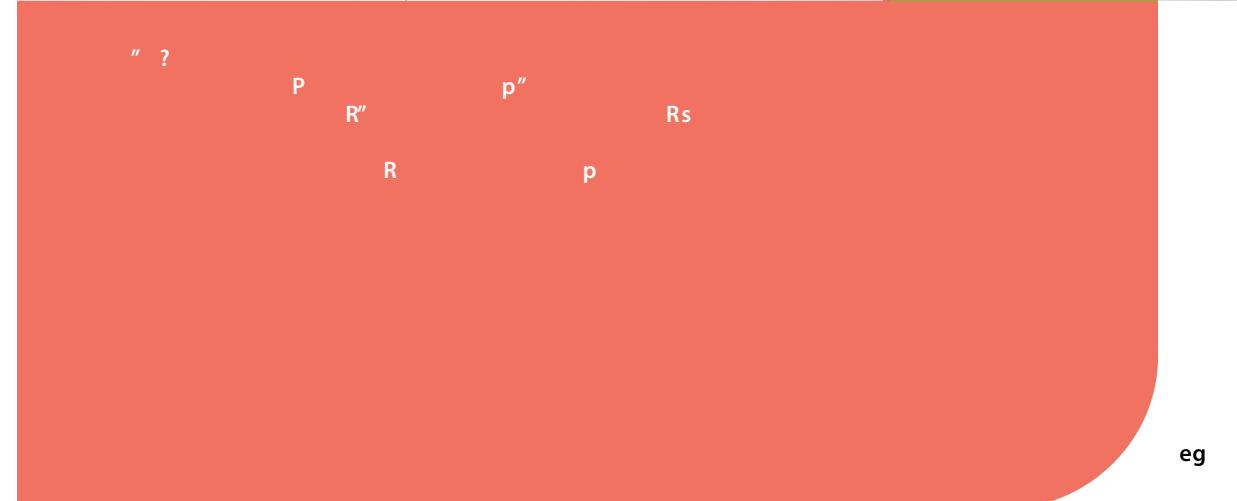


	i	L	M	Q	S
o	G <small>BT.</small>	G <small>BT.</small>	L <small>BT.</small>	G <small>BT.</small>	
p	L <small>BT.</small>	L <small>BT.</small>	L <small>BT.</small>	G <small>BT.</small>	
r	G <small>BT.</small>	G <small>BT.</small>	G <small>BT.</small>	L <small>BT.</small>	
s	L <small>BT.</small>	G <small>BT.</small>	G <small>BT.</small>	G <small>BT.</small>	

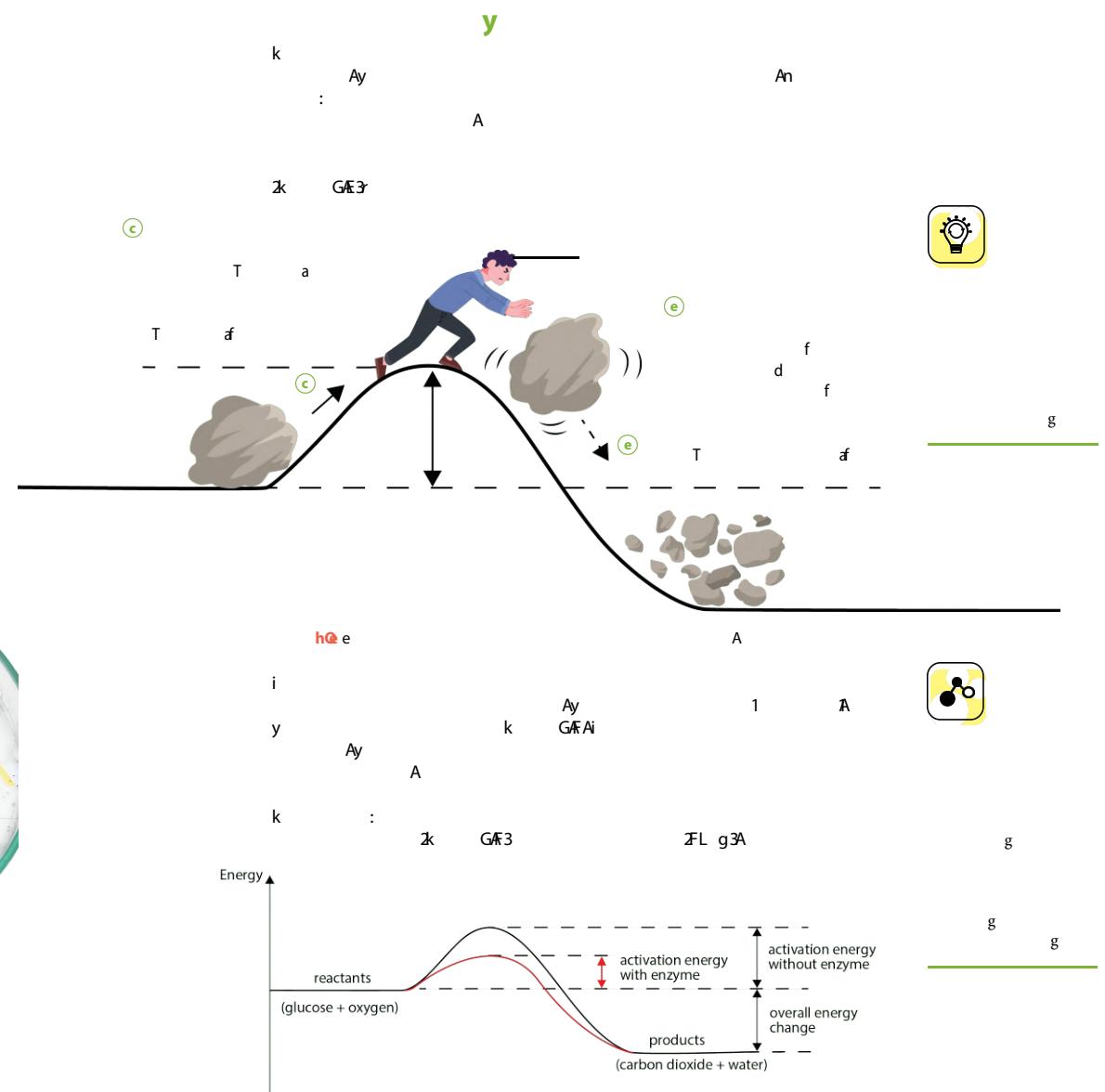
M
 i
 o p
 r s

Q 1
 i
 o p
 r s

u'' s w
F S



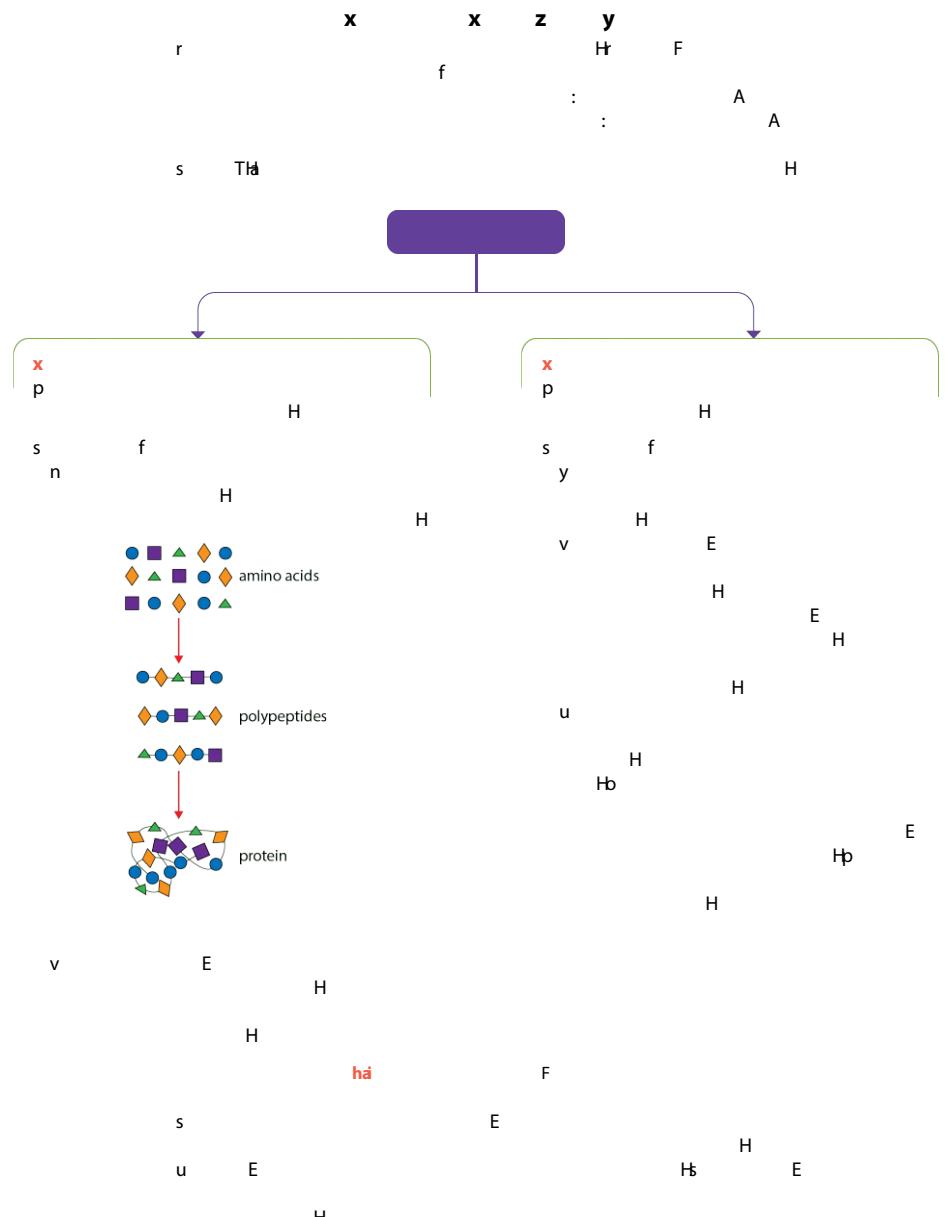
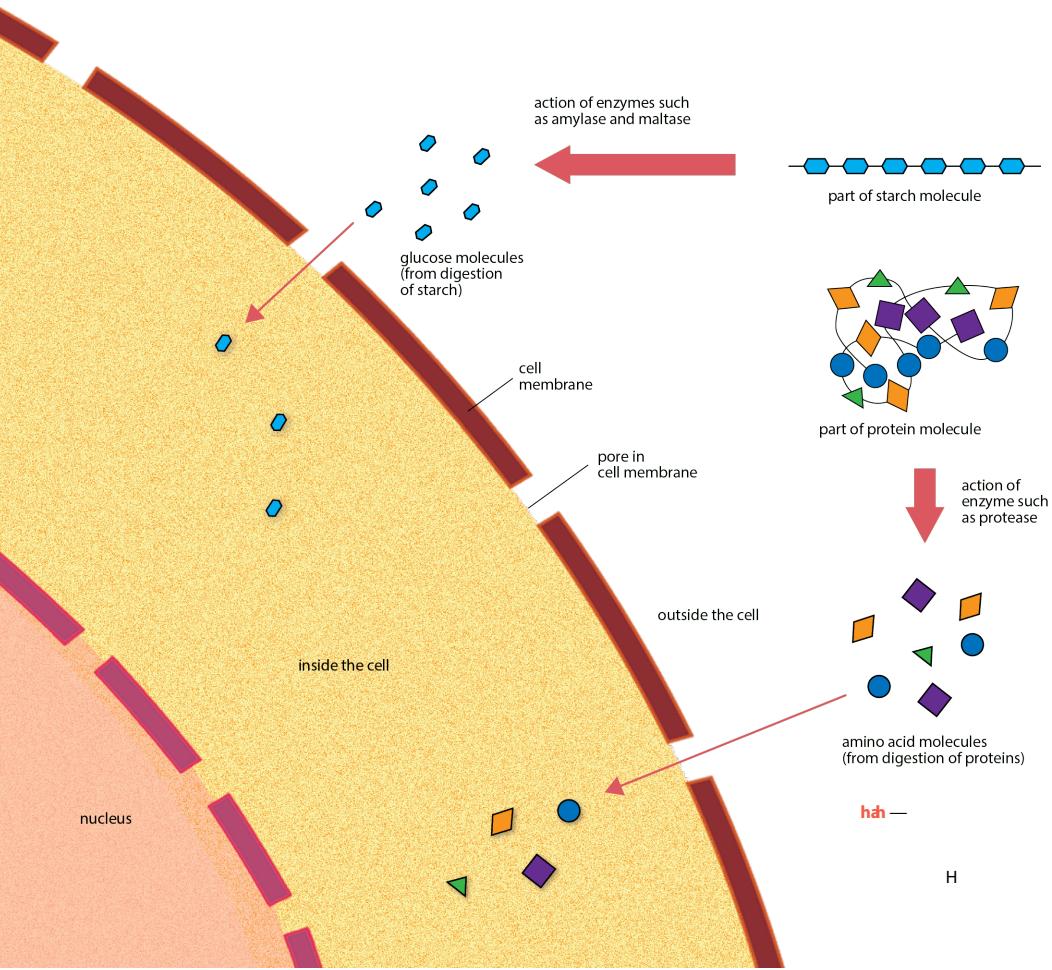
hq y v



Note: If the overall energy change is negative, there is a decrease in energy content (as shown in graph). If the overall energy change is positive, there is an increase in energy content.

h **I** **p** **p** **y**

r l y h



o | k **k** **t** **m** **| n** **o**

t | p
x C Fn C 6 - 7
n PFC 4 o F
p C Fv C
F. a
4
n C F
t | p n i
m a F
6 7



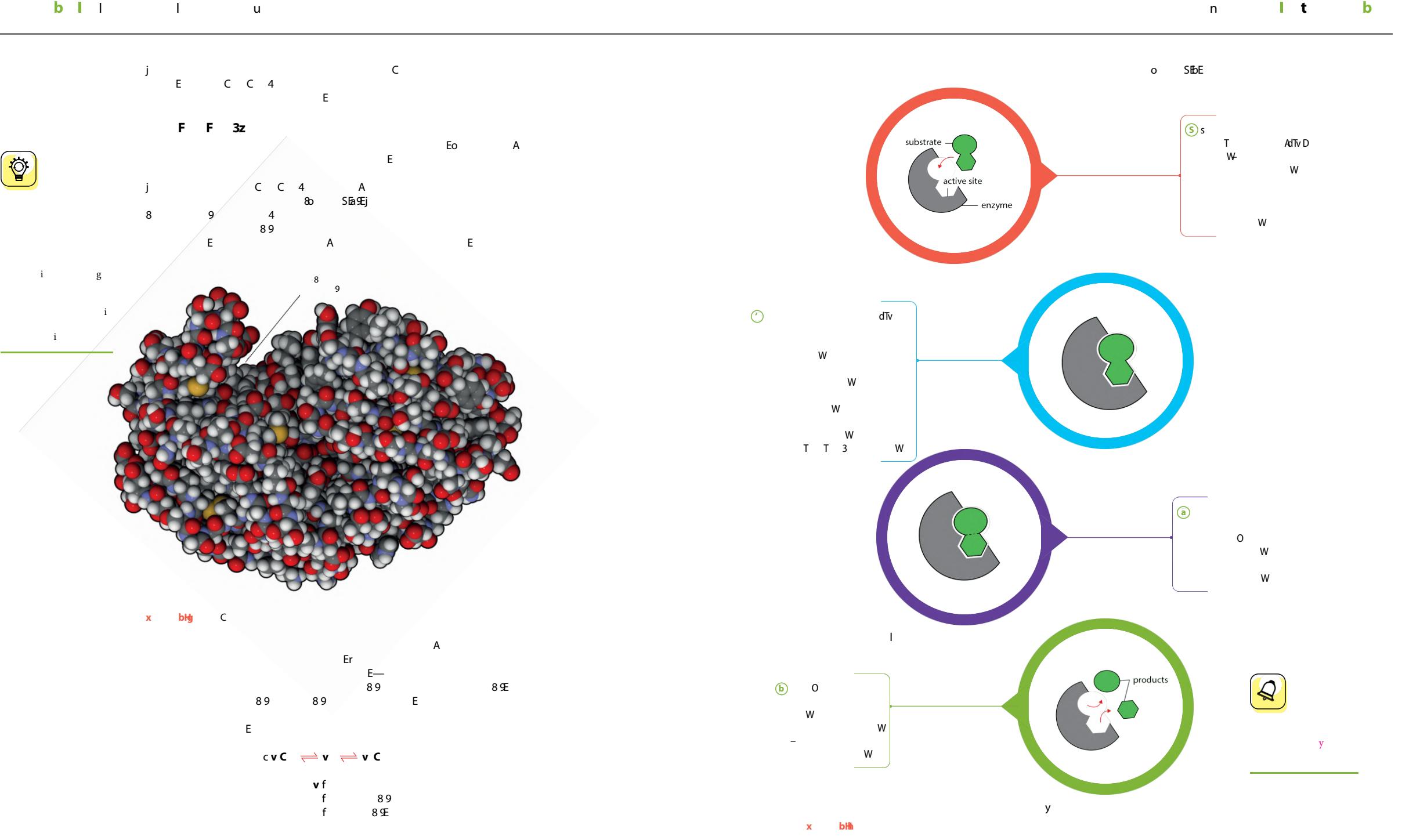
OD |
n p i

z
m C C
q E 4 F
E F p
p C C
F F f q
n PFC F

z 3
OD f f
H 4 6
4 6
L.
4 6 q
4 6
N z



t o p i
m o Fn C C
C C F. C
F



L I g g p i | - L

