

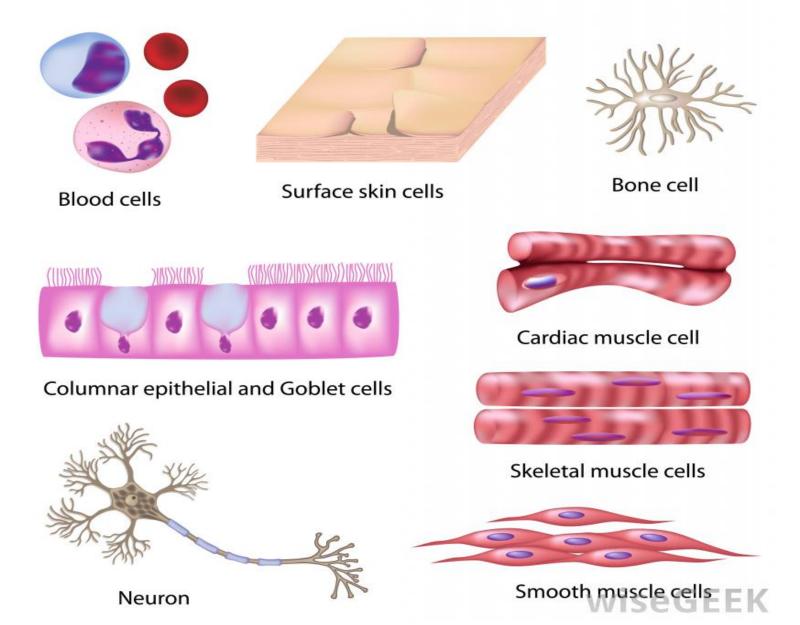
OXFORD CLIL

Do now: (answer)

- 1. Are humans multicellular?
- 2. What is the smallest unit (structural and functional) of our body?

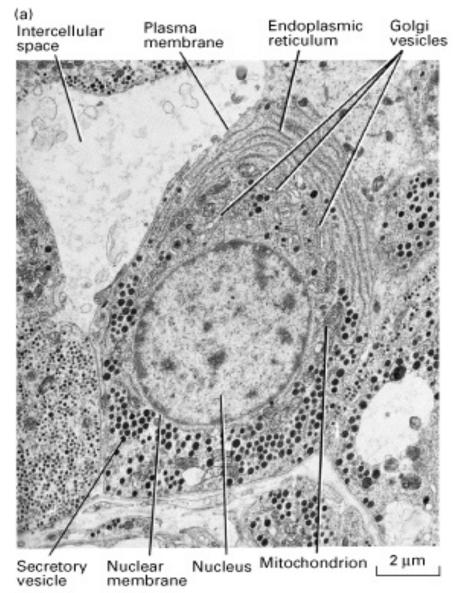


Different human cells (OPTIC MICROSCOPE X100)

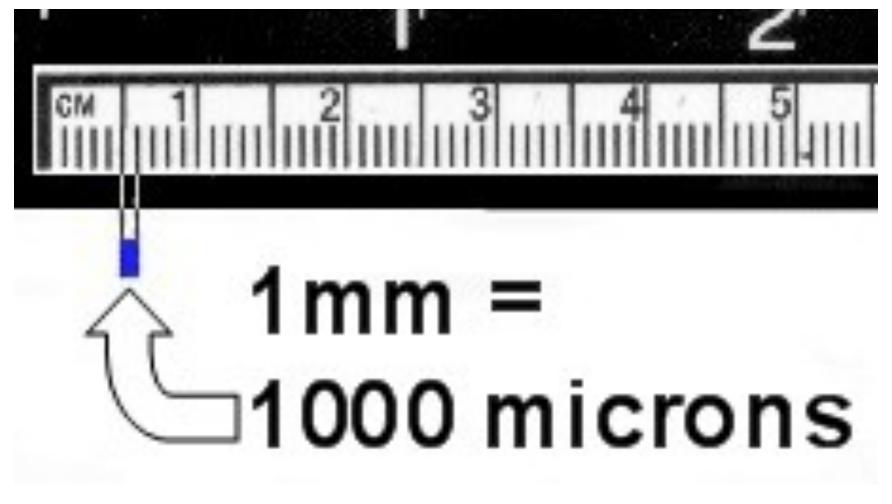


A cell under electron microscope

(X100 000)



We need units much smaller than mm: μ (micron)



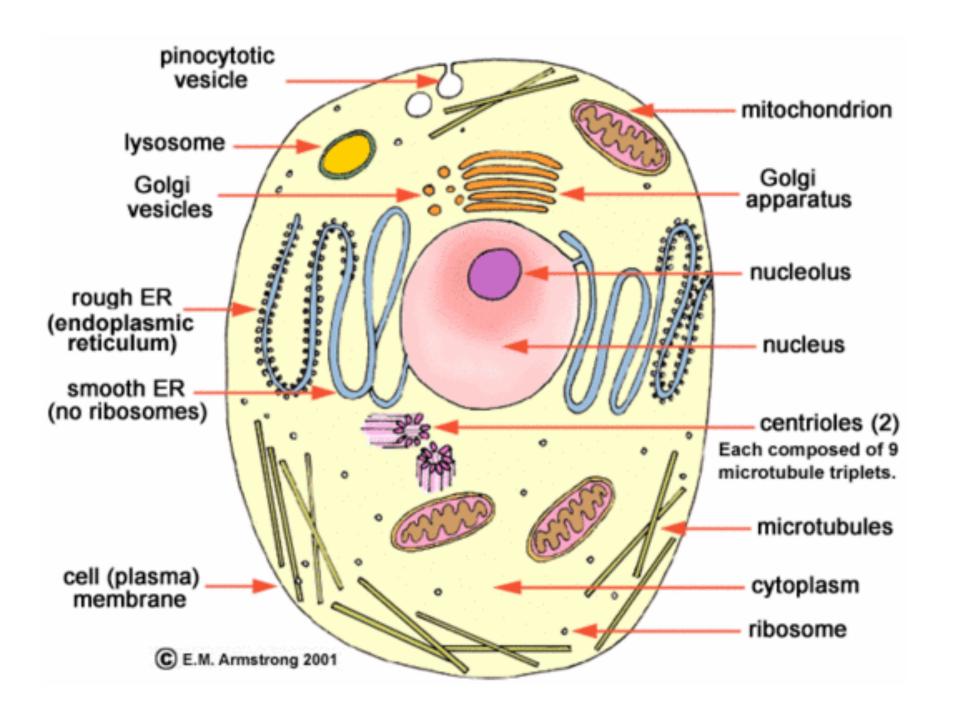


From cells to organisms

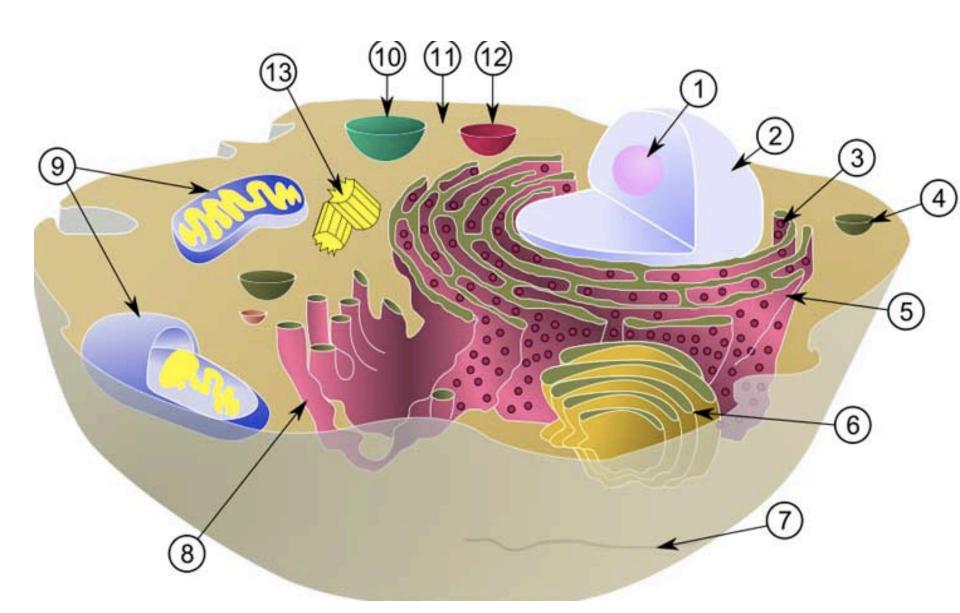


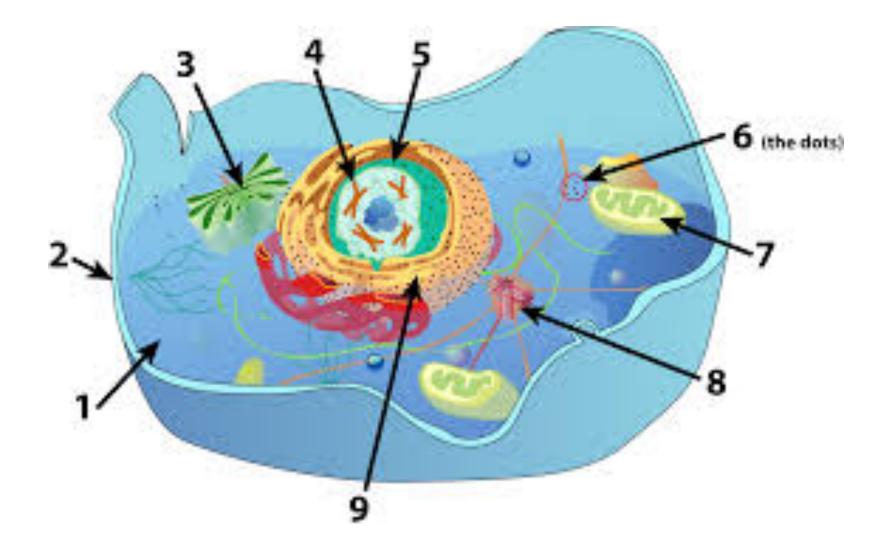
What type of cell is this?

What are the names of the organelles shown in the illustration? What do they do?



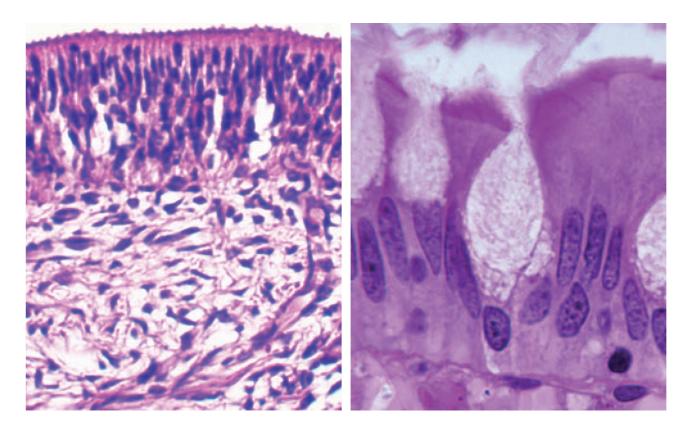
Try to name these organelles:





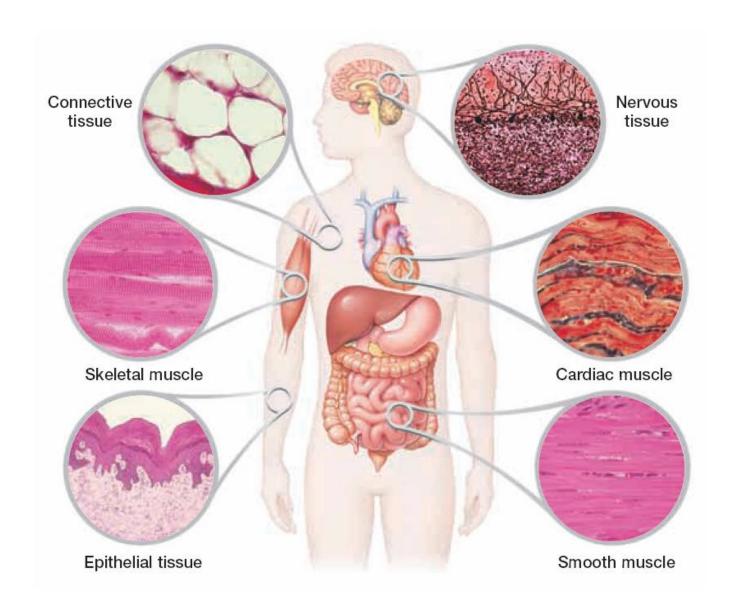


Tissues and organs

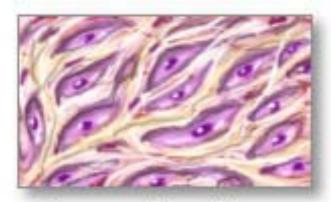


What are the two types of tissues shown in the photos? What are their functions?

Human Body Tissues



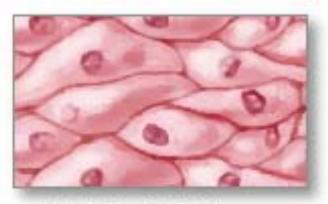
Four types of tissue



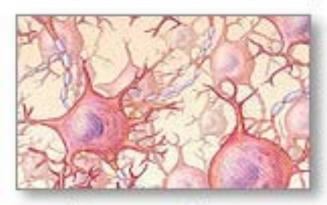
Connective tissue



Muscle tissue

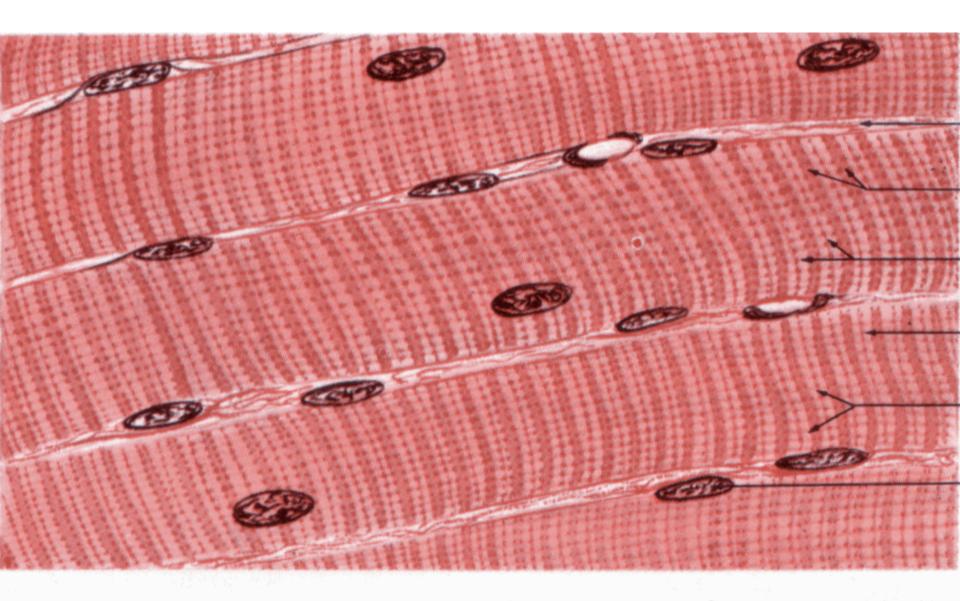


Epithelial tissue

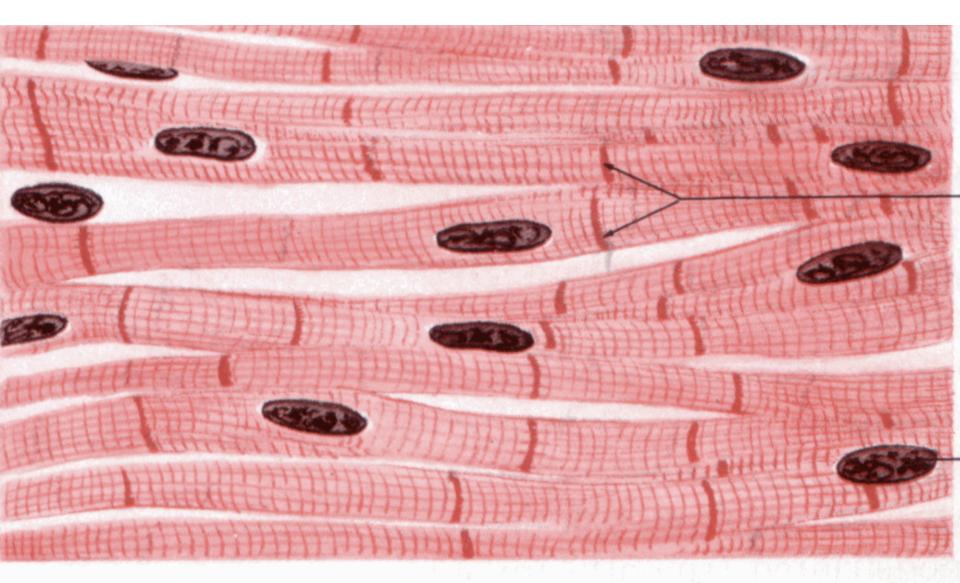


Nervous tissue





Skeletal or striated voluntary muscle tissue.

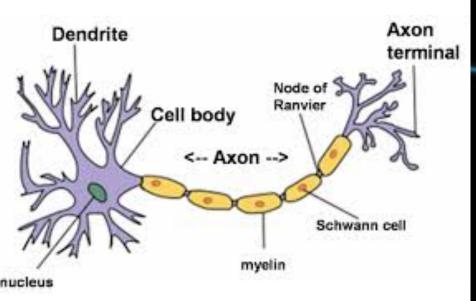


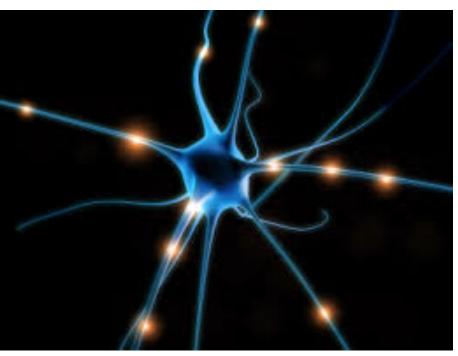
Cardiac or striated involuntary muscle tissue.

Neurons

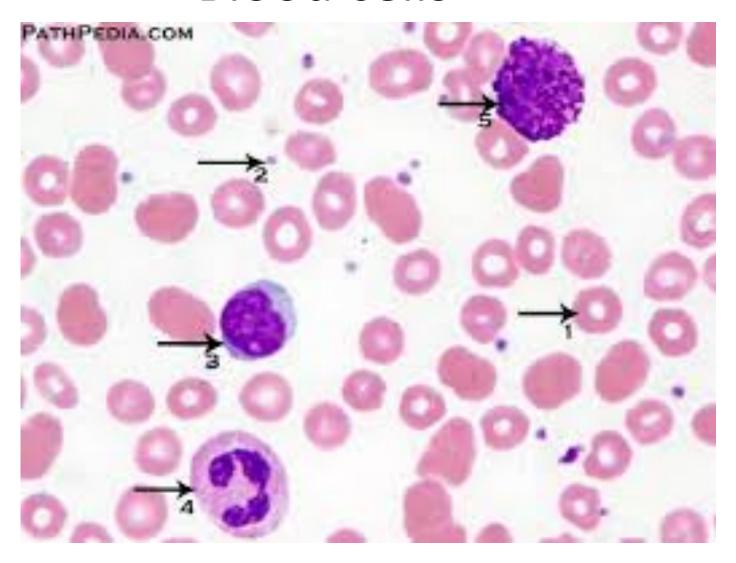
• A picture

• Under an optic microscope

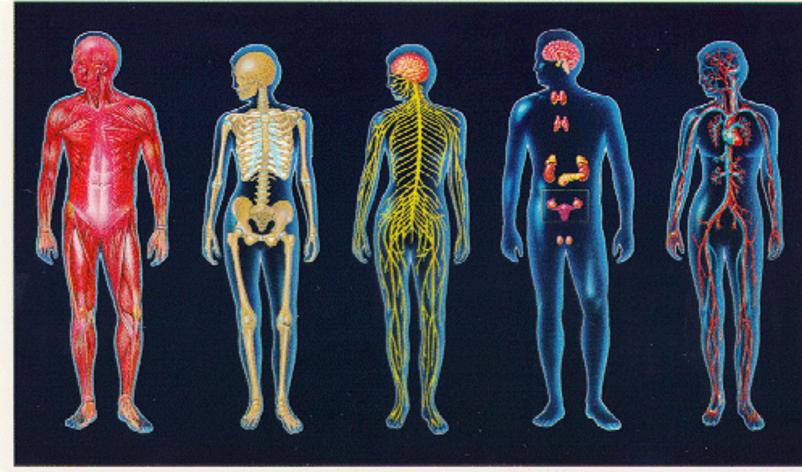




Blood cells







Integumentary System

Muscular System

Skeletal System

Nervous System

Endocrine System

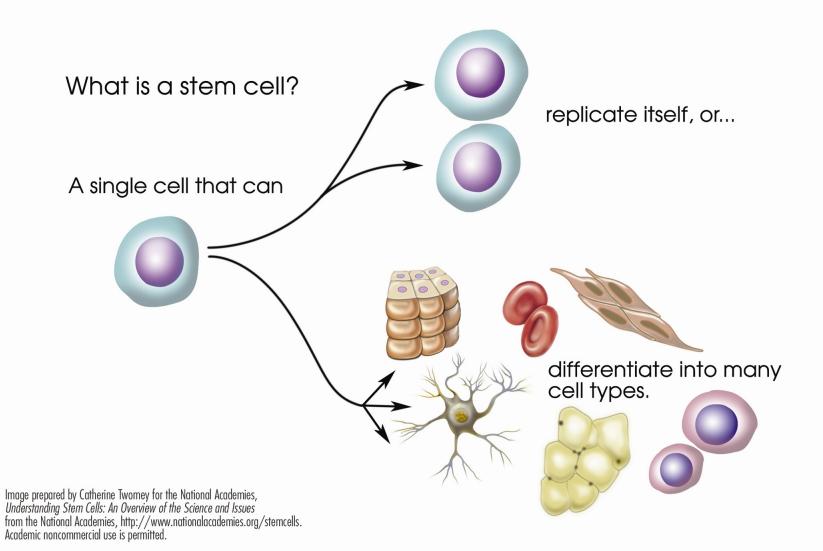
Circulatory System



The skeletal and muscular systems

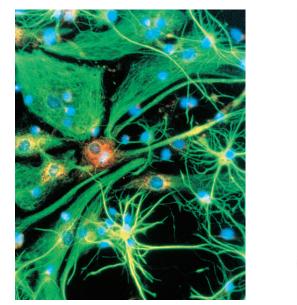


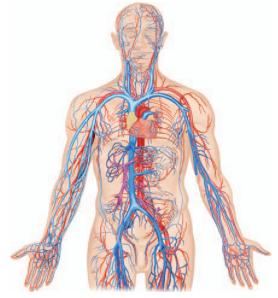
What two systems are shown in the illustration?
What is the relationship between their functions?





What have we learned?





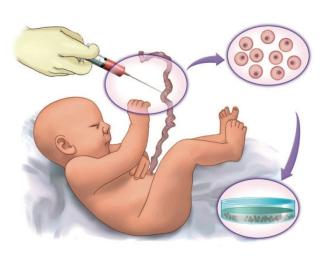
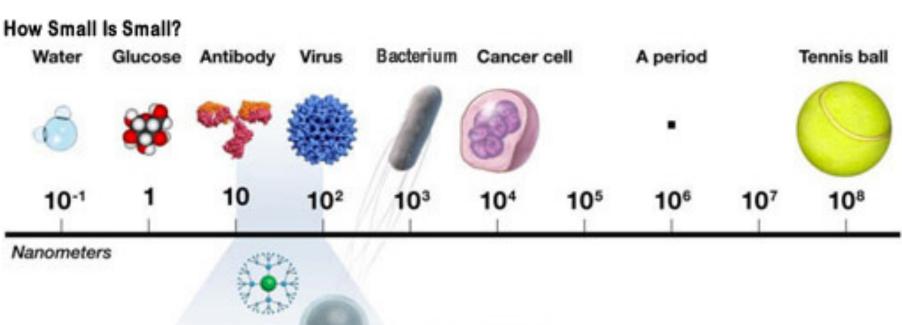
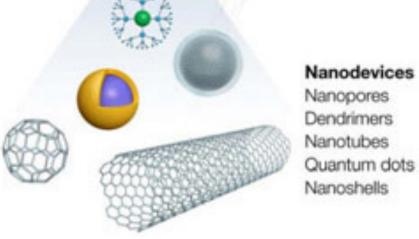


Image 1 Image 2 Image 3

What is the relationship between image 1 and 2? What kind of cells are being extracted in image 3? Why are these cells used in gene therapy techniques?





Other living thins

Bacterias: procaryotes

Virus: they are not cells