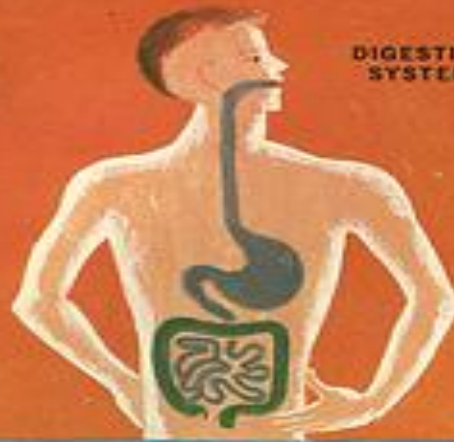
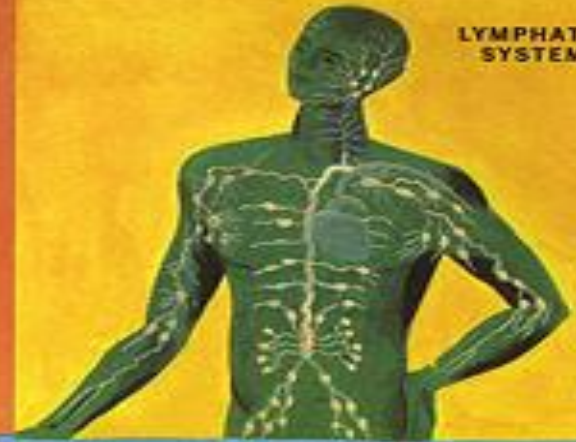




SKELETAL SYSTEM



DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



LYMPHATIC SYSTEM



MUSCLE SYSTEM

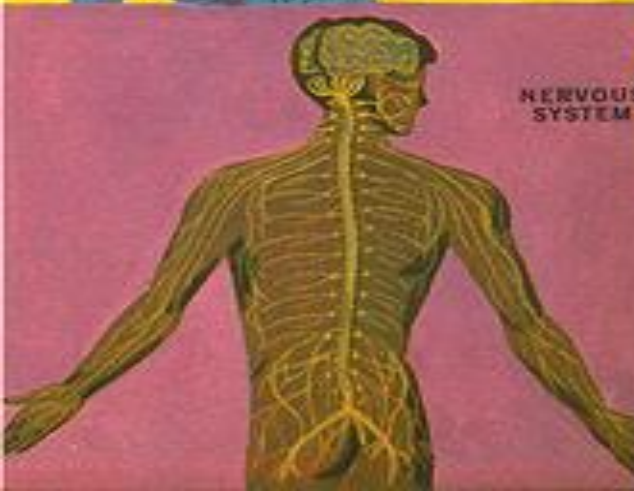


RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

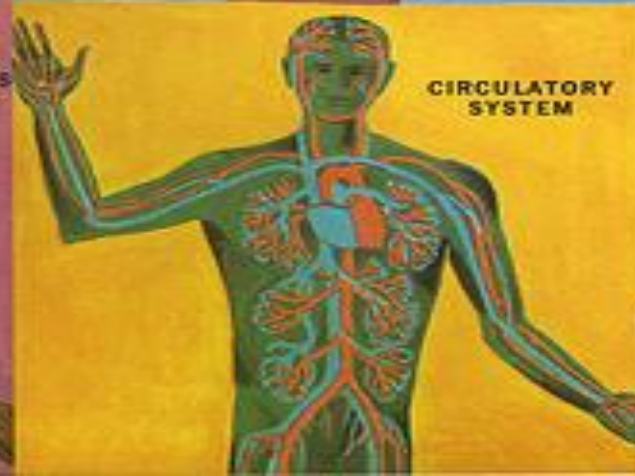


ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

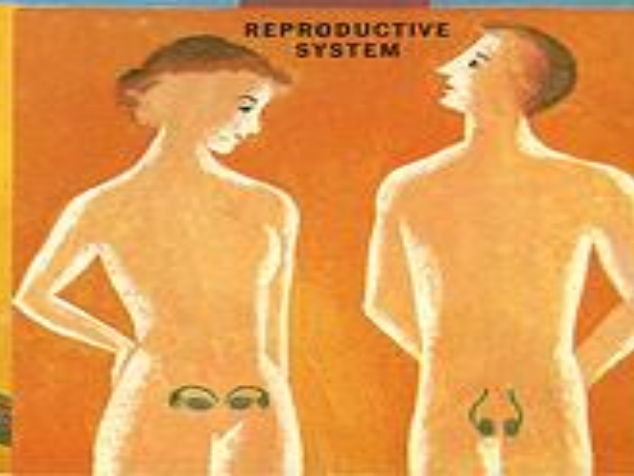
# RECAPITULARE FUNCTIILE DE NUTRITIE



NERVOUS SYSTEM



CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

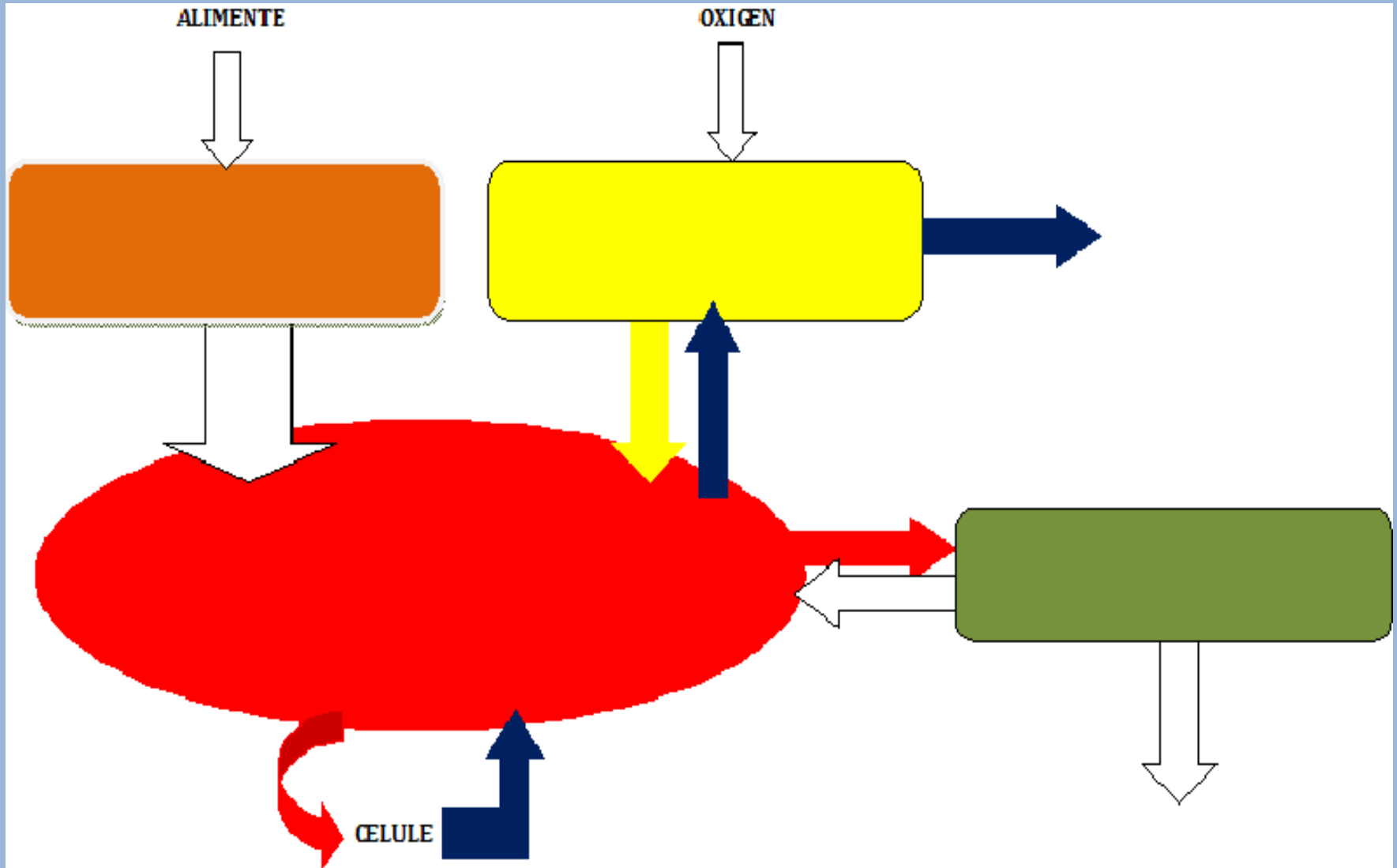


REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

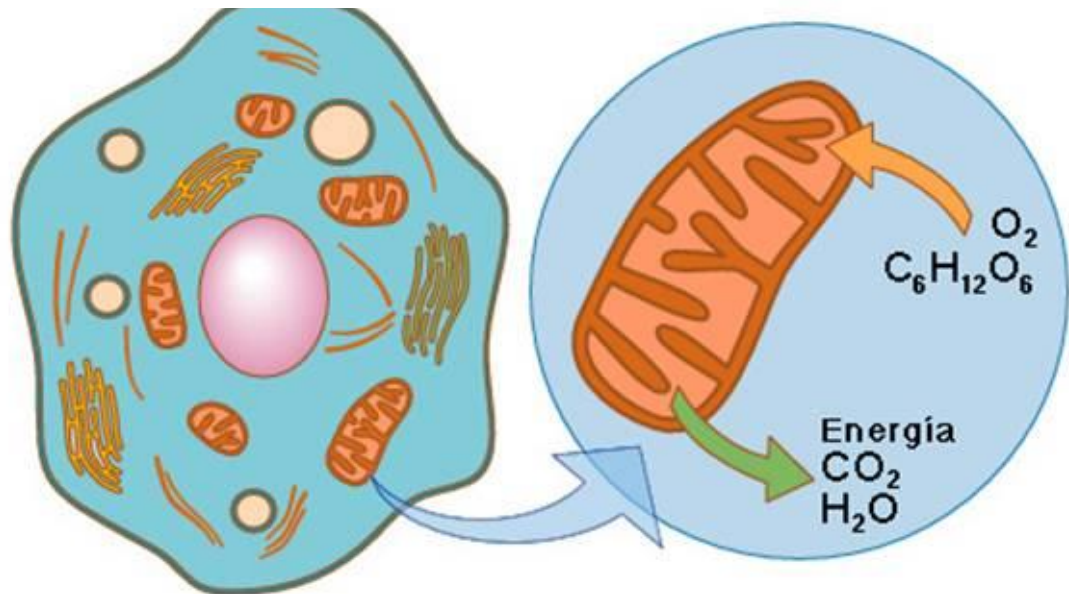
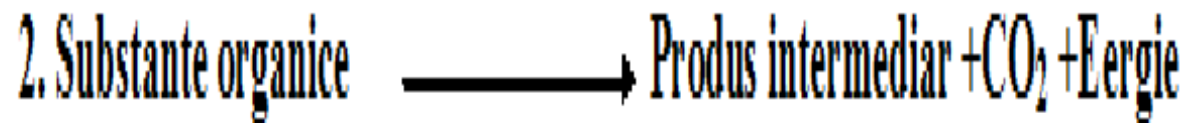
# OBIECTIVE

- sa precizeze care sunt principalele sisteme care indeplinesc functiile de nutritie;
- sa caracterizeze respiratia aeroba si respiratia anaeroba;
- sa descrie etapele respiratiei;
- sa prezinte principalele caracteristici ale organelor implicate in circulatia substantelor la plante;
- sa identifice componentele din structura inimii;
- sa descrie circulatia mare si circulatia mica;
- sa explice procesul de transpiratie la plante;
- sa identifice componentele sistemului excretor.

# FUNCTIILE DE NUTRITIE

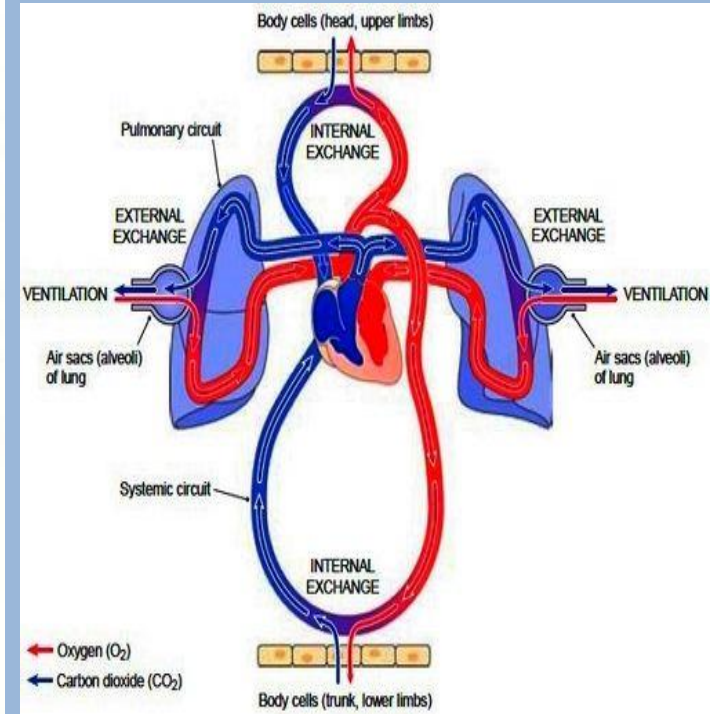
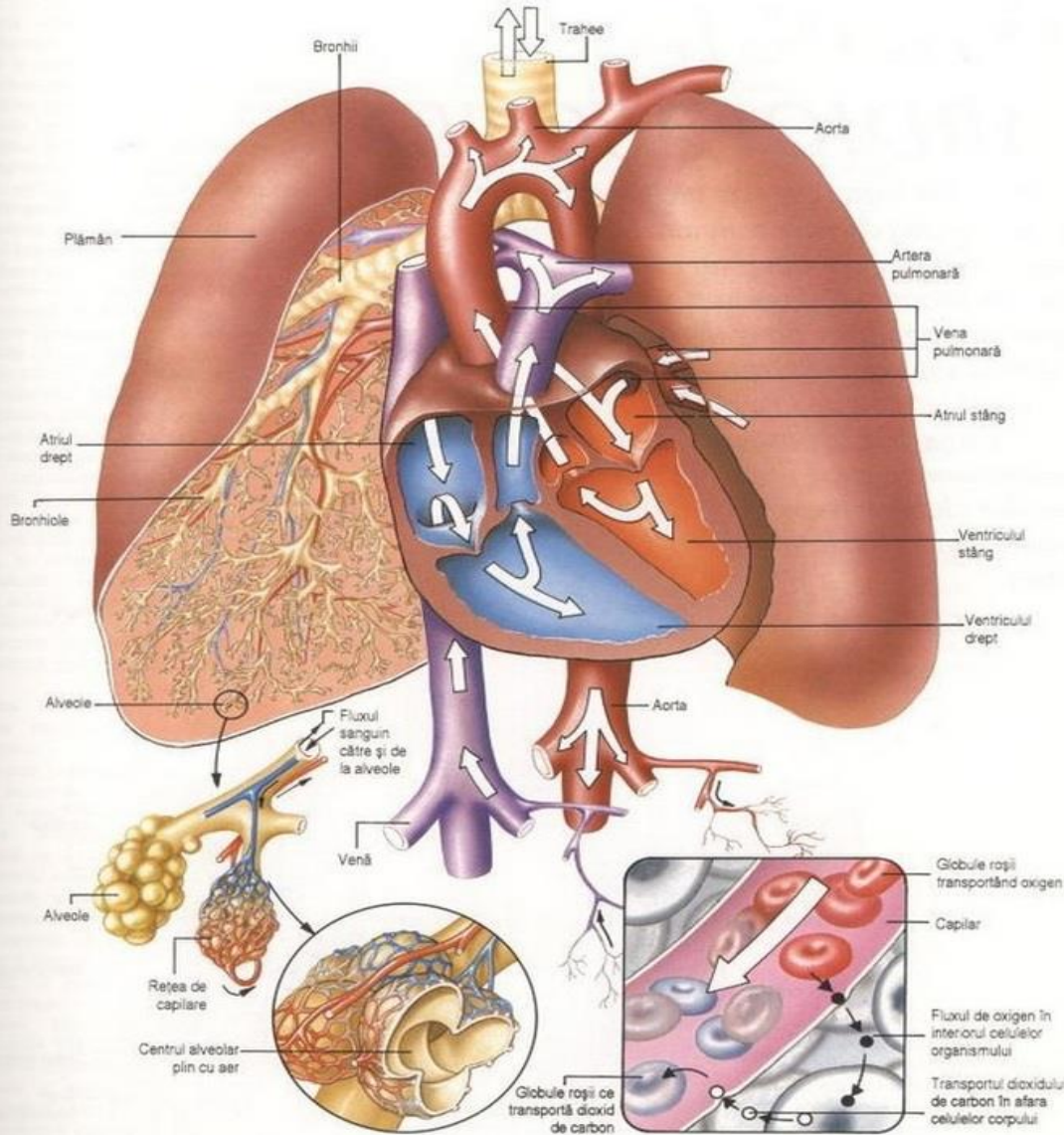


# RESPIRATIA



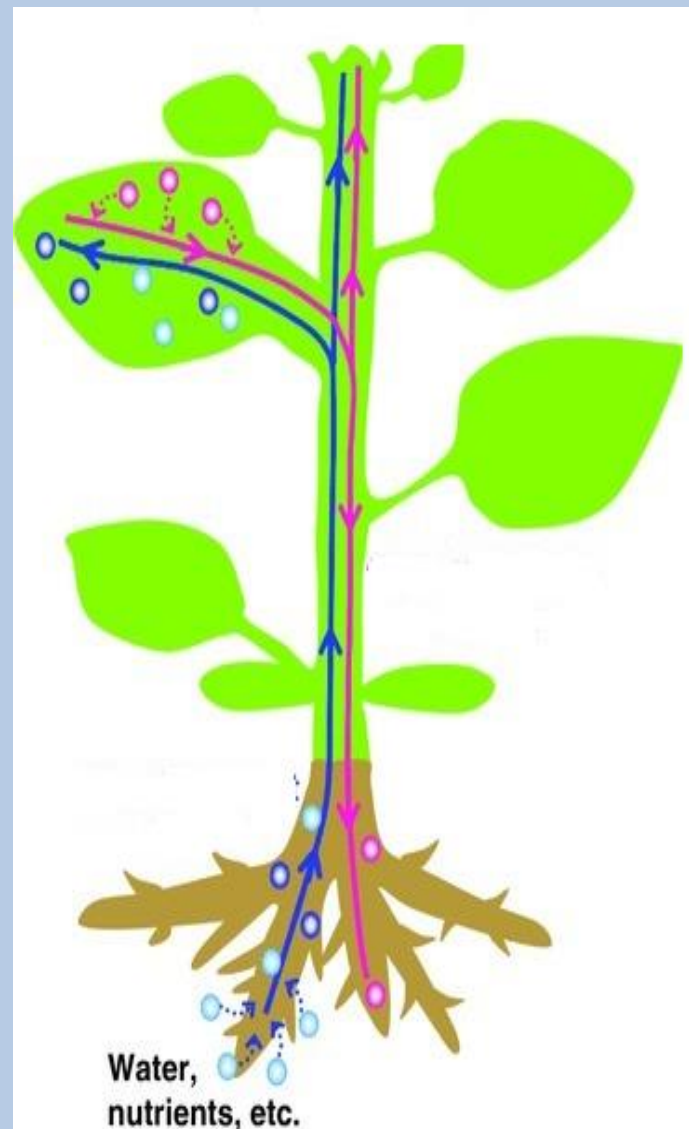
<b>Caracteristici</b>	<b>Respiratie aeroba</b>	<b>Respiratie anaeroba</b>
<b>1. Substrat utilizat</b> (substante organice oxidate)		
<b>2. Gaze consumate</b>		
<b>3. Substante produse</b>		
<b>4. Sediul respiratiei</b>		
<b>5. Energie eliberata</b>		
<b>6. Etapele respiratiei celulare</b>		
<b>7. Exemple de organisme</b>		

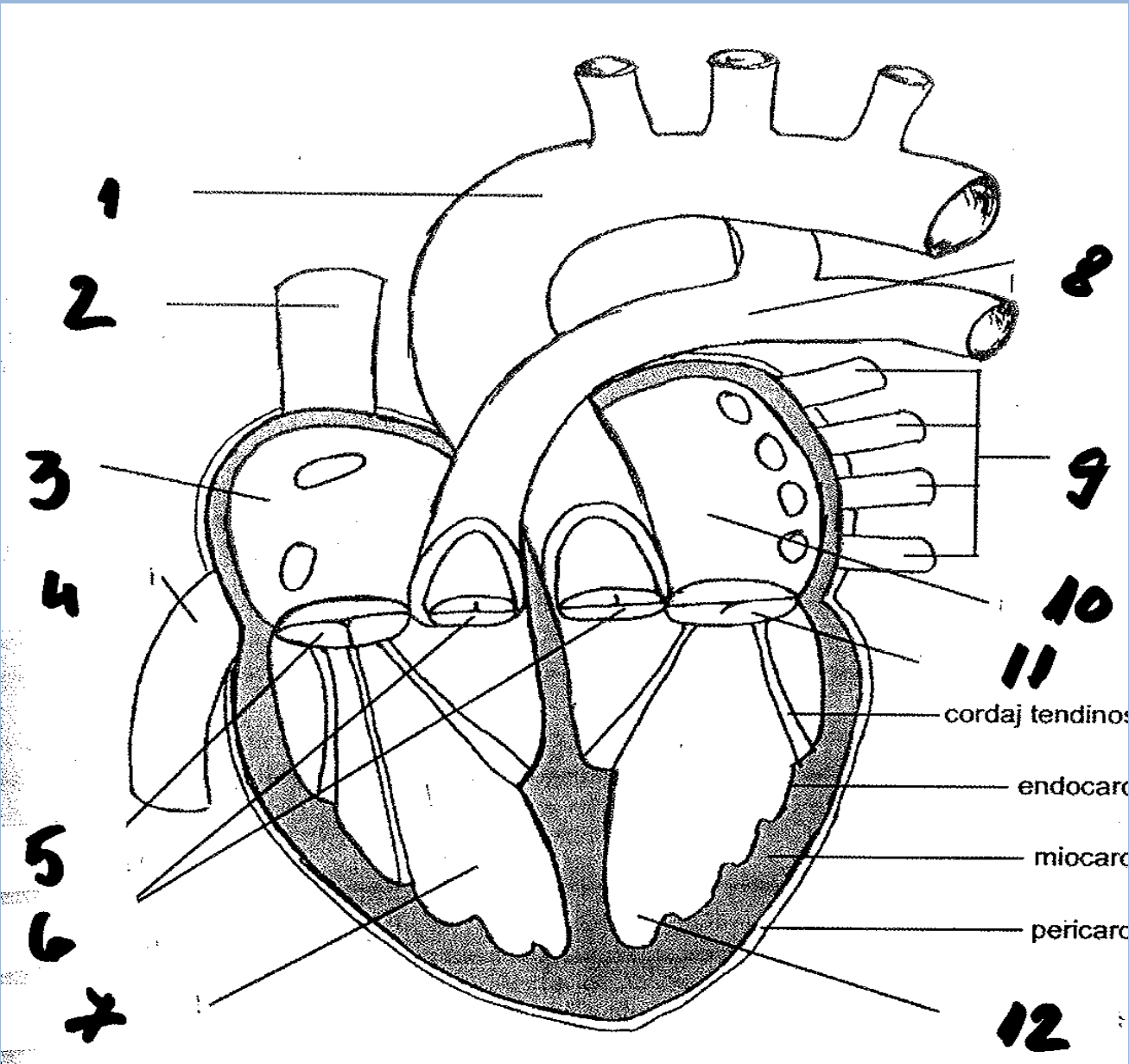
## Transportul oxigenului in organism

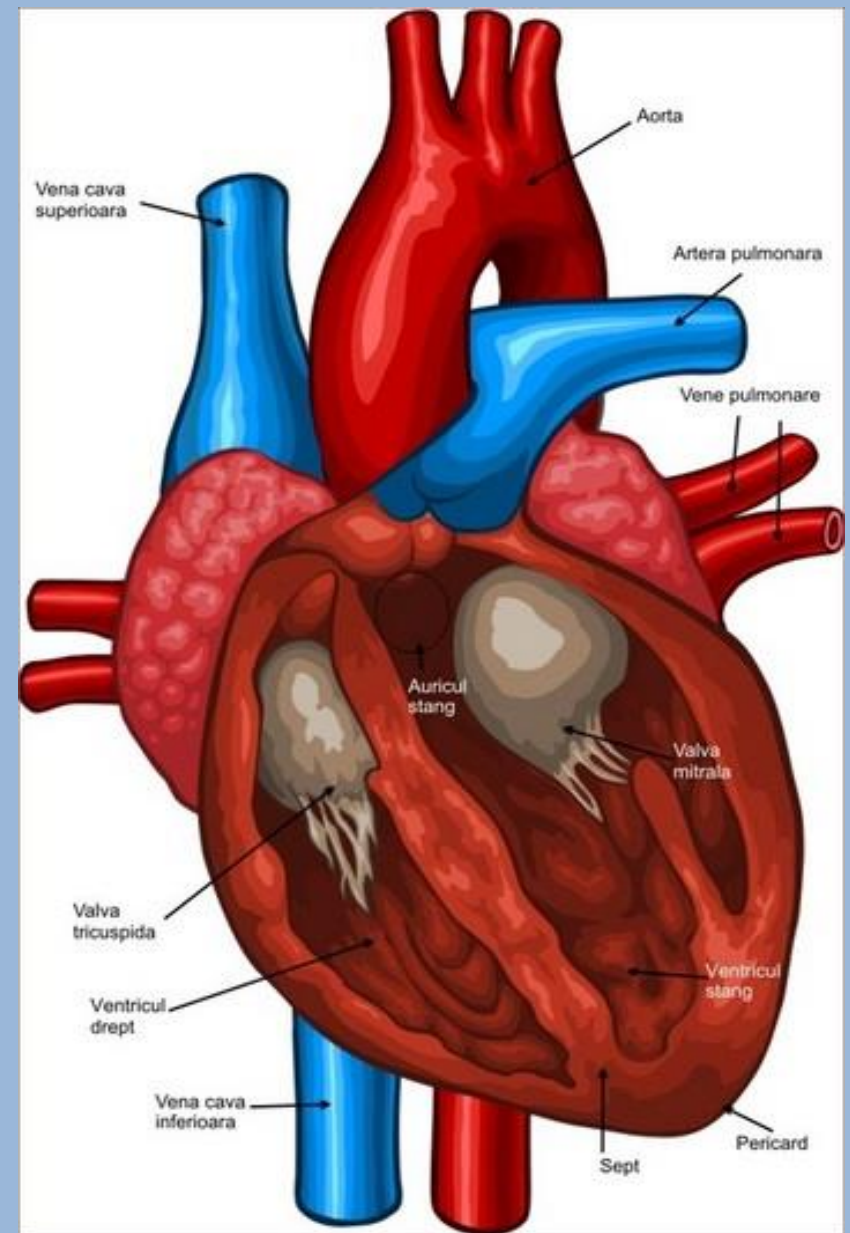


# CIRCULATIA

Caracteristici	Radacina	Tulpina
1. Denumire tesut specializat in asigurarea circulatiei		
2. Denumire substante care circula prin plante		
3. Compozitie substante care circula prin plante		
4. Structura primara		
5. Mecanisme de absorbtie a apei si forte care asigura circulatia substantelor		



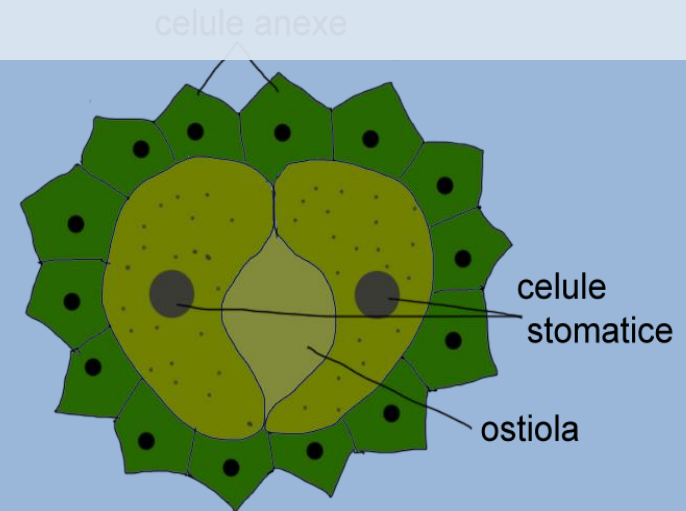
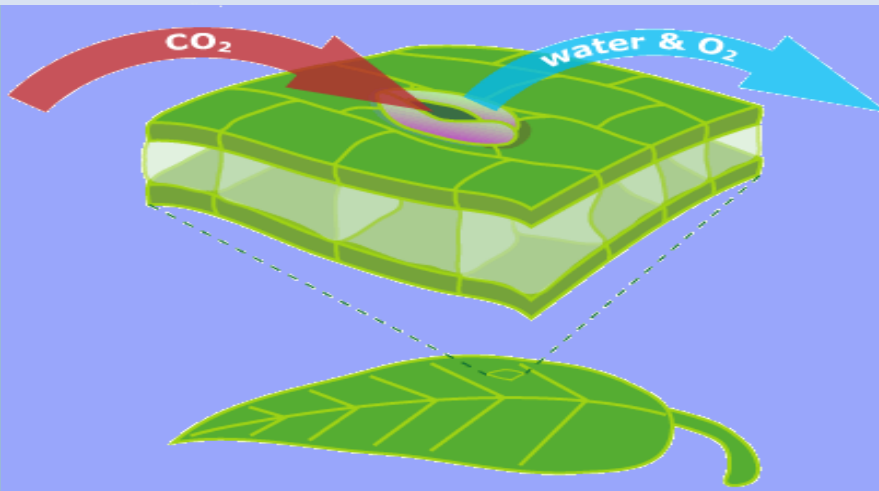


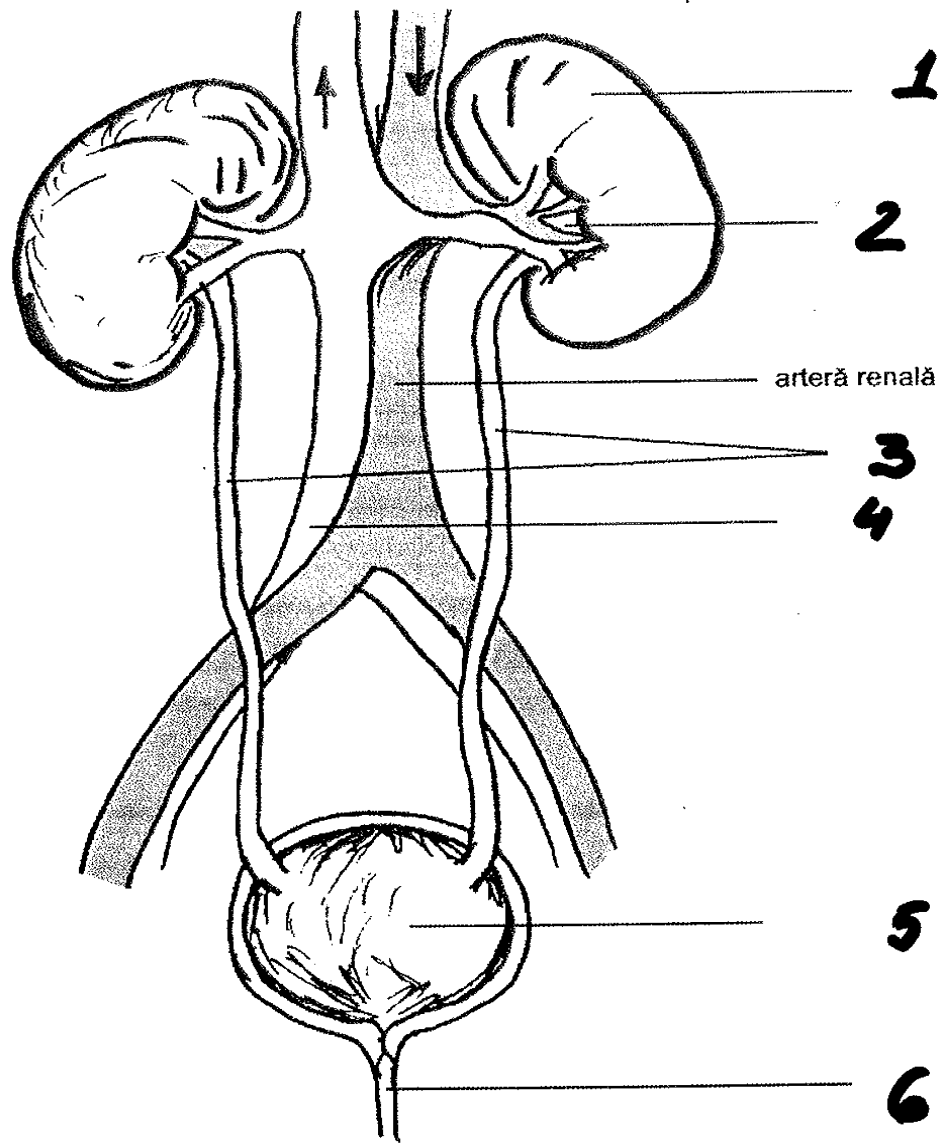


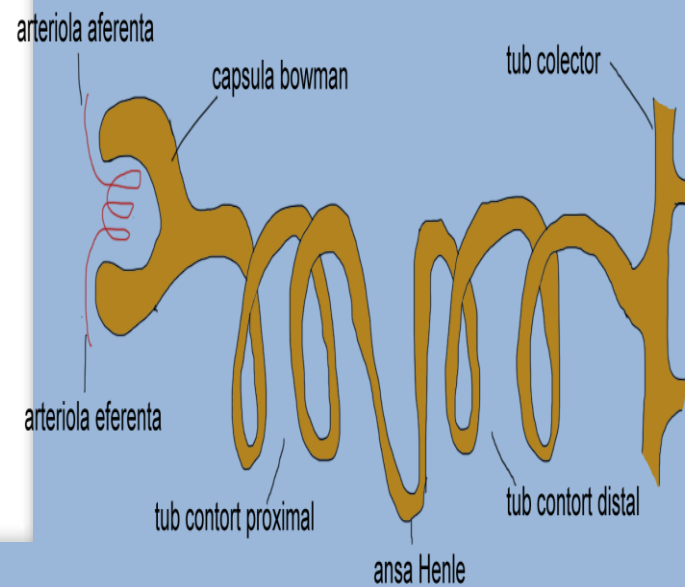
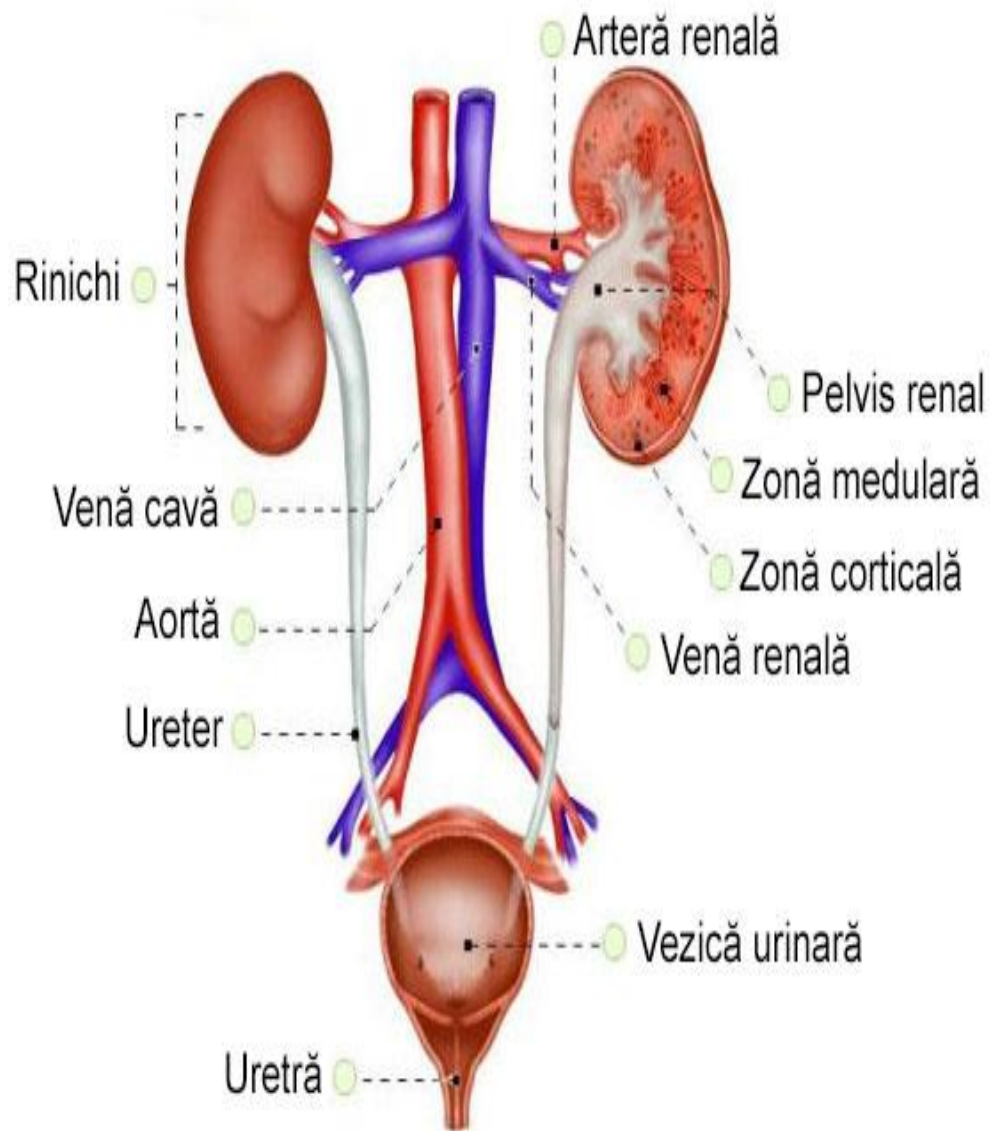
# EXCRETIA

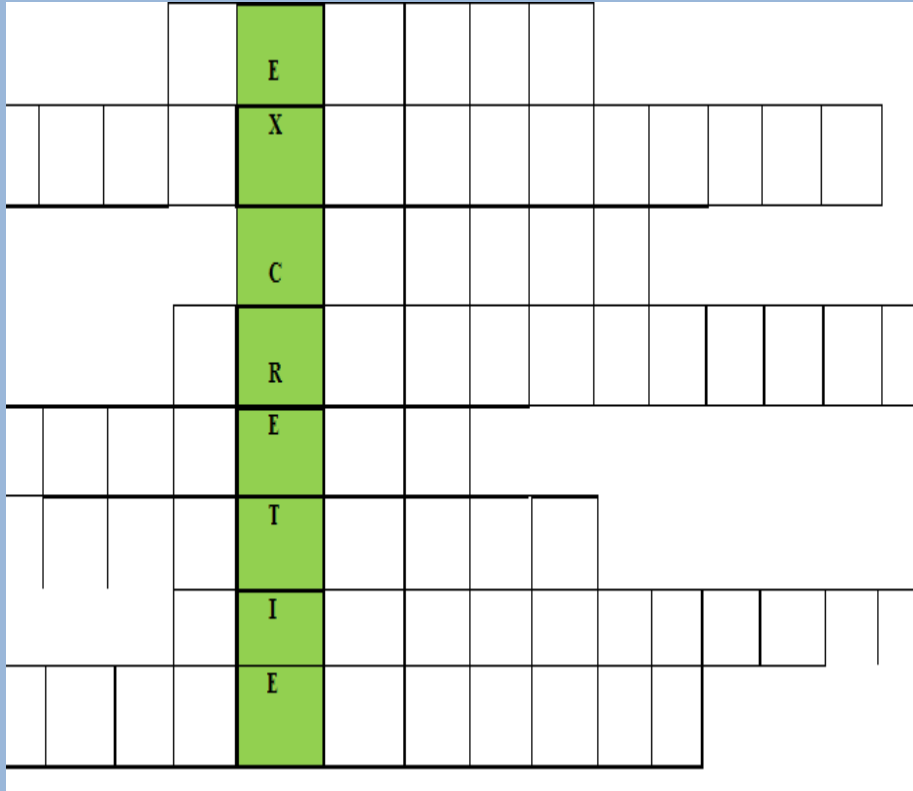
*Prin transpiratie plantele elimina cantitati considerabile de apa. Ea rezulta din metabolismul celular sau poate proveni din absorbtie, iar prin eliminarea sa permite ascensiunea sevei brute in planta.*

*Desi dispun de mecanisme fiziologice de diminuare a transpiratiei, plantele pot fi puternic afectate de deficitul de apa in substrat. Avandu-se totusi in vedere efectele favorabile ale transpiratiei in viata plantelor, acest proces a fost considerat "un rau necesar".*









**1. Unitatea morfo-functionala a rinichiului.**

**2. Sunt reprezentate de uretere, vezica urinara, uretra.**

**3. Structura prin care reptilele si pasarile isi elimina produsul de excretie.**

**4. Se formeaza prin procesul de ultrafiltrare glomerulara.**

**5. Cantitatea de urina eliminate in 24 de ore.**

**6. Procesul de eliminare a urinei depozitate temporar in vezica urinara.**

**7. Boala care se manifesta prin formarea de calculi renali in sistemul urinar care provoaca leziuni ale cailor urinare.**

**8. Zona din interiorul rinichilor.**