

# اول تحليلات



كلية المستقبل الجامعة



المرحلة: الاولى

اسم المحاضرة: احياء بشرية

رقم المحاضرة: 2

قسم تقنيات التحليلات المرضية

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Taxonomy

**Taxonomy** is the science of naming, describing and classifying organisms and includes all plants, animals and microorganisms of the world, Using morphological, behavioural, genetic and biochemical observations.

**Carolus Linnaeus** developed a system for classifying organisms called **binomial nomenclature**, The name is made up of the **genus and species** of the organism, The name is written the genus is capitalized, and the species is lower case; for example, *Escherichia coli*

The Linnaeus system is made up of seven levels, **Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, and Species.**

النوع الجنس العائلة رتبة

**Kingdom** highest taxonomic rank. kingdom are divided into smaller group called phyla, organisms are placed into kingdoms based on their ability to make food and the number of cells in their body.

المرتبة تصنيف

المكانتها من صنع الغذاء

Most scientists classify organisms into 6 kingdoms

**1-Archaeobacteria kingdom.** oldest forms of life microscopic, single-celled prokaryotes, his cell wall lack **peptidoglycan**., Most Archaea are anaerobic (living in the absence of Oxygen) its can live in **hostile environment** (salts ,ocean deep)

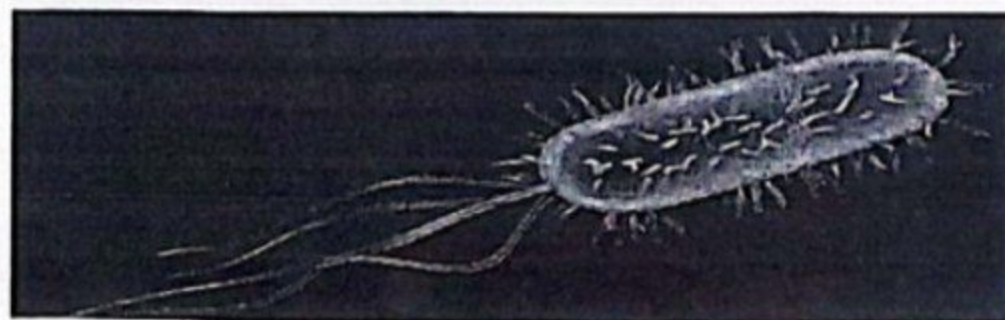
تم تصنيف المملكة الى 6 ممالك

1 اقدم شكل للكائنات الحية 2 احاديه الخليه 3 لا جدار خليه 4 قاعه لظلمه



microscopic

**2-Eubacteria kingdom:** which includes all bacteria except for Archaeobacteria are prokaryotic organisms, and are unicellular. (They are larger and more diverse than Archaeobacteria its live everywhere and have **peptidoglycan** in cell wall, include most of the familiar bacteria of medical and economic importance such as *E. coli, Staphylococcus, Salmonella,*



**3-Protista kingdom:** This Kingdom includes a very diverse group of organisms, Some protists have organelles that are found in <sup>منهم بعض</sup> animals' cells (mitochondria), while others have organelles that are found in <sup>بعض</sup> plant cells (chloroplasts). Protists that are similar to plants are capable of photosynthesis. , usually **unicellular**.  
 Examples :green algae, brown algae and Amoeba.

مخلوقات  
طامة



القطرات

عفن قشيرة احادي خلية

متعدد الخلية

**4-Fungi kingdom** Fungi include both unicellular (yeast and molds) and multicellular (mushrooms) organisms. Unlike plants, fungi are not capable of photosynthesis

القطر



ياقوت من معجزة فاري

**5-Animals kingdom** are **heterotrophs**- they must obtain food by eating it. Animals are eukaryotes. The 35 phyla are divided into two groups: vertebrates and invertebrates. Examples include sponges, worms, insects etc.

**6-Plants kingdom** are autotrophic multicellular organisms composed of eukaryotic cells. They obtain nutrients by photosynthesis and absorption. Examples include, conifers, and flowering plants .

لا القابل على تكوين الغذاء

