

Q

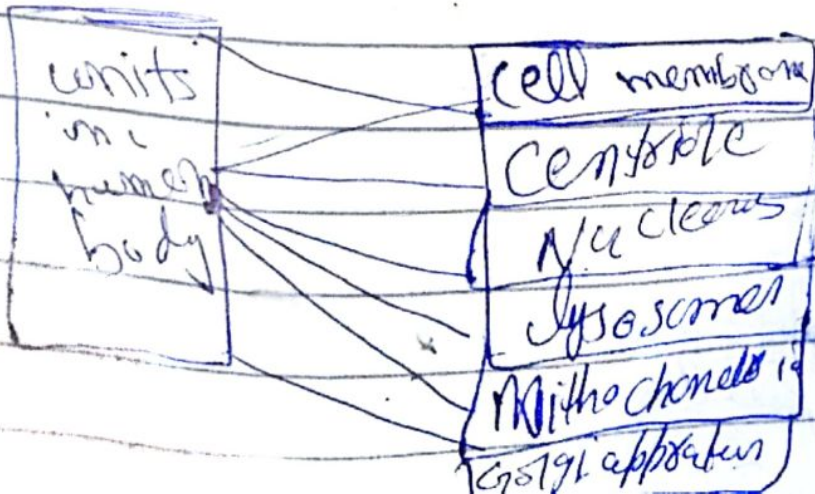
Discuss different units in Human cells

Human Cell

Cell is the structural and functional unit of life. It was discovered by Robert Hooke in 1665 under his self-made telescope.

- it has an outer membrane.
- cell contains a nucleus in it.
- Nucleus surrounds the cell.

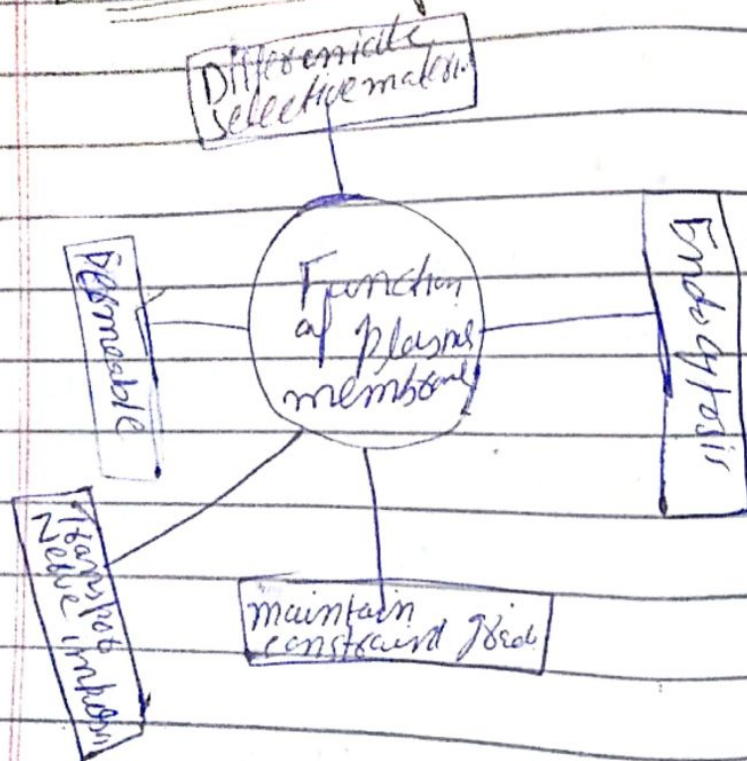
Different unit in human cell



1- Cell membrane

Cell membrane is the outer membrane which is two layers inner or outer embedded by bi-layer of protein which makes it fluid mosaic model which allow selective material to pass through it

2- Functions of cell membrane



2 lysosomes.

The word lysosome mean splitter body of some mean

digested. It is a digestive process which help in digestion.

Function -

(i) It is a active mechanism of digestion of substance where glucose break down observe by lysosome uphold and provide energy.

(2) Removal of dead cell.

(3) malfunctioning of lysosomes

(4) Role in osteogenesis

(5) Role in Digestion of intercellular and autophagy.

(6) Role in metastasis.

3-Centriole

It is present only animals. which is consists of 12 layer of microtubules. which is further consist of 3 layer and form centriole. it is attached in a circular way. This is helpful in

Division of cell and formation
of spindle fibers.

4 Nucleus acid

Nucleus is present in
the center of cell which is
further divided

(1) Nucleolus.

(2) Nucleus acid

5 Endoplasmic reticulum

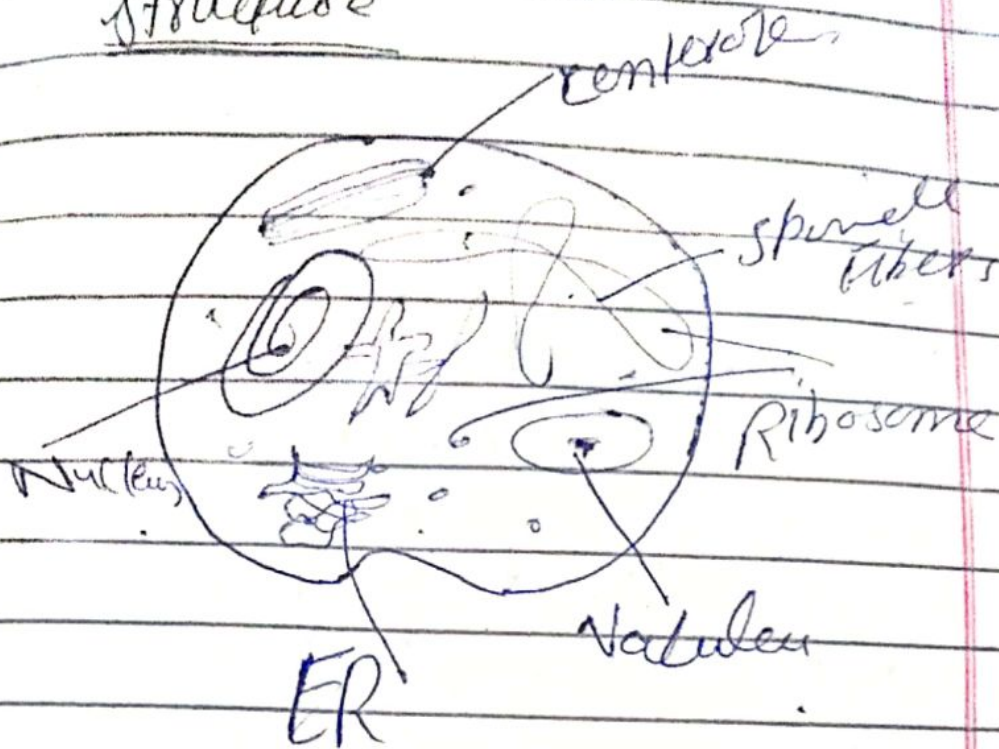
it is network of
channels which is form
a wall called cristae.
it has two type.

1- RER - it is consist of
Ribosome. and help
in protein synthesis.

2- SER - Ribosome are not
attached in it. it is
helpful in protein
synthesis. its main

Function is metabolize lipid
detoxification of drugs or
transfer of material from
one to another part.

Structure



Q

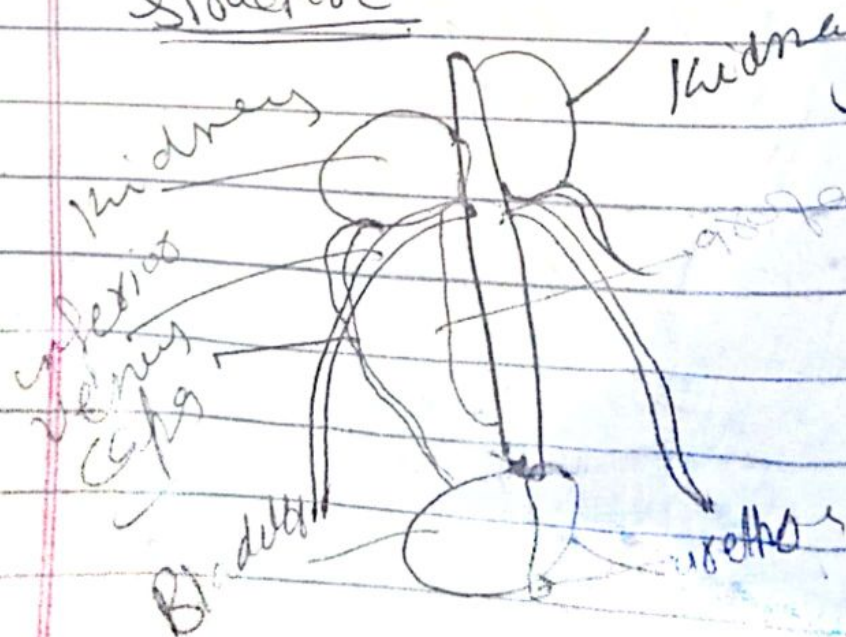
Describe the role of kidney
as secretion?

Kidney is a
secretory organ, which is
responsible for the filtration
of deoxygenated blood and
distributed throughout the body.

Structure of Kidney

Kidney is a bean shaped organ. which is less than 1% of the total body. it receives 20% blood from body on every construction. The outer layer of kidney is called Cortex and inner layer is called medulla. Medulla is open into a sac like structure called Pyramids. it has finger like projection are papilla. The nitrogenous substances are filtered through kidney.

Structure



The pyramids open into urinary tract, and waste out from body through bladder.

Nephron

The smallest particles are present at kidney called Nephron. It is the functional unit of Nephron. The blood structure present are called Bowman's capsule it is further divide into three layers.

1) First convoluted layer are called distal layer.

2) Long shape between distal and proximal called Loop of henle.

3) Second convoluted layer are called proximal tube.

Formation of ~~Nephron~~ to Urine

The distal tube are combine to form a collective duct with proximal tube.

They arise the ^{arteries} arteries to form Glomerulus. It is viscous and allow to filter particles that are filter to form urine. It is depends on three step.

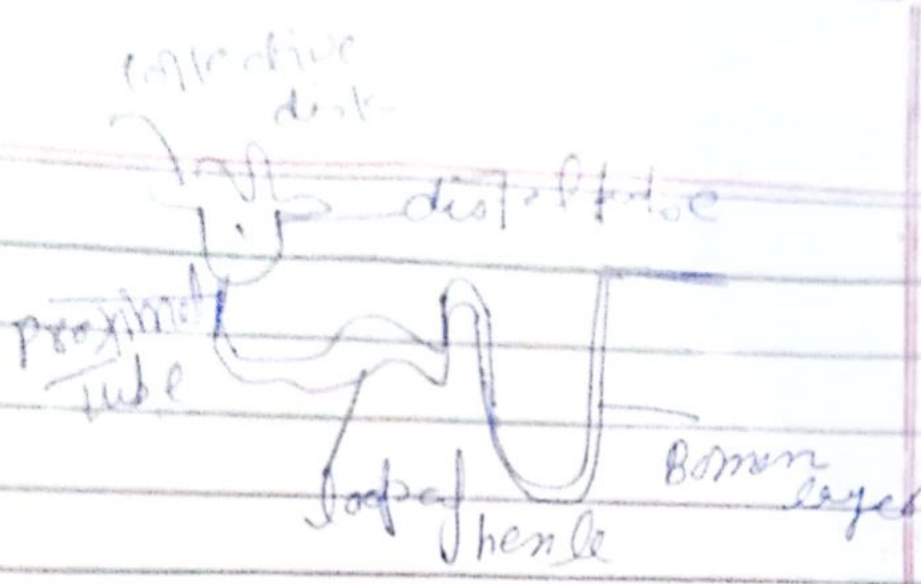
- (1) Reabsorption.
- (2) Filtration
- (3) Secretion.

(i) Secretion

The Glomerulus substance filtrates the waste products loop of handle water and other minerals are filter through this.

(ii) Reabsorption

The useful particles some time filter through glomerulus. It reabsorb this particles before send it in urinary tract.



13 Secretion

The waste material
out from body through excretion

Write a note on liver
juice bile?

Liver is an organ which filters the blood in human body. It detoxifies the material. The loss of liver work cause serious complication.

Bile

A greenish liquid is produced which helps digestion of fats. It is

is stored in liver. It is formed by breakdown of fats in liver. It is trapped in liver cause gallbladder stones which cause yellow color liquid in jaundice.

How Bile Form?

The Fats particles breakdown into the liver and cause greenish color liquid that are called bile.

Function of Bile?

The bile perform different function in body

- (1) Detoxification of bacteria and micro-organism in liver.
- (2) Breakdown of fats.
- (3) To carry away waste products.

14) Help in digestion, excretion and metabolism.

