





GPS Map Camera



Sangola, Maharashtra, India
C5jq+r67, Vasud Road, Kadlas Naka, Sangola,
Maharashtra 413307, India
Lat 17.432248° Long 75.187821°
28/02/25 11:35 AM GMT +05:30



List of Models Prepared by Students 2024-25

Sr. No.	Title of Chart	Name of Students
1.	Cell Structure	Hake Monika Mhalappa
2.	Circulatory System	Sawant Sayali Vilas
3.	Circulatory System	Kedar Pooja Balaso
4.	Smoking Awariness	Nikam Sarika Sunil
5	Excretory System	Mali Dhanashri Balu
6	Excretory System	Mali Swati Jalindar
7	Structure of Heart	More Anamika Sanjay
8	Structure of Heart	Bhandare Pratiksha Rajaram
9	Smoking Awariness	Anuse Swati Chandrakant

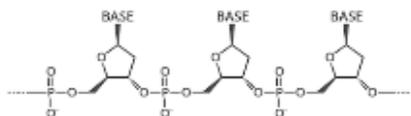
List of Charts Prepared by Students

Sr. No.	Title of Chart	Name of Students
5.	Digestive System of Cockroach	Dnyaneshwar Waghmode
6.	Structure of Pila	Ravi Bodare
7.	Digestive System of Rat	Mayur Khandagale
8.	A Global Super food	Ganesh Vhanmane

Molecular Structure of DNA: -

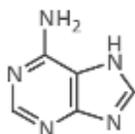
THE CHEMICAL STRUCTURE OF DNA

THE SUGAR PHOSPHATE 'BACKBONE'

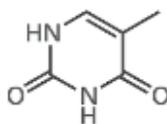


DNA is a polymer made up of units called nucleotides. The nucleotides are made of three different components: a sugar group, a phosphate group, and a base. There are four different bases: adenine, thymine, guanine and cytosine.

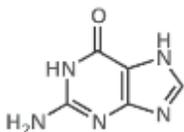
A ADENINE



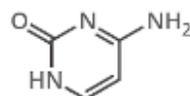
T THYMINE



G GUANINE

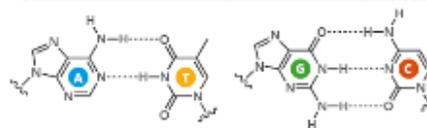


C CYTOSINE



WHAT HOLDS DNA STRANDS TOGETHER?

DNA strands are held together by hydrogen bonds between bases on adjacent strands. Adenine (A) always pairs with thymine (T), while guanine (G) always pairs with cytosine (C). Adenine pairs with uracil (U) in RNA.



FROM DNA TO PROTEINS

The bases on a single strand of DNA act as a code. The letters form three letter codons, which code for amino acids - the building blocks of proteins.



An enzyme, RNA polymerase, transcribes DNA into mRNA (messenger ribonucleic acid). It splits apart the two strands that form the double helix, then reads a strand and copies the sequence of nucleotides. The only difference between the RNA and the original DNA is that in the place of thymine (T), another base with a similar structure is used: uracil (U).

DNA SEQUENCE	T	T	C	C	T	G	A	A	C	C	G	T	T	A
mRNA SEQUENCE	U	U	C	C	U	G	A	A	C	C	G	U	U	A
AMINO ACID	Phenylalanine	Leucine	Proline	Alanine	Valine	Leucine								

In multicellular organisms, the mRNA carries genetic code out of the cell nucleus to the cytoplasm. Here, protein synthesis takes place. 'translation' is the process of turning the mRNA's 'code' into proteins. Mitochondria and ribosomes carry out this process, building up proteins from the amino acids coded for.

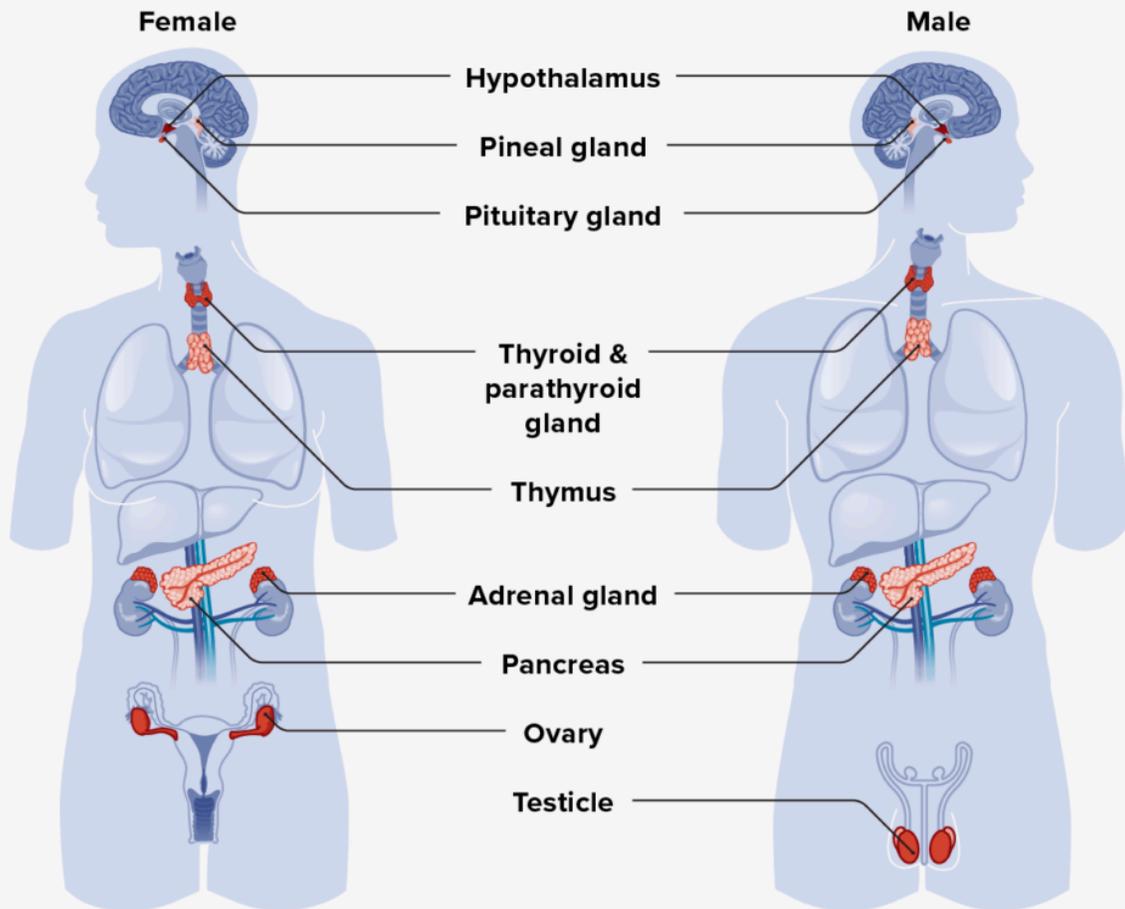


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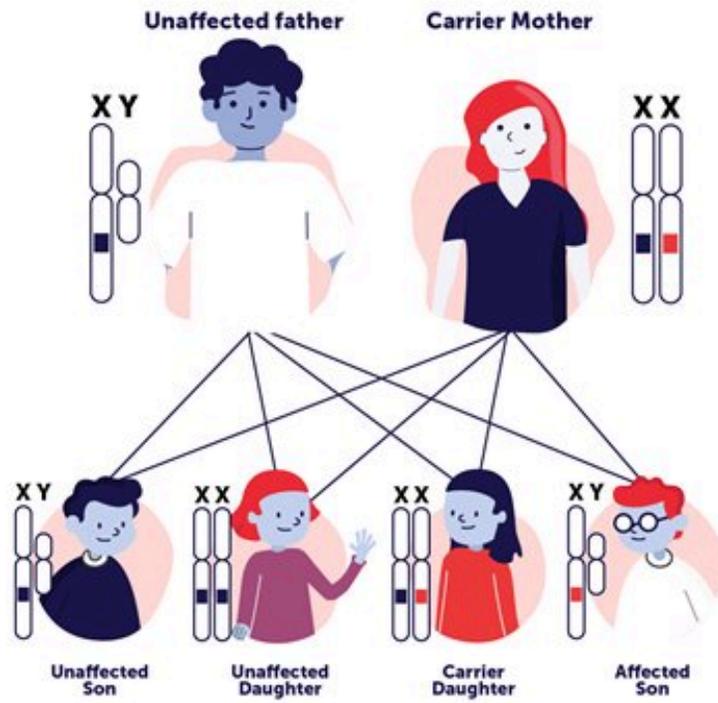
Endocrine Glands: -

Endocrine system



MEDICALNEWS TODAY

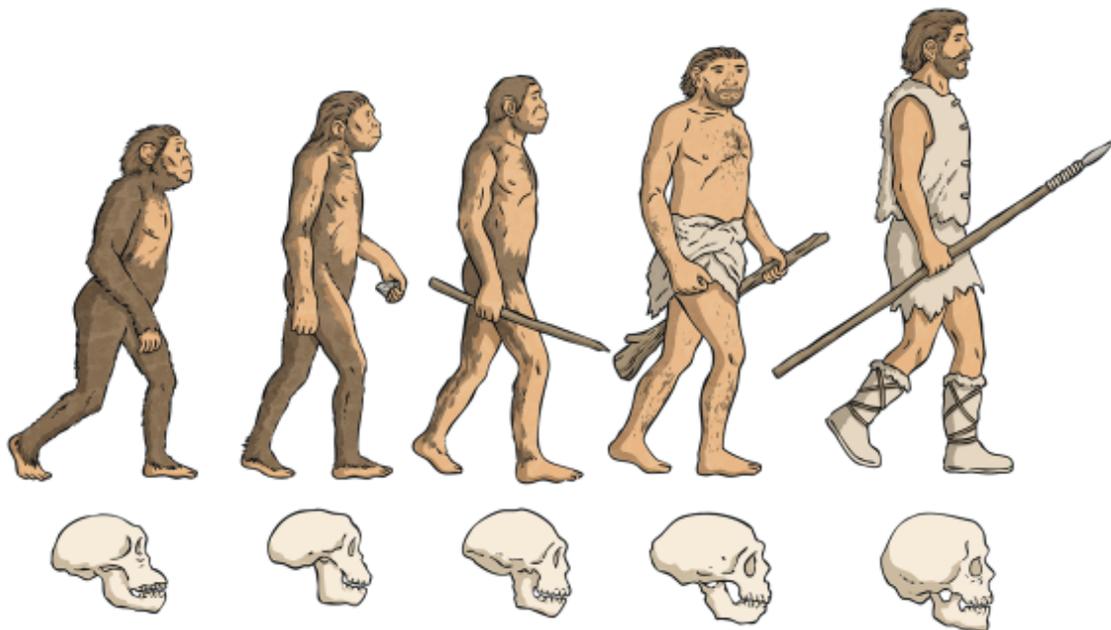
Genetic Disorders: -



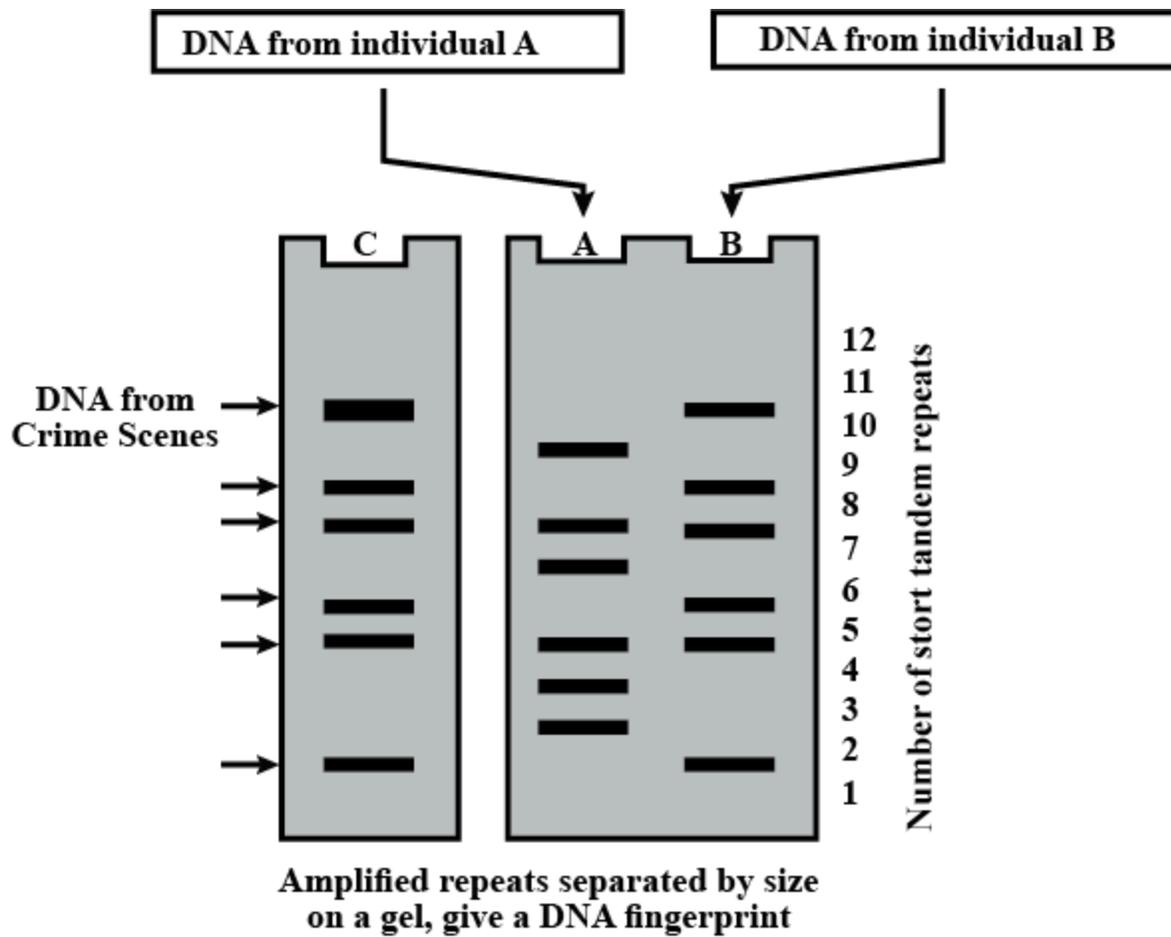
Animal Behaviour: -



Evolution of Man: -



Gel Electrophoresis: -



Social Behaviour in Honey Bees: -



worker



drone



queen

Honey bee



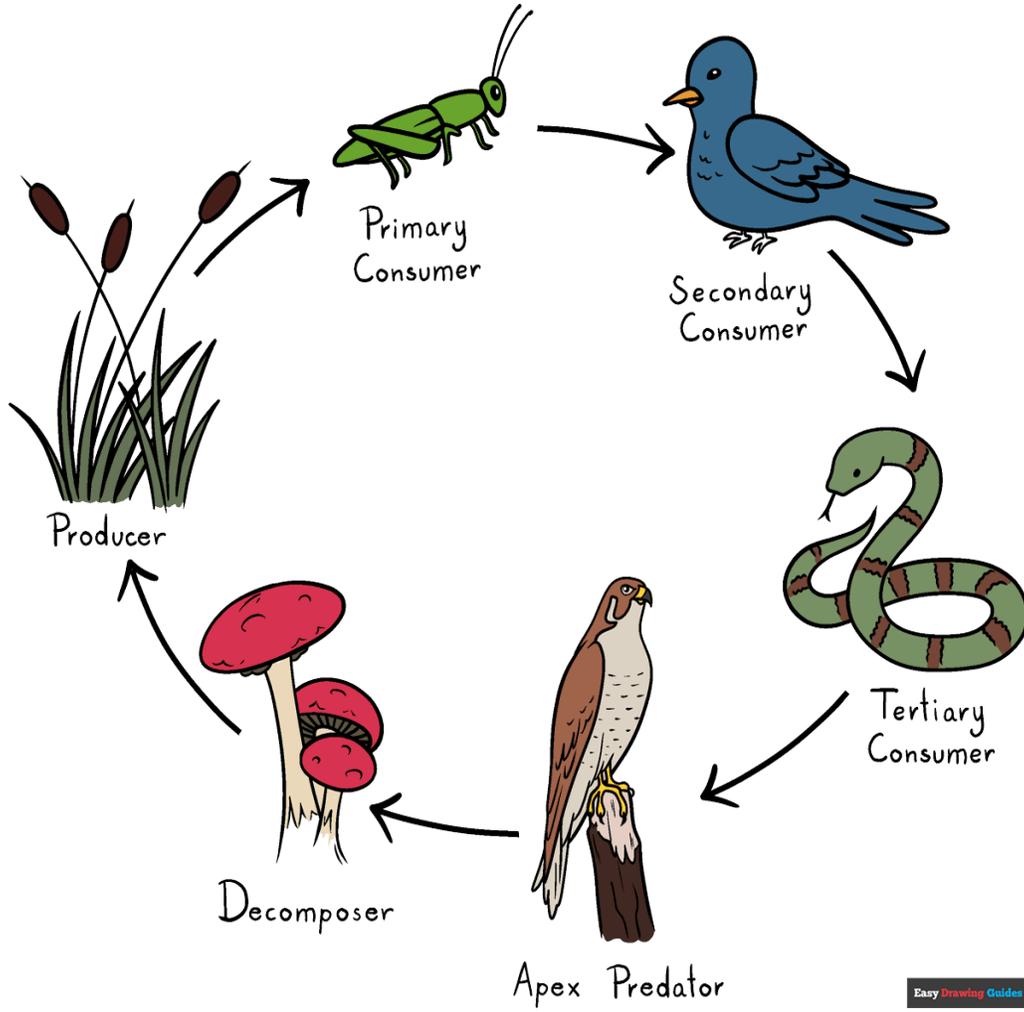
Honey: -



[dreamstime.com](https://www.dreamstime.com)

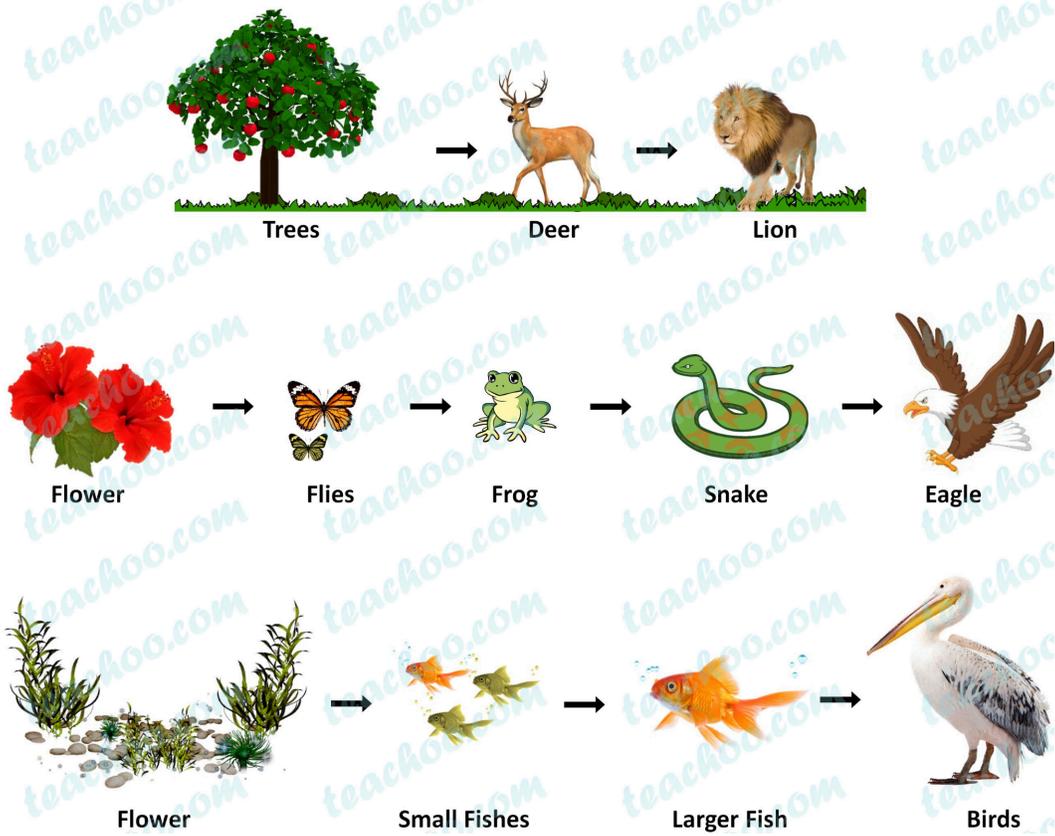
ID 316842888 © Muhammad Ishaq

Food Chain: -

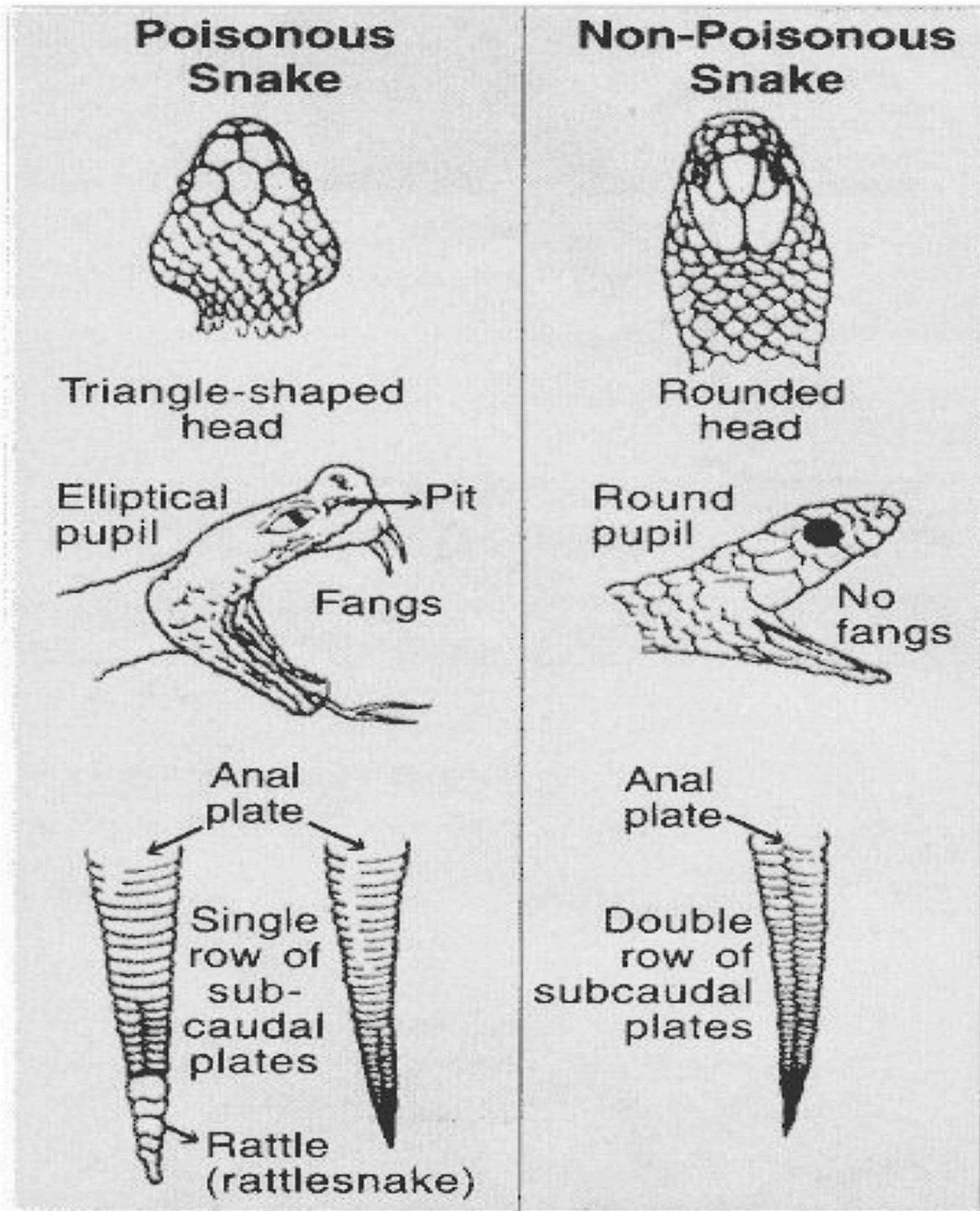


Food Chains

teachoo.com



Poisonous & Non-Poisonous Snakes: -



Cobra: -



Rat Snake: -



Development of Chick:-





Wildlife Conservation

OPERATION SAVE THE WILDLIFE

Wildlife is the product of nature, the natural world is composed of many complex ecosystems.

When a plant disappears, the insects that feed on it disappear. When an insect is gone, the birds that eat it will starve to death; the death of the birds will have an effect on other animals. It's the food chain, too.

