الباب الأول

مقدمة في علم الأحياء

## Introduction to Biology

Introduction مقدمه

- Biology is the science of life in all its living forms (plants, animals and microorganisms).
   علم الاحياء هو العلم الذي يختص بدراسة الحياة بكل اشكالها (النباتات والحيوانات والكائنات الدقيقة)
- The term "Biology" is derived from *bios* = life and *logos* = science
- مصطلح "Biology" مشتق من كلمتين يونانيتين : bios يعني حياة و أي علم الم

<u>Characteristics of living organisms that</u> distinguish them from non-living objects خصائص الكائنات الحية التي تميزها عن الجماد

 The term 'living organism' is used to describe an individual which displays all the characteristics of living things.

#### **Characteristics of living organisms**

- 1- Growth
- 2- Reproduction
- 3- Sensitivity (irritability)
- 4- Movement
- 5- Nutrition
- 6- Respiration
- 7- Excretion
- 8- Adaptation

#### <u>Characteristics of living organisms</u> 1- <u>Growth</u>

- Growth is the increase in body size of living organisms through increase in cell number and/or cell size.
- Growth needs energy which is obtained from food and nutrients.





## 2- <u>Reproduction</u>

- It is the ability to produce offspring.
- There are 2 modes of reproduction which are:
- 1. Sexual reproduction.
- 2. Asexual reproduction



## 3- Sensitivity (irritability)

- All living organisms are able to sense and respond to stimuli around them.
- Stimuli are two types:
- **1. External stimuli**: light, temperature, gravity and chemical substances.
- 2. Internal stimuli: need for food and water.



## 4- Movement

- All living organisms have a form of movement.
- Forms of movement:
- **1. Body movement**: movement of the whole body or any body part from place to another.
- 2. Local motion: movement of substances within the body.



### 5- Nutrition

- Nutrition is the process by which organisms obtain raw materials (such as proteins, carbohydrates and lipids) from nutrients to produce energy.
- Nutrition may be through:
  - **1. Feeding**: such as in animals.
  - 2. Photosynthesis: such as in plants.

#### 6- <u>Respiration</u>

Respiration is the release of energy from food substances in all living cells. Living things break down food within their cells to release energy for carrying out many processes.

#### 7- Excretion

- Excretion is the removal of toxic materials, waste products and excess substances from the body of an organism.
- Waste products and toxic materials are produced as a result of chemical reactions occurring in the body.

## 8- Adaptation

# The fitness of an organism for its environmental conditions.



## <u>Organization (hierarchy of life)</u> مبدأ التسلسل التركيبي

- Body constituents of living organisms are organized in several levels of increasing complexity.
- Atoms are organized into molecules ⇒ organelles ⇒ cells ⇒ tissues ⇒organs ⇒systems ⇒organism ⇒ population ⇒ community ⇒ ecosystem ⇒ biosphere

▪ تنتظم الذرات في جزيئات ⇔عضيات ⇒خلايا ⇒أنسجة ⇒ أعضاء ⇒أجهزة ⇒ كائنات ⇒عشيرة ⇒ جماعة ⇒ نظام بيئي ⇒ محيط حيوي



- **1. Molecule:** cluster (group) of atoms.
- **2.Organelle:** membrane-bound structure with specific functions.
- **3.Cell:** living entity surrounded by a membrane. Life starts to appear at the level of the cell. Cell is the lowest level in the hierarchy of life.
- 4. Tissue: group of similar cells.
- **5.Organ:** group of tissues that provide specific functions for the organism.
- **6.System:** group of organs that provide specific functions for the organism.
- **7.Organism:** group of systems that form a body. Organism is the middle level in the hierarchy of life.

- **8. Population:** group of organisms of the same species.
- **9. Community:** group of populations.
- **10. Ecosystem:** group of communities living in a particular area.
- **11. Biosphere:** All the ecosystems present on Planet Earth. Biosphere is the highest level in the hierarchy of life.

## **Branches of Biology**

- 1. Botany: The study of plants.
- 2. Zoology: The study of animals.
- **3. Microbiology:** The study of microscopic organisms (Bacteria, Algae and Fungi).
- **4. Cytology:** The study of cells and cell biology.
- **5. Histology:** The study of structure and function of tissues.
- **6. Physiology:** The study of functions of various organs and systems.
- **7. Ecology:** The study of the relationship between organisms and the environment.

- **8. Genetics:** The study of heredity and inheritance of characters.
- **9. Taxonomy:** The study of classification of organisms.
- **10. Entomology :** The study of insects.

In addition to many other branches.

#### Importance of Biology (Why we study biology ?)

- Biology is more related to our life.
- Biology provides information about the food and food supplies needed by every one.
- Biology describes the conditions of good health and diseases that can harm you.
- Biology identifies environmental factors that might threaten you.

- Biology helps you understand what affects the quality of your life.
- Biology provides decision makers with useful information that may affect the future of the

planet.

## الطريقة العلمية The Scientific Method

- <u>The Scientific Method</u> is a series of steps used to learn new information about a specific topic; usually consists of 5 steps:
  - 1. State problem
  - 2. Formulate hypothesis
  - 3. Experiment
  - 4. Analyze results
  - 5. Make conclusion

#### **The Scientific Method in Action** A systematic way of gaining information



- Two approaches are used to understand natural causes for natural phenomena
  - هناك طريقتان لفهم الأسباب الطبيعية للظواهر الكونية
    **1. <u>Discovery science</u>**: uses verifiable

observations and measurements to describe science.

**العلم الاستقرائي:** يستخدم مشاهدات وقياسات موثقة لوصف العلم

2. <u>Hypothesis-based science</u>: uses the data from discovery science to explain science. This requires proposing and testing of hypotheses (الاستدالي – الاستدلالي – التجريبي): العلم الافتراضي لوضع يستخدم البيانات التي يوفرها العلم الاستقرائي لوضع تفسيرات علمية. يتطلب هذا اقتراح فرضيات واختبارها

# With hypothesis-based science, we pause and test hypotheses

بالعلم المعتمد على الفرضية نتوقف ونختبر الفرضية

We solve everyday problems by using hypotheses

نحل مشاكلنا اليومية باستخدام الفرضيات

- Example: When we try to answer the question, "Why doesn't the flashlight work?"

مثال: محاولة الإجابة على السؤال ' لماذا لا يعمل الكشاف الضوئي؟ "

– Using hypothesis-based science we realize that the problem is either the (1) bulb or (2) batteries.

باستخدام العلم الافتراضي (الاستنتاجي) نستنتج أن المشكلة إما بسبب ١- اللمبة أو ٢- البطارية ، وهذه هي الإجابة التخمينية (الإفتراضية) للسؤال

- The hypothesis must be testable

– لابد ان تكون الفرضية قابلة للاختبار

- The hypothesis must be falsifiable

— لابد أن تكون الفرضية قابلة للتكذيب (الإبطال)

# There is a difference between a theory and a hypothesis

هناك فروق بين النظرية والفرضية

-A **hypothesis** is a proposed explanation for a set of observations.

الفرضية هي تفسير مقترح لمجموعة من المشاهدات.

-A **theory** is supported by a large and usually growing body of evidence.

النظرية يدعمها عدد كبير ومتزايد من الأدلة.

**Scientific Law (القانون العلمي)**: accepted as fact by the scientific community

حقائق يقبلها ويوافق عليها العلماء مثل قانون الجاذبية