CREATIVE
Printers

***NB**. It's the creative printers' product.*

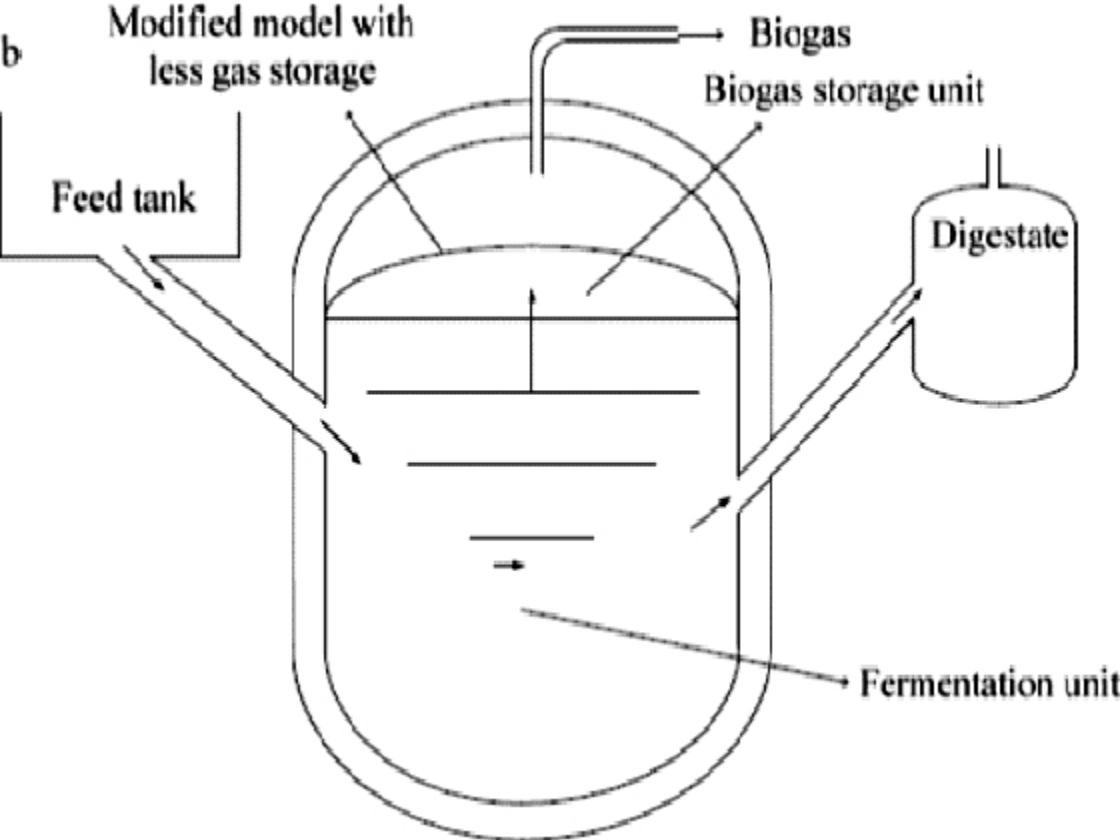
For notes, Schemes, Exams for all classes.

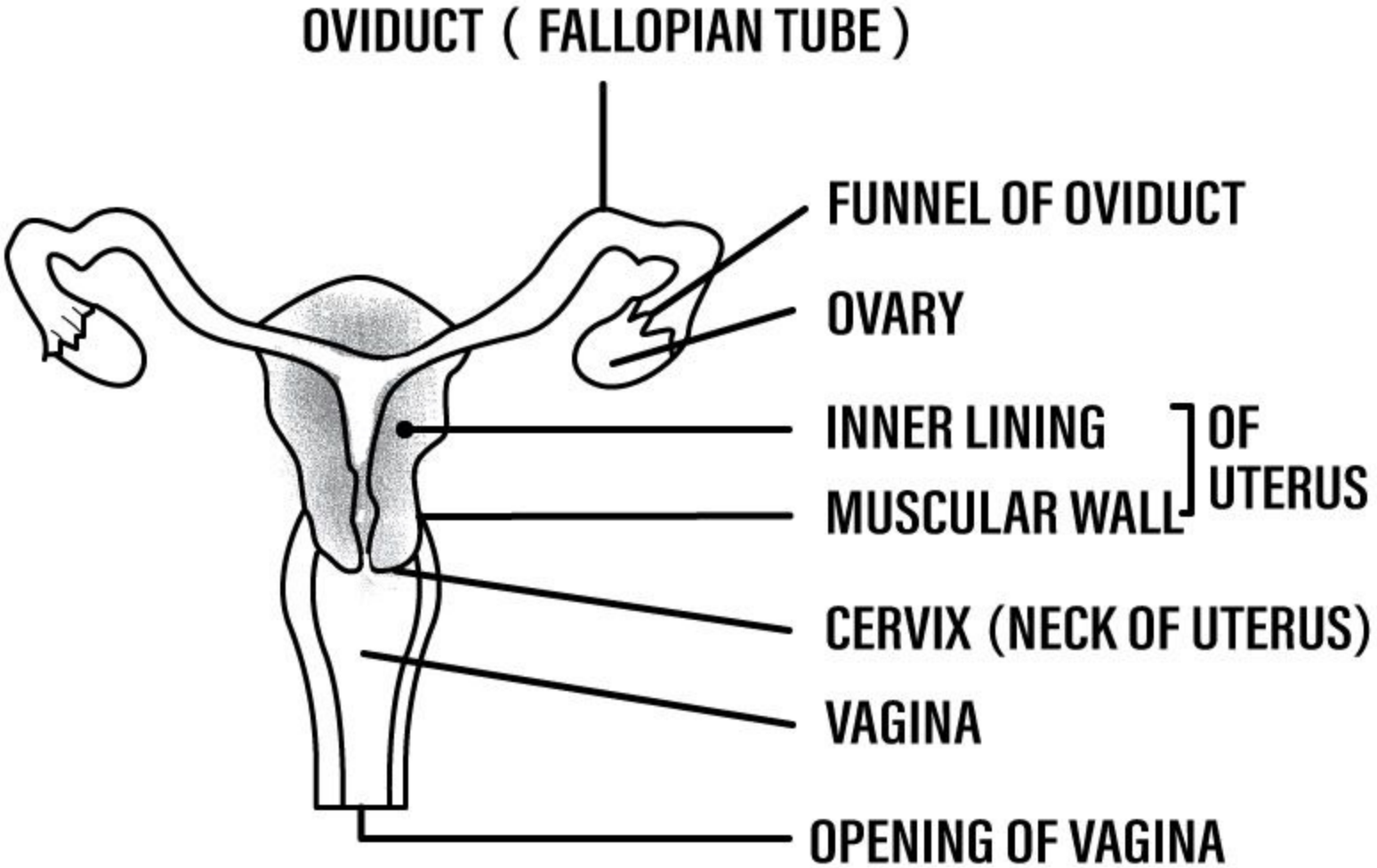
Call: 0703745068/0785681207

MORPHOLOGY OF A VENOMOUS SNAKE

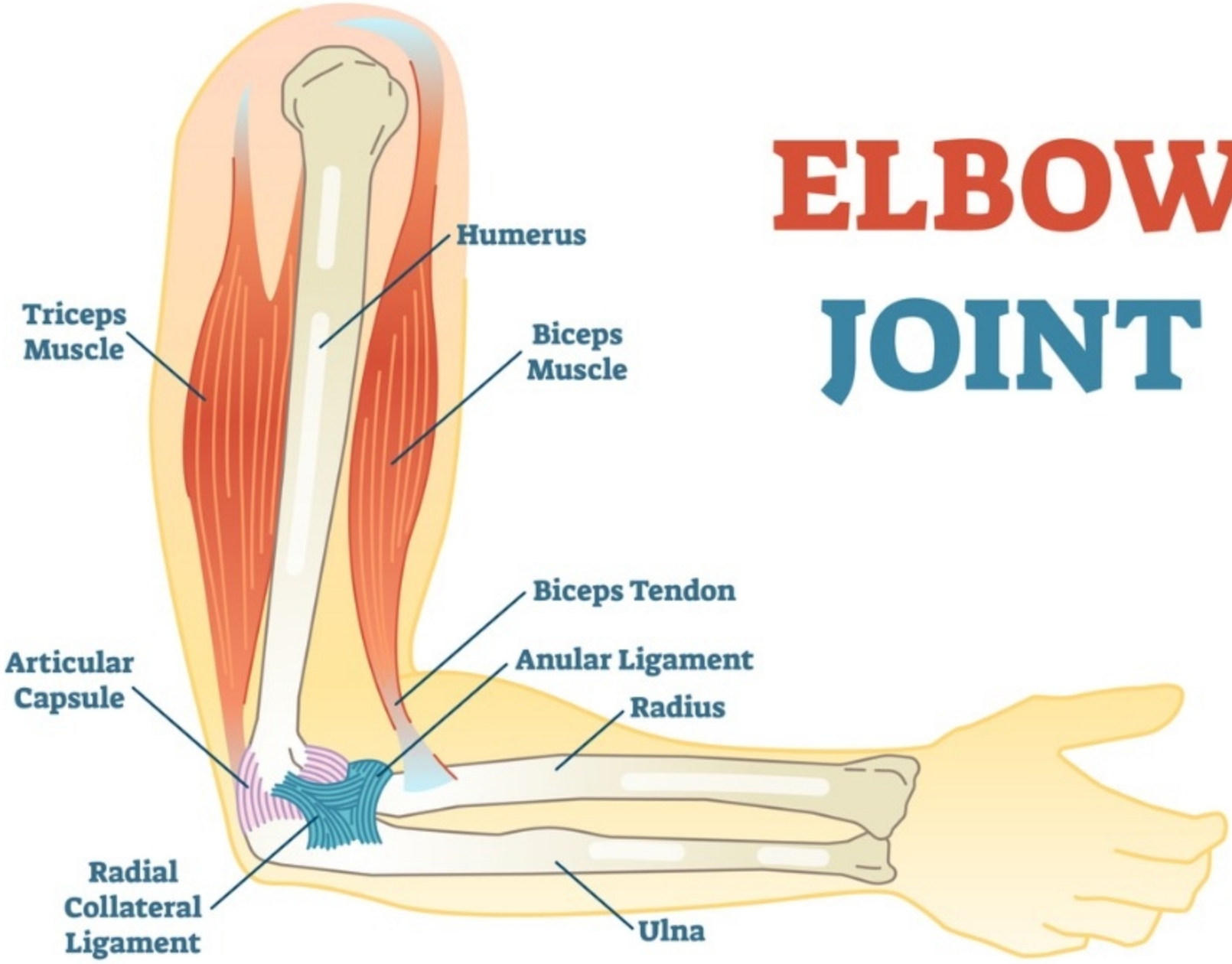


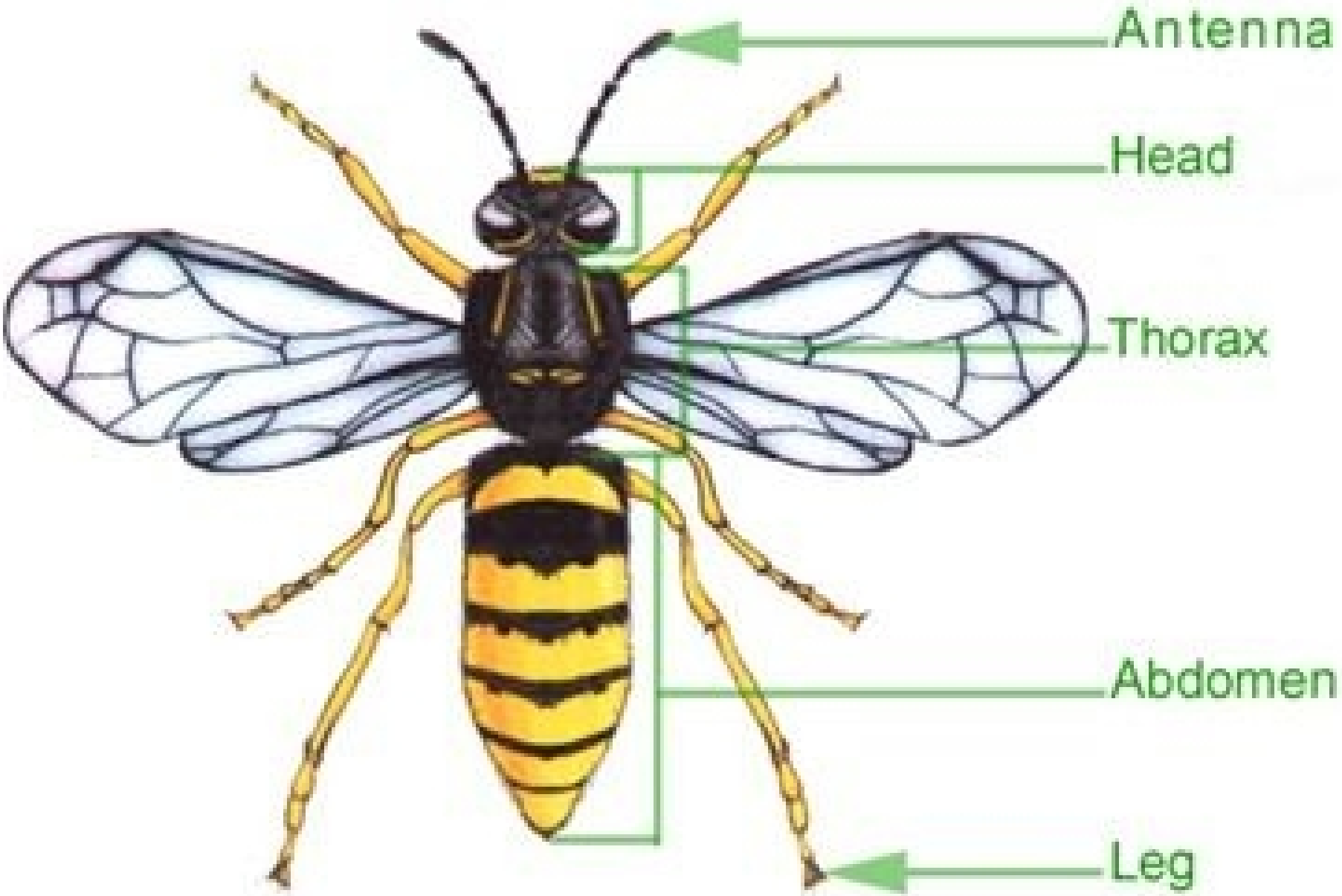



b
Modified model with
less gas storage
Biogas
Biogas storage unit
Feed tank
Digestate
Fermentation unit

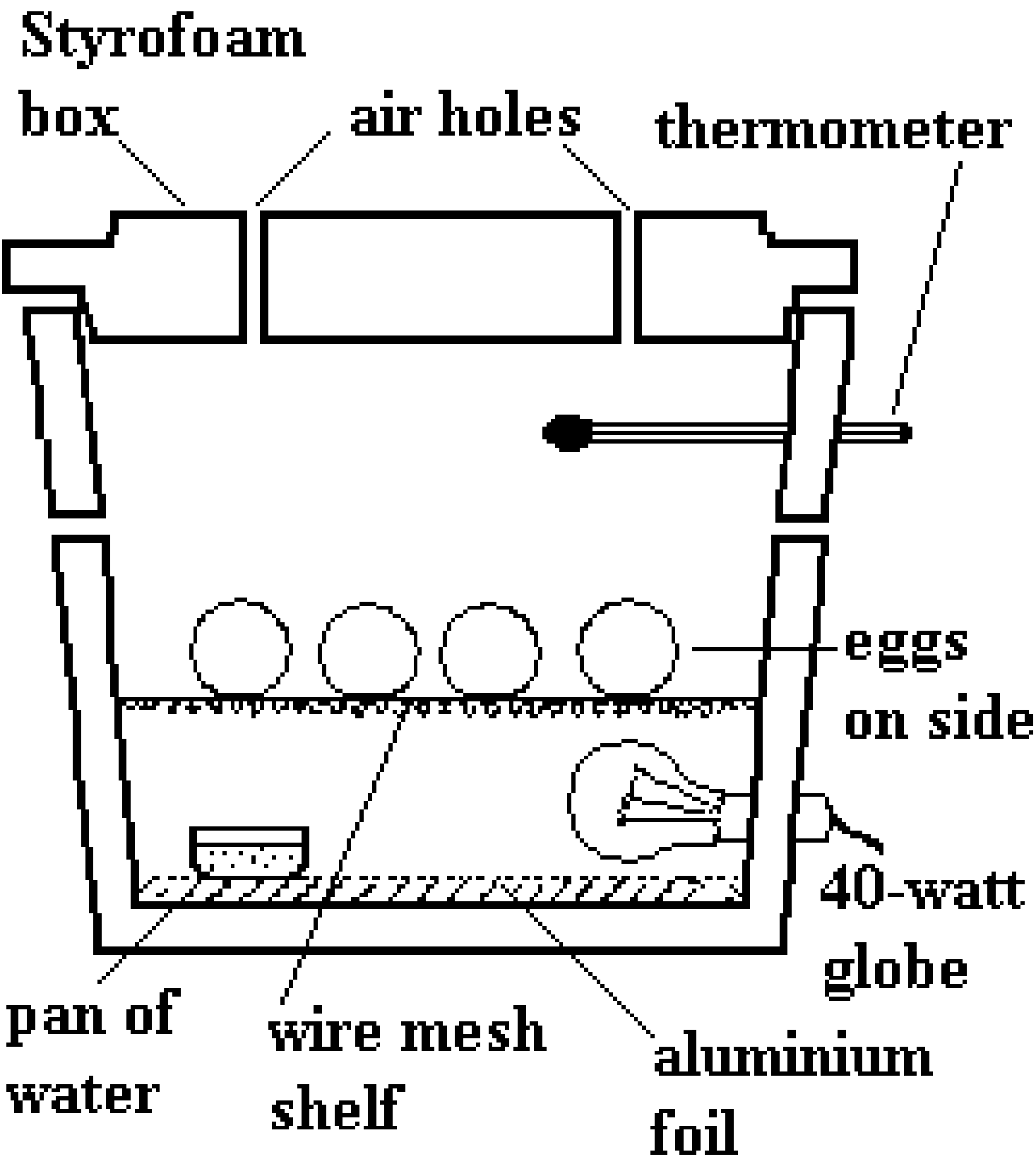

OVIDUCT (FALLOPIAN TUBE)
FUNNEL OF OVIDUCT
OVARY
INNER LINING
MUSCULAR WALL
OF UTERUS
CERVIX (NECK OF UTERUS)
VAGINA
OPENING OF VAGINA

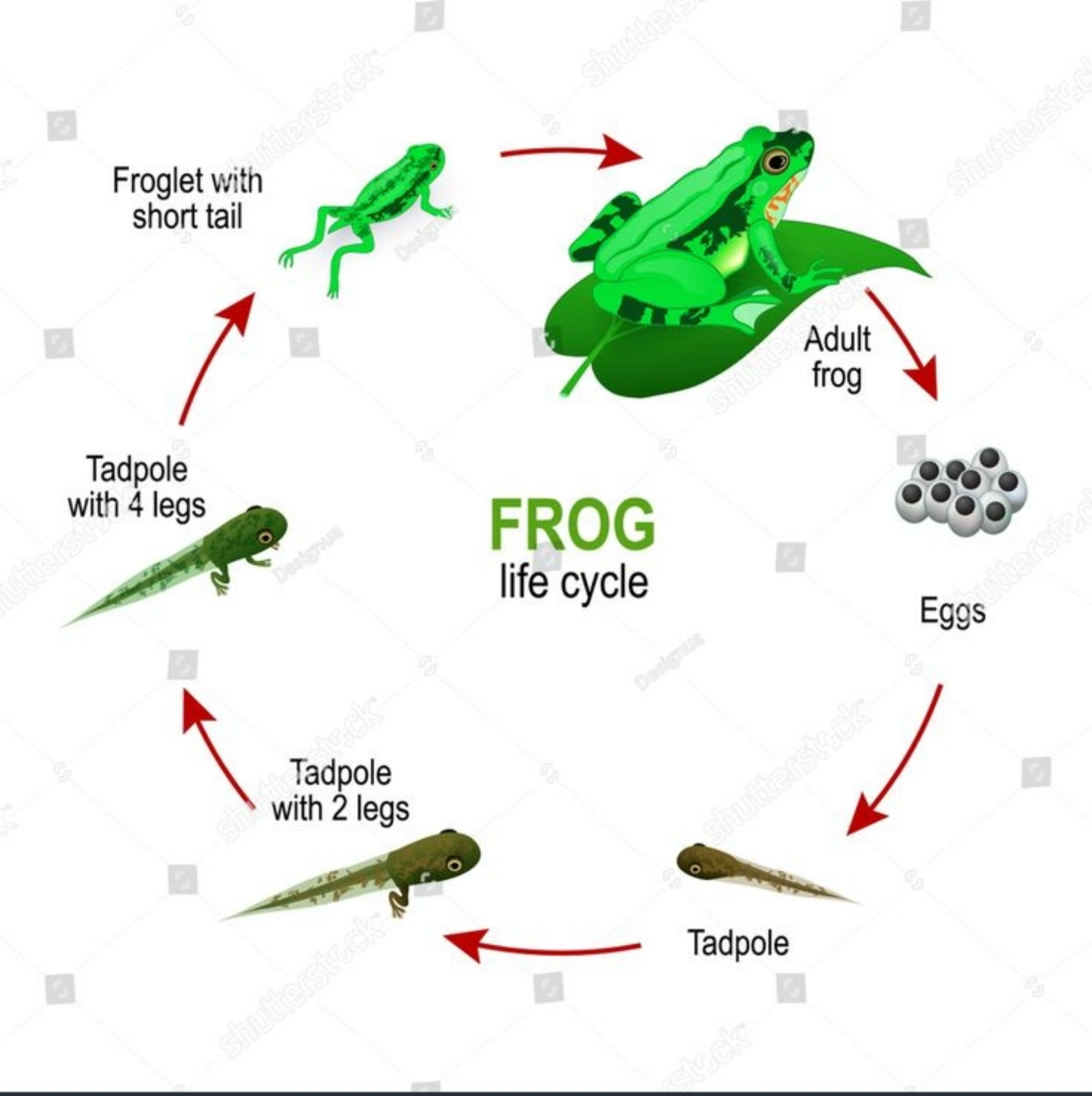
ELBOW JOINT


Humerus
Triceps Muscle
Biceps Muscle
Biceps Tendon
Articular Capsule
Anular Ligament
Radius
Radial Collateral Ligament
Ulna


Antenna
Head
Thorax
Abdomen
Leg

50.3.6.4 Electric incubator





shutterstock
IMAGE ID: 1433494379
www.shutterstock.com

NON-VENOMOUS SNAKES

HEAD: narrow, barely distinguishable from neck

BODY: relatively thin or narrow



TAIL: tapers to a long, thin point (usually), NEVER with rattles

VENOMOUS SNAKES (Rattlesnakes)

HEAD: broad, "triangular"

BODY: heavy or relatively "fat" in appearance



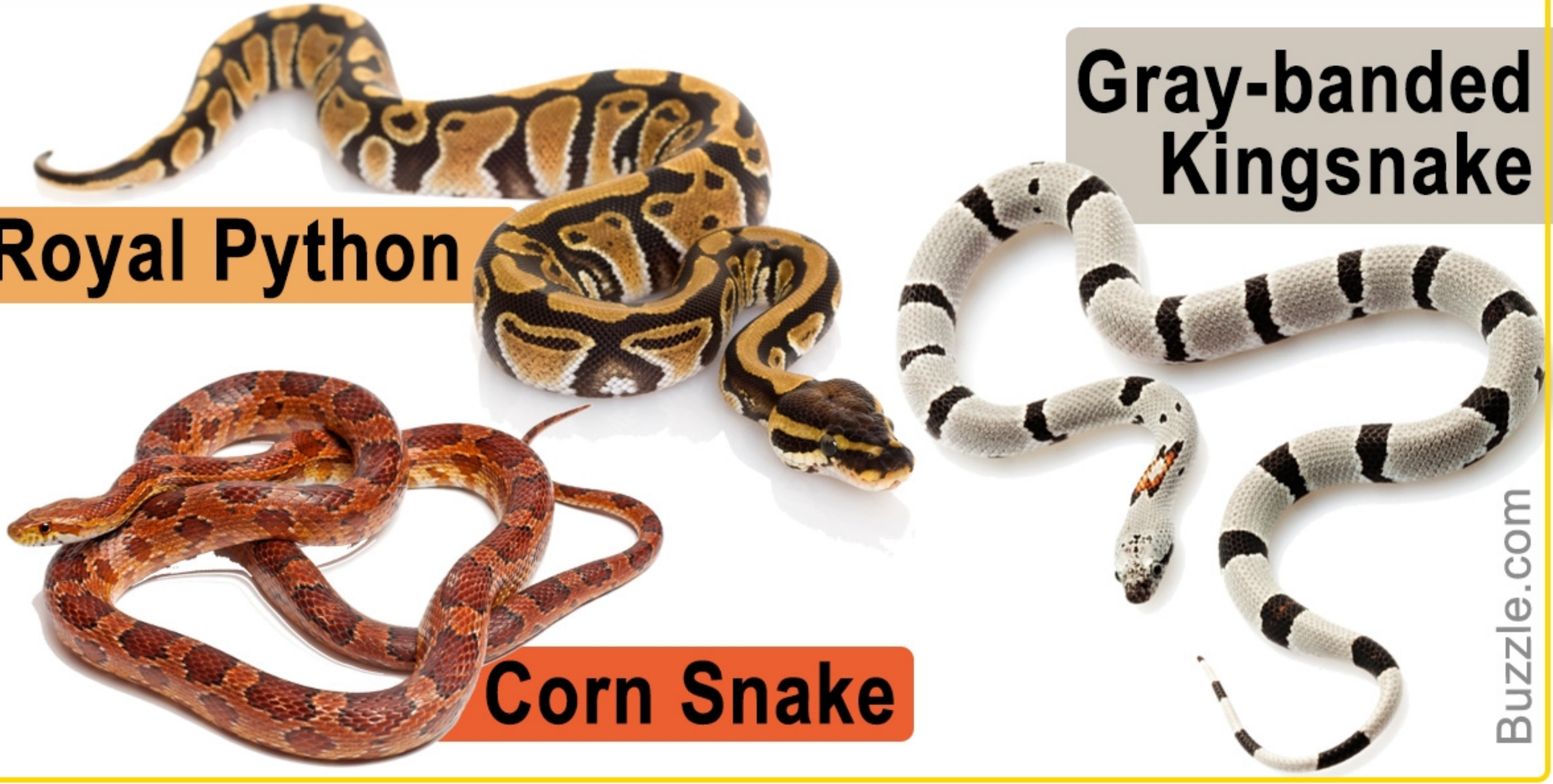
TAIL: blunt, usually ending in a cluster of modified scales – the "rattle" – (except in baby snakes); never tapers to a thin point

Fracture types

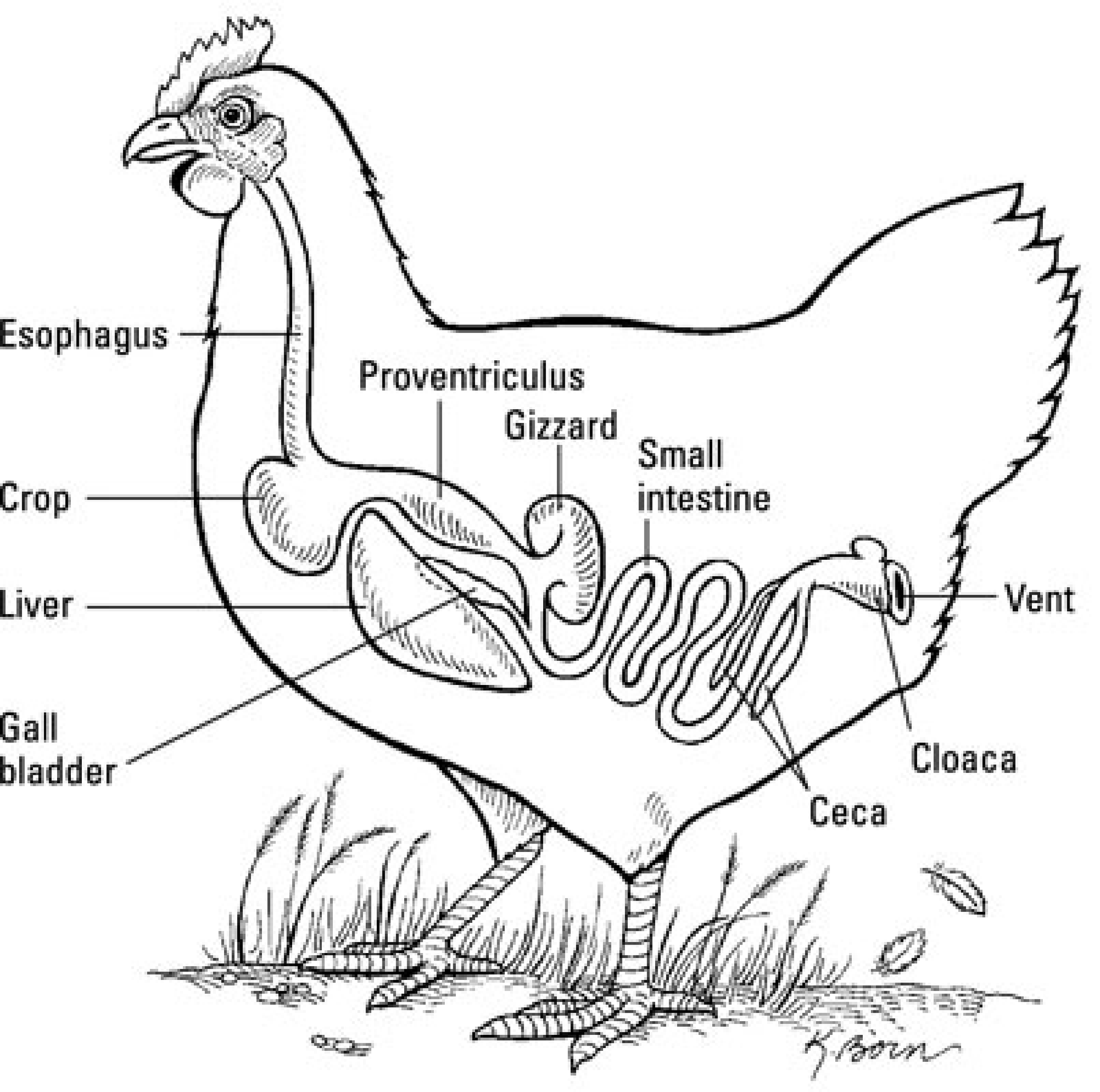


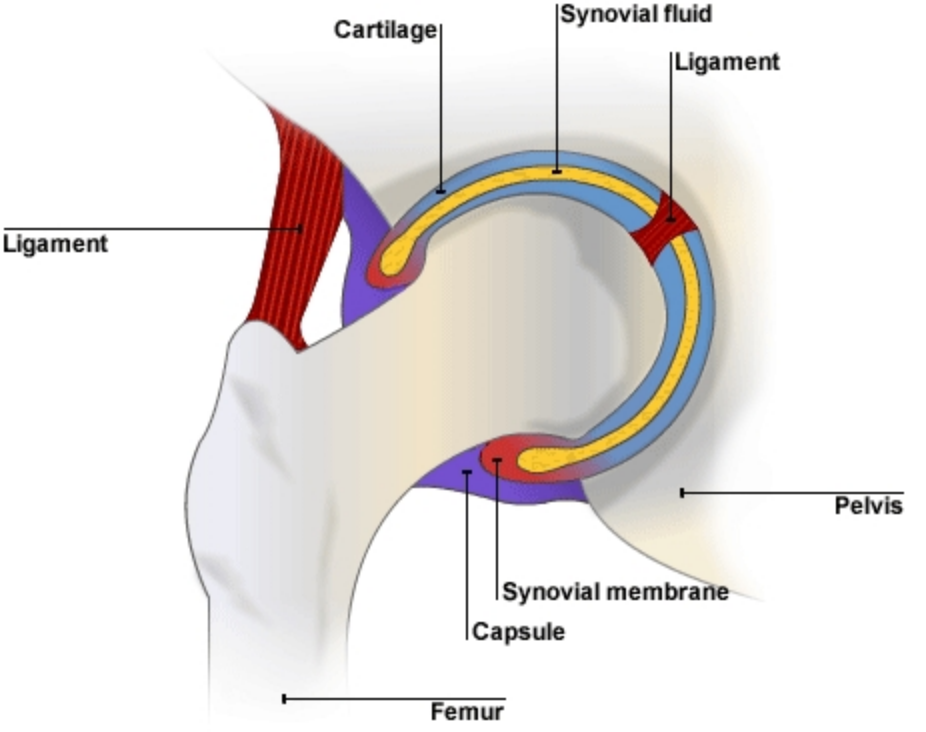
A.D.A.M.

NONVENOMOUS SNAKES

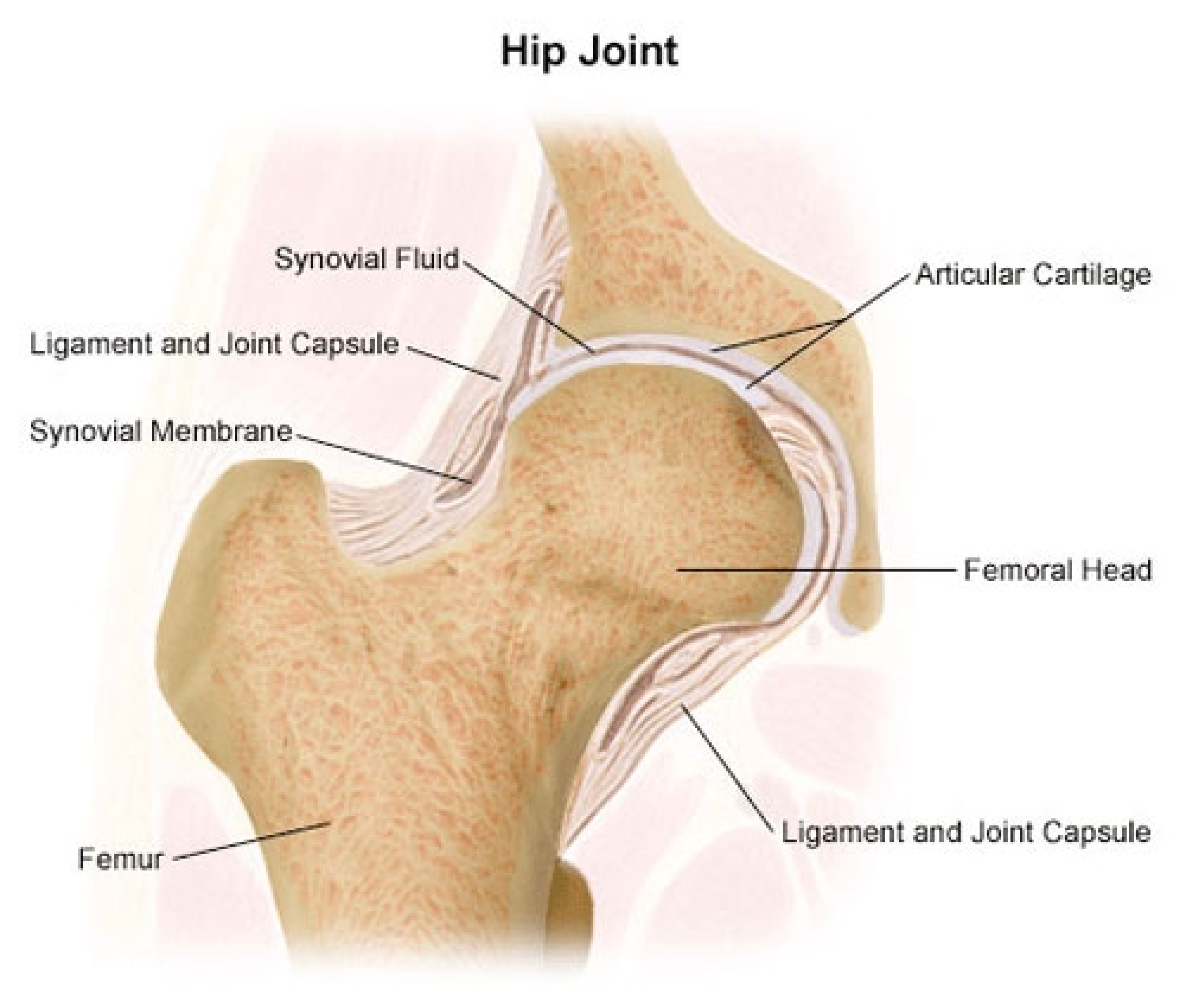


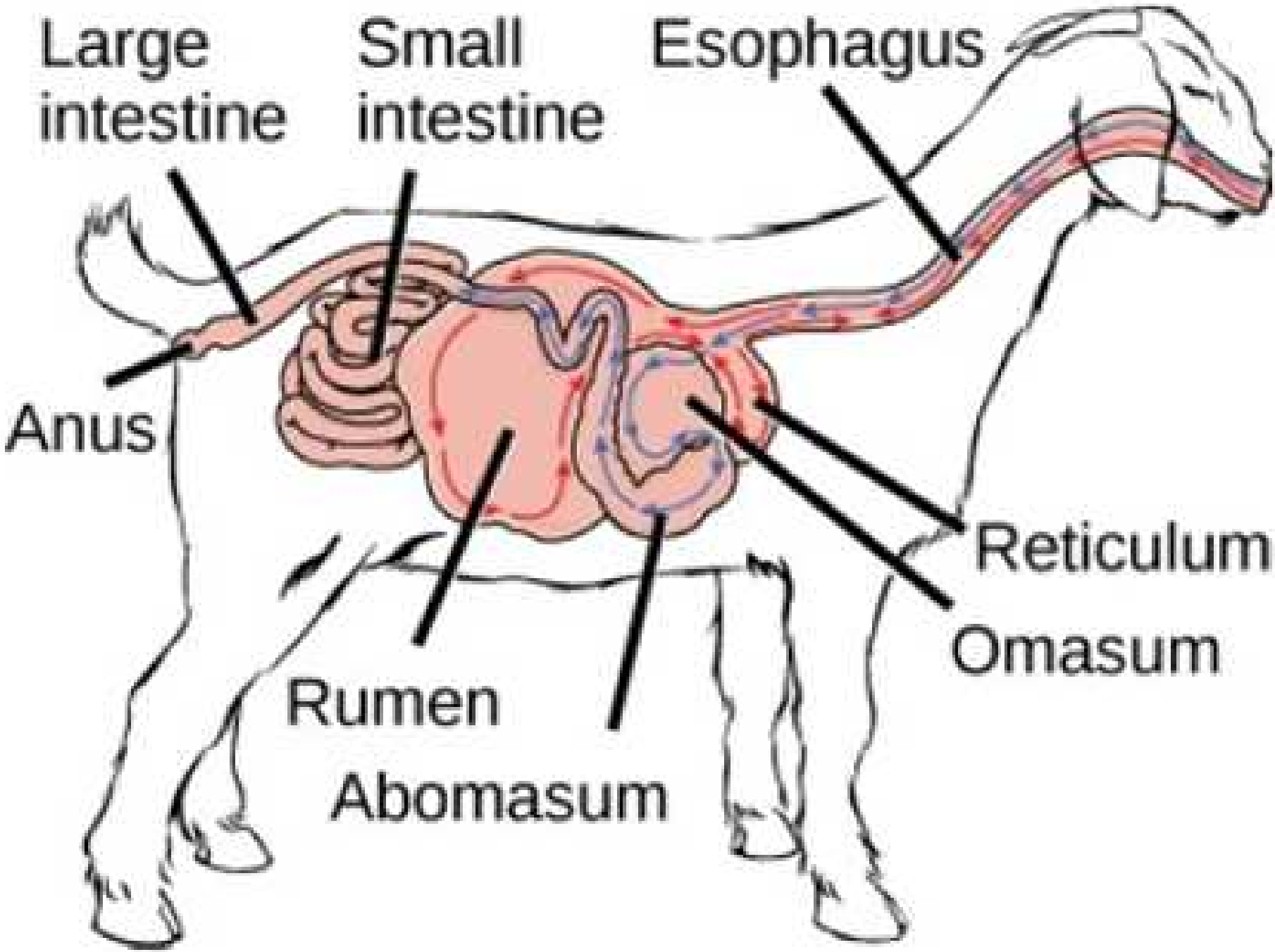


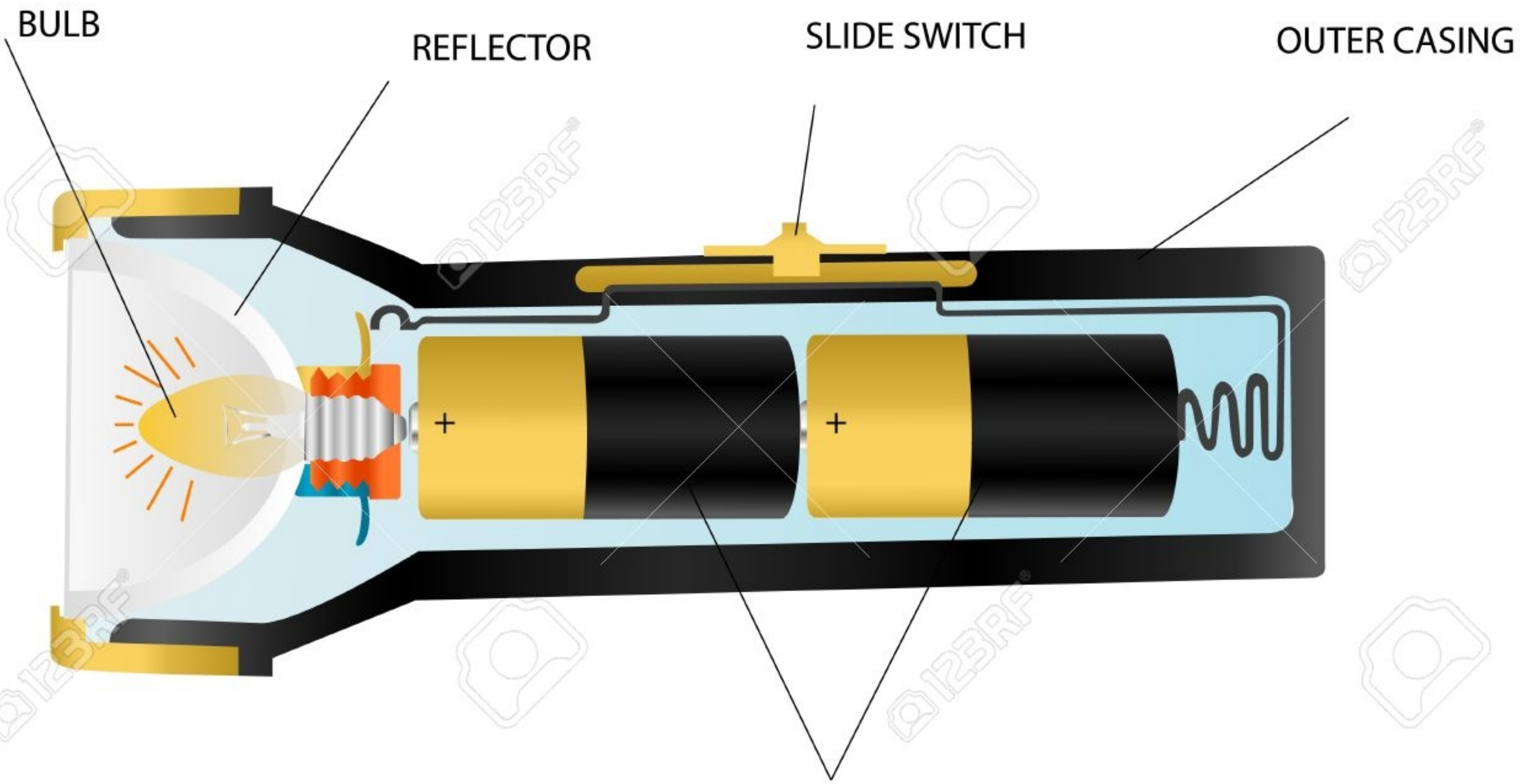

Esophagus
Proventriculus
Gizzard
Small intestine
Crop
Liver
Vent
Gall bladder
Cloaca
Ceca


Cartilage
Synovial fluid
Ligament
Ligament
Pelvis
Synovial membrane
Capsule
Femur

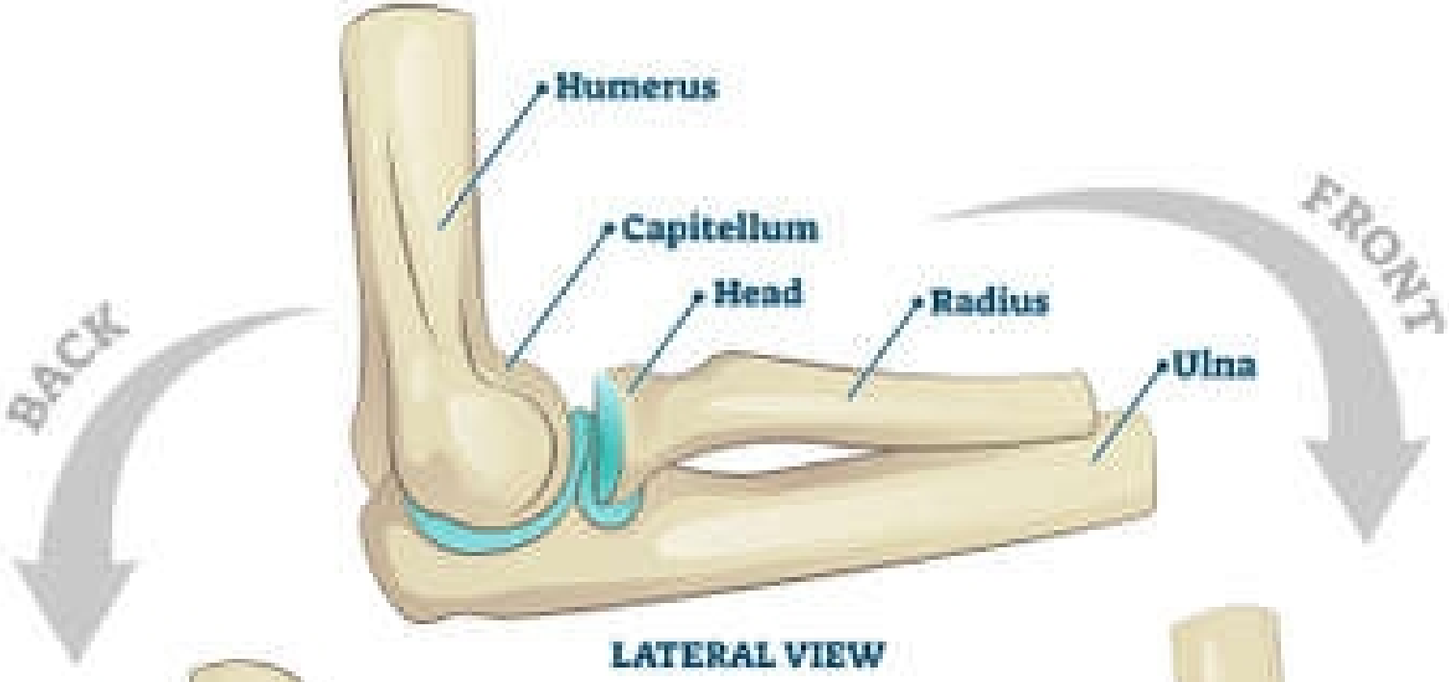
Hip Joint


Synovial Fluid
Articular Cartilage
Ligament and Joint Capsule
Synovial Membrane
Femoral Head
Ligament and Joint Capsule
Femur


Large intestine
Small intestine
Esophagus
Anus
Reticulum
Omasum
Rumen
Abomasum


BULB
REFLECTOR
SLIDE SWITCH
OUTER CASING
+
+
ELECTRIC CELLS

ANATOMY OF ELBOW



LATERAL VIEW

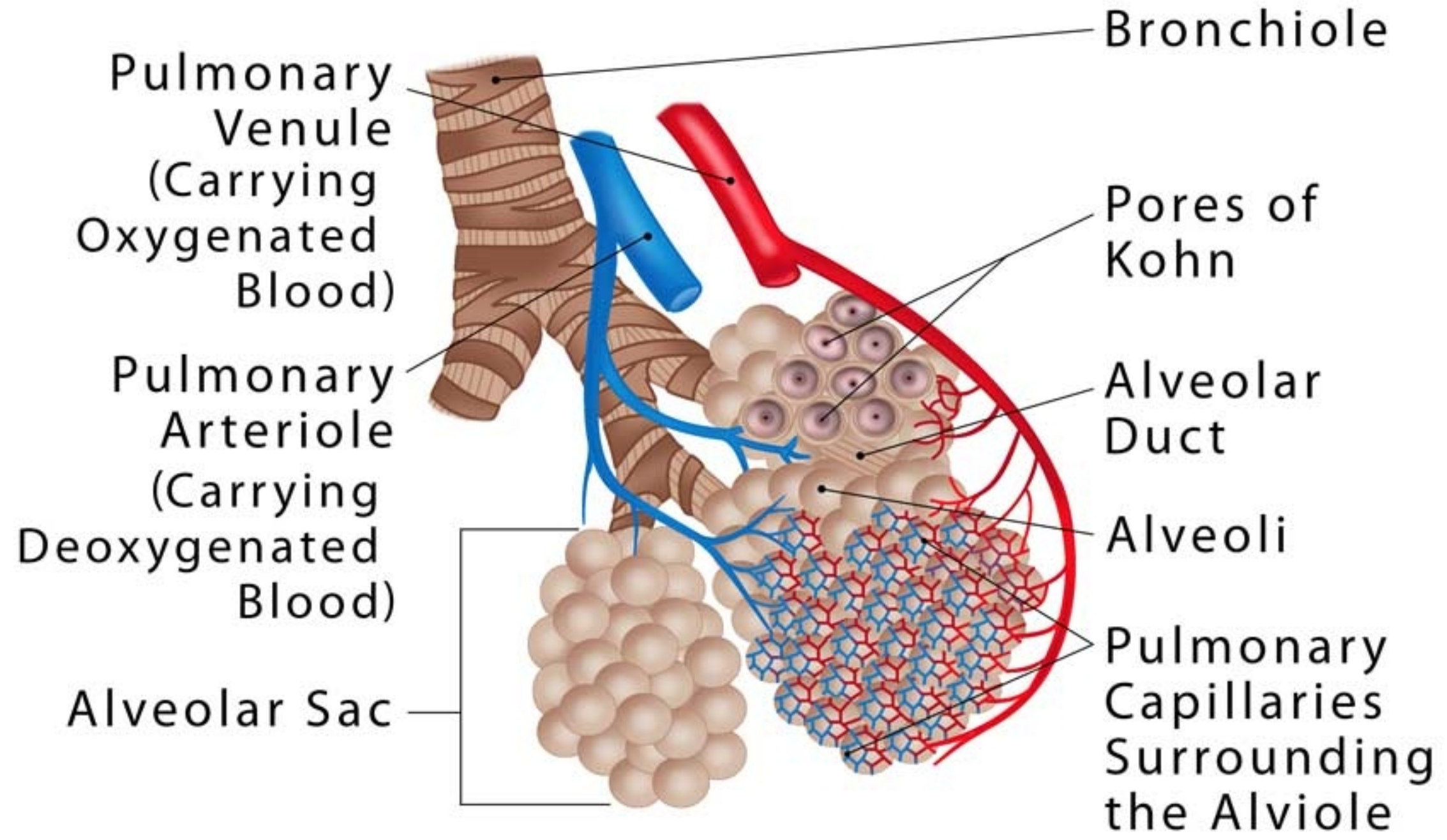


POSTERIOR VIEW



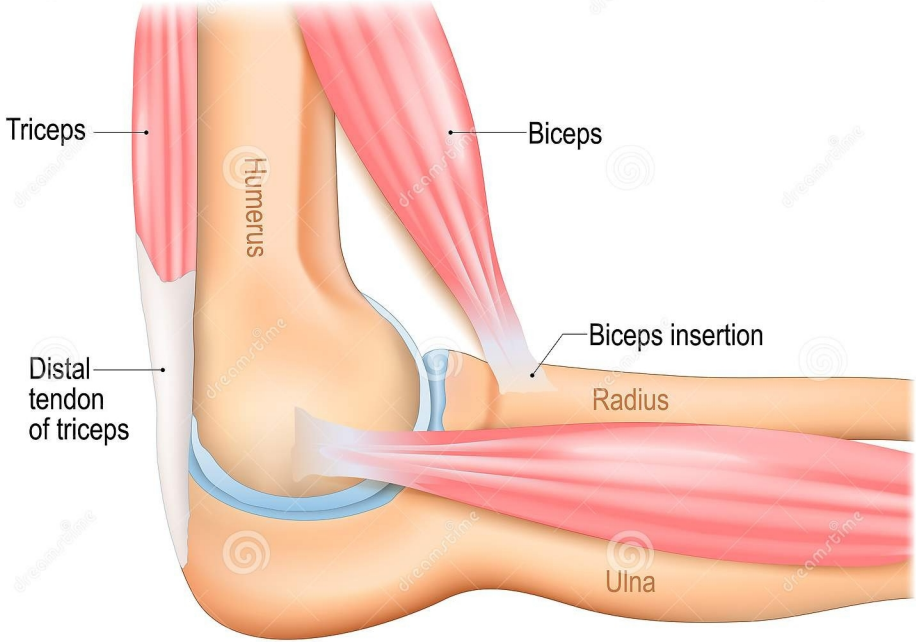
ANTERIOR VIEW

Alveoli



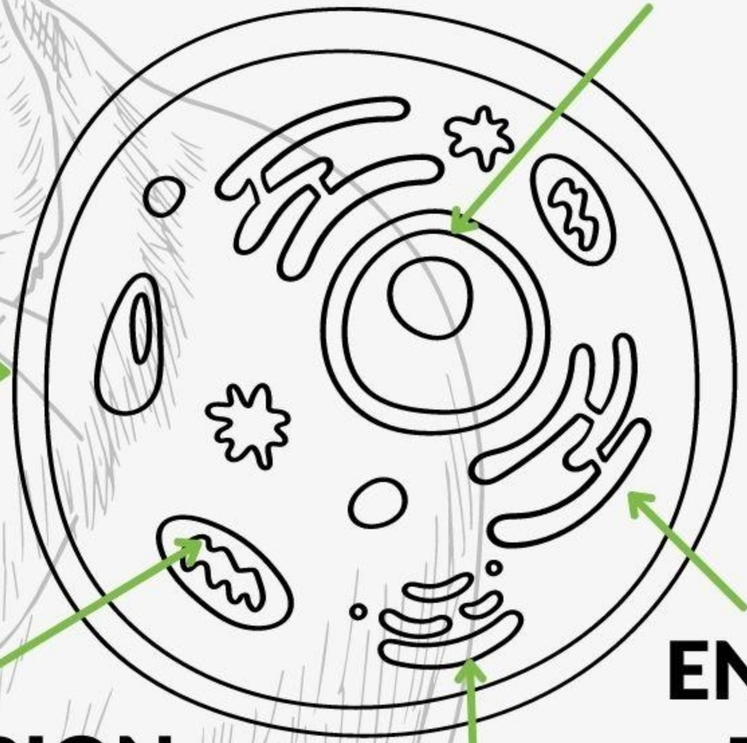
© TheRespiratorySystem.com

The elbow joint



dreamstime.com
ID 163716655 © Designua

Animal Cell



NUCLEUS

CELL MEMBRANE

MITOCHONDRION

ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM

GOLGI APPARATUS

An animal cell is the fundamental functional unit of life of any animal.

Animal Cell Structure

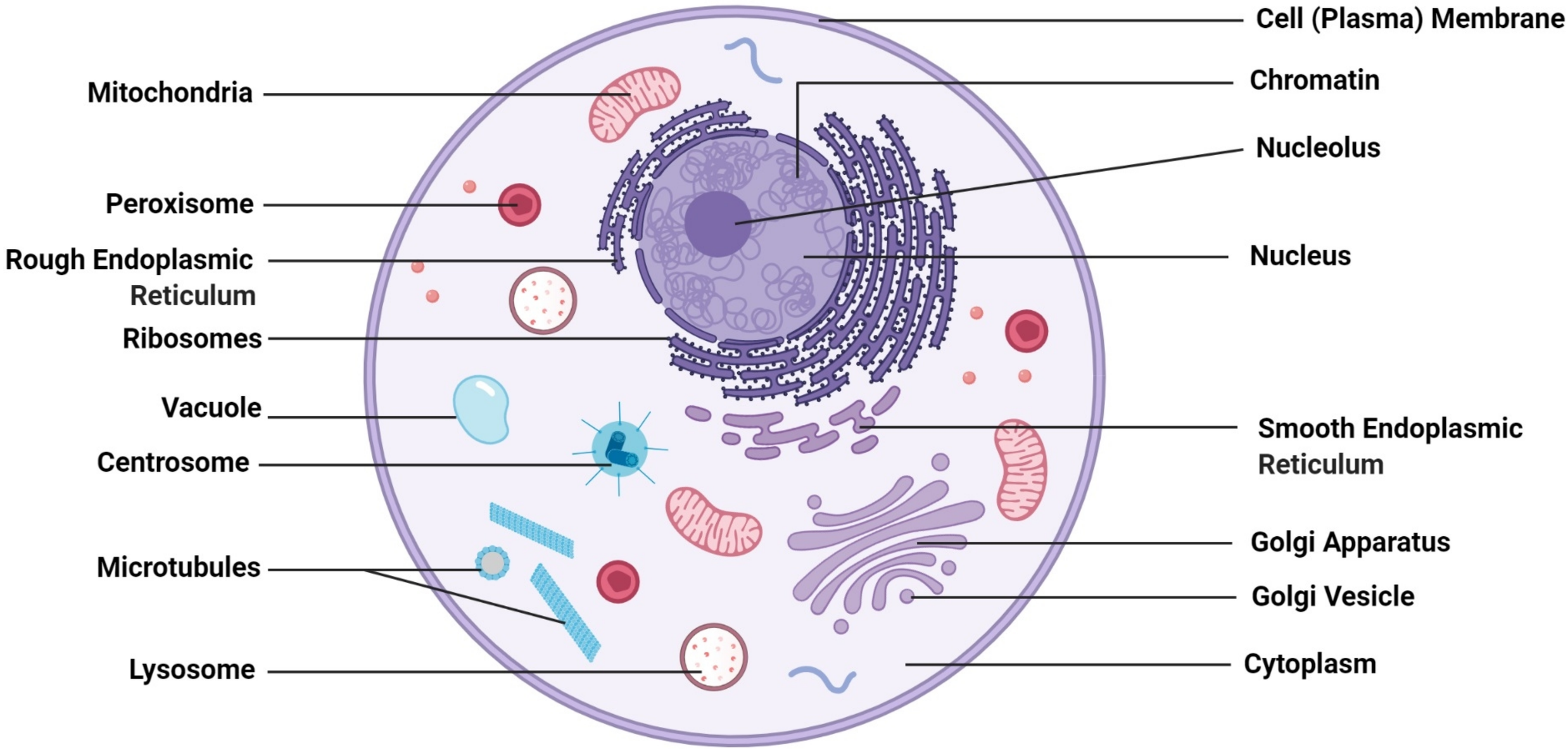
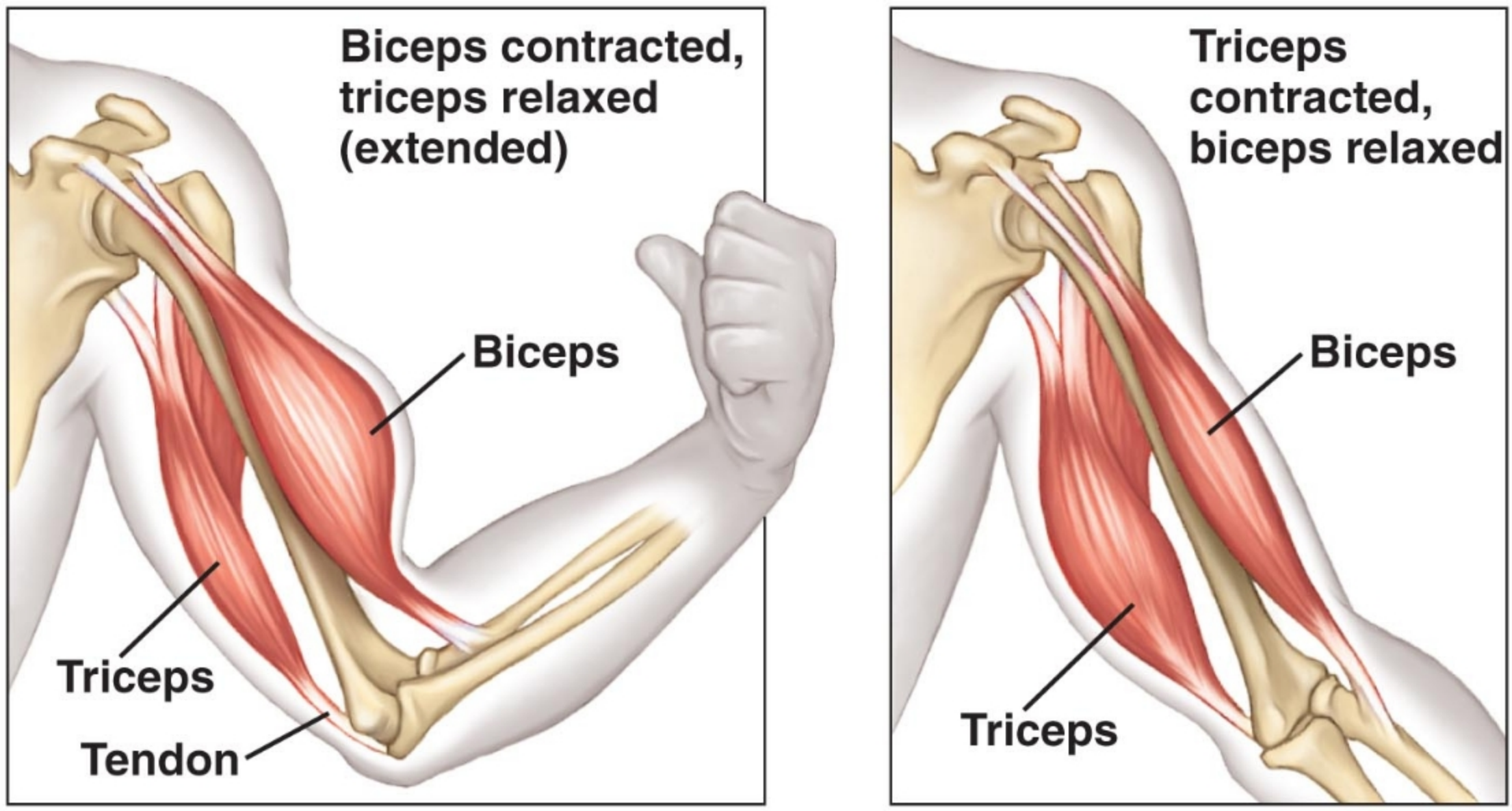
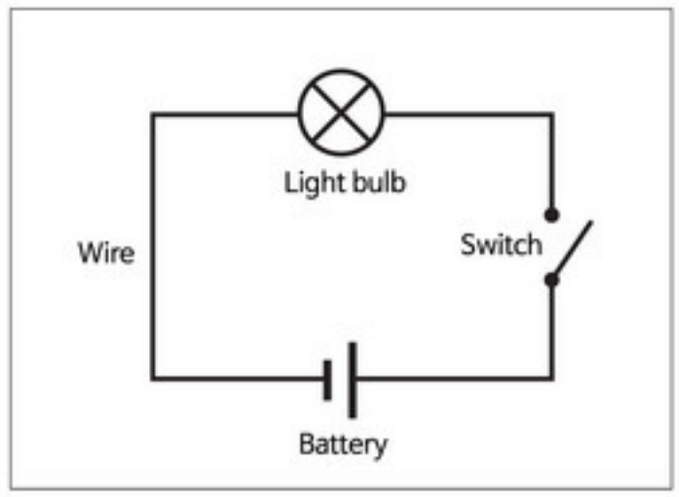


Figure: Animal Cell Structure, Image Copyright © Sagar Aryal, www.microbenotes.com


Biceps contracted, triceps relaxed (extended)
Biceps
Triceps
Tendon
Triceps contracted, biceps relaxed
Biceps
Triceps

SIMPLE CIRCUIT



Light bulb

Wire

Switch

ON

OFF

Battery

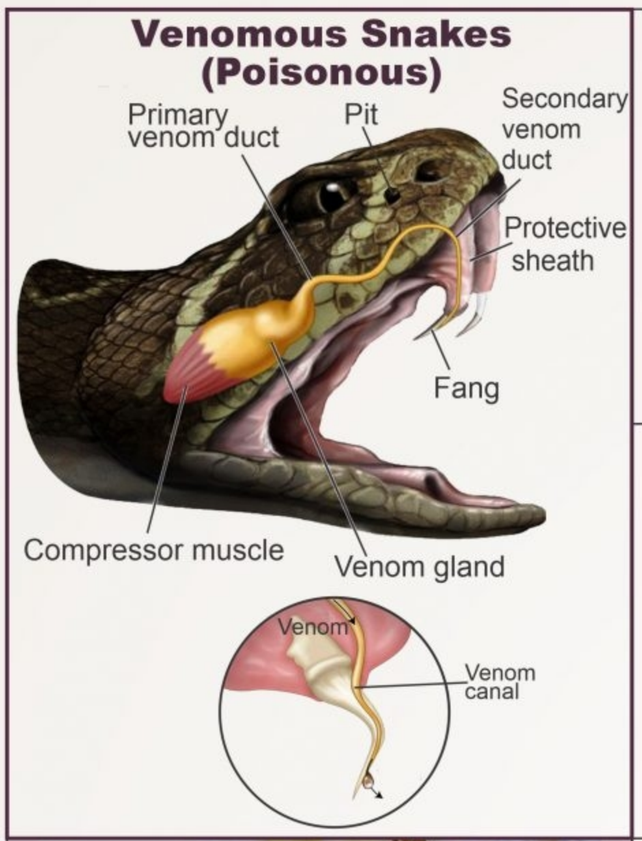
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TYPES OF SNAKES
POISONOUS & NON-POISONOUS

Venomous Snakes(Poisonous)

Venomous snakes are the snakes capable of producing venoms. Snakes like cobras, vipers, and closely related species of snakes are considered as venomous snakes. Venomous glands are the modified salivary glands. Venomous snakes deliver venom through fangs. Hence, the presence of fangs is a characteristic feature of most venomous snakes. Most advanced snakes including vipers and elapids have a hollow tube inside their fangs to deliver venoms more effectively. Most venomous snakes have a triangle-shaped head and elliptical pupils.




KING COBRA


INDIAN COBRA


RUSSELL'S VIPER


BANDED KRAIT


RUSSELL'S KUKRI


INDIAN KRAIT


SAW SCALED VIPER

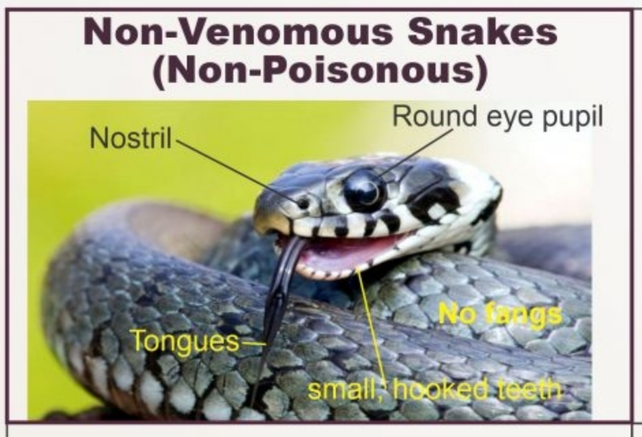

GREEN BAMBOO PIT VIPER


MALABAR PIT VIPER


HUMP NOSED PIT VIPER

Non-venomous Snakes(Non-Poisonous)

The snakes incapable of producing venoms are known as nonvenomous snakes. Non-venomous snakes can be easily identified by the absence of fangs, rounded head, and the presence of anal scales in a double row. These snakes have no venoms to exhaust their prey, they use different other methods like squeezing or chewing the prey or swallowing their prey.




SAND BOA

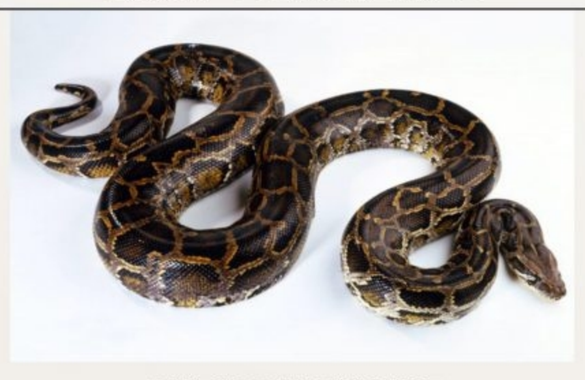

VINE SNAKE


BULL SNAKE


BRONZE BACK TREE


RAT SNAKE


BANDED RACER


PYTHON SNAKE


GARTER SNAKE

Difference between Venomous and Non-venomous snakes

• Venomous snakes produce venoms, but non-venomous snakes do not.

• Venomous snakes have fangs to deliver venoms to their prey, whereas no fangs present in non-venomous snakes.

• Most venomous snakes have a triangle-shaped head, whereas non-venomous snakes have a rounded head.

• Venomous snakes have elliptical pupils while non-venomous snakes have round pupils.

• Venomous snakebite results in one or two punctures on the skin of the victim, whereas non-venomous snake bite results in many punctures on the skin due to maxillary teeth of the upper jaw.

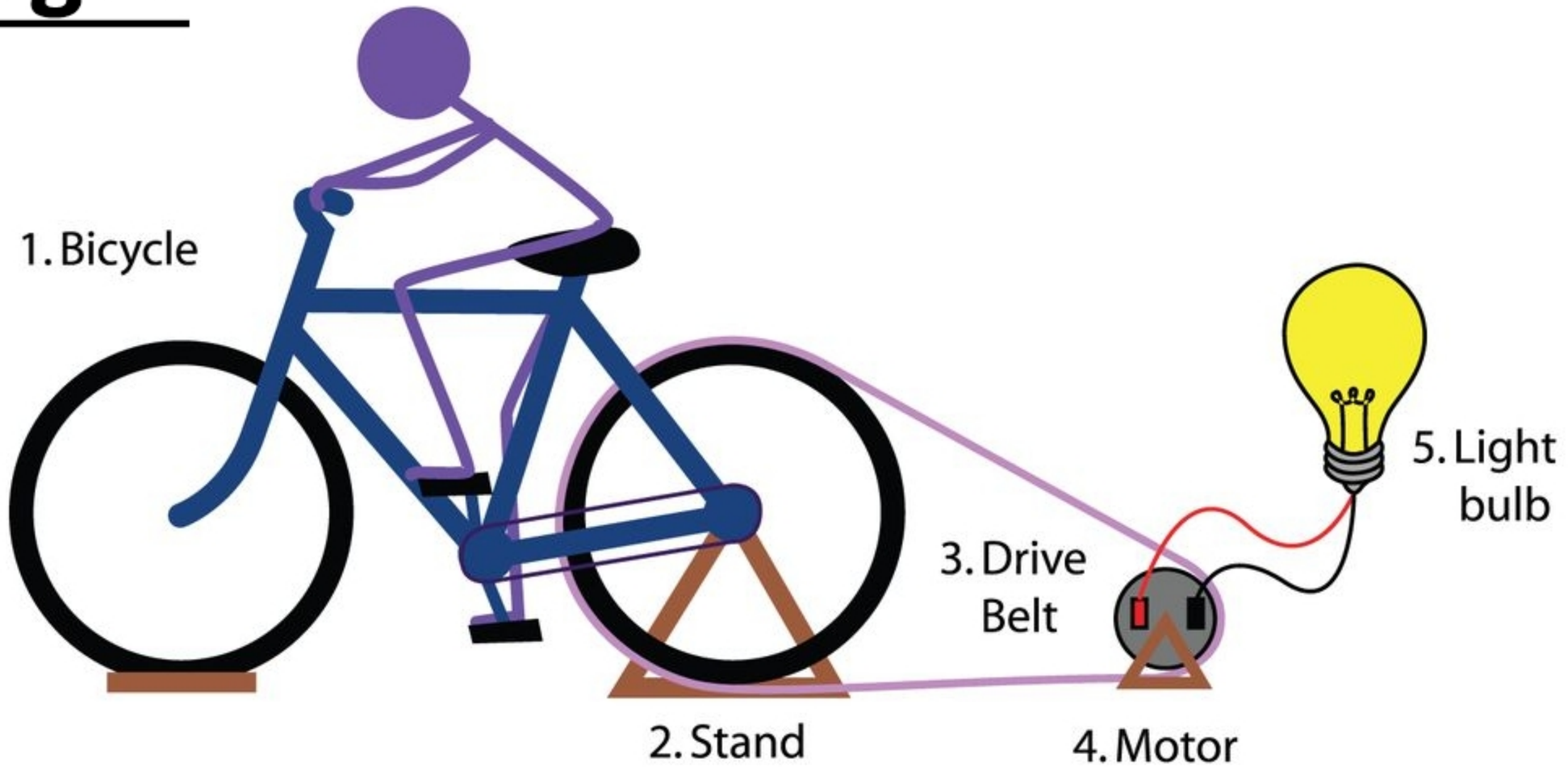
• Venomous snakes normally have distinguishable heat-sensitive pits on the head unlike in non-venomous snakes.

• Venomous snakes like rattlesnakes have a rattle on its tails, but no such rattles in non-venomous snakes.

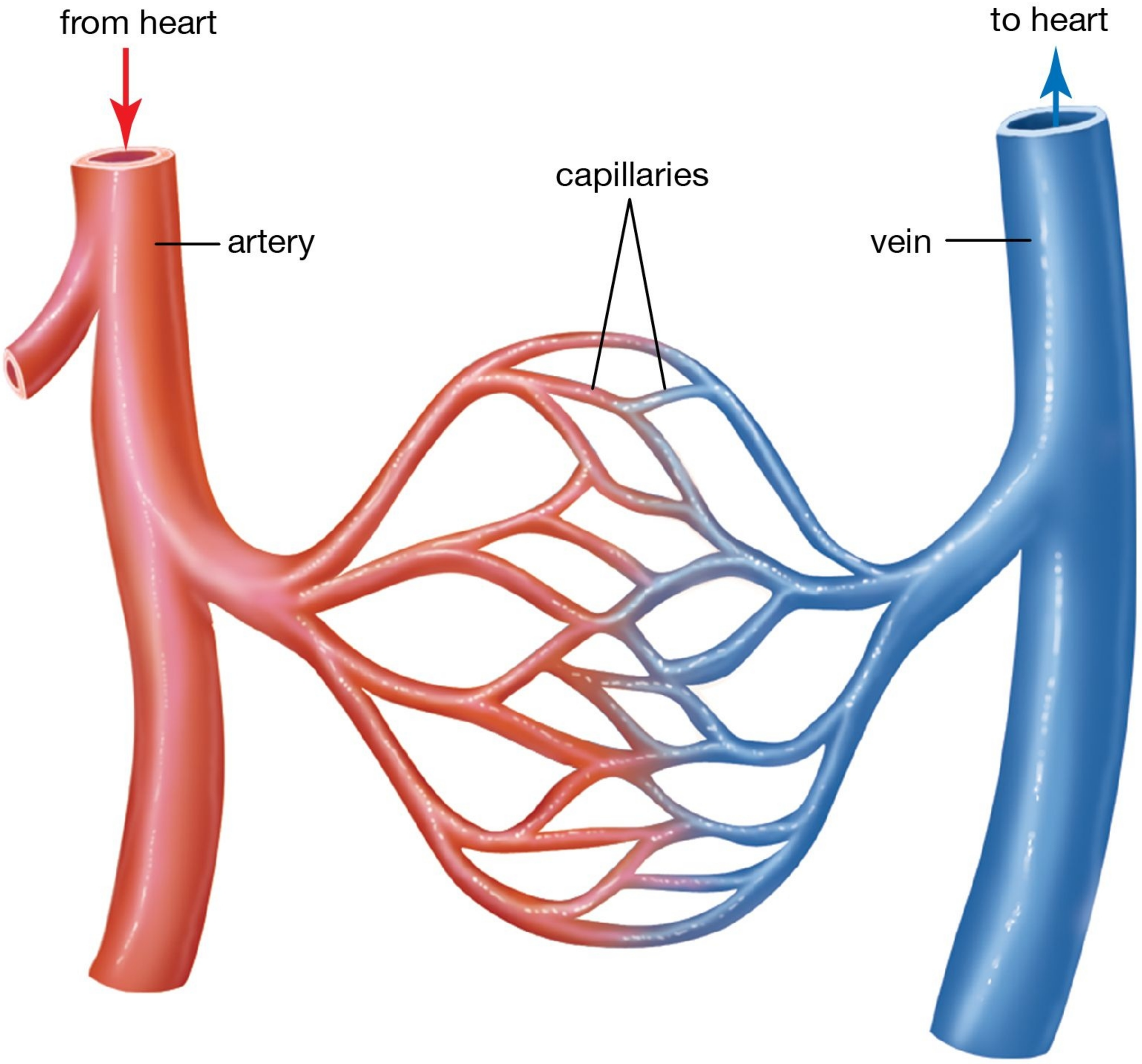
• There is one row of anal scales present in venomous snakes, whereas two rows of anal scales are present in non-venomous snakes.

© BG INDIA

Bicycle Dynamo Headlight & Battery Charger

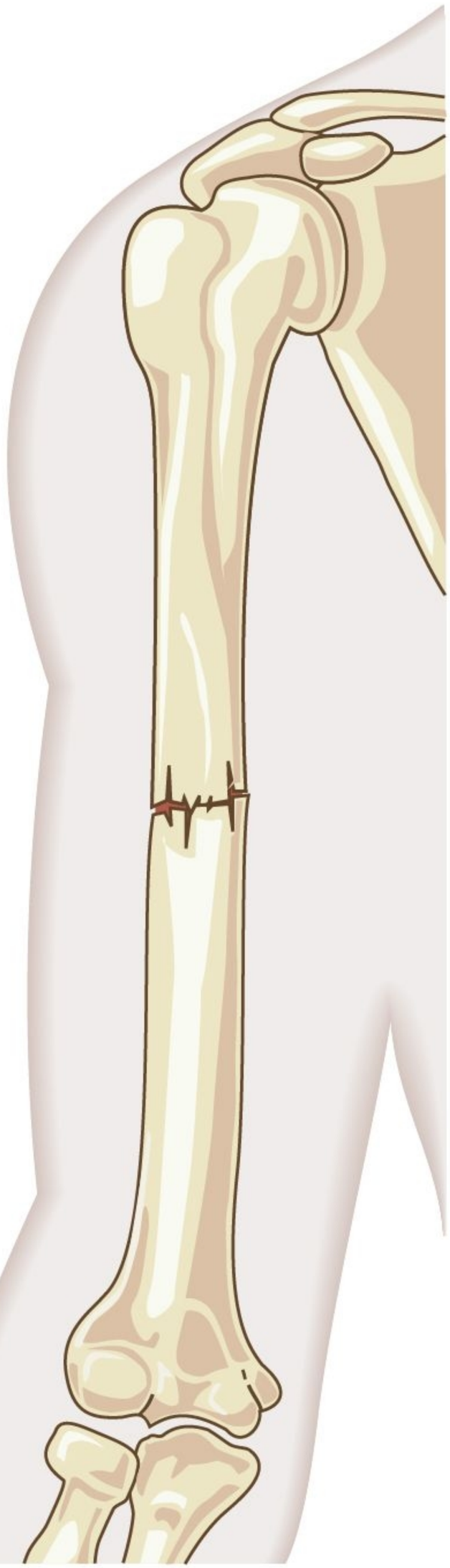


CIRCUITS DIY
SIMPLIFYING ELECTRONICS



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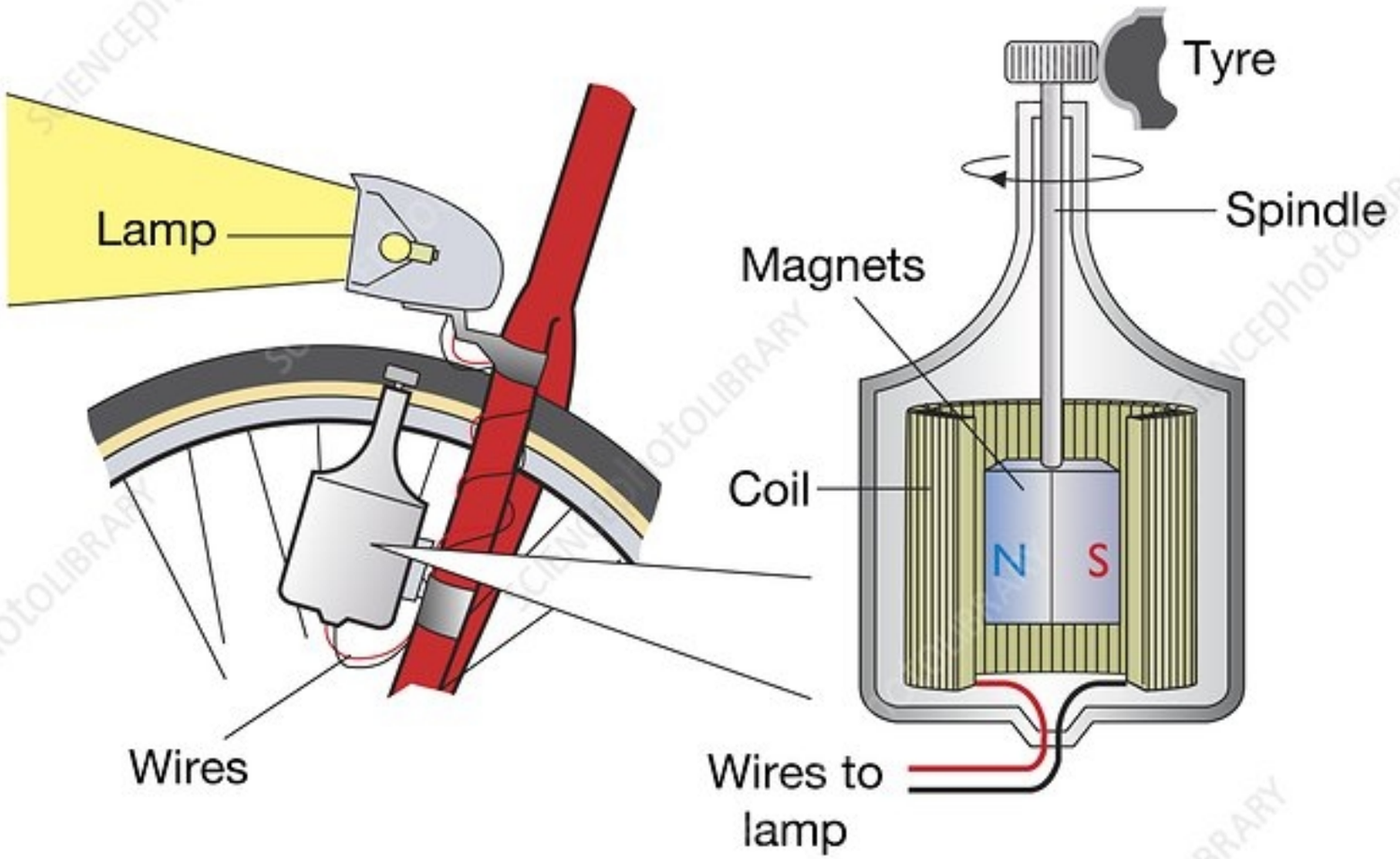
simple fracture

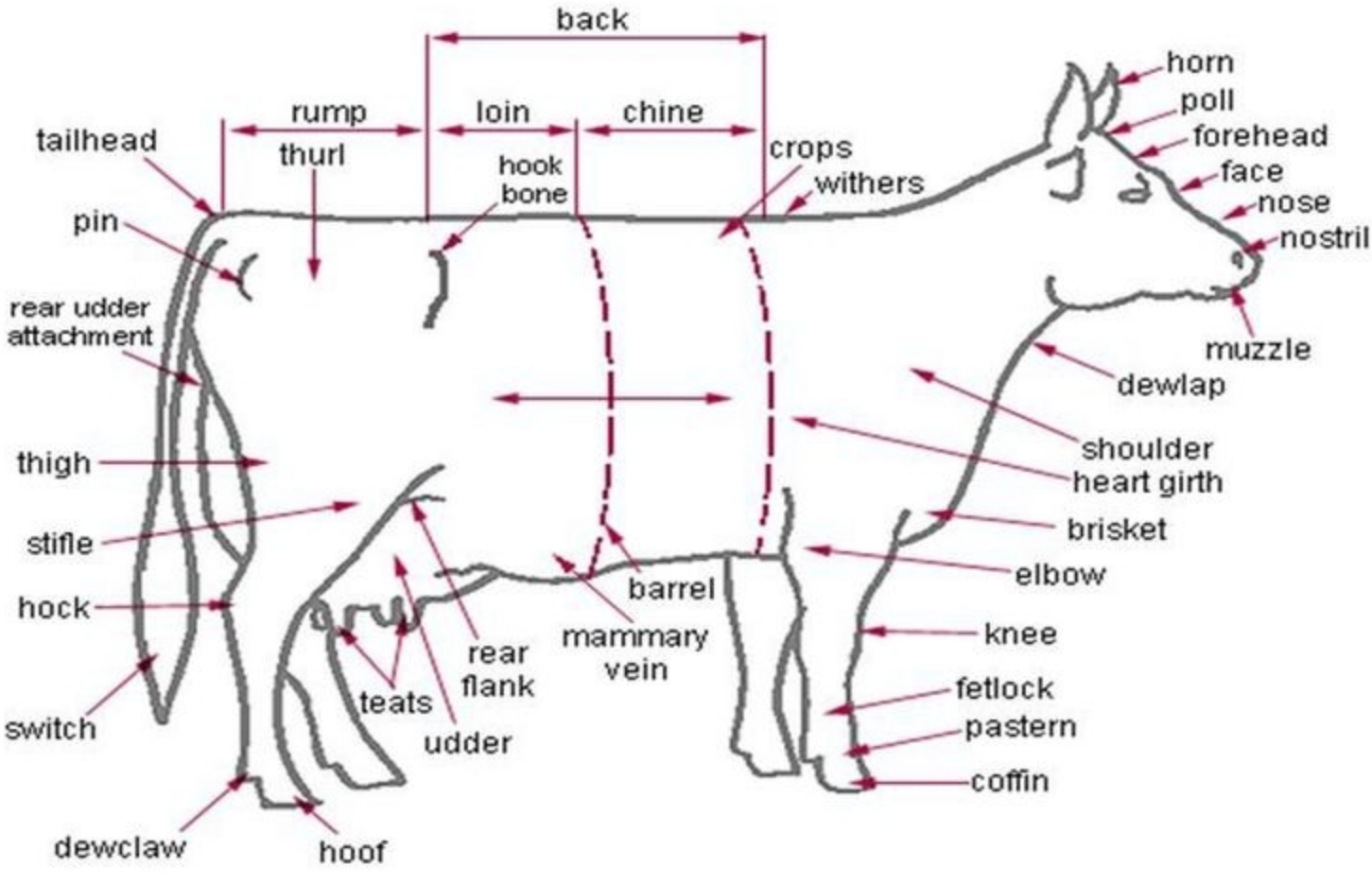


compound fracture

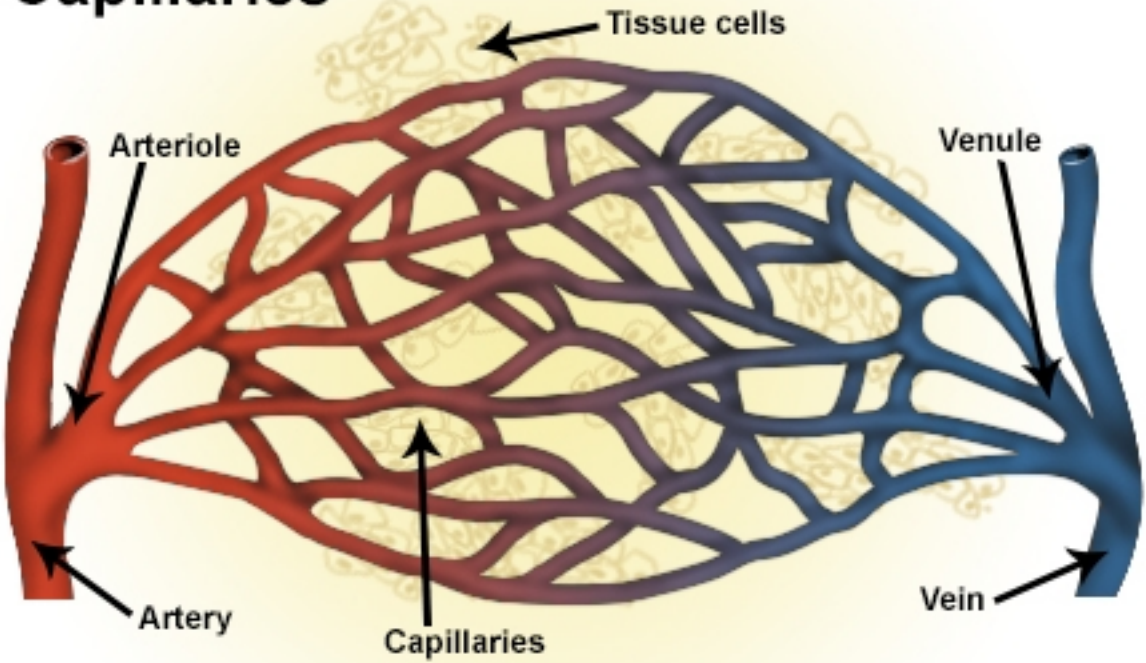


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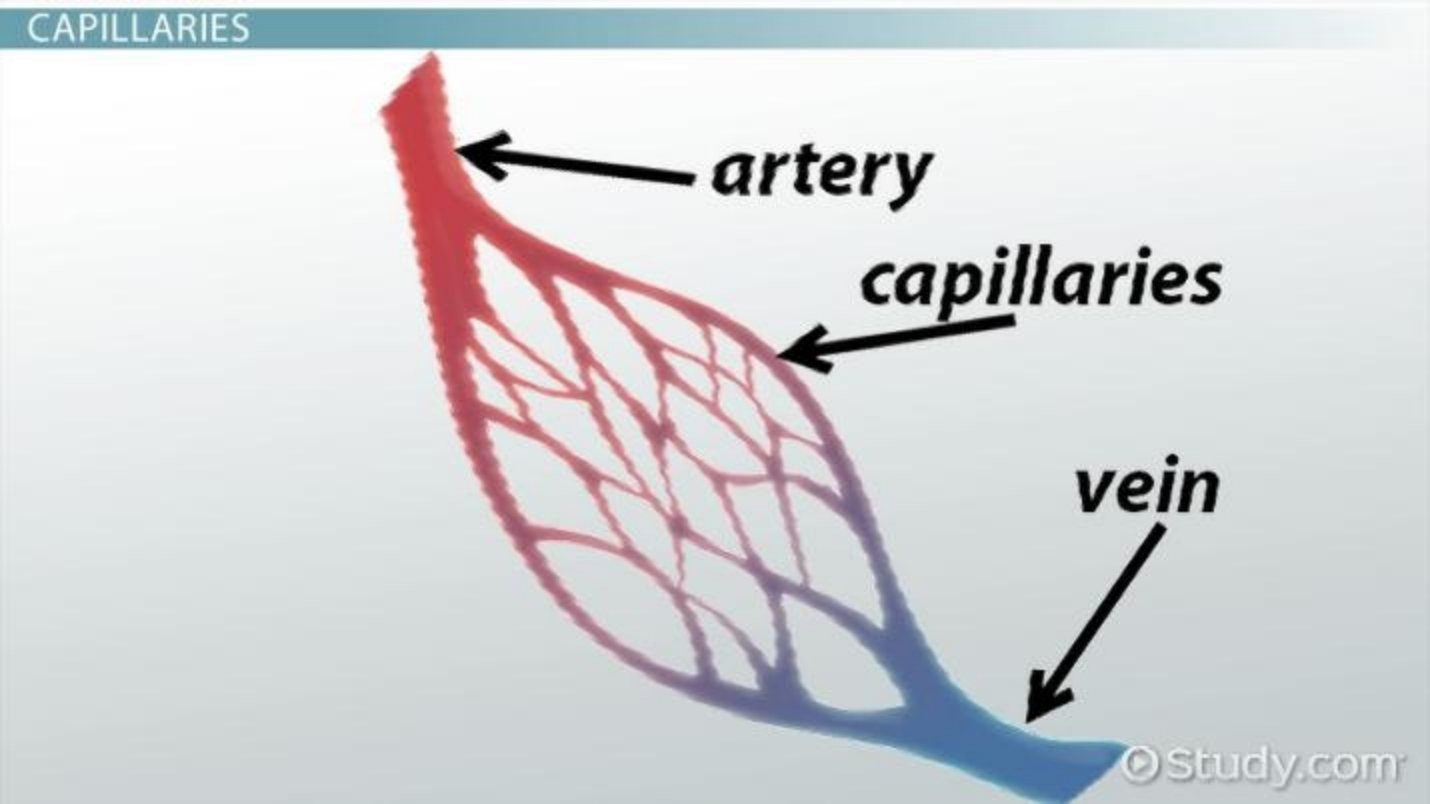

Lamp
Wires
Tyre
Spindle
Magnets
Coil
N
S
Wires to lamp


back
rump
loin
chine
tailhead
thurl
hook bone
crops
withers
horn
poll
forehead
face
nose
nostril
pin
rear udder attachment
muzzle
dewlap
thigh
shoulder
heart girth
stifle
brisket
elbow
barrel
hock
mammary vein
knee
rear flank
teats
fetlock
switch
udder
pastern
coffin
dewclaw
hoof

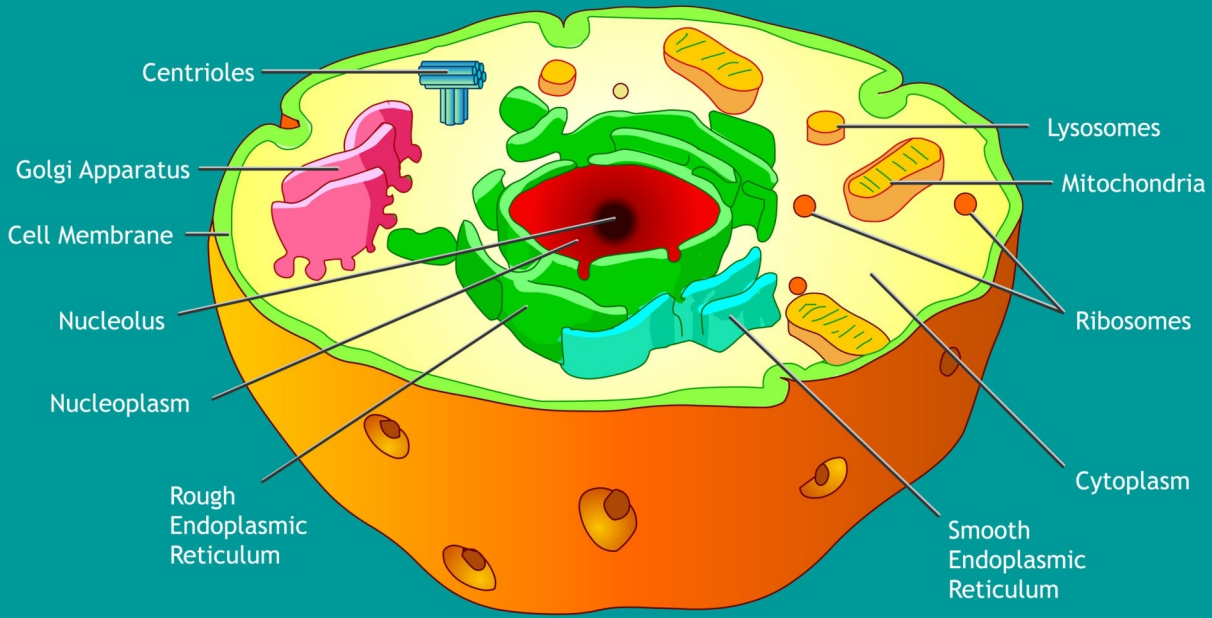
Capillaries

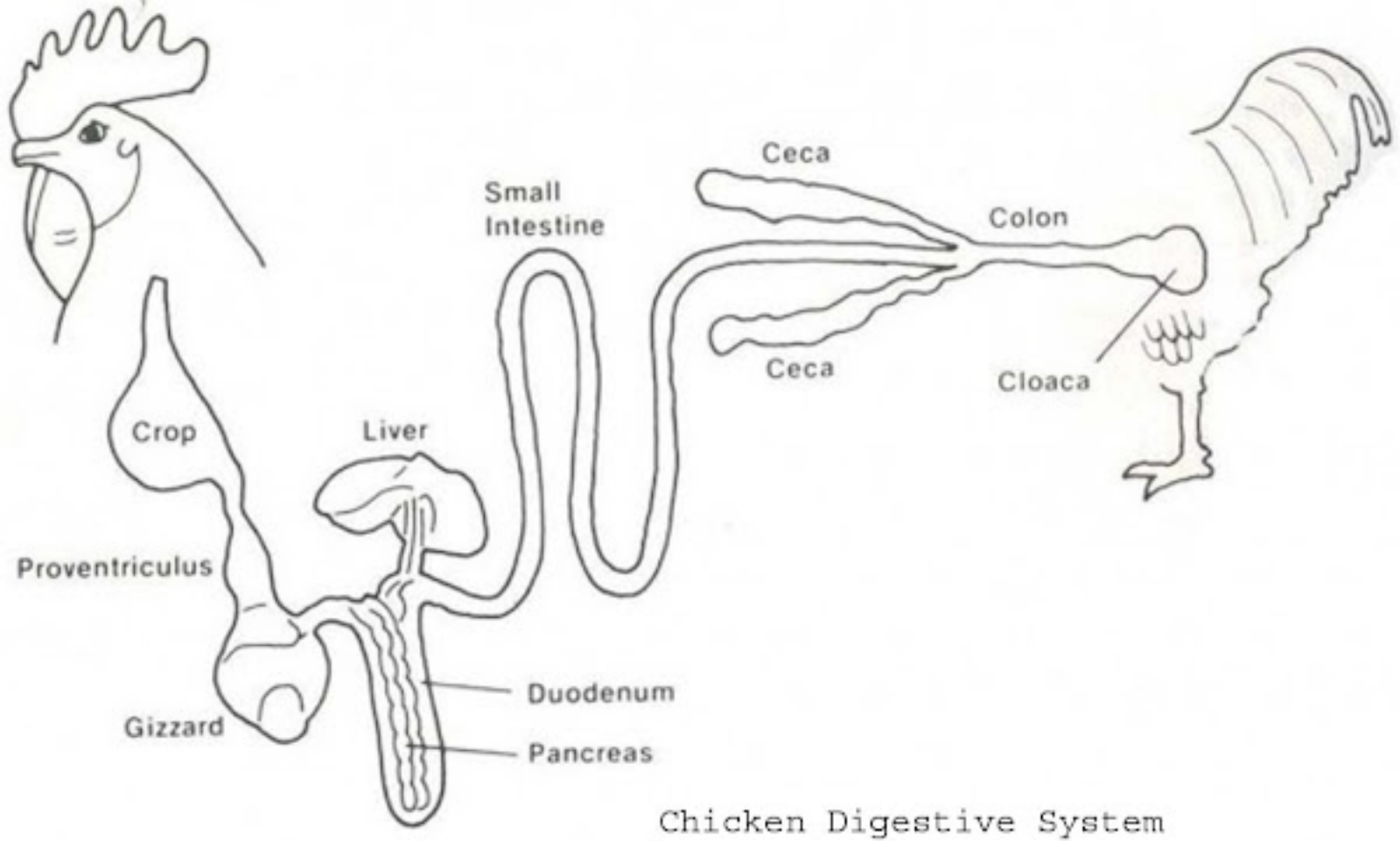


CAPILLARIES



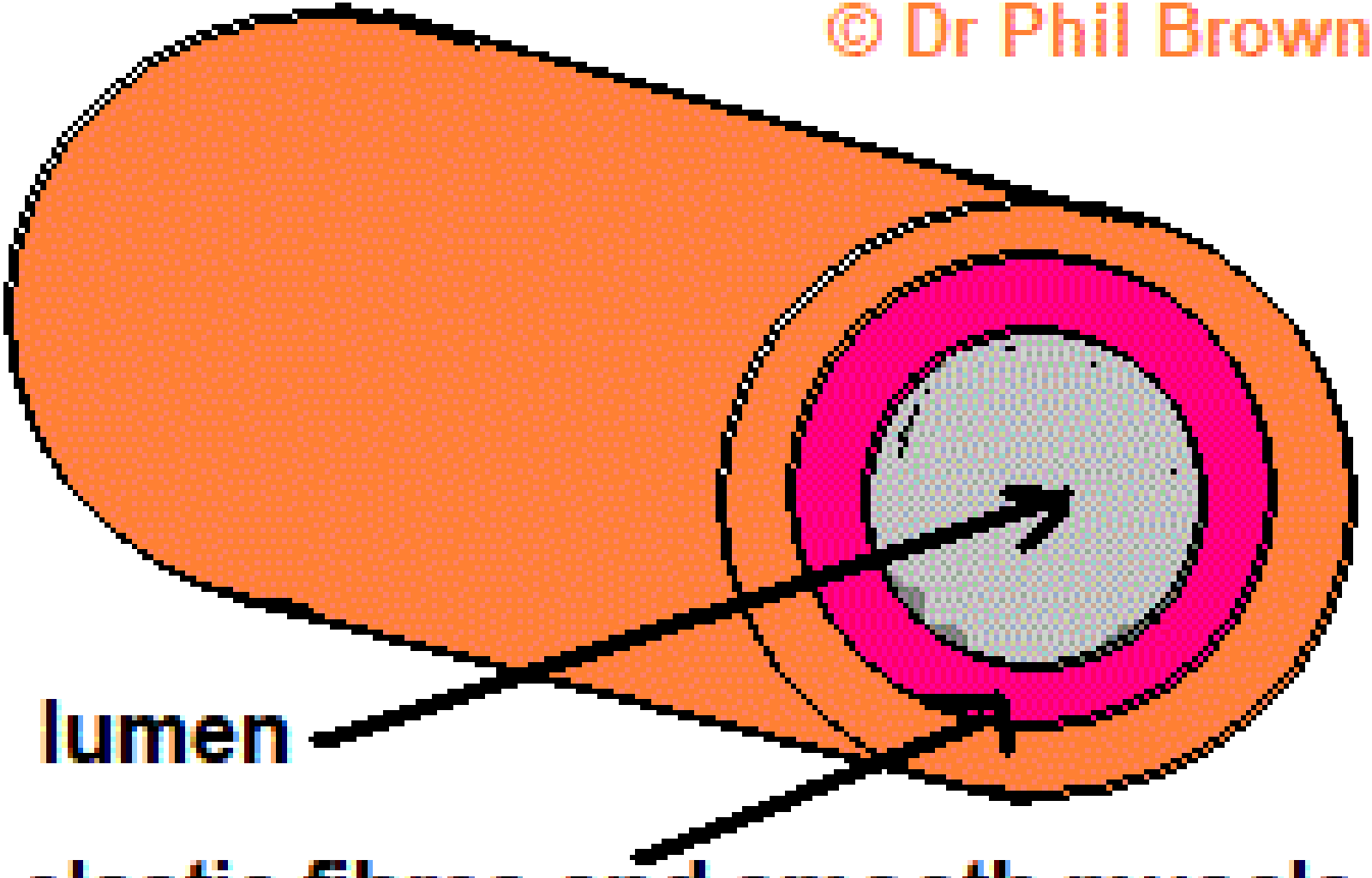
Human Cell


Centrioles
Golgi Apparatus
Cell Membrane
Nucleolus
Nucleoplasm
Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum
Lysosomes
Mitochondria
Ribosomes
Cytoplasm
Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum

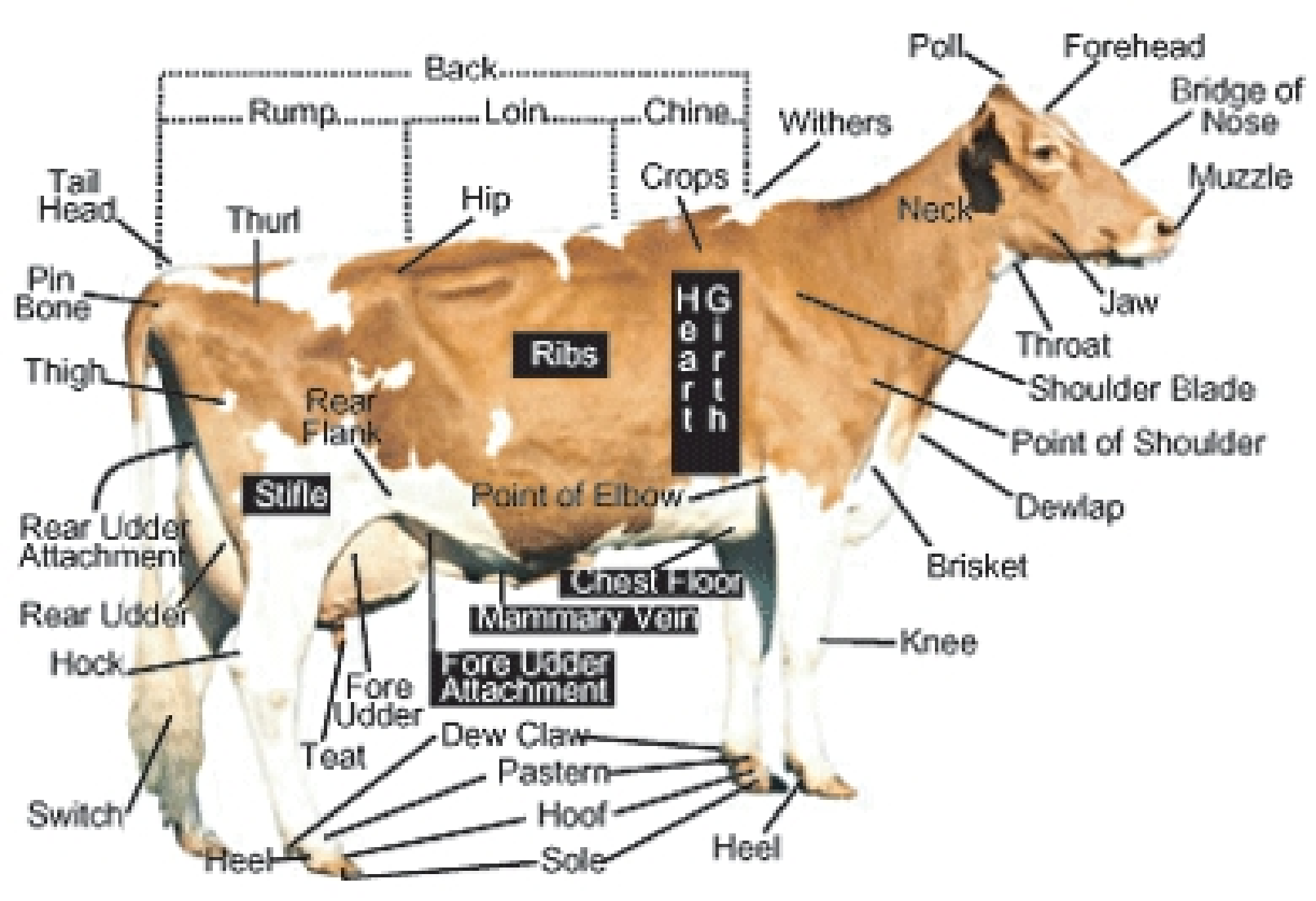


Chicken Digestive System

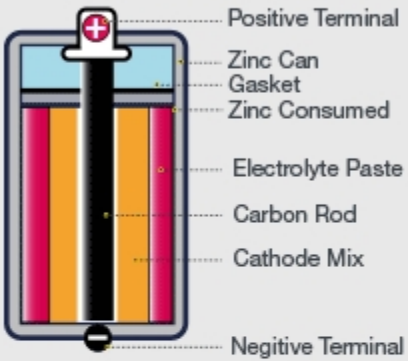
© Dr Phil Brown



cross-section of an artery

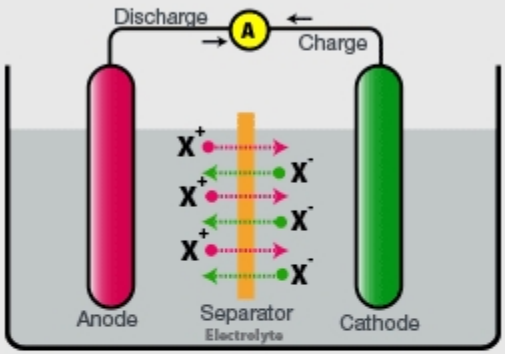

Back
Rump
Loin
Chine
Withers
Poll
Forehead
Bridge of Nose
Muzzle
Jaw
Throat
Neck
Crops
Tail Head
Thurl
Hip
Pin Bone
Thigh
Ribs
Heart Girth
Shoulder Blade
Point of Shoulder
Dewlap
Brisket
Rear Flank
Stifle
Point of Elbow
Rear Udder Attachment
Rear Udder
Hock
Chest Floor
Mammary Vein
Knee
Fore Udder Attachment
Fore Udder
Teat
Dew Claw
Pastern
Hoof
Sole
Heel
Switch
Heel

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRIMARY CELL AND SECONDARY CELL



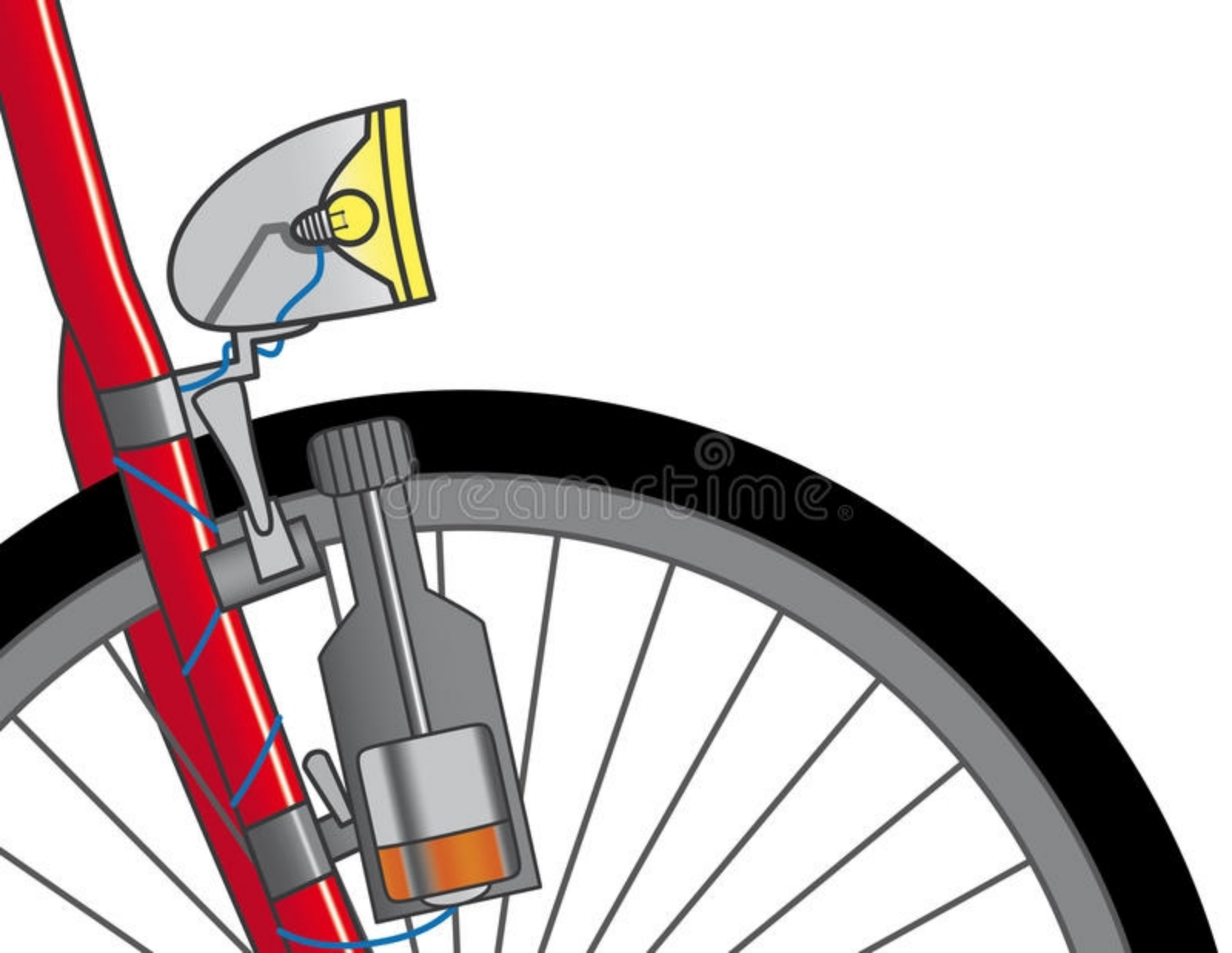
PRIMARY CELL

A PRIMARY CELL IS A BATTERY THAT IS DESIGNED TO BE USED ONCE AND DISCARDED, AND NOT RECHARGED WITH ELECTRICITY AND REUSED LIKE A SECONDARY CELL IN GENERAL, THE ELECTROCHEMICAL REACTION OCCURRING IN THE CELL IS NOT REVERSIBLE, RENDERING THE CELL UNRECHARGEABLE.



SECONDARY CELL

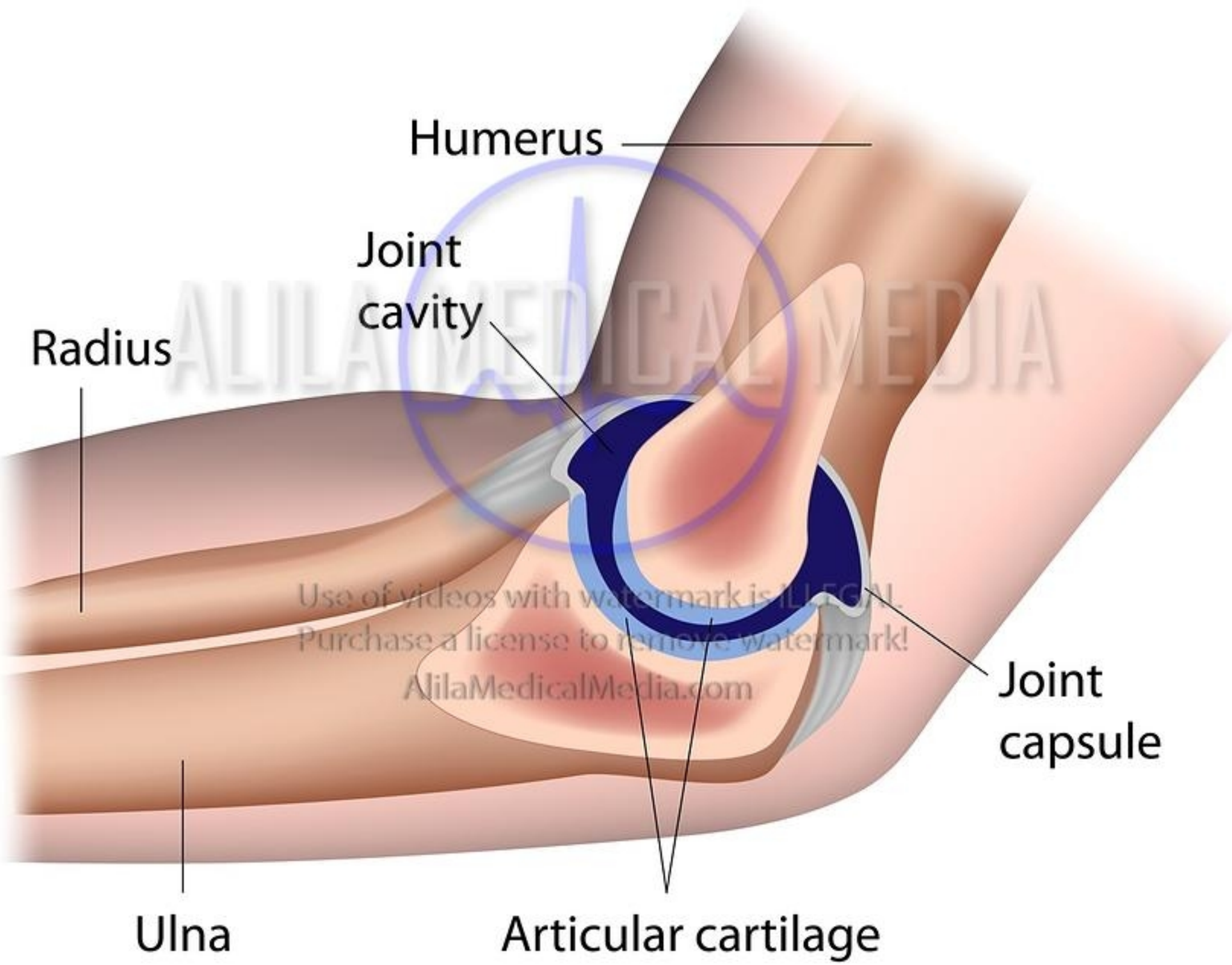
A SECONDARY CELL IS A TYPE OF ELECTRICAL BATTERY WHICH CAN BE CHARGED, DISCHARGED INTO A LOAD, AND RECHARGED MANY TIMES, AS OPPOSED TO A DISPOSABLE OR PRIMARY BATTERY, WHICH IS SUPPLIED FULLY CHARGED AND DISCARDED AFTER USE.



These exams are your opportunity at proving your worth to everyone around you. Grab it and do your best, don't let it pass through. Good luck.

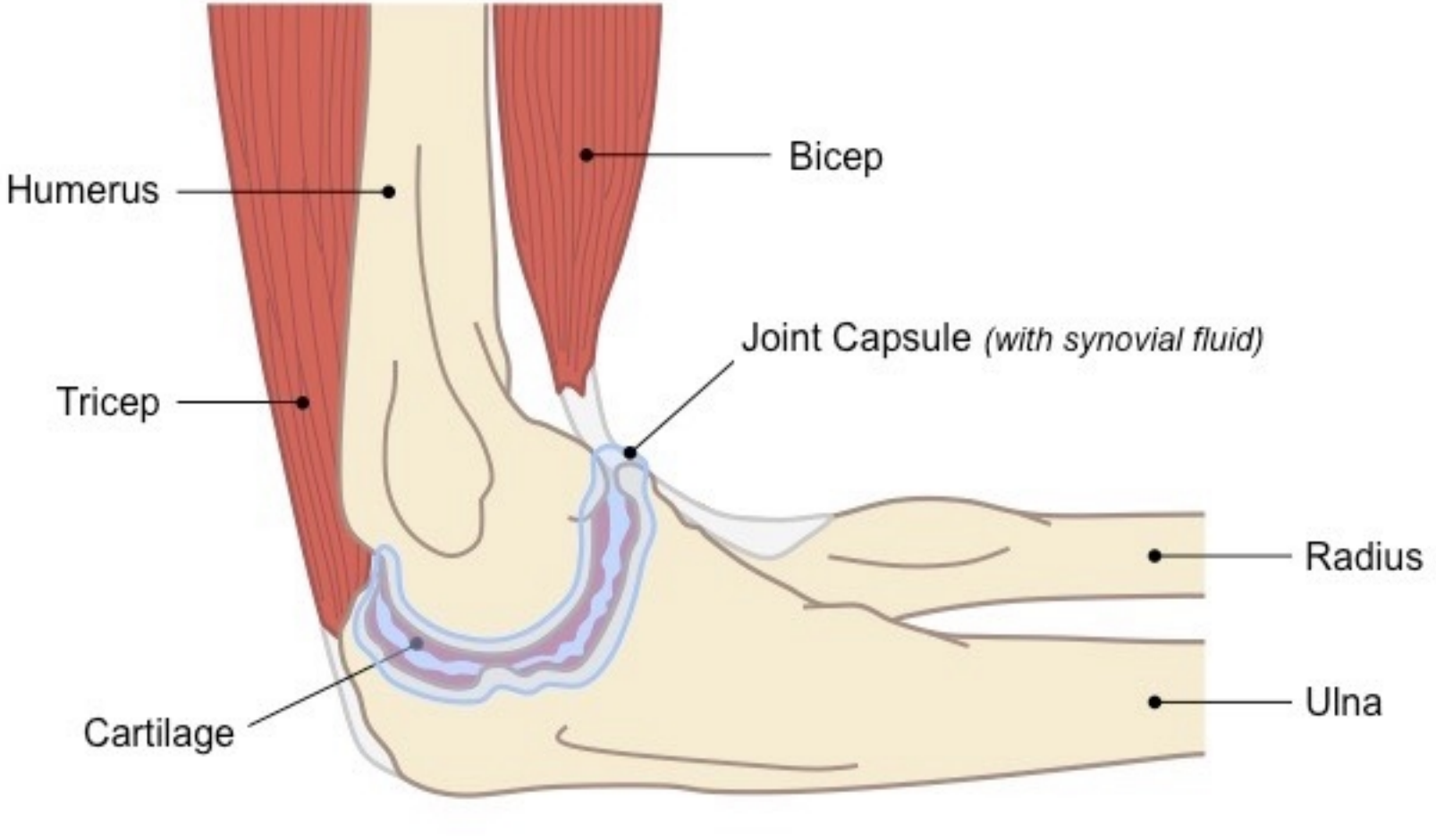


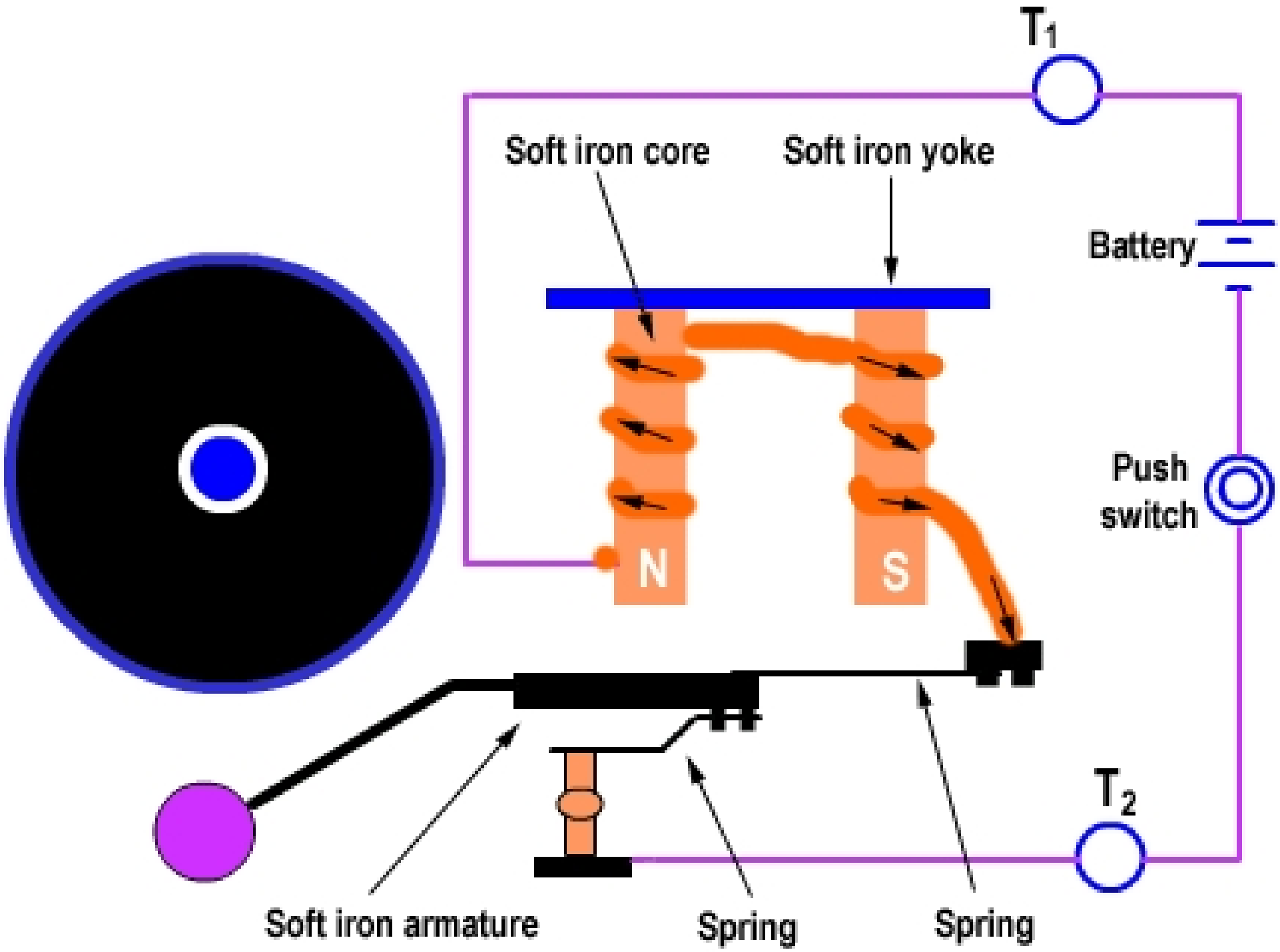
The Elbow Joint

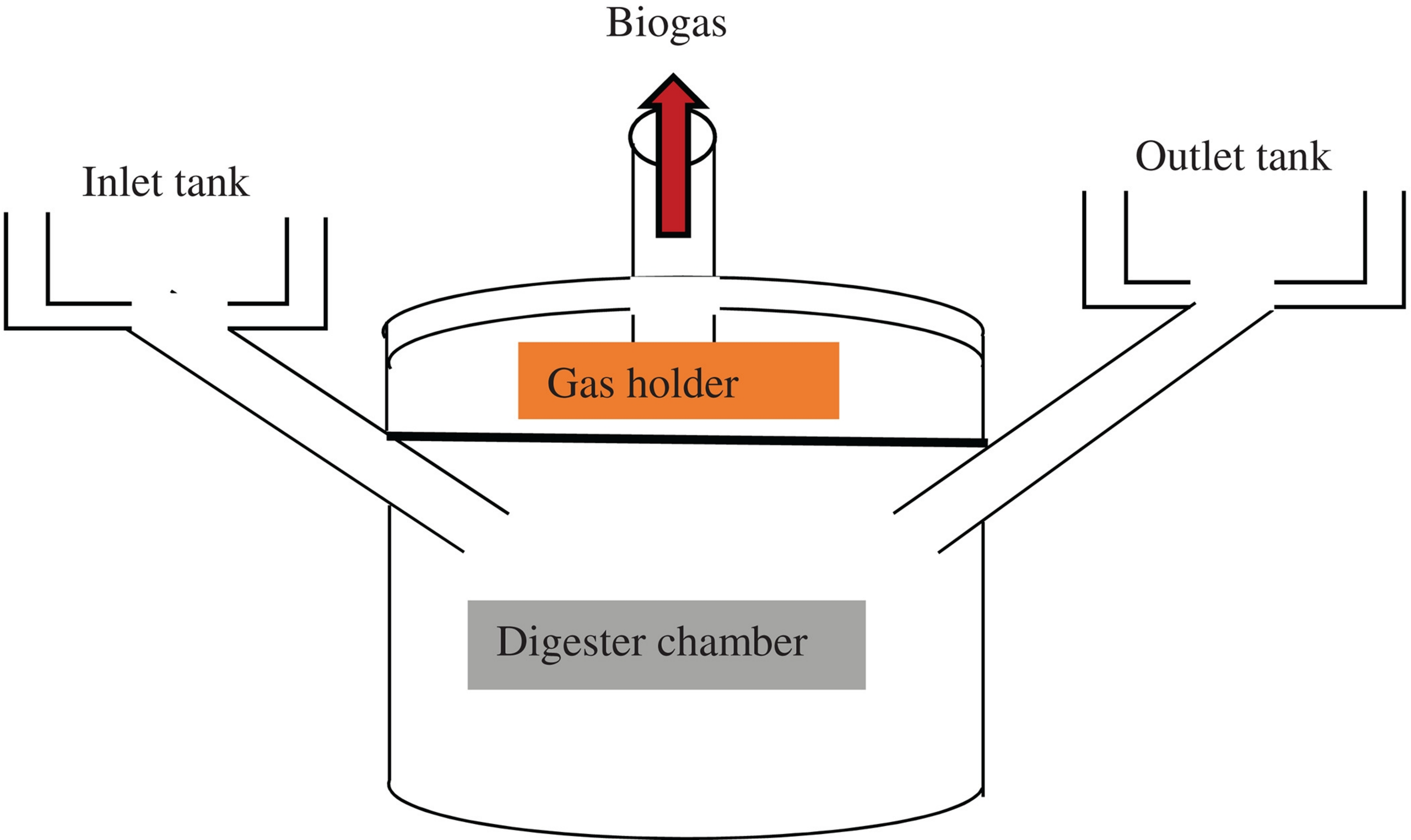


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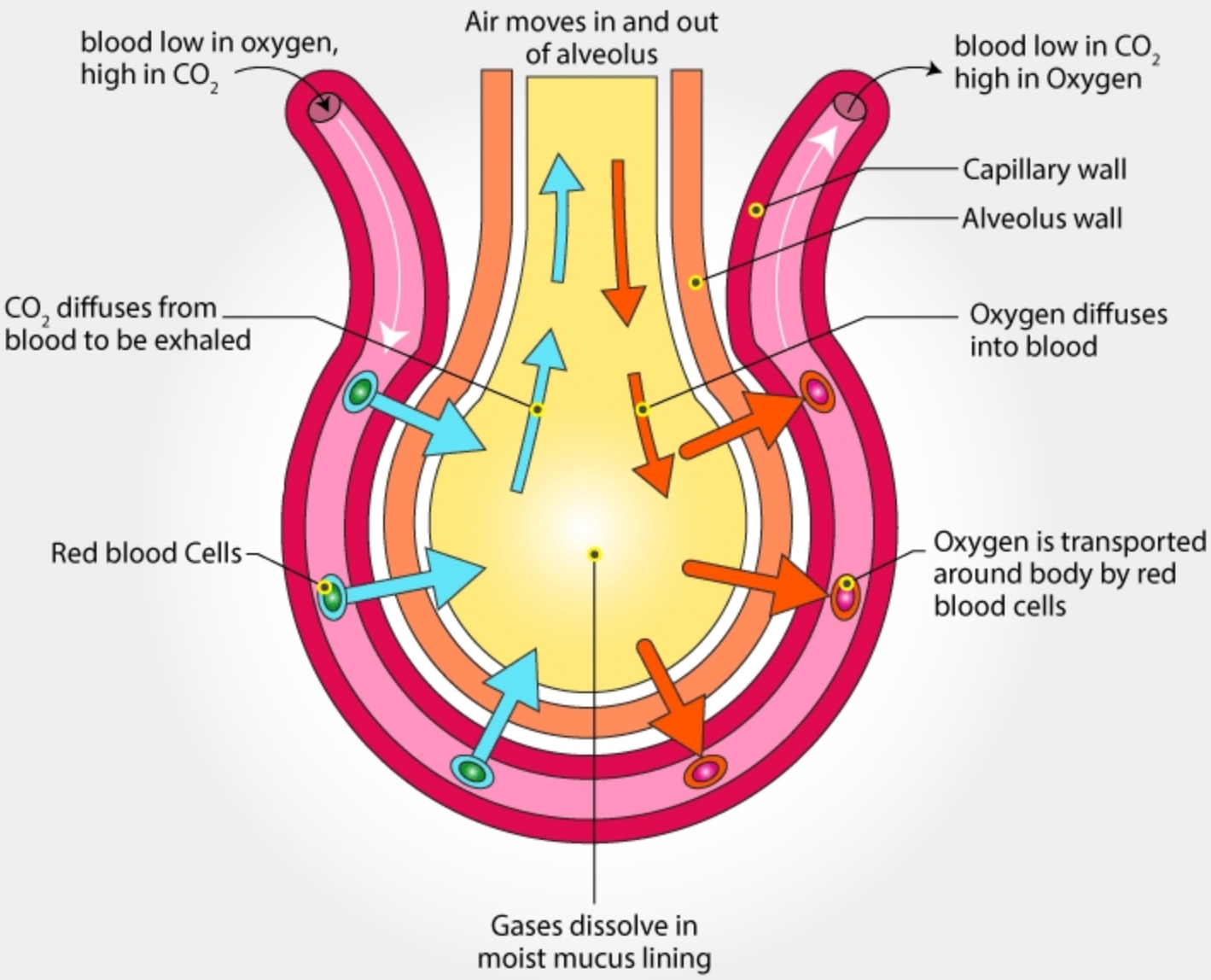
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Humerus
Bicep
Joint Capsule (with synovial fluid)
Tricep
Radius
Ulna
Cartilage

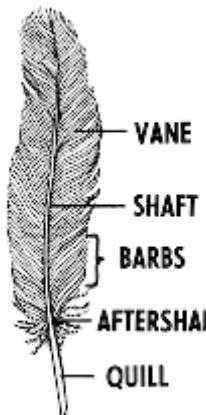

T1
Soft iron core
Soft iron yoke
Battery
Push switch
N
S
T2
Soft iron armature
Spring
Spring

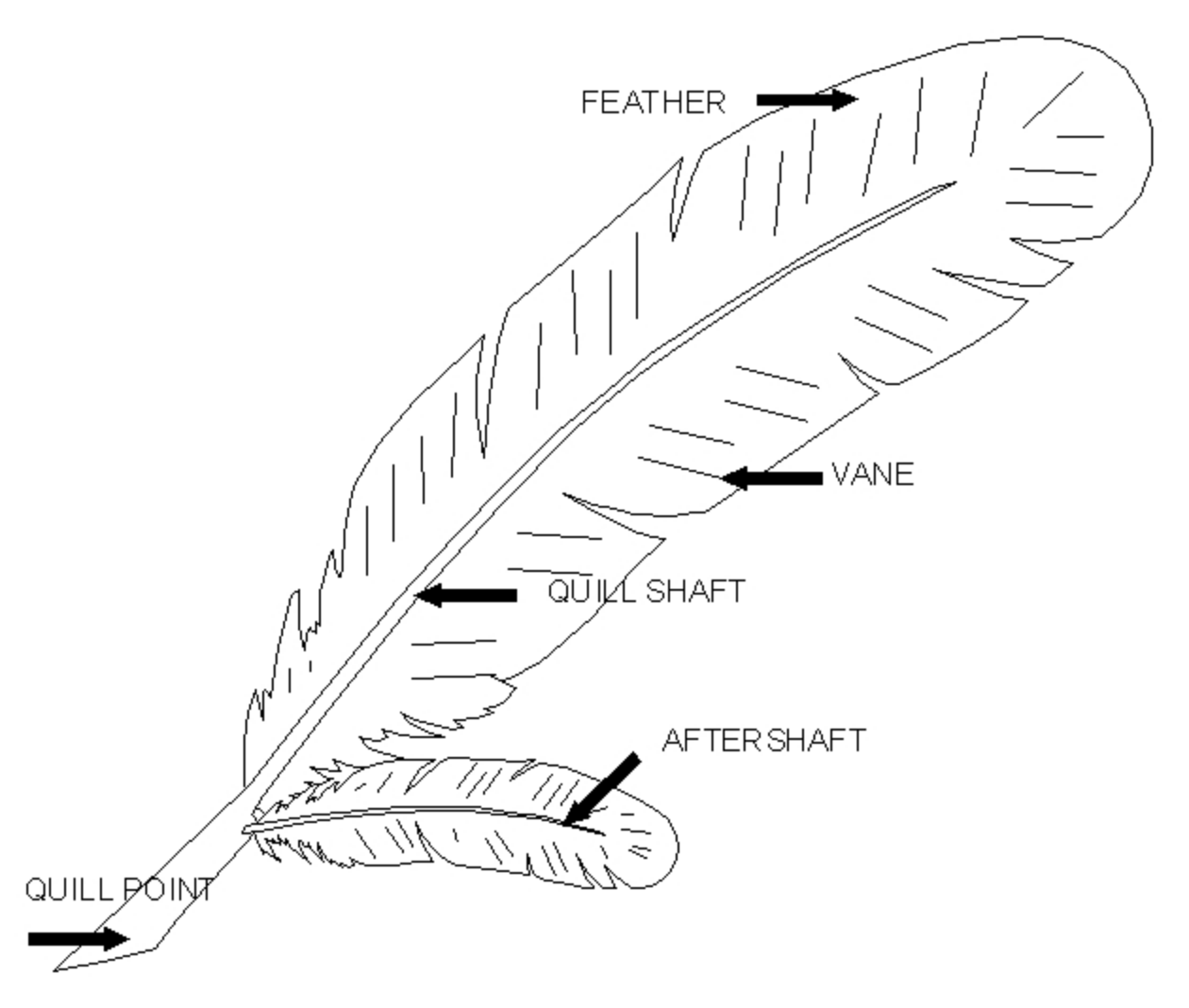

Biogas
Inlet tank
Outlet tank
Gas holder
Digester chamber

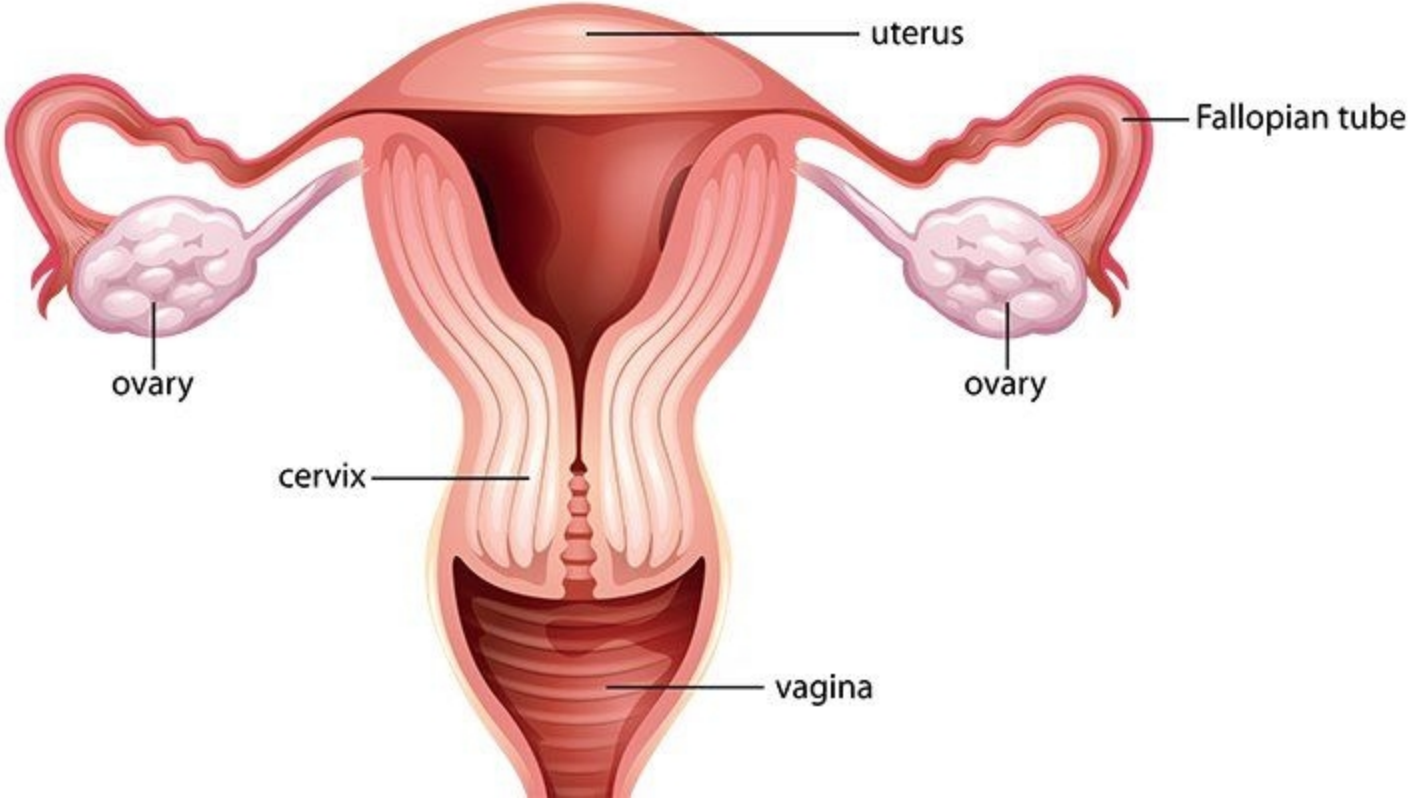
GAS EXCHANGE AT THE ALVEOLUS

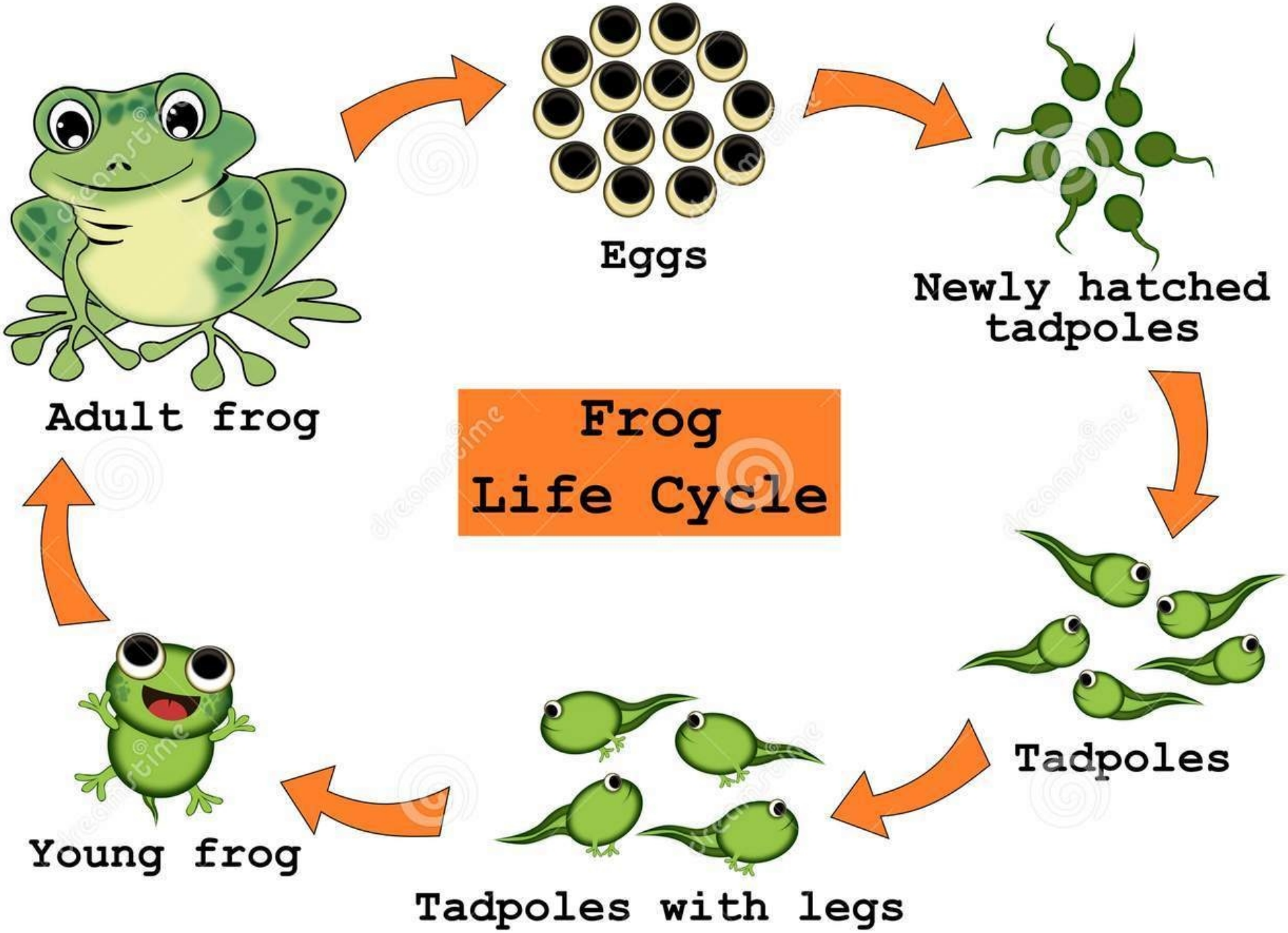


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VANE
SHAFT
BARBS
AFTERSHAFT
QUILL

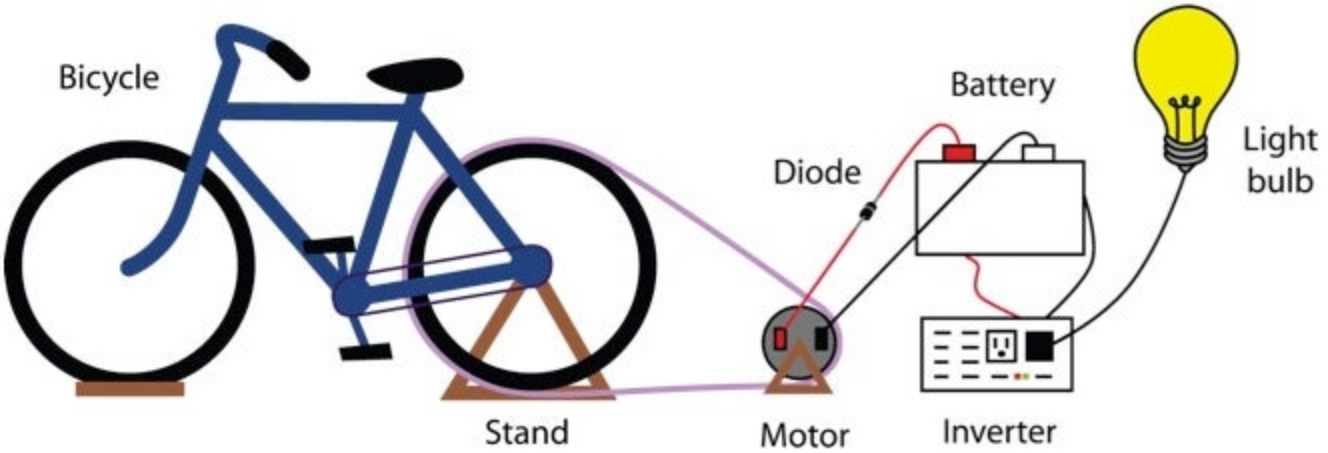

FEATHER
VANE
QUILL SHAFT
AFTER SHAFT
QUILL POINT

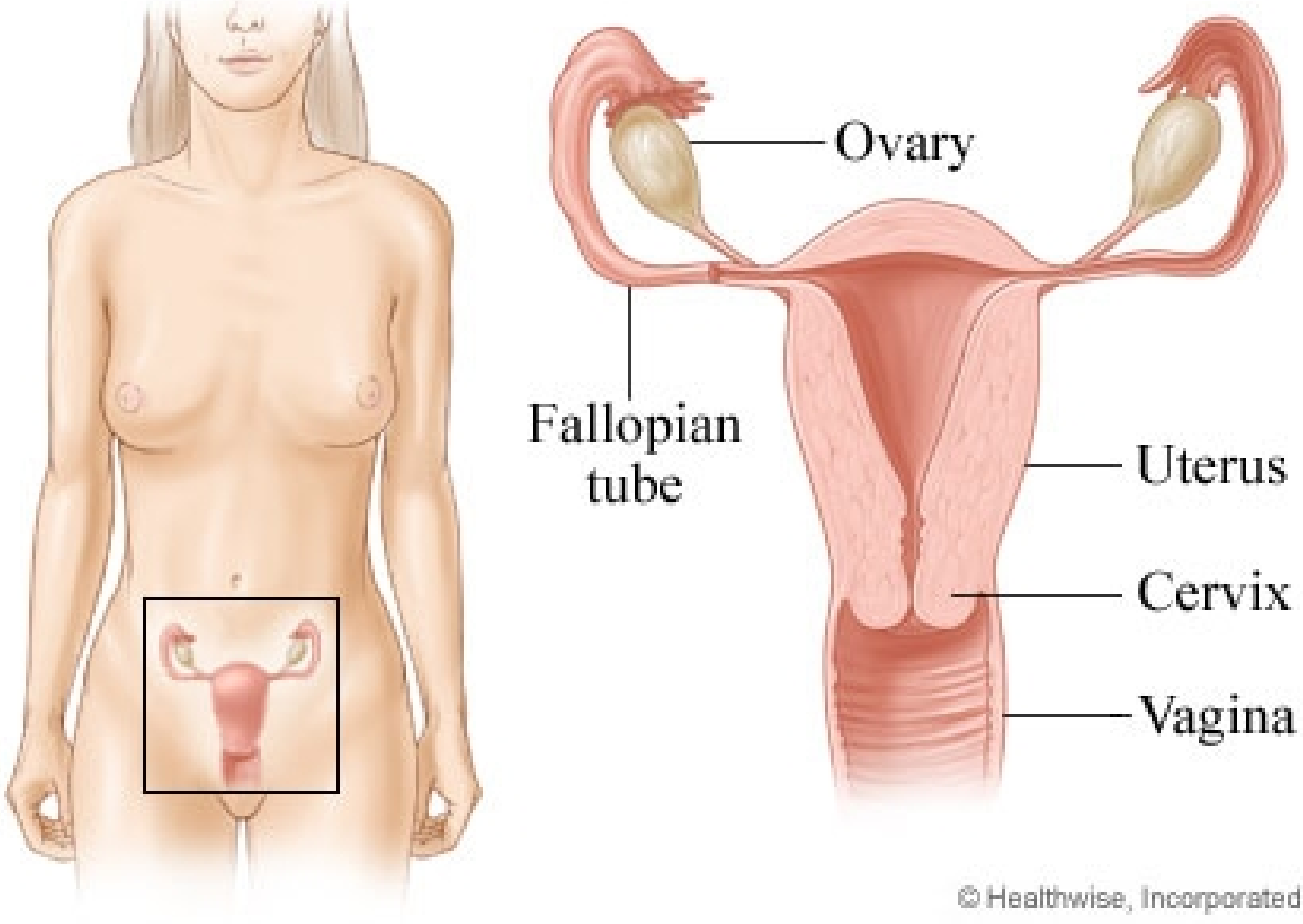

uterus
Fallopian tube
ovary
ovary
cervix
vagina



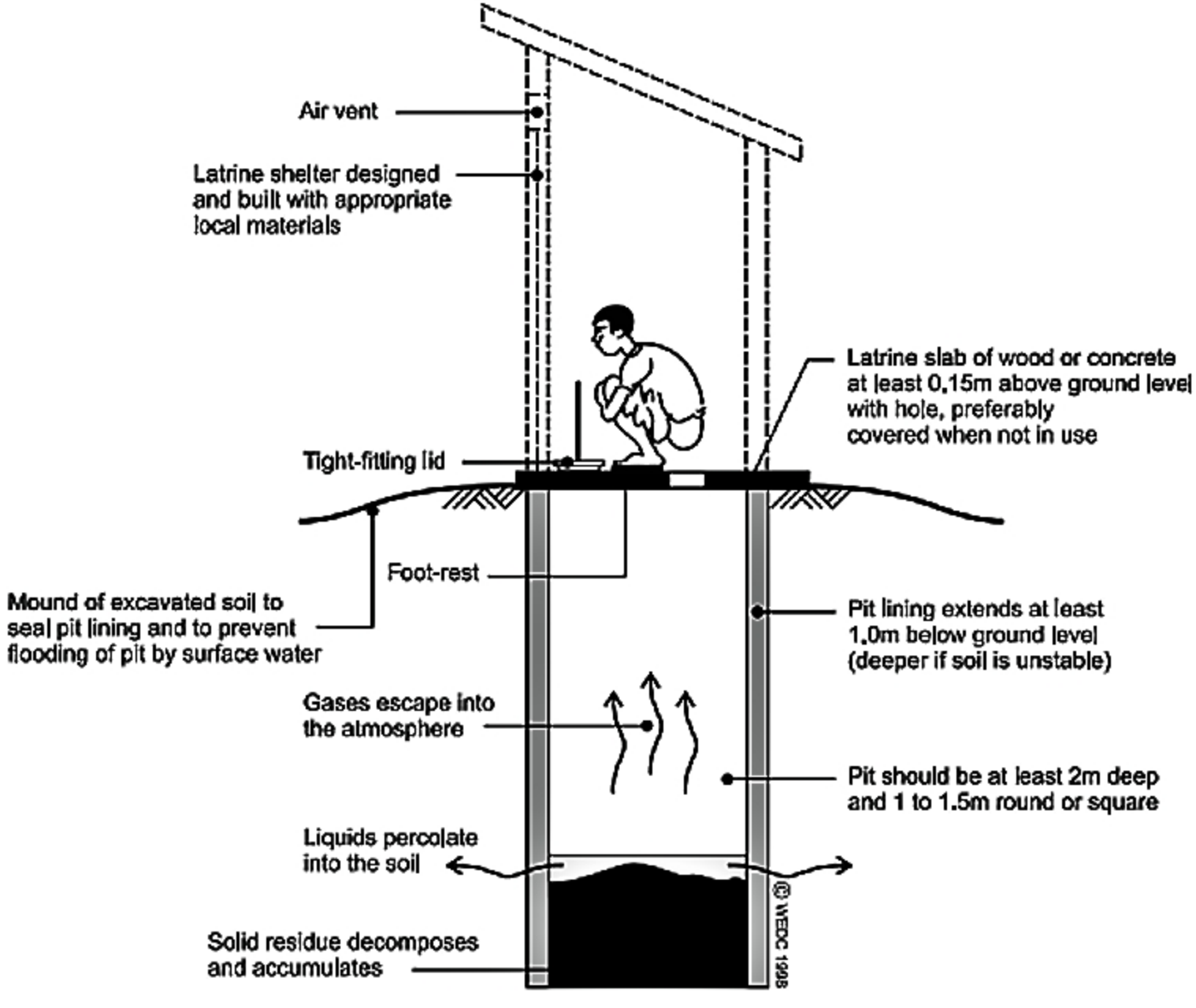
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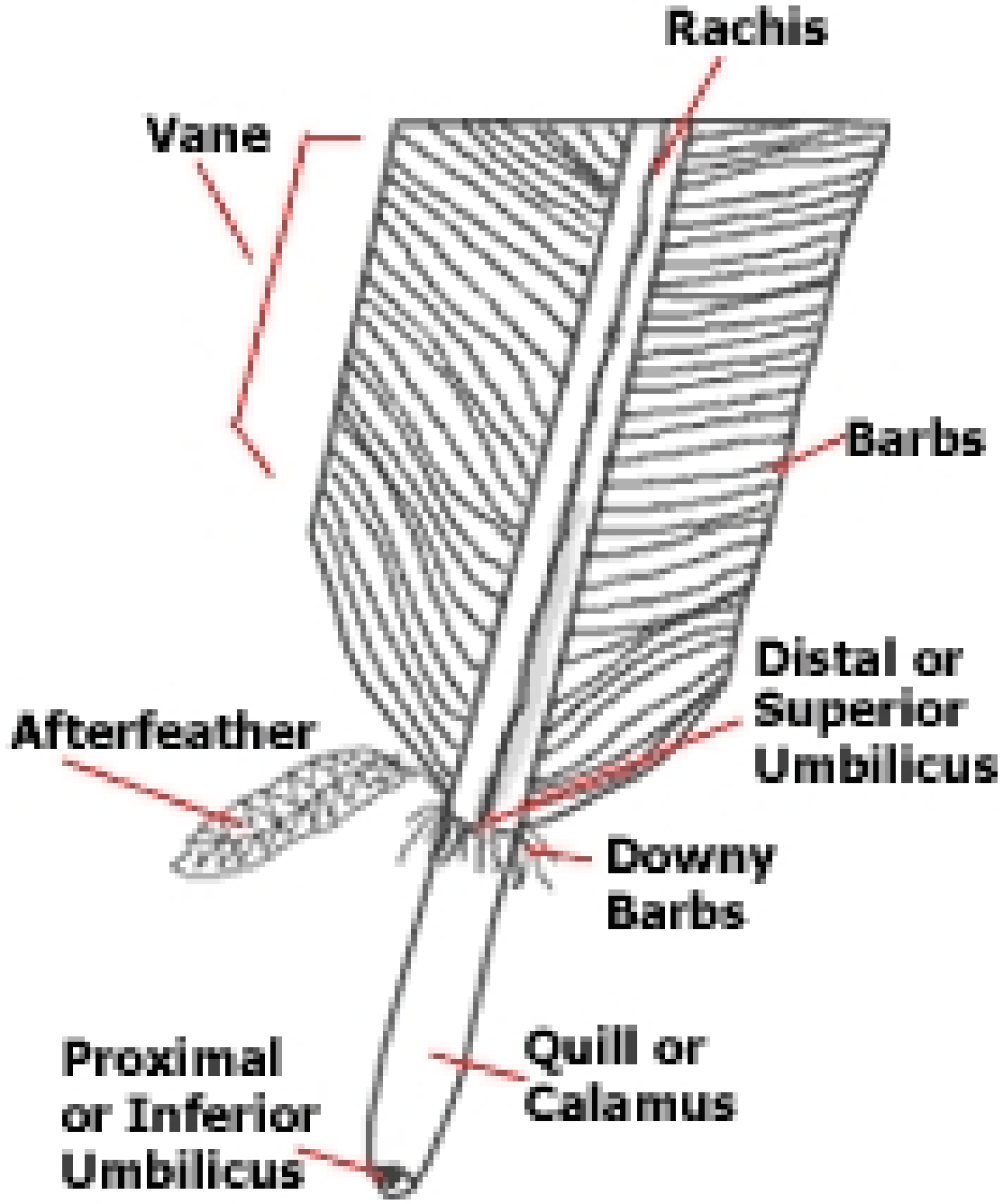
How Does a Bicycle Generator Work?





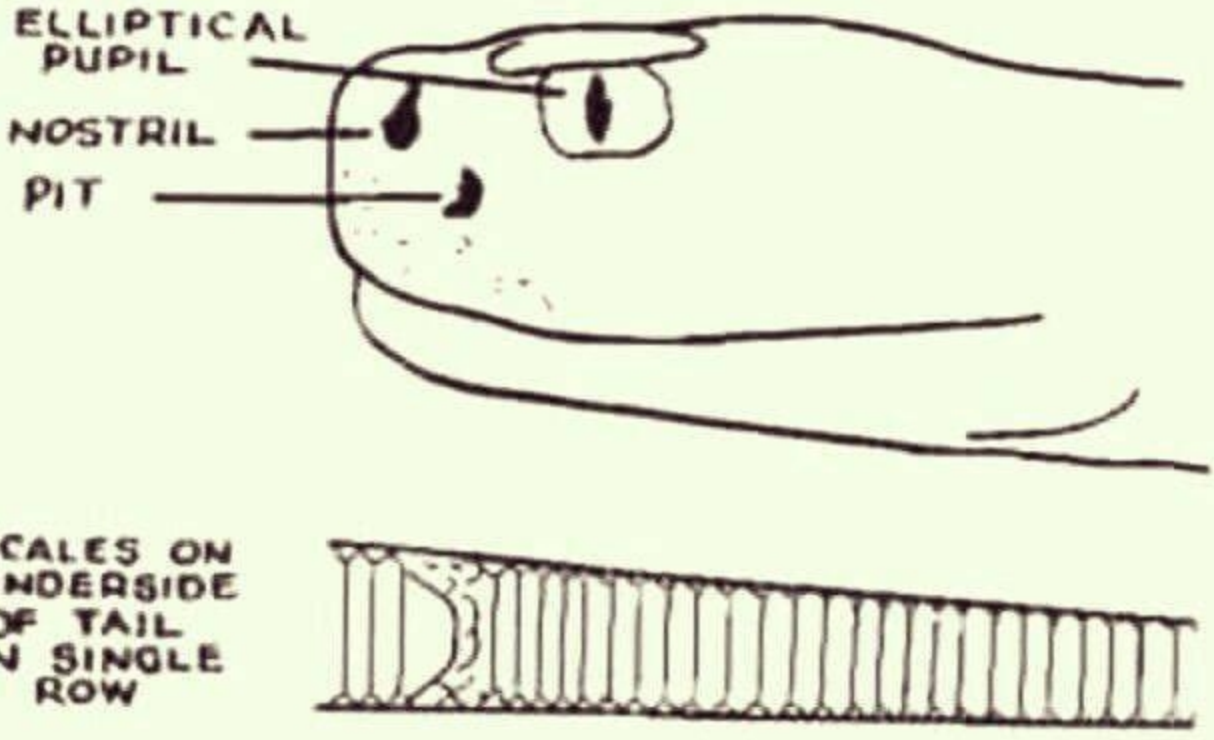
© Healthwise, Incorporated


Air vent
Latrine shelter designed and built with appropriate local materials
Latrine slab of wood or concrete at least 0,15m above ground level with hole, preferably covered when not in use
Tight-fitting lid
Foot-rest
Mound of excavated soil to seal pit lining and to prevent flooding of pit by surface water
Pit lining extends at least 1,0m below ground level (deeper if soil is unstable)
Gases escape into the atmosphere
Pit should be at least 2m deep and 1 to 1.5m round or square
Liquids percolate into the soil
Solid residue decomposes and accumulates
© WEDC 1998

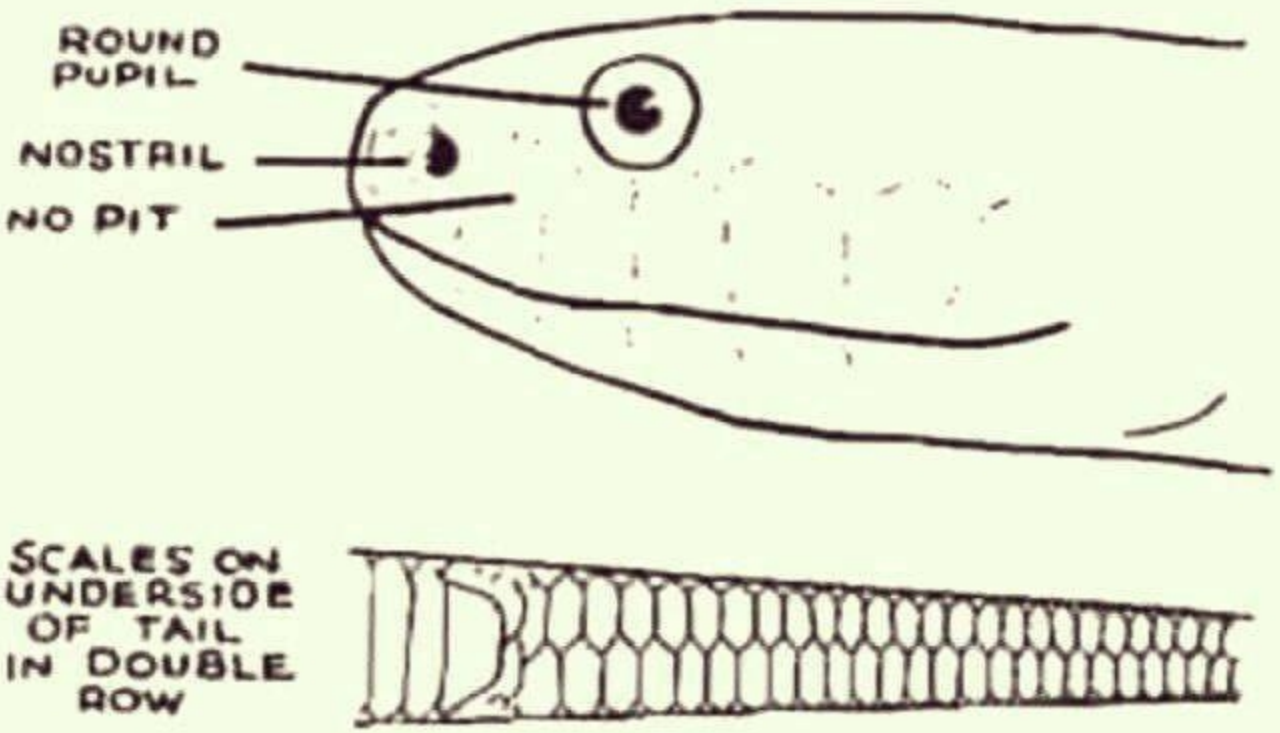

Rachis
Vane
Barbs
Distal or
Superior
Umbilicus
Afterfeather
Downy
Barbs
Quill or
Calamus
Proximal
or Inferior
Umbilicus

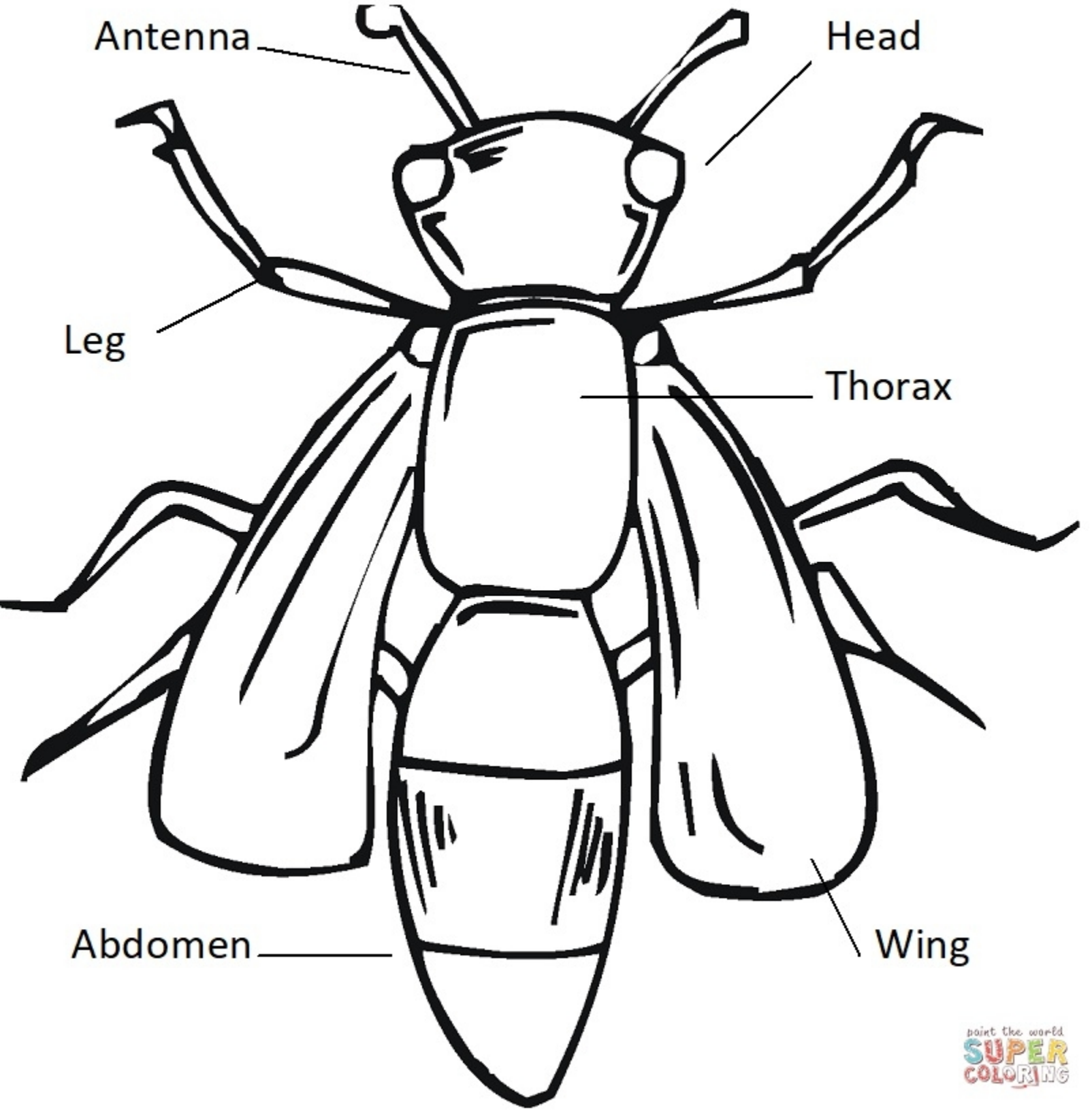
A little education never hurts...

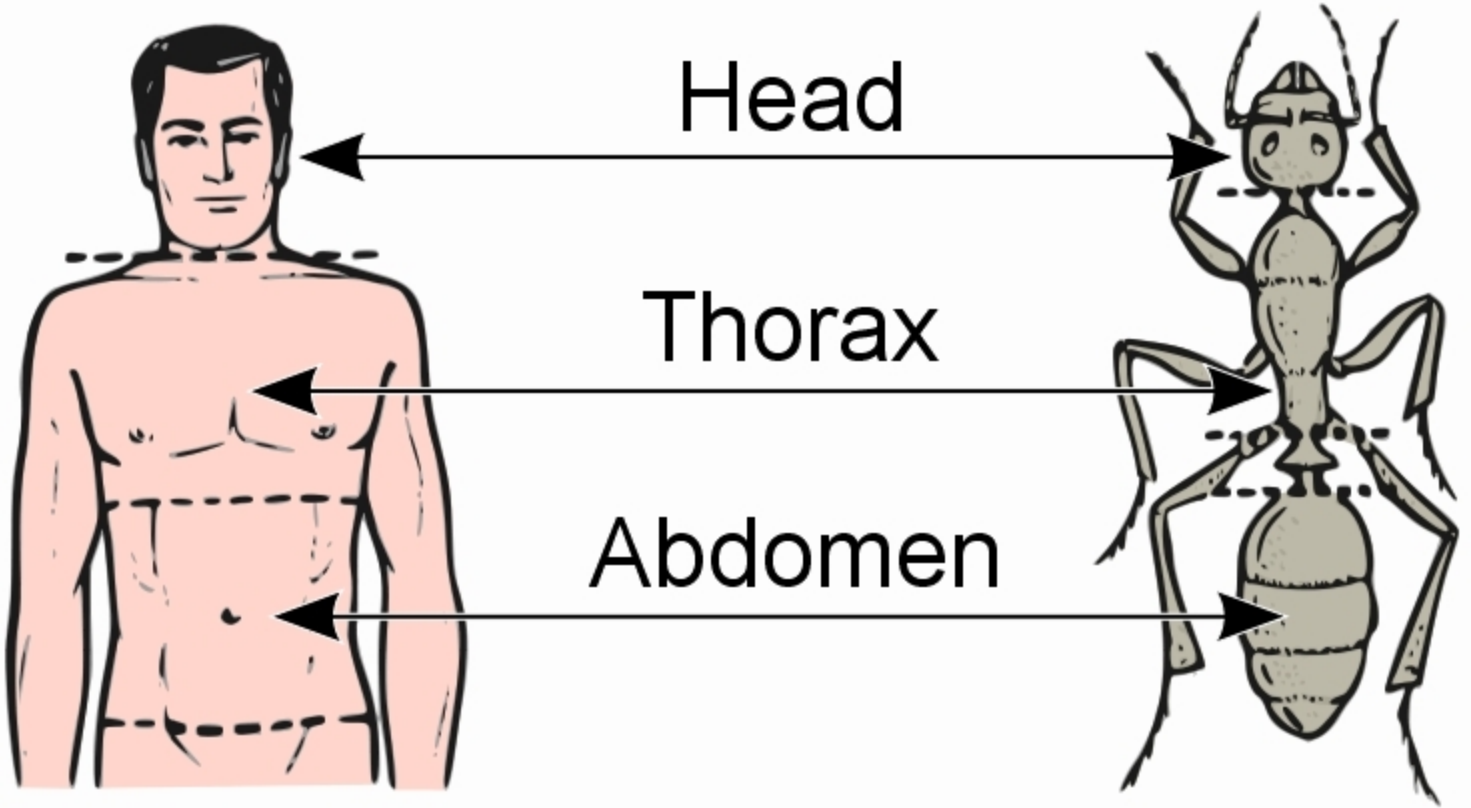
POISONOUS

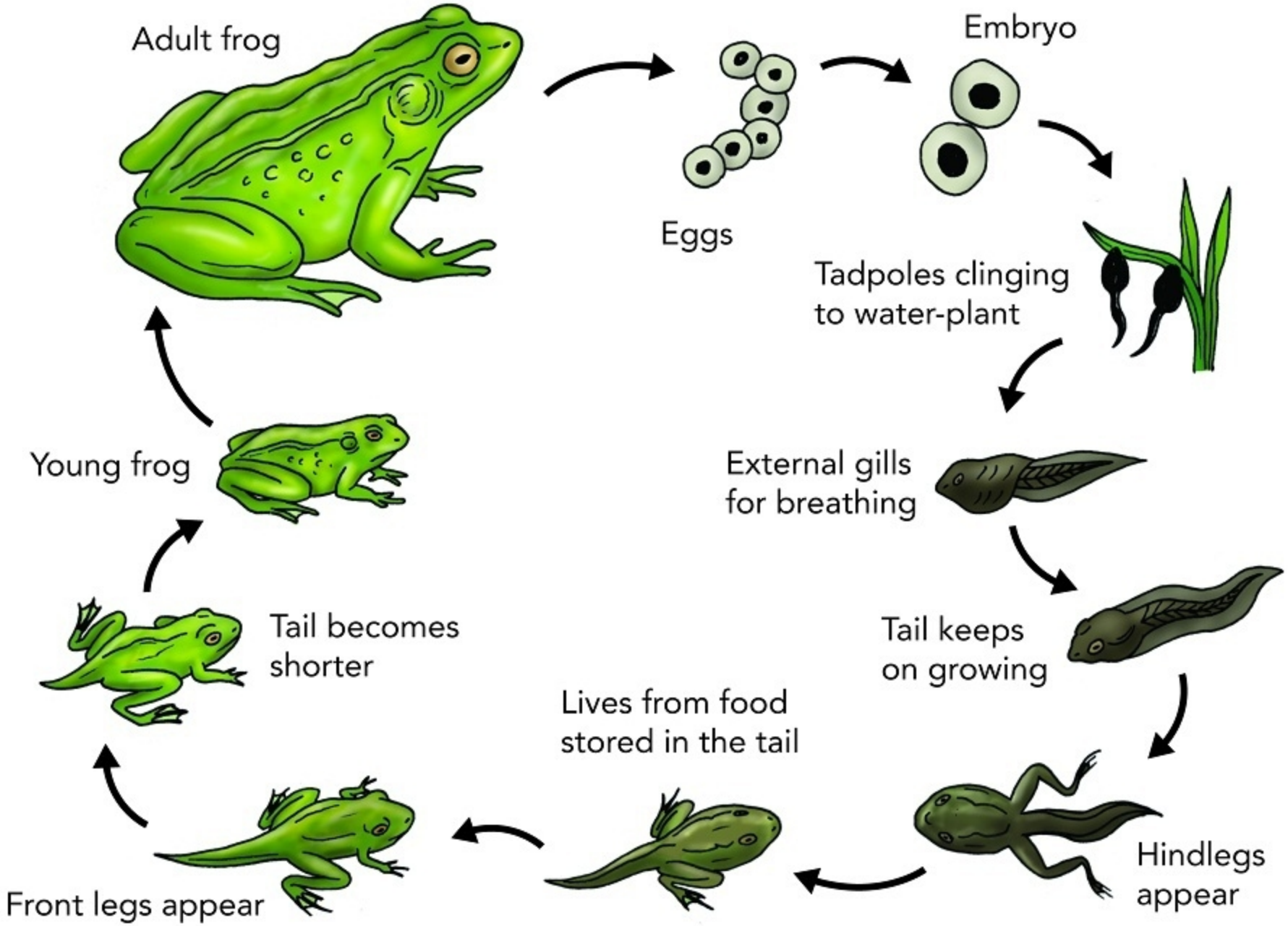


NON-POISONOUS

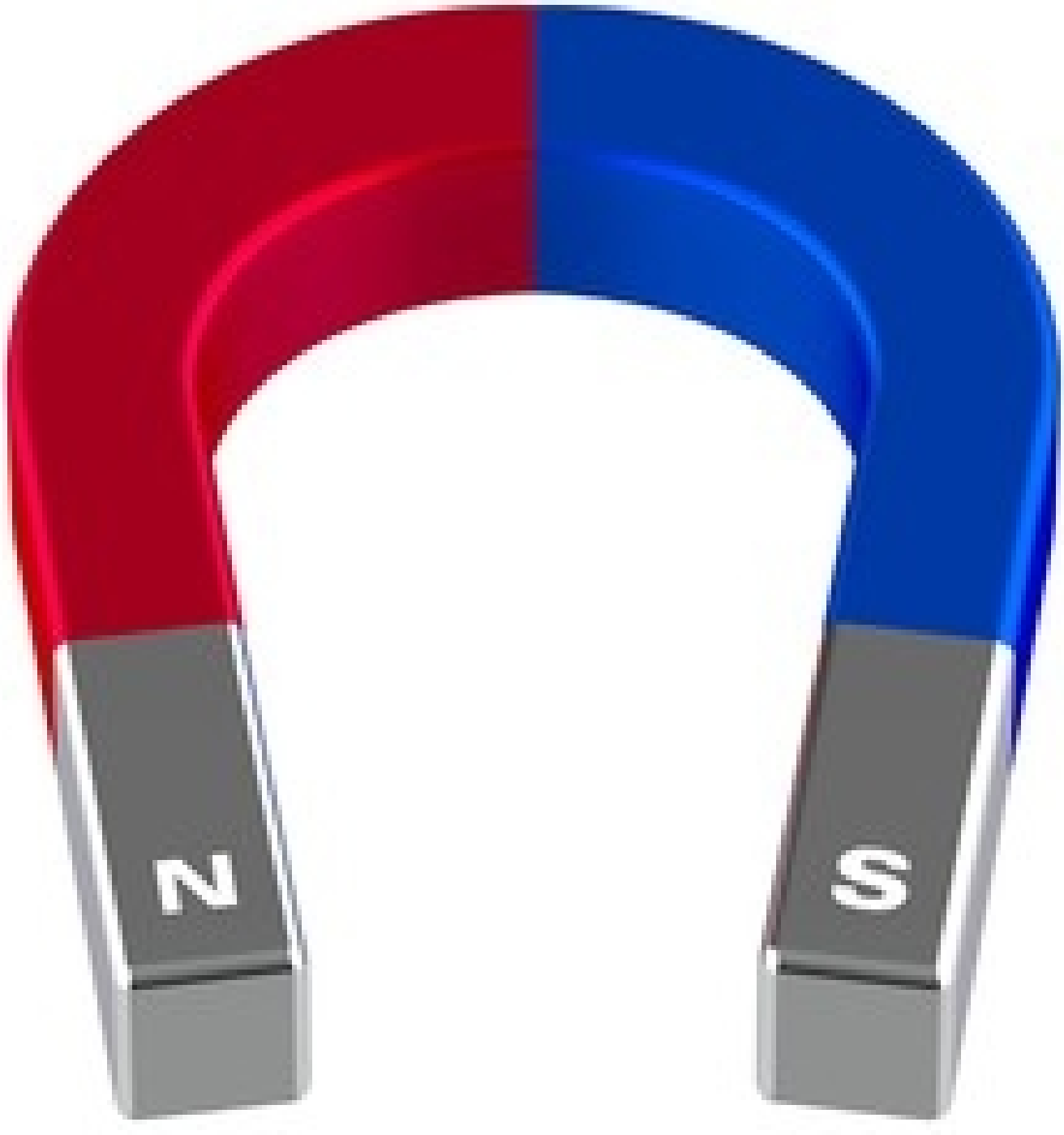



Antenna
Head
Leg
Thorax
Abdomen
Wing


Head
Thorax
Abdomen


Adult frog
Eggs
Embryo
Tadpoles clinging to water-plant
External gills for breathing
Tail keeps on growing
Hindlegs appear
Lives from food stored in the tail
Front legs appear
Tail becomes shorter
Young frog

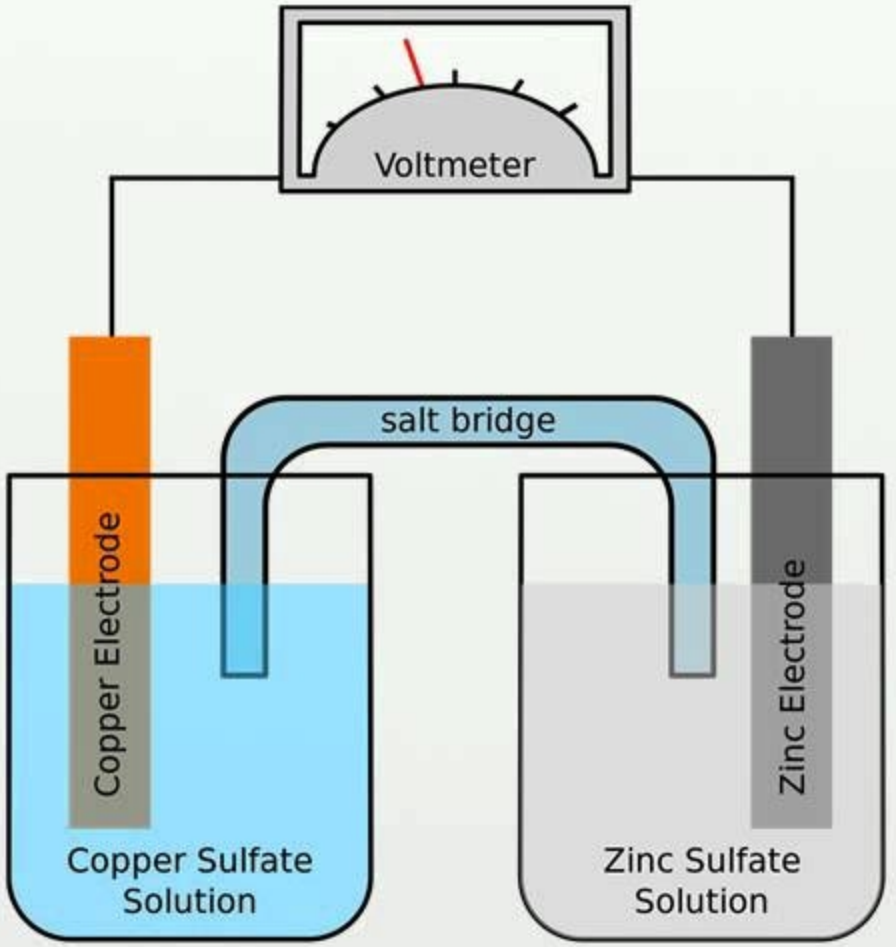




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Kuluva Hospital
West Nile
North Central
St. Mary's Lacor Hospital
UGANDA
Kampala
Western
KENYA
Webuye Hospital
Homa Bay Hospital
Nyanza
Nairobi
Shirati Clinic
Bugando Medical Center
Mara
Mwanza
TANZANIA
Dodoma
KEY
Field Hospital Site
EMBLEM Study Area
Capital City
Country Border
Regional Border
Equator

Primary cell



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Galvanic_Cell.svg

Microscope Parts

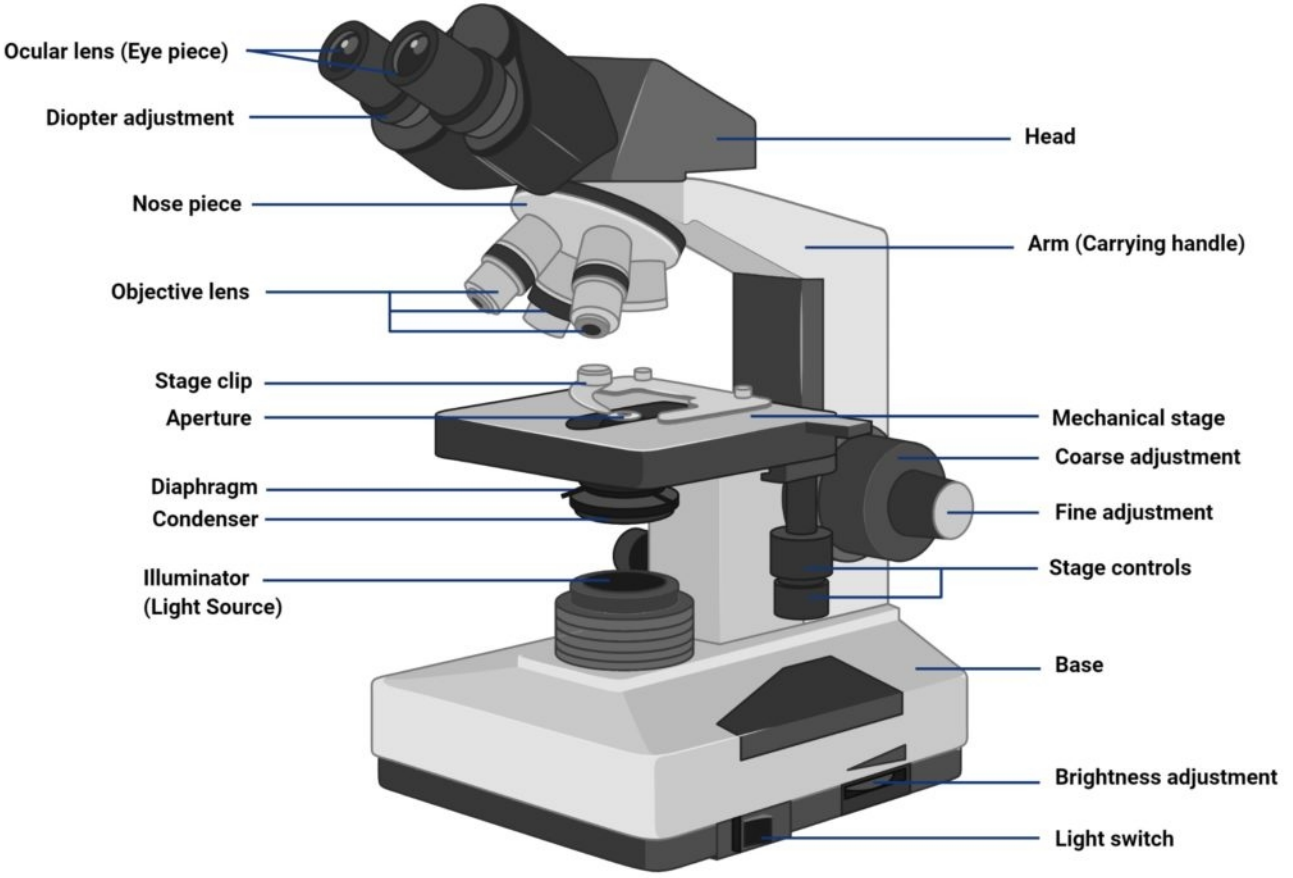
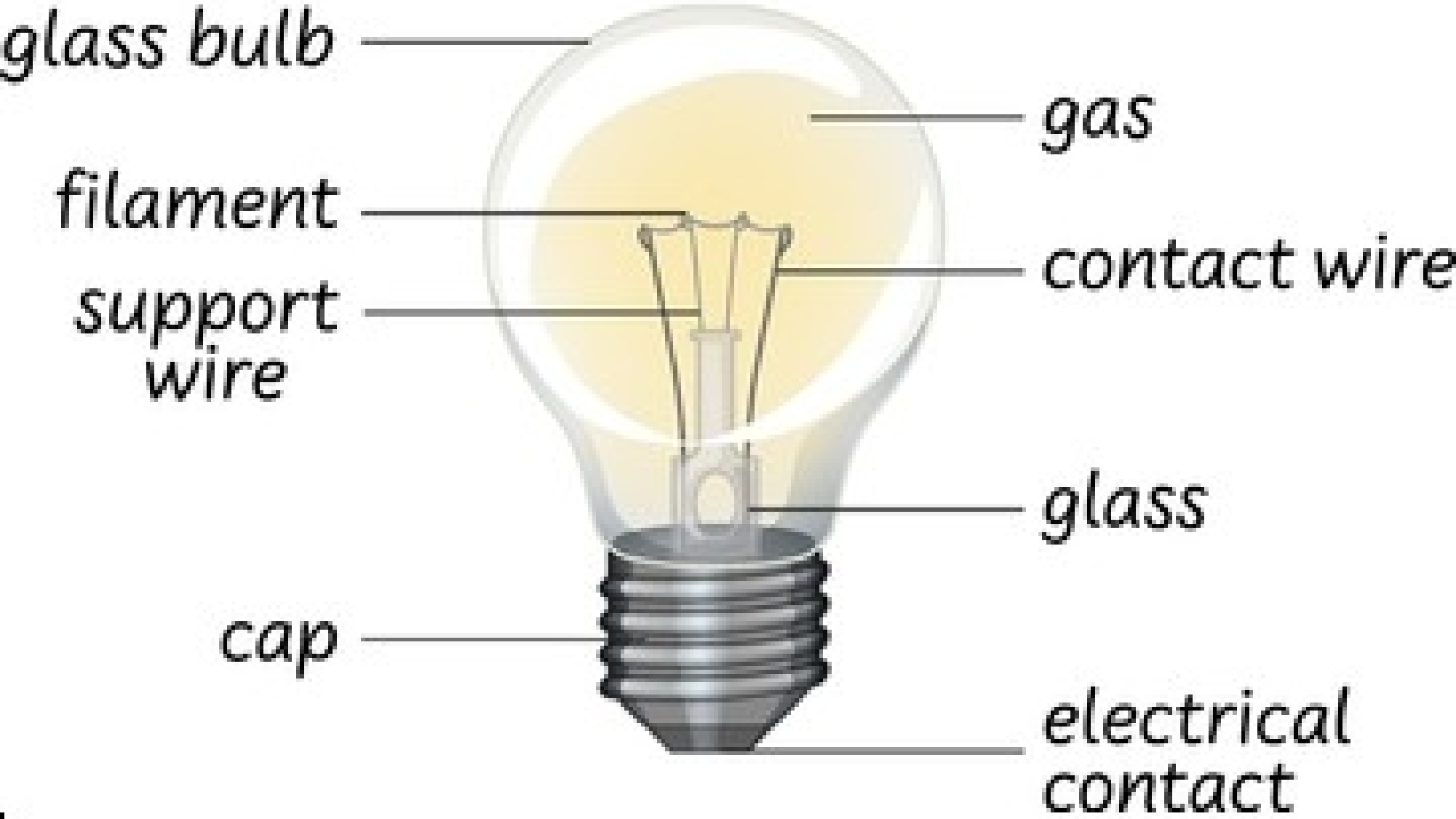


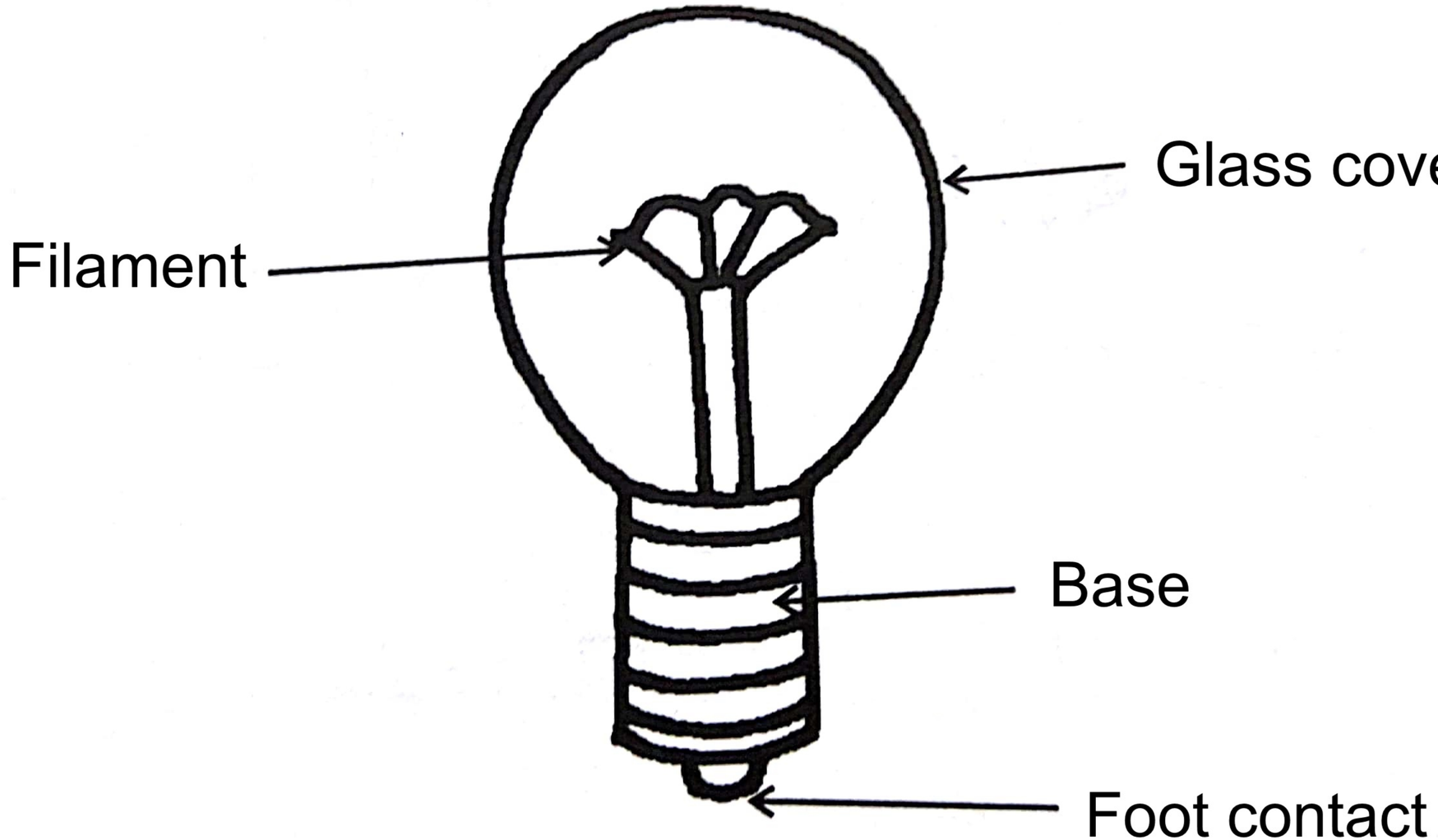
Figure: Parts of a microscope, Image Copyright © Sagar Aryal, www.microbenotes.com

Parts of a Light Bulb

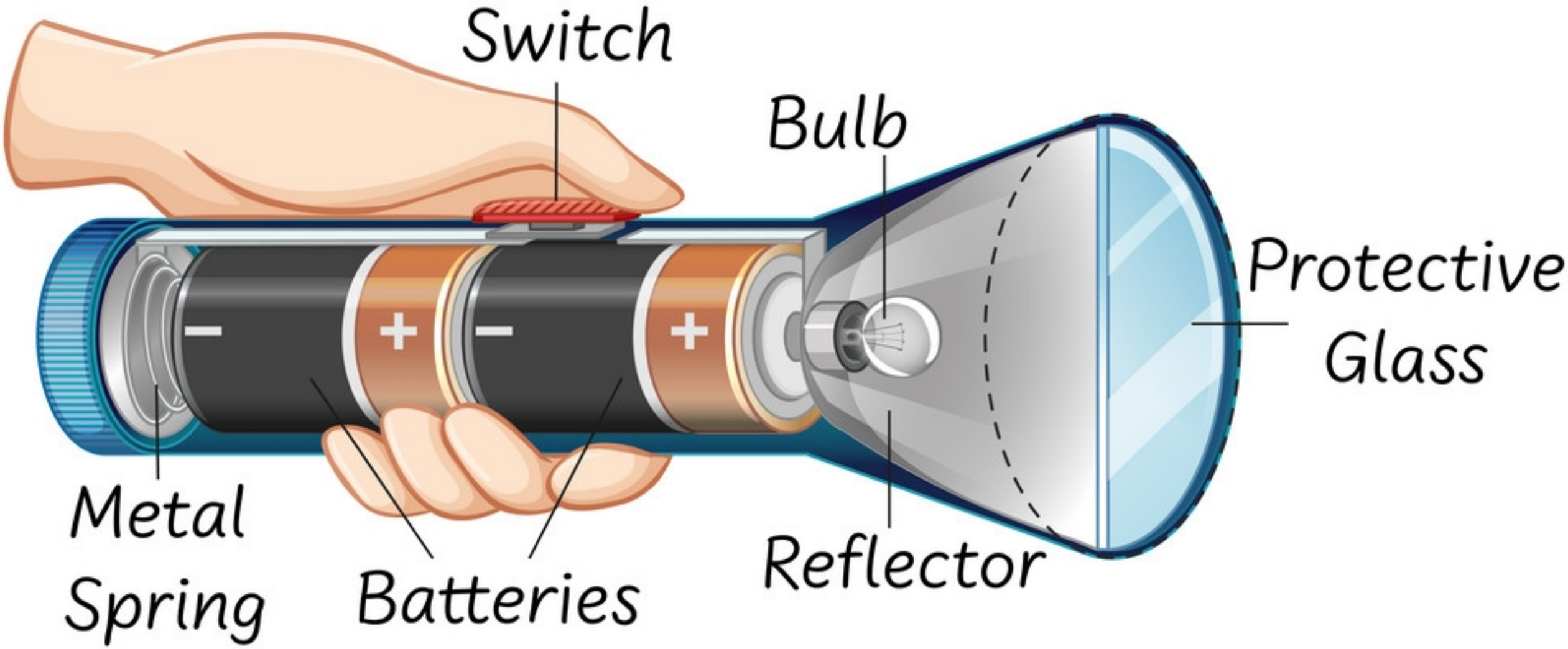


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Parts of the Light Bulb



Parts of a Flashlight



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PARTS OF A COW



withers
back
tail setting
crest
thurl
tail
neck
ear
loin
horn
hock
eye
switch
cheek
knee
belly
teat
nose
throat
dewclaw
muzzle
brisket
shoulder
fore udder
hoof
pastern

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Parts of a Microscope Worksheet

1. _Eyepiece Tube or Body Tube

2. _Nosepiece_____

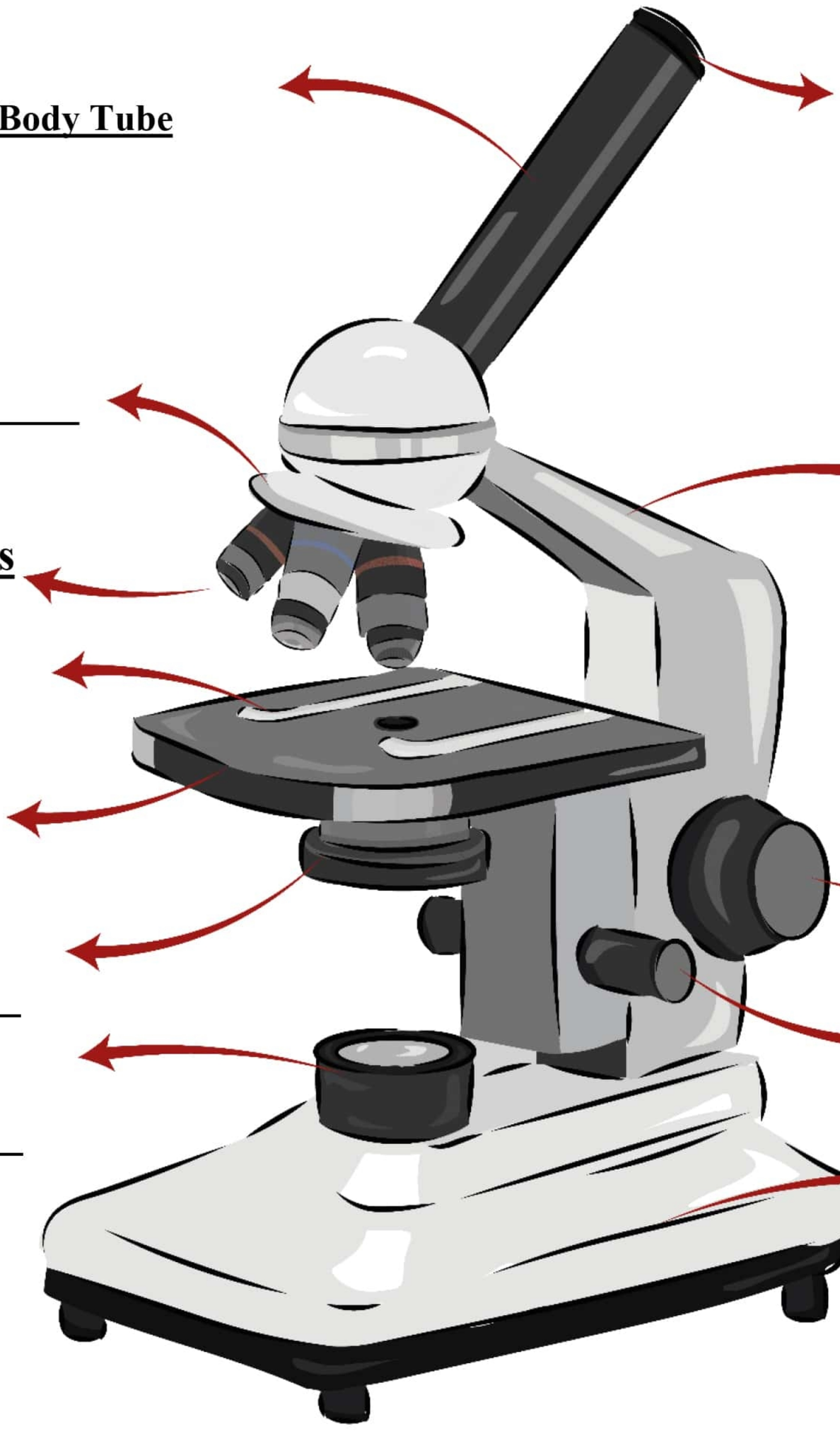
3. _Objective Lenses

4. _Stage Clips____

5. _Stage_____

6. _Diaphragm_____

7. _Illuminator_____



8. _Eyepiece / Ocular Lens

9. _Arm_____

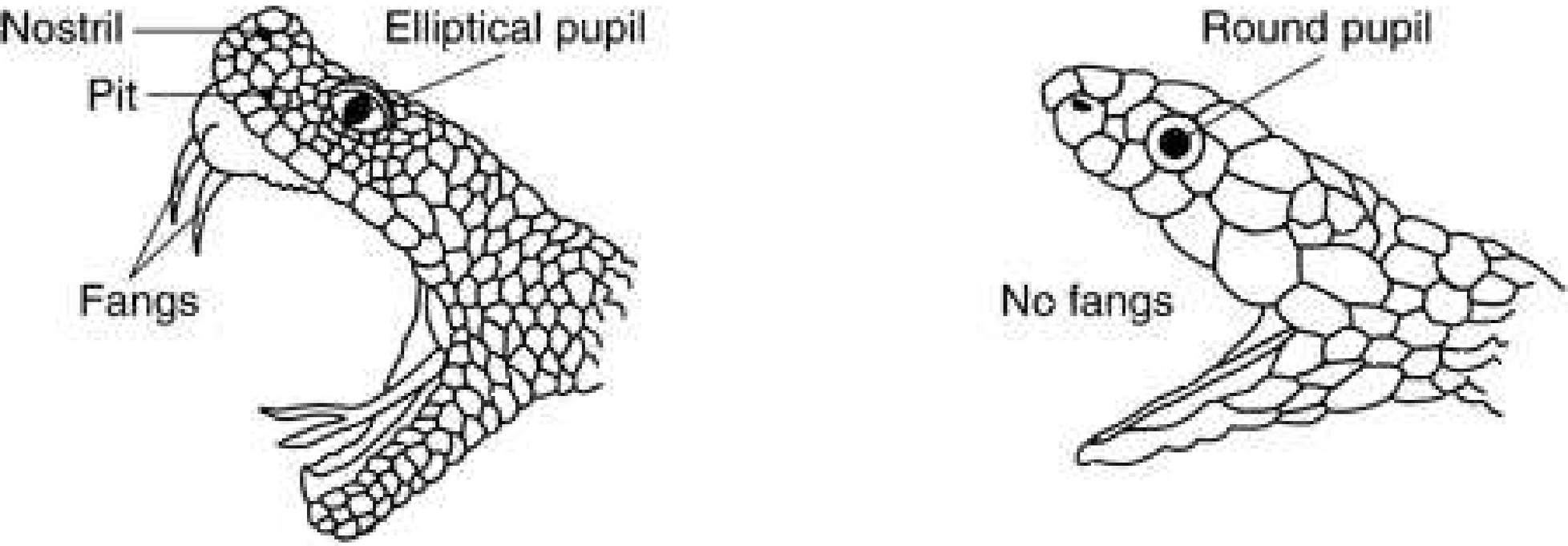
10. _Coarse Focus

11. _Fine Focus___

12. _Base_____

Pit Viper

Nonvenomous Snake

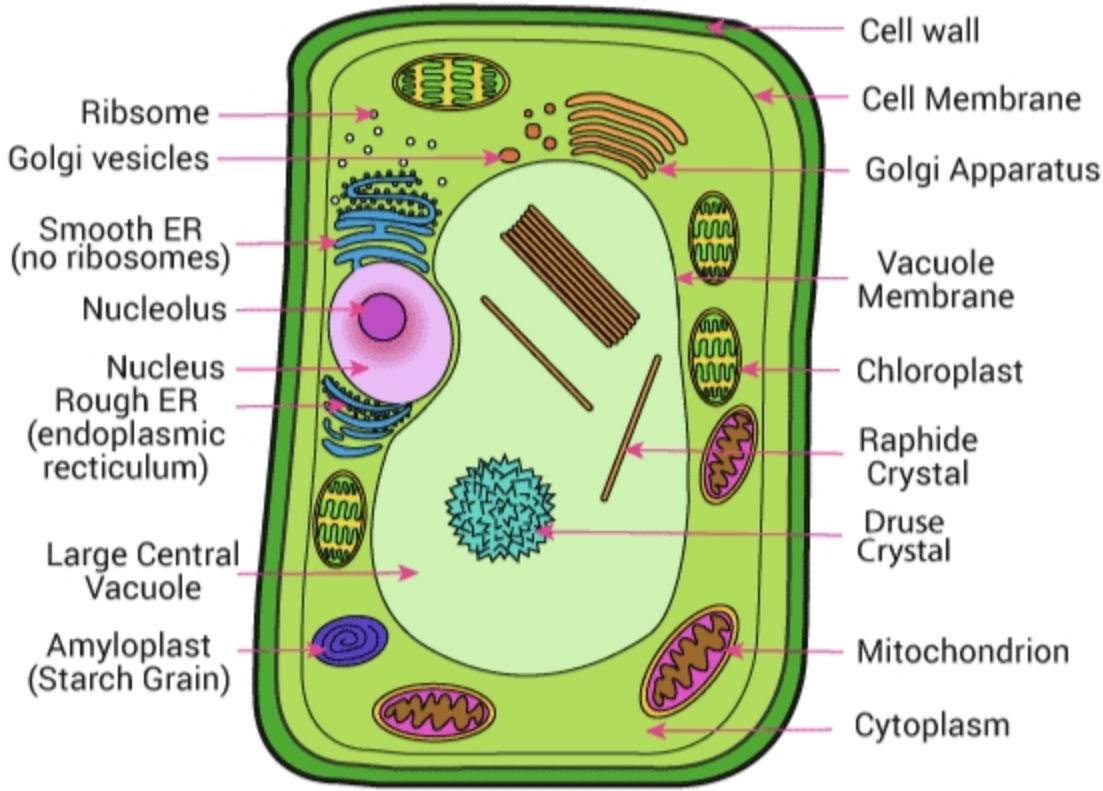


Triangular head

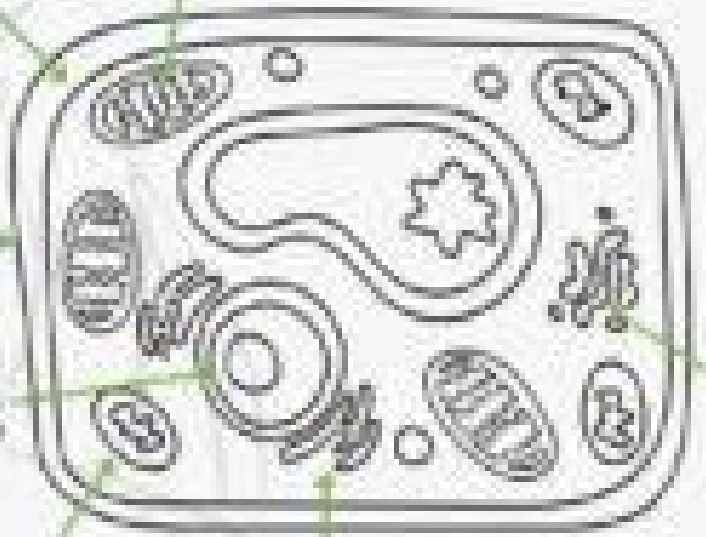
Rounded head



PLANT CELL

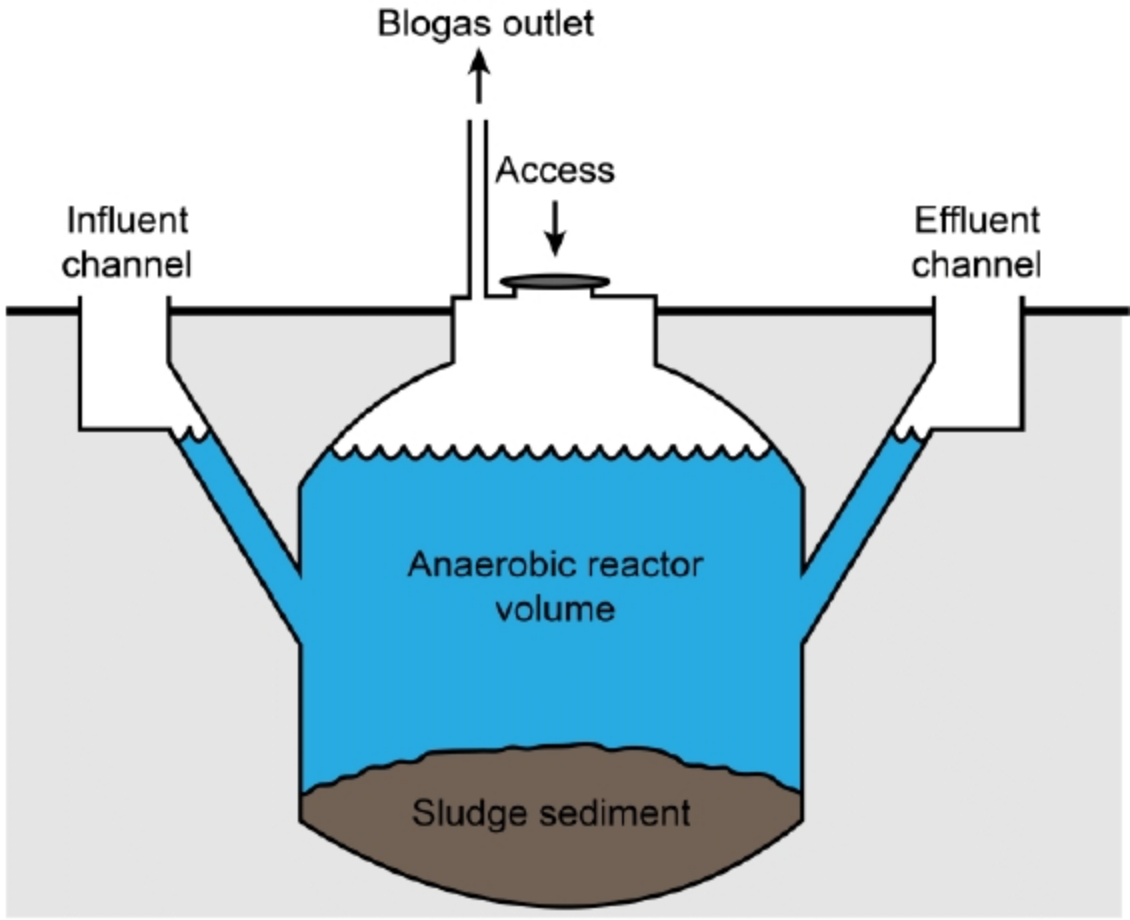

Cell wall
Cell Membrane
Golgi Apparatus
Vacuole Membrane
Chloroplast
Raphide Crystal
Druse Crystal
Mitochondrion
Cytoplasm
Ribsome
Golgi vesicles
Smooth ER (no ribosomes)
Nucleolus
Nucleus
Rough ER (endoplasmic recticulum)
Large Central Vacuole
Amyloplast (Starch Grain)

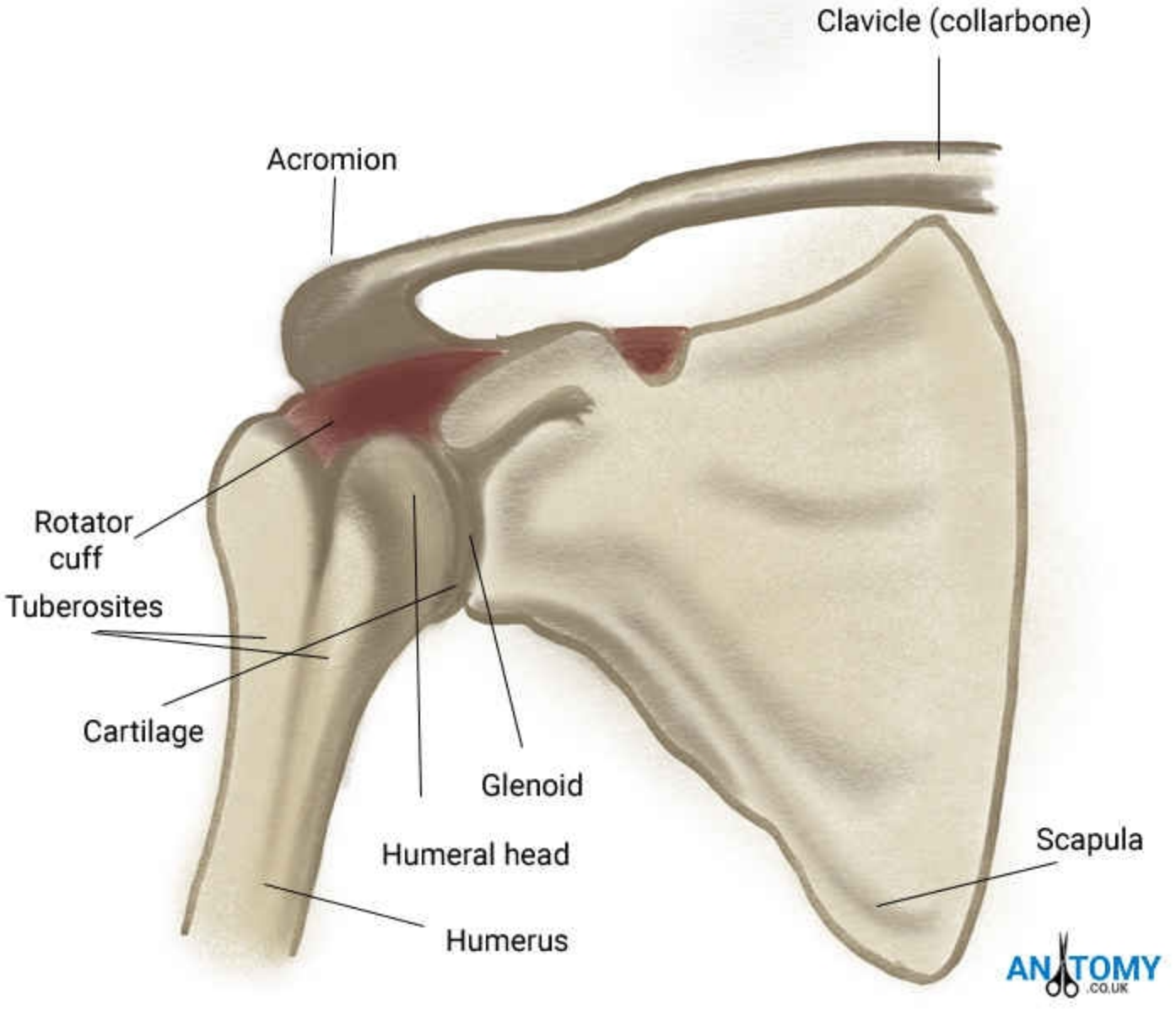
Plant cell

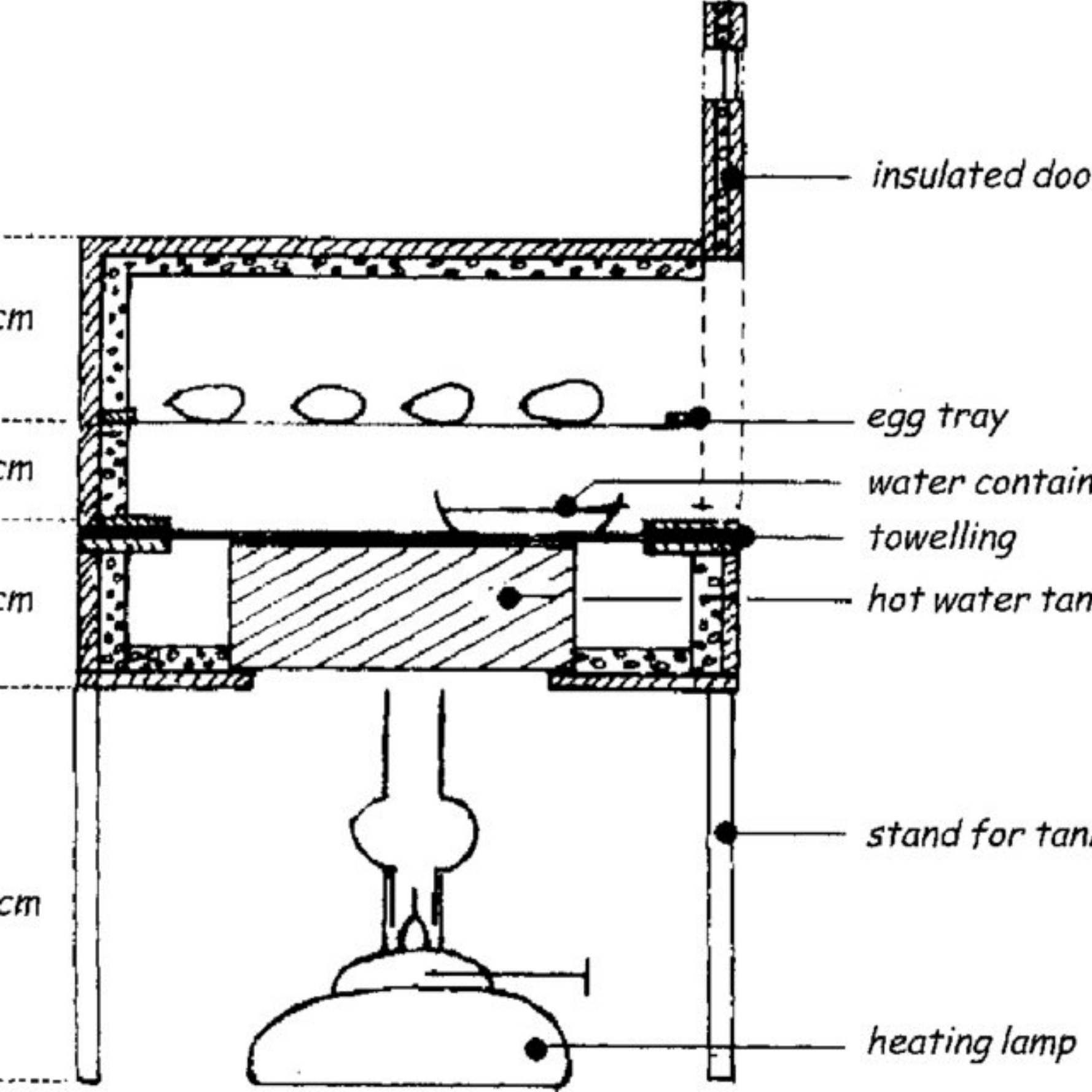


A plant cell is the fundamental functional unit of life of plants.

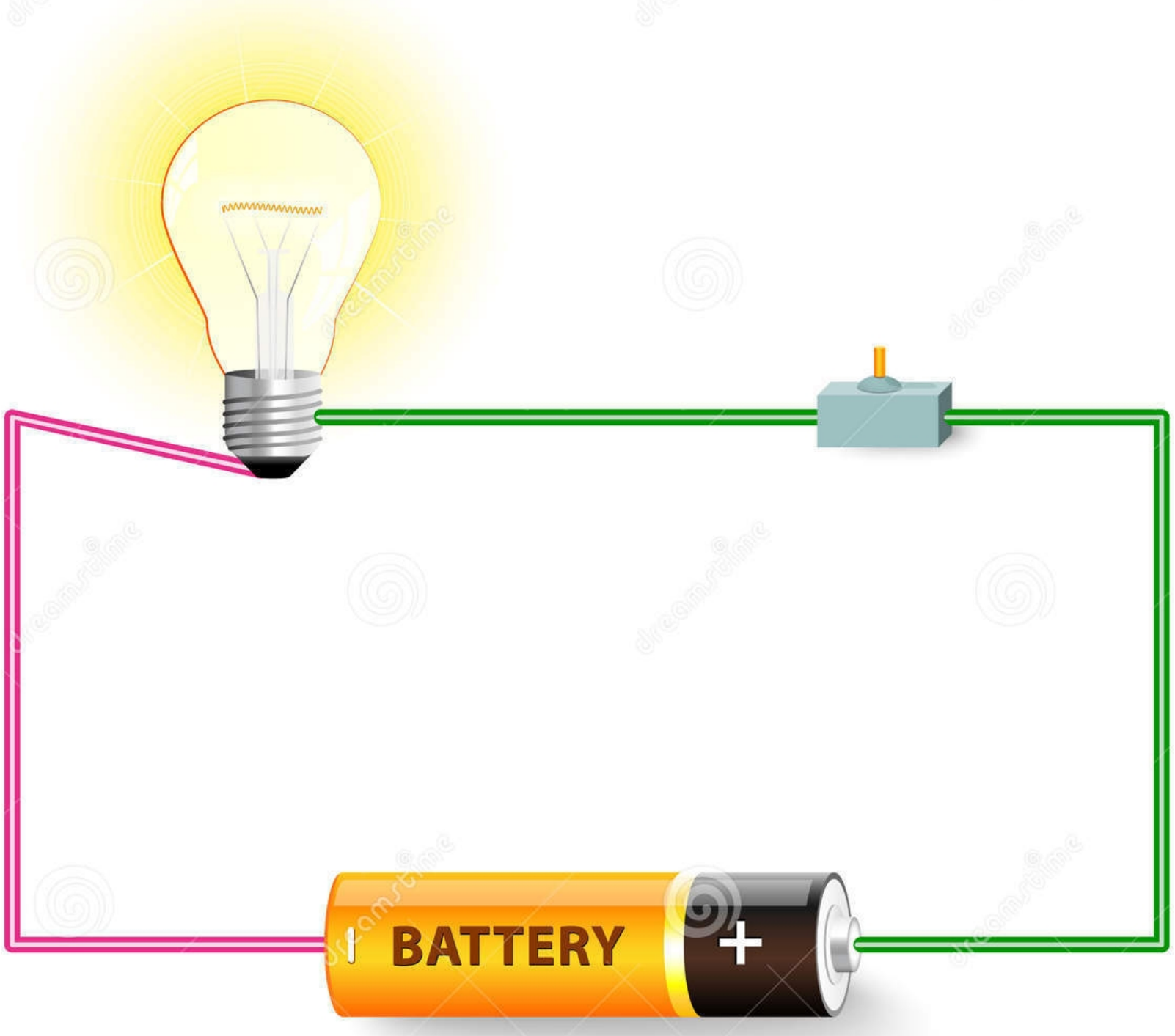

S
N
N
S


Biogas outlet
Access
Influent channel
Effluent channel
Anaerobic reactor volume
Sludge sediment

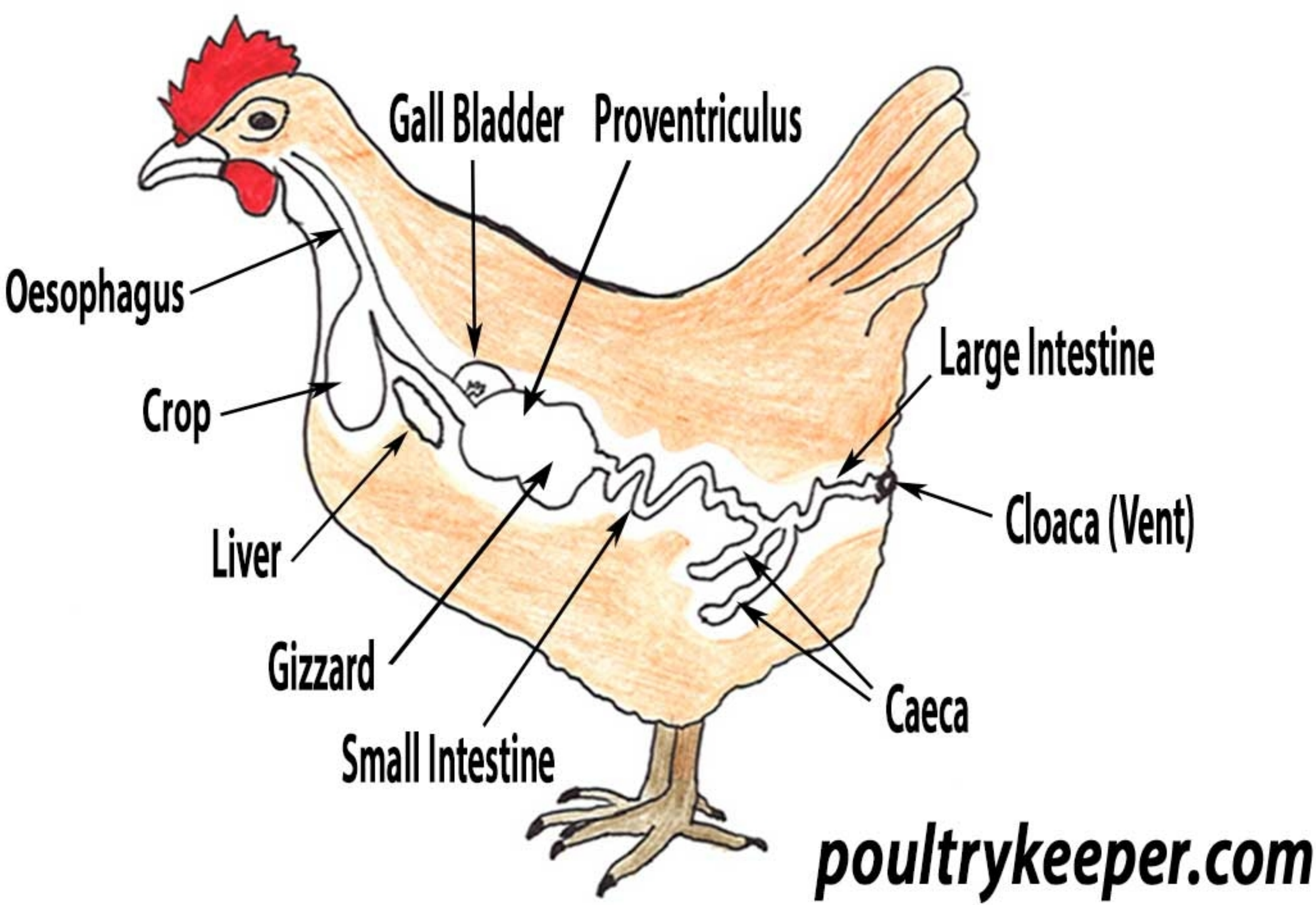

Clavicle (collarbone)
Acromion
Rotator cuff
Tuberosites
Cartilage
Glenoid
Humeral head
Humerus
Scapula
ANATOMY .CO.UK

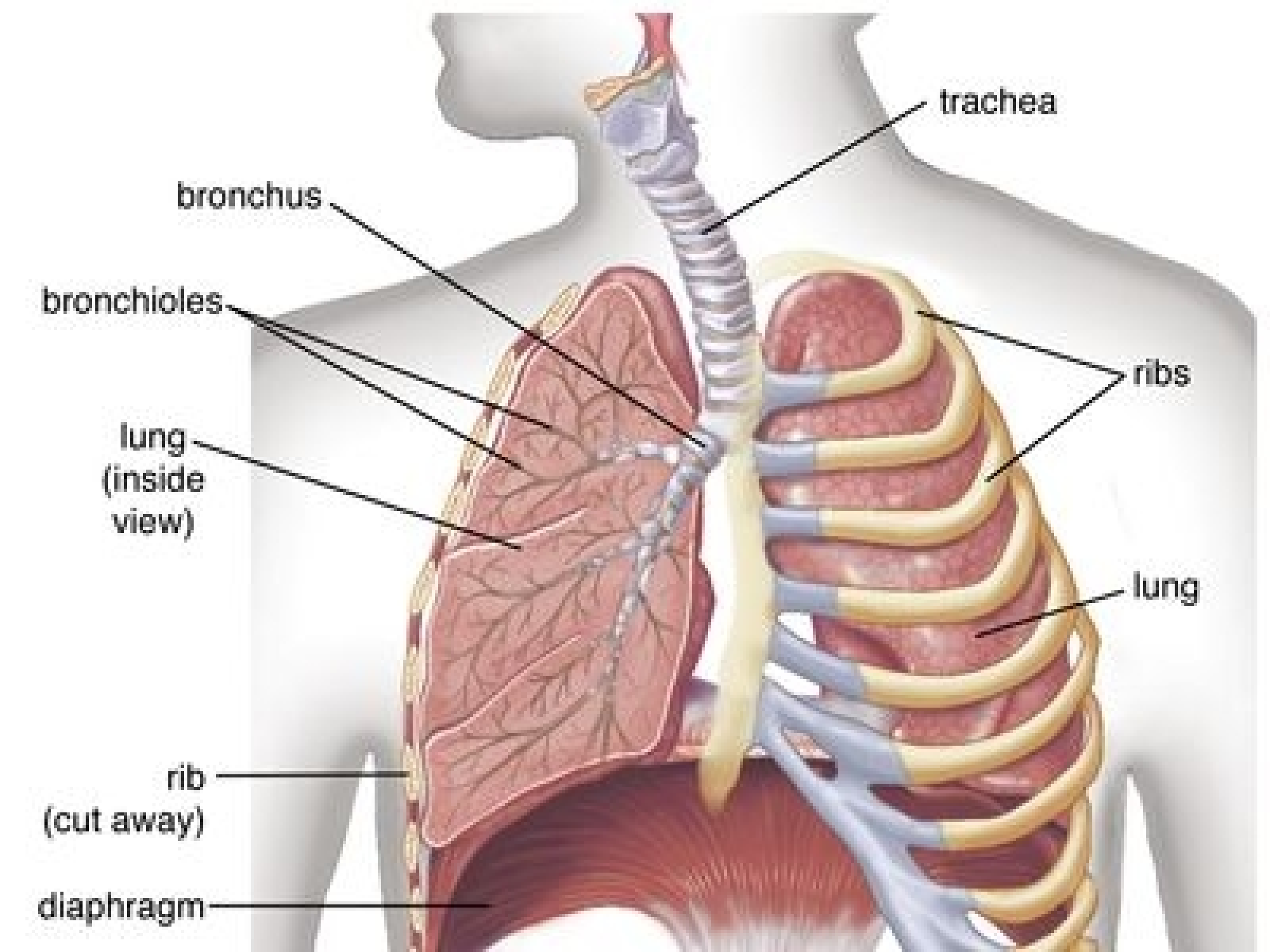

insulated doo
egg tray
water contain
towelling
hot water tan
stand for tan
heating lamp

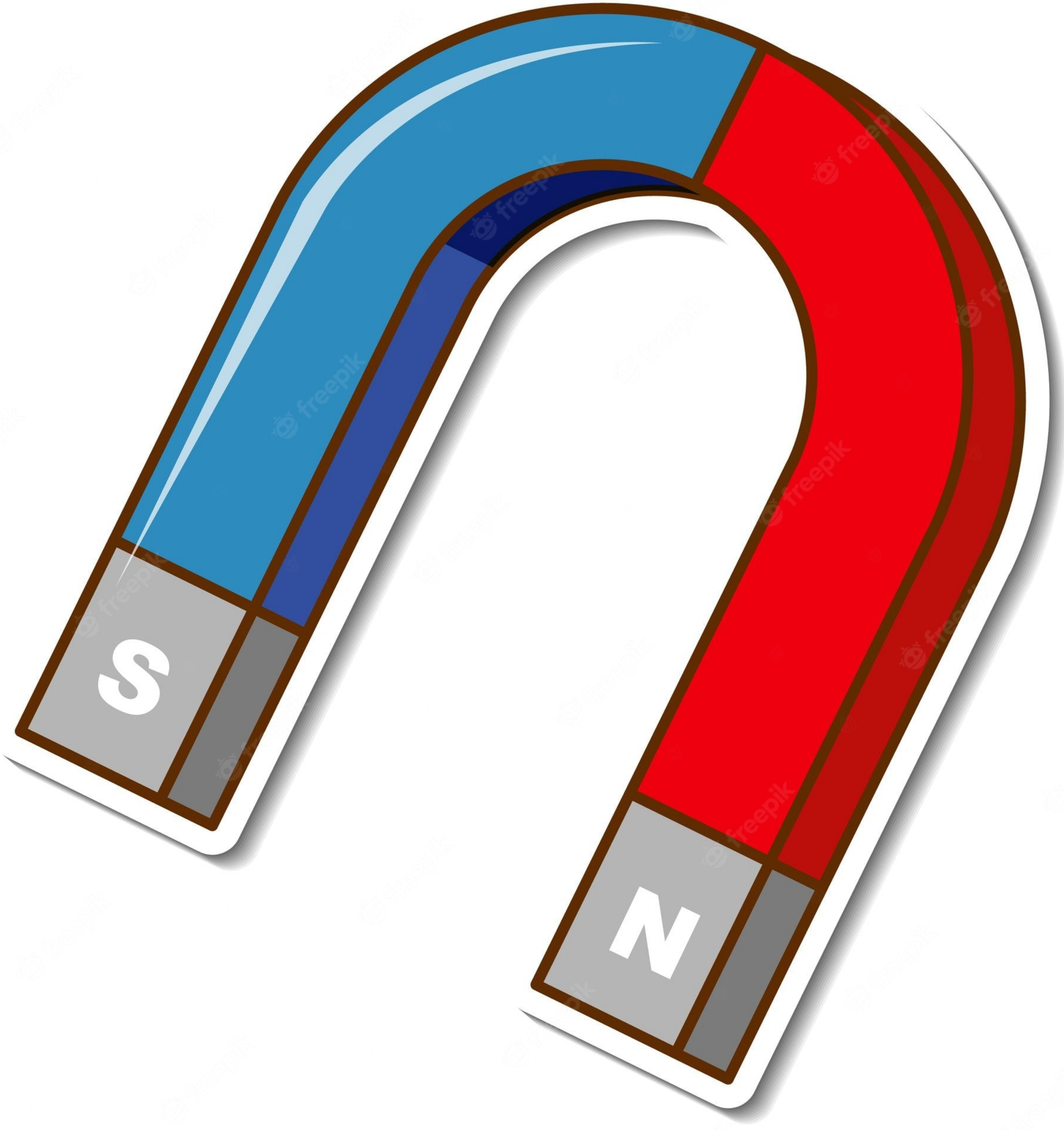
SIMPLE ELECTRIC CIRCUIT



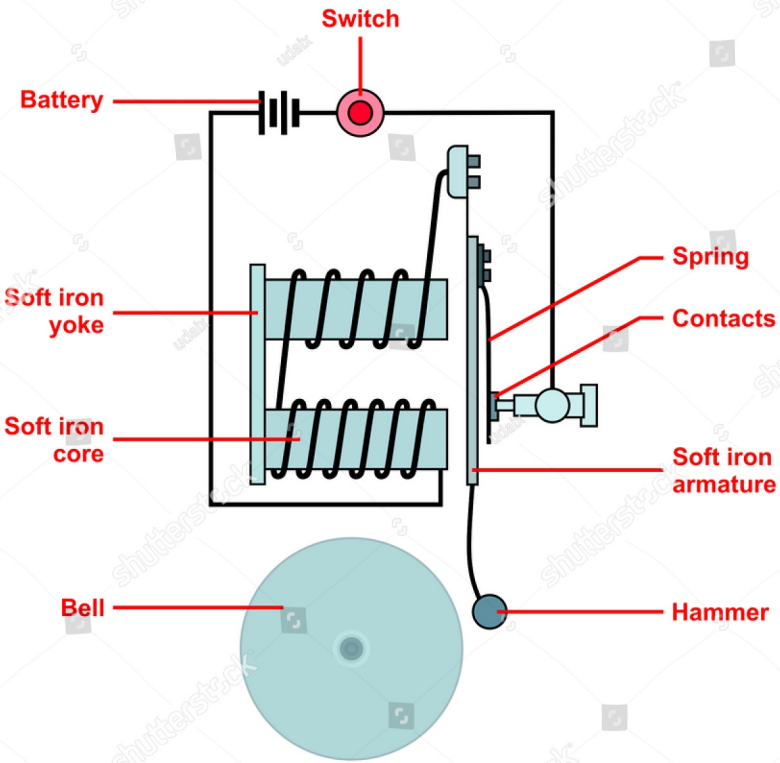
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Gall Bladder
Proventriculus
Oesophagus
Large Intestine
Crop
Cloaca (Vent)
Liver
Gizzard
Caeca
Small Intestine
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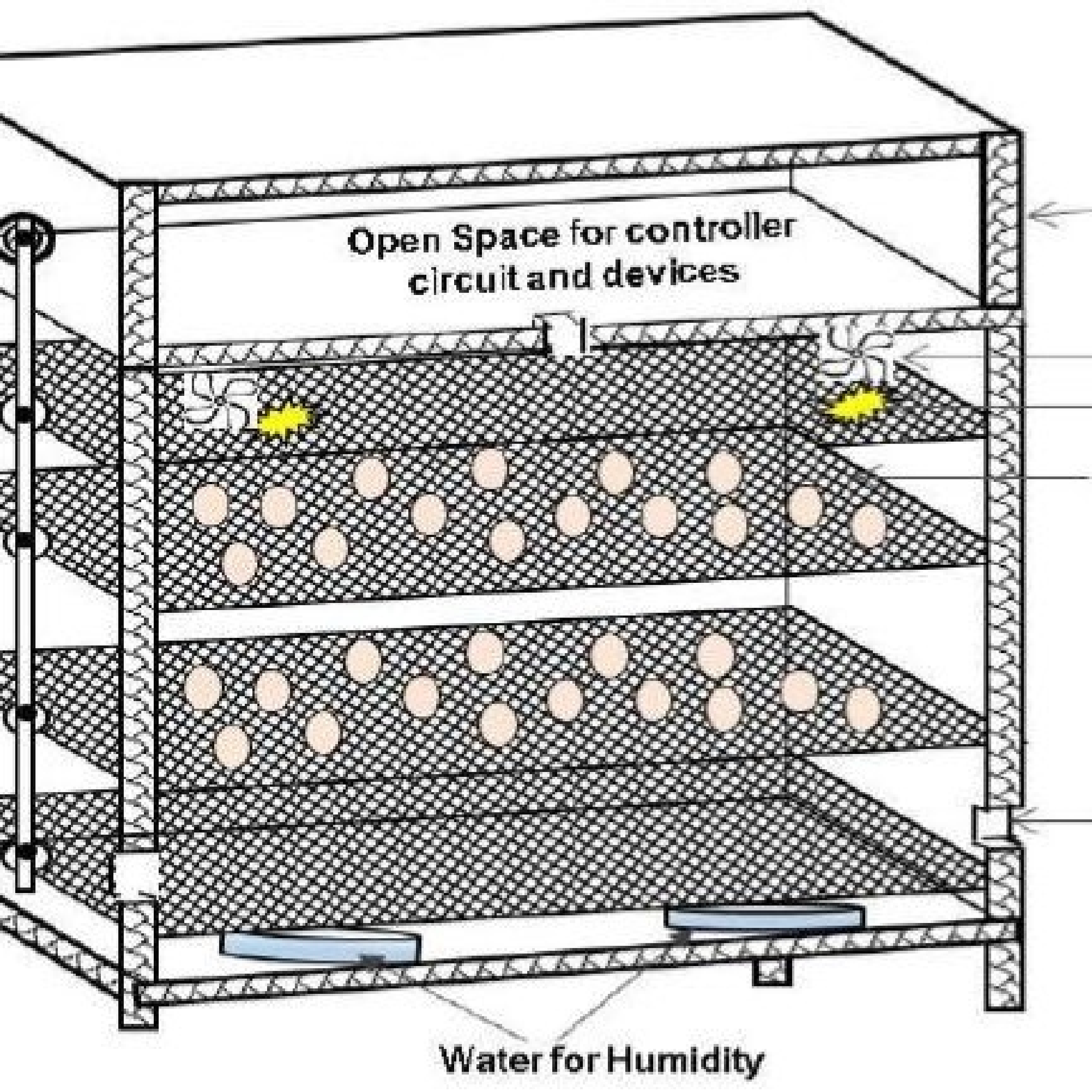

trachea
bronchus
bronchioles
ribs
lung
(inside
view)
lung
rib
(cut away)
diaphragm

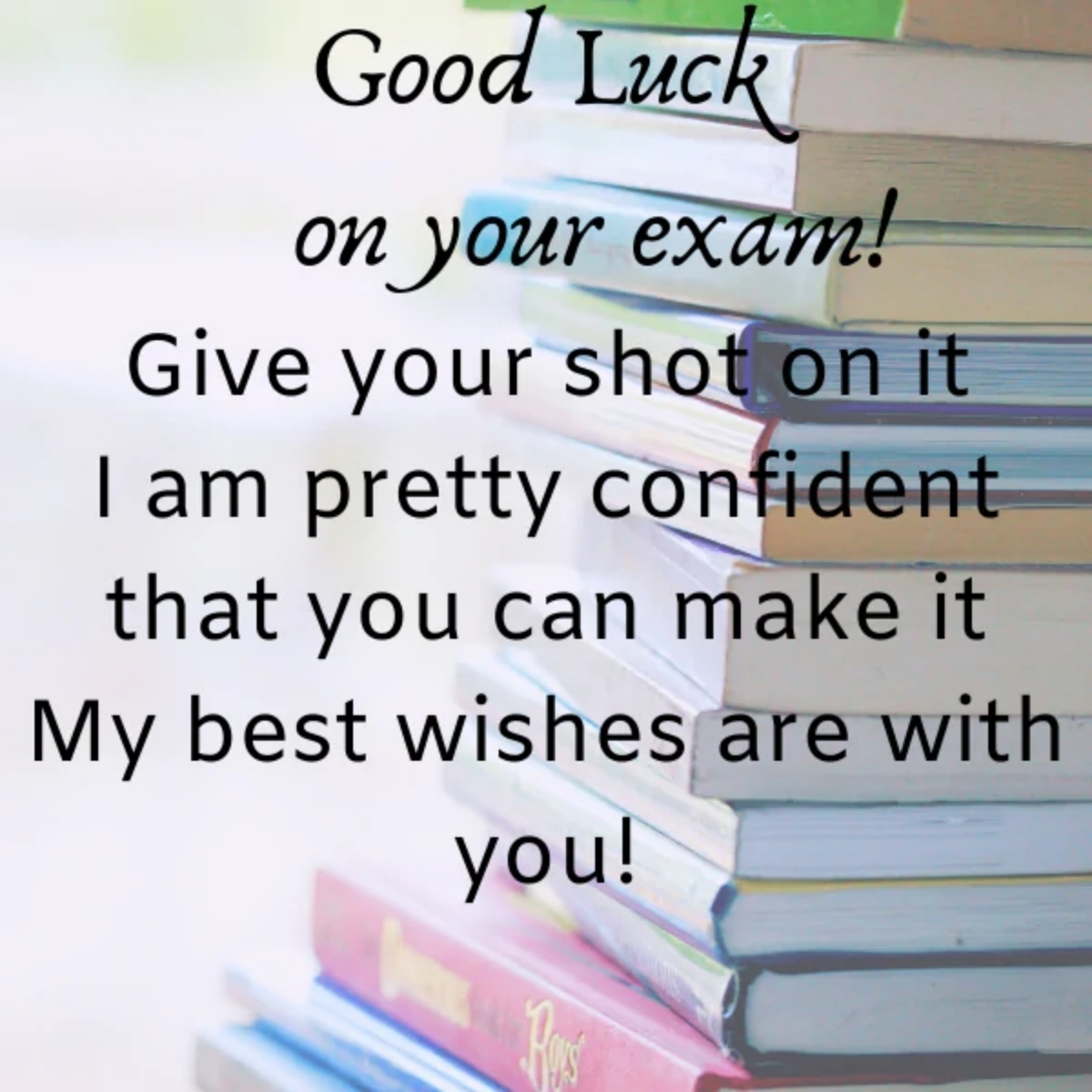

S
N

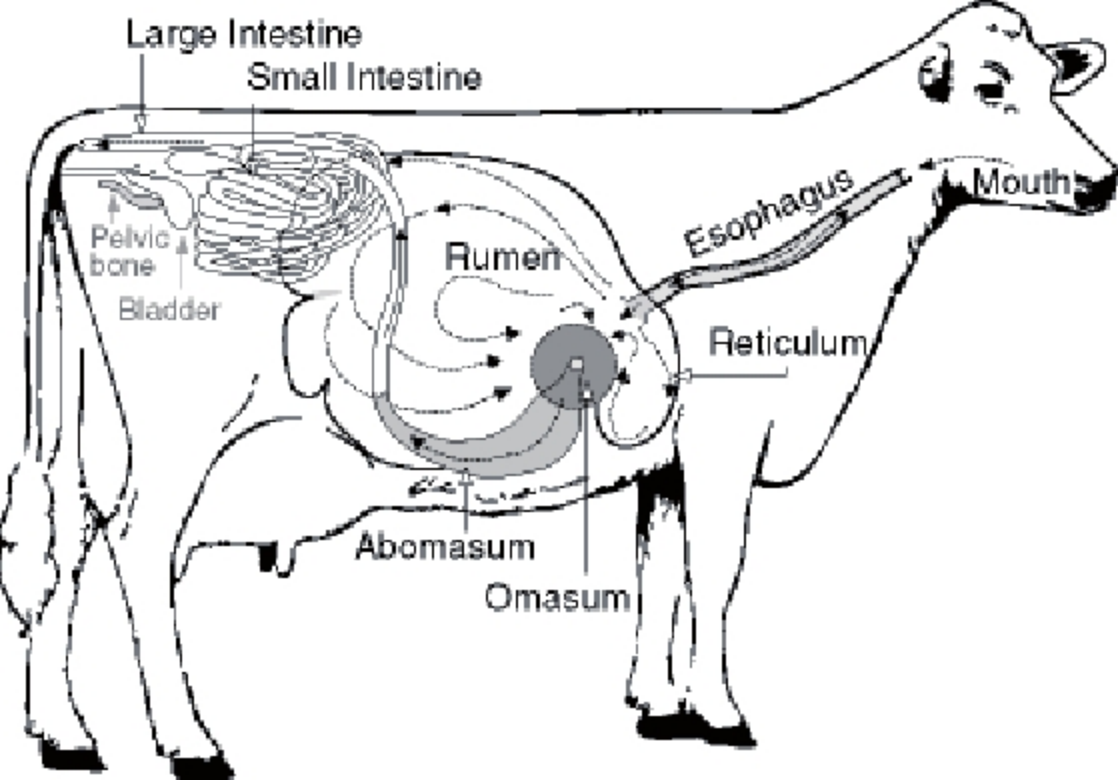
Electric Bell

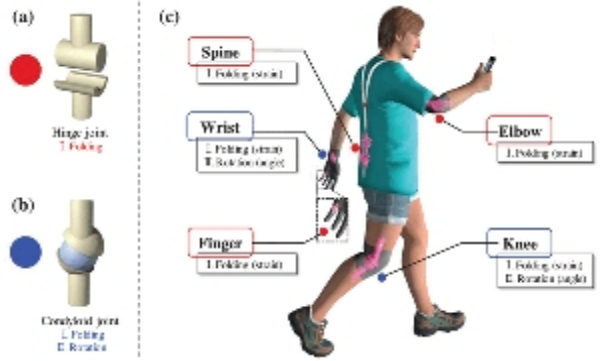


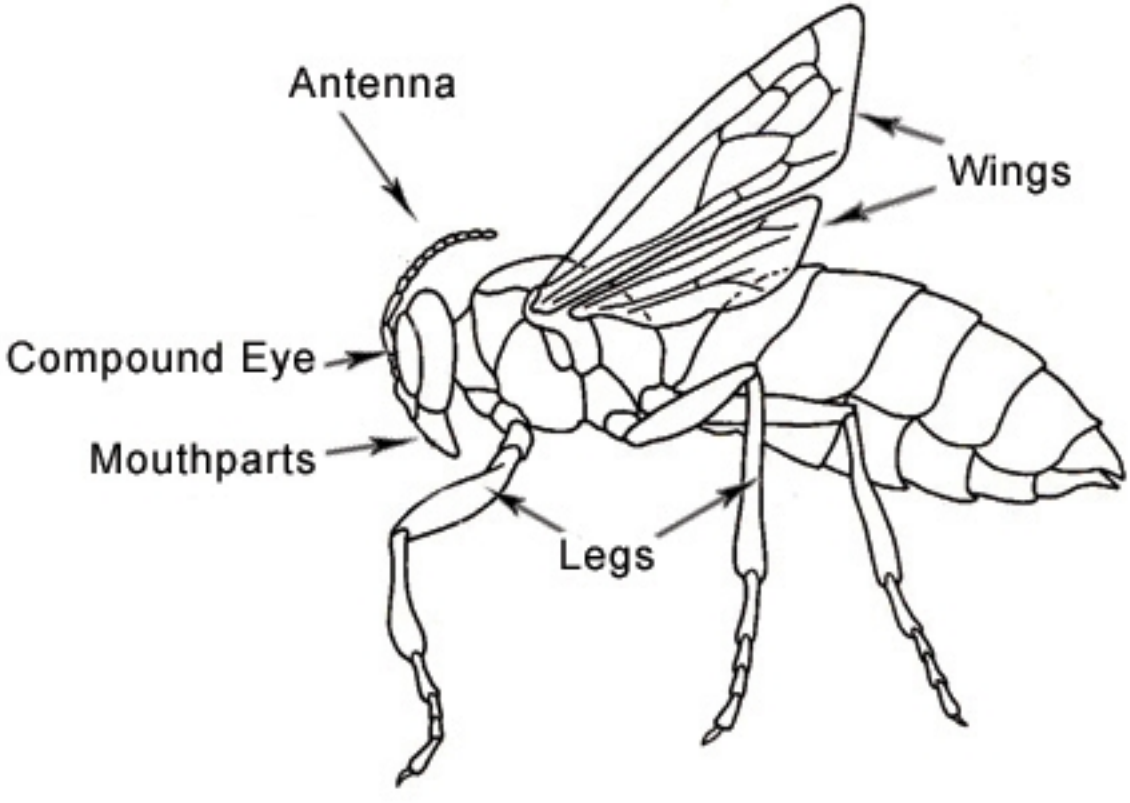
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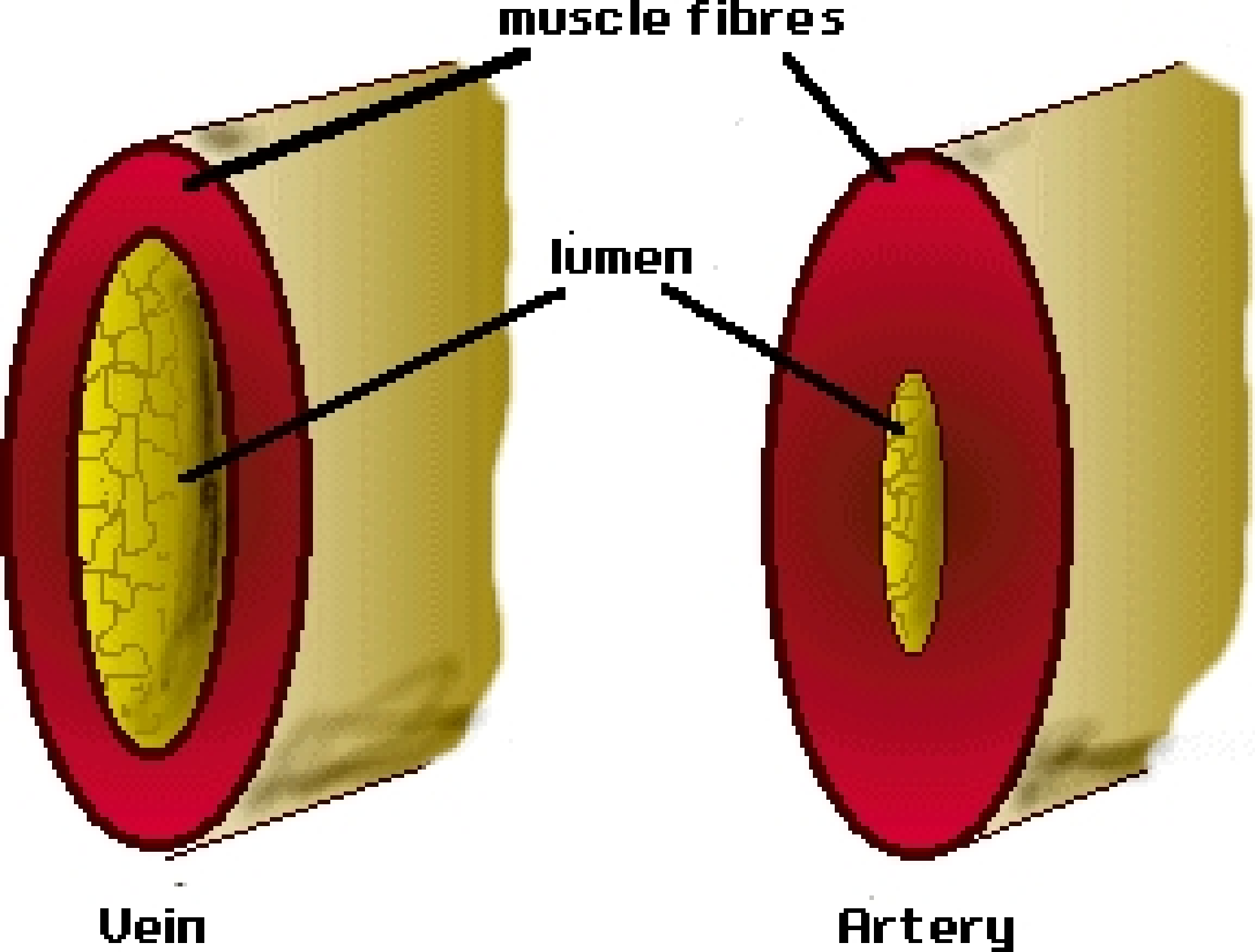

Open Space for controller
circuit and devices
Water for Humidity

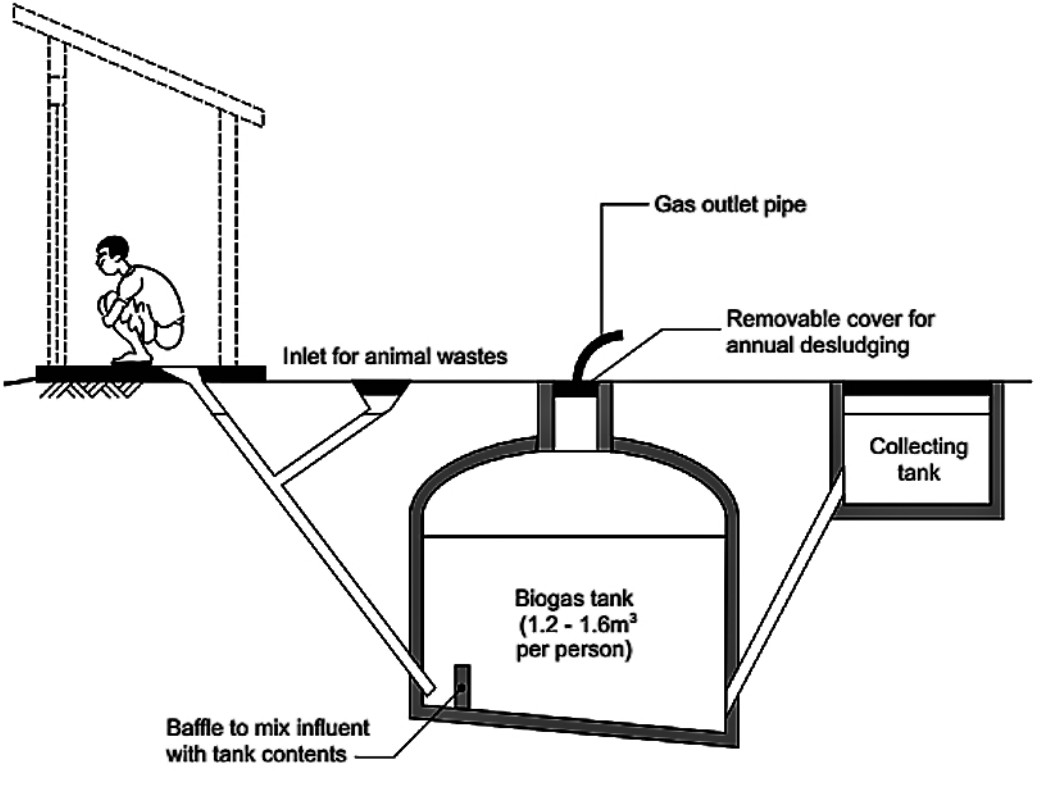

Good Luck
on your exam!
Give your shot on it
I am pretty confident
that you can make it
My best wishes are with
you!


Large Intestine
Small Intestine
Pelvic bone
Bladder
Rumen
Esophagus
Mouth
Reticulum
Abomasum
Omasum


(a)
Hinge joint
1 Folding
(b)
Condyloid joint
1. Folding
2. Rotation
(c)
Spine
1 Folding (x-axis)
Wrist
1. Folding (x-axis)
2. Rotation (y-axis)
Elbow
1. Folding (x-axis)
Finger
1 Folding (x-axis)
Knee
1 Folding (x-axis)
2. Rotation (y-axis)


Antenna
Wings
Compound Eye
Mouthparts
Legs


muscle fibres
lumen
Vein
Artery

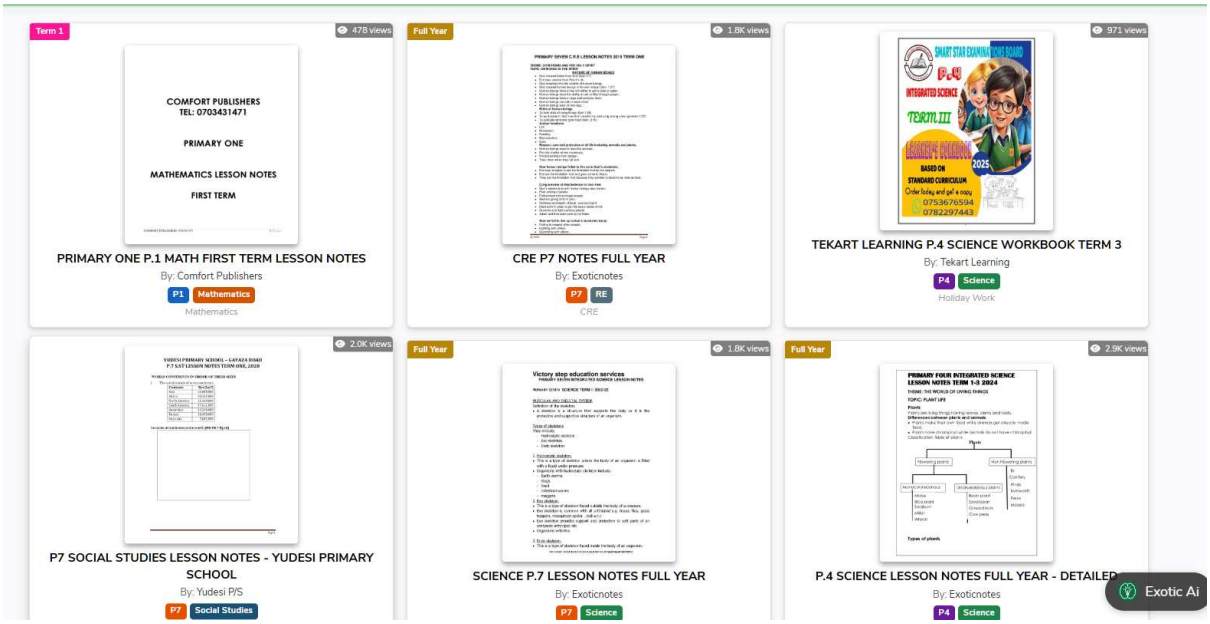

Gas outlet pipe
Removable cover for annual desludging
Inlet for animal wastes
Collecting tank
Biogas tank (1.2 - 1.6m³ per person)
Baffle to mix influent with tank contents





The light bulb structure

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