Chapter 7

Unifying Concepts of Animal Structure and Function

PowerPoint Lectures for Biology, Seventh Edition Neil Campbell and Jane Reece 2nd Semester 1441 / 2019-2020 21 Slides This presentation is NOT an Alternative to the textbook

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هذه الشرائح هى عرض مبسط مترجم للمساعدة وليست عرض تفصيلى للموضوعات المقررة فى هذا الفصل ويجب الرجوع الى الكتاب الجامعي للمقرر.

Form and function

Anatomy = Structure

التركيب:التشريح

Physiology = Function

الوظيفة:الفسيولوجيا

- Examples:
- Skin: thick cells: Protect
- -الجلد: يتكون من خلايا غليظة (تحمى)
- Red Blood Cells: smooth & round cells: easy to flow through vessels
 - خلايا الدم الحمراء: تتكون من خلايا دائرية ملساء (تسهل حركتها في الأوعية الدموية)

Animals consist of a hierarchy of levels of organization

تتألف الحيوانات من منظومة مستويات التعضي

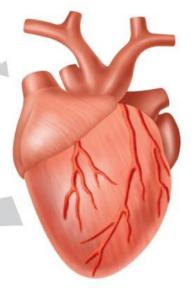
 Animals are composed of groups of cells with a common structure and function

- Groups of Cells make up Tissues.
- Different tissues make up Organs
- Organs together make up Organ systems.





مستوى النسيج B Tissue level المستوى الخلوي Muscle cell فستوى الخلوي Muscle cell نسيج عضلية



مستوى العضو Organ level القلب Heart

مستوى الجهاز Organ system level الجهاز الدوري Circulatory system

An example of structural hierarchy

مثال لمنظومة مراتب مستويات التعضية

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Tissue لأنسجة

Animals have (4) types of tissue

الحيوانات لديها أربعة أنواع رئيسية من الأنسجة

Epithelial tissue

الأنسجة الطلائية

Connective tissue

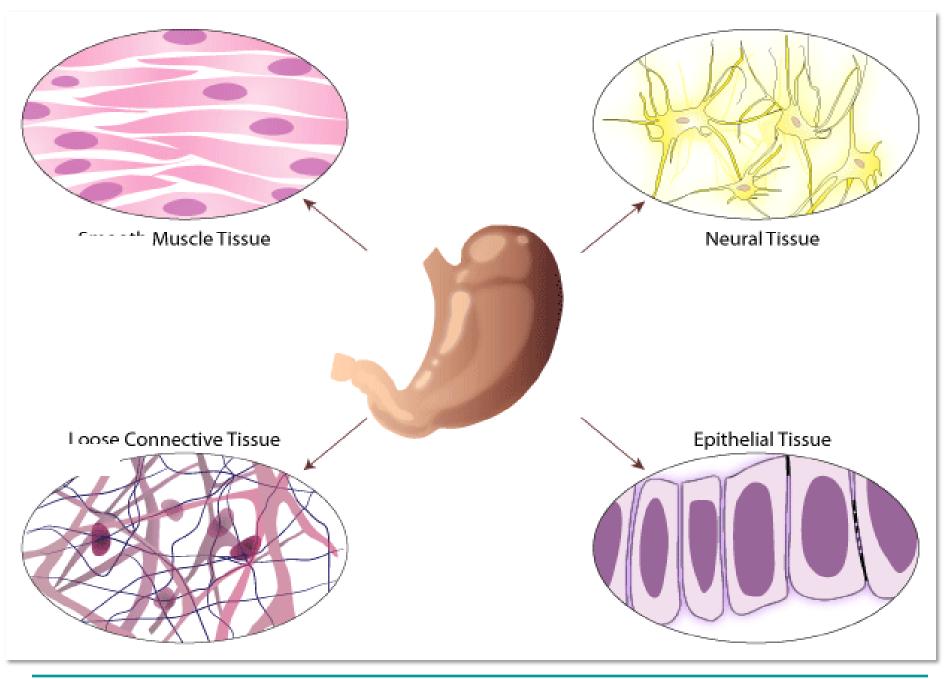
الأنسجة الضامة

Muscle tissue

الأنسجة العضلية

Nervous tissue

الأنسجة العصبية



 Covers the outside of the body and lines organs and cavities throughout the body and also form many glands

_ تغطي الأنسجة الطلائية الجسد وتبطن أعضاءه وتجاويفه المنتشرة خلال الجسم وتبطن الغدد

- It is made of cells closely packed and ranged in one or more layers which function as barrier against mechanical injury, pathogens (microbes).
- تتكون من خلايا متراصة في طبقة واحدة أو أكثر وتعمل الأنسجة الطلائية على حماية الجسد من الجروح والميكروبات

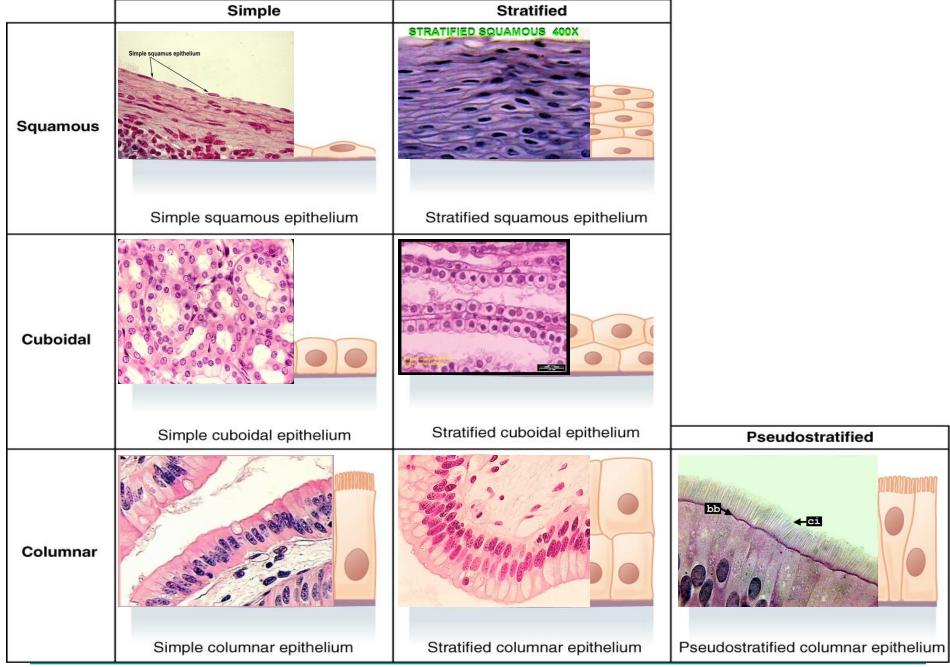
الأنسجة الطلائية Epithelial tissue

Epithelial cells come in three shapes

Squamous—like a fried egg

- Cuboidal—as tall as they are wide

Columnar—taller than they are wide



Examples of epithelial tissue

1. Squamous: Flat like floor tiles

Simple: only one layer (e.g. capillaries – air sacs)

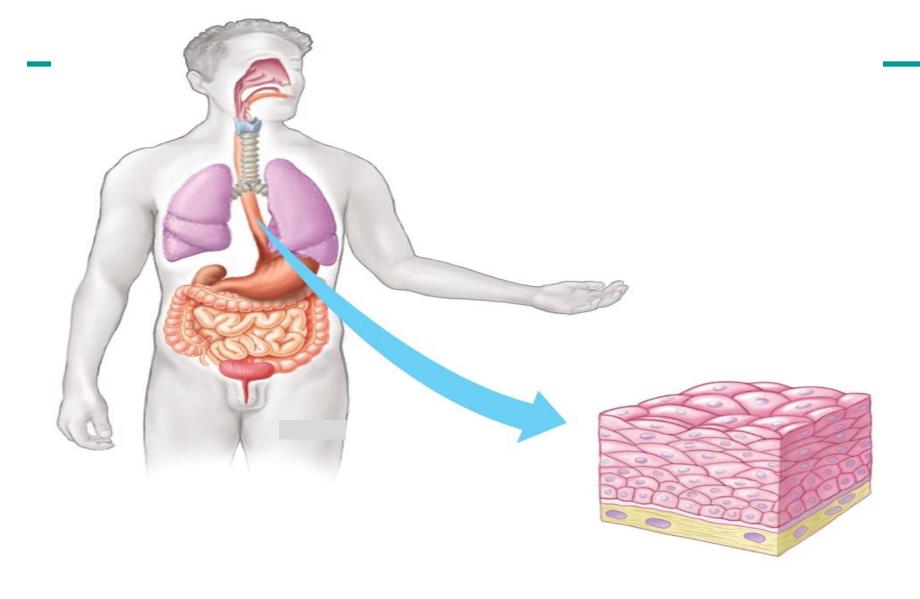
Stratified: more than one layer (e.g. esophagus)

2. Cuboidal: Like dice

(e.g. Kidney – Salivary)

3. Columnar: Like bricks on end

(e.g. small intestine)



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E Stratified squamous epithelium نسيج طلائي حرشفي طبقي (المرئ esophagus)

النسيج الضام Connective Tissue

A type of tissue that connects, or separates different types of tissues and organs of the body. The cells of connective tissue are embedded in a great amount of extracellular material. This matrix is secreted by the cells.

Functions mainly to **bind** and **support** other tissues

يرتبط النسيج الضام بالأنسجة الأخرى ويدعمها

Connective tissue can be grouped into six major types:

يمكن تقسيم الأنسيجة الضامة إلى ستة أنواع

1. Loose

Distributed throughout the body, consist of collagen and elastic fibers.

2. Fibrous

Bundles of collagen fibers

(muscle to bone: وتر

(Ligaments رباط : bone to joint)

3. Cartilage

Surrounds the ends of bones and consists of collagen fibers embedded in rubbery material)

4. Bones

Matrix of collagen fibers embedded in a hard substance (Ca – Mg – Phospate)

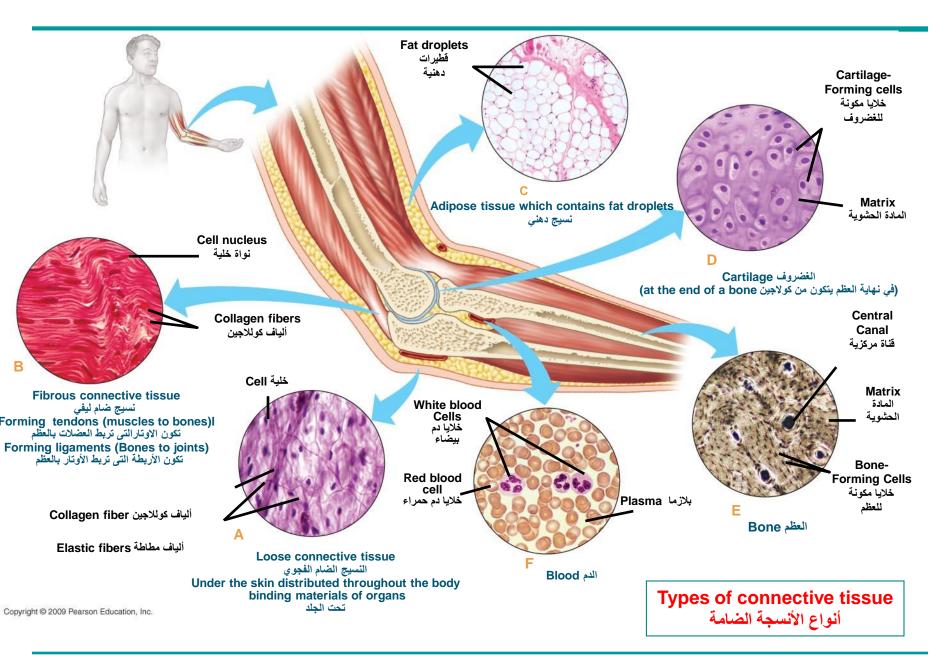
5. Blood

Matrix: a liquid matrix (**plasma**) consists of water – salts – protein.

Suspended in the plasma are RBCs & WBCs & Platelets

6. Adipose

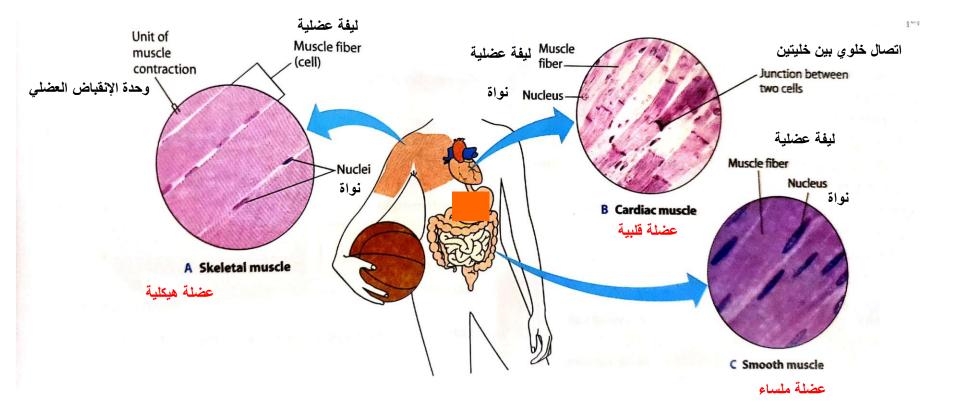
Cells in a matrix of fibers, Contain fat droplets



 Muscle tissue compose of long cells called muscle fibers capable of contracting in response to nerve signals

- Muscles are divided into (3) types:
 - 1)Skeletal عضلات هيكلية attached to bones by tendons (Voluntary ارادية
 - 2) Cardiac عضلات قلبية contractile tissue of heart (Involuntary لارادية)
 - 3) Smooth عضلات ملساء found in the walls of digestive tract arteries

 (Involuntary لارادية)



The three types of muscle الأنواع الثلاث للعضلات

Nervous tissue



- Nervous tissue is found in the brain and spinal cord, as well as in the nerves that sense stimuli and transmit signals (conduct) in the form of nerve impulses from one part of animal to another. Nerve tissue can be found everywhere in your body. The biggest masses of it are in your brain and spinal cord.
- The structure and functional unit of nervous tissue is the nerve cell, or neuron.

Neuron



Organs and Organ Systems

- Heart is an organ which contains different types of tissues.
 Each tissue performs specific functions
 - يتكون القلب من عدة أنسجة يؤدي كل نسيج وظائف محددة
- The heart has: epithelial, connective, and nervous tissues
 - يحتوي القلب على أنسجة طلائية وضامة وعصبية
 - Epithelial tissues line the heart chambers
 - تبطن الطلائية غرف القلب
 - Connective tissues make the heart elastic
 - تجعل الأنسجة الضامة القلب مطاطأ
 - Nervous tissues regulate contractions
 - تنظم الخلايا العصبية انقباضات عضلة القلب

Tissue layers of the stomach and small intestine

طبقات الأنسجة في جدار المعدة والامعاء الدقيقة

