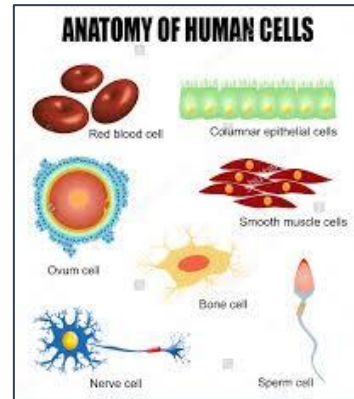


Mannslíkaminn - جسم الإنسان

Orðalisti - قائمة المصطلحات

Fruma: The smallest structural and functional unit of an organism, typically microscopic and consisting of cytoplasm and a nucleus enclosed in a membrane. Microscopic organisms typically consist of a single cell, which is either eukaryotic or prokaryotic.



íslenska	enska	arabíska
frumur	cells	خلايا
beinfrumur	bone cells	خلايا العظام
blóðfruma	Blood cells	خلايا الدم
eggfruma	Egg cells	خلايا البيض
frumuhimna	Cell membranes	أغشية الخلايا
umfrymi	cytoplasm	السيتوبلازم
frumukjarni	Cell nucleus	نواة الخلية
fitufruma	Fat cells	الخلايا الدهنية
húðfruma	Skin cell	خلايا الجلد
stofnfrumur	Stem cells	الخلايا الجذعية
sæðisfrumur	Sperm cells	خلايا الحيوانات المنوية
taugafruma	neurons	الخلايا العصبية
vöðvafruma	Muscle cells	خلايا العضلات

Vefur: Any of the distinct types of material of which animals or plants are made, consisting of specialized cells and their products.

Vefir	tissues	
Blóðvefur	Blood tissues	أنسجة الدم
Fituvefur	Adipose tissue	الأنسجة الدهنية
taugavefur	Nervous tissue	الأنسجة العصبية

Líffæri: A part of an organism that is typically self-contained and has a specific vital function, such as the heart or liver in humans.

botnlangi	appendix	زوائد دودية
bris	pancreas	بنكرياس
heili	brain	دماغ

hjarta	Heart	قلب
kirtill	gland	غدة
lifur	Liver	كبد
lungu	Lungs	رئآت
magi	Stomach	معد
nýra	Kidney	كلَى
ristill	colon	قولون
vélinda	esophagus	المَرِيء
parmar	intestine	الأمعاء الدقيقة

Blóð: The red liquid that circulates in the arteries and veins of humans and other vertebrate animals, carrying oxygen to and carbon dioxide from the tissues of the body.

Blóð	Blood	دم
blóðflaga	platelets	الصفائح الدموية
blóðfruma	Blood cells	خلايا الدم
blóðrás	Circulation of the blood	الجهاز الدوري
blóðkorn	corpuscles	كريات
blóðrauði	haemoglobin	الهيموغلوبين
blóðsykur	Blood sugar	سكر الدم
blóðþrýstingur	Blood pressure	ضغط الدم
blóðskortur	Blood deficinency /anemia	فقر دم
æð	vein	عرق
hálsæð	Jugular vein	ورد
slagæð	Artery vein	شرايين
bláæð	Intravenous vein	الوريد

Skynfæri: A faculty by which the body perceives an external stimulus; one of the faculties of sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch - الحواس الخمس

sjón	sight	بصر
auga	eye	عين
augasteinn	pupil	بؤبؤ
sjáaldur	retina	شبكة العين
lithimna	iris	قزحية
hornhimna	cornea	قرنية
eyra	ear	أذن
heyrn	hearing	سمع
hlust	Passage of the ear	ممر الأذن
hljóðhimna	Eardrum membrane	طبلة
heyrnarbein	The bones in the ear	عظم الأذن
- hamar	Malleus /hammer	المطرقة
- steðji	Incus /anvil	سندان
- ístað	Stapes /stirrup	الركابي

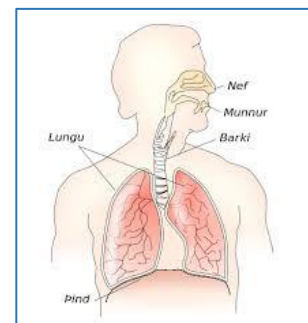
kuðungur	conch	محارة الأذن
jafnvægi	balance	توازن
bragð	taste	التذوق
snerting	touch	اللمس
lykt	smell	الشم

Bein: Any of the pieces of hard, whitish tissue making up the skeleton in humans and other vertebrates.

bein	bone	عظام
beinagrind	skeleton	هيكل عظمي
beinhimna	periosteum	غشاء العظم
beinmergur	Bone marrow	نخاع العظم
lærleggur	femora	عظم الفخذ
hryggsúla	Spinal column	العمود الشوكي
höfuðkúpa	Skull, cranium	جمجمة
hryggjarliður	Vertebra, backbone	العمود الفقري
hné	knee	ركب
hnéskel	Kneecap, patella	العظم المتحرك في رأس الركبة
hnjáliður	Knee-joint	مفصل الركبة
liðþófi	meniscus	الغضروف المفصلي
liðamót	joint	مفصل

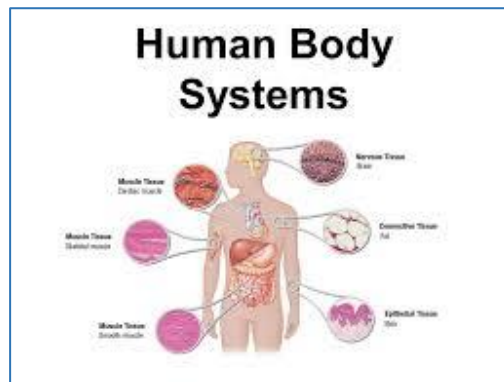
Vöðvar: A band or bundle of fibrous tissue in a human or animal body that has the ability to contract, producing movement in or maintaining the position of parts of the body.

vöðvi	muscle	عضلة
tvíhöfði	biceps	العضلة ذات الرأسين
þríhöfði	triceps	ثلاثية الرؤوس



Líffærakerfi:

öndunarfærakerfi	Respiratory system	الجهاز التنفسي
taugakerfi	Nervous system	الجهاز العصبي
blóðrásakerfi	Circulatory system	الجهاز الدوري
meltingarfærakerfi	digestive system	الجهاز الهضمي
ónæmiskerfi	Immune system	جهاز المناعة
æxlunarkerfi	Reproductive system	الجهاز التناسلي



Nánari skýringar á nokkrum orðum:

Cells: (frumur) the smallest structural and functional unit of an organism, typically microscopic and consisting of cytoplasm and a nucleus enclosed in a membrane. Microscopic organisms typically consist of a single cell, which is either eukaryotic or prokaryotic.

Cell membranes: (frumuhimna) The semipermeable membrane surrounding the cytoplasm of a cell

cytoplasm: (umfrymi) The material or protoplasm within a living cell, excluding the nucleus

cell nucleus: (frumukjarni) The central and most important part of an object, movement, or group, forming the basis for its activity and growth

stem cells: (stofnfrumur) An undifferentiated cell of a multicellular organism that is capable of giving rise to indefinitely more cells of the same type, and from which certain other kinds of cell arise by differentiation. Each of the stem cells then divided into two cells - a stem cell and a nerve cell.

Platelet: (Blóðflaga) A small colorless disk-shaped cell fragment without a nucleus, found in large numbers in blood and involved in clotting. For example, a person can receive only platelets, red blood cells, or a clotting factor.

Blood cells: (blóðfrumur) Any of the kinds of cells normally found circulating in the blood.

Corpuscles: (blóðkorn) A minute body or cell in an organism, especially a red or white cell in the blood of vertebrates.

Haemoglobin: (Blóðrauði) A red protein responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood of vertebrates. Its molecule comprises four subunits, each containing an iron atom bound to a heme group.

Blood sugar: (blóðsykur) The concentration of glucose in the blood. High blood sugar impairs your immune system and increases your risk of infections.

Blood pressure: (blóðþrýstingur) The pressure of the blood in the circulatory system, often measured for diagnosis since it is closely related to the force and rate of the heartbeat and the diameter and elasticity of the arterial walls.

Anemia: (blóðskortur) A condition marked by a deficiency of red blood cells or of hemoglobin in the blood, resulting in pallor and weariness.

Malleus: (hamar) A small bone in the middle ear that transmits vibrations of the eardrum to the incus.

Incus: (steðji) A small anvil-shaped bone in the middle ear, transmitting vibrations between the malleus and stapes.

The air pressure on either side of the eardrum is normally kept equal for proper functioning of the middle ear structures, namely the malleus, incus and stapes bones.

Stapes: (ístað) A small stirrup-shaped bone in the middle ear, transmitting vibrations from the incus to the inner ear.

Skeleton: (beinagrind) An internal or external framework of bone, cartilage, or other rigid material supporting or containing the body of an animal or plant.

Periosteum: (beinhimna) A dense layer of vascular connective tissue enveloping the bones except at the surfaces of the joints.

Holes and channels run through it, carrying blood vessels and nerves from the periosteum, the bone's membrane covering, to its inner parts.

Skull: (höfuðkúpa) a framework of bone or cartilage enclosing the brain of a vertebrate; the skeleton of a person's or animal's head.

Vertebra: (hryggjarliðir) each of the series of small bones forming the backbone, having several projections for articulation and muscle attachment, and a hole through which the spinal cord passes.

Patella / kneecap: (hnéskel) The patella is the largest sesamoid bone in the body and provides increased mechanical advantage for knee extension.

Knee-joint: (hnjáliður) the joint between the thigh and the lower leg in humans. He will be out for the season after having an operation on his knee to repair cruciate ligaments.

Biceps (tvíhöfði) a muscle having two points of attachment at one end, in particular

Triceps (þríhöfði) any of several muscles having three points of attachment at one end, particularly (also triceps brachii / 'brākē,ī , -kē,ē /) the large muscle at the back of the upper arm.

