CONTENTS

INTRODUCING BIOLOGY Growth of biology 1.1 1.2 Branches of biology 2 Study of biology helps us in many ways 1.3 **UNIT 1: BASIC BIOLOGY** 2. CELL: THE UNIT OF LIFE 2.1 What is a cell? 2.2 The Invention of the microscope and 6 the discovery of cell Cell theory 2.3 Cells - How numerous? 8 2.4 Cells - How small? 8 2.5 Cell Shapes - To suit functional requirement 2.6 2.7 Structure of a cell The plant and animal cells 15 2.8 16 2.9 Protoplasm Prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells 16 2.10 Every activity of a living organism is 16 2.11 the outcome of cellular activity TISSUES: PLANT AND ANIMAL TISSUES Tissues — "The teams of workers" 20 3.1 3.2 Plant tissues 20 23 Animal tissues 3.3









UNIT 2: FLOWERING PLANTS

4. THE FLOWER

4.1	Structure of a bisexual flower	29
4.2	General description of the floral parts	30
4.3	Inflorescence and placentation	31

).	FULLINATION AND FERTILIZA	HON		
5.1	Pollination	34	1	
5.2	Some examples of pollination	38		
5.3	Fertilization	39	The same of	
IIN	IT 3 · PLANT PHYSIOLOGY		PALES ALC	

SEEDS — STRUCTURE AND GERMINATION

6.1	What is a seed?	43
6.2	Classification and structure of seeds	43
6.3	Germination	45
6.4	Some experiments on germination	45
6.5	Types of germination	46
6.6	Germinattion in some common seeds	47

7. RESPIRATION IN PLANTS

200		
7.1	What is respiration?	50
7.2	Respiration vs. Burning (combustion)	51
7.3	The entire plant respires	51
7.4	Two kinds of respiration – Aerobic	
	and anaerobic	51
7.5	Experiments on respiration in plants	52
7.6	Respiration contrasted with photosynthesis	55
7.7	Respiration in plants compared with	
	respiration in animals	55

UNIT 4: DIVERSITY IN LIVING ORGANISMS

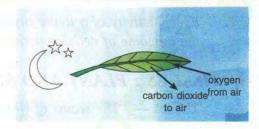
8. FIVE KINGDOM CLASSIFICATION

8.1	What is species?	59
8.2	Categories higher than species	60
8.3	Drawbacks of the old two kingdom classification	60
8.4	Five kingdom classification	61
8.5	Naming on organism	63
8.6	Major groups of animals	64
8.7	Invertebrata and vertebrata	64
8.8	Invertebrate phyla – Porifera to echinodermata	65
8.9	Phylum chordata (vertebrata)	69
		371



photosynthesis and respiration occur during the day









Animals



Protista

	ECONOMIC IMI ORIMICE OF DE	ICILI
9.1	Bacteria — A general study	76
9.2	Useful role of bacteria in medicine	78
9.3	Bacteria – Role in agriculture	79
9.4	Bacteria - Role in industry	80
9.5	Spoilage of food by bacteria	80
9.6	Bacterial diseases in plants and animals	81
9.7	Bioweapons	81
9.8	Fungi — A general study	83
9.9	Useful and harmful fungi	84
9.10	Useful role of fungi	84
9.11	Fungi — Role in industry	85



UNIT 5: HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

10. NUTRITION

10.1	Need of nutrition	88
10.2	Classes of nutrients (food substances)	88
10.3	Balanced diet	93



11. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

11.1	Why the digestive system	95
11.2	The digestive system	95
11.3	Assimilation of food	102
11.4	Liver	103
11.5	Certain experiments on digestion	103
116	Practical work on food tests	104



12. SKELETON — MOVEMENT AND LOCOMOTION

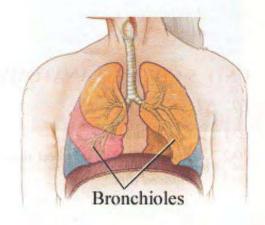
12.1	Functions of human skeleton	107
12.2	Bone	107
12.3	The human skeleton	108
12.4	Joints	109
12.5	Muscles	113
12.6	Lever mechanisms	113



13.	SKIN — "THE JACK OF ALL TRA	DES"
13.1	What is skin?	116
13.2	Functions of the skin	116
13.3	Structure of the skin	116
13.4	The skin proper	117
13.5	Derivatives of the skin	118
13.6	Skin and heat regulation of body	120
14. 7	THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	
14.1	The need for respiration	124
14.2	Animals need more energy	124
14.3	Glucose has no alternative for respiration	125
14.4	Two kinds of respiration —	
	Aerobic and Anaerobic	125
14.5	Parts of respiration	126
14.6	Respiratory organs (breathing)	127
14.7	Breathing — Respiratory cycle	129
14.8	Capacities of the lungs	132
14.9	Inspired air vs expired air	132
14.10	Hypoxia and asphyxiation	133
14.11	Some experiments on breathing and respiration	133
UNIT	Γ 6: HEALTH AND HYGIENE	
15. I	HYGIENE — [A KEY TO HEALTHY	LIFE]
15.1	Simple personal hygiene	138
15.2	Social hygiene and sanitation	139
15.3	Mosquitoes and diseases	140
15.4	Cockroaches	140
15.5	Rats	140
15.6	Contamination of water and	
e for said	water-borne disease	141
15.7	The three common water borne diseases	141
	MELICES GIVEN IN COMPO	- Tari
The second second	DISEASES : CAUSE AND CONTRO	
16.1	What is a disease?	144
	Categories of diseases	144
16.3		
16.1	extent of occurrence	144
16.4	Categories of diseases based on communicability	144

viii









10.5	Diseases causea by bacteria	140	
16.6	Diseases caused by protozoa	148	
16.7	Diseases caused by parasitic worms	148	
16.8	Viral diseases	149	
17.	AIDS TO HEALTH		
17.1	Need to keep healthy	153	
17.2	Immunity	153	
17.3	Vaccination and Immunisation	157	
17.4	Antitoxins (More appropriately called antibodies)	158	
17.5	Antiseptics and Disinfectants	120	
	prevent catching diseases	159	
17.6	Antibiotics – Penicillin and othersy	159	
17.4	Sulphonamide group of medicines	160	
18. 1	HEALTH ORGANISATIONS		
18.1	Common health problems in India	163	
18.2	International bodies	164	





