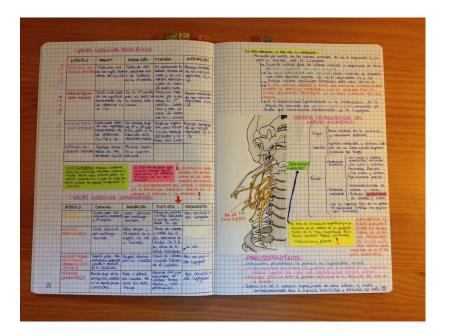
Citeline

Sample Notes

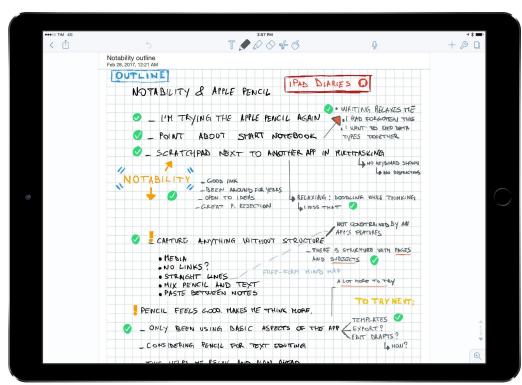


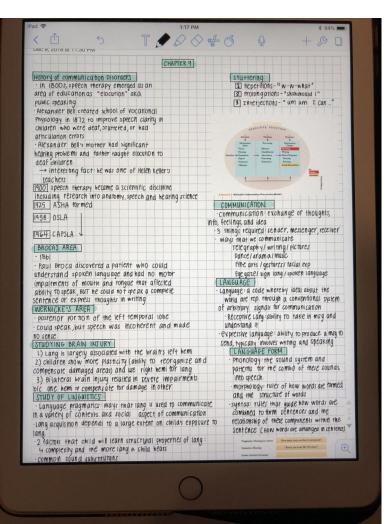
Prokary ofic
Prokary ofic
Habitats: terrestrial + aquatic
Habitats: terrestrial + aquatic
Reproduction: Asexual (Binary fission)
Size: 0.3 µm-100 µm
Bayest Escherichia coli 4 µm
Thio margarita >100 µm Coccus = Sphere

Oiplo - Pairs

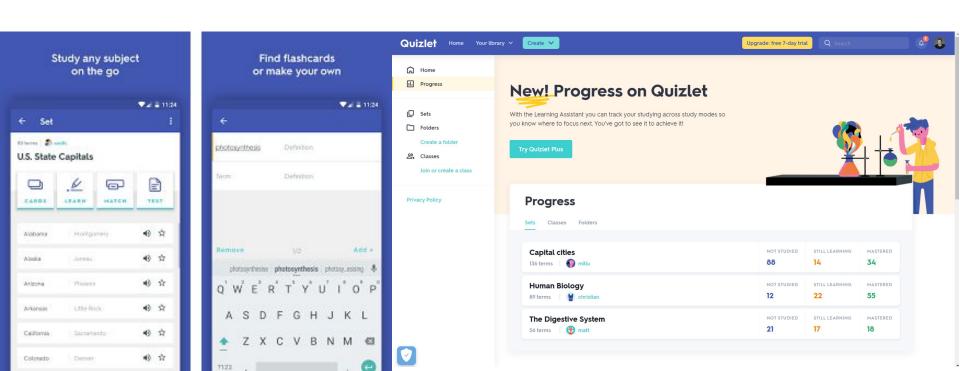
Shepto - Chains
Staphylo - Grapelike
Tetrads - H together H Radiation resistance Vibro - curved rod Spirillum - rigid Helix Spiro Chete - Plexible Helix Pleamorphic - Variable, Plasma menbrane/hocell we advantages: higher surface to volume ratio, faster growth, Morenvinent Bacterial cell organization Cell envelope - Made of host cell Thid mosaic model of membrane Structure: lipid Bilayer cell wall - Protection + Shape hupo tonic Solution: more Solute on Insilos

Notability:



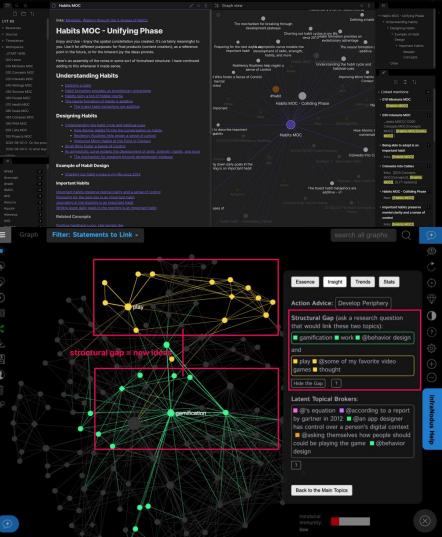


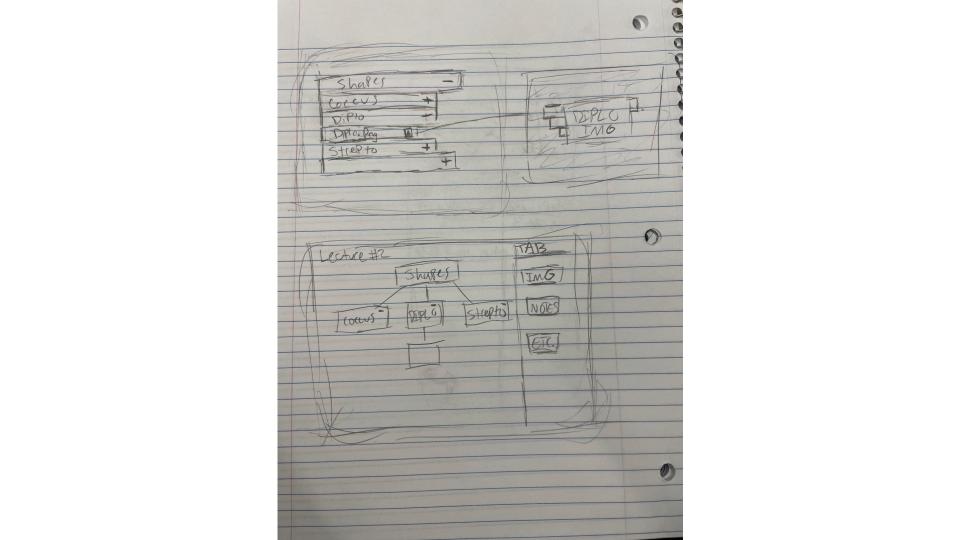
Quizlet:

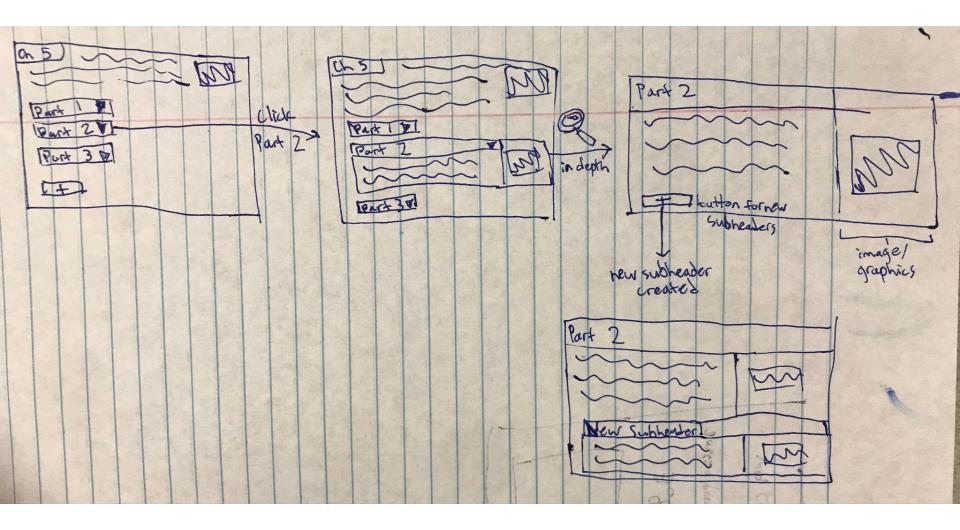


Obsidian:











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Anatomy

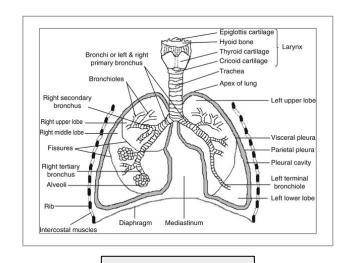
Chapter 1 - Reproductive System

Chapter 2 - Nervous System

Chapter 3 - Urinary System

Chapter 4 - Digestive Tract

Chapter 5 - Respiratory System













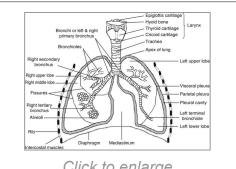
Respiratory System

The respiratory system is responsible for the body's breathing and processing of oxygen. It contains the upper respiratory tract, the lower respiratory tract, and the lungs.

- Cleans waste gases (CO2)
- 7 Organs

Larynx

Trahcea



Click to enlarge

Upper Respiratory Tract Lower Respiratory Tract Respiratory tract Moves air into lungs



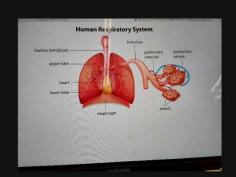


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CHAPTER 5 - THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Overview

The respiratory system: responsible for breathing and processing oxygen upper and lower respiratory tract and the lungs divided into two sections: Upper and lower



UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT



lined with mucous membrane



STRUCTURES























