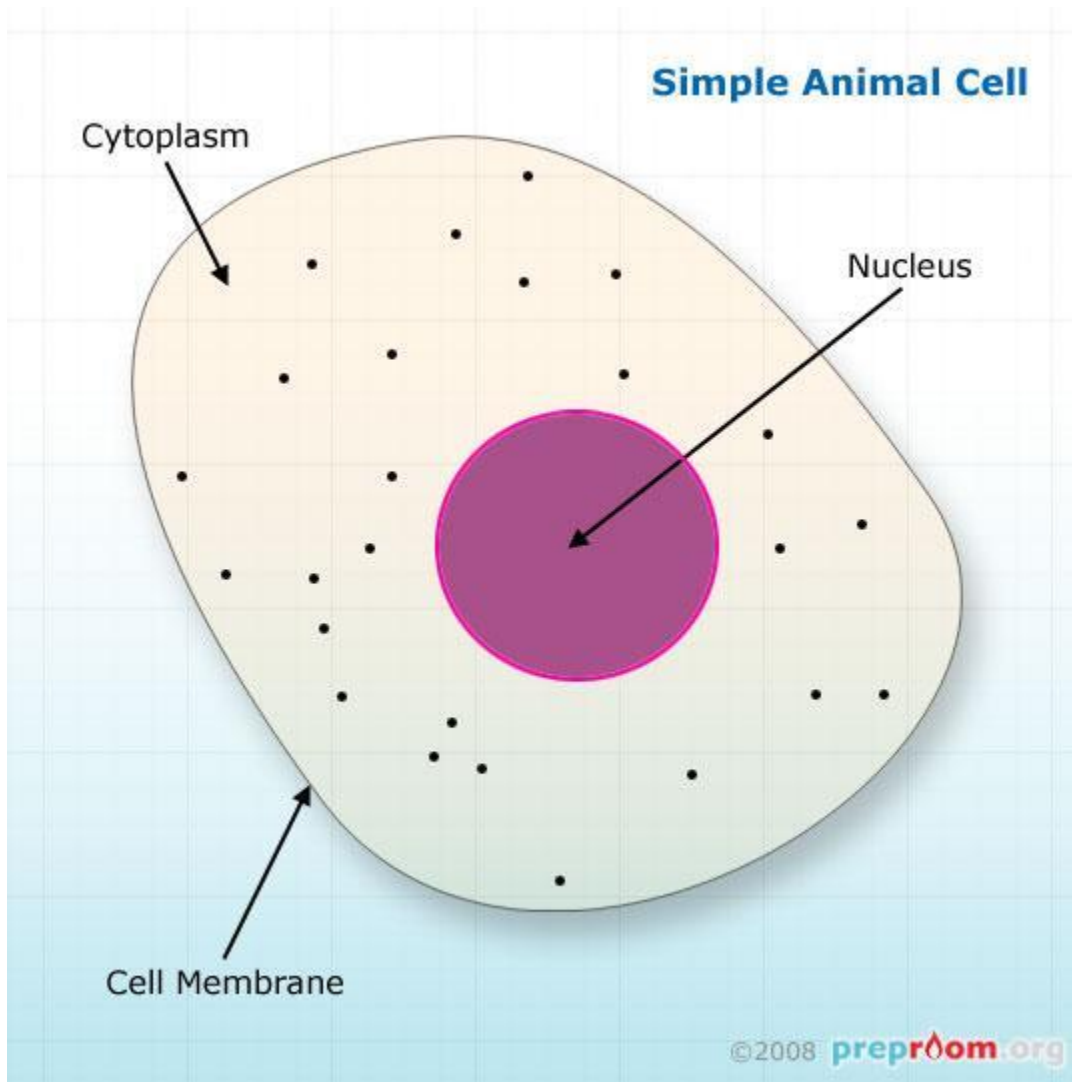
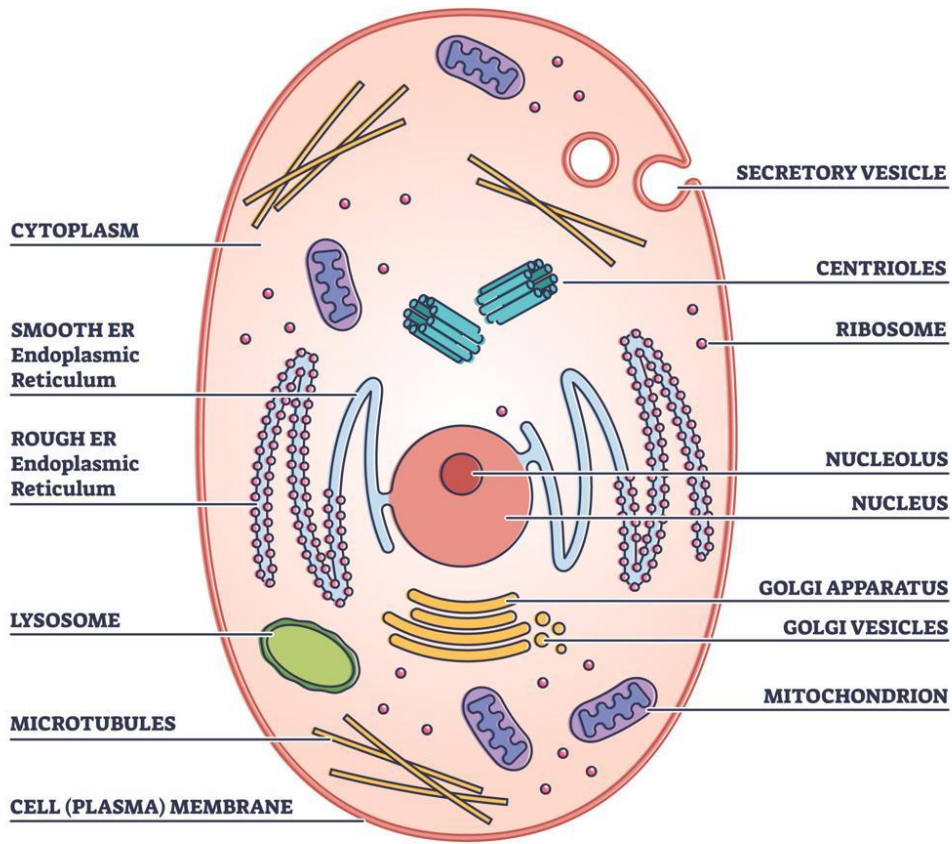


Scheme of Organization (Levels of Organization in Human Body):

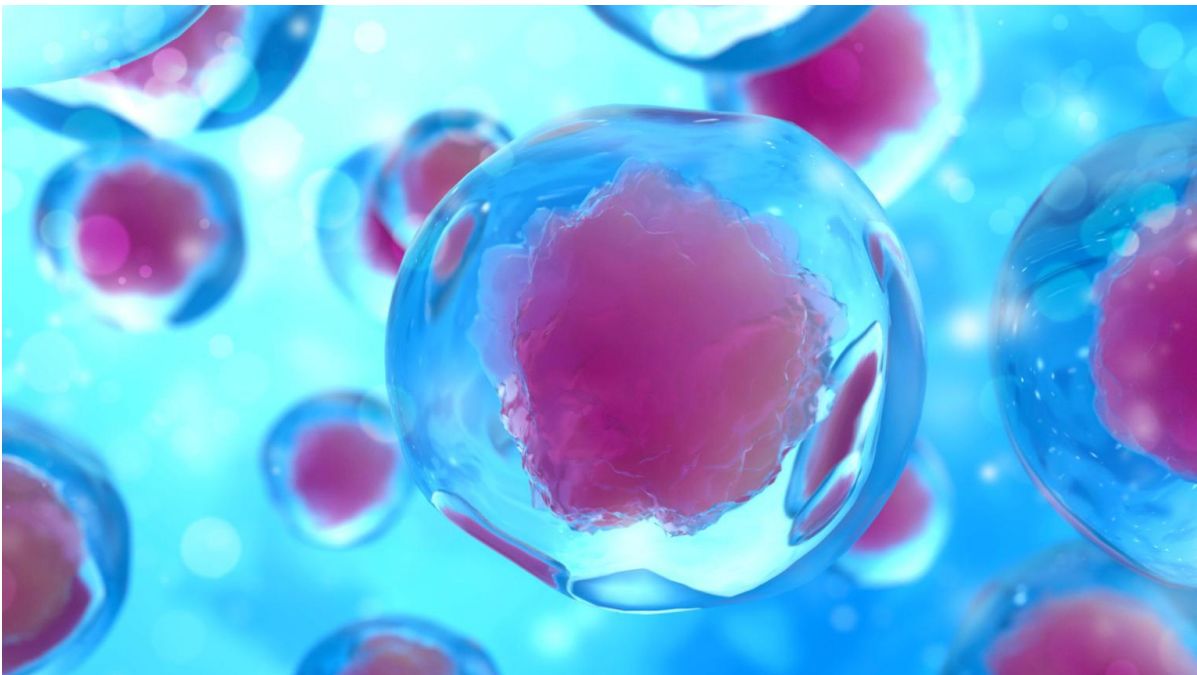
1. Cell



ANIMAL CELL

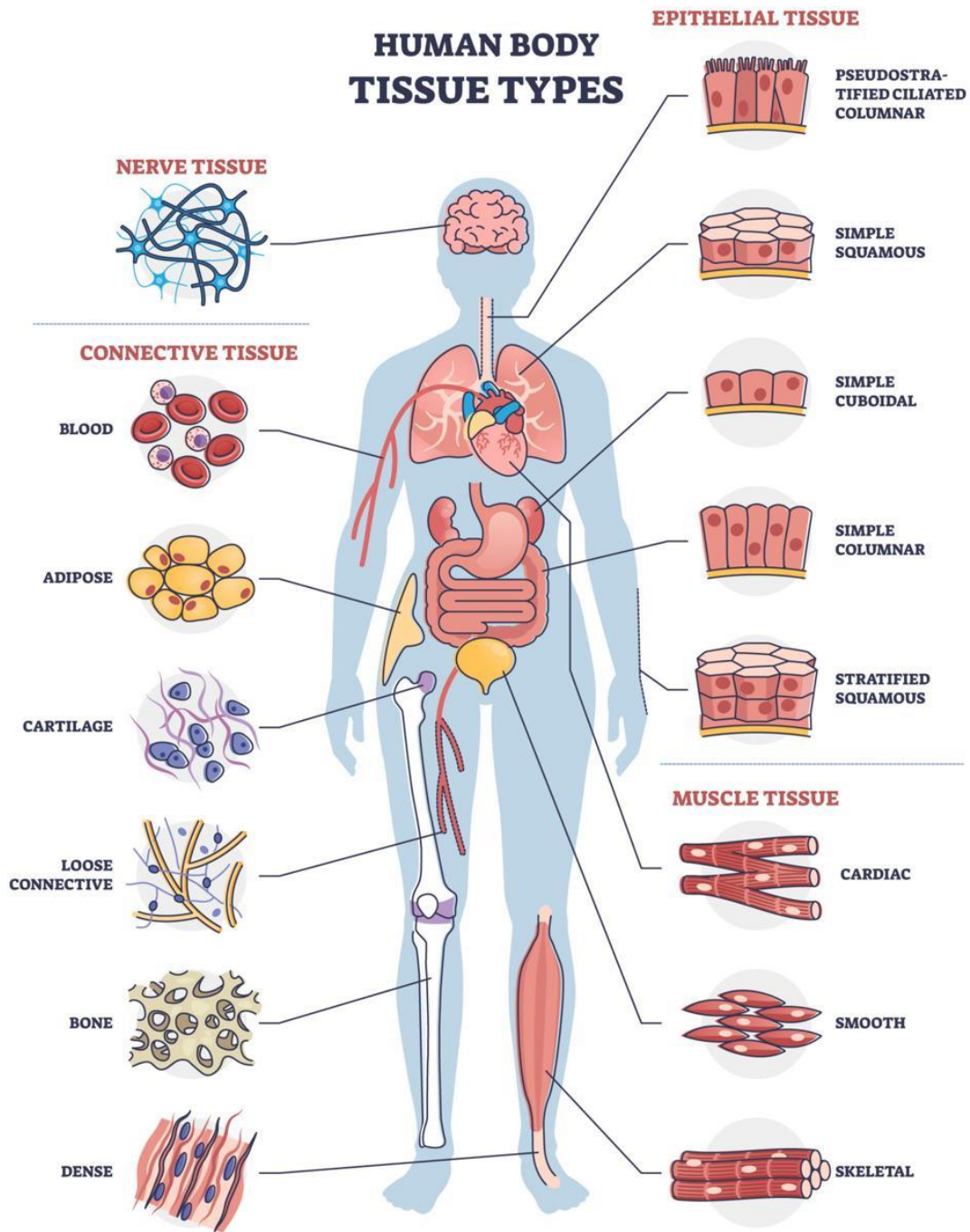


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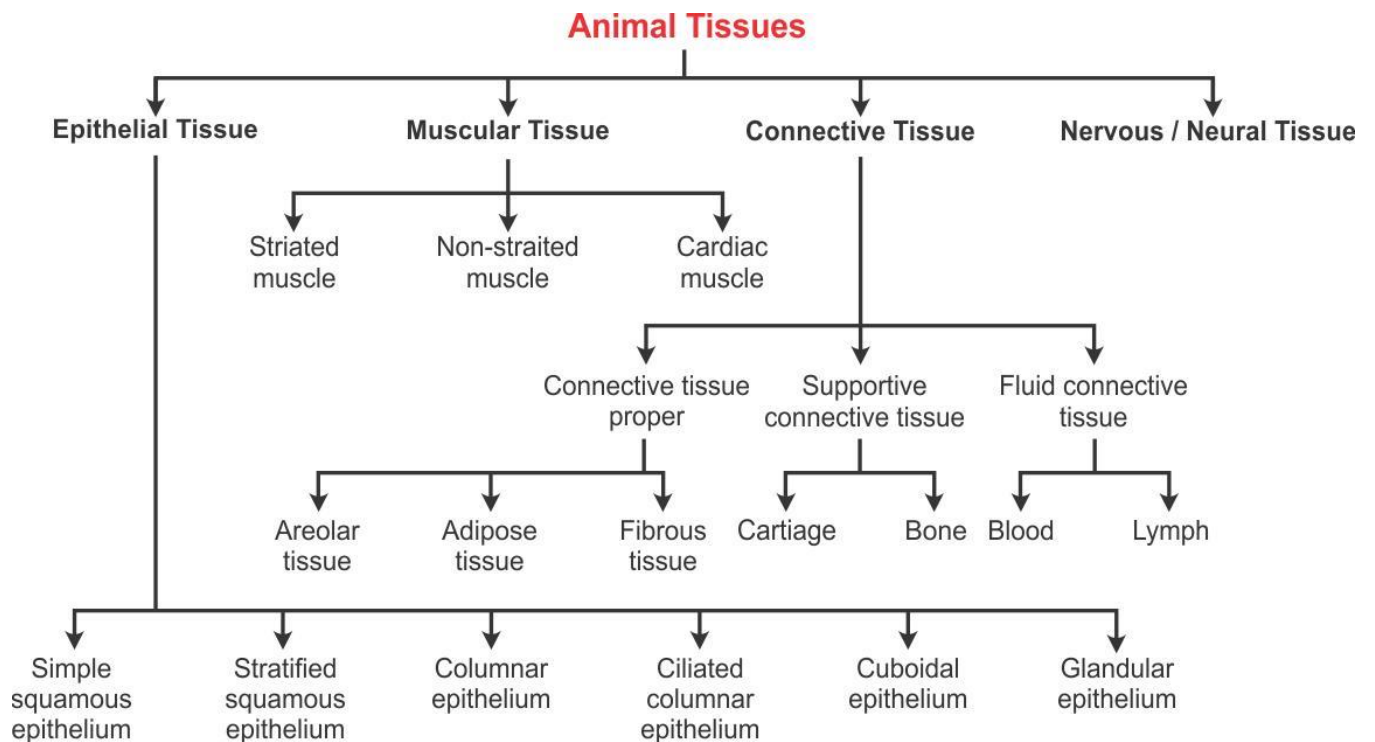
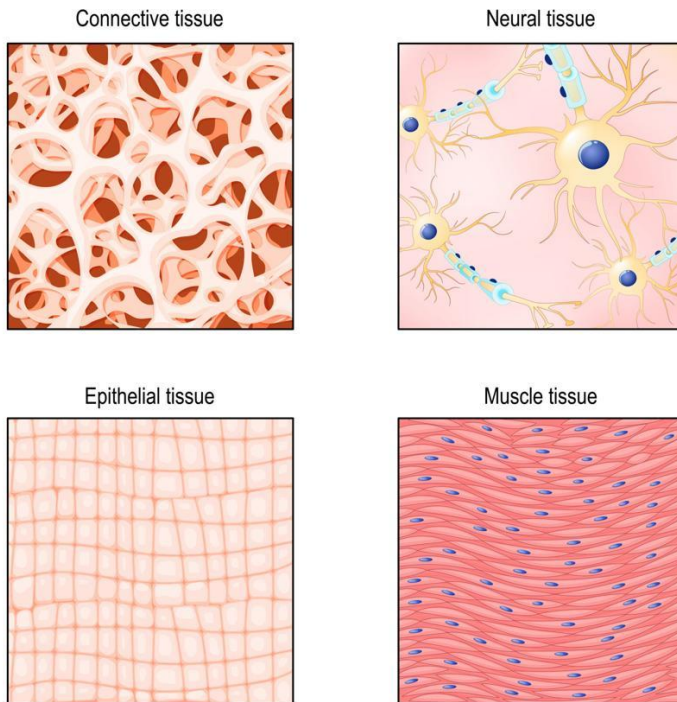


Cell is the smallest unit of life. It performs basic functions like metabolism, growth, and reproduction.

2. Tissue E

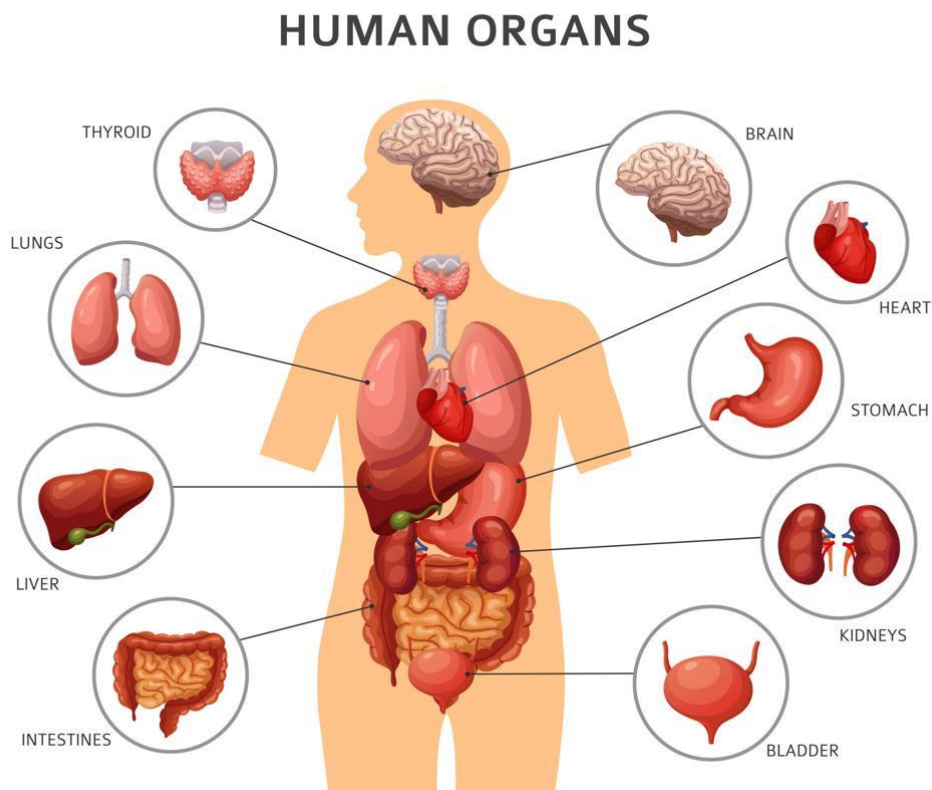


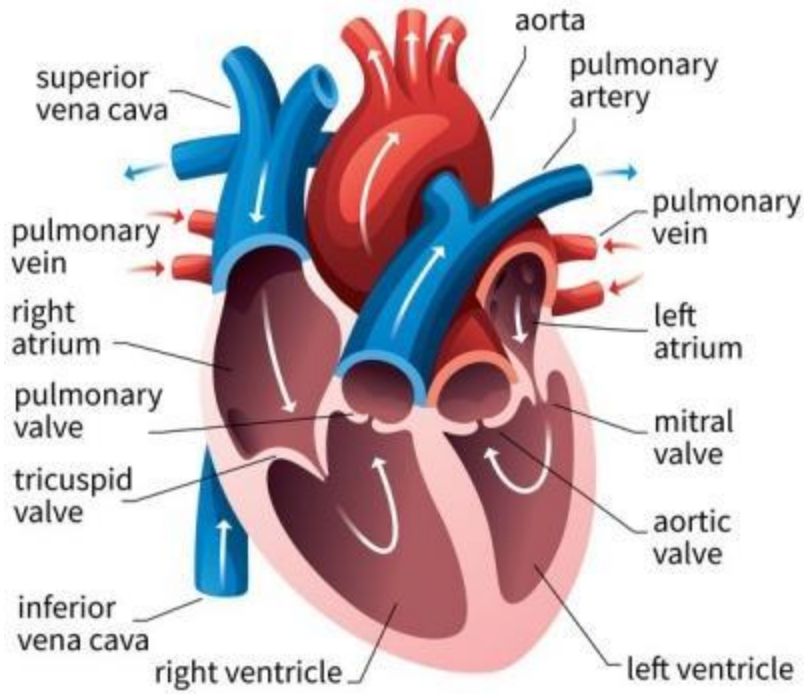
The four tissue types



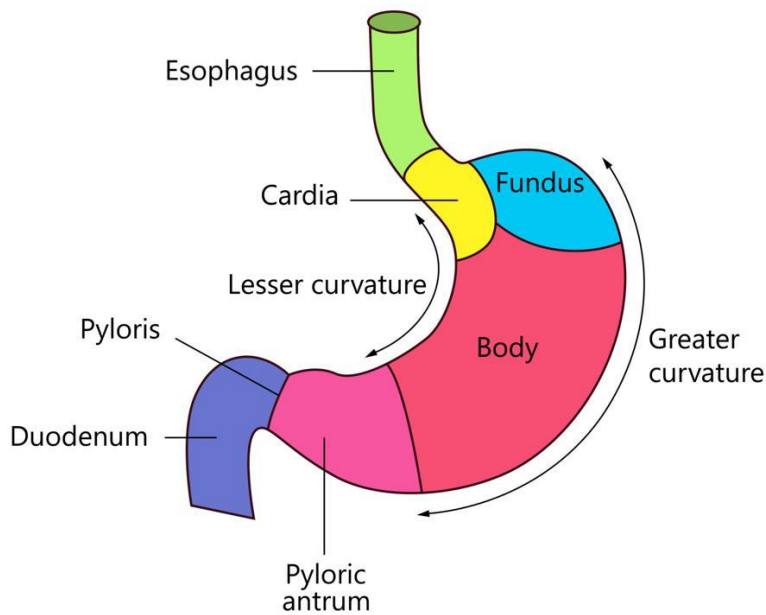
A tissue is a group of similar cells working together to perform a specific function. Examples include epithelial, muscle, connective, and nervous tissue.

3. Organ



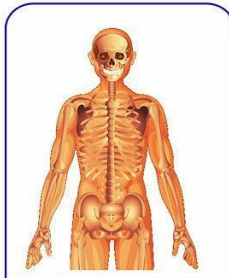


Stomach

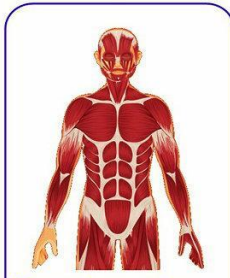


An organ is made up of different types of tissues working together. Each organ has a specific function, like the heart pumping blood or lungs helping in breathing.

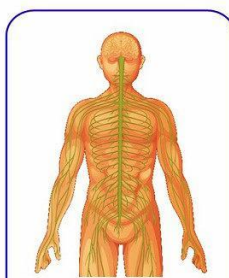
4. Organ System



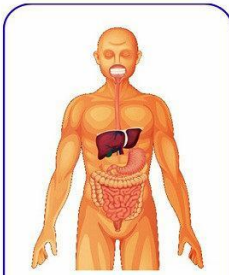
Skeletal system
provides structure to the body and protects internal organs



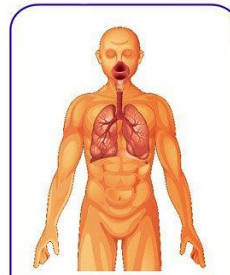
Muscular system
supports the body and allows it to move



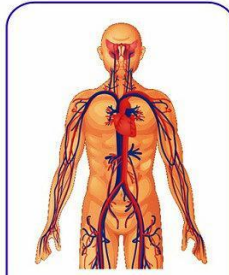
Nervous system
controls sensation, thought, movement, and virtually all other body activities



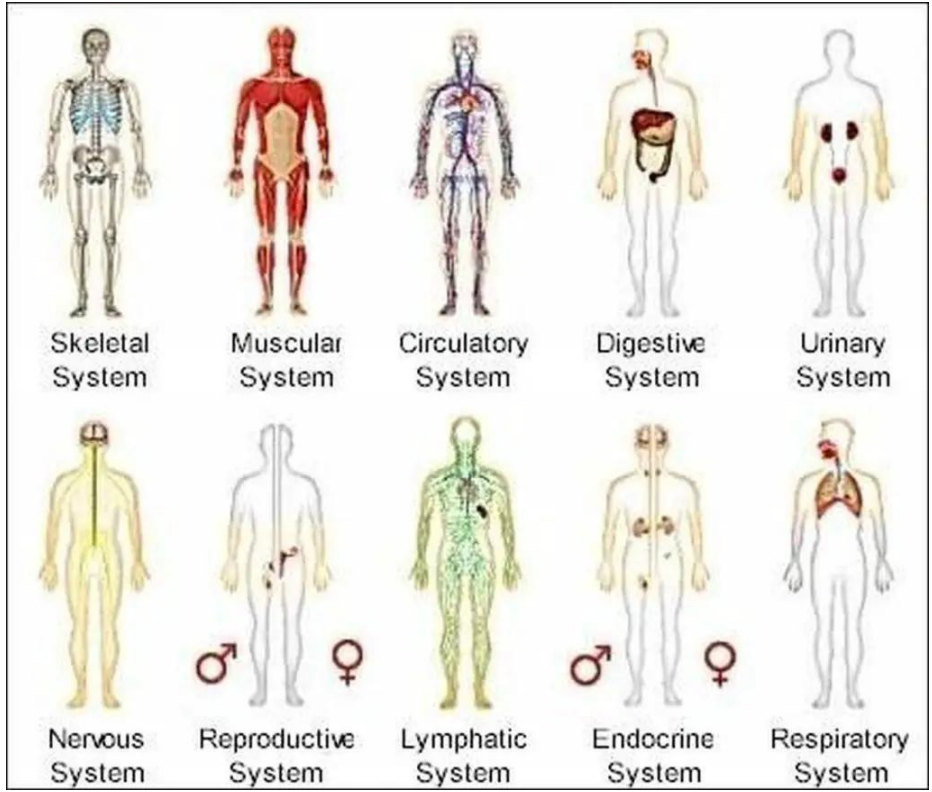
Digestive system
breaks down food and absorbs its nutrients



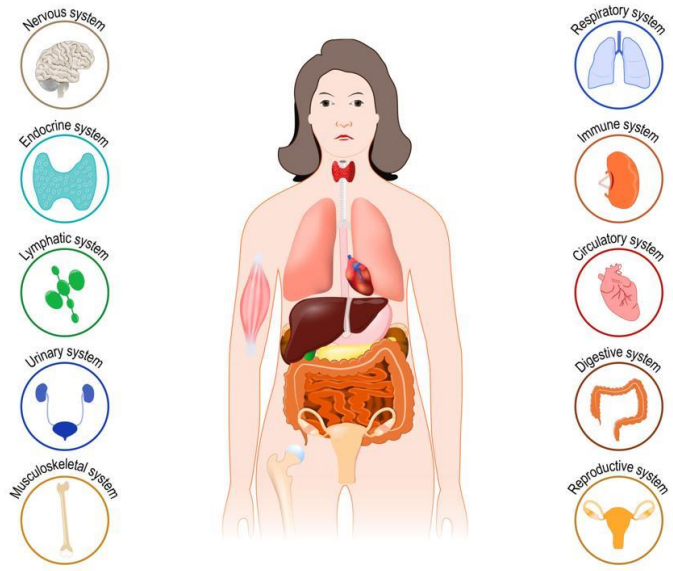
Respiratory system
takes in oxygen and releases waste gases



Circulatory system
transports oxygen, nutrients, and other substances to cells and carries away wastes



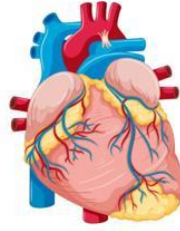
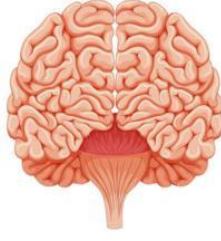
SYSTEMS OF THE HUMAN BODY



An organ system is a group of organs that work together to perform major functions. Examples include digestive, circulatory, and respiratory systems.

5. Organism

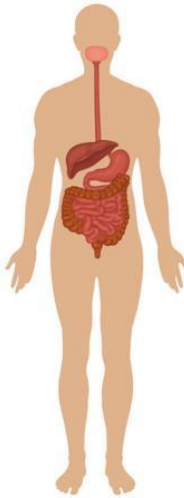
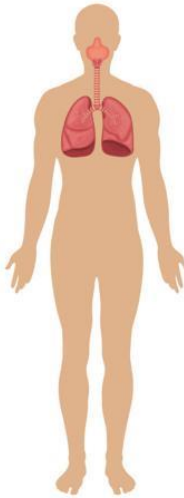
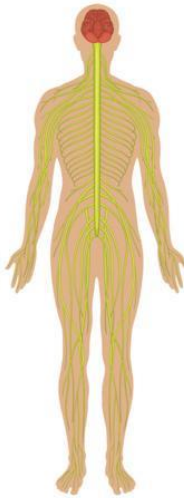
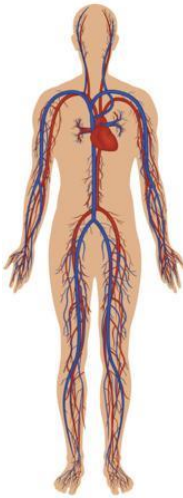
Human Body Systems



Nervous System

Digestive System

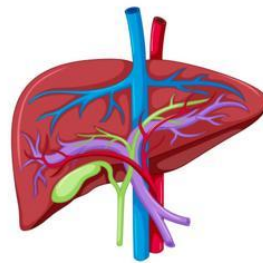
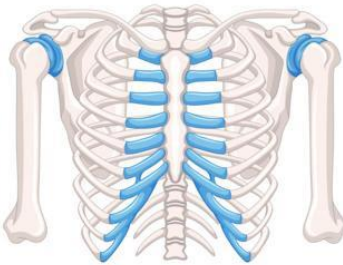
Muscular System

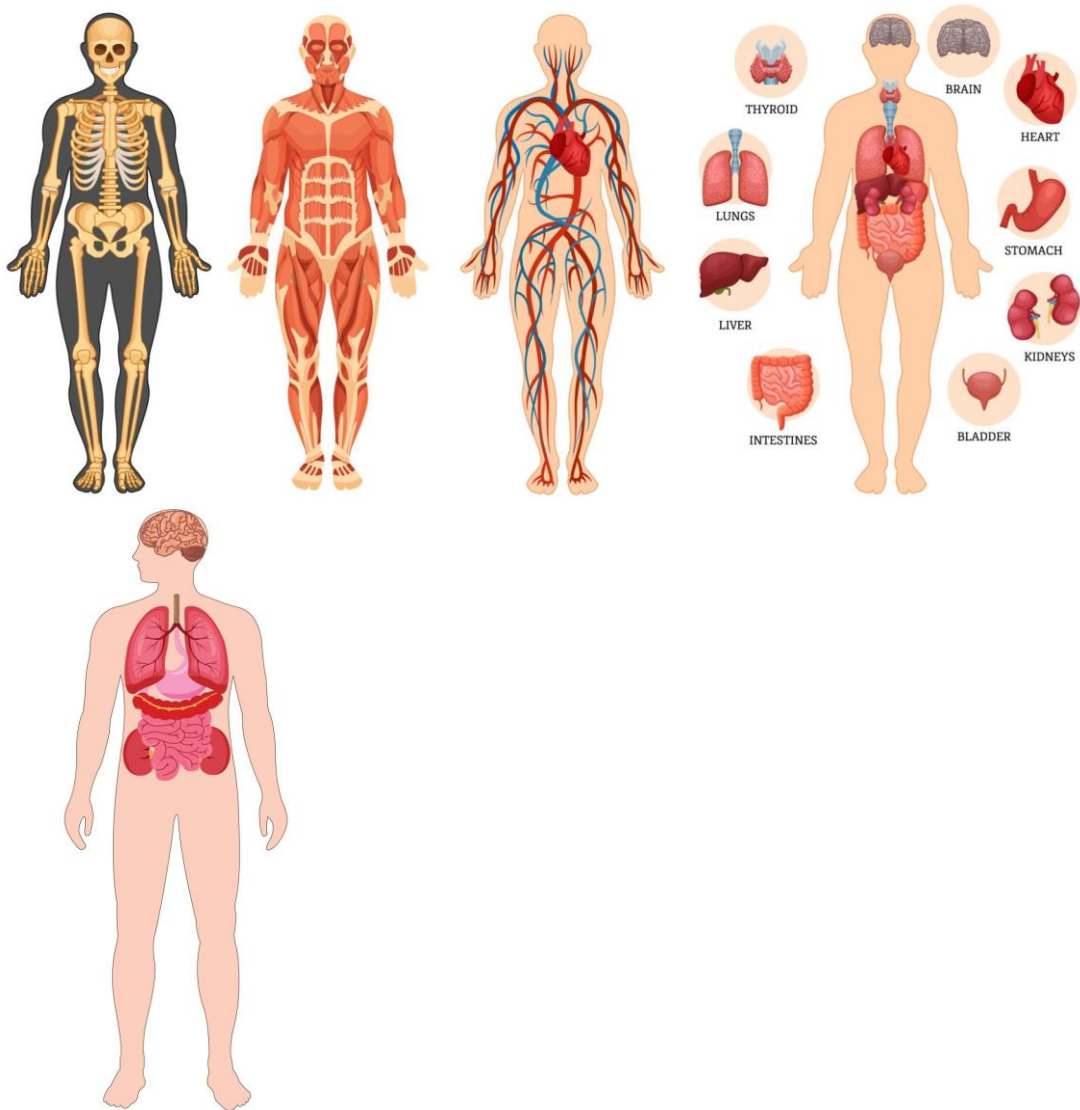


Circulatory System

Respiratory System

Skeletal System





5

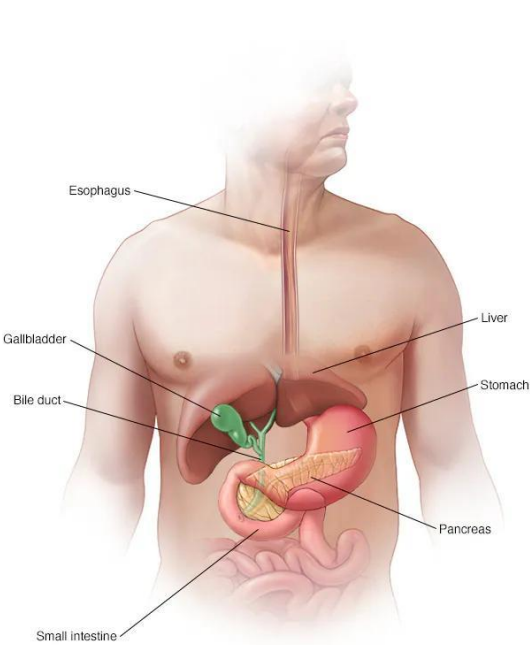
An organism is a complete living being made up of all organ systems working together.
 Example: Human body.

Short Flow Chart (Text Form)

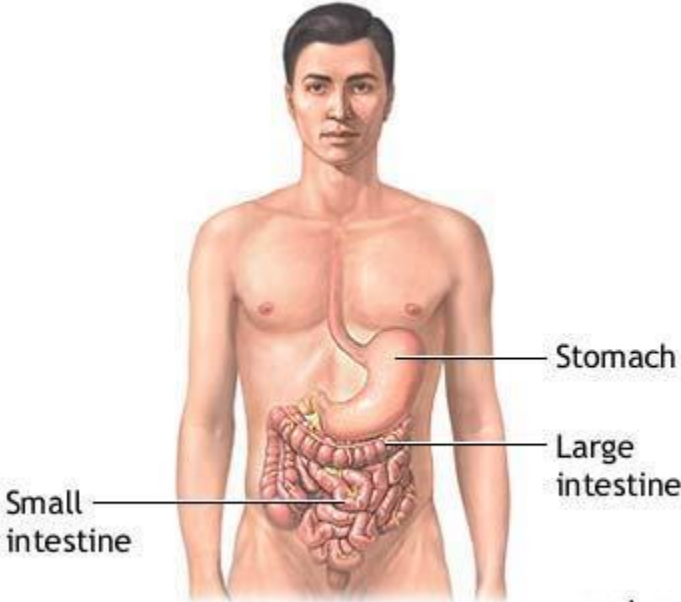
Cell → Tissue → Organ → Organ System → Organism

Here is a short, simple overview of major organ systems in the human body:

1. Digestive System



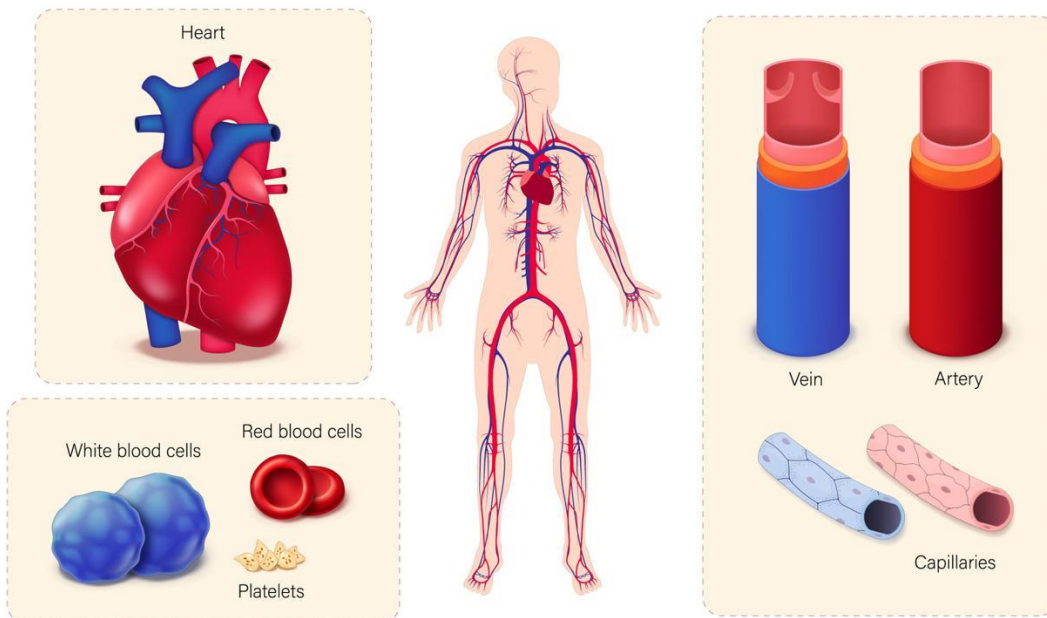
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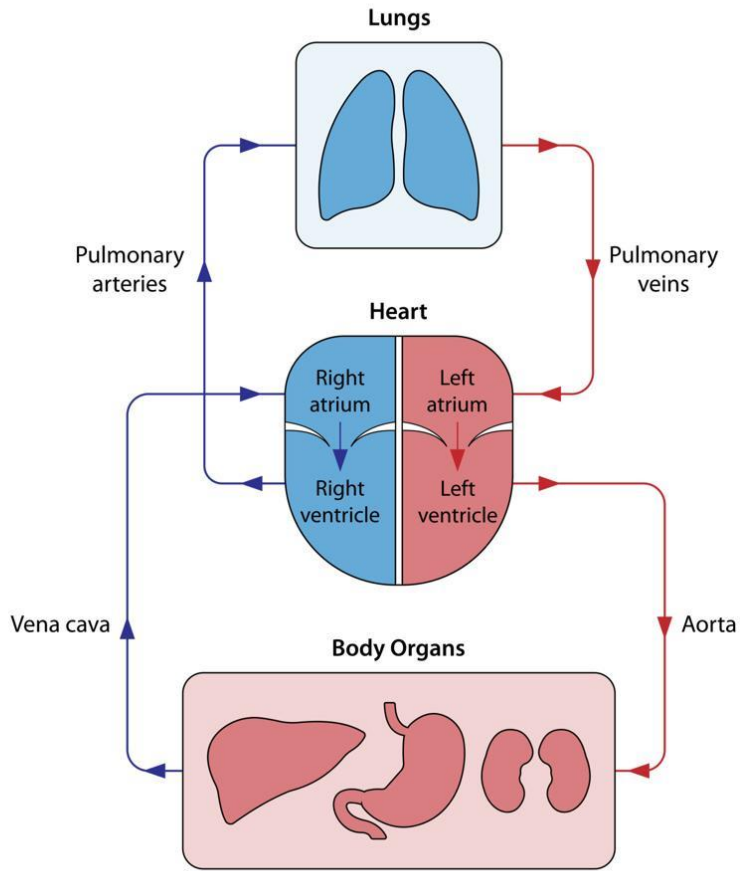
The digestive system breaks down food into simple nutrients that the body can absorb and use for energy, growth, and repair. It includes organs like the mouth, esophagus, stomach, intestines, liver, and pancreas.

2. Circulatory System

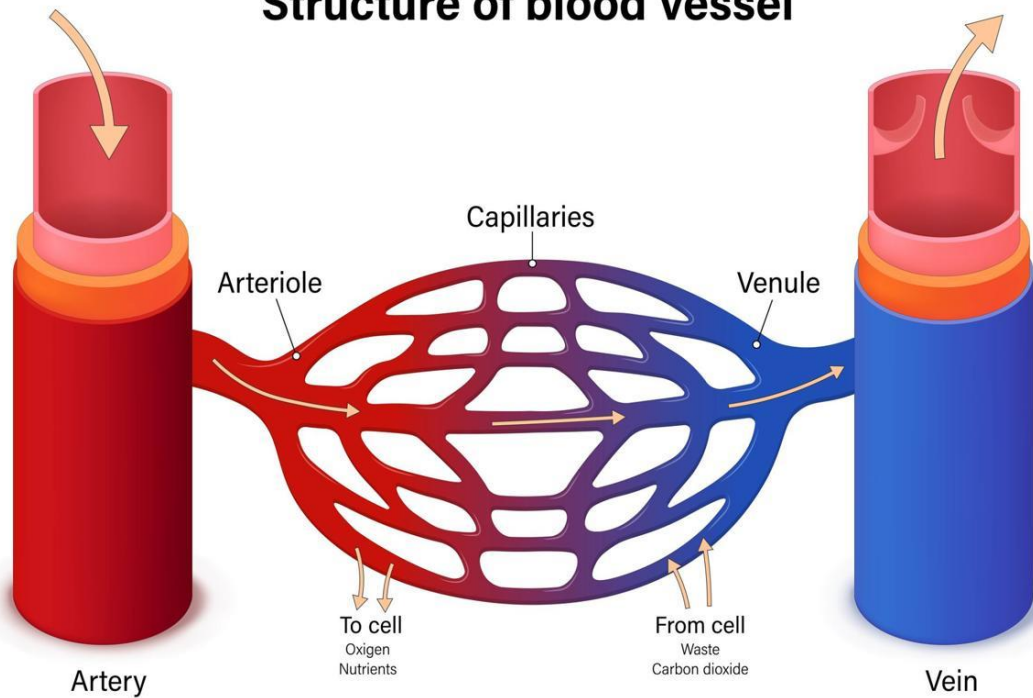
Circulatory System



CIRCULATORY SYSTEM DIAGRAM



Structure of blood vessel

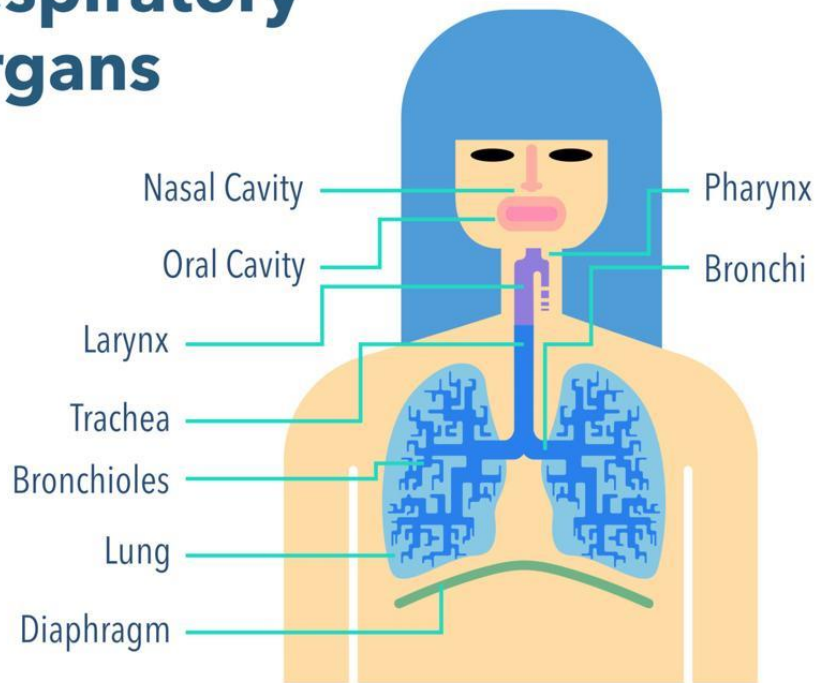


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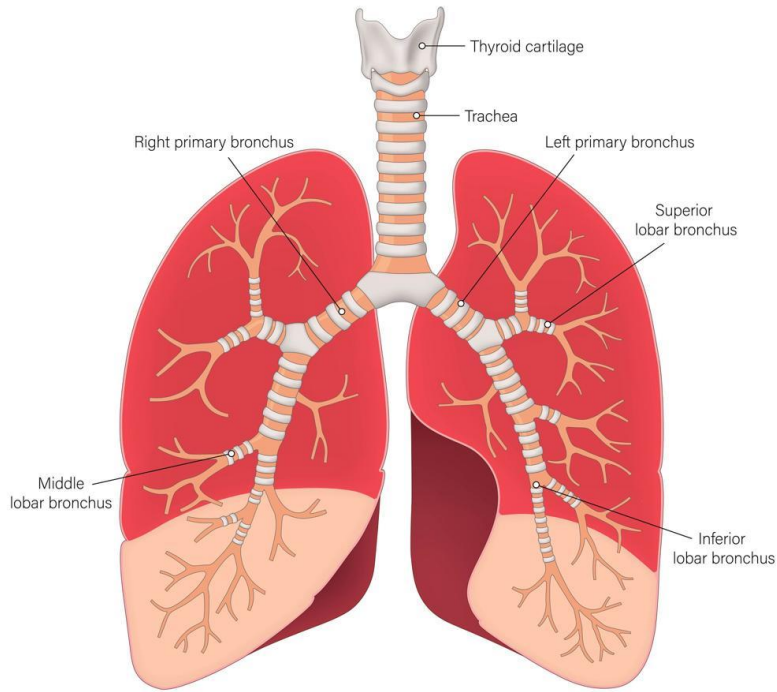
The circulatory system transports blood, oxygen, nutrients, and hormones throughout the body. It consists of the heart, blood, and blood vessels (arteries, veins, and capillaries).

3. Respiratory System

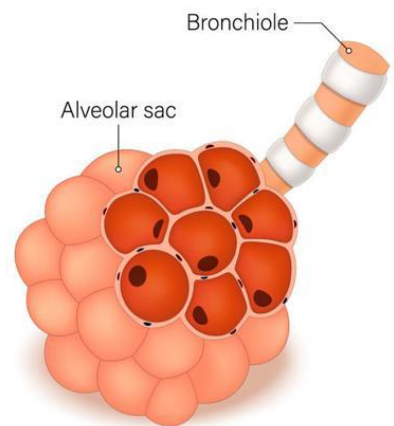
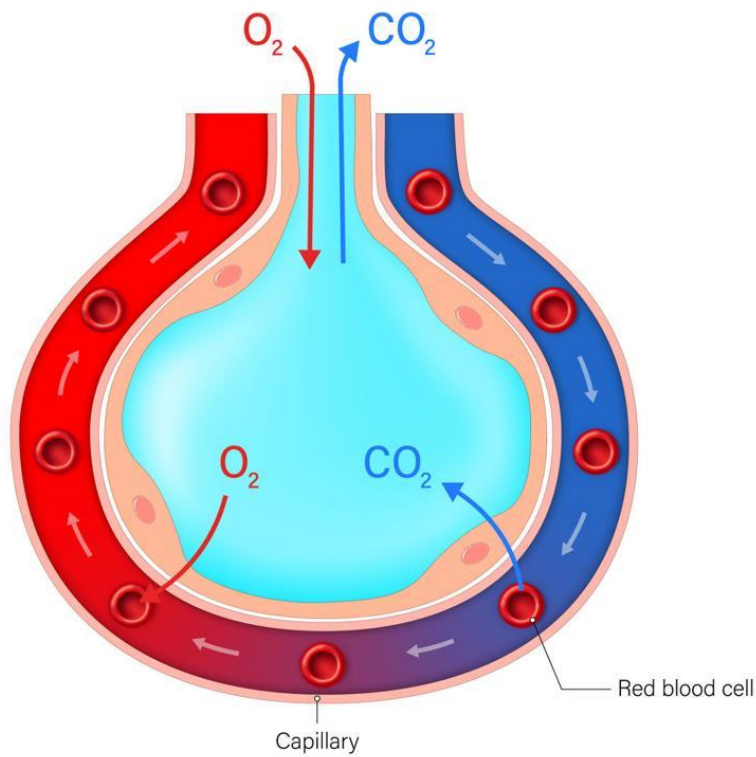
Respiratory Organs



Lungs Anatomy

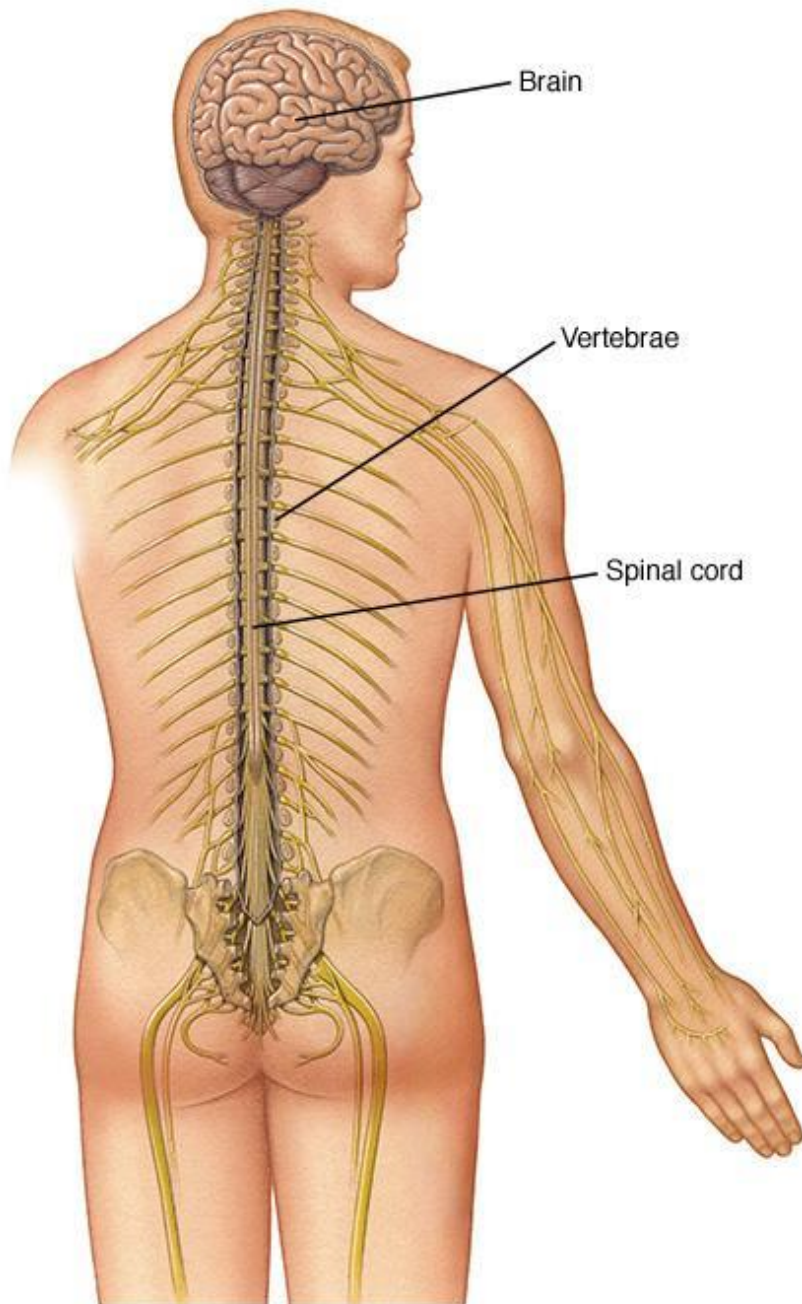


Alveolar structure and gas exchange

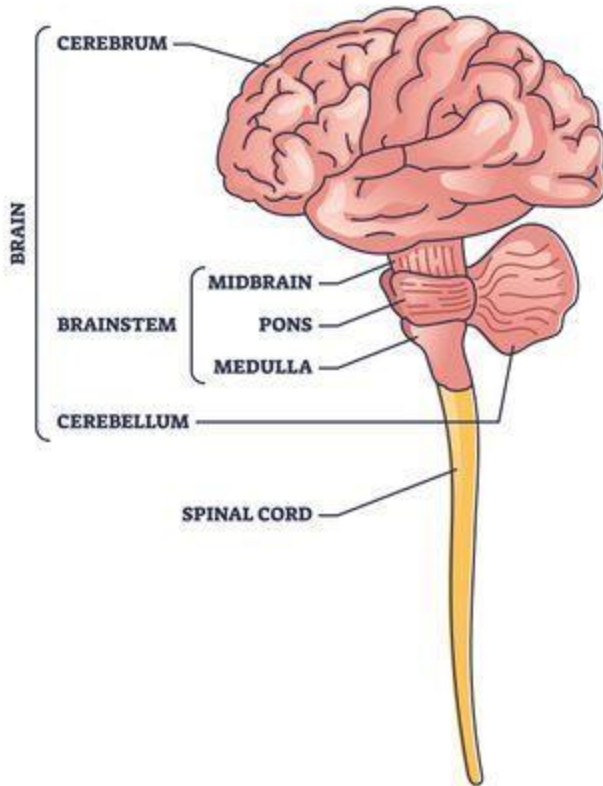


The respiratory system helps in breathing and gas exchange. It supplies oxygen to the body and removes carbon dioxide. Main organs include the nose, trachea, bronchi, and lungs.

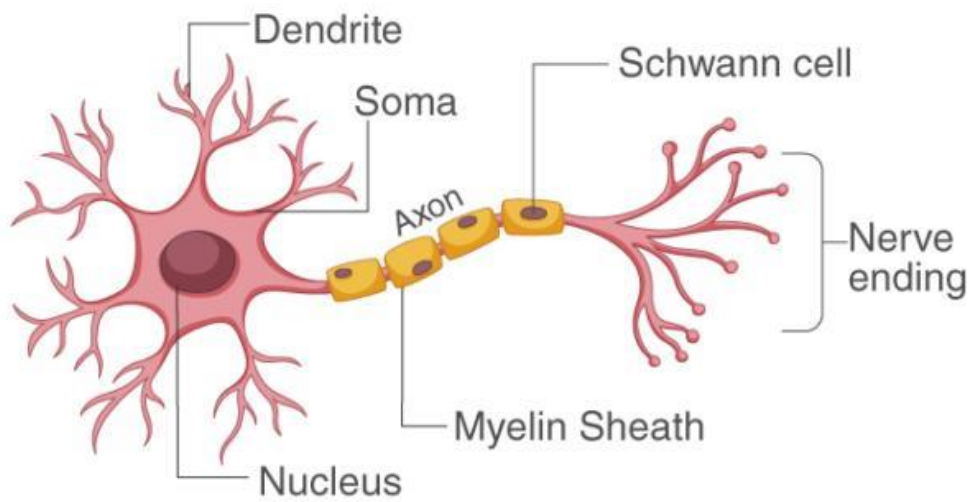
4. Nervous System



CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM



STRUCTURE OF NEURON

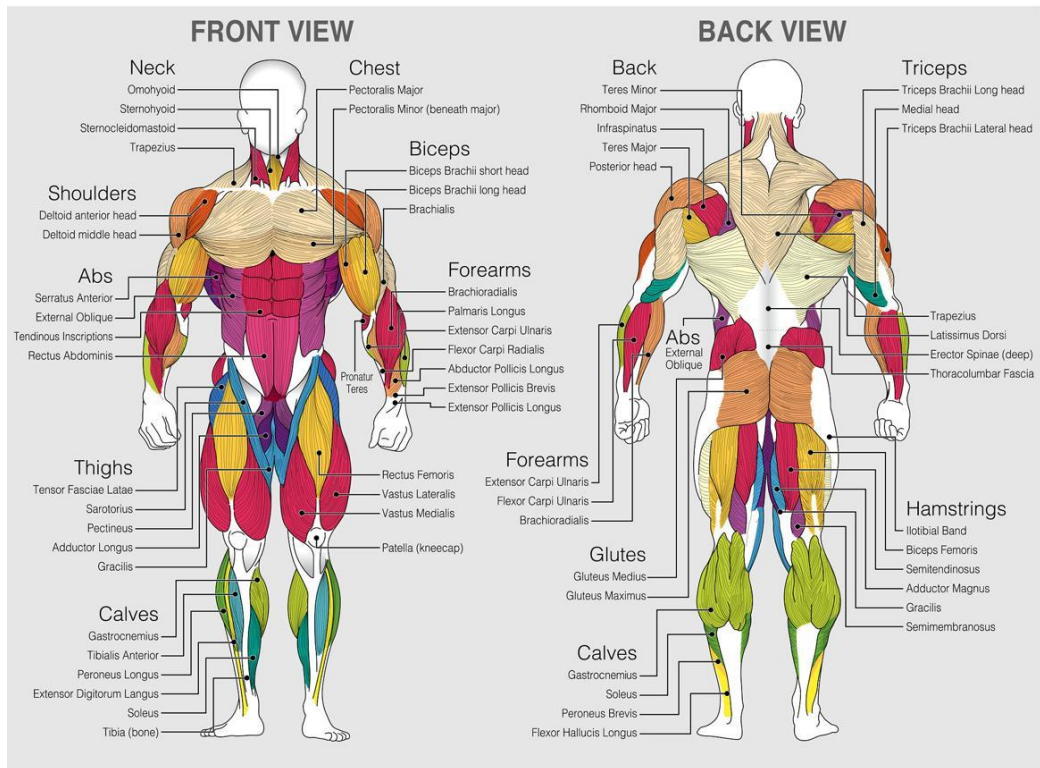


The nervous system controls and coordinates all body activities. It includes the brain, spinal cord, and nerves, and helps in thinking, movement, and response to stimuli.

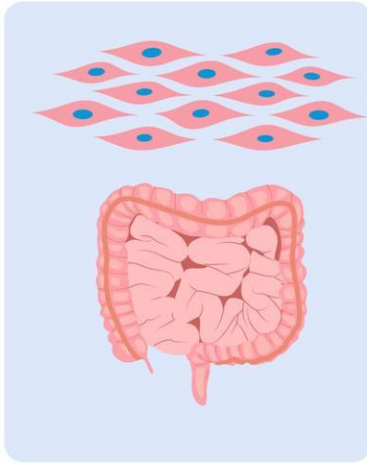
5. Skeletal System

The skeletal system provides structure, support, and protection to the body. It consists of bones and joints and also helps in movement and blood cell formation.

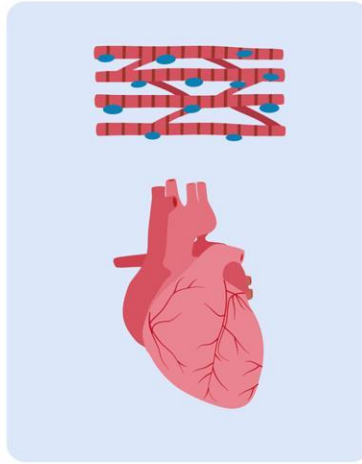
6. Muscular System



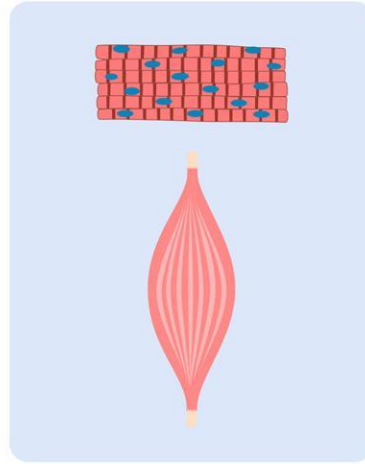
TYPES OF MUSCLE TISSUE



SMOOTH MUSCLE

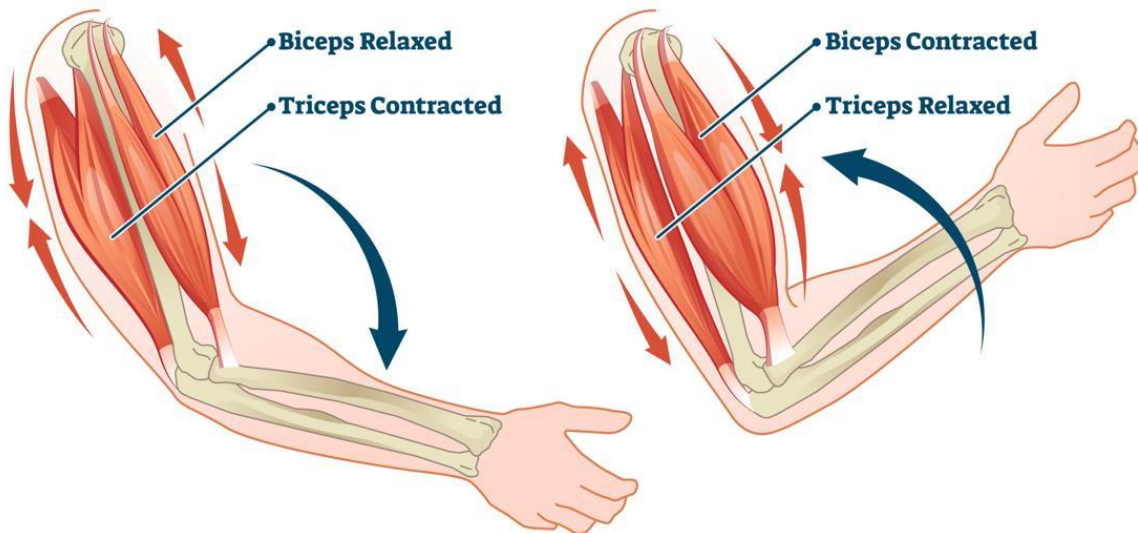


CARDIAC MUSCLE



SKELETAL MUSCLE

HOW DO MUSCLES WORK

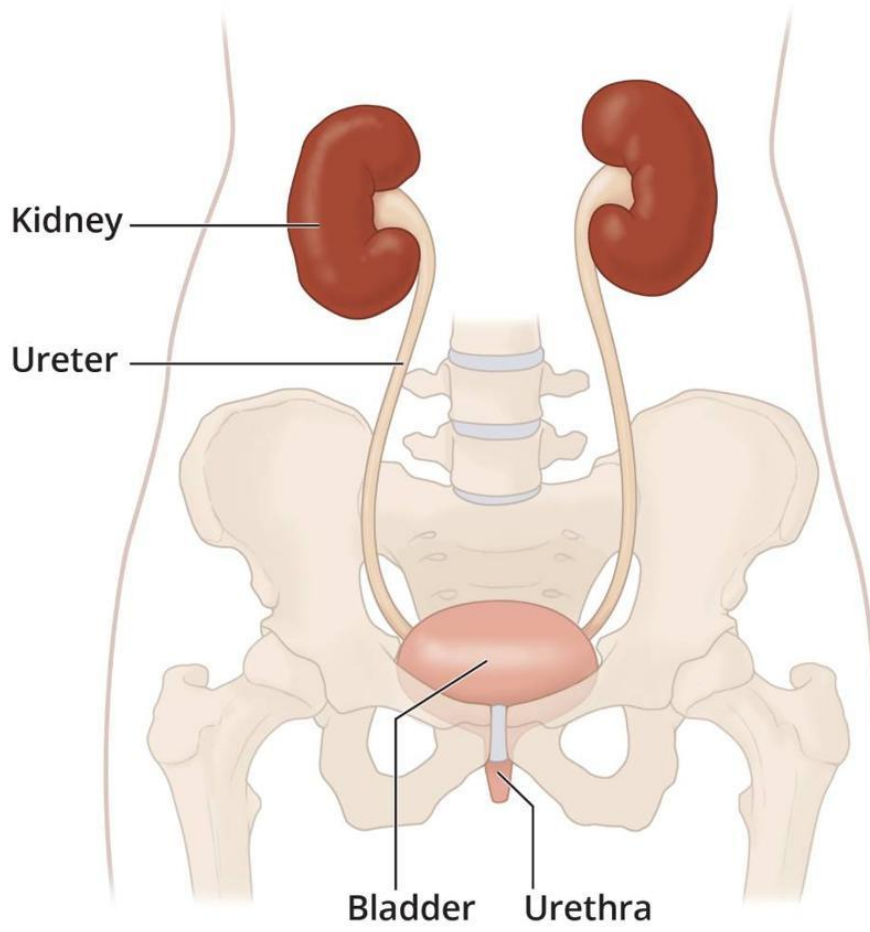


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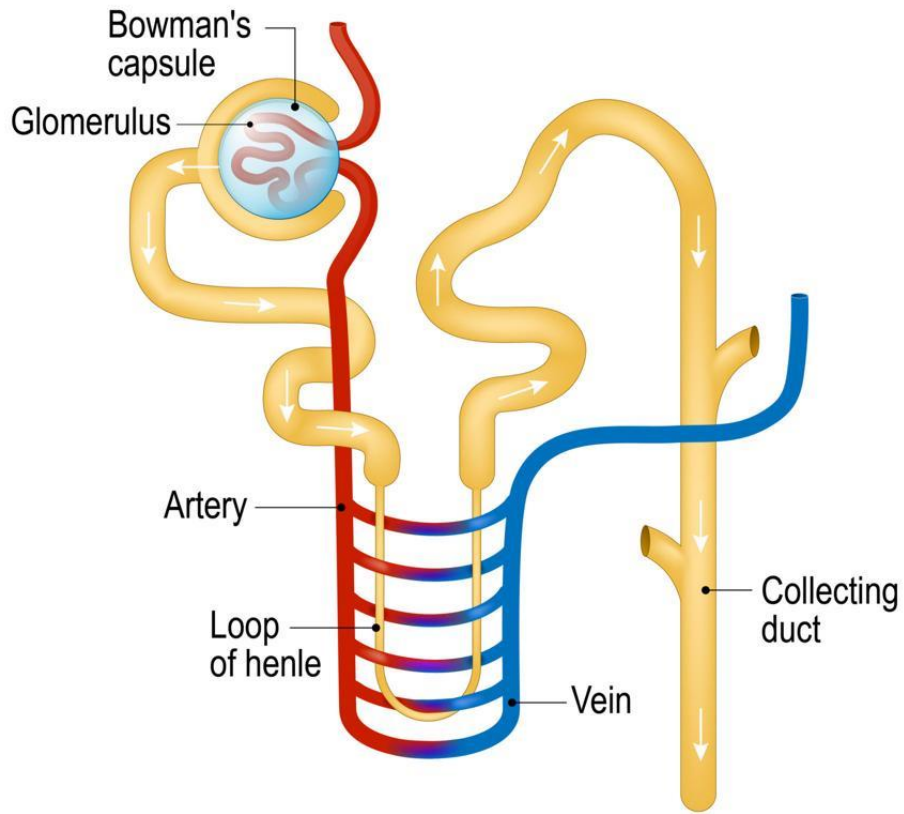
The muscular system enables movement of the body and internal organs. It includes skeletal, smooth, and cardiac muscles.

7. Excretory (Urinary) System

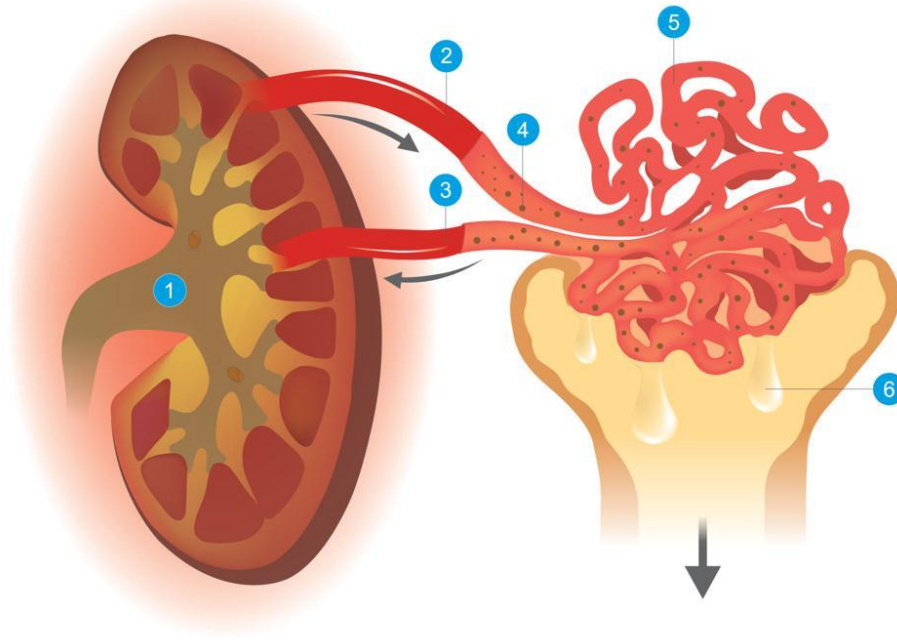
Urinary Tract



NEPHRON



Urine Production in Kidney



1. Kidney
2. Blood & waste flows in
3. Filtered blood flows out

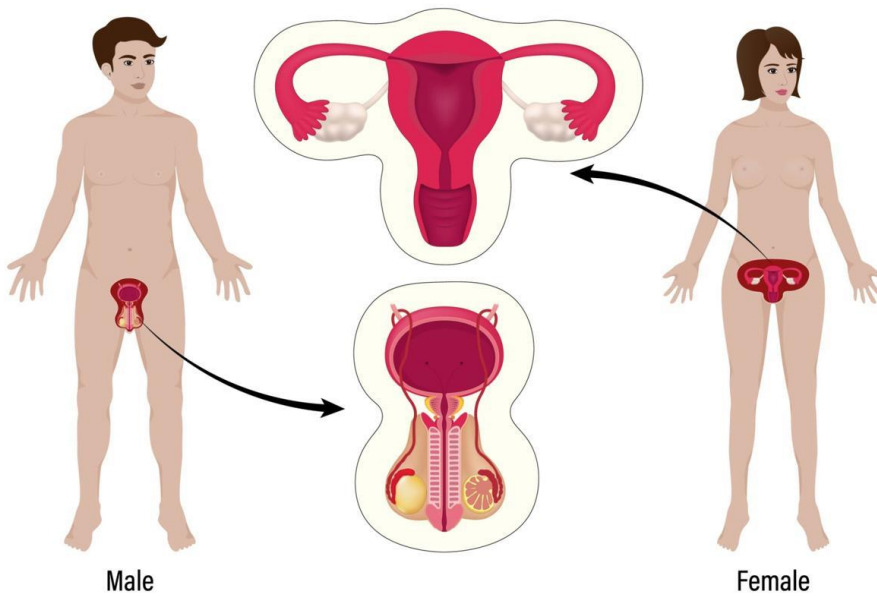
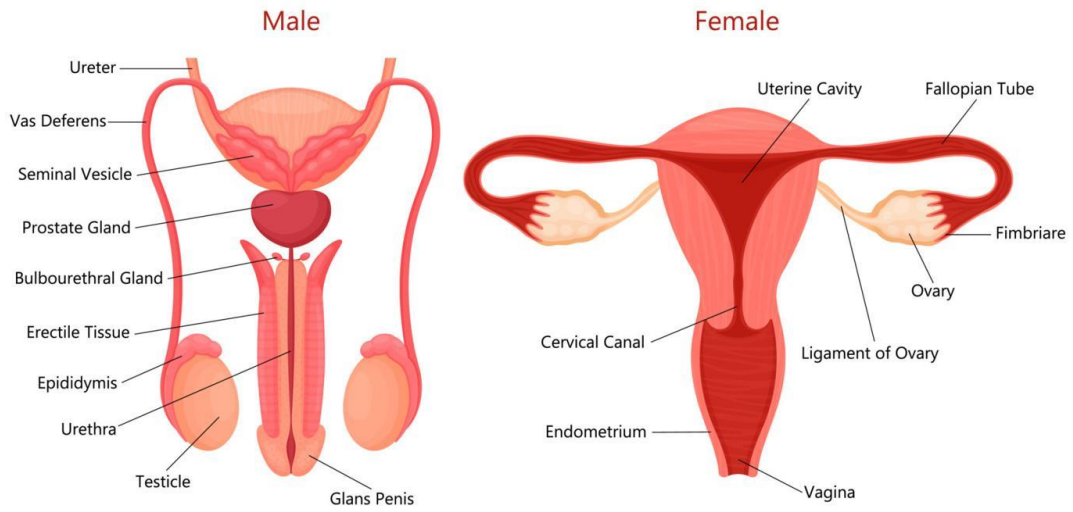
4. Protein
5. Glomerulus (capillaries)
6. Urine (pee) outflows to the bladder

5

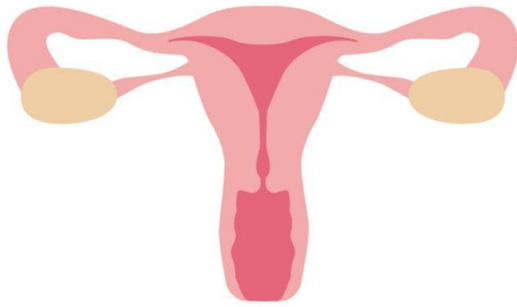
The excretory system removes waste products from the body and maintains fluid balance. It includes the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra.

8. Reproductive System

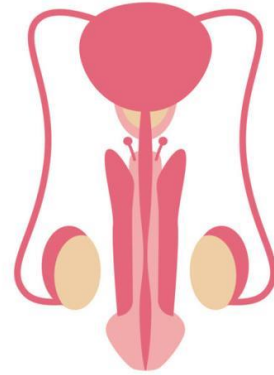
Human Reproductive System



HUMAN REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



female



male

4

The reproductive system is responsible for producing offspring. It includes different organs in males and females that help in reproduction.