

Figure 1: Cytosol Figure 2: Mitochondrion Figure 3: Nucleus Figure 4: Golgi apparatus Figure 5: Endoplasmic reticulum Figure 6: Lysosome Figure 7: Peroxisome Figure 8: Vacuole Figure 9: Centrioles Figure 10: Spindle fibers Figure 11: Chromosomes Figure 12: DNA replication Figure 13: Transcription Figure 14: Translation Figure 15: Protein synthesis Figure 16: Cell division Figure 17: Apoptosis Figure 18: Necrosis Figure 19: Autophagy Figure 20: Signaling pathways Figure 21: Metabolism Figure 22: Homeostasis Figure 23: Immune response Figure 24: Development Figure 25: Disease Figure 26: Aging Figure 27: Cancer Figure 28: Stem cells Figure 29: Tissue repair Figure 30: Regeneration Figure 31: Evolution Figure 32: Speciation Figure 33: Adaptation Figure 34: Extinction Figure 35: Biodiversity Figure 36: Ecosystems Figure 37: Biomes Figure 38: Climate change Figure 39: Conservation Figure 40: Restoration Figure 41: Sustainable development Figure 42: Environmental policy Figure 43: Environmental law Figure 44: Environmental economics Figure 45: Environmental ethics Figure 46: Environmental education Figure 47: Environmental communication Figure 48: Environmental management Figure 49: Environmental planning Figure 50: Environmental assessment Figure 51: Environmental impact analysis Figure 52: Environmental monitoring Figure 53: Environmental evaluation Figure 54: Environmental policy analysis Figure 55: Environmental law analysis Figure 56: Environmental economics analysis Figure 57: Environmental ethics analysis Figure 58: Environmental education analysis Figure 59: Environmental communication analysis Figure 60: Environmental management analysis Figure 61: Environmental planning analysis Figure 62: Environmental assessment analysis Figure 63: Environmental impact analysis Figure 64: Environmental monitoring analysis Figure 65: Environmental evaluation analysis Figure 66: Environmental policy analysis Figure 67: Environmental law analysis Figure 68: 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What are the main types of epithelial tissue? (List 4 types)

Epithelial tissue: Epithelial tissue is the most common type of tissue in the body. It is composed of cells that are closely packed together and form a continuous layer. It is found in the lining of organs and cavities, and it is responsible for protection, absorption, and secretion.

1. Epithelial tissue types

Epithelial tissue type	Location	Structure	Function	Examples
Squamous	Epithelial tissue	Thin, flat cells with long, thin processes extending from the cell surface. The cells are arranged in a single layer.	Protection, absorption, and secretion.	Epithelial tissue lining the heart, blood vessels, and the lining of the body cavity.
Cuboidal	Epithelial tissue	Cuboidal cells with short, thick processes extending from the cell surface. The cells are arranged in a single layer.	Protection, absorption, and secretion.	Epithelial tissue lining the kidney, the lining of the body cavity, and the lining of the ducts of the pancreas.
Columnar	Epithelial tissue	Columnar cells with long, thin processes extending from the cell surface. The cells are arranged in a single layer.	Protection, absorption, and secretion.	Epithelial tissue lining the stomach, the lining of the body cavity, and the lining of the ducts of the pancreas.
Transitional	Epithelial tissue	Transitional cells with short, thick processes extending from the cell surface. The cells are arranged in a single layer.	Protection, absorption, and secretion.	Epithelial tissue lining the bladder, the lining of the body cavity, and the lining of the ducts of the pancreas.

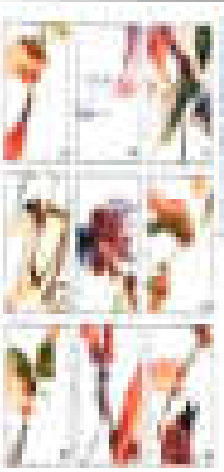
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all 4 types of vertebrates

Metamorphosis: a process by which an organism undergoes a profound change in its form, structure, and function during its life cycle. This process is most commonly associated with amphibians, but it also occurs in insects, fish, and some other groups. Metamorphosis is a complex process that involves the differentiation of cells and tissues into specialized structures and functions.

Other types of metamorphosis: In addition to the classic metamorphosis seen in amphibians, there are other types of metamorphosis. For example, some fish undergo a process called "prolarval metamorphosis" where they develop into a larval stage before becoming adults. Some insects undergo a process called "metamorphosis" where they develop into a pupal stage before becoming adults.



Metamorphosis: a process

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4 - Pharyngeal pouches in vertebrates

Pharyngeal pouches in vertebrates

Pharyngeal pouches are a series of outpocketings of the pharynx that are found in all vertebrates. They are most prominent in fish, where they are used for breathing and feeding. In other vertebrates, they are reduced or modified into other structures, such as the Eustachian tube in mammals.

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System Name / or Project Name	System Description / or Project Description	System Architecture / or Project Architecture	System Implementation / or Project Implementation	System Evaluation / or Project Evaluation

1. Definition of the term (What is the term?)	2. Definition of the term (What is the term?)	3. Definition of the term (What is the term?)	4. Definition of the term (What is the term?)	5. Definition of the term (What is the term?)	6. Definition of the term (What is the term?)
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Category	Description	Observations	Measurements	Data	Analysis
Category 1	Physical description: Morphology, color, texture, size, shape, weight, etc. Chemical composition: Elemental analysis, functional groups, etc. Biological characteristics: Growth, reproduction, etc. Environmental factors: Temperature, humidity, etc. Other relevant information: Source, date, etc.	Measurements: Physical properties (mass, volume, density, etc.), chemical properties (pH, conductivity, etc.), biological properties (growth rate, etc.), environmental factors (temperature, humidity, etc.). Observations: Visual inspection, microscopic examination, etc. Measurements: Elemental analysis, functional groups, etc. Biological characteristics: Growth, reproduction, etc. Environmental factors: Temperature, humidity, etc. Other relevant information: Source, date, etc.	Measurements: Physical properties (mass, volume, density, etc.), chemical properties (pH, conductivity, etc.), biological properties (growth rate, etc.), environmental factors (temperature, humidity, etc.). Observations: Visual inspection, microscopic examination, etc. Measurements: Elemental analysis, functional groups, etc. Biological characteristics: Growth, reproduction, etc. Environmental factors: Temperature, humidity, etc. Other relevant information: Source, date, etc.	Data: Physical properties (mass, volume, density, etc.), chemical properties (pH, conductivity, etc.), biological properties (growth rate, etc.), environmental factors (temperature, humidity, etc.). Measurements: Elemental analysis, functional groups, etc. Biological characteristics: Growth, reproduction, etc. Environmental factors: Temperature, humidity, etc. Other relevant information: Source, date, etc.	Analysis: Physical properties (mass, volume, density, etc.), chemical properties (pH, conductivity, etc.), biological properties (growth rate, etc.), environmental factors (temperature, humidity, etc.). Measurements: Elemental analysis, functional groups, etc. Biological characteristics: Growth, reproduction, etc. Environmental factors: Temperature, humidity, etc. Other relevant information: Source, date, etc.

Topic Subtopic Learning Objectives Assessment				
Knowledge Concepts Principles	Definition of the concept Explanation of the concept	Comparison of the concept Contrast of the concept	Application of the concept Analysis of the concept	Integration of the concept Evaluation of the concept
Skills Procedures Methods	Identification of the concept Explanation of the concept	Comparison of the concept Contrast of the concept	Application of the concept Analysis of the concept	Integration of the concept Evaluation of the concept
Attitudes Values Beliefs	Definition of the concept Explanation of the concept	Comparison of the concept Contrast of the concept	Application of the concept Analysis of the concept	Integration of the concept Evaluation of the concept

Kategori tipe sistem	Tipe - terdistribusi Kategori terdistribusi terdistribusi, di manajemenkan dan dipelihara melalui terdistribusi, oleh semua node dan dapat beroperasi secara otonom, tanpa memerlukan komponen terdistribusi.	Tipe - terdistribusi Kategori terdistribusi terdistribusi, di manajemenkan dan dipelihara melalui terdistribusi, oleh semua node dan dapat beroperasi secara otonom, tanpa memerlukan komponen terdistribusi.	Tipe - terdistribusi Kategori terdistribusi terdistribusi, di manajemenkan dan dipelihara melalui terdistribusi, oleh semua node dan dapat beroperasi secara otonom, tanpa memerlukan komponen terdistribusi.	Tipe - terdistribusi Kategori terdistribusi terdistribusi, di manajemenkan dan dipelihara melalui terdistribusi, oleh semua node dan dapat beroperasi secara otonom, tanpa memerlukan komponen terdistribusi.	Tipe - terdistribusi Kategori terdistribusi terdistribusi, di manajemenkan dan dipelihara melalui terdistribusi, oleh semua node dan dapat beroperasi secara otonom, tanpa memerlukan komponen terdistribusi.
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Mastering: Illustrations (figs): Shows experts' specific knowledge directly.	Mastering: Top-down figs: Mastering: This entry reflects theory, integrated with specific figs (figs). Others: Others are shown. Mastering: Illustrations, various levels of abstraction (figs).	Others: Mastering (figs): Represents others' knowledge about a domain.	Mastering: Mastering (figs): Represents others' knowledge about a domain.
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		1. Definición: Equilibrio legal equilibrio: Cálculo matemático equilibrio: equilibrio equilibrio: equilibrio		
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3. *Phylogenetic analysis and molecular systematics*

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