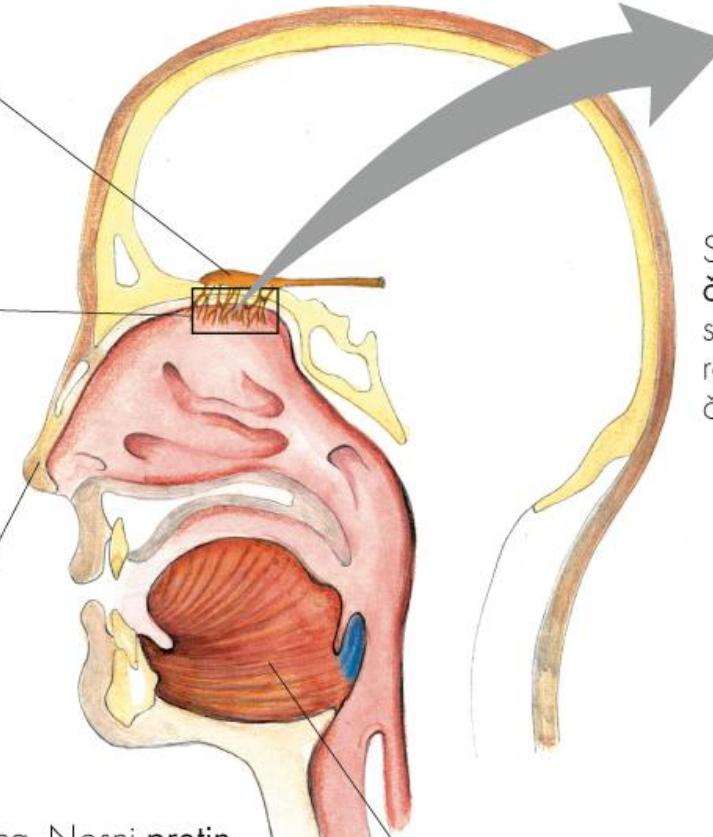


Vohalni živec prenaša dražljaje do možganov.

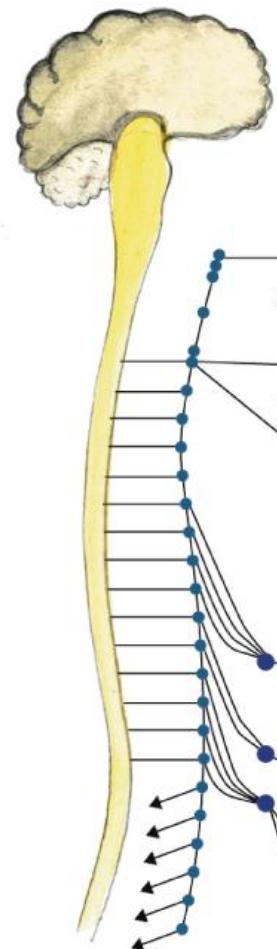
Vohalna površina z vohalnimi čutnicami.

Nos je zgrajen iz kosti in hrustanca. Nosni **pretin** deli nos v dve nosnici. Vsaka nosnica se odpira v nosno votlino, ki je pokrita s sluznico.

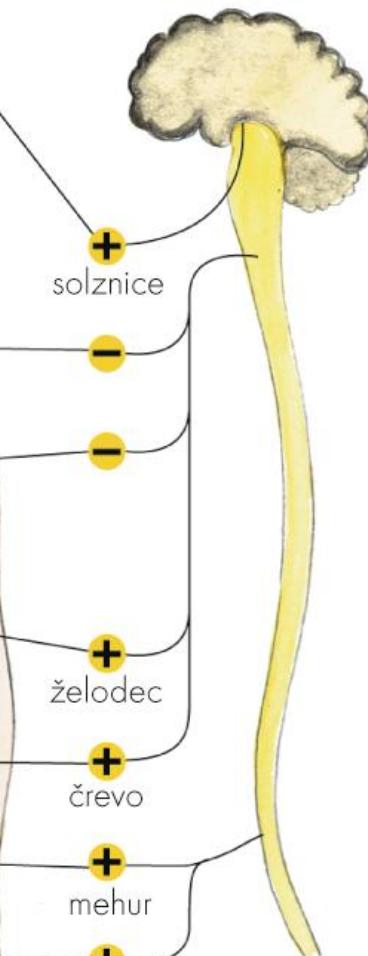


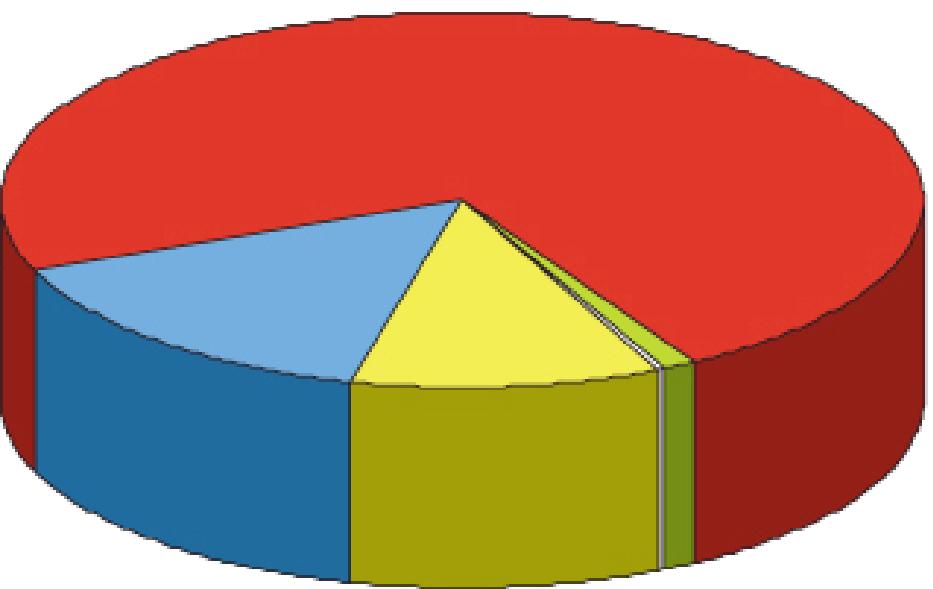
Slika ene same, močno povečane **vohalne čutnice**. Opazimo lahko dlačice, s katerimi sprejema kemične dražljaje, ki jih predstavljajo raztopljene snovi v sluzi. Nekatere vohalne čutnice imajo tudi do 100 dlačic.

⊕ pospeševanje

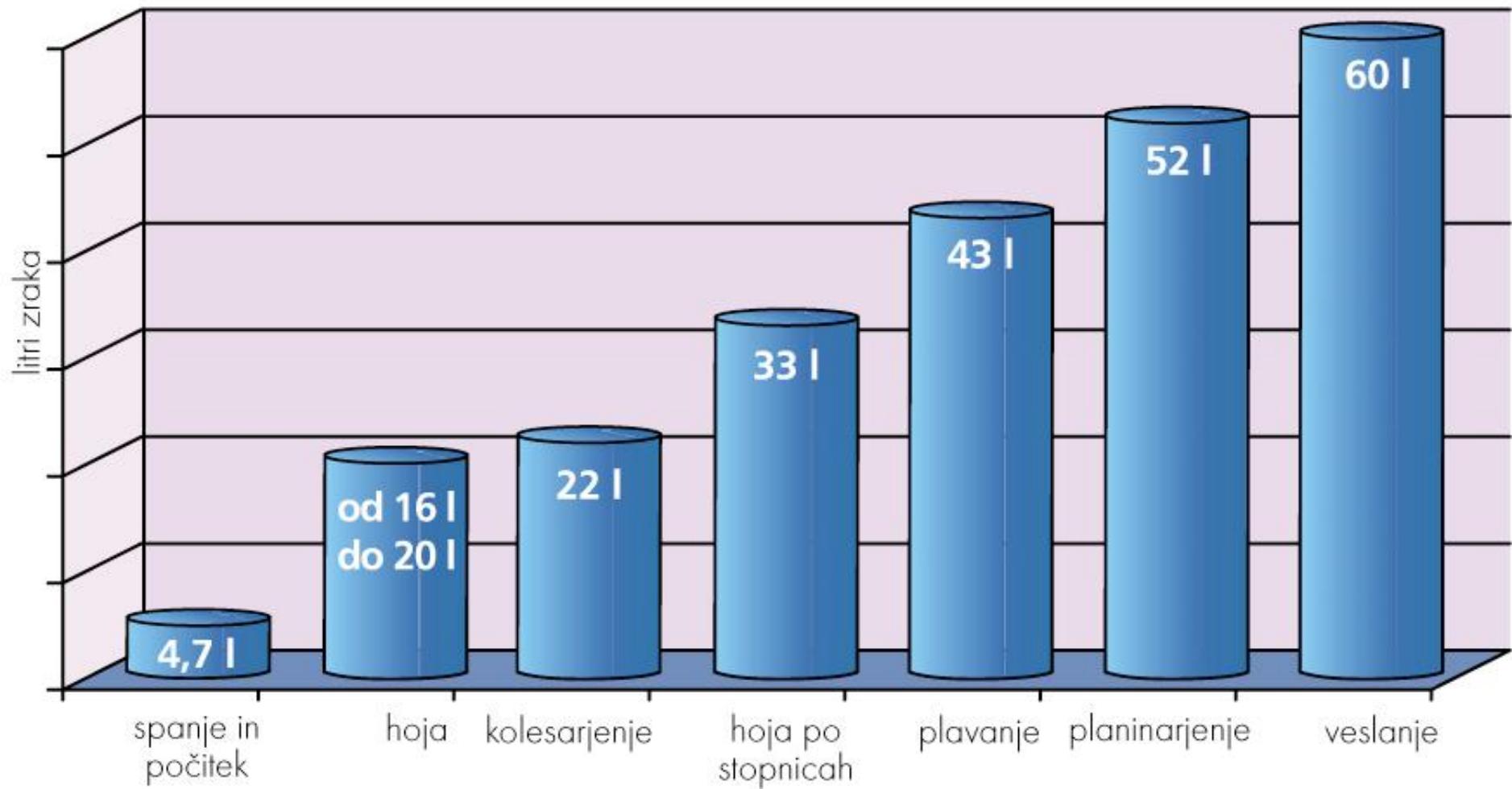


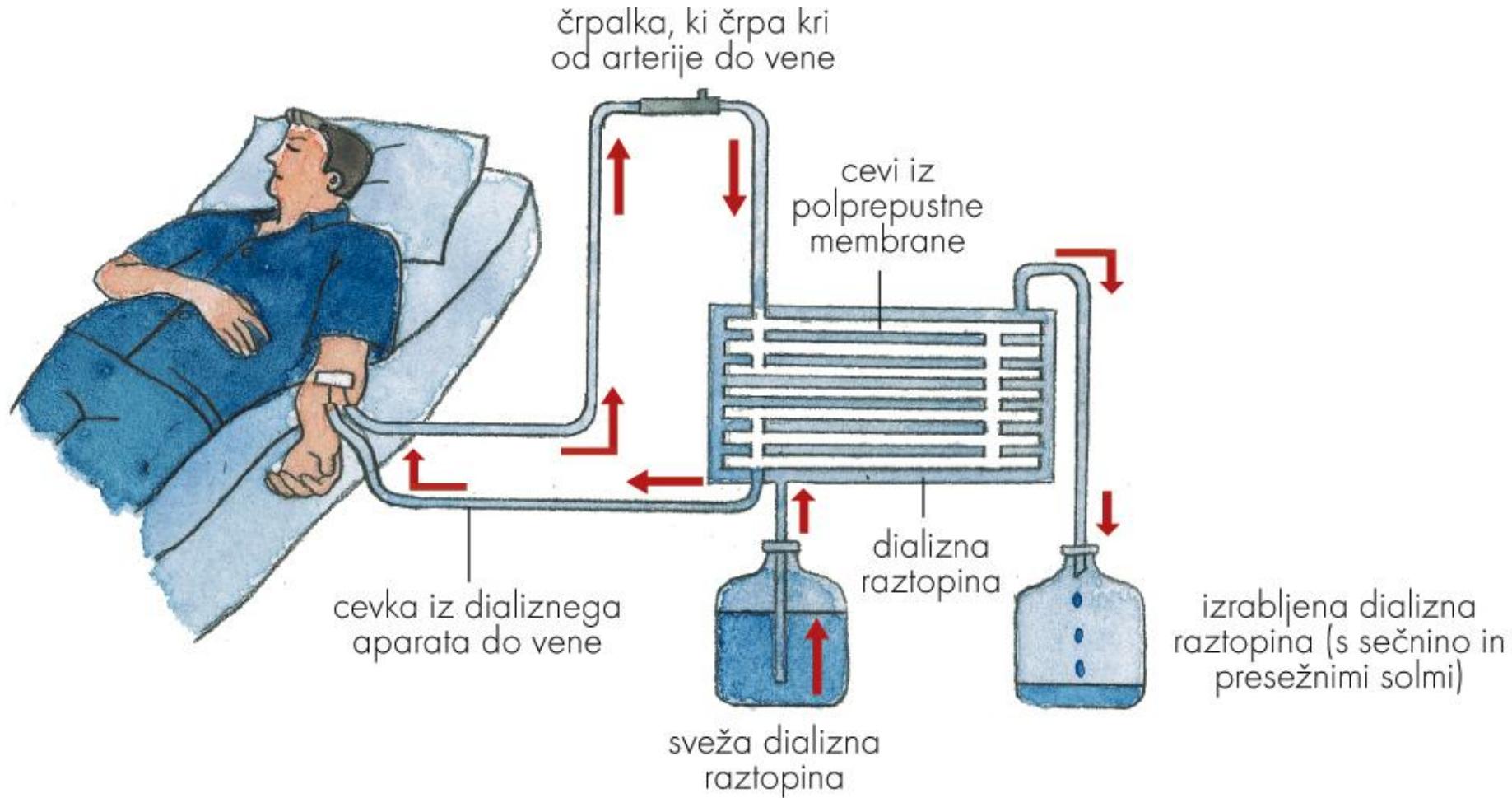
⊖ zaviranje

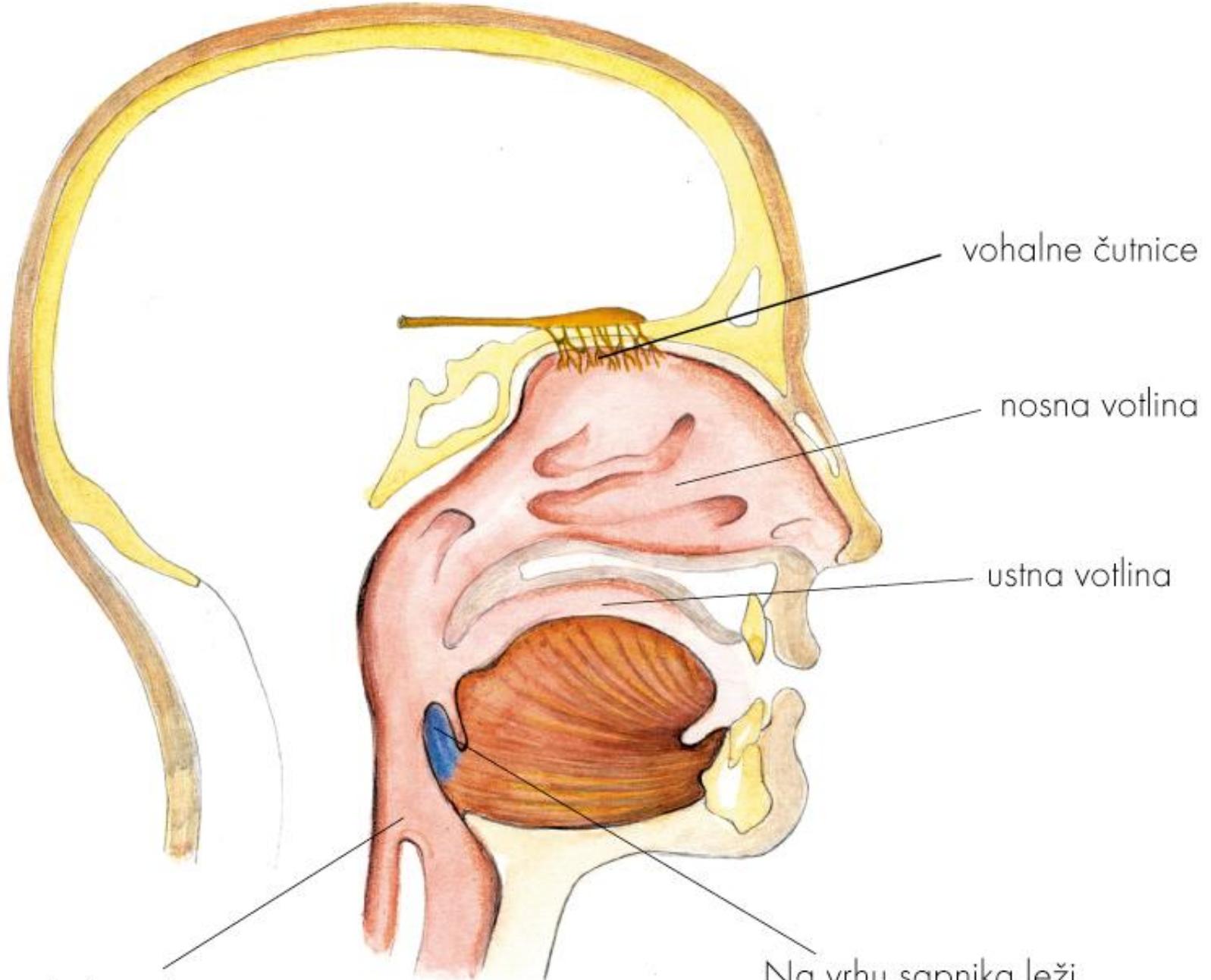




- usta (20 sekund)
- požiralnik (10 sekund)
- želodec (2 – 6 ur)
- tanko črevo (5 ur)
- debelo črevo (več kot 24 ur)

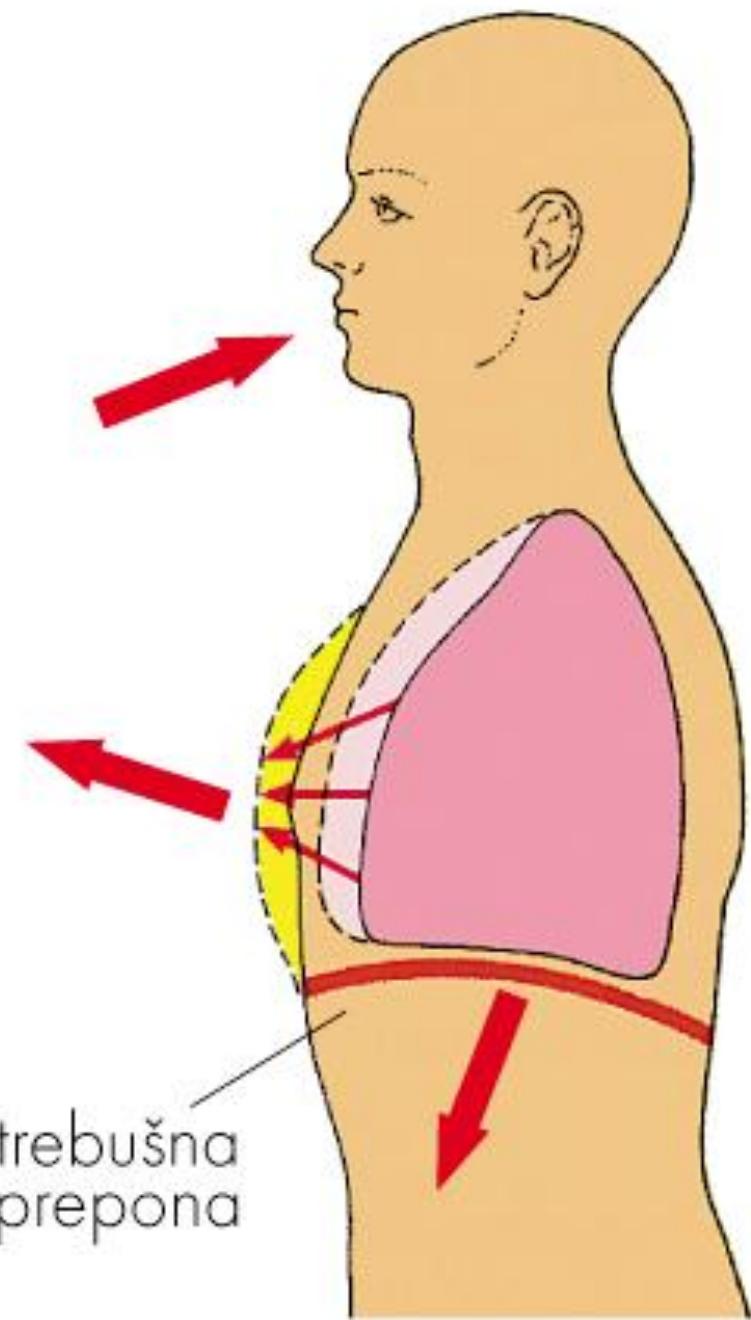




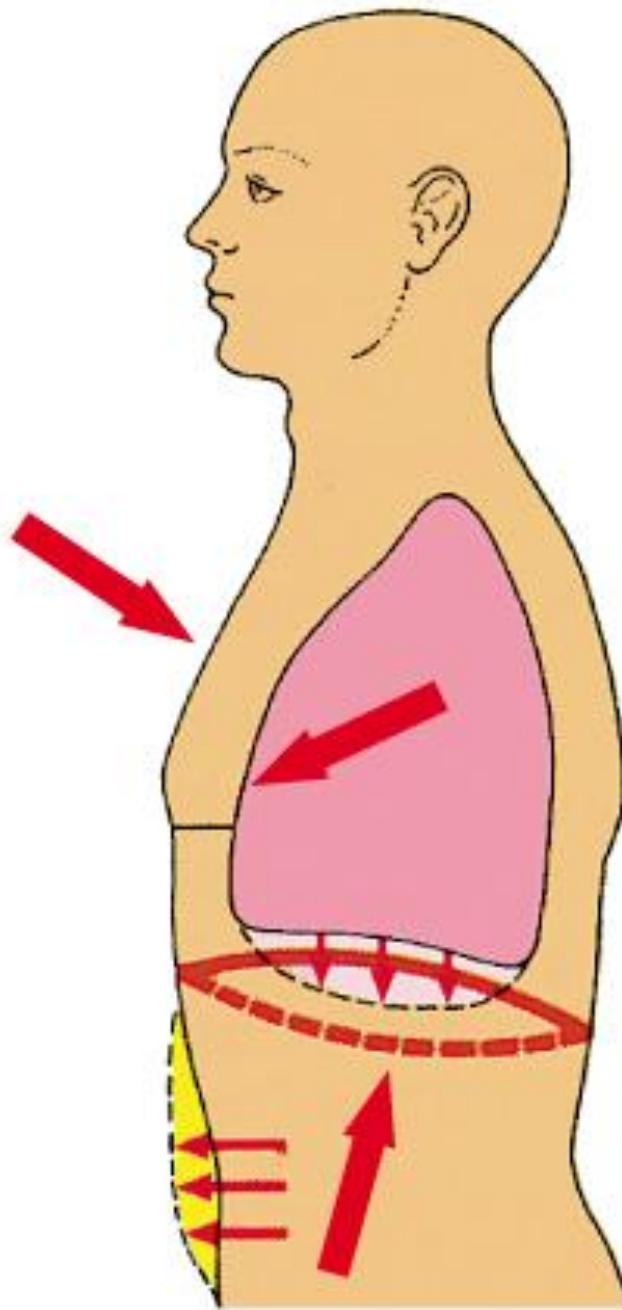


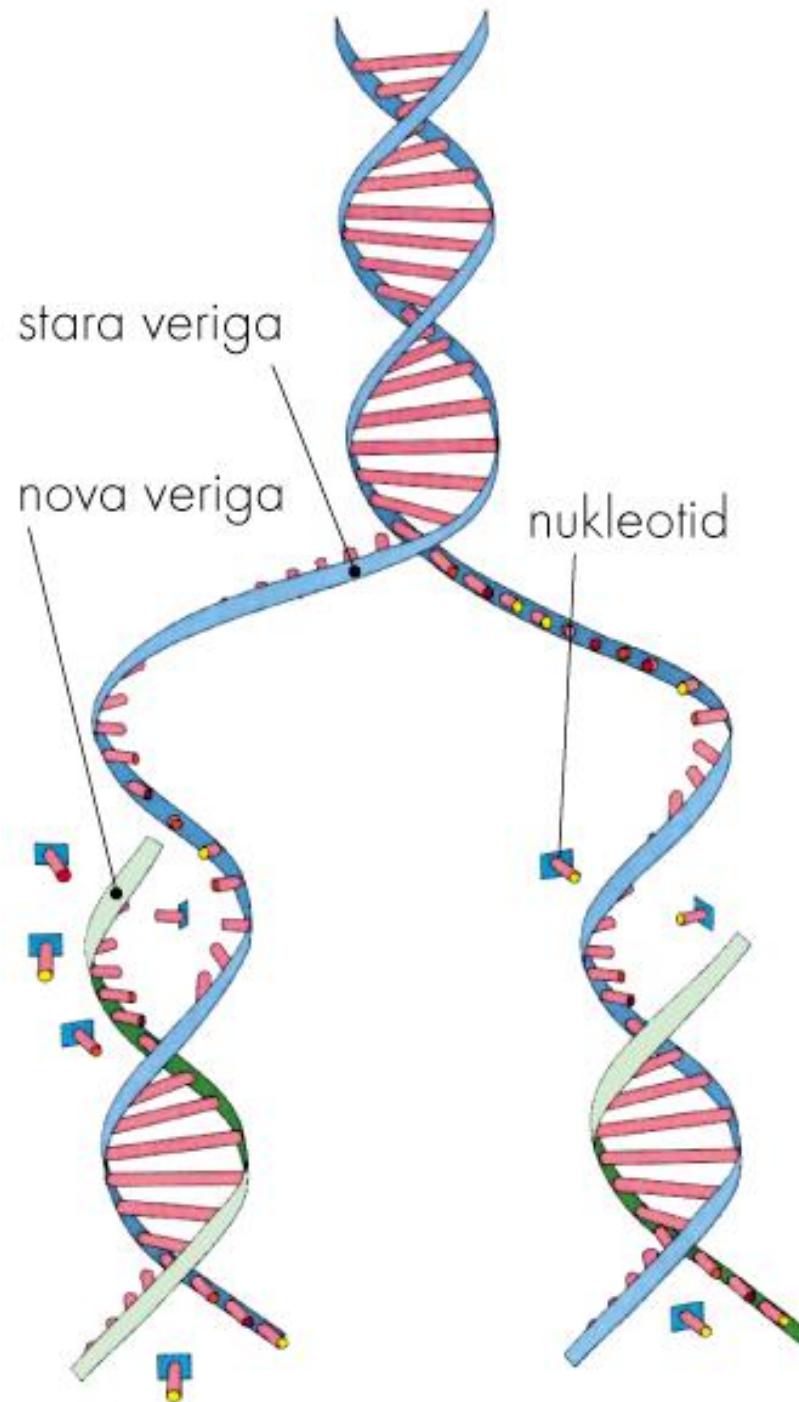
Žrelo je križišče
prebavne in dihalne poti.

Na vrhu sapnika leží
sapnikov poklopec,
pod njim pa grlo.

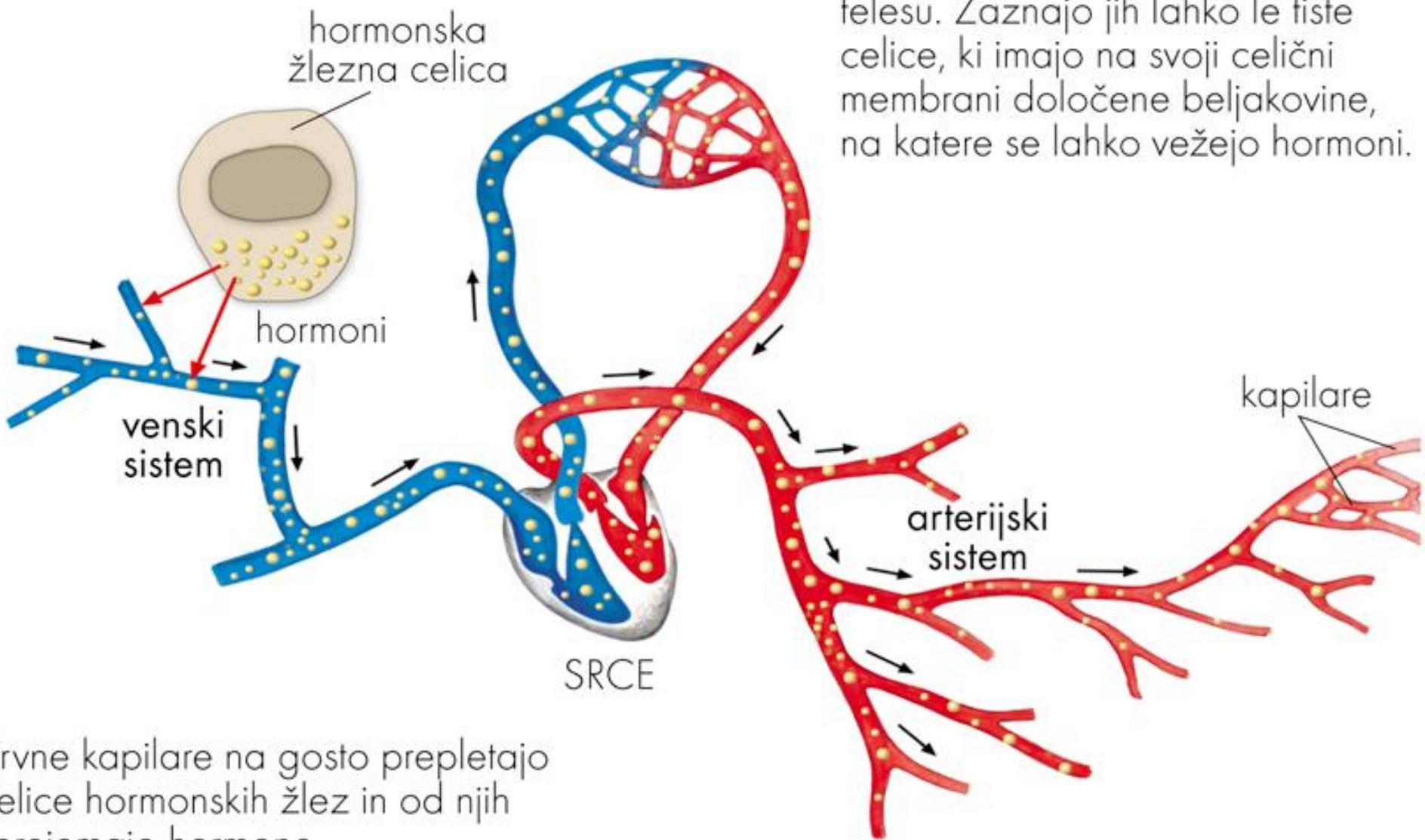


trebušna
prepona



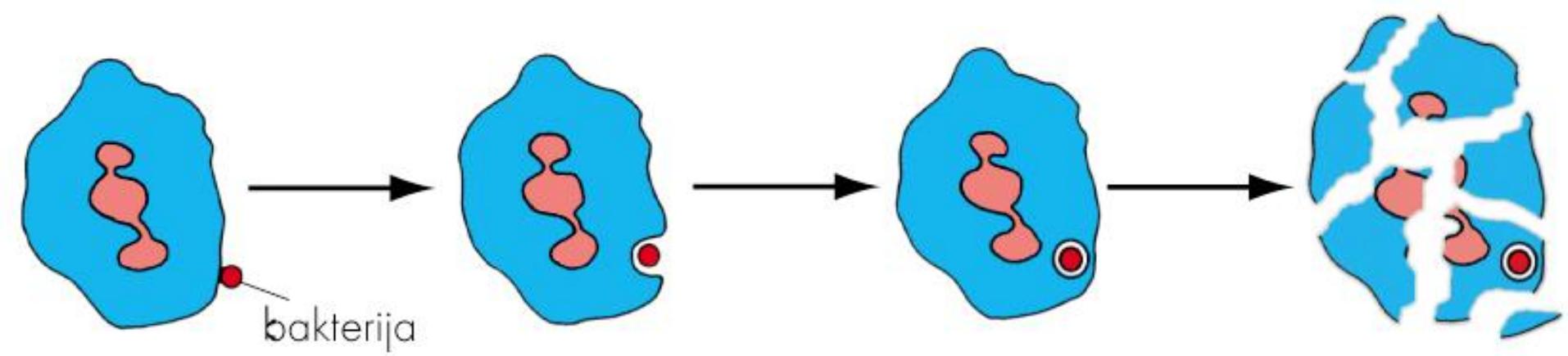


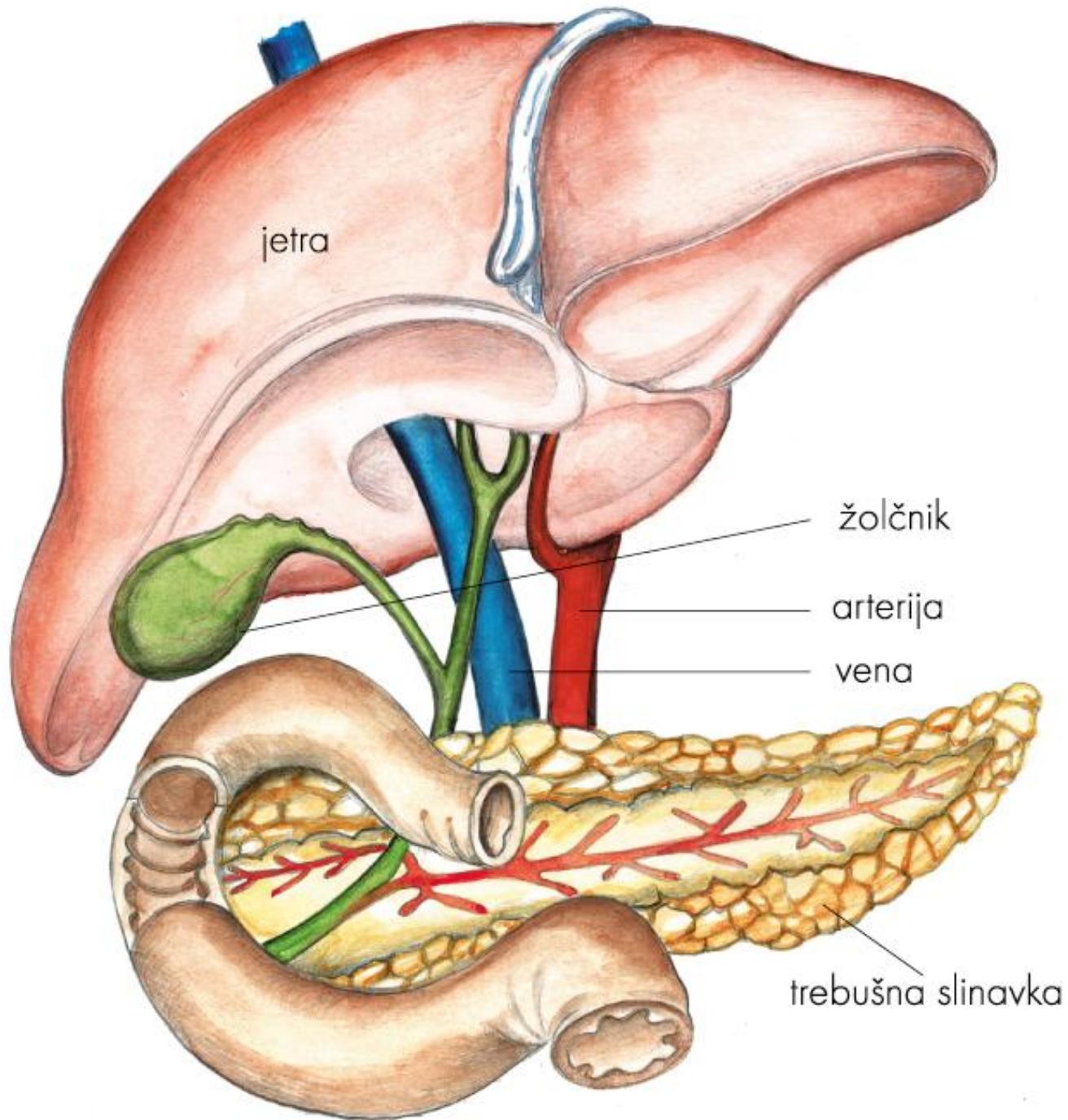
Celice hormonskih žlez
proizvajajo hormone.

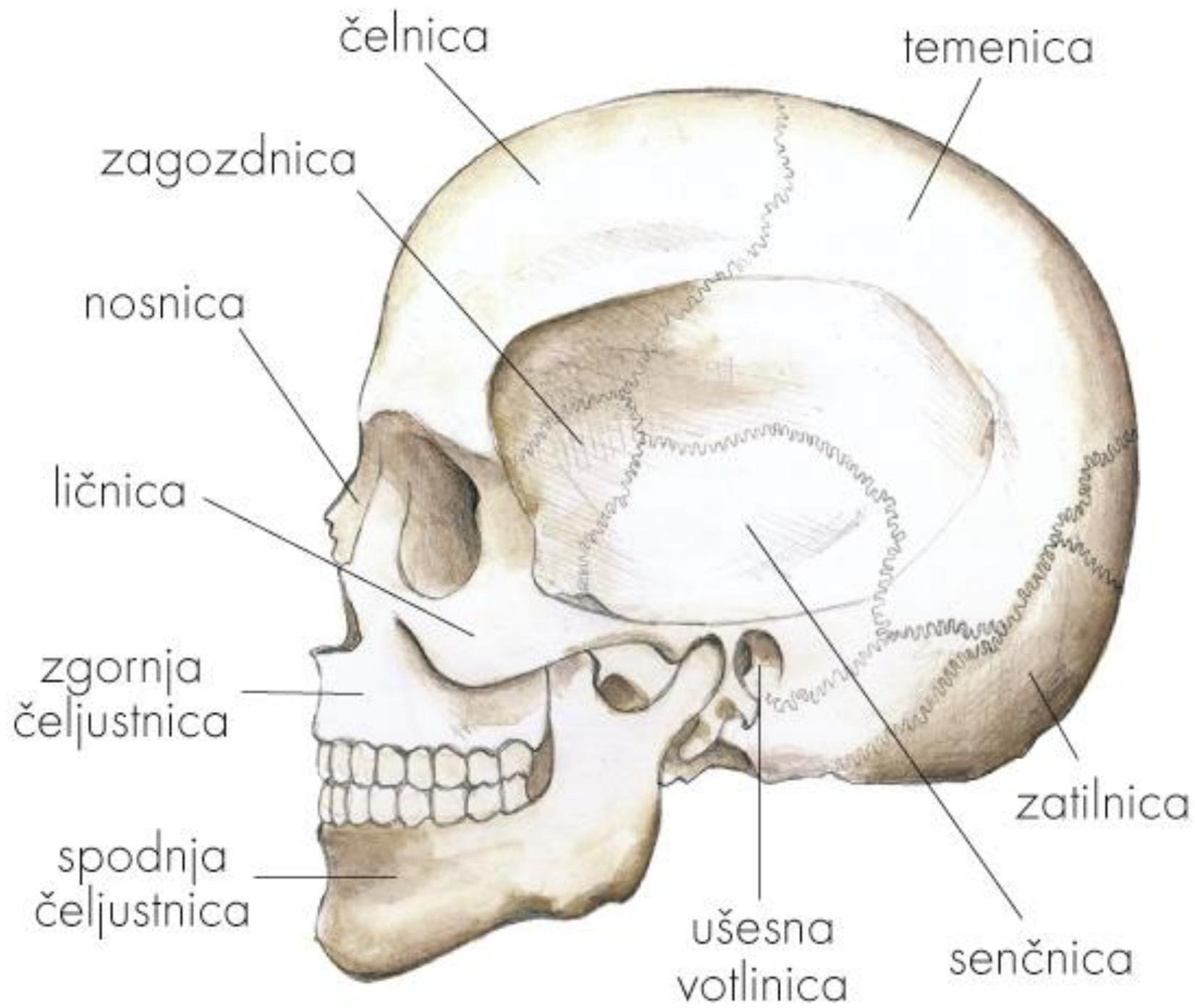


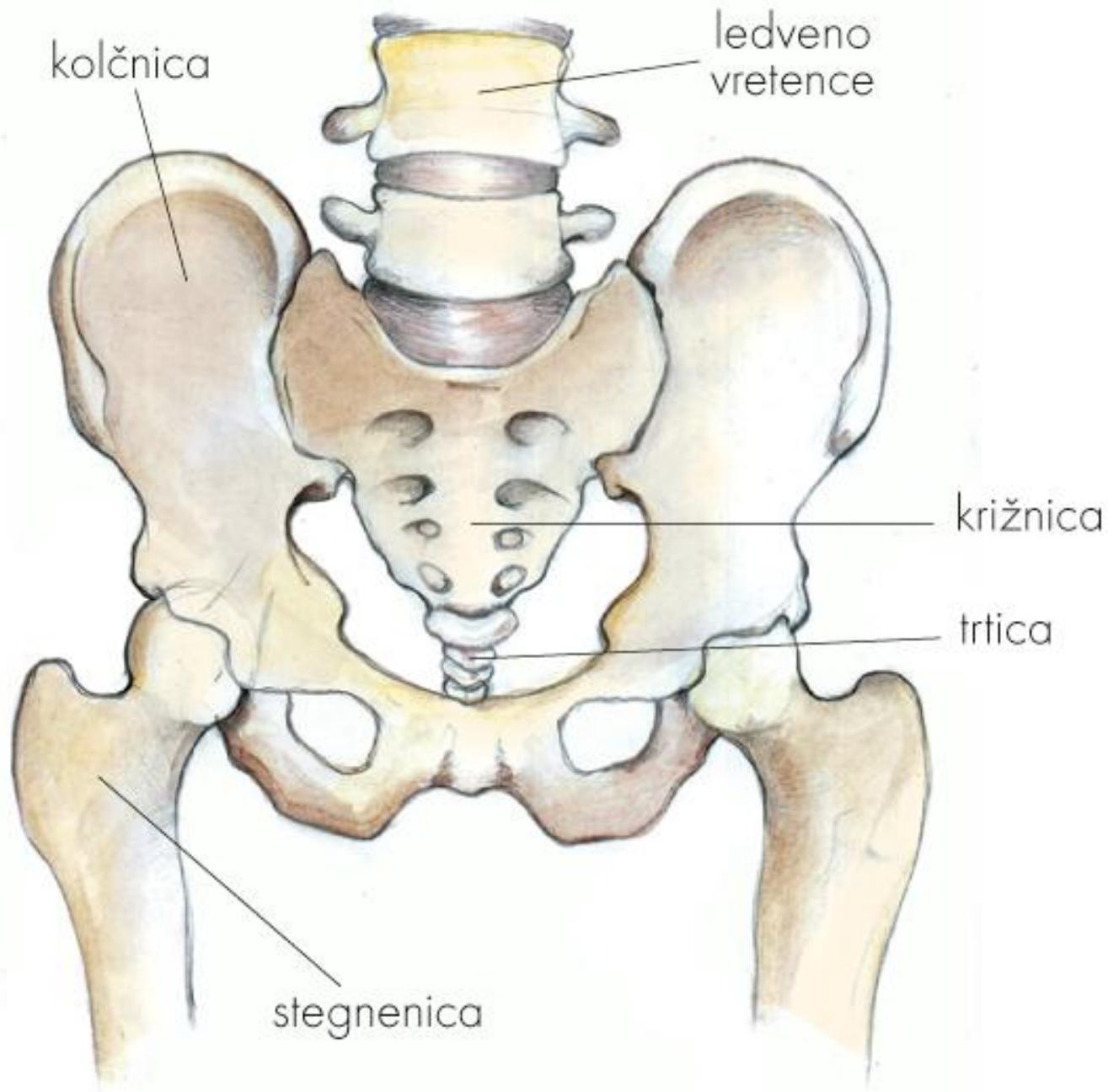
Kri raznaša hormone po vsem telesu. Zaznajo jih lahko le tiste celice, ki imajo na svoji celični membrani določene beljakovine, na katere se lahko vežejo hormoni.

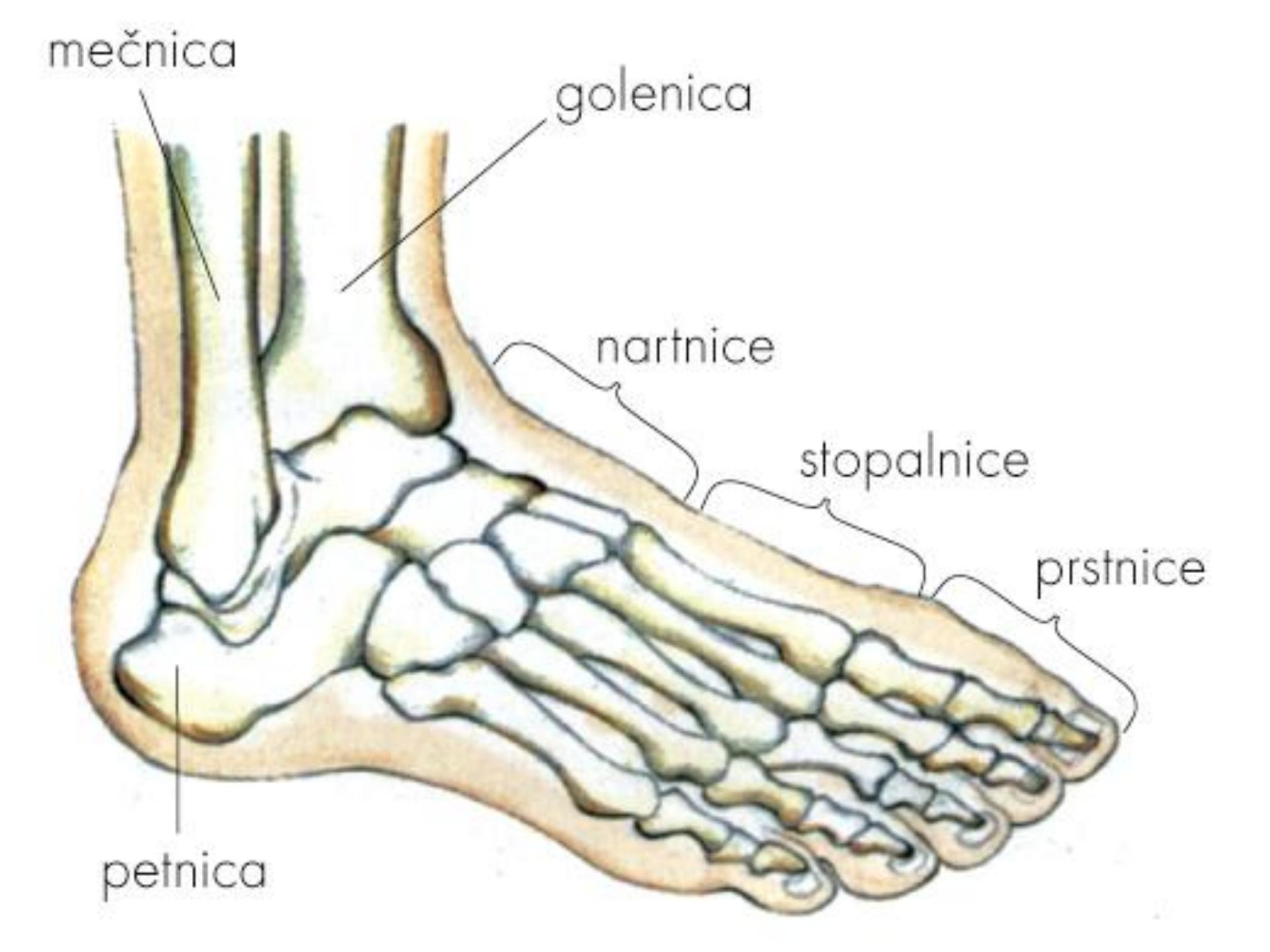
Krvne kapilare na gosto prepletajo celice hormonskih žlez in od njih sprejemajo hormone.









An anatomical illustration of a human foot skeleton shown from a lateral perspective. The bones are colored in shades of yellow and orange. Several labels in the Czech language point to specific parts of the foot:

- mečnica (metatarsal) points to the long bone of the forefoot.
- golenica (tibia) points to the large bone of the lower leg.
- nartnice (navicular) points to the bone located between the talus and the cuneiforms.
- stopalnice (cuneiform) points to the three small bones of the midfoot.
- prstnice (phalanges) points to the bones of the toes.
- petnica (tarsus) points to the group of bones at the base of the forefoot.

mečnica

golenica

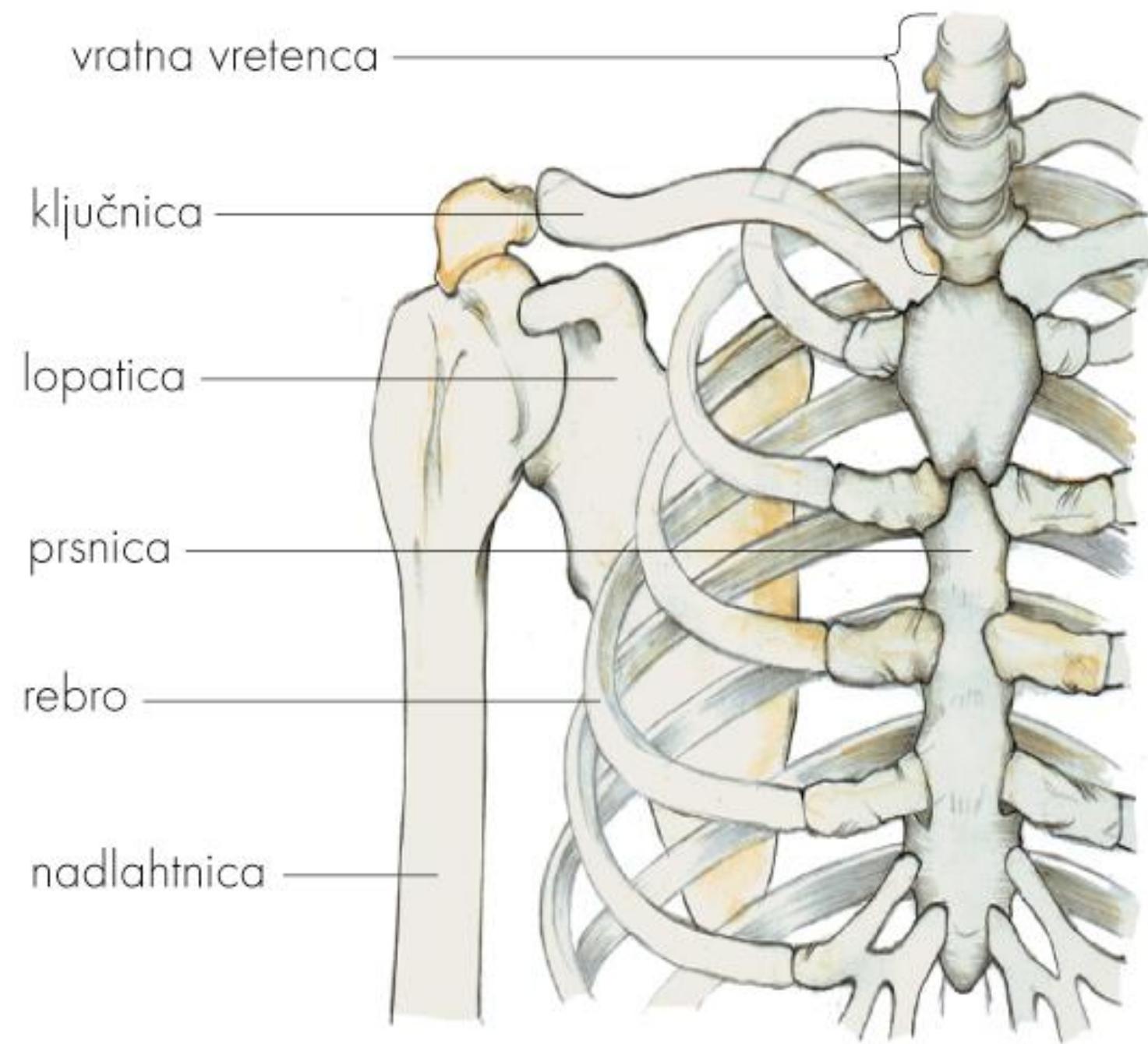
nartnice

stopalnice

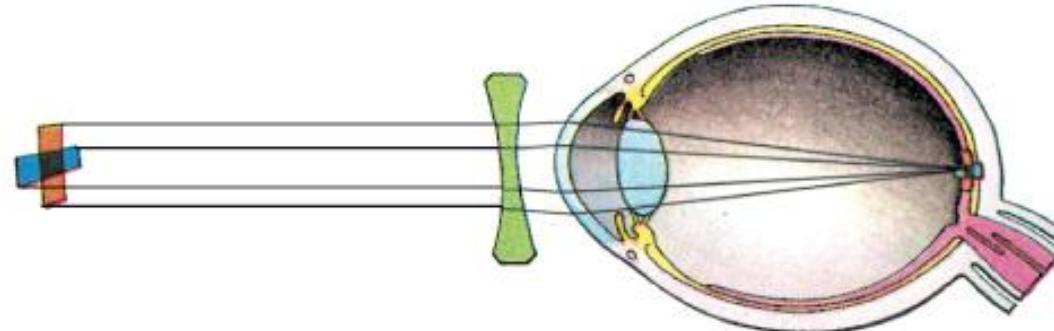
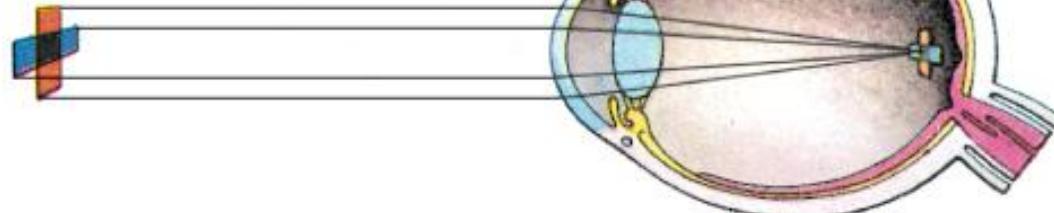
prstnice

petnica

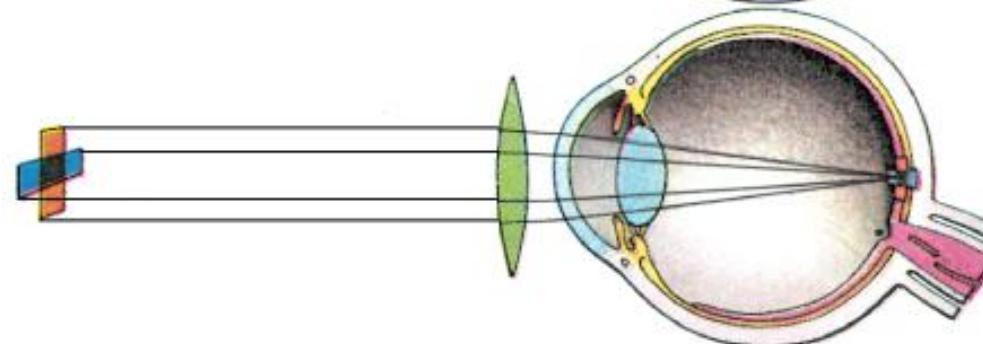
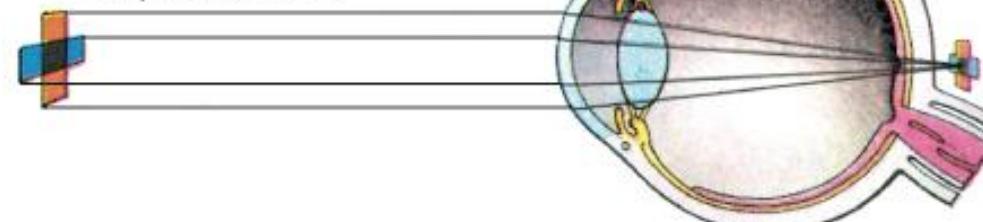




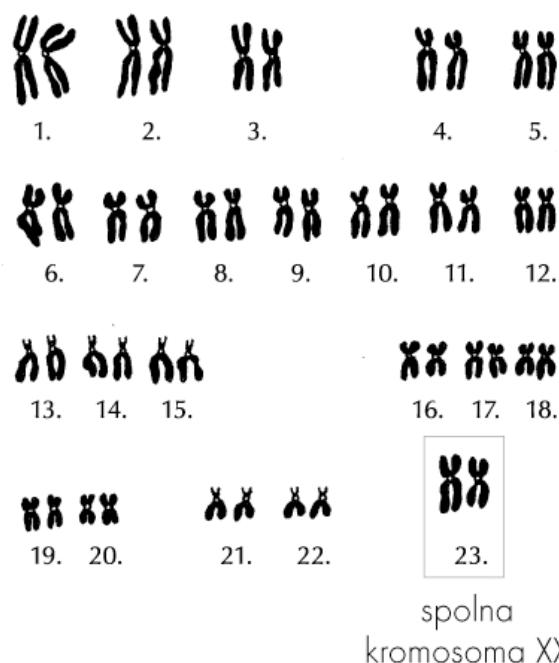
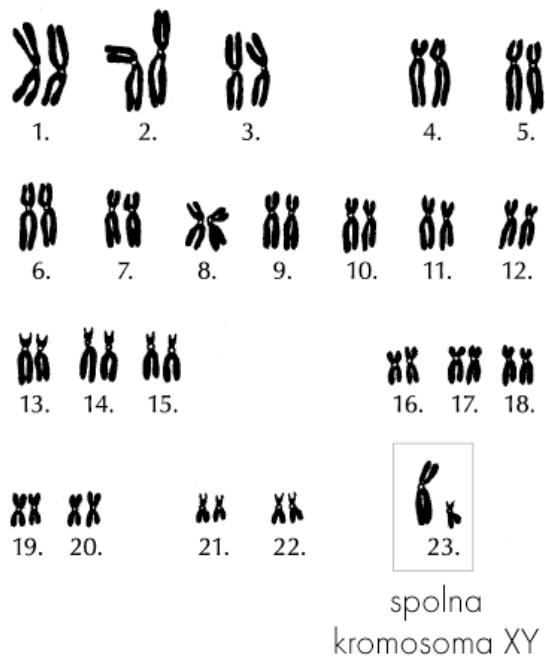
Kratkovidnost



Daljnovidnost



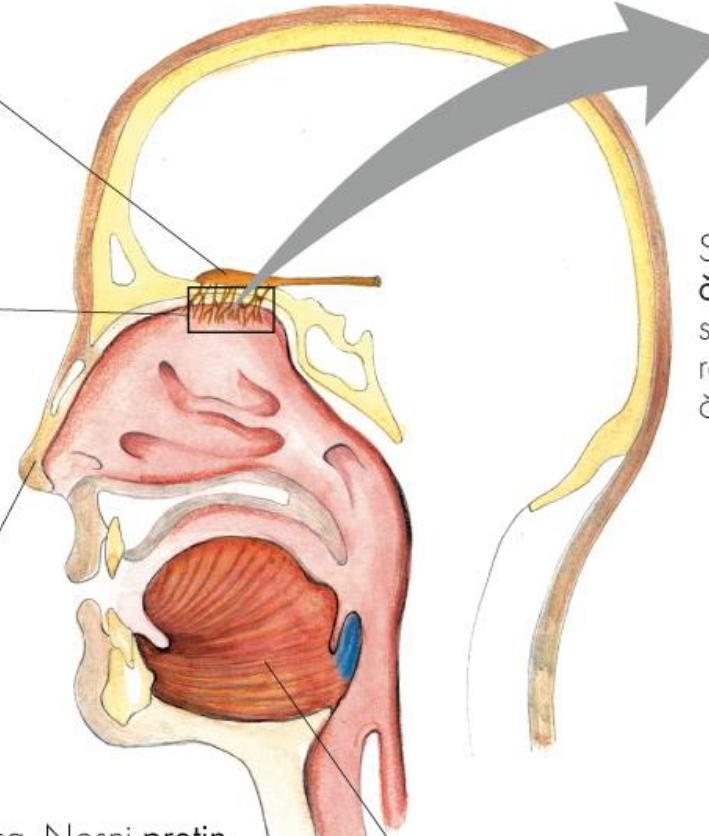




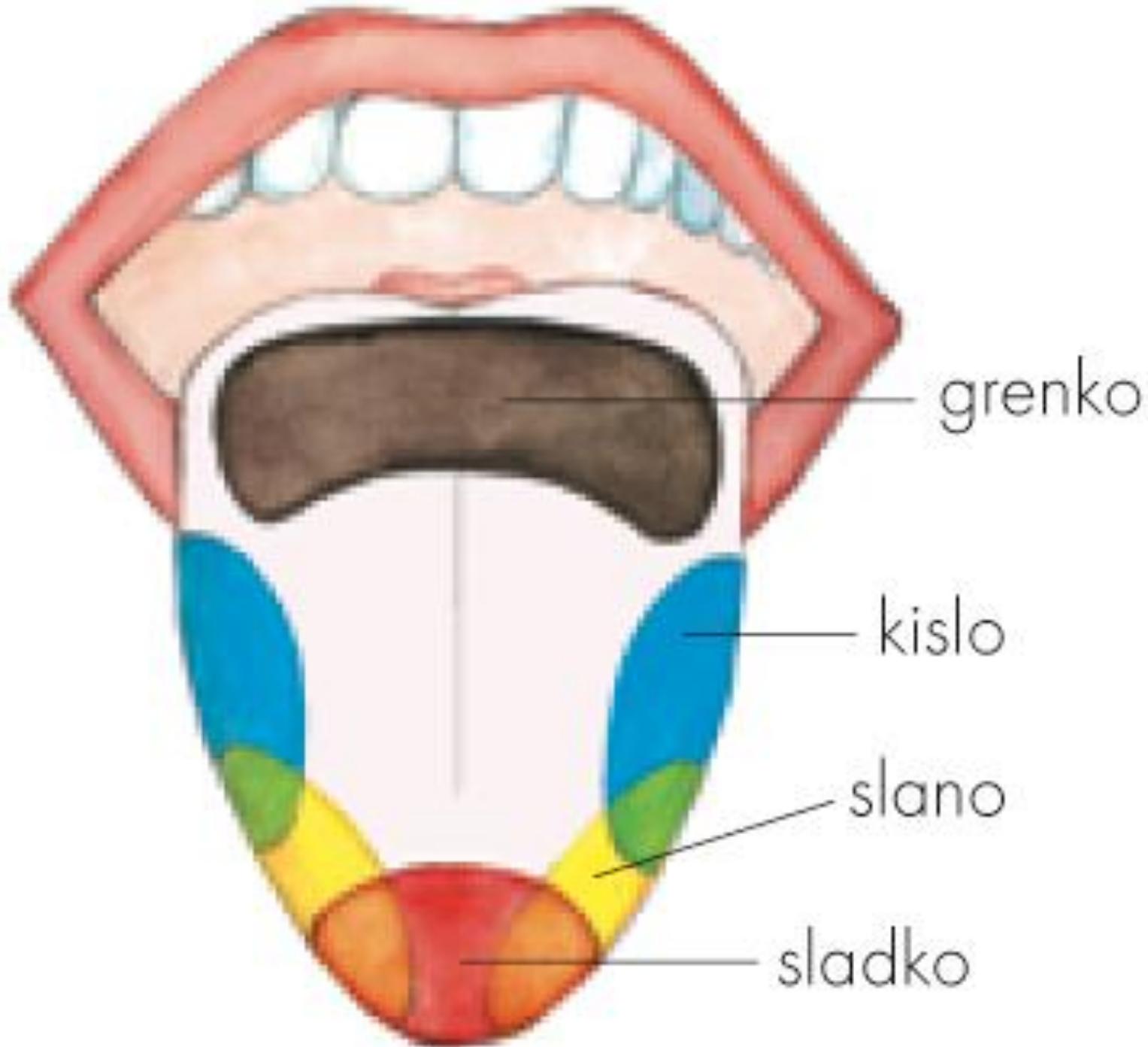
Vohalni živec prenaša dražljaje do možganov.

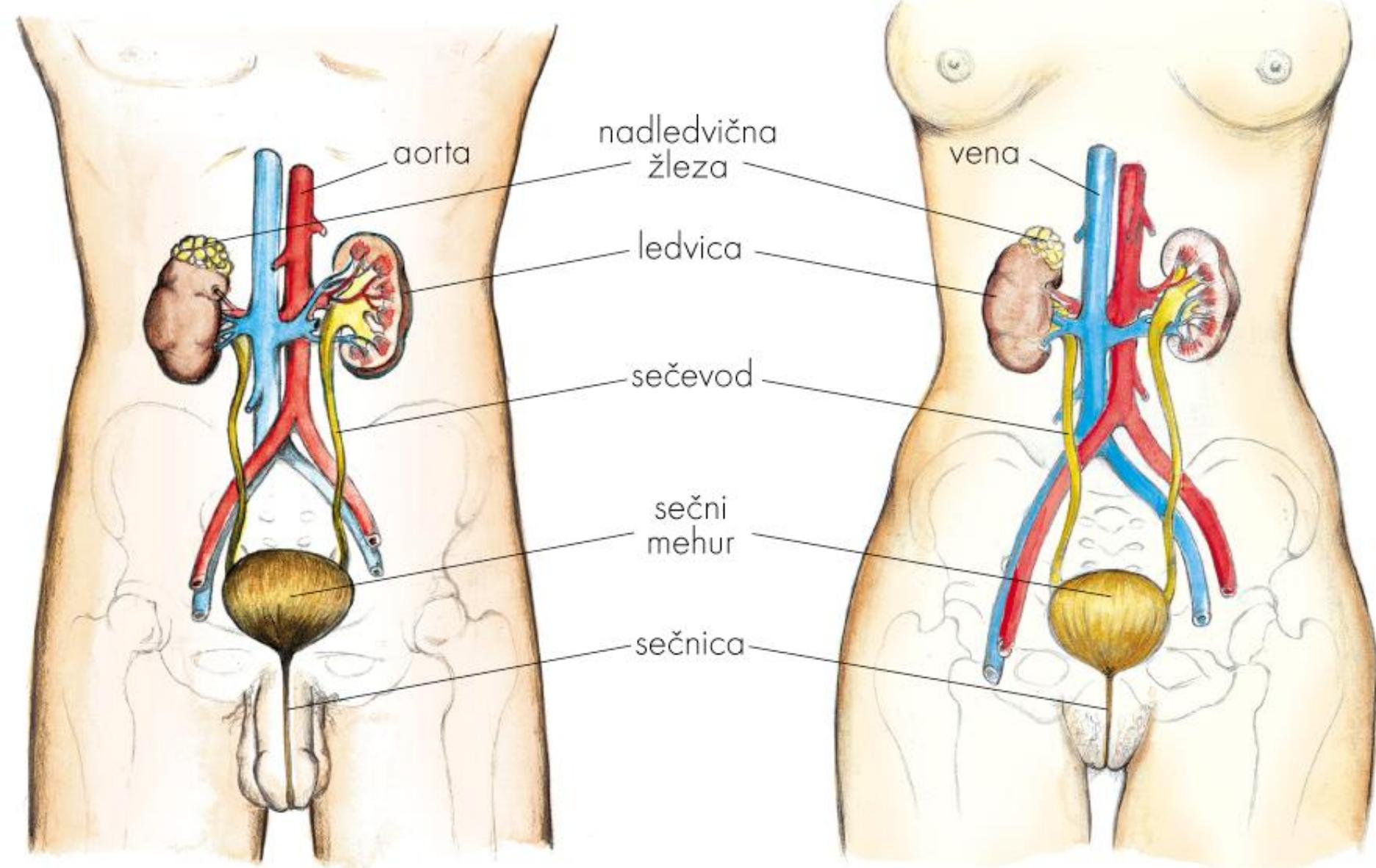
Vohalna površina z vohalnimi čutnicami.

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Leva polobla

zavest

govor

analiza

aritmetika

govorjenje
pisanje

tip: desna roka
računanje

razumevanje
besed

mimika desne
strani obrazca

Desna polobla

spredaj

preprosto
razumevanje
besed

tip: leva roka
prostorske
predstave

mimika leve
strani obrazca

zadaj

podzavest

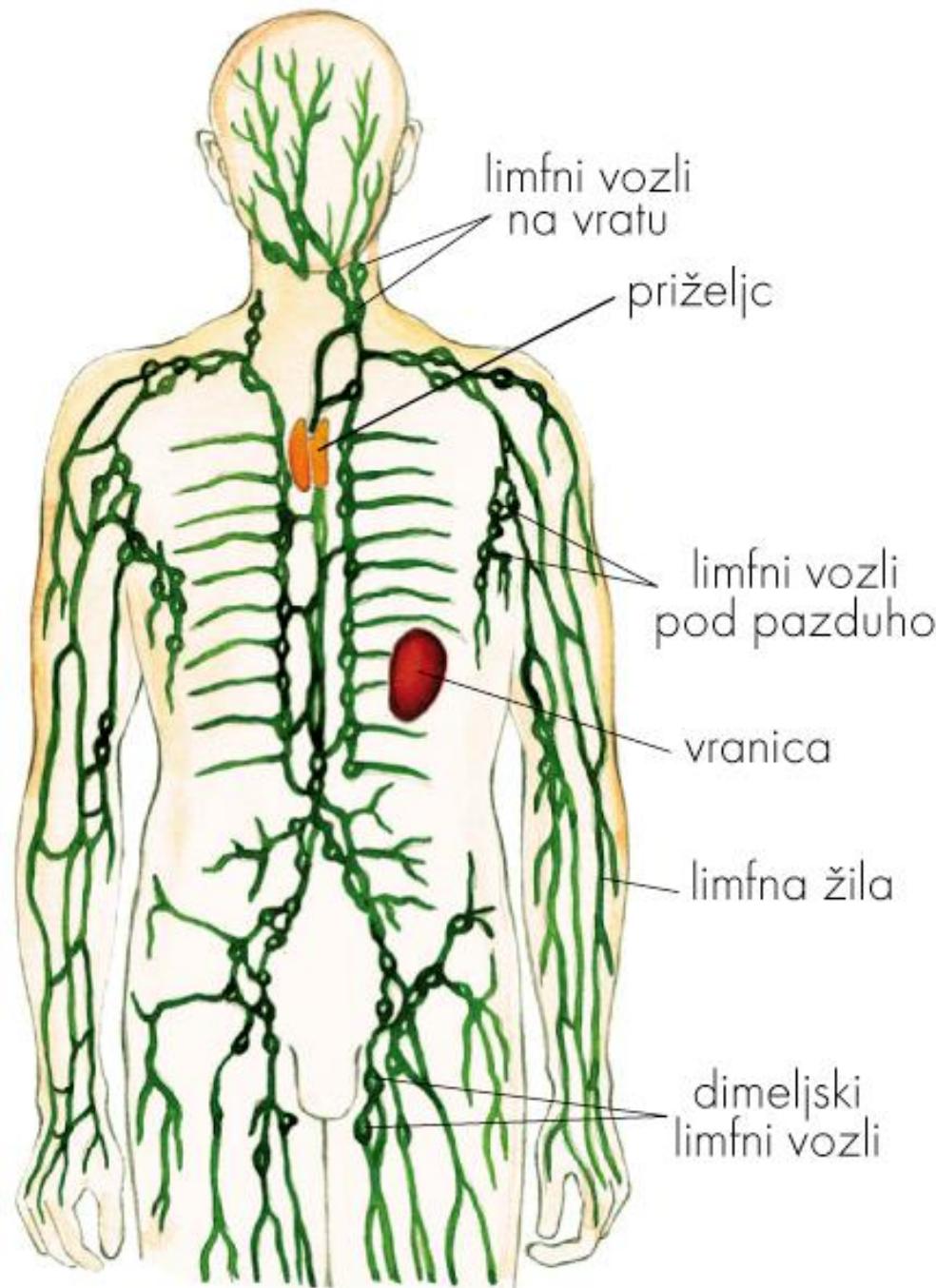
sinteza

razmišljanje

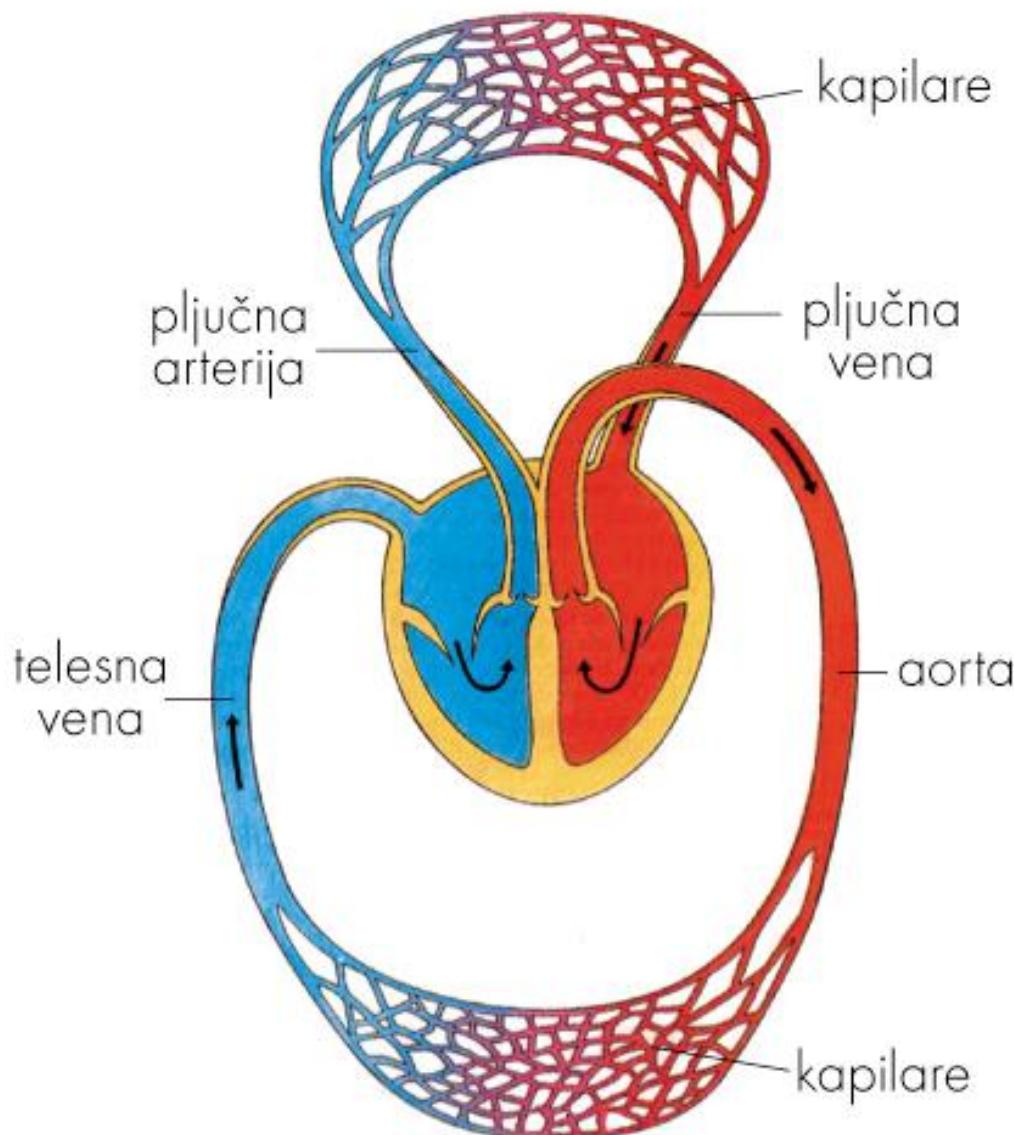
geometrijske
dejavnosti

slikovne in
vzorčne
predstave

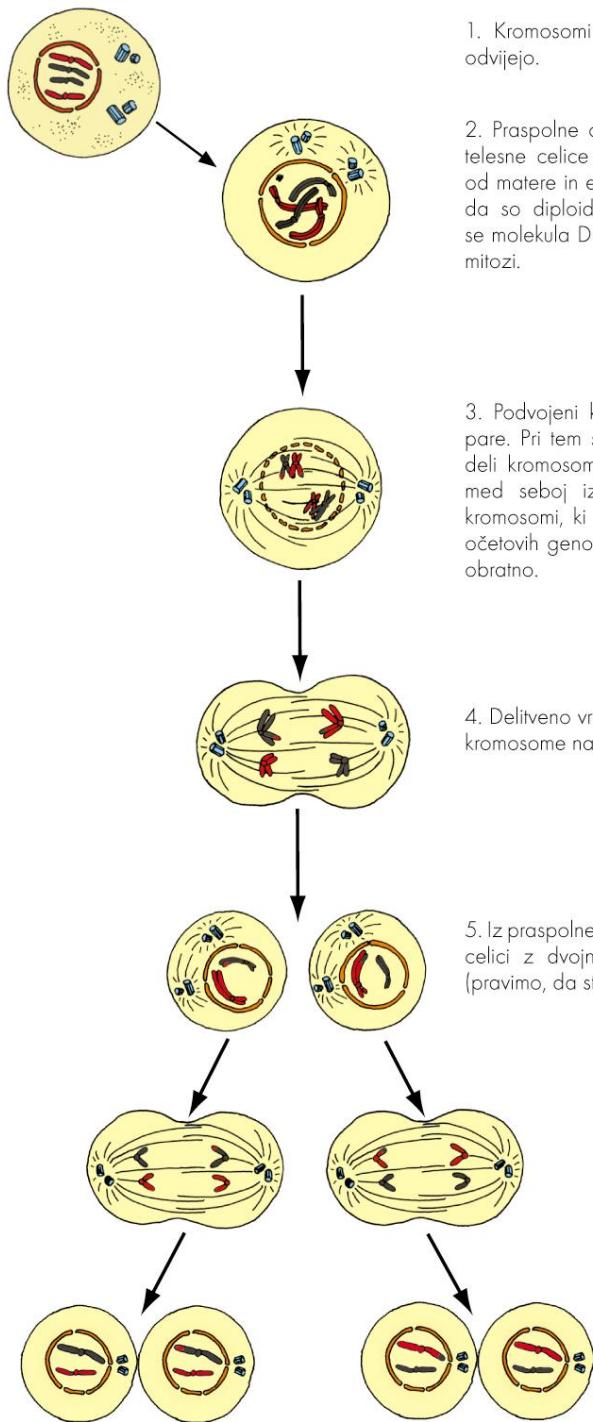
glasbena
dejavnost

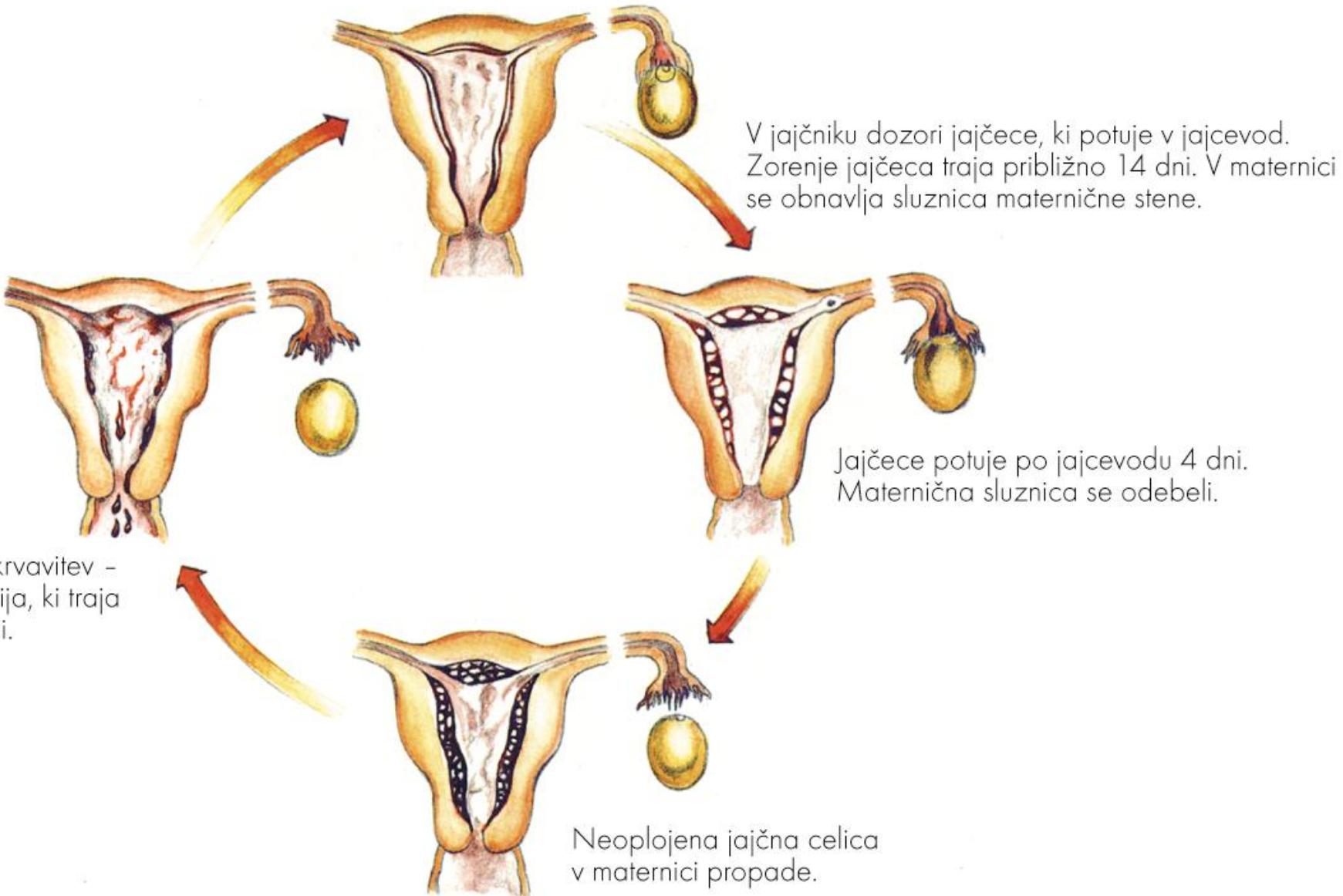


mali krvni obtok srce - pljuča - srce



veliki krvni obtok srce - telo - srce



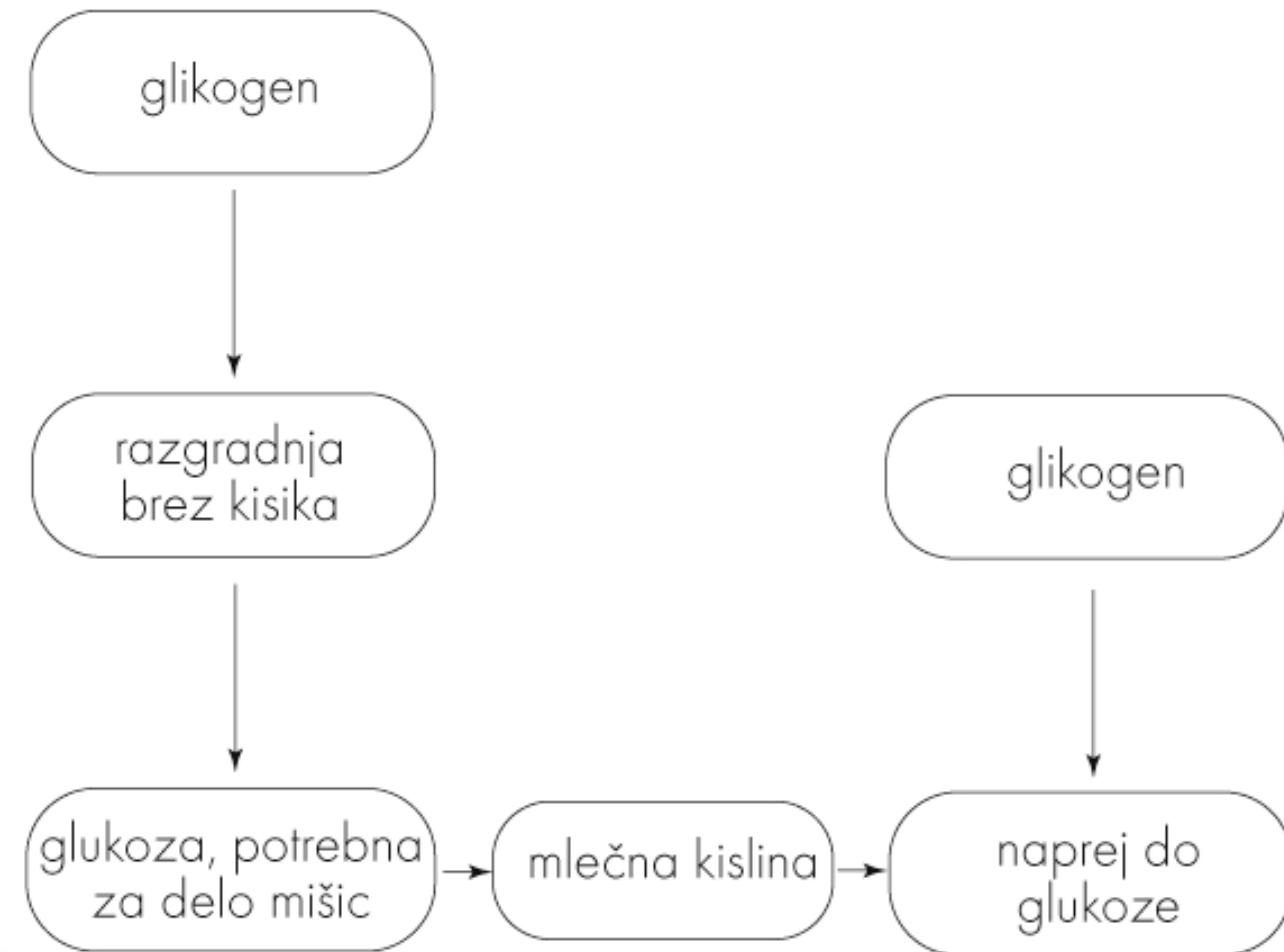


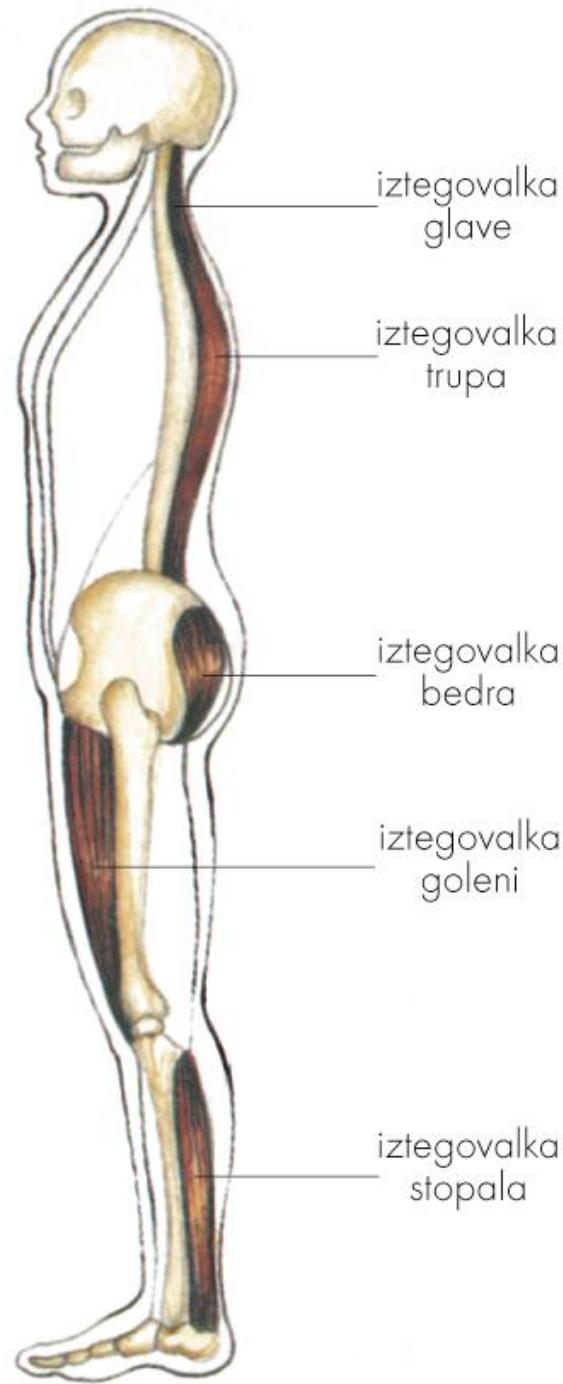
Menstrualni koledarček

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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JAN															X	X	X	O	•														
FEB															O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
MAR			X	o	X	X	X	X																									
APR												X	X	•	X	X	X	O															
MAJ																																O	
JUN																																	
JUL																																	
AVG																																	
SEP																																	
OKT																																	
NOV																																	
DEC																																	

Krvavitev: ● zelo močna ✕ zmerna ○ zelo slaba • komaj opazna





iztegovalka
glave

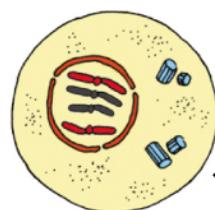
iztegovalka
trupa

iztegovalka
bedra

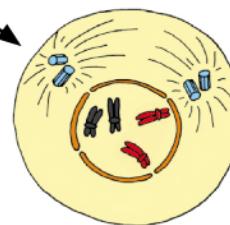
iztegovalka
goleni

iztegovalka
stopala

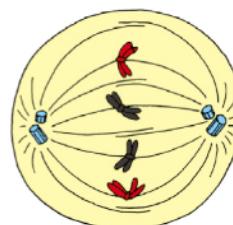
1. Kromosomi se pred delitvijo celice odvijajo.



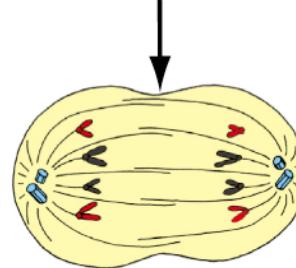
2. DNA se natančno podvoji. Tako se podvojijo vsi kromosomi in celoten dedni zapis.



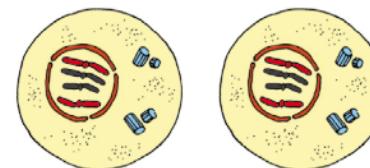
3. Podvojeni kromosomi se ob pomoči delitvenega vretena razporedijo v ekvatorialno ravnino.

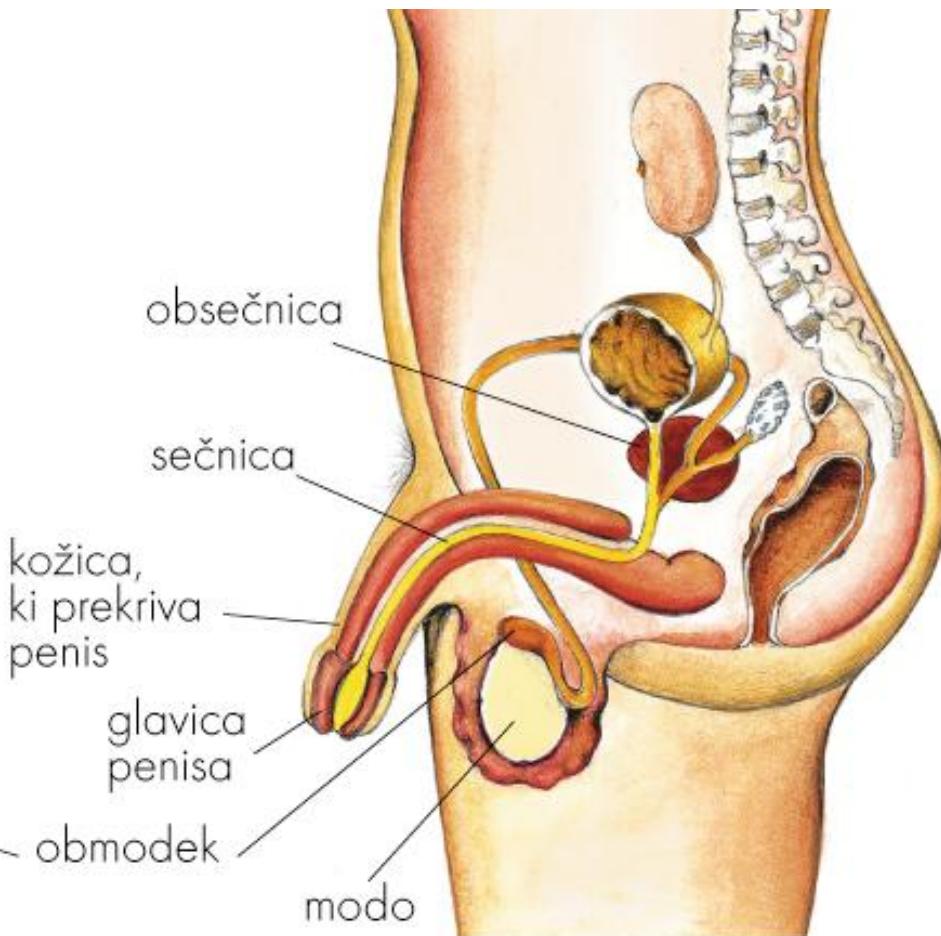
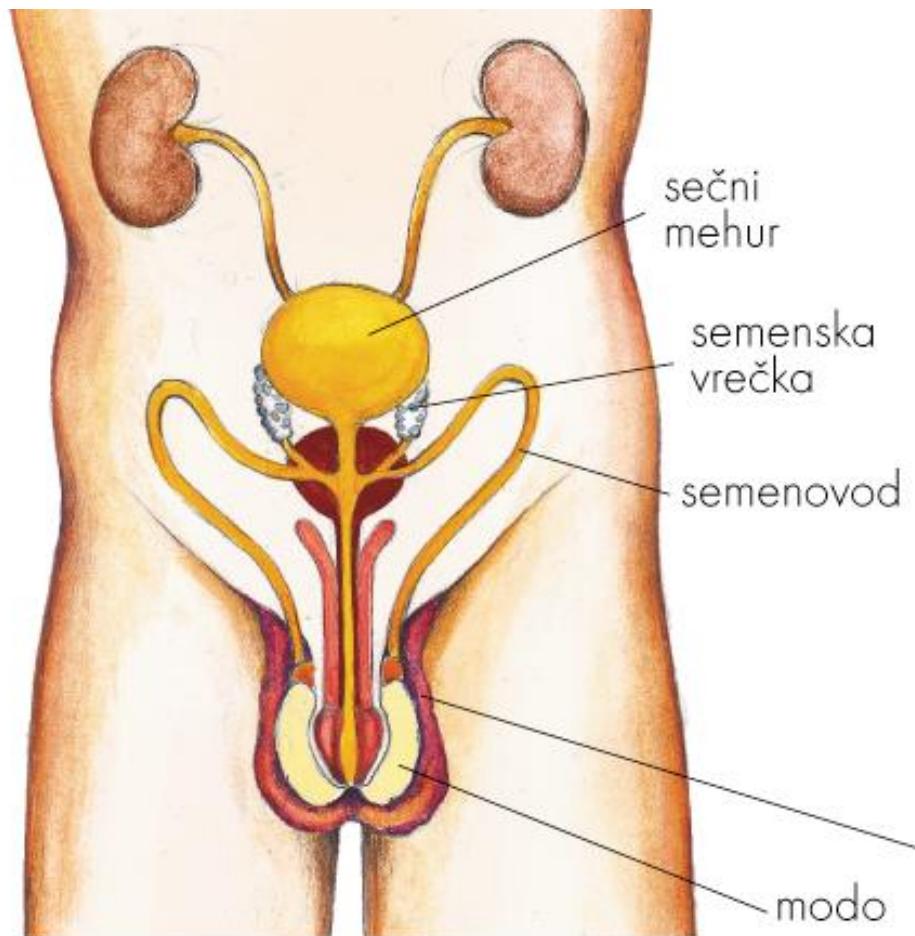


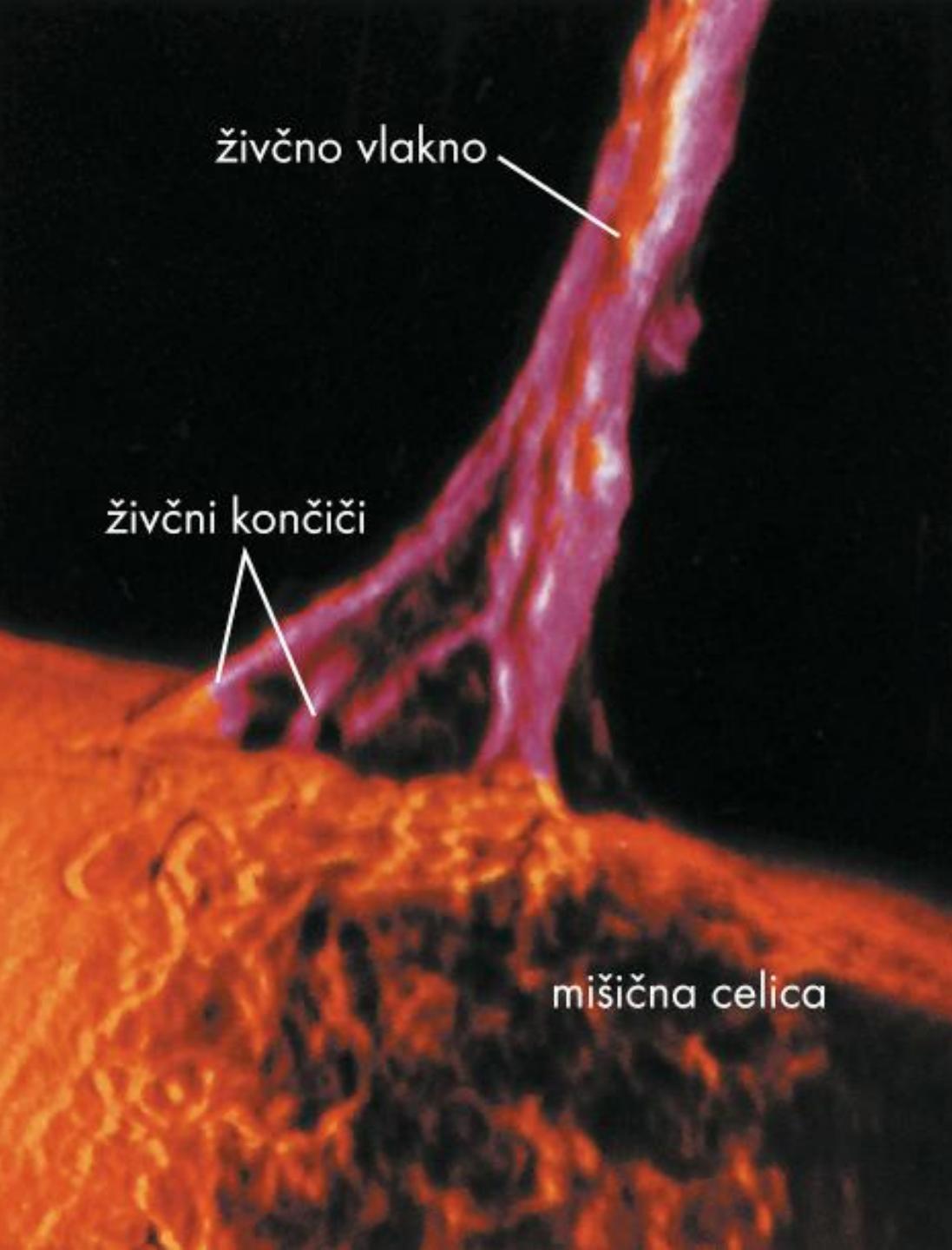
4. Delitveno vretno potegne kromatidi vsakega kromosoma na razen. Kromatide kromosomov se ločijo in potujejo proti nasprotnima poloma celice.



5. Zdaj se razdeli tudi citoplazma z organeli in oblikujeta se dve hčerinski celici z enakim številom kromosomov, kot jih je imela materinska celica.



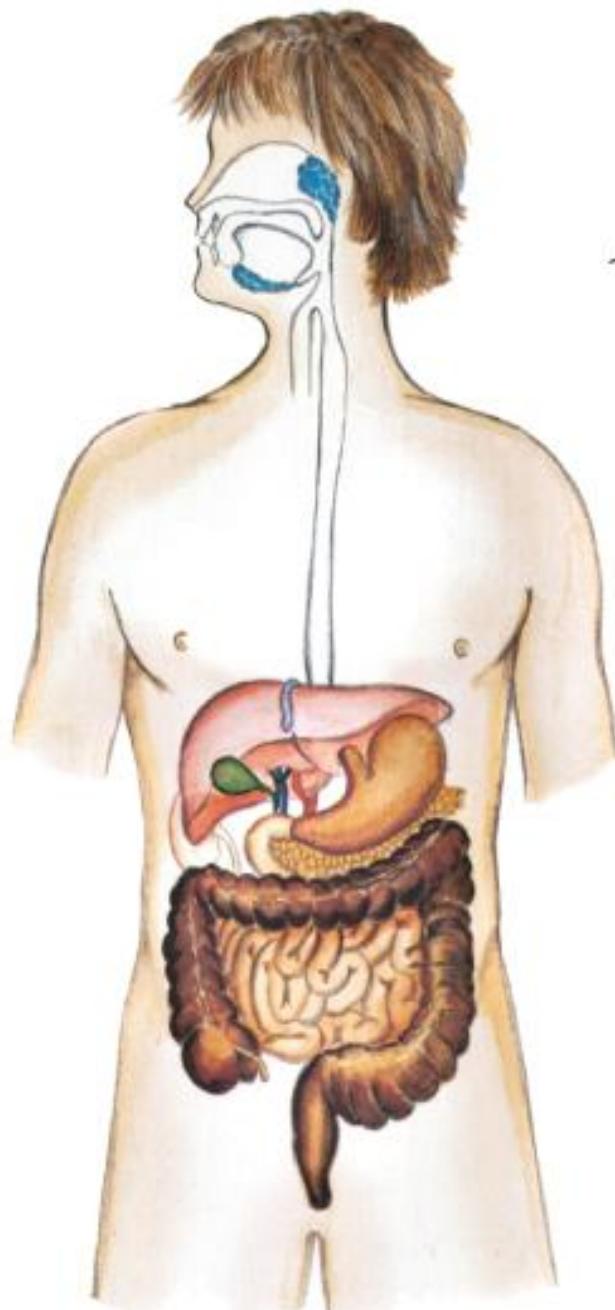




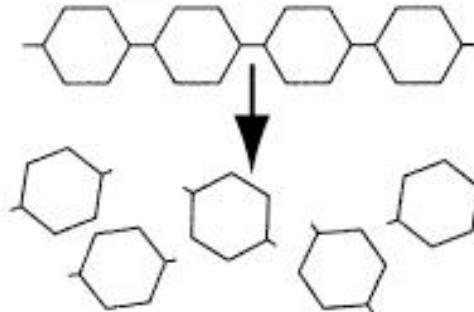
živčno vlakno

živčni končiči

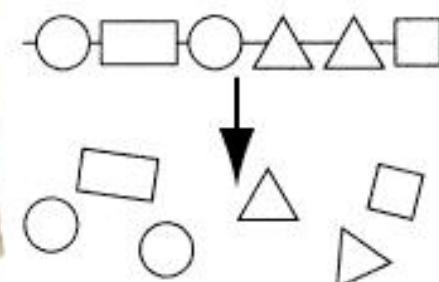
mišična celica



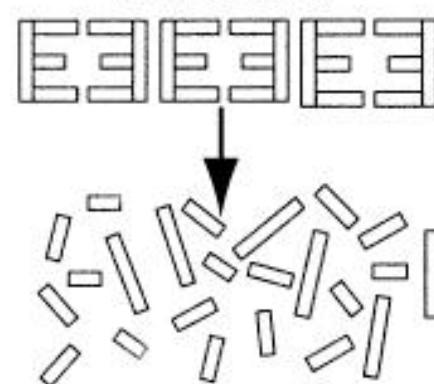
ogljikovi hidrati

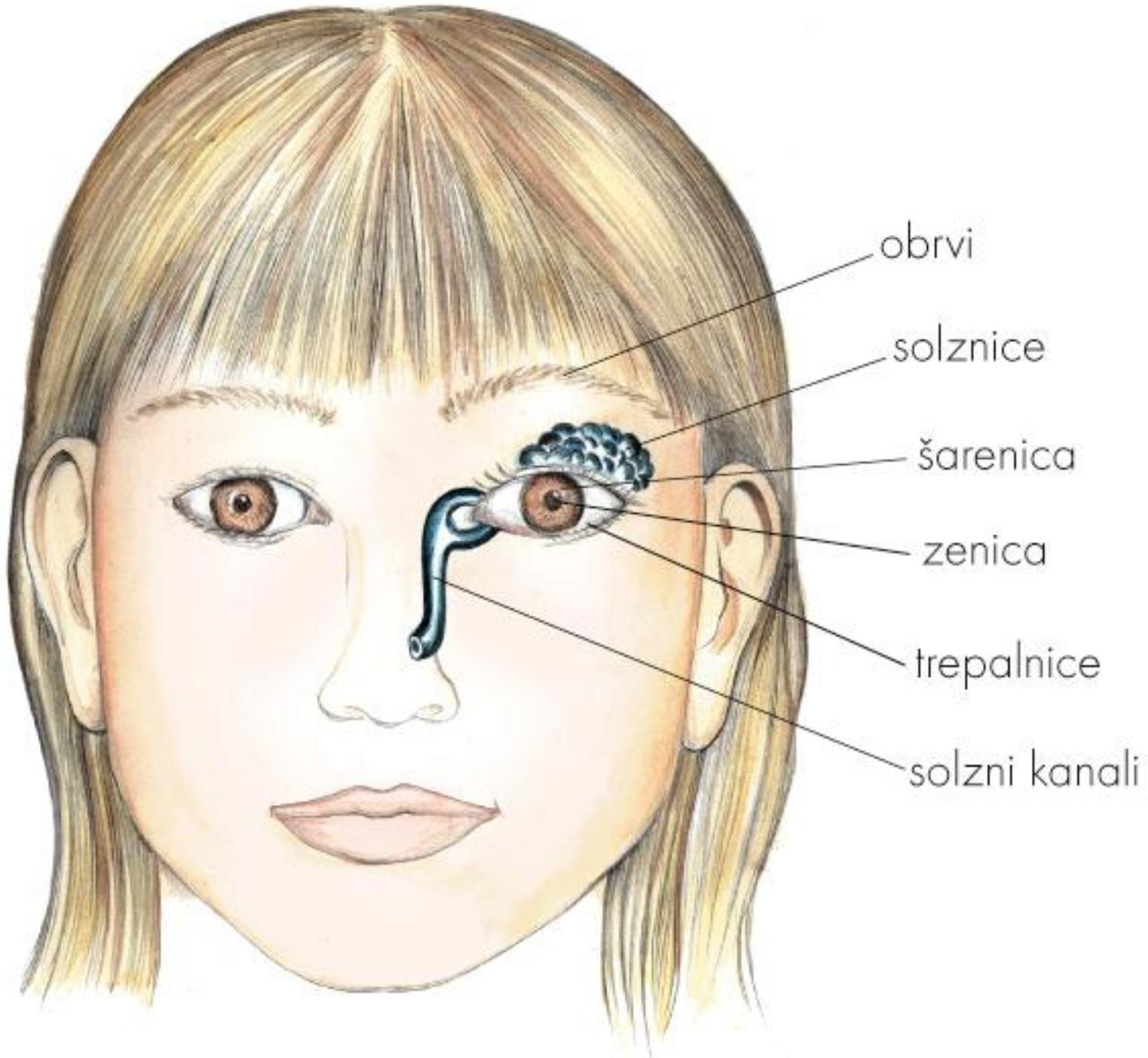


beljakovine



maščobe





obrvi

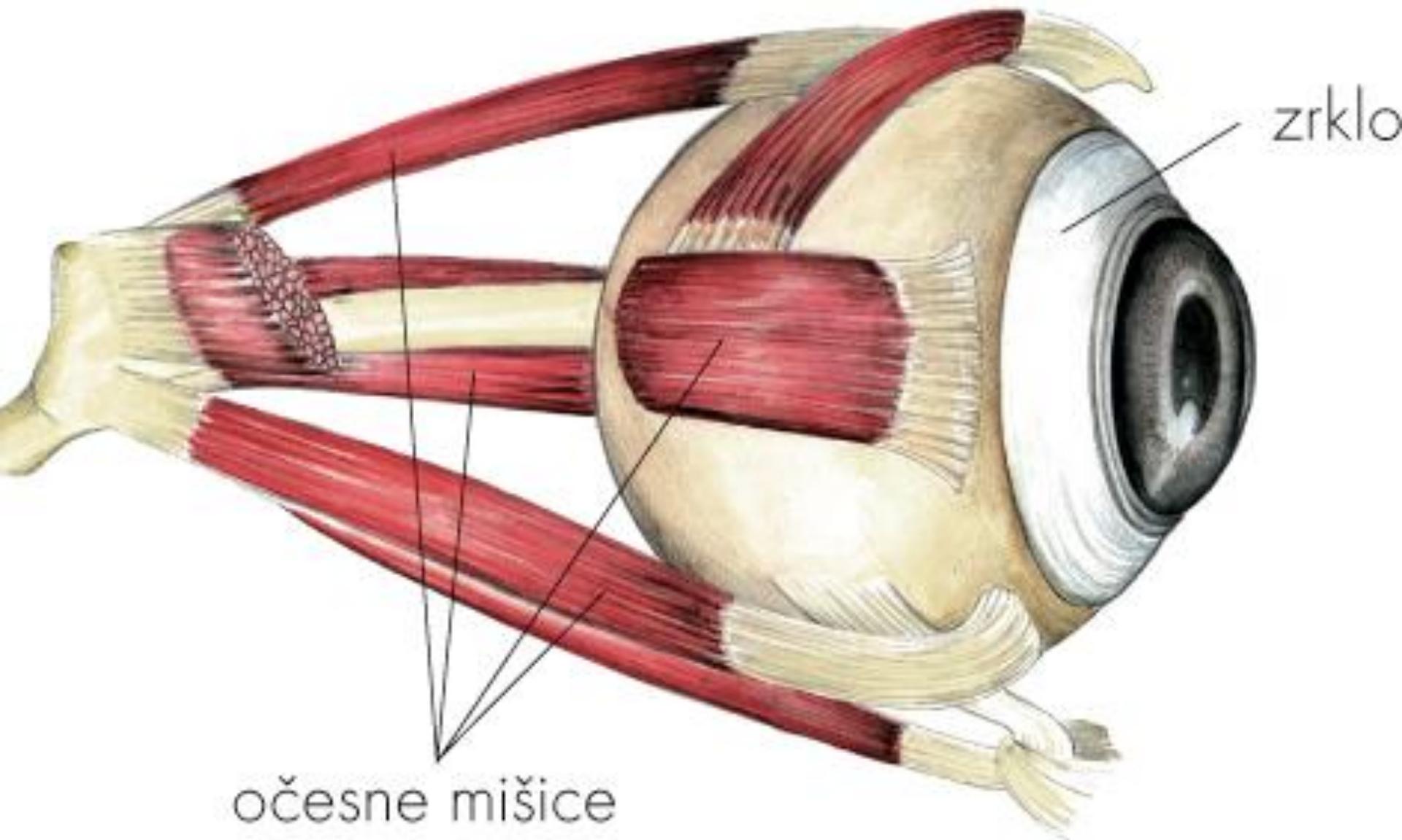
solznice

šarenica

zenica

trepalnice

solzni kanali

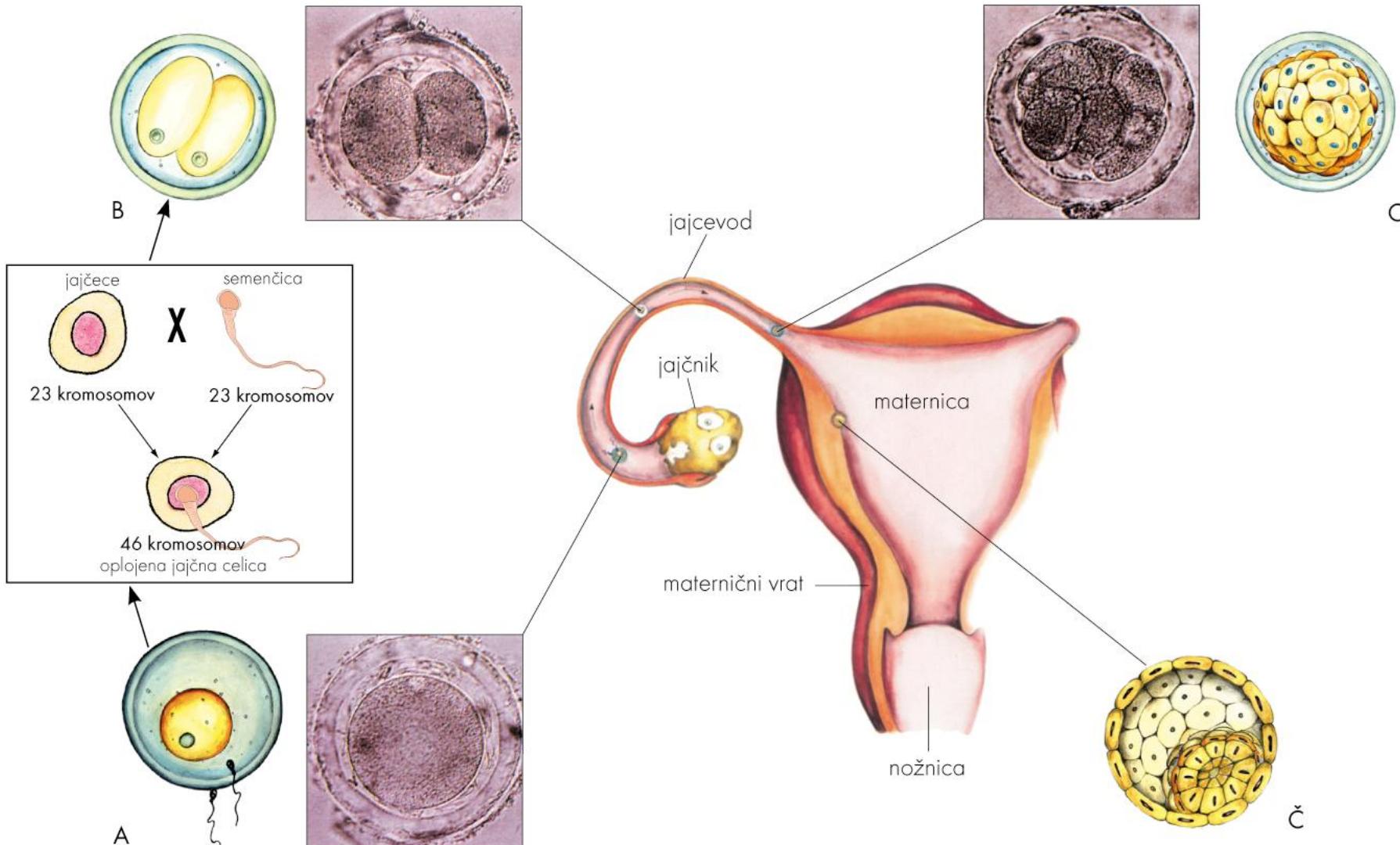


zrklo

očesne mišice

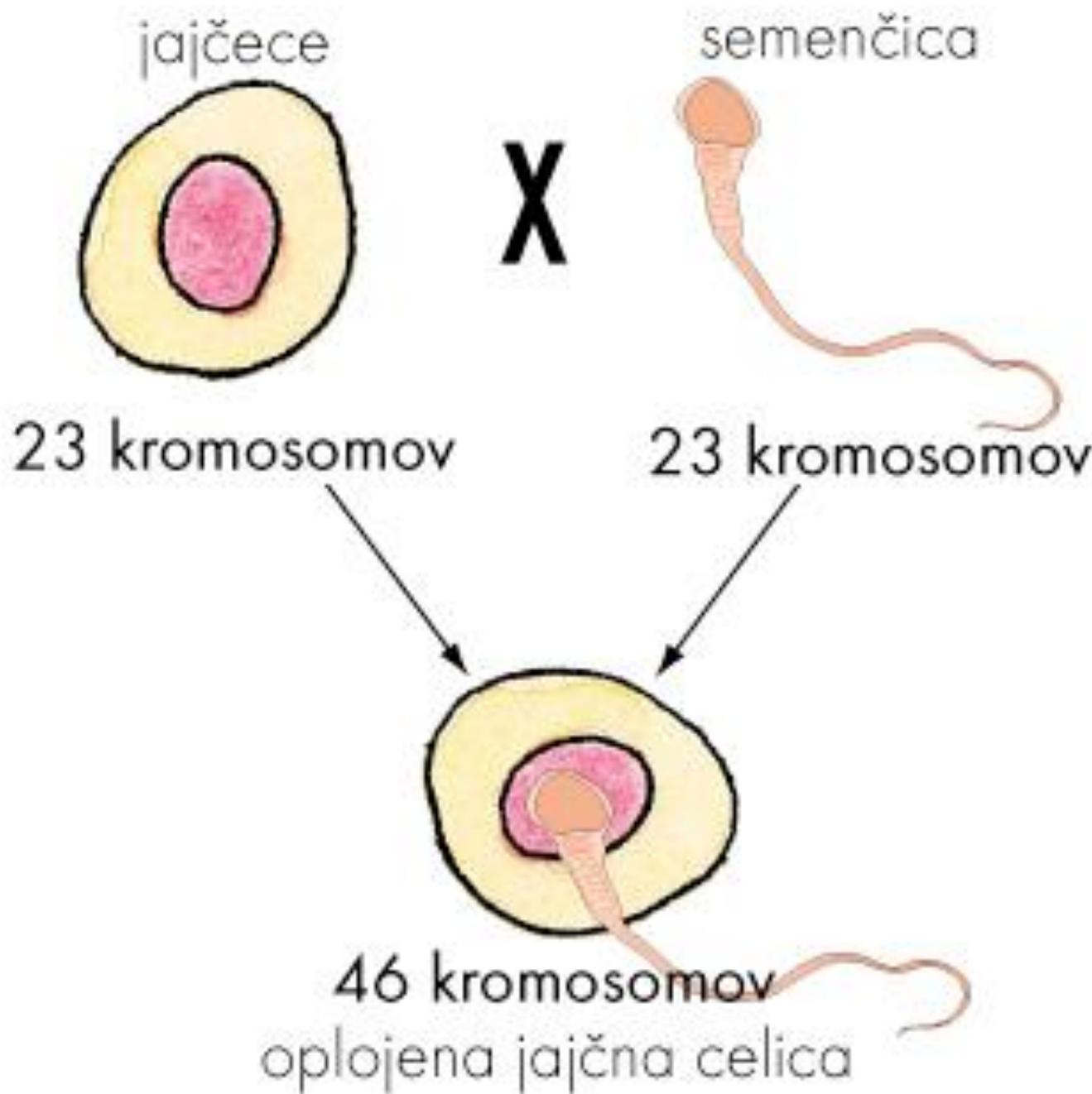
Že kmalu po združitvi jeder se spojek razdeli v dve celici.

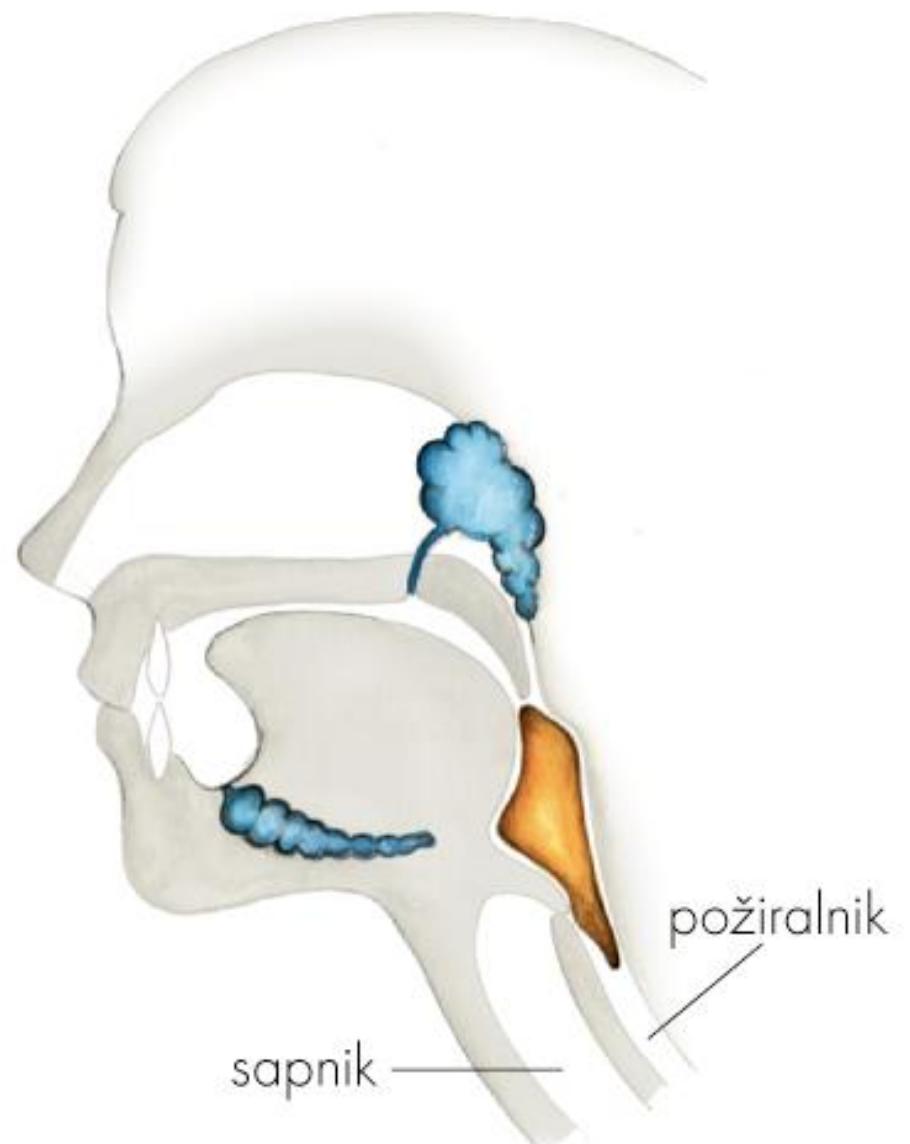
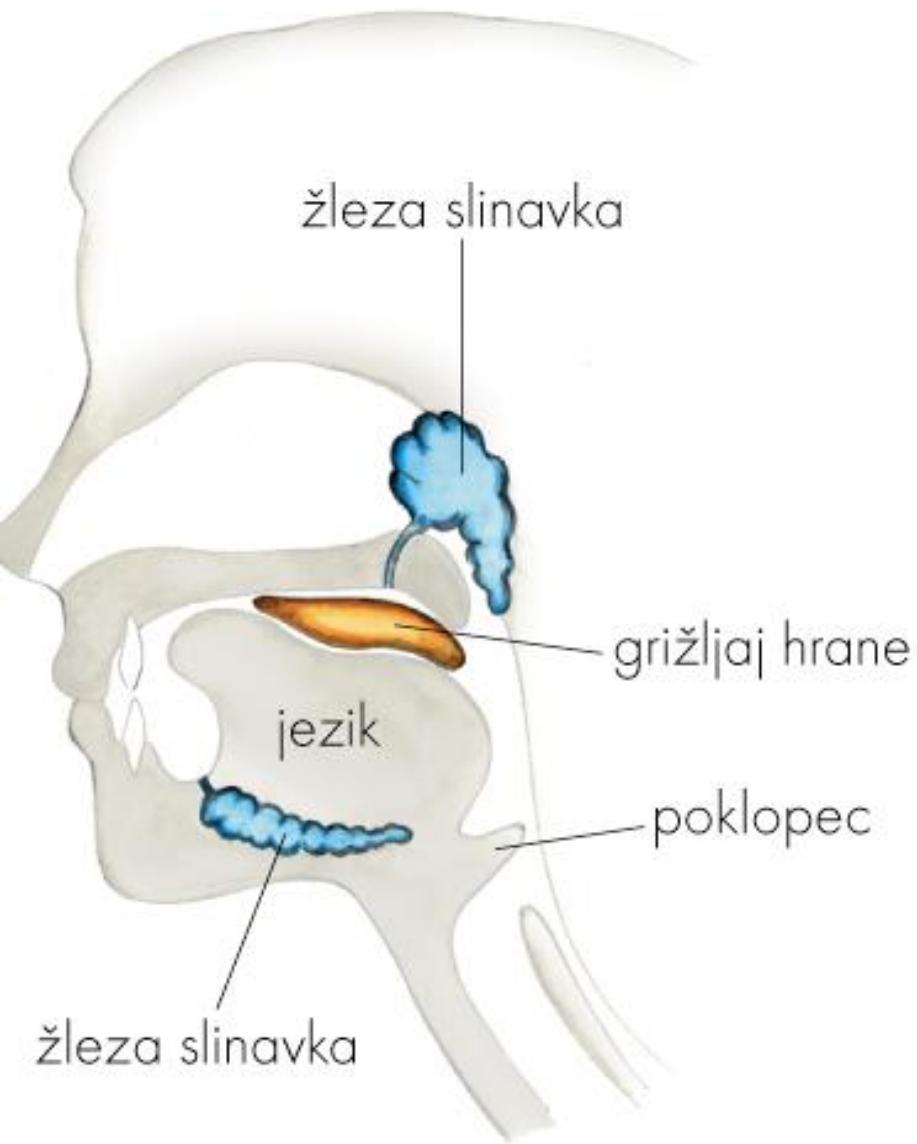
Nekaj dni po oploditvi nastane kroglasta tvorba iz številnih celic, ki se že približuje vhodu v maternico.

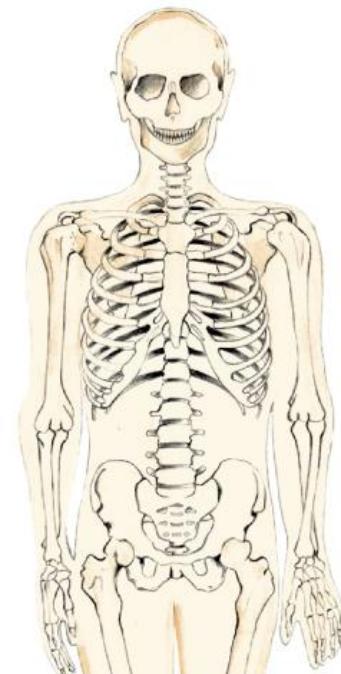


Telo spermija prodre skozi ovoj jajčne celice, jedri spolnih celic se v jajcevodu združita. Vsako jedro prispeva polovico dednega zapisa. Pri tem nastanejo nove kombinacije genov. Nastali spojek potuje po jajcevodu proti maternici.

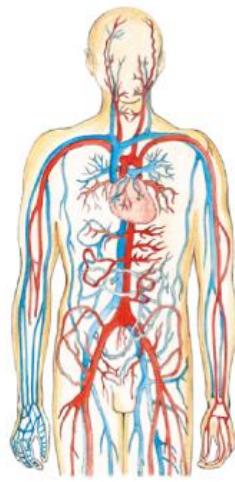
Približno teden dni po oploditvi se zarodek ugnezdi v maternico. Začne se obdobje nosečnosti. Celice zarodka se diferencirajo in specializirajo, rastejo in se delijo. Tako se oblikujejo tkiva, organi, organski sistemi.



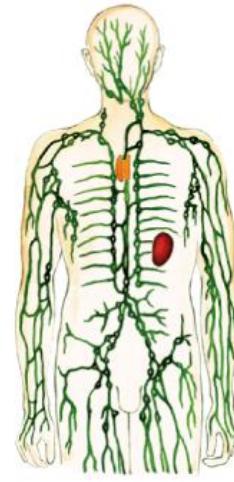




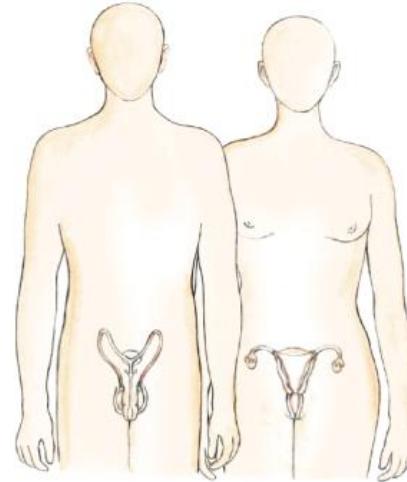
mišićje



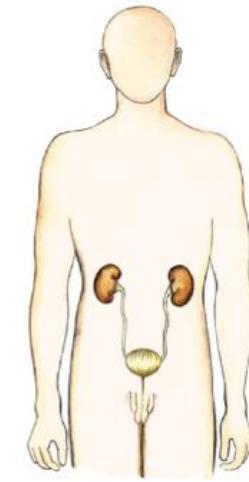
krvožilje



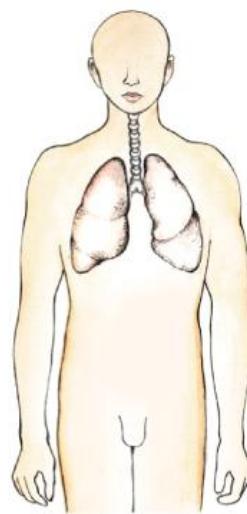
limfni sistem



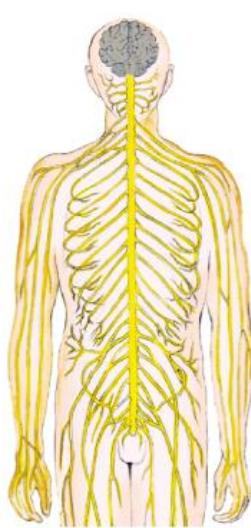
spolni organi



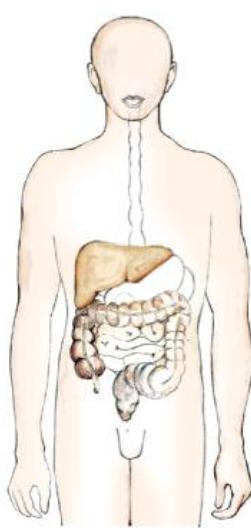
izločala



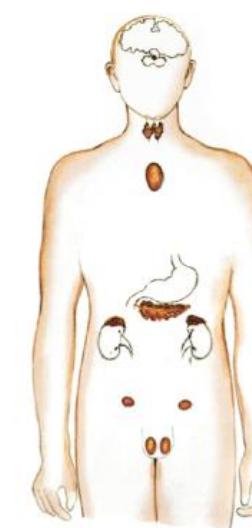
dihala



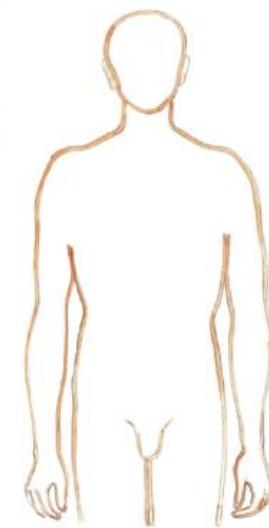
živčevje



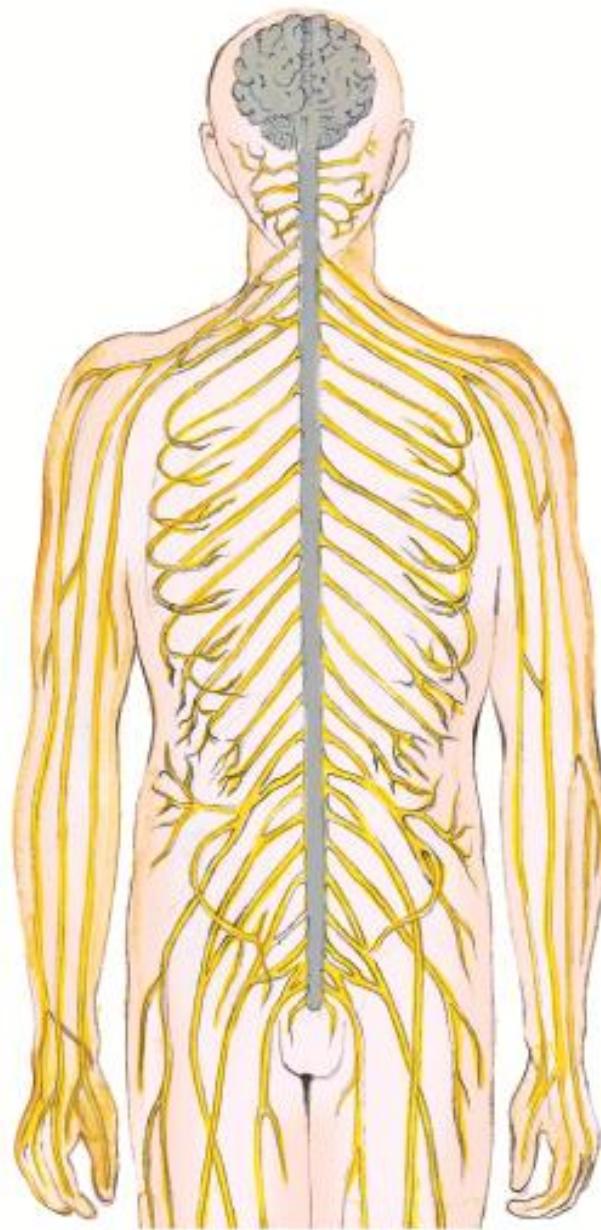
prebavila



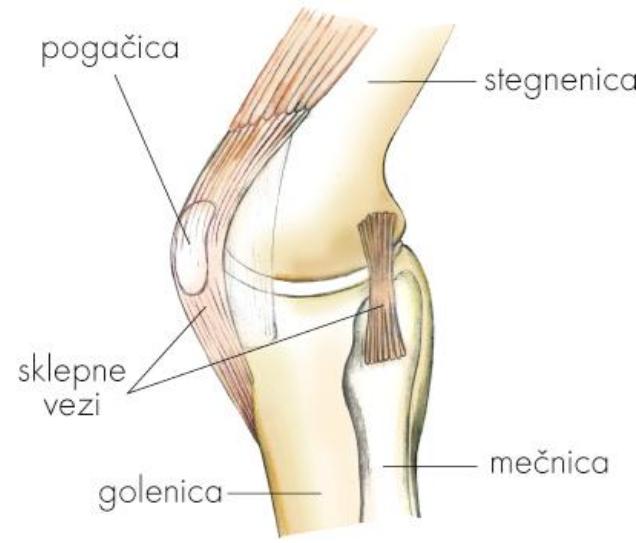
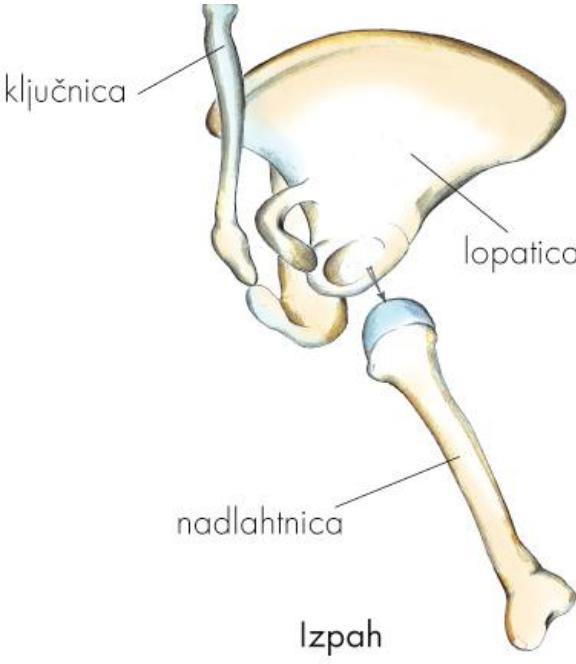
hormonske žlezde

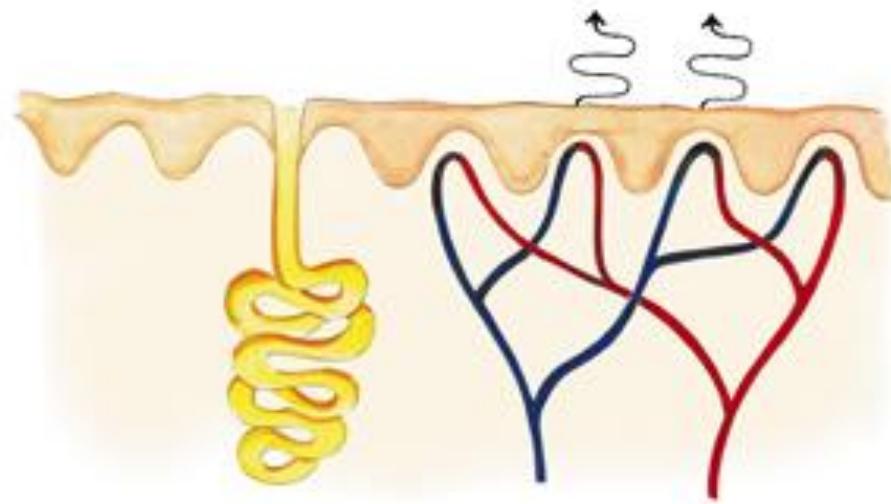
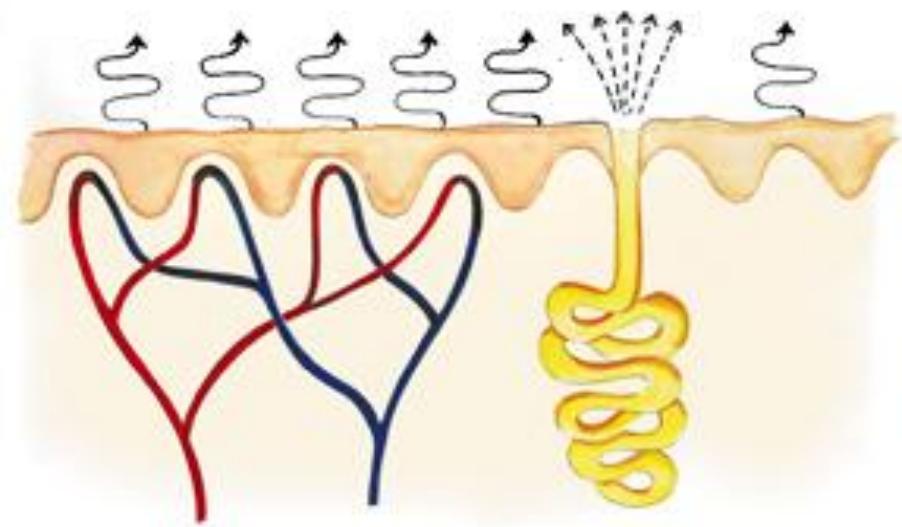


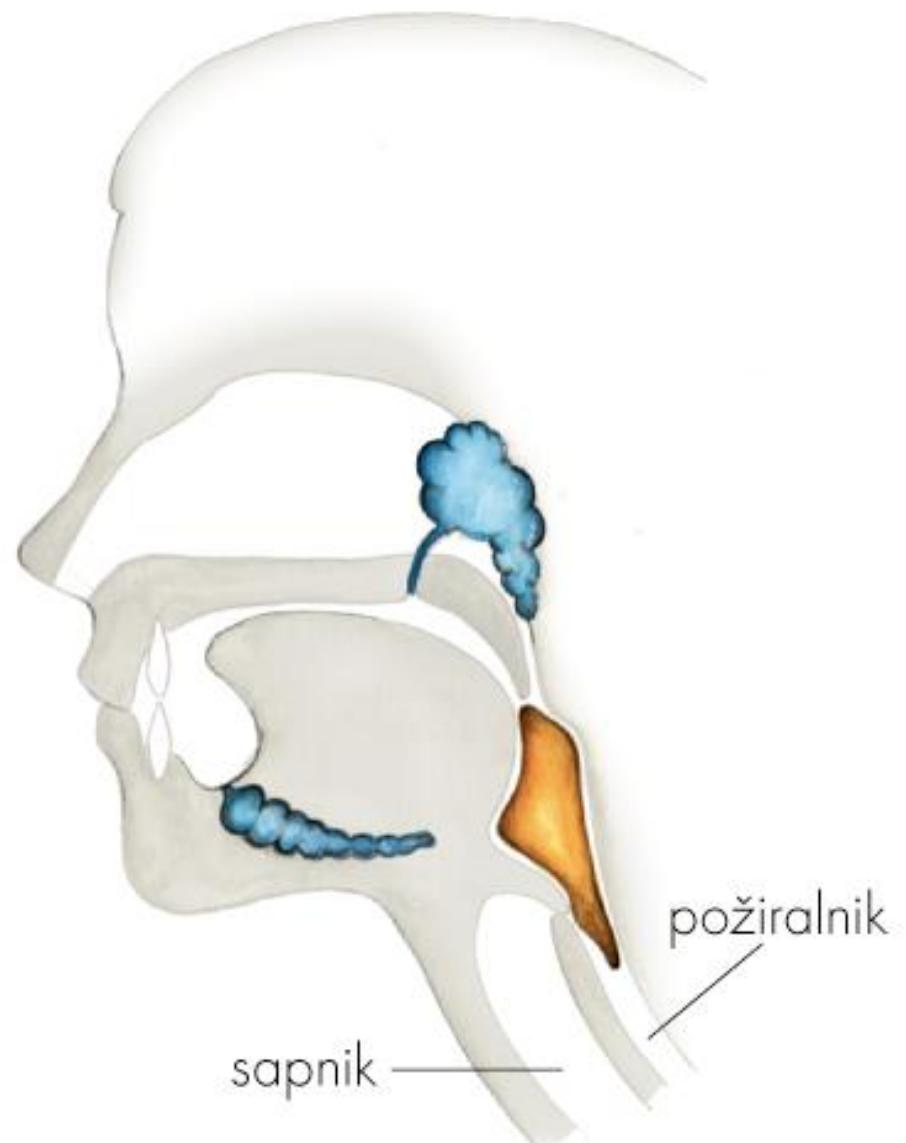
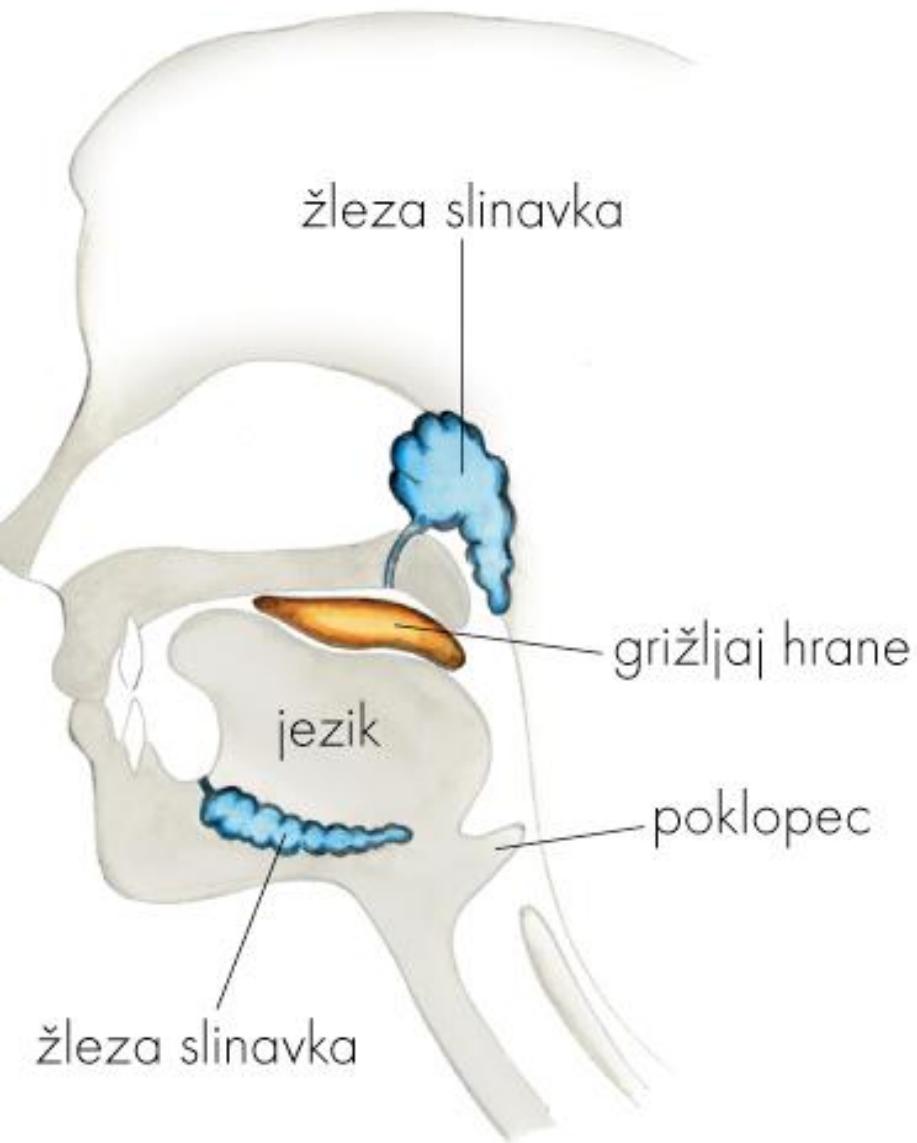
krovni sistem

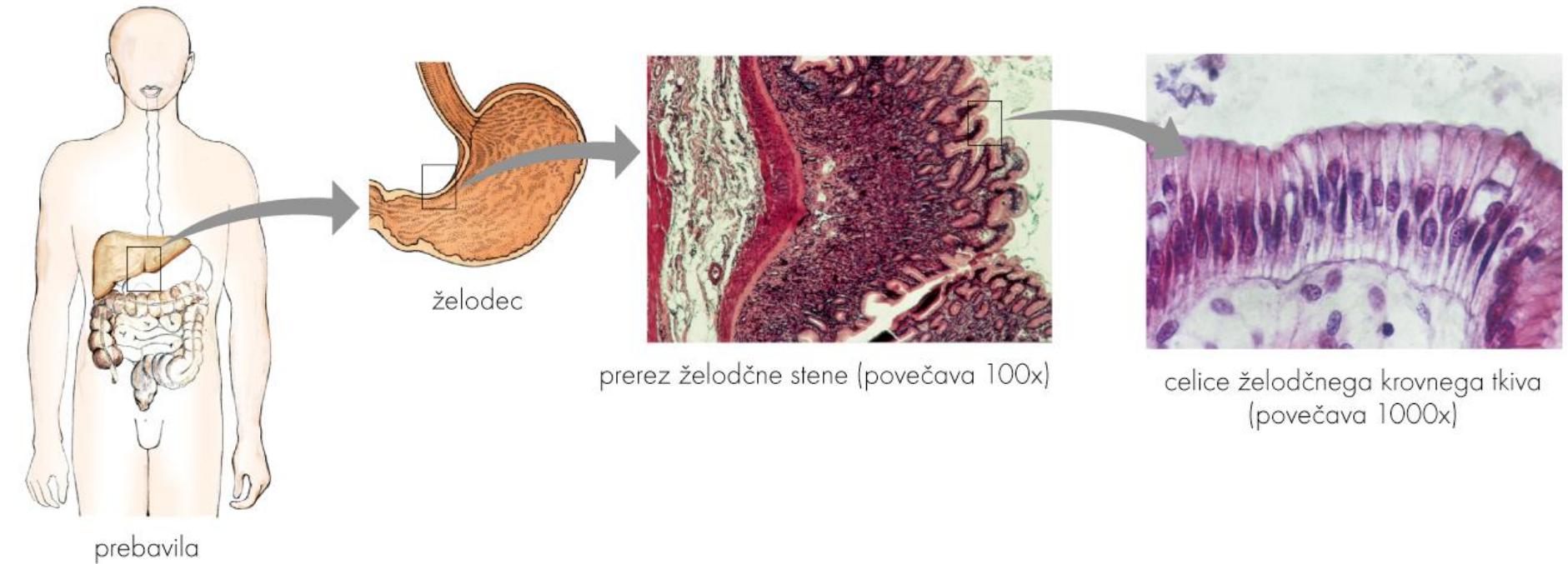


- Osrednje ali centralno živčevje
- Obkrajno ali periferno živčevje



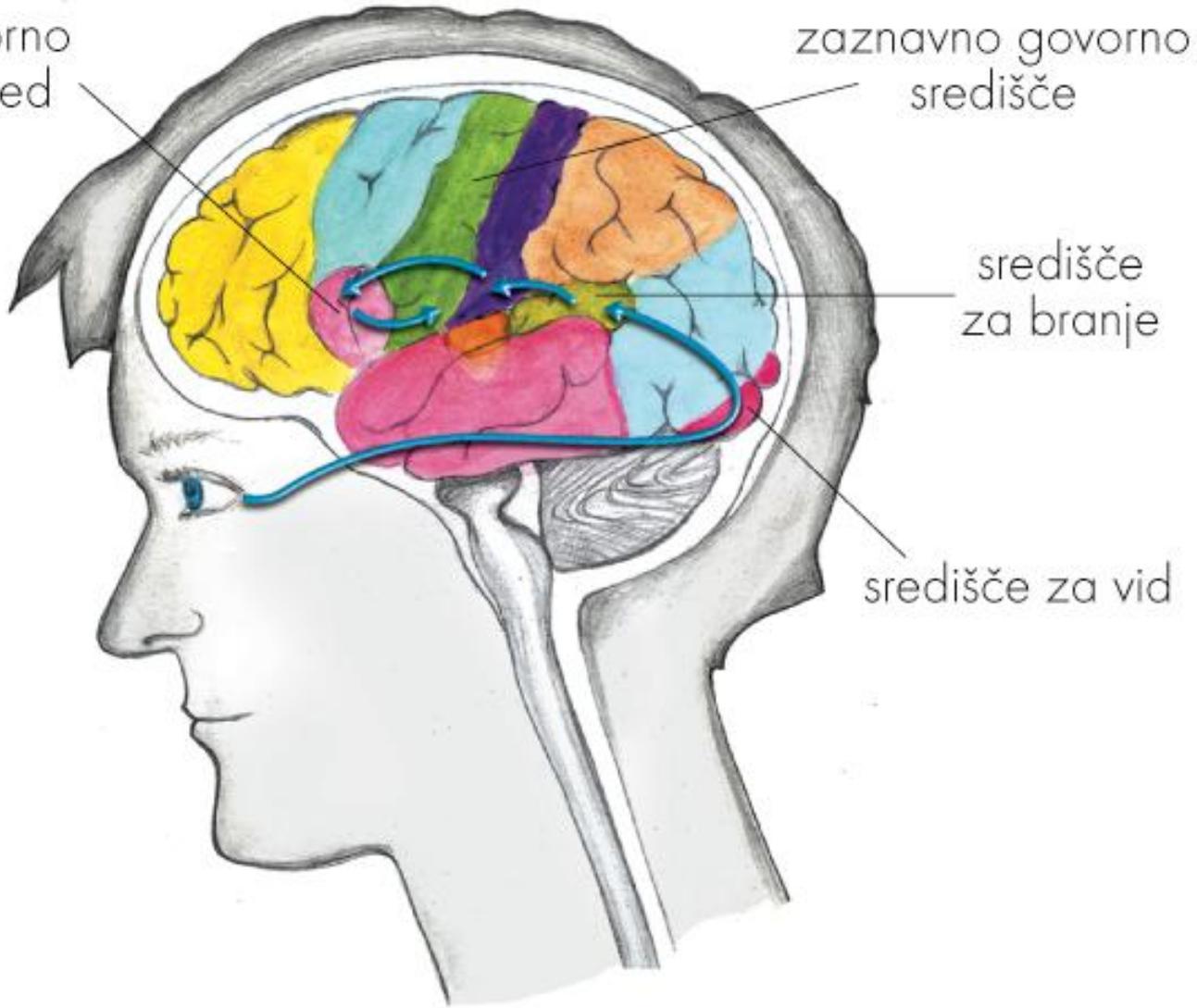








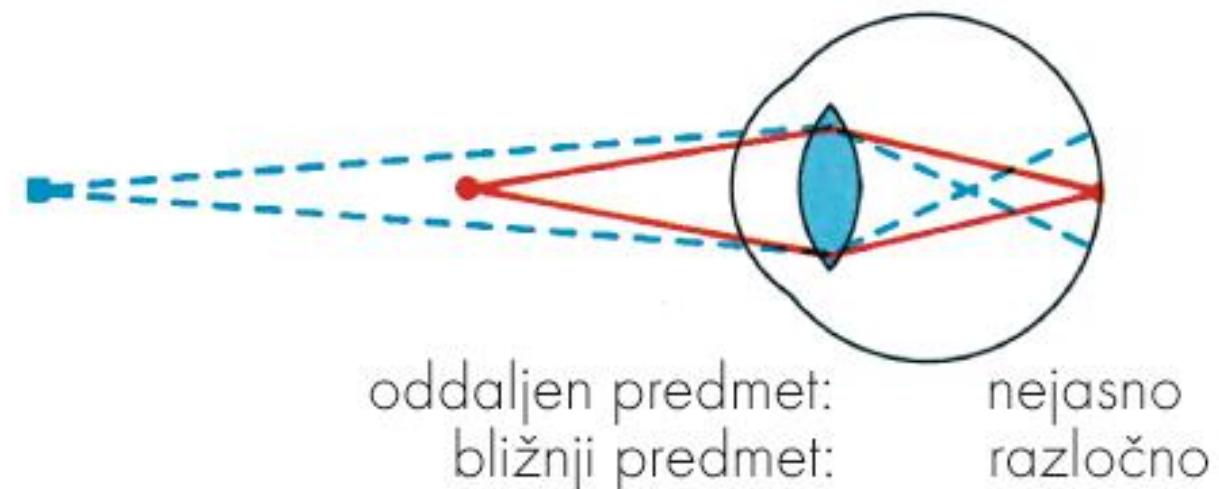
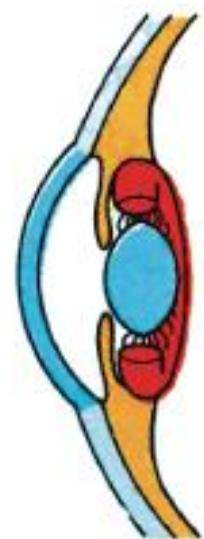
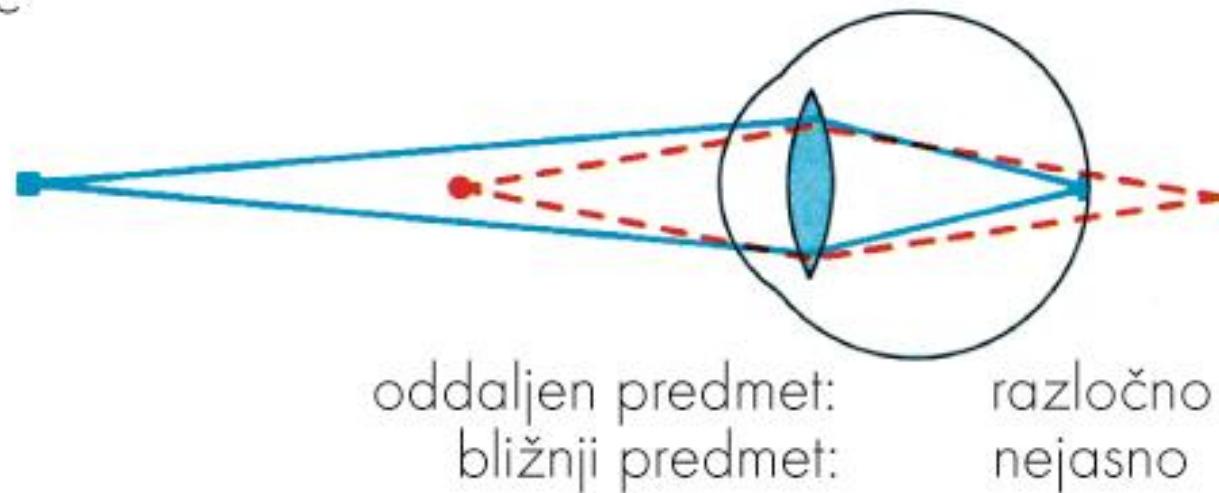
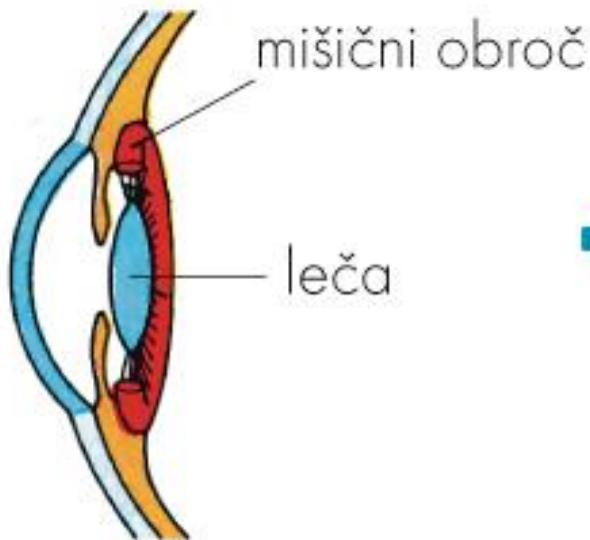
gibalno govorno
središče besed



zaznavno govorno
središče

središče
za branje

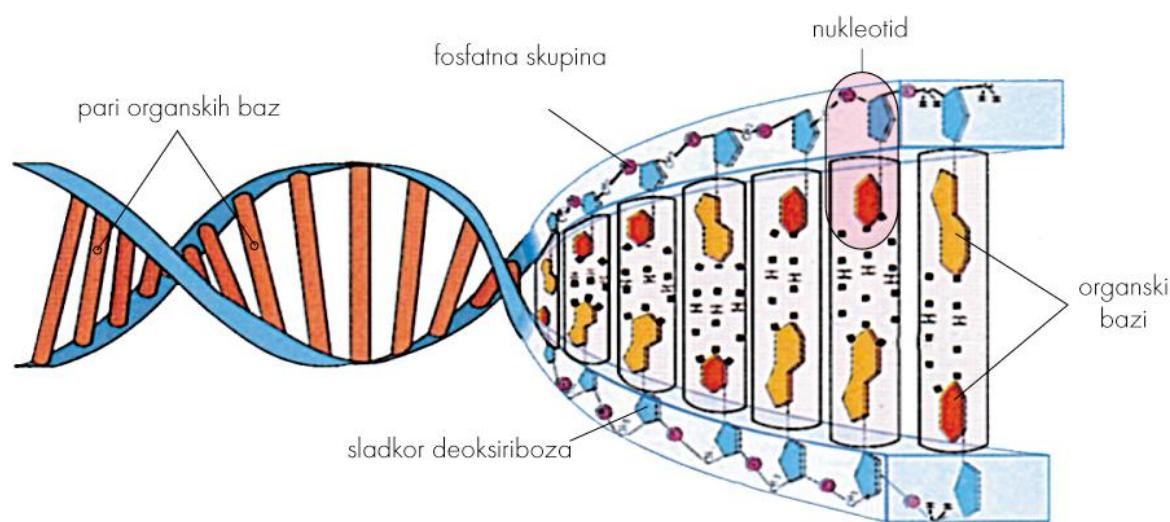
središče za vid



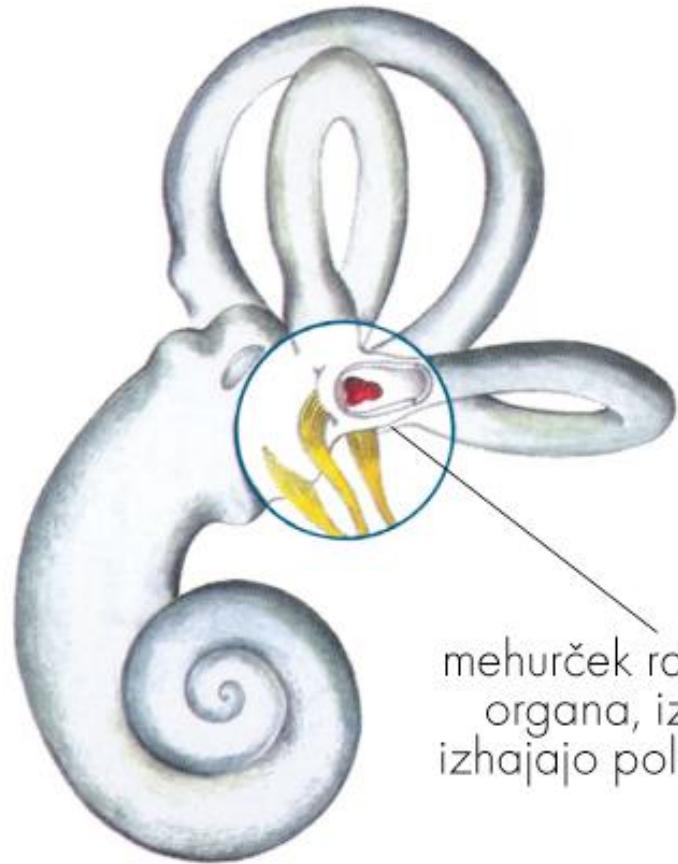


Vsako jedro človeške telesne celice vsebuje 23 parov kromosomov.

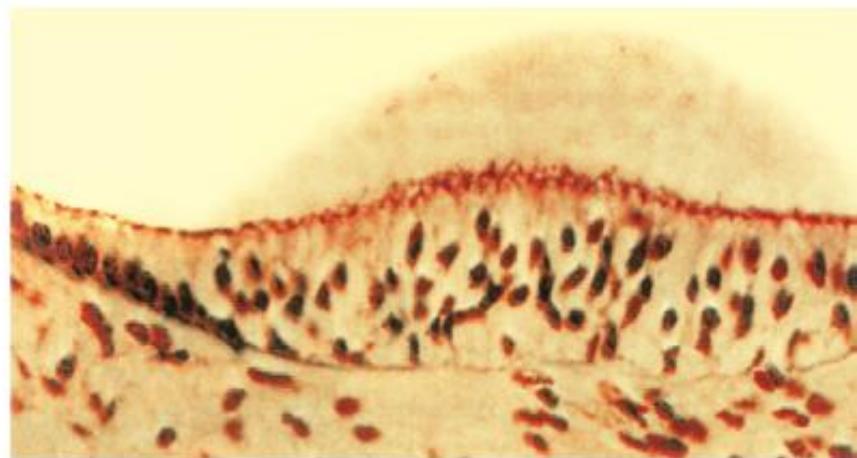
Kromosom na sliki gradita dve molekuli DNA – dve kromatidi.

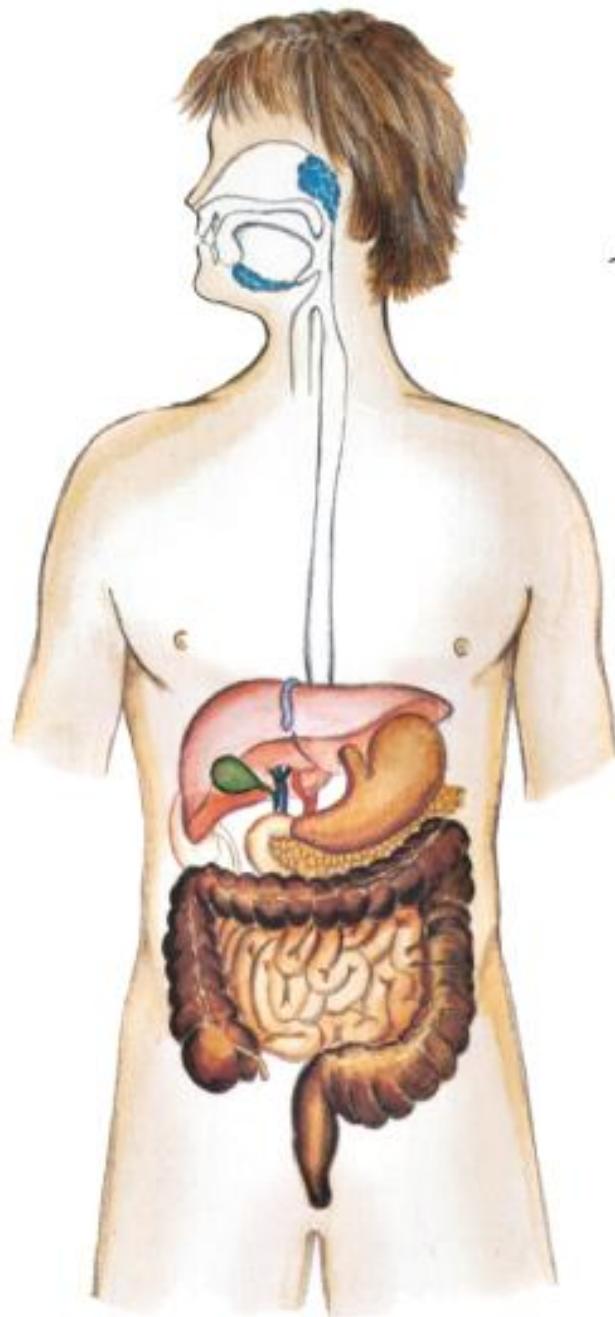


Vsak kromosom vsebuje številne **gene**, ki se nahajajo na točno določenem mestu kromosoma. Skupine genov so na sliki označene kot temne proge.

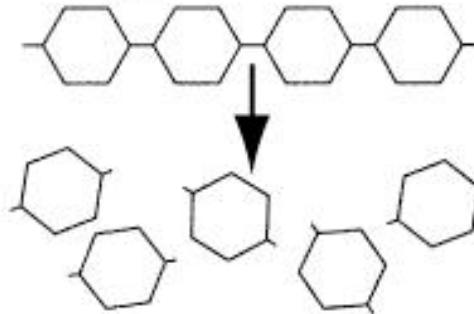


mehurček ravnotežnega
organa, iz katerega
izhajajo polkrožni kanali

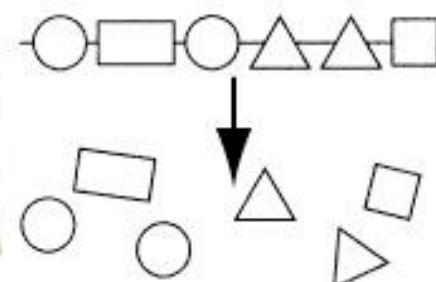




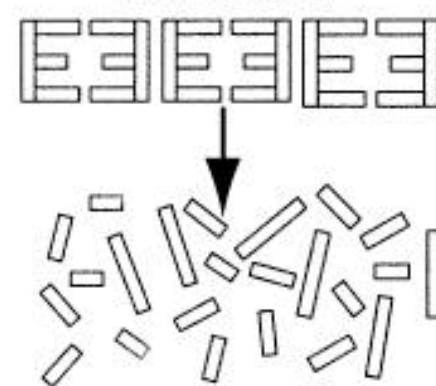
ogljikovi hidrati



beljakovine



maščobe



začnejo se razvijati in oblikovati prsi

The chart consists of four horizontal bars of varying lengths, all colored orange. Each bar has a black text label positioned to its left. Below the bars is a horizontal axis with numerical tick marks from 9 to 15, labeled "Starost v letih" (Age in years) at the far right.

pojavijo se sramne dlačice

pojavijo se dlačice pod pazduho

pojaví se prva menstruacija

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

Starost
v letih

začnejo se večati in oblikovati moda

začne se rast in oblikovanje penisa

pojavijo se sramne dlačice

prvi semenski izliv

mutiranje – sprememba glasu

začnejo rasti brki in brada

10

11

12

13

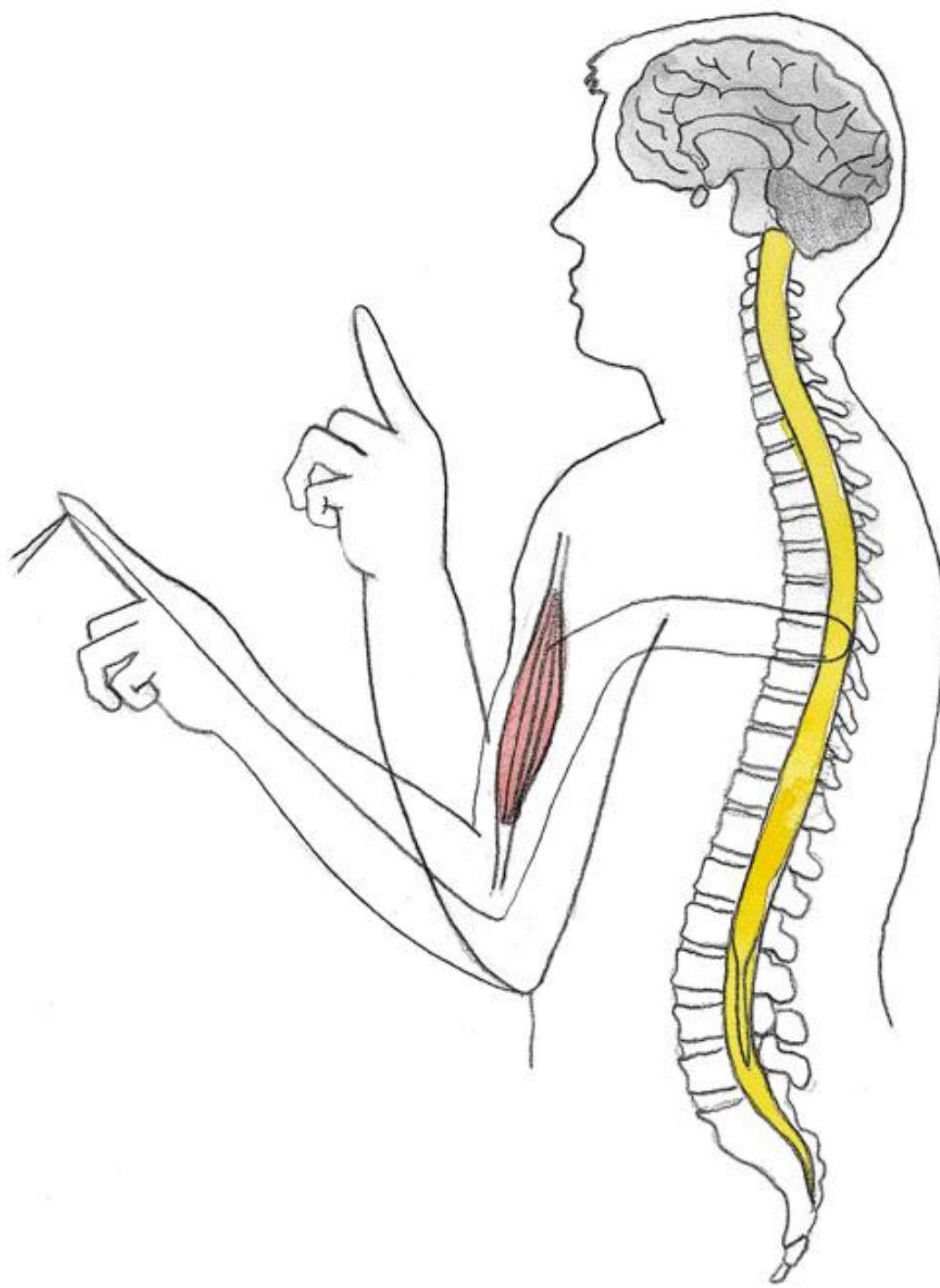
14

15

16

Starost
v letih

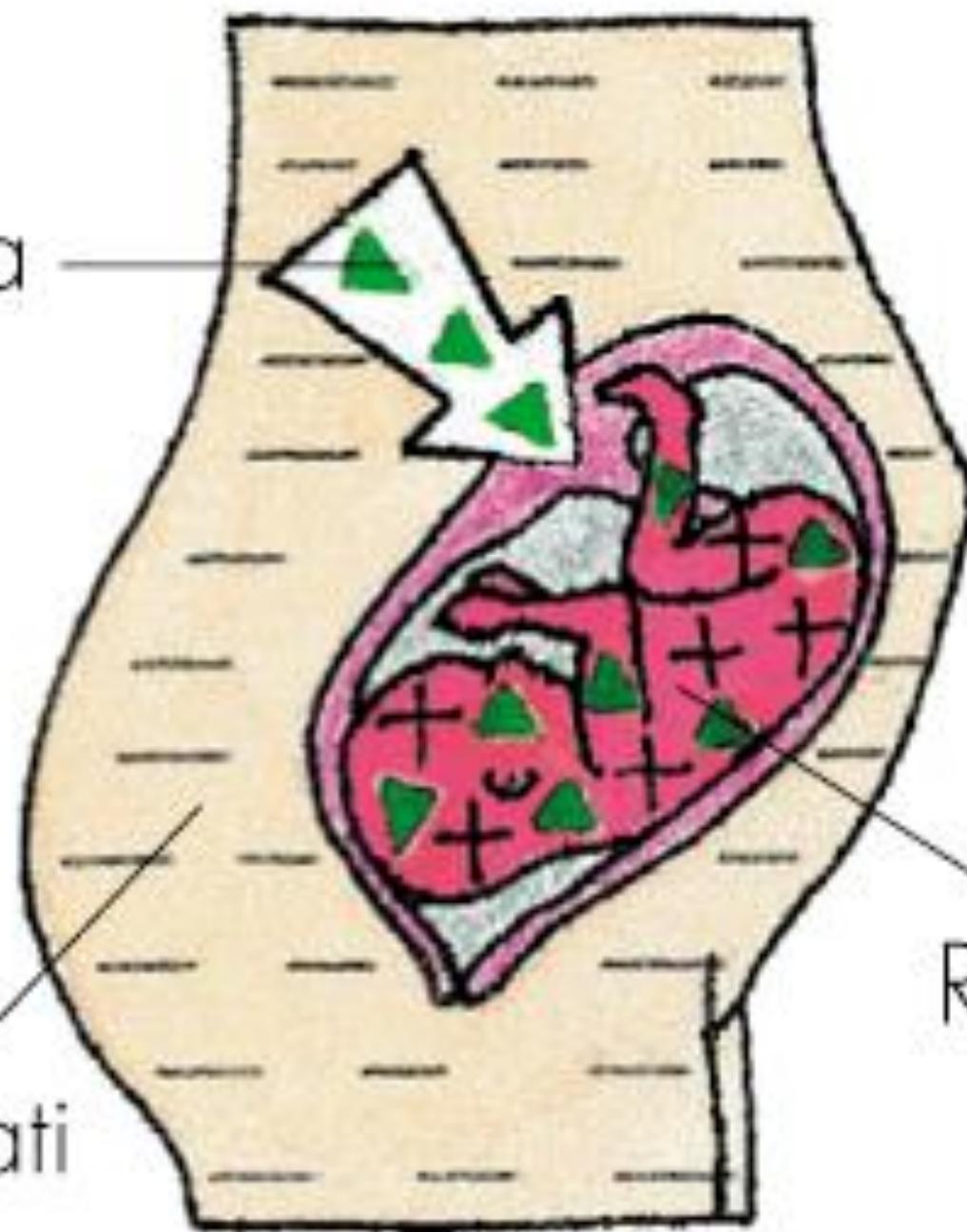


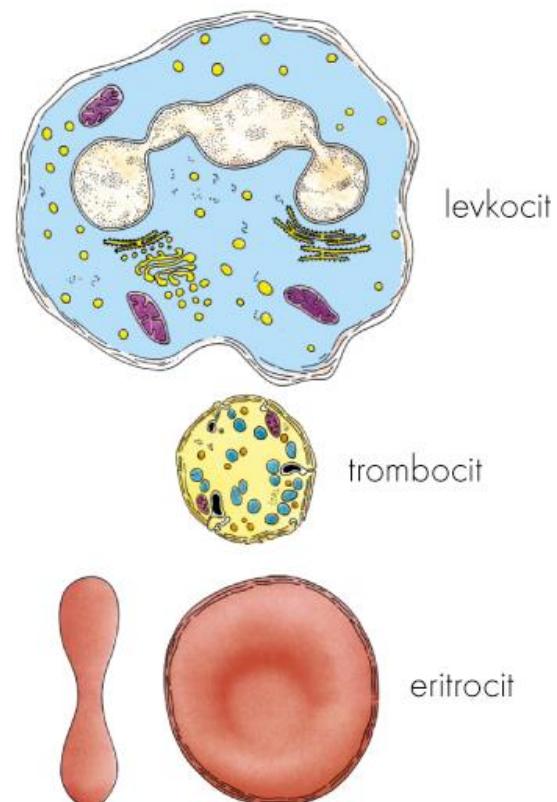
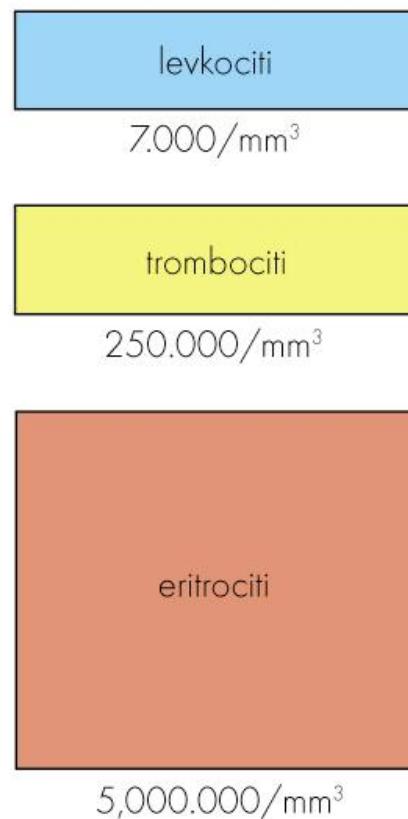
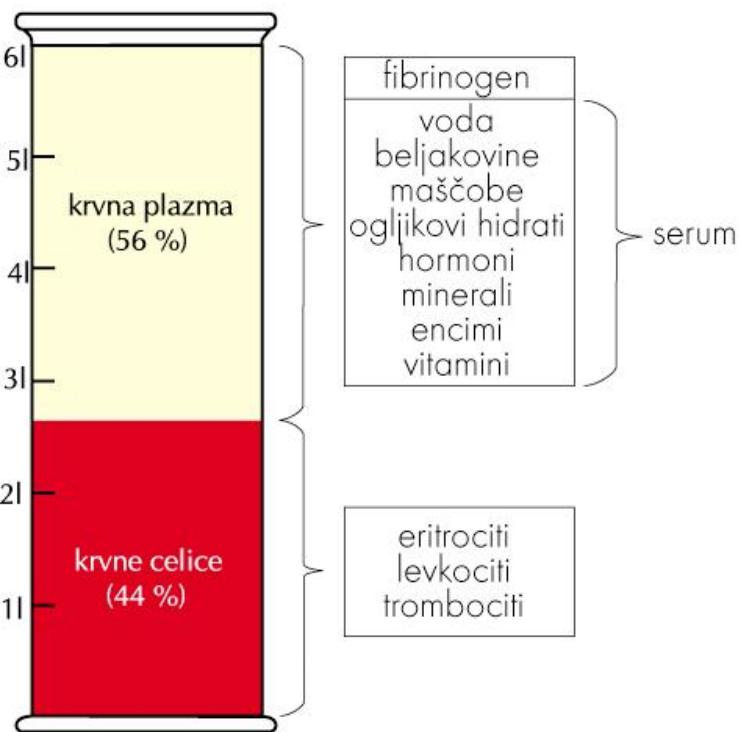


protitelesa

Rh⁻ mati

Rh⁺ otrok





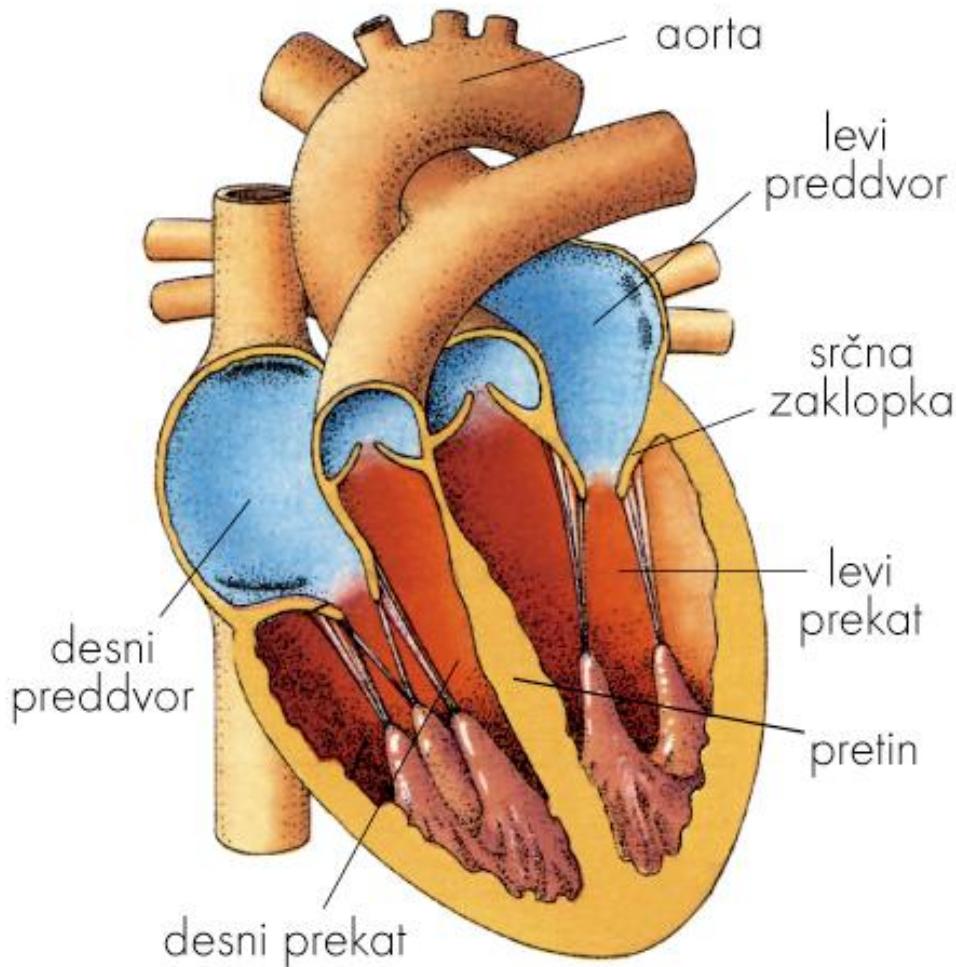
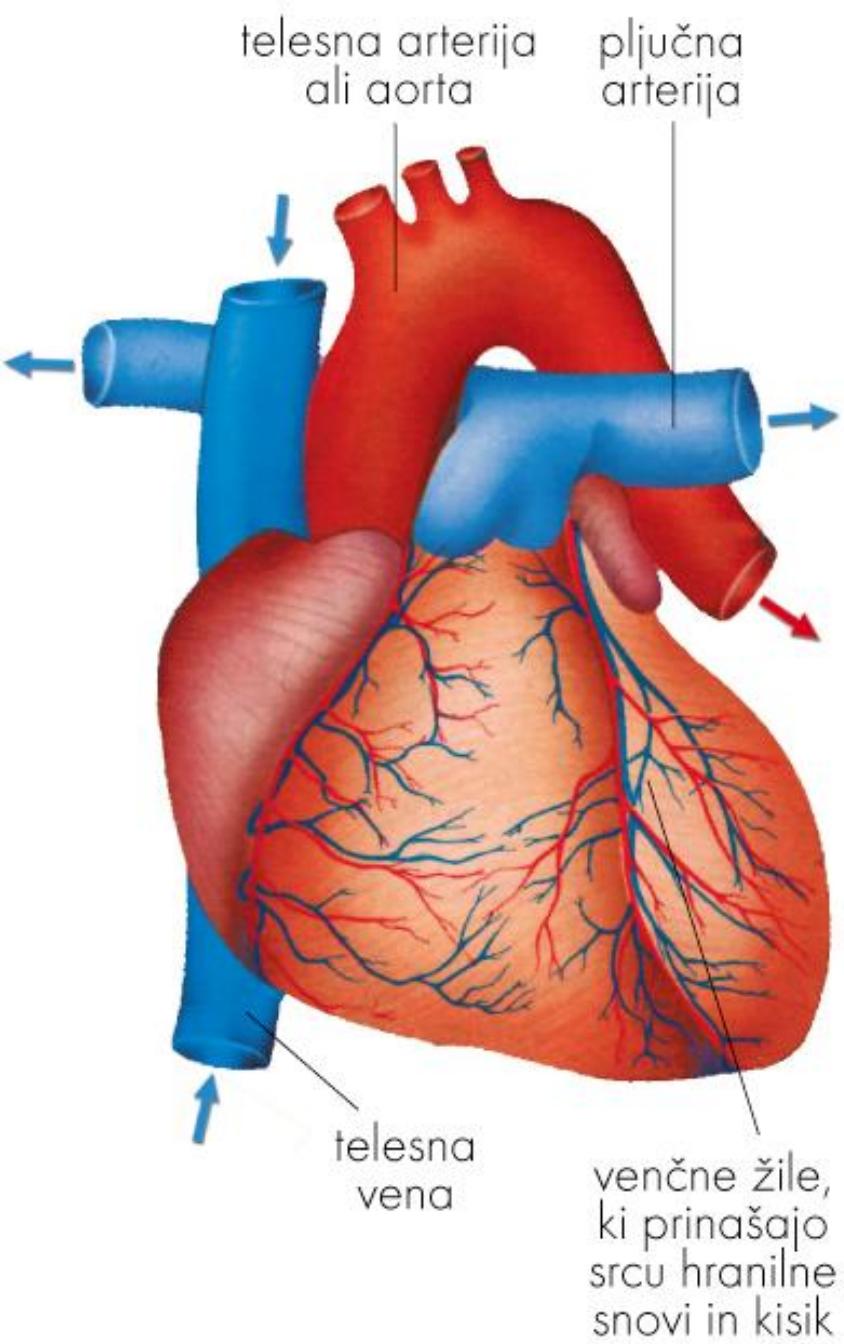
sklepna ovojnica

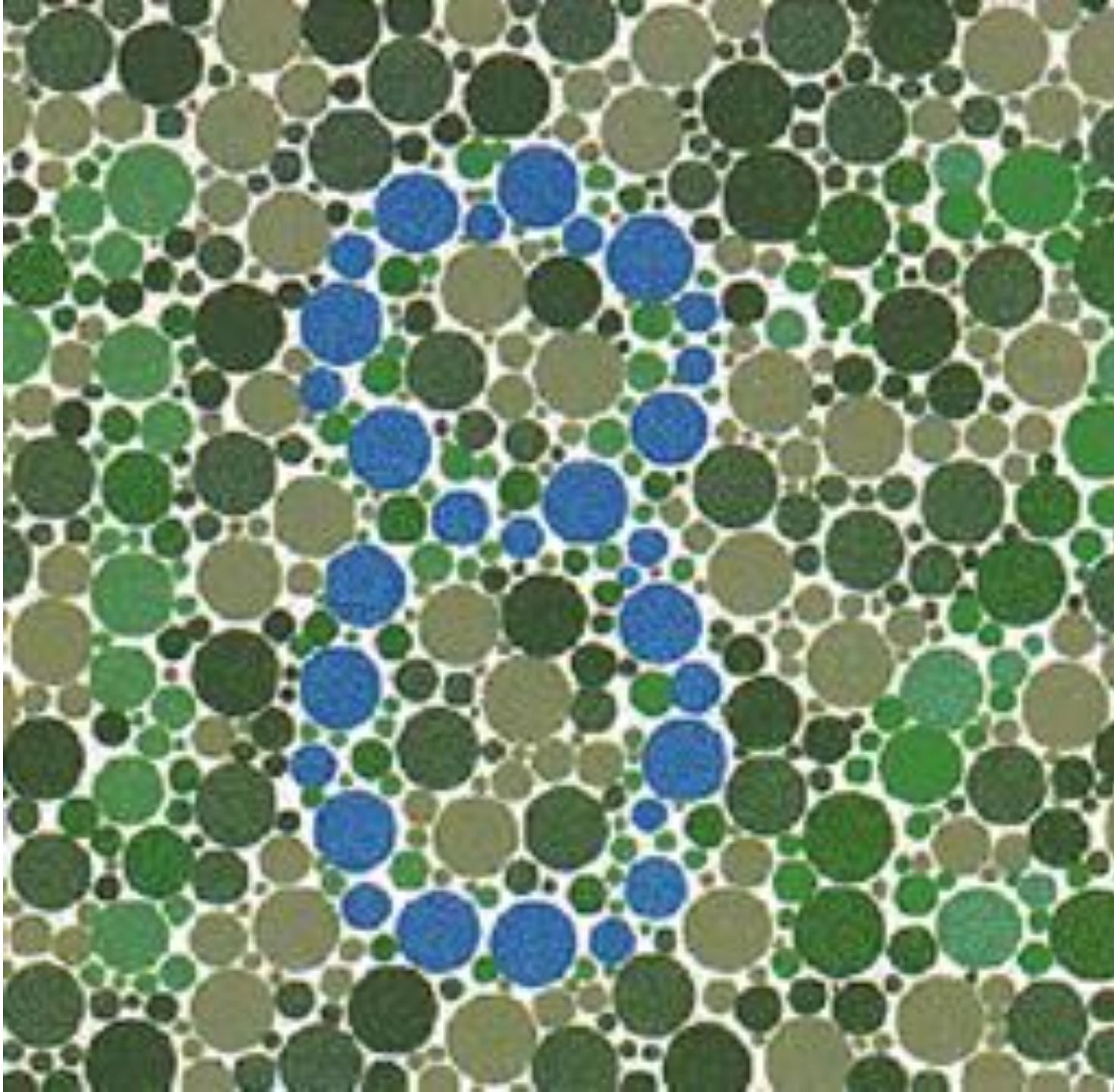
sklepna jamica

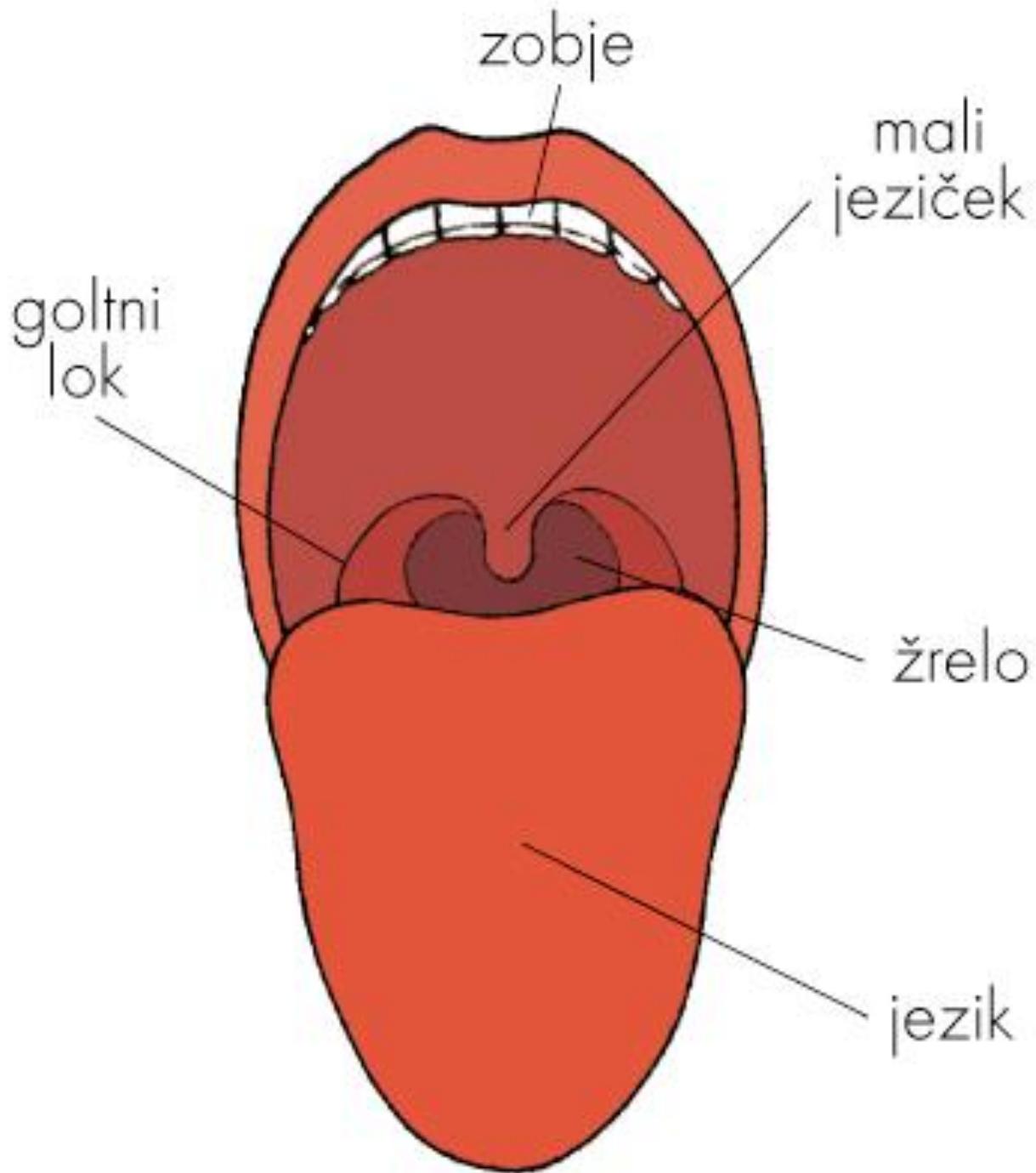
sklepna glavica

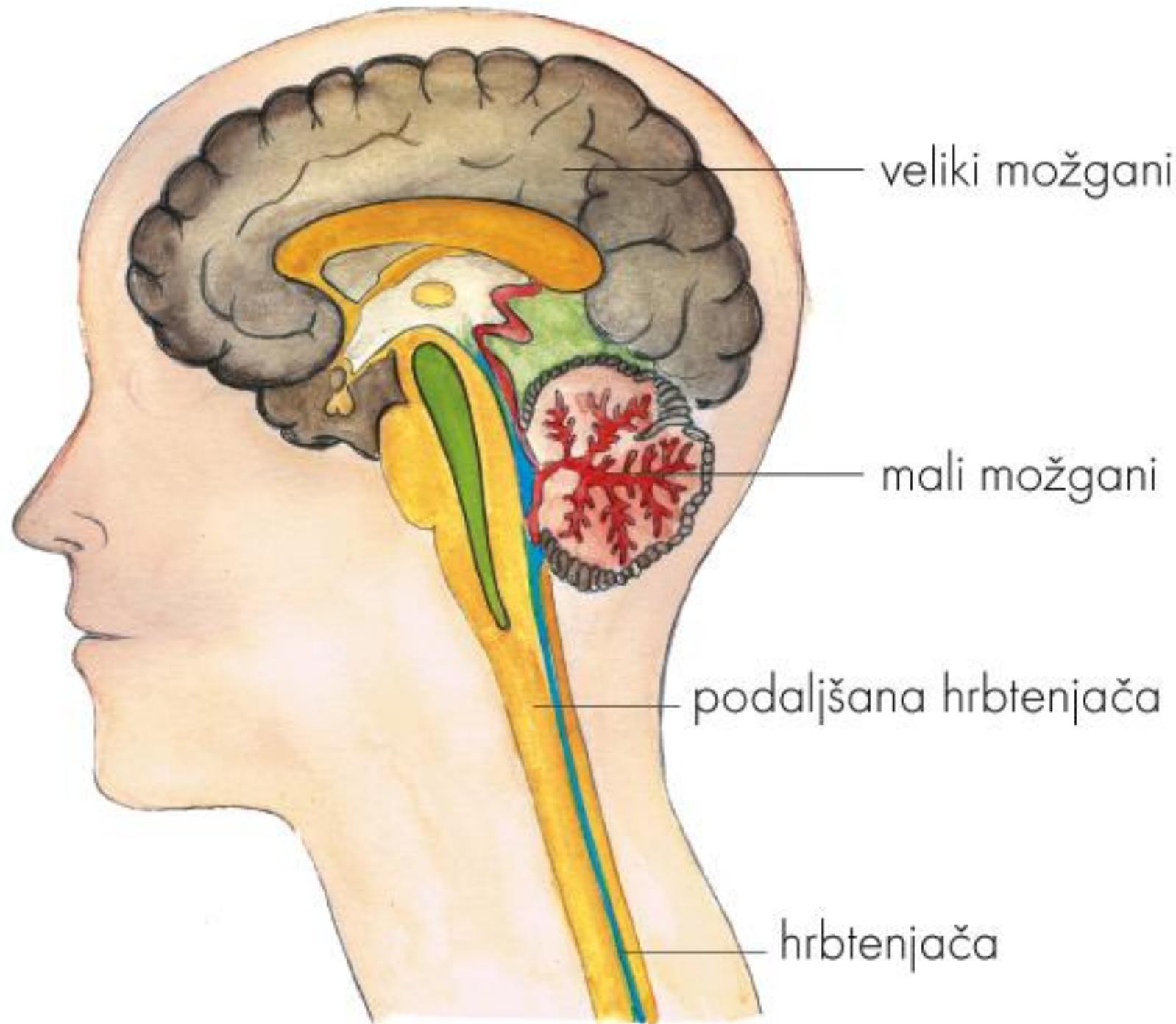
hrustanec

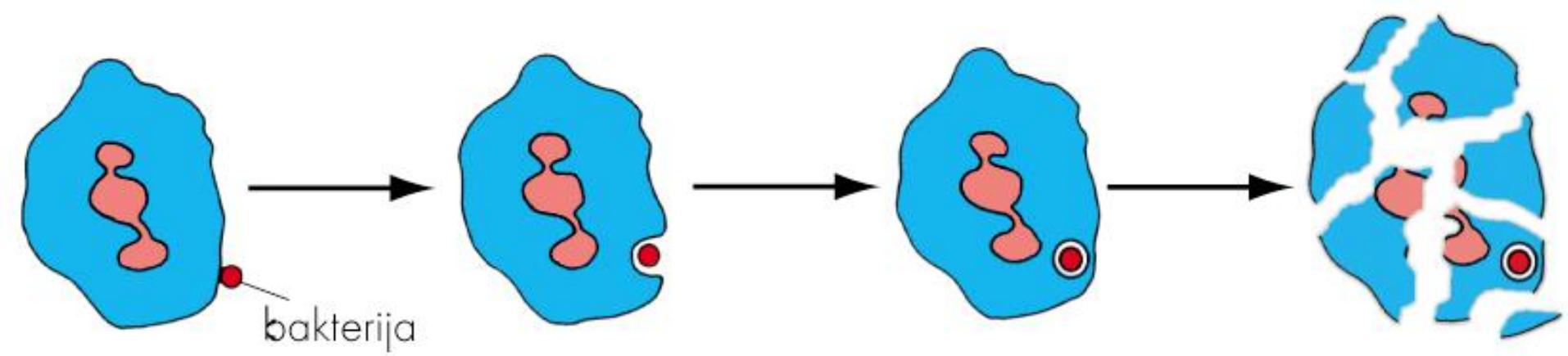
sklepne vezi

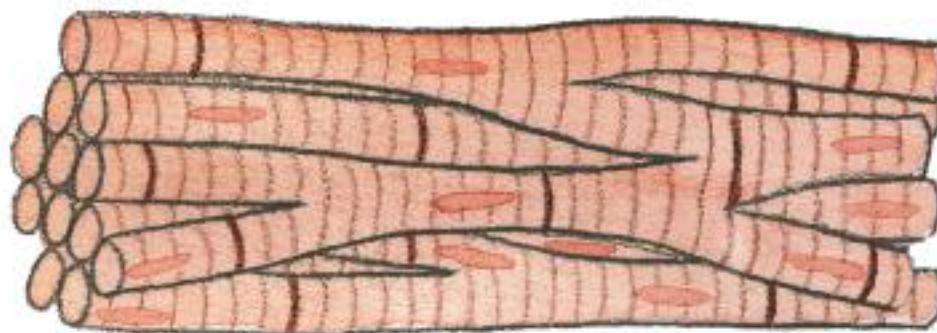




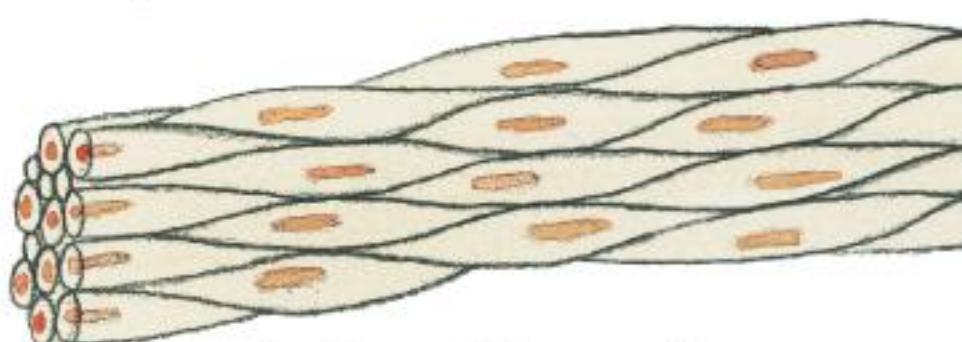




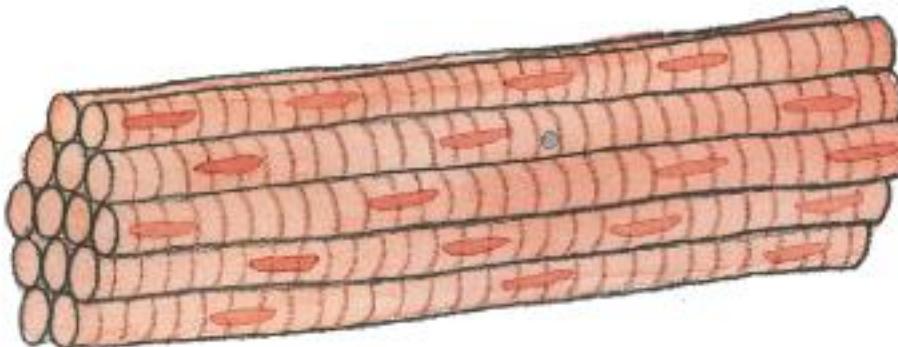




srčne mišične celice

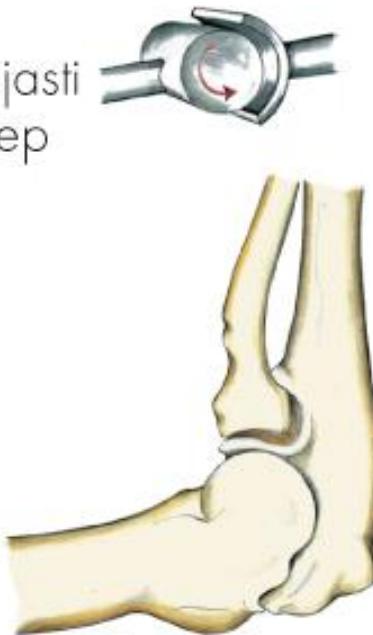


gladke mišične celice



skeletne mišične celice

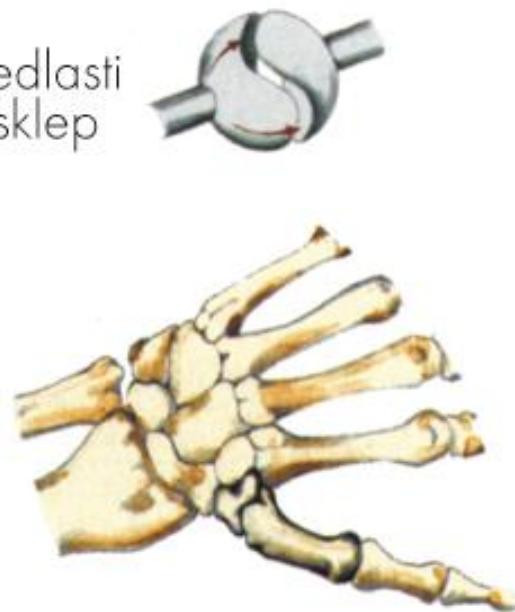
tečajasti
sklep



komolčni sklep



sedlasti
sklep

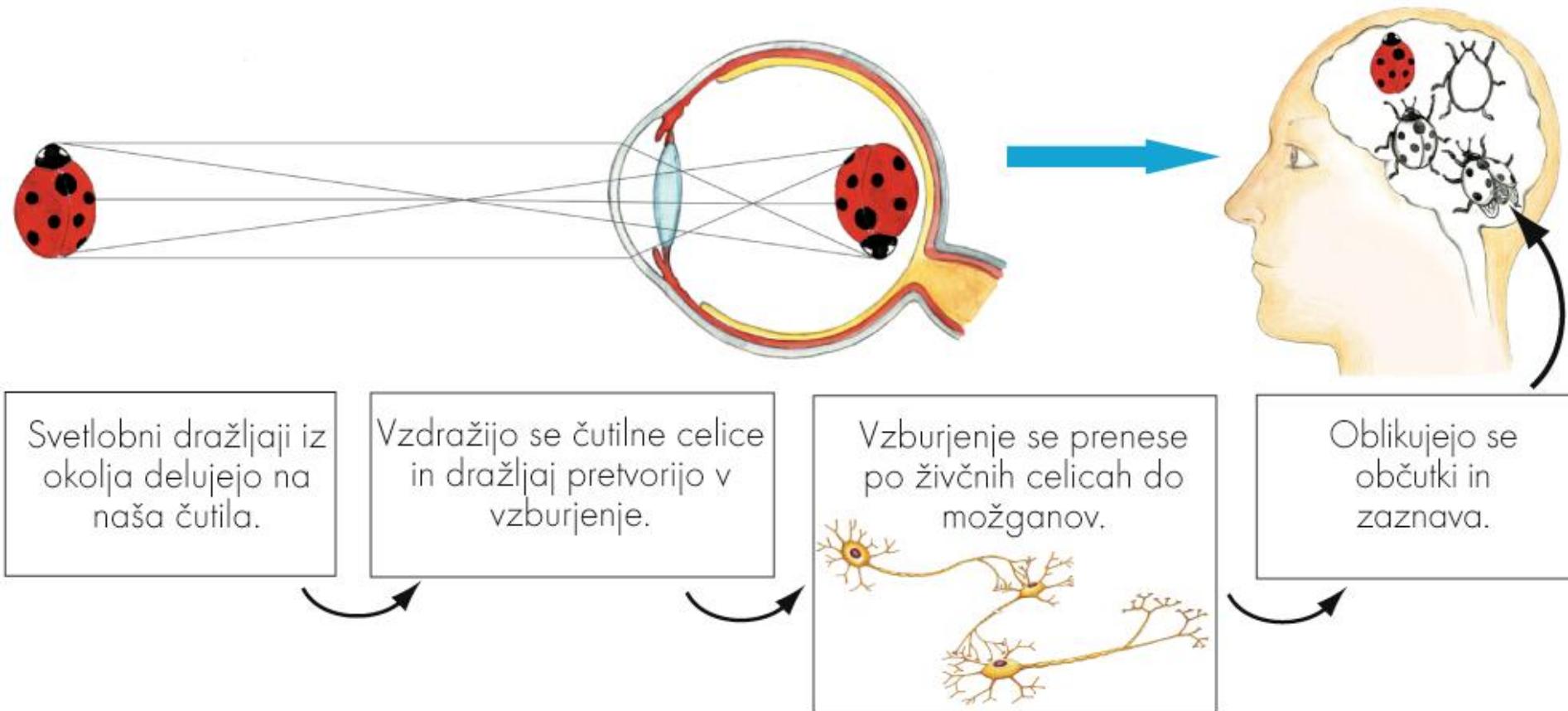


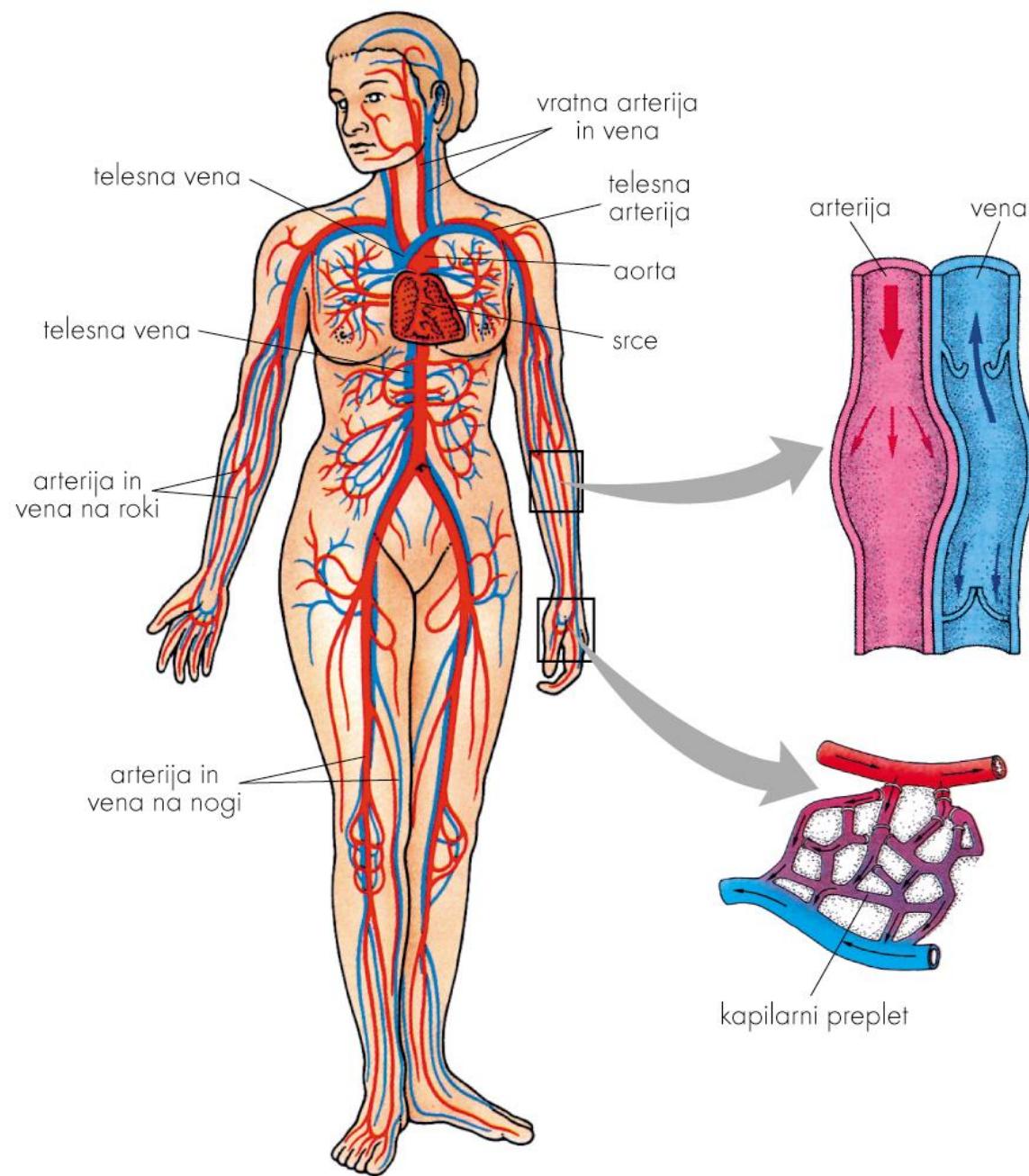
sklep med dlančnico in palcem

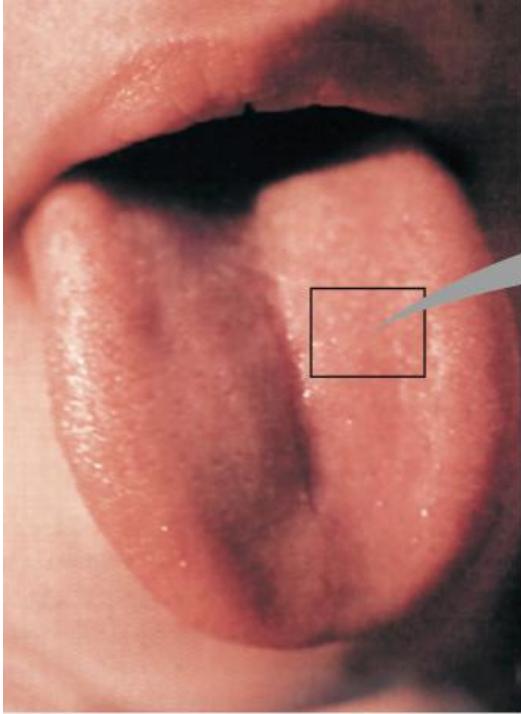
kroglasti
sklep



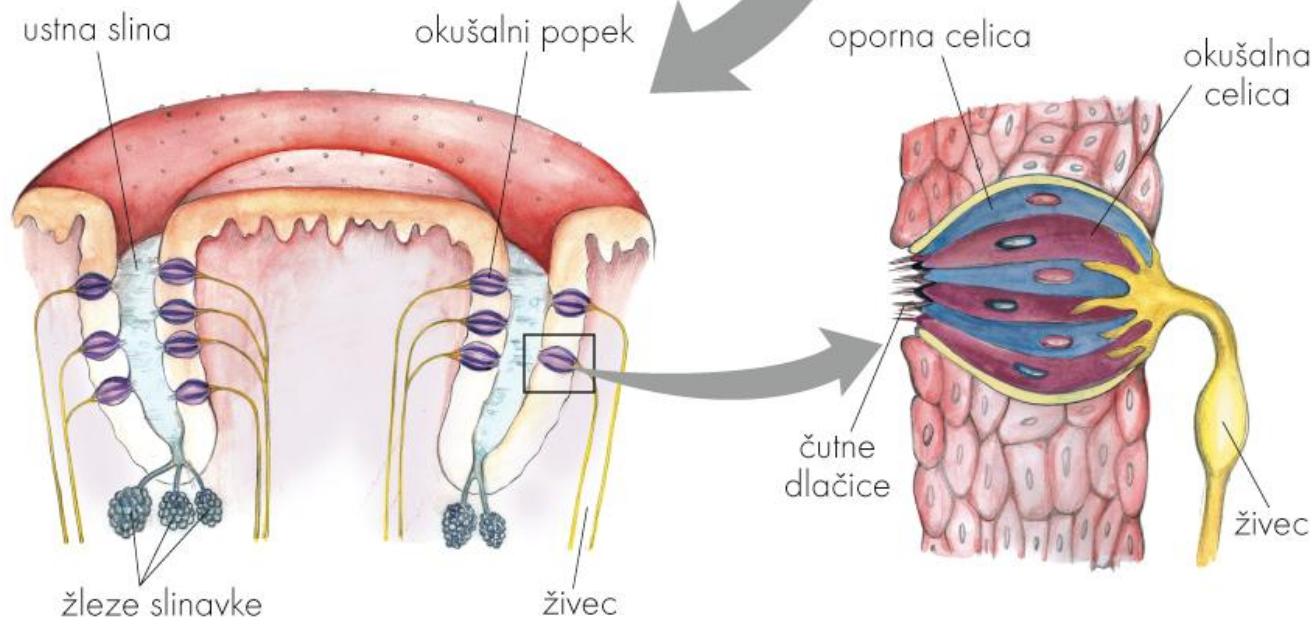
kolčni sklep

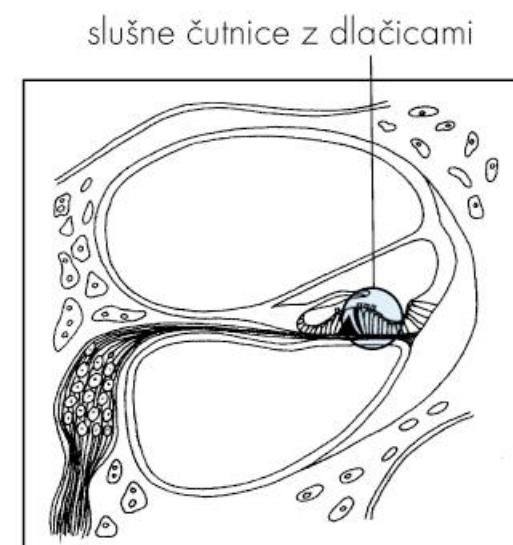
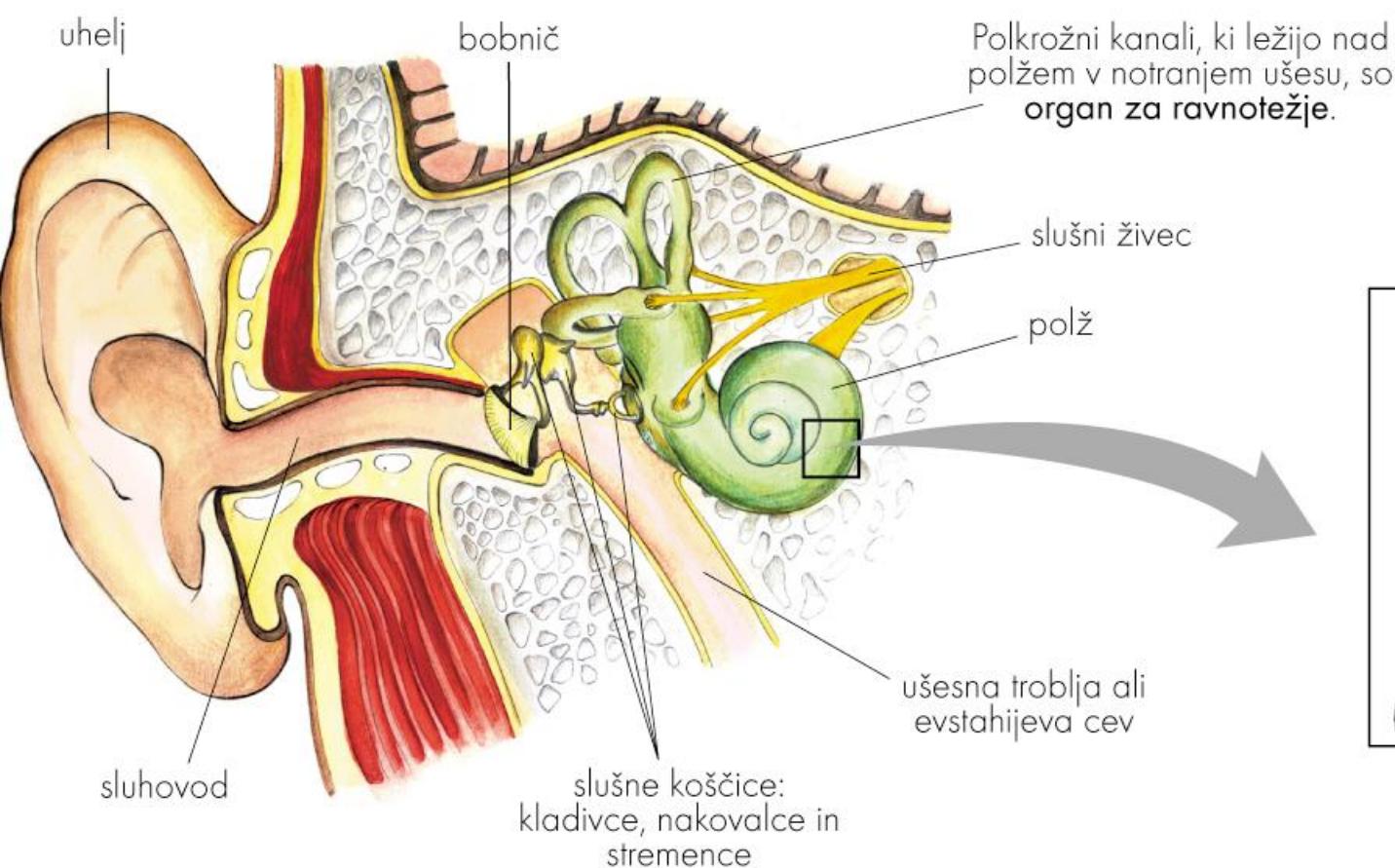


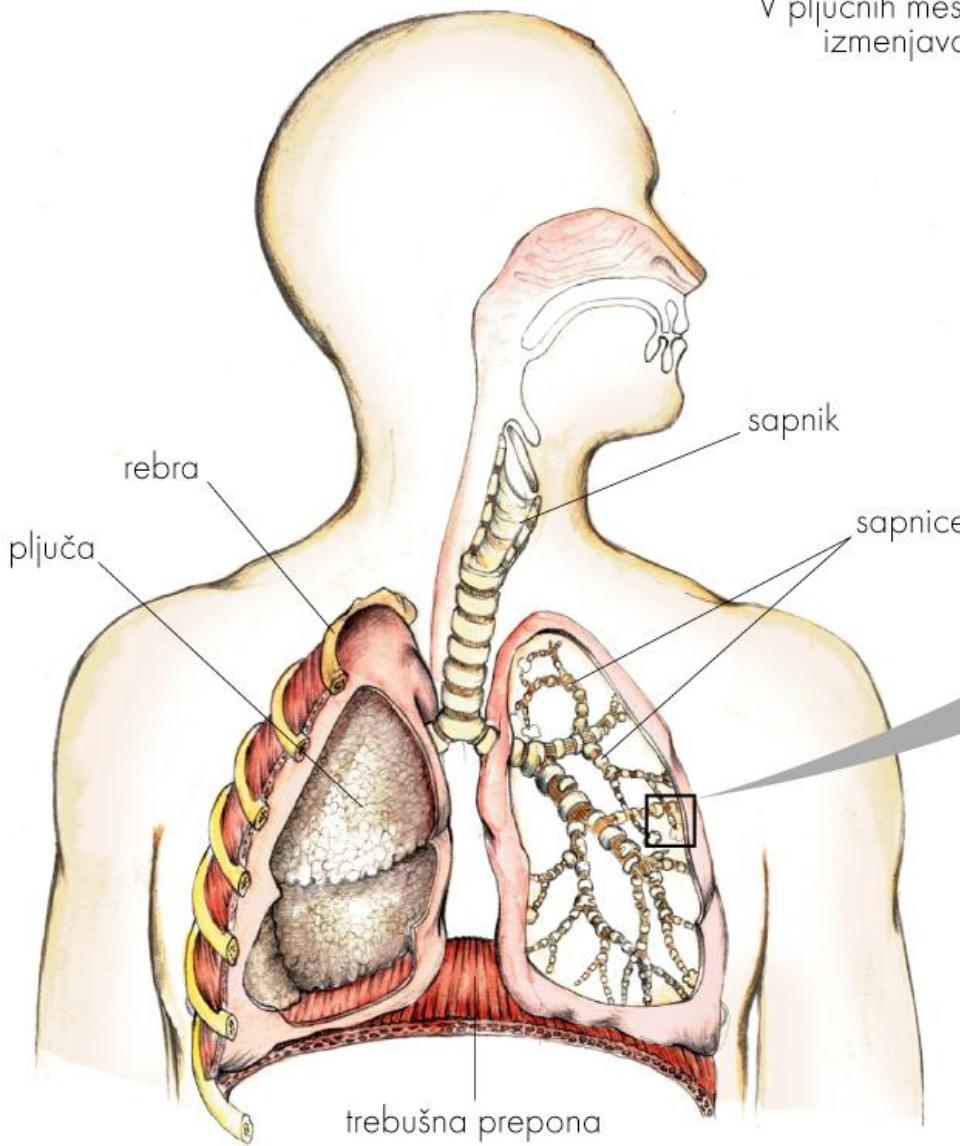




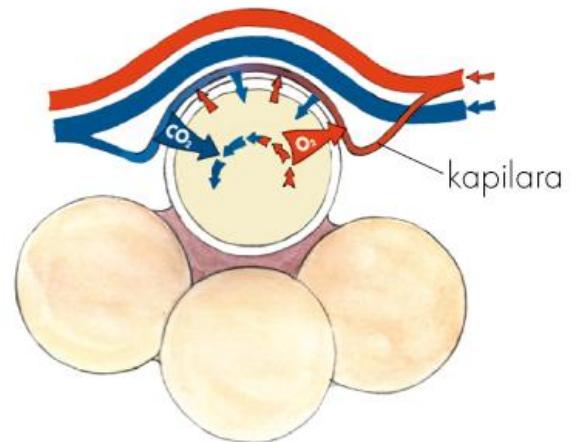
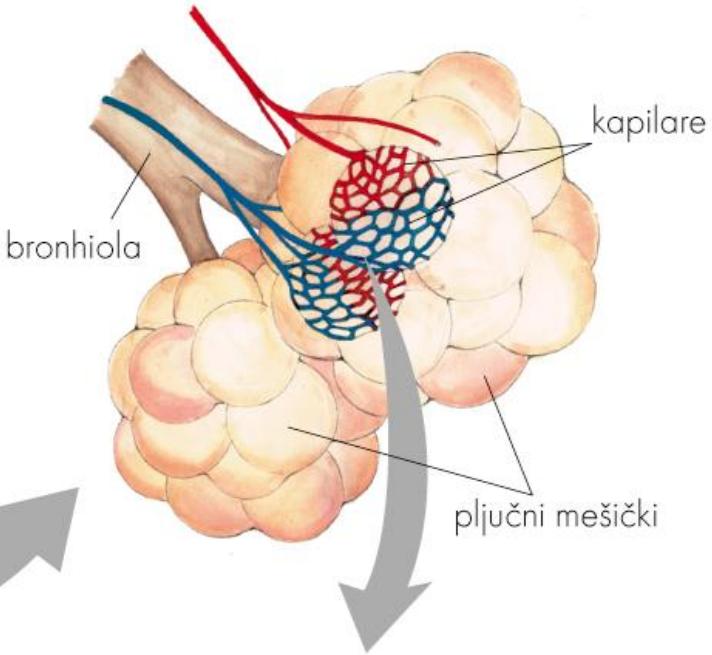
Povečane okušalne bradavice z jarkastimi vdolbinami.

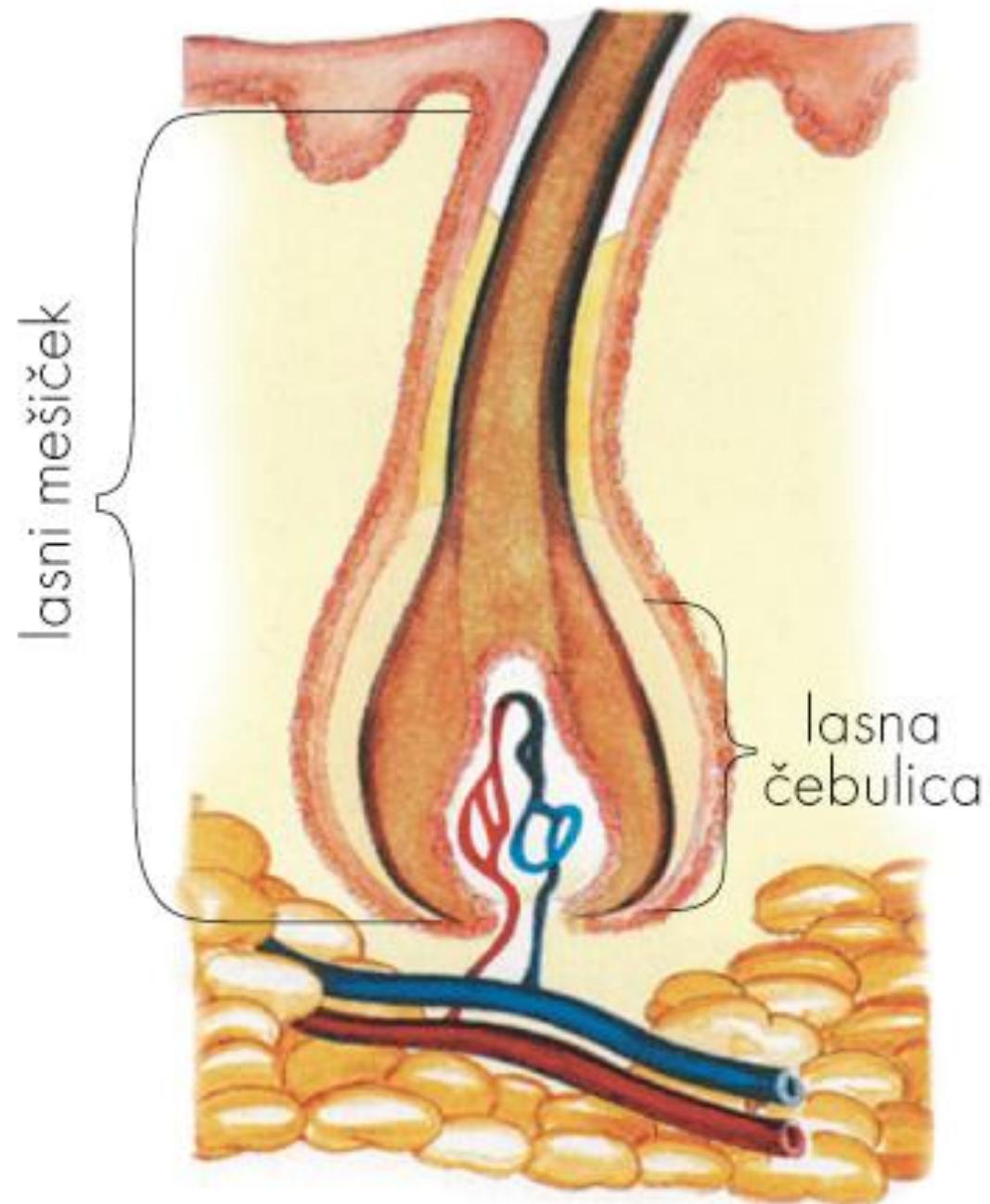


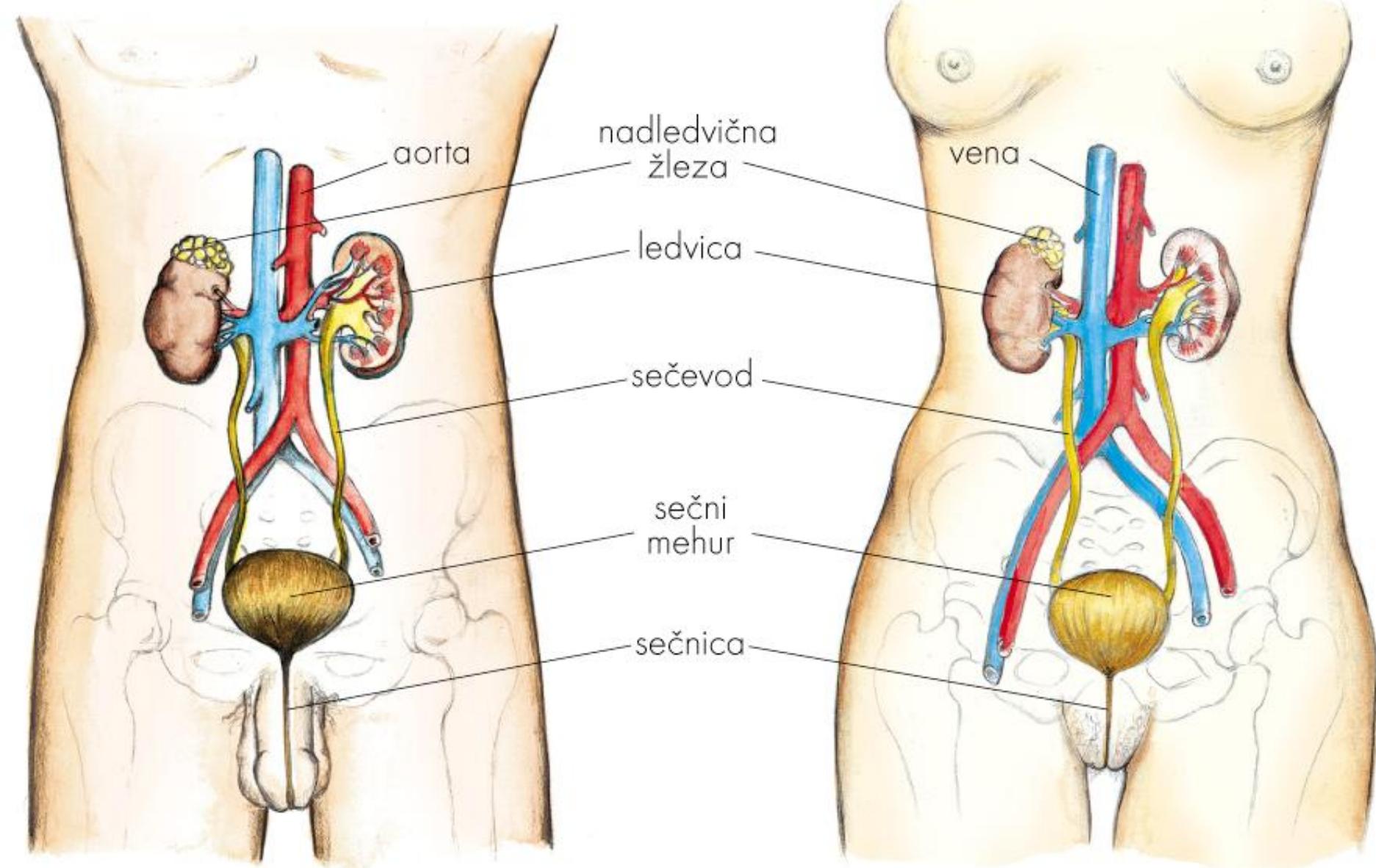


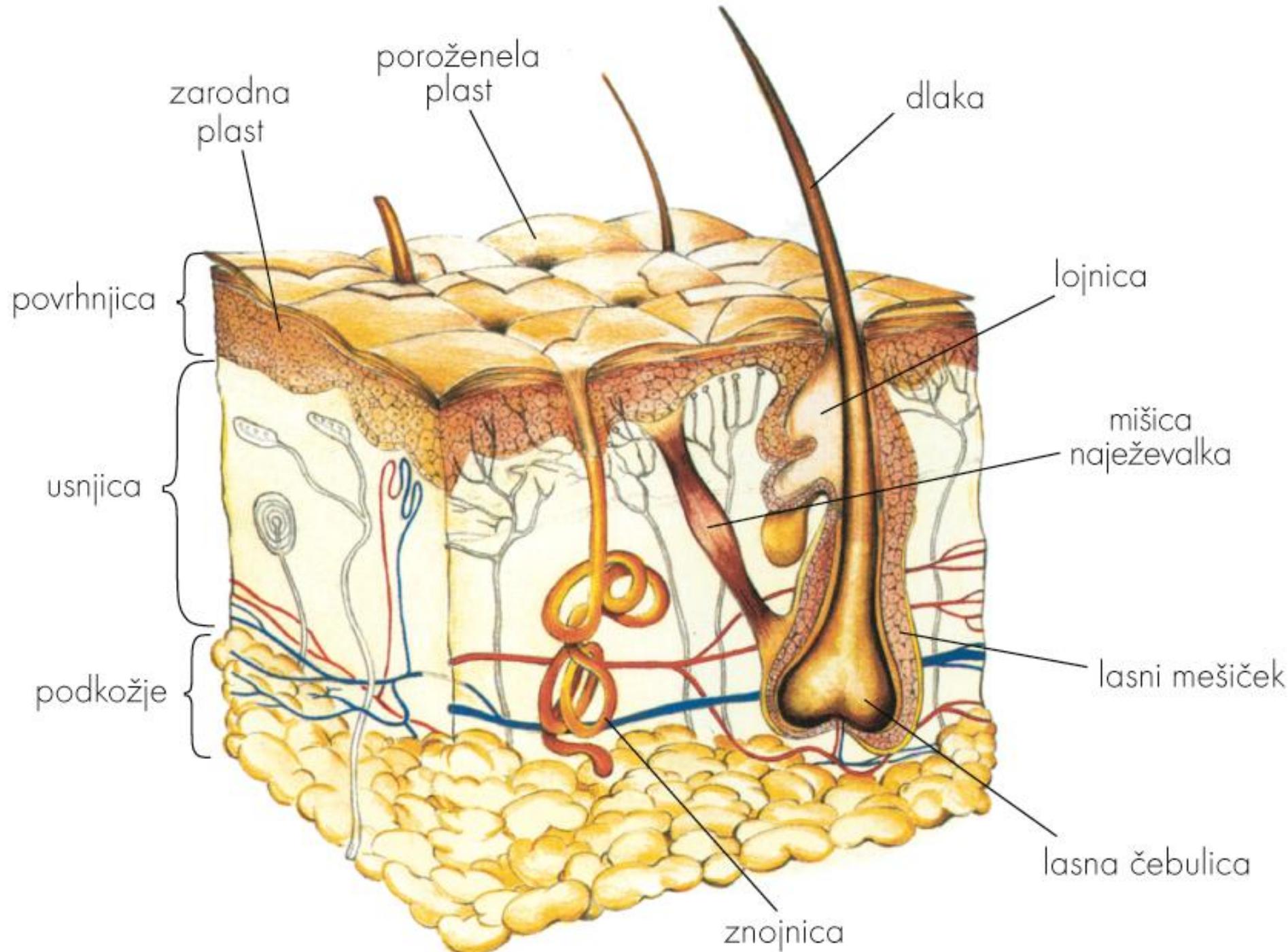


V pljučnih mešičkih poteka izmenjava plinov.











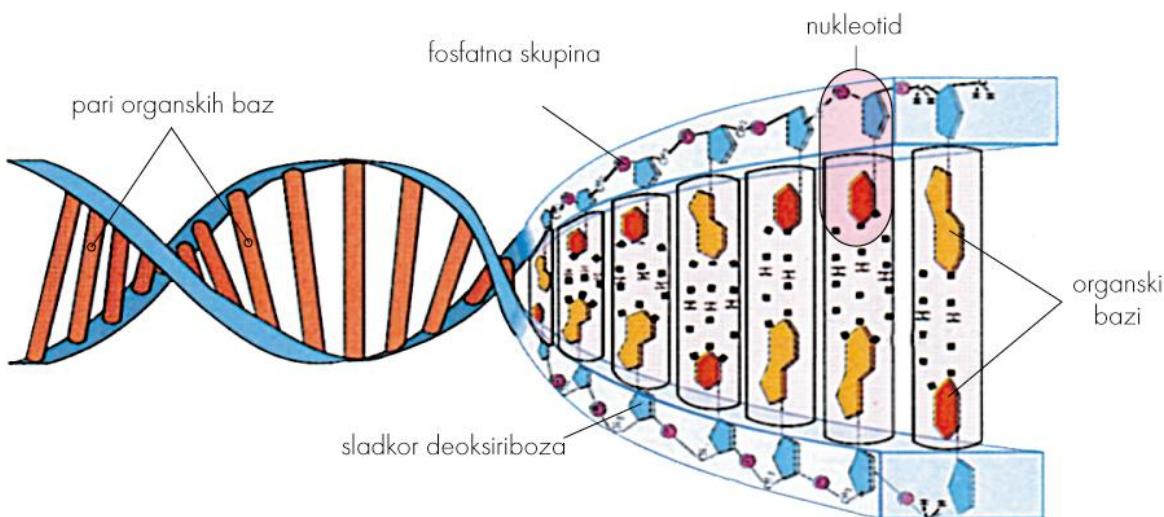
Kromosom na sliki gradita dve molekuli DNA – dve kromatidi.

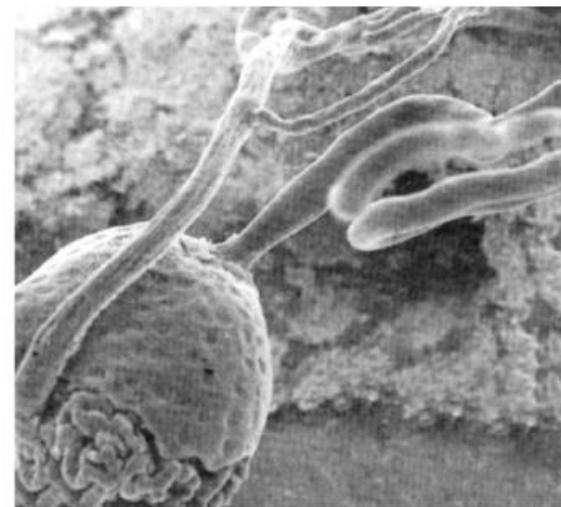
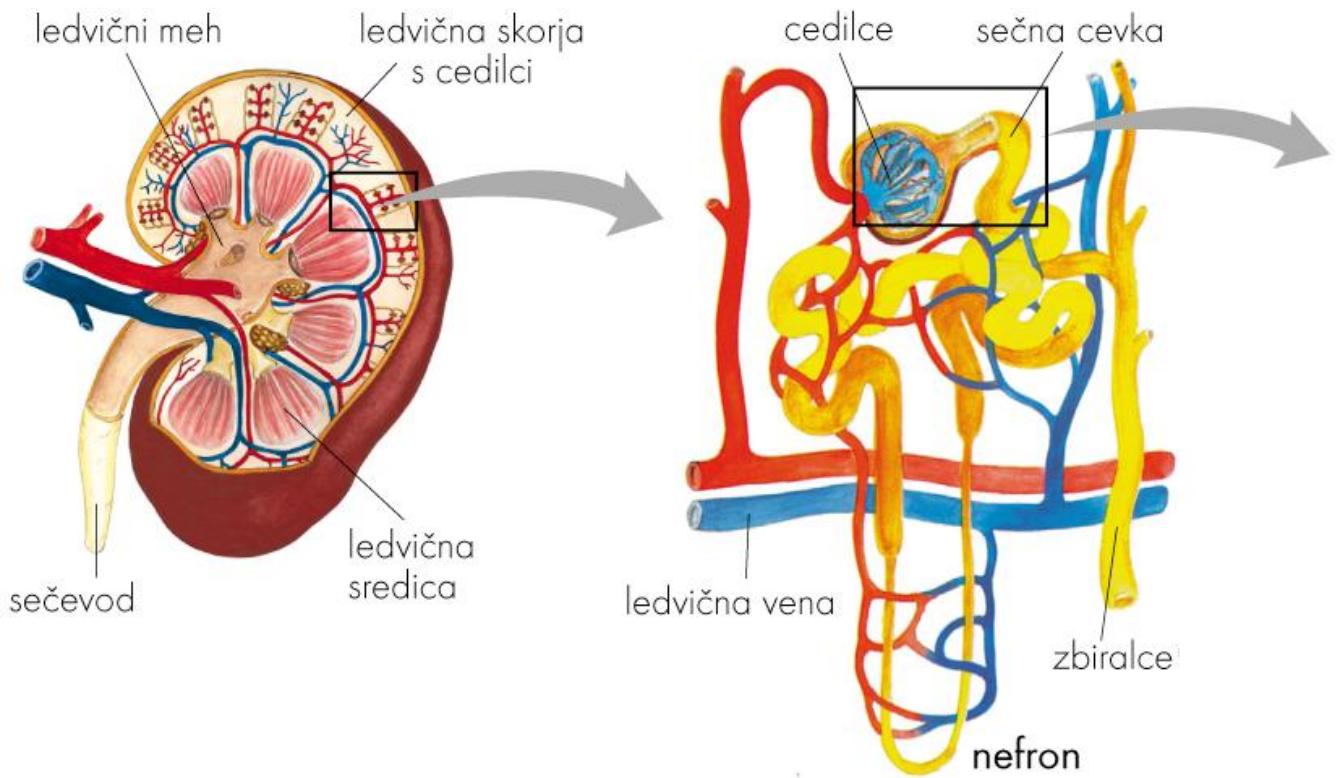


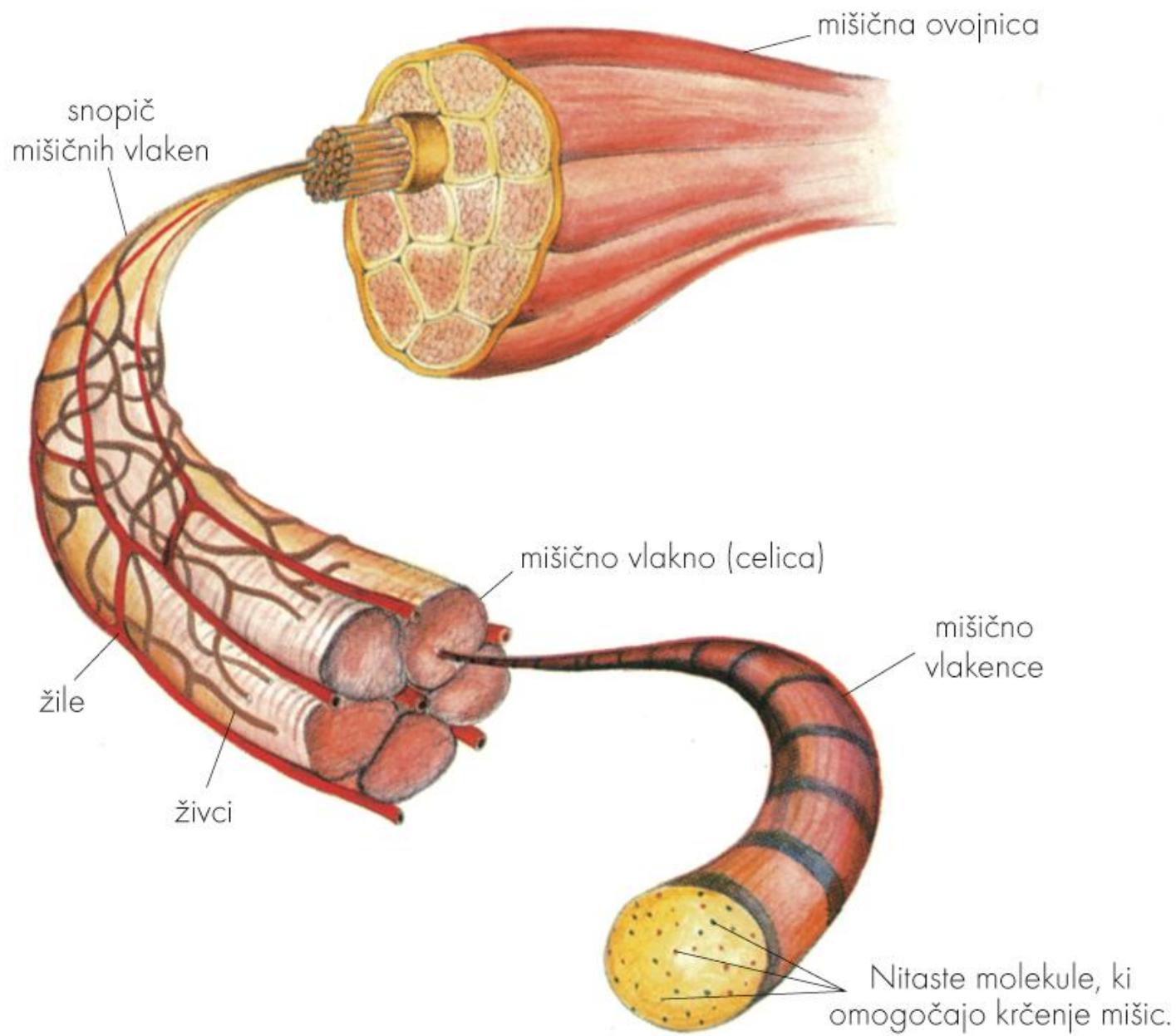
Vsako jedro človeške telesne celice vsebuje 23 parov kromosomov.

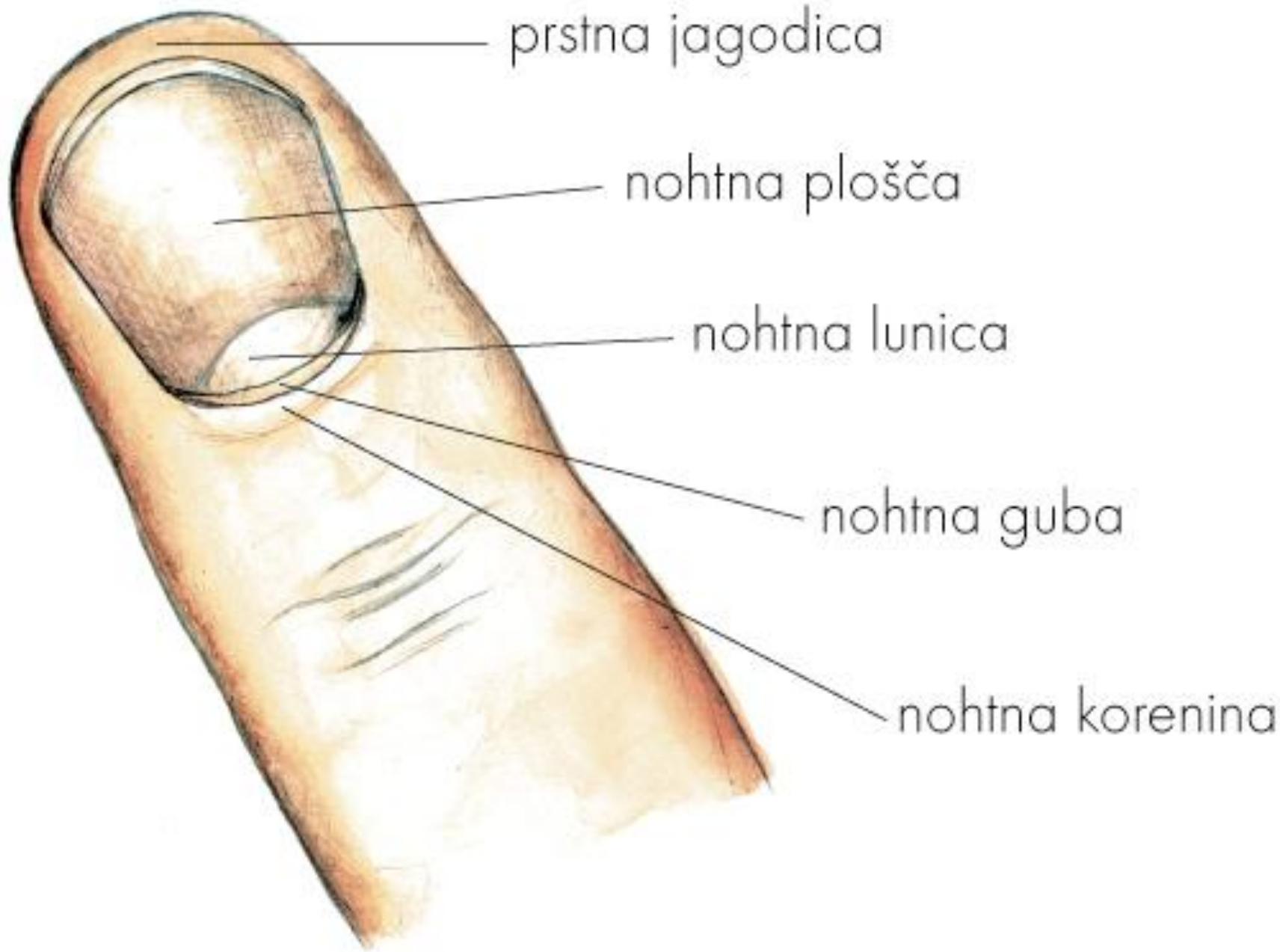


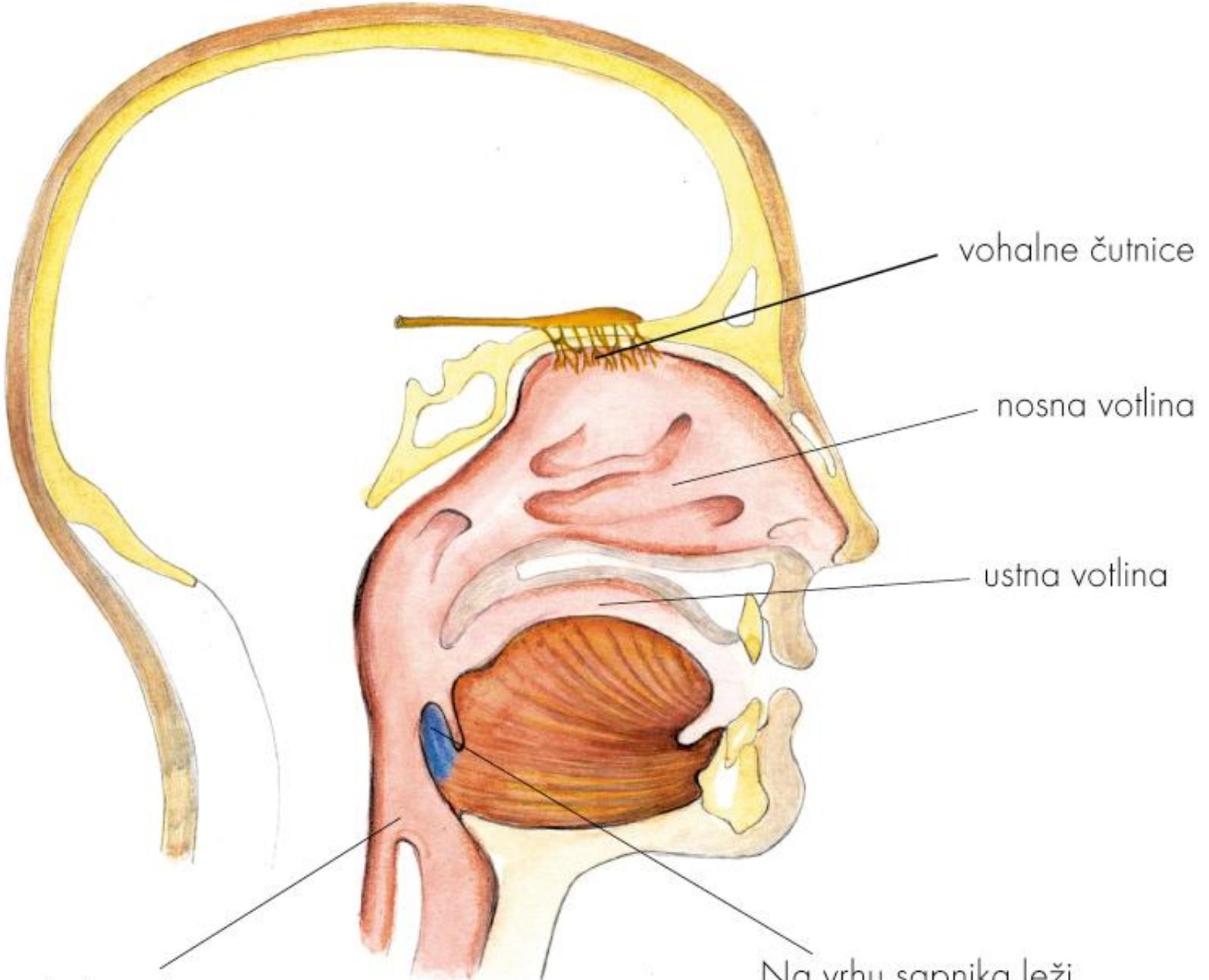
Vsak kromosom vsebuje številne **gene**, ki se nahajajo na točno določenem mestu kromosoma. Skupine genov so na sliki označene kot temne proge.





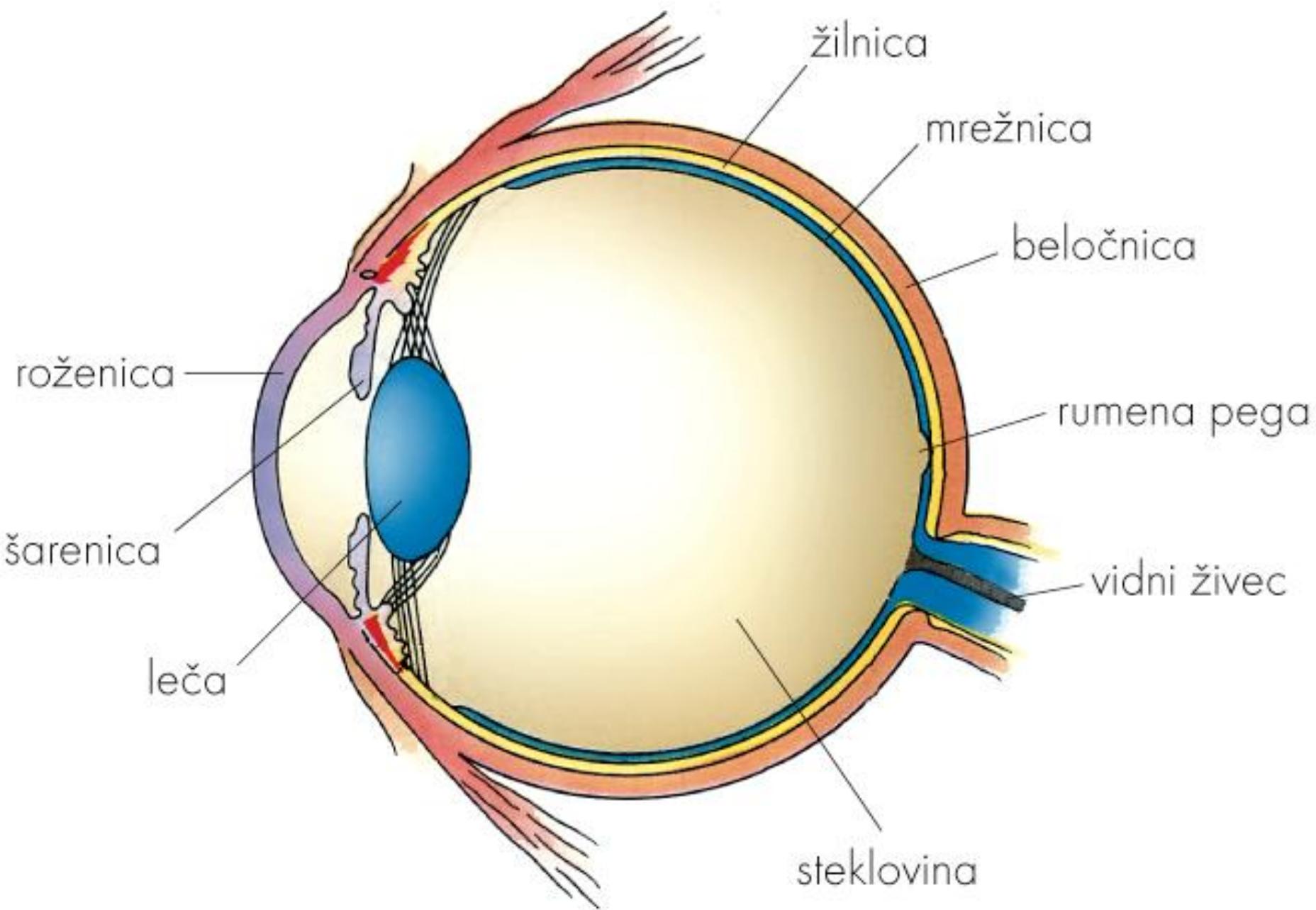


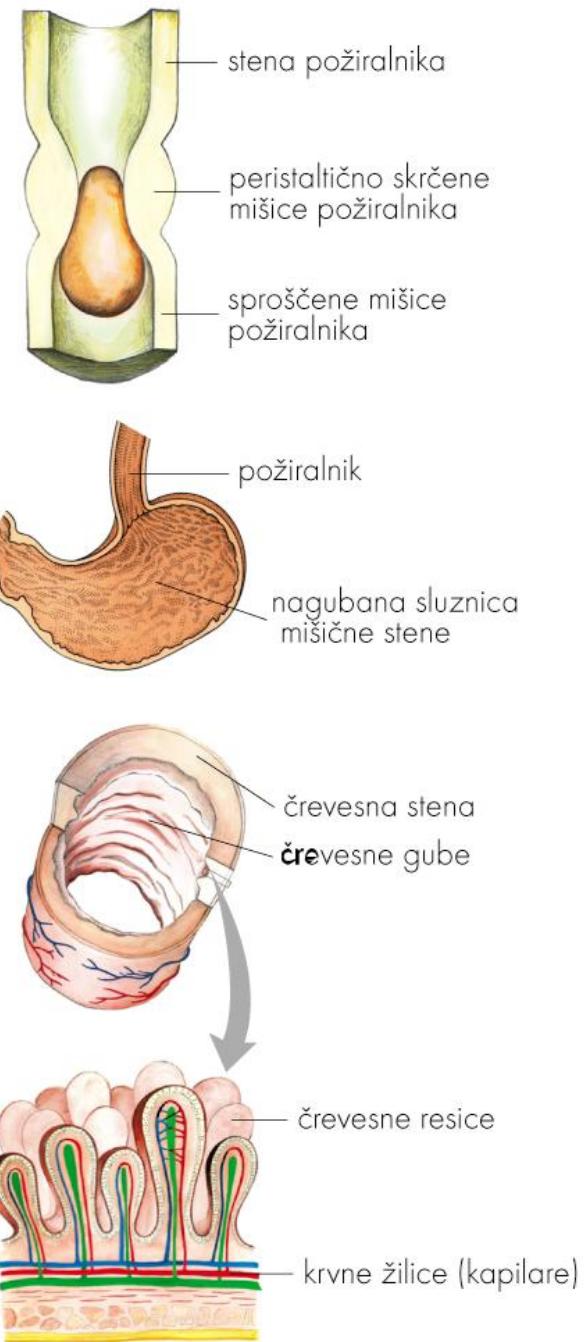
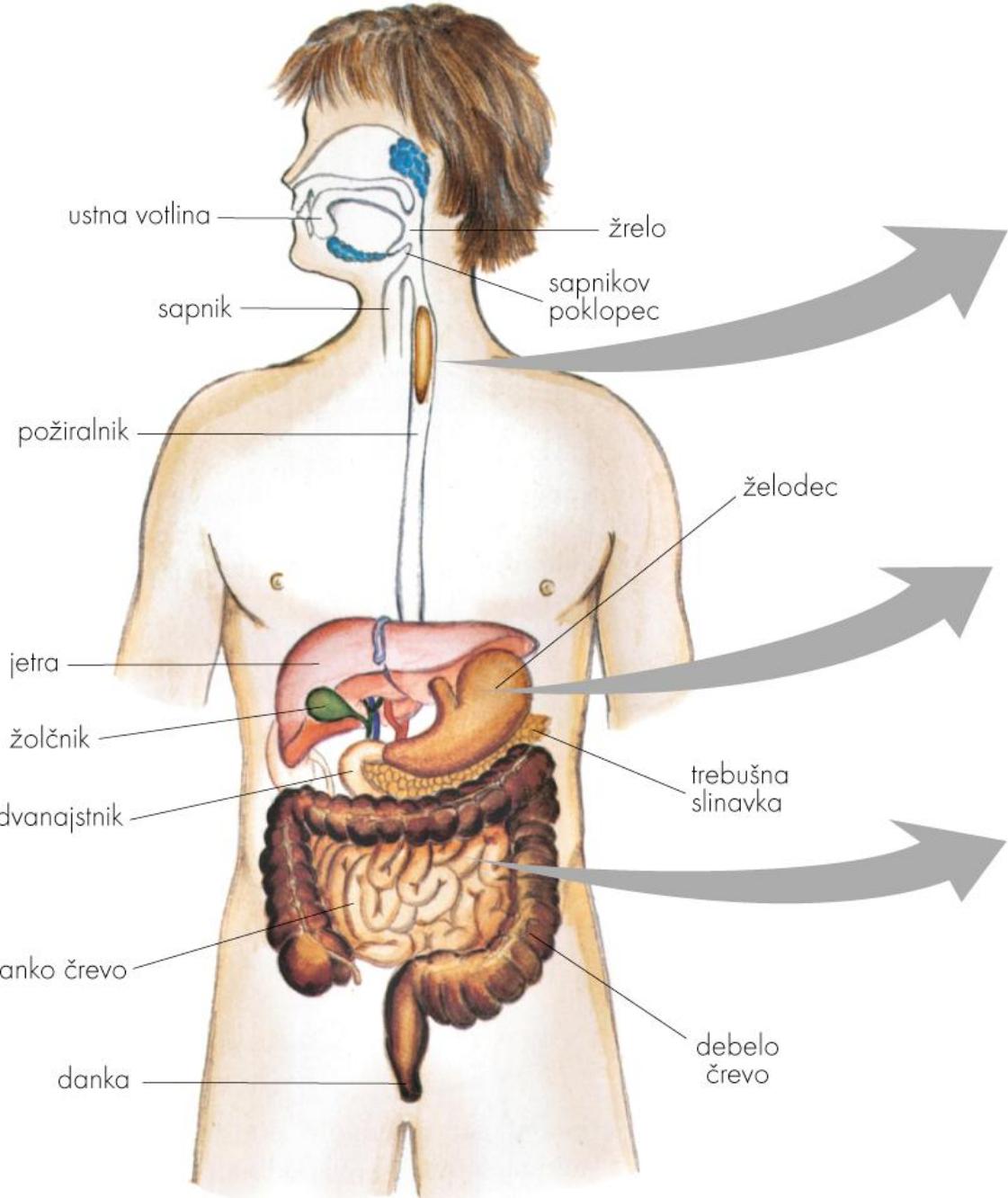


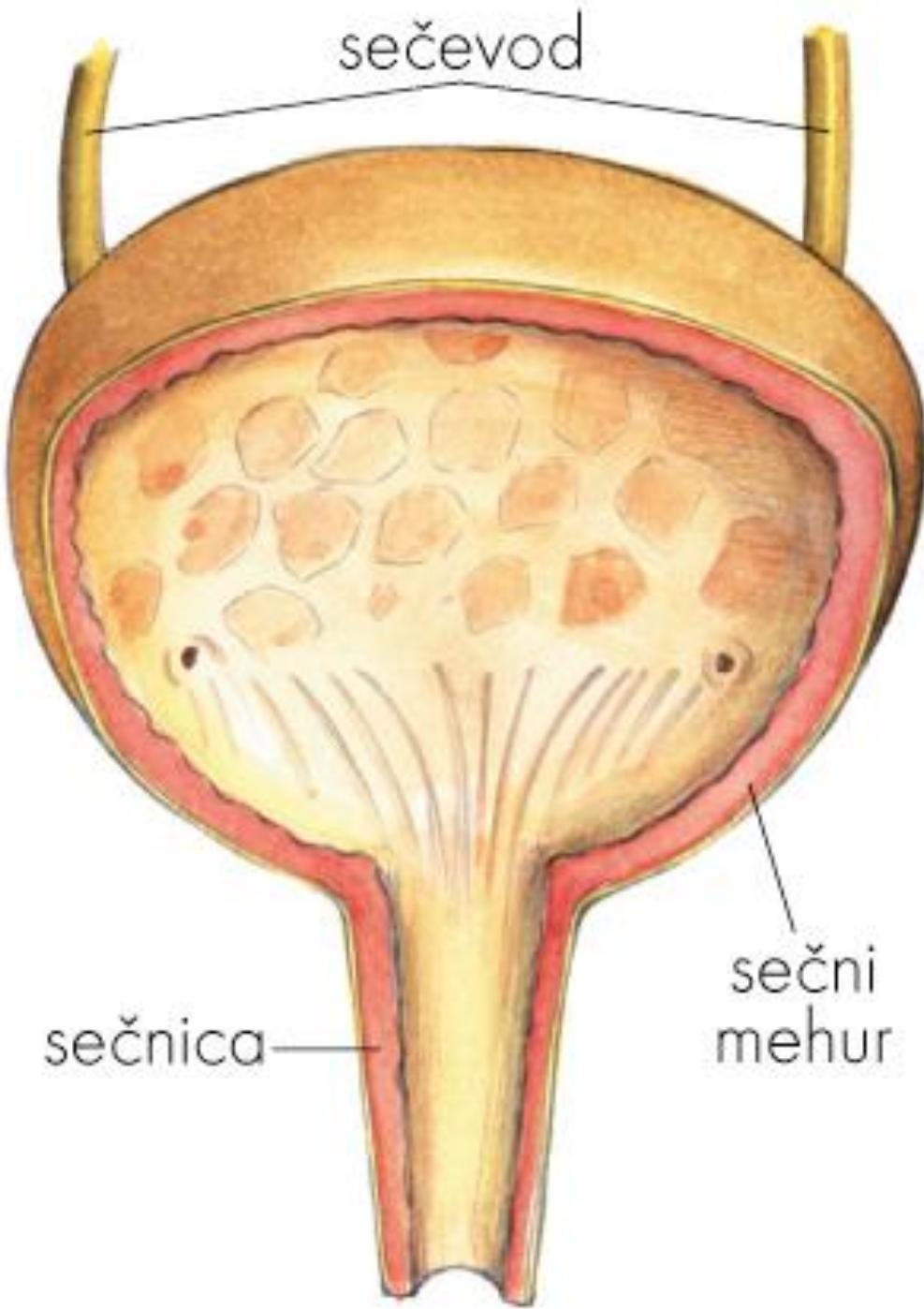


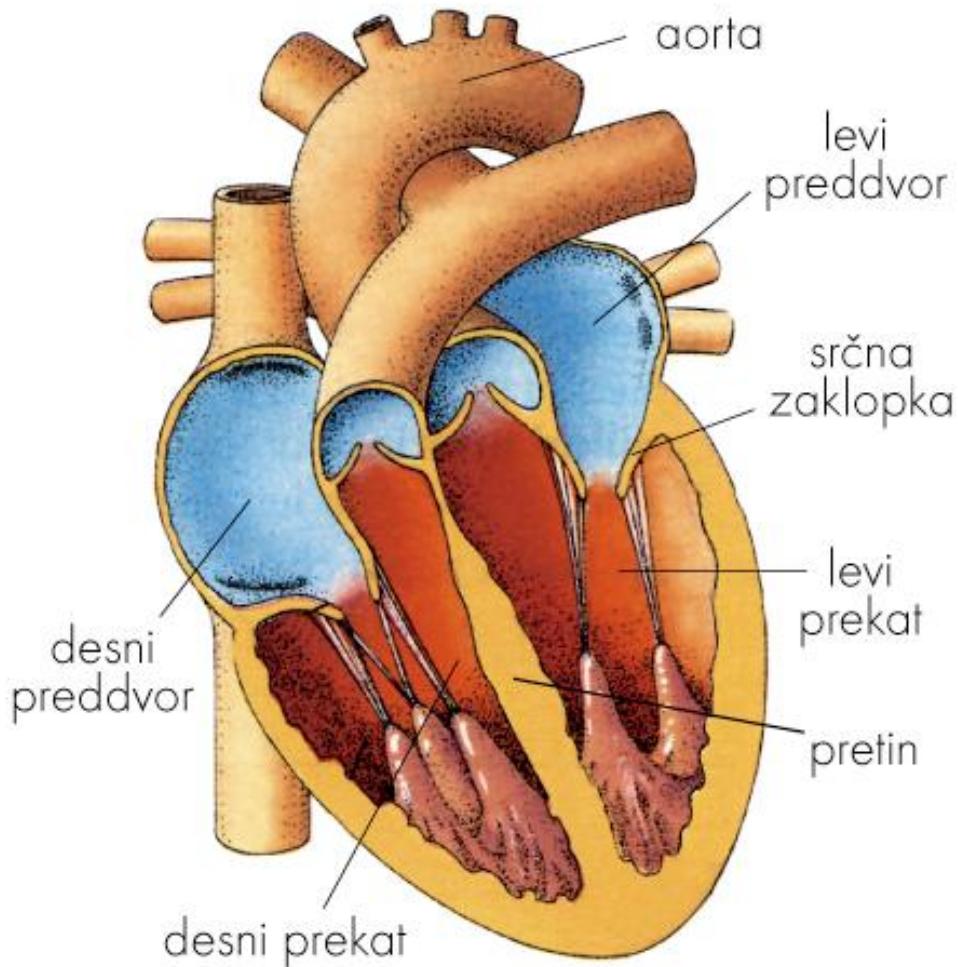
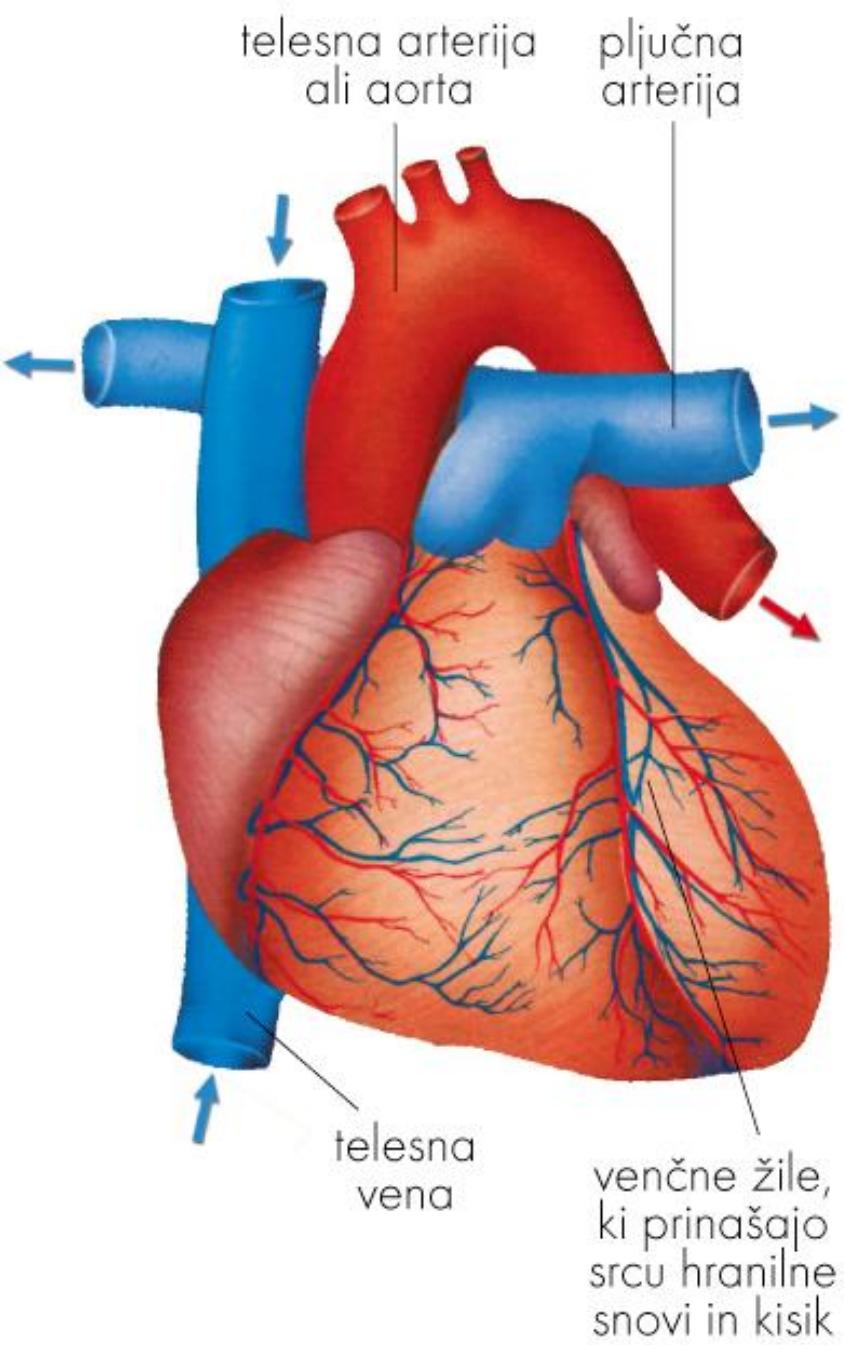
Žrelo je križišče
prebavne in dihalne poti.

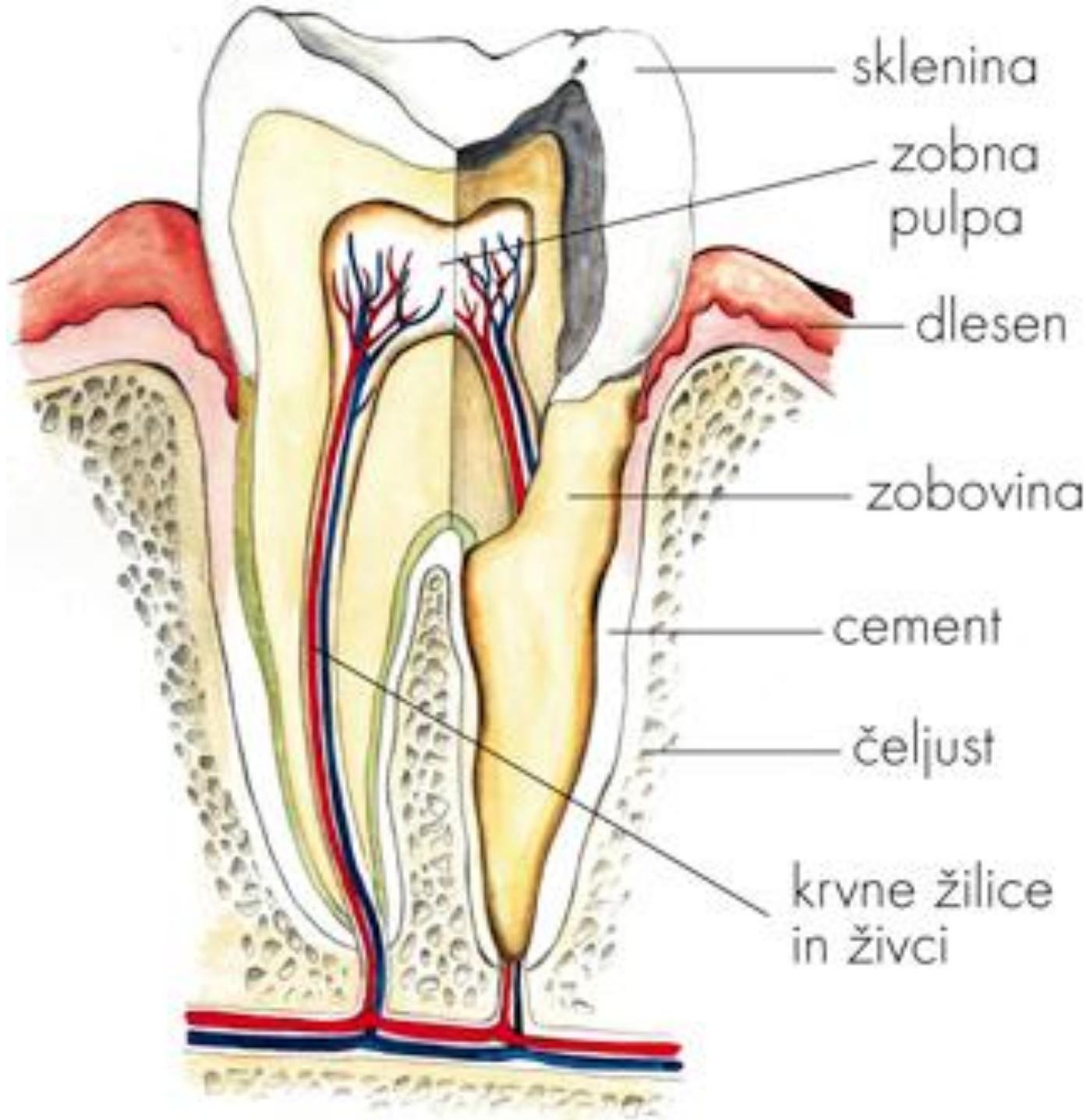
Na vrhu sapnika leži
sapnikov poklopec,
pod njim pa grlo.

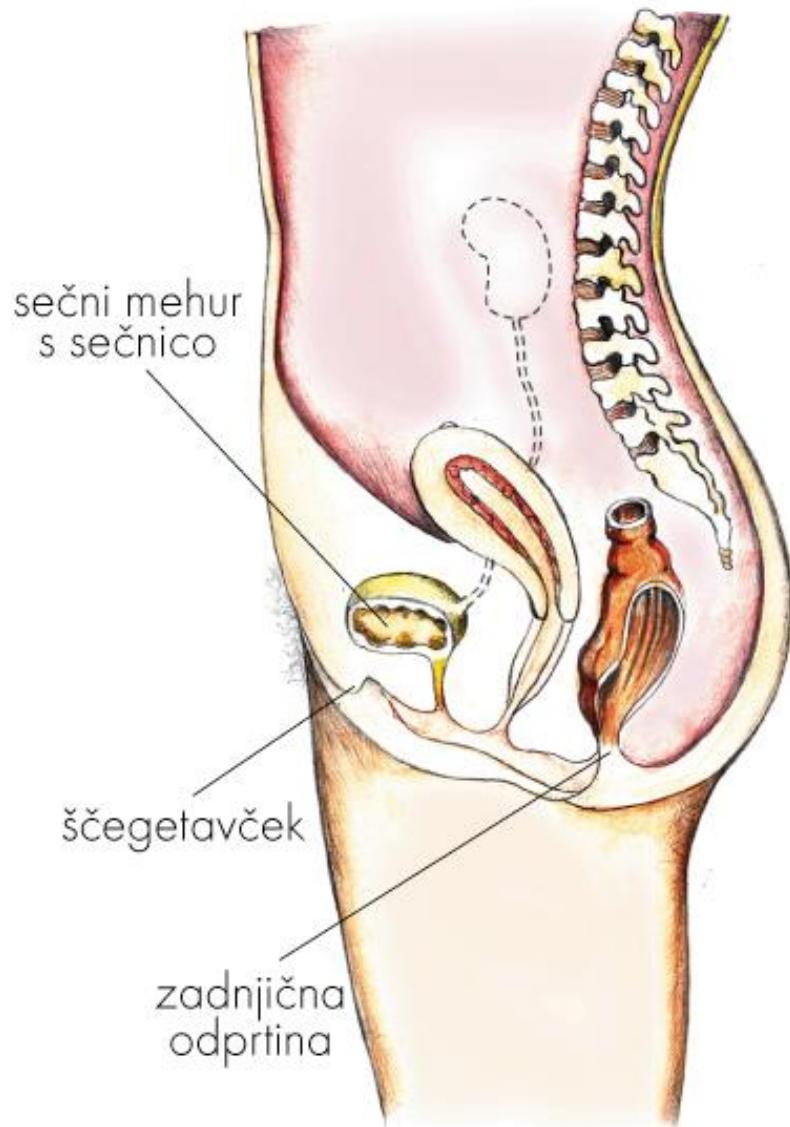
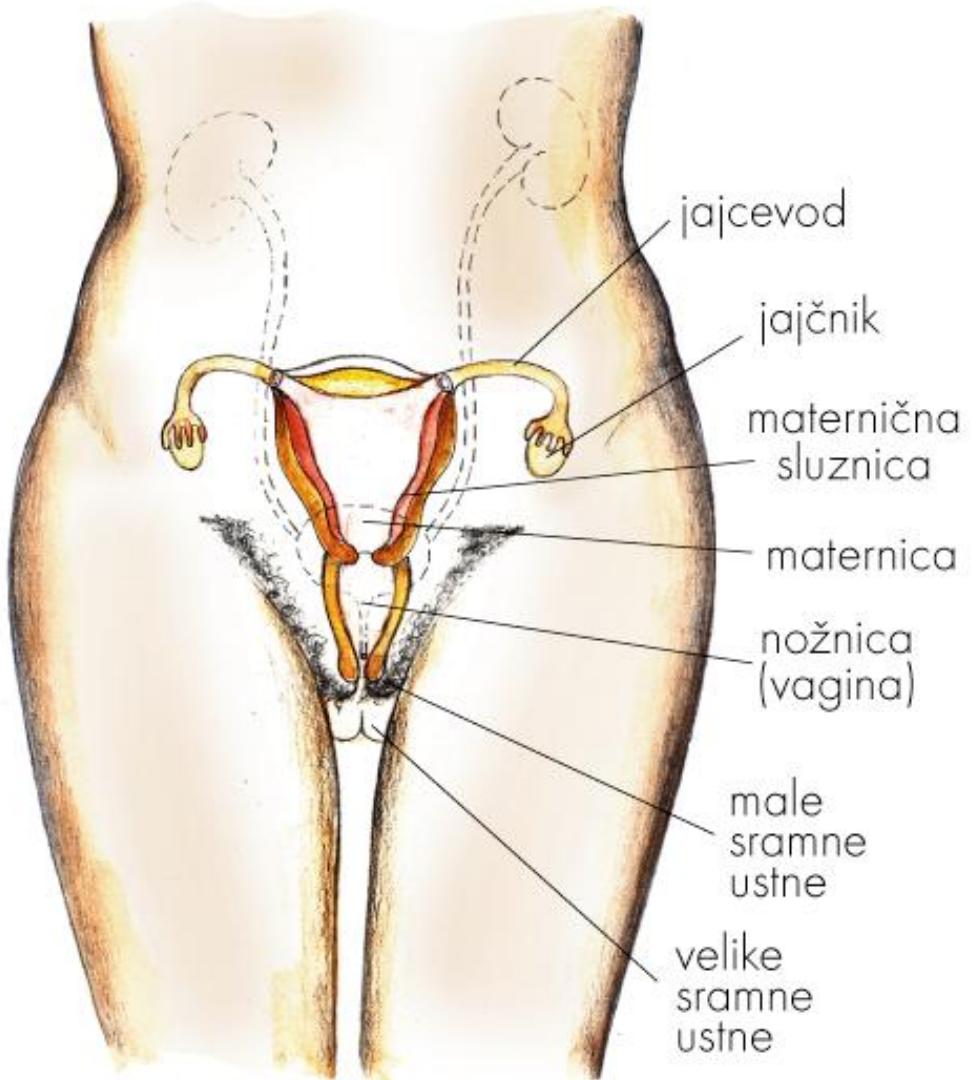


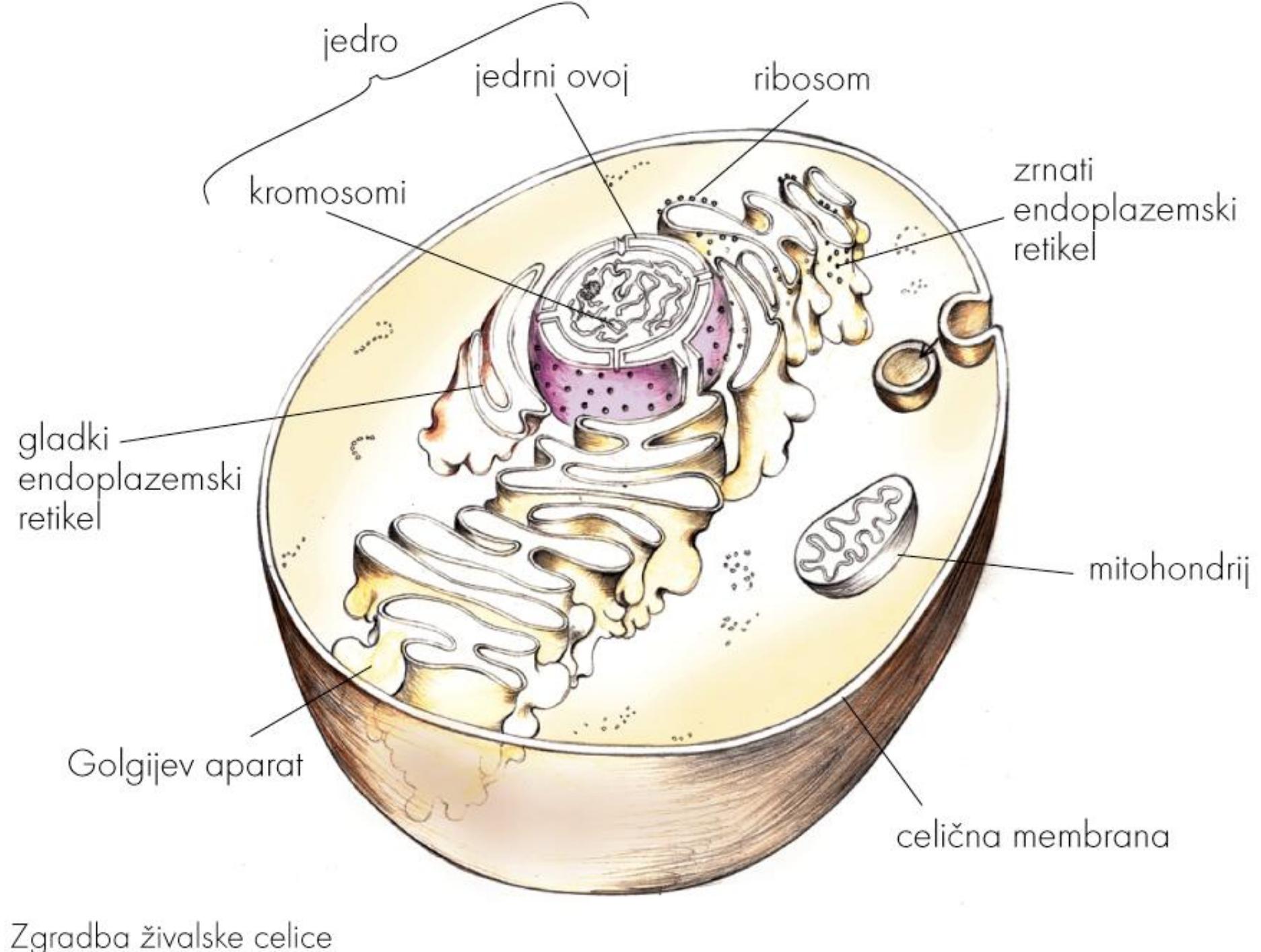


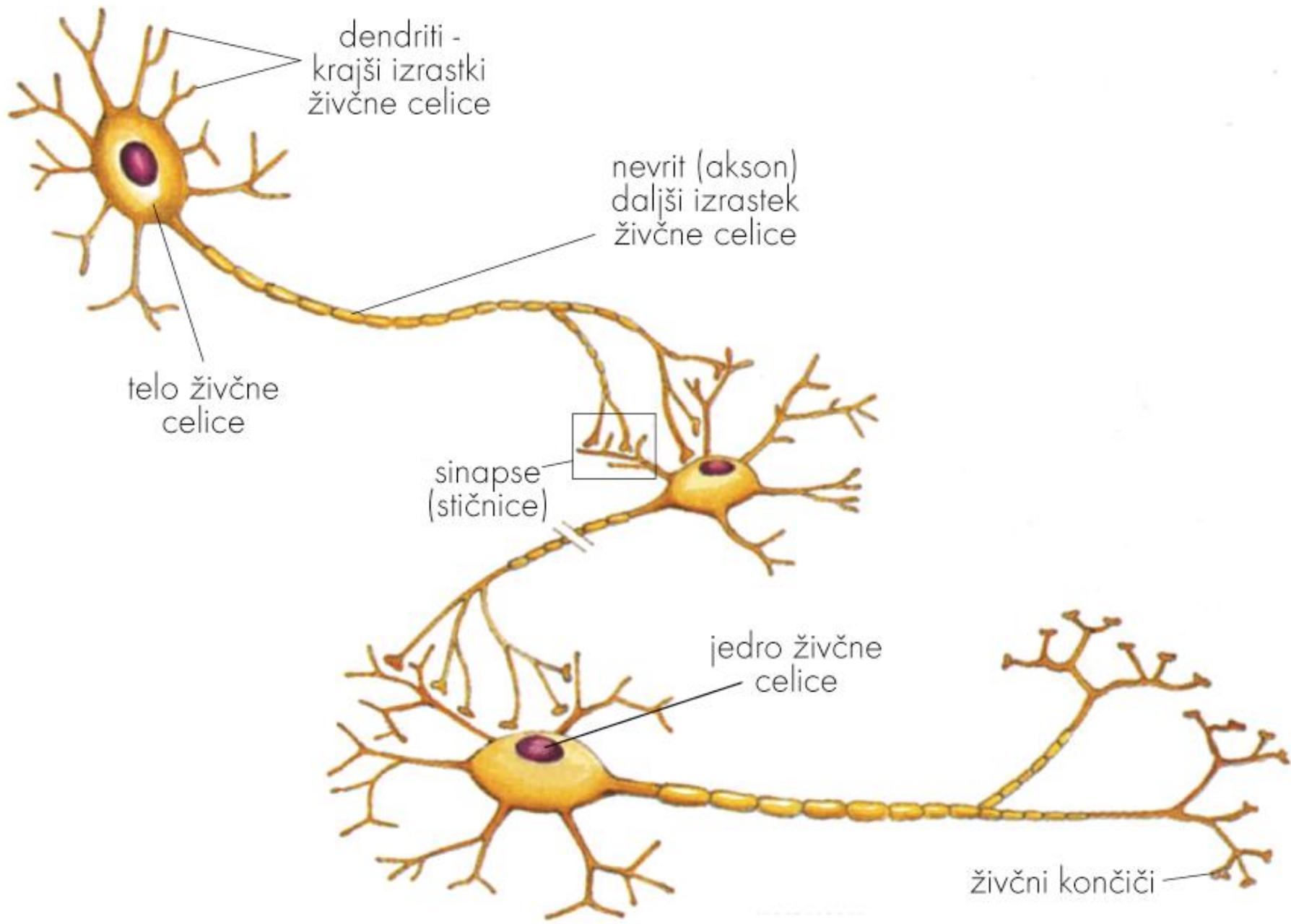




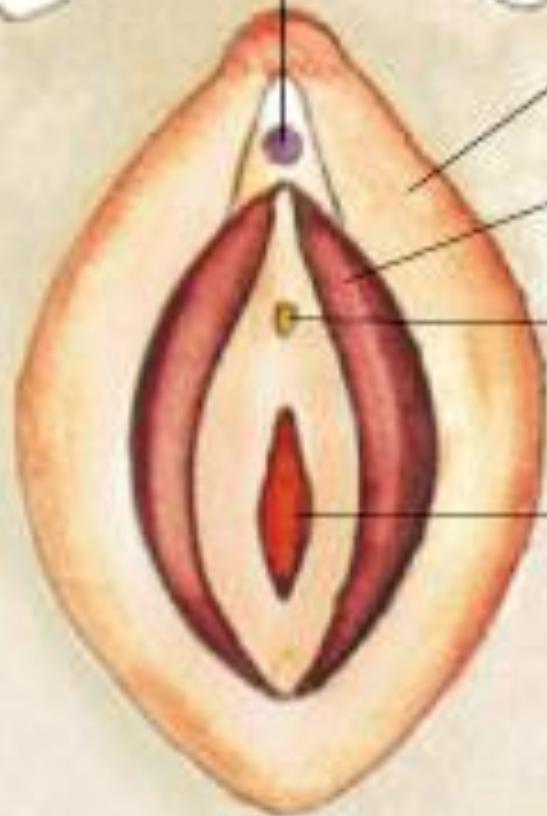








ščegetavček (klitoris)



velike sramne ustne

male sramne ustne

ustje sečnice

začetek nožnice

zadnjična odprtina

