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General Science

IMPORTANT ELEMENTS AND TERMS OF CHEMISTRY

- **Acids:** These are the chemicals that produce positively charged hydrogen ions (H^+) or a proton in solutions.
- **Adhesive:** A substance that sticks two surfaces together.
- **Aerated:** Water that has had air (oxygen) blown through it.
- **Aerosol:** Very small solid particles suspended in air.
- **Air pollution:** Contamination of the atmosphere caused by the discharge, accidental or deliberate, of a wide range of toxic substances.
- **Alkali:** A base which is soluble in water.
- **Alloy:** It is metal prepared by adding other metals or non-metals to obtain desired properties.
- **Amino acids:** The organic acids which are constituents of all proteins in living organism.
- **Ammonium chloride:** It is a white, soluble, crystalline salt, used in dry cells.
- **Ammonium nitrate:** It is a colourless, crystalline salt, used in some explosives.
- **Antacids:** Substances used to reduce the pH of stomach juices and, therefore, relieve indigestion.
- **Anodizing:** It is a process of coating aluminium oxide, or alumina, using electrolysis, it makes the surface more resistance to corrosion.
- **Antibiotic:** These are medicinal compounds produced by moulds and bacteria, capable of destroying or preventing the growth of bacteria in animal system.
- **Antiseptic:** It prevents infections, decay and inhibits the action of microorganism.
- **Aromatic compounds:** These are organic compounds like benzene which have a strong smell
- **Argon:** It is a colourless gas which has no smell.
- **Arsenic:** It is poisonous metallic element.

- **Asbestos:** It is a useful variety of a rock-forming mineral which is fibrous, very heat-resistant and chemically inert.
- **Asphalt:** It is a brown or black tar-like substance, a variety of bitumen, found in a natural state or obtained by evaporating petroleum.
- **Aspirin:** It is an acetyl salicylic acid.
- **Bactericide:** It is a substance used to kill bacteria e.g. antibiotics, antiseptics and disinfectant.
- **Bath salts:** These are salts used to soften hard water.
- **Bauxite:** The principal ore of aluminium, consisting of a mixture of hydrated aluminium oxides and hydroxides, generally contaminated with compounds of iron, which gives it a red colour.
- **Beta Particle:** Electron ejected with great velocity from a radioactive atom that is undergoing spontaneous disintegration.
- **Biodegradable:** Capable of being broken down by living organisms, principally bacteria and fungi.
- **Bitumen:** It is a dark black viscous hydrocarbon manufactured artificially by heating coal, it is used in coating the surfaces of roads.
- **Blast furnace:** It is a special kind of furnace, iron is made inside a blast furnace.
- **Borax:** It is a white crystalline salt with an alkaline nature used in the manufacture of glass, soldering of metals, enamels, gems, soaps, etc.
- **Boric acid:** It is a white crystalline solid which behaves as a weak acid and used as mild antiseptic and in the manufacture of cement, enamels, etc.
- **Carbohydrates:** Energy-producing organic compounds, e.g. cane sugar, glucose, starch, etc.
- **Carbon dioxide:** It is a colourless, odourless, tasteless gas about one and a half times as heavy as air. It is given out during respiration.
- **Carbon monoxide:** It is a colourless, odourless gas resulting from the incomplete oxidation of carbon, it is poisonous to animal for it bind to haemoglobin more strongly than oxygen.
- **Carvacrol:** A thick oil extracted from the oil of mint and used as an antiseptic and anaesthetic.
- **Catalysis:** A phenomenon in which the addition of a small quantity of a substance enhances the rate of reaction manifold, without the added substance itself being consumed in the course of the reaction.
- **Centrifuge:** An apparatus that rotates containers at high speeds, creating centrifugal forces.
- **Chemotherapy:** It is the treatment of diseased by the administration of chemicals.

- **Chlorine:** It is a chemical element, a yellow, poisonous gas which dissolves in water. It makes water safe to drink.
- **Chloroform:** It is a sweetish, colourless liquids and used as a solvent and anaesthetic.
- **Chlorophyll:** It is a green pigment found in all members of the plant species, excluding fungi.
- **Cholesterol:** It is steroid compound in all animals, but not in plants.
- **Charcoal:** It is a black solid which contains carbon, it is made by heating wood in a closed space with no air.
- **Cobalt:** It is a very hard and silvery metal, it is mixed with iron to make cobalt steel.
- **Chemistry:** It is the science concerned with composition of matter and of the changes that take place in it under certain condition.
- **Chlorination:** The addition of chlorine to drinking water and to water used in swimming pools in order to kill dangerous bacteria.
- **Citric acid:** A colourless substance especially used in jams and fruit juices as a preservative.
- **Coke:** Light type of coal obtained when coal is heated in the presence of air.
- **Corrosion:** It is a process whereby stone or metal is chemically eaten away.
- **Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane (D.D.T.):** It is a common insecticide insoluble in water, easily soluble in ethanol and acetone.
- **Dehydration:** Elimination of water
- **Desalination:** The process of removing dissolved salts, mainly sodium chloride, from seawater and brackish water to yield potable water for human consumption.
- **Detergent:** A synthetic cleaning agent, it has the ability to emulsify oils and remove dirt.
- **Diamond:** Hardest substance known, made of pure carbon.
- **Distillation:** A process involving both evaporation and condensation simultaneously, used for purifying liquids.
- **Dynamite:** It is used for blasting. It contains sodium or ammonium nitrate sensitized with nitroglycerine and use absorbers like wood pulp.
- **Electroplating:** A method of coating one metal with a thin layer of another metal.
- **Emerald:** The green gem variety of beryl. One of the most highly prized gemstones.
- **Enamel:** A hard material containing over 90 percent calcium and magnesium salts which provides protection against corrosion or decay.
- **Enzymes:** Proteins that carry out different metabolic and functional reaction in animals and plants.
- **Ephedrine:** A white solid used in medicine for the treatment of asthma colds.
- **Epsom salts:** Hydrates of magnesium sulphate used in medicines to empty bowels.

- **Ethylene:** A colourless gas used in making plastic (polythene) and in artificial ripening of fruits.
- **Ethanol:** A colourless, flammable alcohol whose boiling point is 78.0 °C. Ethanol is the alcohol contained in alcohol drinks.
- **Ether:** It is colourless liquid which burs very easily, it evaporates very quickly.
- **Evaporation:** Conversion of a liquid into vapour without necessarily reaching the boiling point.
- **Fermentation:** A chemical change brought about in organic substance by the enzymatic action of living organism such as yeast and bacteria.
- **Ferrous:** It describes iron or any metal which contains iron.
- **Flash point:** The lowest temperature at which a substance catches fire on being lighted with a flame.
- **Flint glass:** Glass containing lead silicate used for optical purposes.
- **Fluoride:** It is a chemical compound.
- **Fluorescence:** Emission of light by a substance when some radiations fall on it.
- **Forging:** A process in which metals are given the required shape by compressing them.
- **Free radical:** Group of atoms in particular combinations capable of free existence under special condition, usually for very short periods.
- **Hard water:** Water that does not lather easily with soap, and that produces 'fur' or scale' in kettles, it is caused by the presence of certain salts of calcium and magnesium.
- **Helium:** It is colourless, odourless, gaseous, non-metallic element.
- **Hormones:** Compounds internally secreted in animal which stimulated organs in their respective action. e.g. insulin, adrenaline, testosterone, etc.
- **Hydrogen:** It is colourless, odourless, gaseous, non-metallic element.
- **Inert:** It is a substance which does not burn and does not change when it is heated.
- **Inorganic chemistry:** It is branch of chemistry dealing with the element and their compounds, excluding the more complex carbon compounds.
- **Kinetics:** It is the branch of chemistry that investigates the rates of chemical reactions.
- **Krypton:** It is colourless, odourless, gaseous, non-metallic element.
- **Lactose:** A sugar found in milk and used in some baby foods.
- **Lignite:** A soft, brownish-black coal in which the texture of original wood can still be seen.
- **Lipids:** Fats and their derivatives that occur in living systems.
- **Litmus:** It is a coloured dye which is often used to coat special strips of paper called litmus paper.

- **Luminous:** It describes something that gives out light.
- **Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD):** It is an extremely powerful drug that causes distortions in thinking and feeling.
- **Magnesia:** A white, tasteless powder used as a mild laxative and antacid.
- **Marsh gas:** Consisting mostly of methane.
- **Menthol:** A white, waxy, crystalline solid obtained from the oil of pepper mints and used in medicine and perfumery.
- **Mercury:** A silvery white liquid metal.
- **Methane:** It is a colourless gas.
- **Methanol:** It is also called methyl alcohol or wood spirit.
- **Minerals:** Ali compounds that are obtained from the earth's crust.
- **Milk of Magnesia:** Common name for a suspension of magnesium hydroxide in water. It is a common antacid.
- **Morphine:** A pain killing drug, It is the main alkaloid present in opium, being 10 percent of its weight.
- **Mortar:** A mixture of cement, sand and water used to bind together bricks and stones.
- **Molten:** State of a solid that has been heated until it melts.
- **Mustard gas:** A highly poisonous liquid which vaporises easily and is sued in chemical warfare.
- **Napalm:** An abbreviated form of sodium (Na) palmitate. It is a gel made up of some readily burning hydrocarbon oils and soap. It is used a sin incendiary weapon with wide destructive power as it sticks to the target while burning.
- **Naphtha:** It is a mixture of hydrocarbon of low molecular weight obtained either from coal tar, petroleum or shale oil.
- **Narcotic:** It is a drug which tends to induce sleep or unconsciousness, for example, morphine.
- **Neon:** It is a chemical element and is a colourless gas which does not dissolve in water.
- **Nerve Gas:** It is a gas used in chemical warfare which is especially damaging to the nervous and respiratory systems.
- **Neutron:** It is an elementary particle that is a part of the atoms of all elements except normal hydrogen. It is present in the nucleus of the hydrogen. It is present in the nucleus of the atom along with another particle, Proton.
- **Nicotine:** A poisonous oily liquid which is the principle compound in tobacco.
- **Nitrates:** Salts of metals, formed with nitric acid.
- **Nitric acid:** A strong minerals acid used in medicinal preparations and in industry.
- **Nitrogen:** A gaseous chemical element.

- **Nobel metals:** Metals such as gold, silver and platinum which are chemically much less reactive compared to other metals.
- **Non-ferrous metals:** Any metal other than iron or steel.
- **Nucleus:** The central dense part of an atom which contains practically all its mass.
- **Octane Number:** A measure of the quality of petrol.
- **Ore:** A natural occurring mineral normally mined for the extraction of metal on a commercial scale.
- **Organic Chemistry:** Branch of chemistry that deals with carbon compounds, in particular the more complex ones.
- **Osmosis:** The movement of solvent (liquid) through a semipermeable membrane separating solutions of different concentrations.
- **Oxidation:** It is a kind of chemical reaction.
- **Oxide:** A compound of oxygen and another element, frequently produced by burning the element or a compound of it in air or oxygen.
- **Oxygen:** A colourless, odourless, tasteless, non-metallic, gaseous element.
- **Ozone:** A highly reactive pale-blue gas with a penetrating odour.
- **Paraffin:** It is an oily liquid.
- **Pasteurization:** A heat-treatment process to reduce the number of micro-organisms present in food in order to extend its shelf-life.
- **Penicillin:** An antibiotic produced by the fungus.
- **Phosphorus:** A highly reactive, non-metallic element.
- **Photosynthesis:** A process by which green plants trap light energy and use it to drive a series of chemical reactions, leading to the formation of carbohydrates.
- **Pig iron or cast iron:** The crude, unrefined form of iron produced in a blast furnace.
- **Pigment:** It is a kind of coloured powder, it is mixed with liquids to make paint.
- **Pipette:** Device for the accurate measurement of a known volume of liquid, usually for transfer from one container to another, used in Chemistry and Biology laboratories.
- **Plaster of Paris:** A form of calcium sulphate, obtained from gypsum, mixed with water for making casts and moulds.
- **Platinum:** A heavy, soft, silver-white, malleable and ductile, metallic element.
- **Potassium:** It is a chemical element.
- **Protein:** Any of a large number of complex organic compounds made up of long chains of amino acids and found in all living organisms.
- **Propene:** A colourless, inflammable gas, it is widely used by industry to make organic chemicals, including poly-propylene plastics.
- **Quicksilver:** Another name given to mercury.

- **Radiotherapy:** It is used by doctors to help some of their patients.
- **Radium:** Radioactive, metallic element.
- **Roentgen:** It is a unit for measuring the dose of radiation.
- **Saccharin:** A white crystalline solid which is 550 times sweeter than sugar, but does not have any food value.
- **Sapphire:** Any gem, other than ruby, especially of blue colour due to traces of cobalt present in it.
- **Sewage treatment:** Waste water from industry or the home is treated in several ways in order to make it fit again for use.
- **Silica:** A hard, insoluble white, colourless solid with a very high melting point.
- **Silicon:** It is the chemical element.
- **Slag:** It is the molten mass of impurities that is produced in the smelting or refining of metals.
- **Smelting:** A method by which metals are separated from their original ore.
- **Smog:** A form of air pollution, dark, thick dust laden sulphurous fog that pollutes the atmosphere in industrial cities.
- **Sponge Iron:** It is iron in porous form.
- **Sodium:** It is chemical element.
- **Soft water:** Type of water that easily produces a lot of lather with soap.
- **Solvent:** It is a liquid.
- **Stainless steel:** It is iron containing 4 percent chromium to resist rusting.
- **Steroids:** Class of organic compounds present in animals and plants. These are present as bile acids.
- **Sucrose:** Cane Sugar made of glucose and fructose.
- **Sulphur dioxide:** It is a colourless gas which can make people cough.
- **Surgical Spirit:** It is ethanol to which has been added a small amount of methanol to render it unfit to drink.
- **Synthetic:** It describes an artificial substance.
- **Thermodynamics:** The branch of science dealing with the conversation of energy from one form to another, especially heat and mechanical energy.
- **Titanium:** It is a chemical element, a hard, white metal which does not corrode easily.
- **Toxin:** A poisonous substance produced by a living organism, generally bacteria.
- **Tungsten:** It is a chemical element, a grey metal which has a very high melting point, Filaments in electric light bulbs are made from tungsten.
- **Urea:** It is called carbamide, it is a white crystalline organic compound with m.p. 133°C , it is found in the urine.

- **Unleaded petrol:** Petrol manufactured without the addition of antiknock. It has a slightly lower octane rating than leaded petrol, but has the advantage of not polluting the atmosphere with lead compounds.
- **Vinegar:** A solution which is made by the action of bacteria on wine or cider.
- **Vitamins:** Chemicals which are important to the proper working of the body. They tend to be complex organic molecules which must be eaten, as in daily products are (Vitamin A) or fruit (Vitamin C).
- **Vulcanization:** A chemical process of improving the physical properties of natural rubber by heating it with sulphur.

LIST OF DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF SCIENCE AND THEIR STUDIES

Branches	Study Field
acology	study of medical remedies
acoustics	science of sound
adenology	study of glands
aedoeology	science of generative organs
aerobiology	study of airborne organisms
aerodonecics	science or study of gliding
aerodynamics	dynamics of gases; science of movement in a flow of air or gas
aerolithology	study of aerolites; meteorites
aerology	study of the atmosphere
aeronautics	study of navigation through air or space
aerophilately	collecting of air-mail stamps
aerostatics	science of air pressure; art of ballooning
agriology the comparative	study of primitive peoples
agrobiolgy	study of plant nutrition; soil yields
agrology	study of agricultural soils
agronomics	study of productivity of land
agrostology	science or study of grasses
alethiology	study of truth
algedonics	science of pleasure and pain
algology	study of algae
anaesthesiology	study of anaesthetics
anaglyptics	art of carving in bas-relief
anagraphy	art of constructing catalogues

anatomy	study of the structure of the body
andragogy	science of teaching adults
anemology	study of winds
angelology	study of angels
angiology	study of blood flow and lymphatic system
anthropobiology	study of human biology
anthropology	study of human cultures
aphnology	science of wealth
apiology	study of bees
arachnology	study of spiders
archaeology	study of human material remains
archelogy	study of first principles
archology	science of the origins of government
arctophily	study of teddy bears
areology	study of Mars
aretaics	science of virtue
aristology	science or art of dining
arthrology	study of joints
astacology	science of crayfish
astheniology	study of diseases of weakening and aging
astrogeology	study of extraterrestrial geology
astrology	study of influence of stars on people
astrometeorology	study of effect of stars on climate
astronomy	study of celestial bodies
astrophysics	study of behaviour of interstellar matter
astroseismology	study of star oscillations
atmology	science of aqueous vapour
audiology	study of hearing
autecology	study of ecology of one species
autology	scientific study of oneself
auxology	science of growth
avionics	science of electronic devices for aircraft
axiology	science of the ultimate nature of values
bacteriology	study of bacteria
balneology	science of the therapeutic use of baths
barodynamics	science of the support and mechanics of bridges
barology	study of gravitation

batology	study of brambles
bibliology	study of books
bibliotics	study of documents to determine authenticity
bioecology	study of interaction of life in the environment
biology	study of life
biometrics	study of biological measurement
bionomics	study of organisms interacting in their environments
botany	study of plants
bromatology	study of food
brontology	scientific study of thunder
bryology	study of mosses and liverworts
cacogenics	study of racial degeneration
caliology	study of bird's nests
calorifics	study of heat
cambiistry	science of international exchange
campanology	art of bell ringing
carcinology	study of crabs and other crustaceans
cardiology	study of the heart
caricology	study of sedges
carpology	study of fruit
cartography	science of making maps and globes
cartophily	hobby of collecting cigarette cards
castrametation	art of designing a camp
catacoustics	science of echoes or reflected sounds
catalactics	science of commercial exchange
catechetics	art of teaching by question and answer
cetology	study of whales and dolphins
chalcography	art of engraving on copper or brass
chalcotriptics	art of taking rubbings from ornamental brasses
chaology	study of chaos or chaos theory
characterology	study of development of character
chemistry	study of properties of substances
chirocosmetics	beautifying the hands; art of manicure
chirography	study of handwriting or penmanship
chirology	study of the hands
chiropody	medical science of feet
chorology	science of the geographic description of anything

chrematistics	the study of wealth; political economy
chronobiology	study of biological rhythms
chrysology	study of precious metals
ciselure	art of chasing metal
climatology	study of climate
clinology	study of aging or individual decline after maturity
codicology	study of manuscripts
coleopterology	study of beetles and weevils
cometology	study of comets
conchology	study of shells
coprology	study of pornography
cosmetology	study of cosmetics
cosmology	study of the universe
craniology	study of the skull
criminology	study of crime; criminals
cryobiology	study of life under cold conditions
cryptology	study of codes
cryptozoology	study of animals for whose existence there is no conclusive proof
ctetology	study of the inheritance of acquired characteristics
cynology	scientific study of dogs
cytology	study of living cells
dactyliology	study of rings
dactylography	study of fingerprints
dactylology	study of sign language
deltiology	the collection and study of picture postcards
demology	study of human behaviour
demonology	study of demons
dendrochronology	study of tree rings
dendrology	study of trees
deontology	theory or study of moral obligation
dermatoglyphics	study of skin patterns and fingerprints
dermatology	study of skin
desmology	study of ligaments
diabology	study of devils
diagraphics	art of making diagrams or drawings
dialectology	study of dialects

dioptrics	study of light refraction
diplomatics	science of deciphering ancient writings and texts
diplomatology	study of diplomats
docimology	art of assaying
dosiology	study of doses
dramaturgy	art of producing and staging dramatic works
dysgenics	study of racial degeneration
dysteleology	study of purposeless organs
ecclesiology	study of church affairs
eccrinology	study of excretion
ecology	study of environment
economics	study of material wealth
edaphology	study of soils
Egyptology	study of ancient Egypt
ekistics	study of human settlement
electrochemistry	study of relations between electricity and chemicals
electrology	study of electricity
electrostatics	study of static electricity
embryology	study of embryos
emetology	study of vomiting
emmenology the	study of menstruation
endemiology	study of local diseases
endocrinology	study of glands
enigmatology	study of enigmas
entomology	study of insects
entozoology	study of parasites that live inside larger organisms
enzymology	study of enzymes
ephebiatics	branch of medicine dealing with adolescence
epidemiology	study of diseases; epidemics
epileptology	study of epilepsy
epistemology	study of grounds of knowledge
eremology	study of deserts
ergology	study of effects of work on humans
ergonomics	study of people at work
escapology	study of freeing oneself from constraints
eschatology	study of death; final matters
ethnogeny	study of origins of races or ethnic groups

ethnology	study of cultures
ethnomethodology	study of everyday communication
ethnomusicology	study of comparative musical systems
ethology	study of natural or biological character
ethonomics	study of economic and ethical principles of a society
etiology	the science of causes; especially of disease
etymology	study of origins of words
euthenics	science concerned with improving living conditions
exobiology	study of extraterrestrial life
floristry	the art of cultivating and selling flowers
fluviology	study of watercourses
folkloristics	study of folklore and fables
futurology	study of future
garbology	study of garbage
gastroenterology	study of stomach; intestines
gastronomy	study of fine dining
gemmology	study of gems and jewels
genealogy	study of descent of families
genesiology	study of reproduction and heredity
genethliology	the art of casting horoscopes
geochemistry	study of chemistry of the earth's crust
geochronology	study of measuring geological time
geogeny	science of the formation of the earth's crust
geogony	study of formation of the earth
geography	study of surface of the earth and its inhabitants
geology	study of earth's crust
geomorphogeny	study of the origins of land forms
geoponics	study of agriculture
geotechnics	study of increasing habitability of the earth
geratology	study of decadence and decay
gerocomy	study of old age
gerontology	study of the elderly; aging
gigantology	study of giants
glaciology	study of ice ages and glaciation
glossology	study of language and tongue
glyptography	the art of engraving on gems
glyptology	study of gem engravings

gnomonics	the art of measuring time using sundials
gnosiology	study of knowledge; philosophy of knowledge
gnotobiology	study of life in germ-free conditions
graminology	study of grasses
grammatology	study of systems of writing
graphemics	study of systems of representing speech in writing
graphology	study of handwriting
gromatics	science of surveying
gynaecology	study of women's physiology
gyrostatics the	study of rotating bodies
haemataulics	study of movement of blood through blood vessels
hagiology	study of saints
halieutics	study of fishing
hamartiology	study of sin
harmonics	study of musical acoustics
hedonics	part of ethics or psychology dealing with pleasure
helcology	study of ulcers
heliology	science of the sun
helioseismology	study of sun's interior by observing its surface oscillations
helminthology	study of worms
hematology	study of blood
heortology	study of religious feasts
hepatology	study of liver
heraldry	study of coats of arms
heresiology	study of heresies
herpetology	study of reptiles and amphibians
hierology	science of sacred matters
hippiatrics	study of diseases of horses
hippology	the study of horses
histology	study of the tissues of organisms
histopathology	study of changes in tissue due to disease
historiography	study of writing history
historiology	study of history
homiletics	the art of preaching
hoplology the	study of weapons
horography	art of constructing sundials or clocks

horology	science of time measurement
horticulture	study of gardening
hydrobiology	study of aquatic organisms
hydrodynamics	study of movement in liquids
hydrogeology	study of ground water
hydrography	study of investigating bodies of water
hydrokinetics	study of motion of fluids
hydrology	study of water resources
hydrometeorology	study of atmospheric moisture
hydropathy	study of treating diseases with water
hyetology	science of rainfall
hygiastics	science of health and hygiene
hygienics	study of sanitation; health
hygiolgy hygienics;	study of cleanliness
hygrology	study of humidity
hygrometry	science of humidity
hymnography	study of writing hymns
hymnology	study of hymns
hypnology	study of sleep; study of hypnosis
hypsography	science of measuring heights
iamatology	study of remedies
iatrology	treatise or text on medical topics; study of medicine
iatromathematics	archaic practice of medicine in conjunction with astrology
ichnography	art of drawing ground plans; a ground plan
ichnology	science of fossilized footprints
ichthyology	study of fish
iconography	study of drawing symbols
iconology	study of icons; symbols
ideogeny	study of origins of ideas
ideology	science of ideas; system of ideas used to justify behaviour
idiomology	study of idiom, jargon or dialect
idiopsychology	psychology of one's own mind
immunogenetics	study of genetic characteristics of immunity
immunology	study of immunity
immunopathology	study of immunity to disease

insectology	study of insects
irenology the	study of peace
iridology	study of the iris; diagnosis of disease based on the iris of the eye
kalology	study of beauty
karyology	study of cell nuclei
kidology	study of kidding
kinematics	study of motion
kinesics	study of gestural communication
kinesiology	study of human movement and posture
kinetics	study of forces producing or changing motion
koniology	study of atmospheric pollutants and dust
ktenology	science of putting people to death
kymatology	study of wave motion
labeorphily	study of beer bottle labels
larithmics	study of population statistics
laryngology	study of larynx
lepidopterology	study of butterflies and moths
leprology	study of leprosy
lexicology	study of words and their meanings
lexigraphy	art of definition of words
lichenology	study of lichens
limacology	study of slugs
limnobiology	study of freshwater ecosystems
limnology	study of bodies of fresh water
linguistics	study of language
lithology	study of rocks
liturgiology	study of liturgical forms and church rituals
loimology	study of plagues and epidemics
loxodromy	study of sailing along rhumb-lines
magirics	art of cookery
magnanerie	art of raising silkworms
magnetics	study of magnetism
malacology	study of molluscs
malariology	study of malaria
mammalogy	study of mammals
manège	the art of horsemanship

Mariology	study of the Virgin Mary
martyrology	study of martyrs
mastology	study of mammals
mathematics	study of magnitude, number, and forms
mazology	study of mammals
mechanics	study of action of force on bodies
meconology	study of or treatise concerning opium
melittology	study of bees
mereology	study of part-whole relationships
mesology	science of ecology
metallogeny	study of the origin and distribution of metal deposits
metallography	study of the structure and constitution of metals
metallurgy	study of alloying and treating metals
metaphysics	study of principles of nature and thought
metapolitics	study of politics in theory or abstract
metapsychology	study of nature of the mind
meteoritics the	study of meteors
meteorology	study of weather
metrics	study of versification
metrology	science of weights and measures
microanatomy	study of microscopic tissues
microbiology	study of microscopic organisms
microclimatology	study of local climates
micrology	study or discussion of trivialities
micropalaeontology	study of microscopic fossils
microphytology	study of very small plant life
microscopy	study of minute objects
mineralogy	study of minerals
molinology	study of mills and milling
momilogy	study of mummies
morphology	study of forms and the development of structures
muscology the	study of mosses
museology the	study of museums
musicology	study of music
mycology	study of fungi
myology	study of muscles
myrmecology	study of ants

mythology	study of myths; fables; tales
naology	study of church or temple architecture
nasology	study of the nose
nautics	art of navigation
nematology the	study of nematodes
neonatology	study of newborn babies
neossology	study of nestling birds
nephology	study of clouds
nephrology	study of the kidneys
neurobiology	study of anatomy of the nervous system
neurology	study of nervous system
neuropsychology	study of relation between brain and behaviour
neurypnology	study of hypnotism
neutrosophy	study of the origin and nature of philosophical neutralities
nidology	study of nests
nomology	the science of the laws; especially of the mind
noology	science of the intellect
nosology	study of diseases
nostology	study of senility
notaphily	collecting of bank-notes and cheques
numerology	study of numbers
numismatics	study of coins
nymphology	study of nymphs
obstetrics	study of midwifery
oceanography	study of oceans
oceanology	study of oceans
odology	science of the hypothetical mystical force of od
odontology	study of teeth
oenology	study of wines
oikology	science of housekeeping
olfactology	study of the sense of smell
ombrology	study of rain
oncology	study of tumours
oneirology	study of dreams
onomasiology	study of nomenclature
onomastics	study of proper names

ontology	science of pure being; the nature of things
oology	study of eggs
ophiology	study of snakes
ophthalmology	study of eye diseases
optics	study of light
optology	study of sight
optometry	science of examining the eyes
orchidology	study of orchids
ornithology	study of birds
orology	study of mountains
orthoepy	study of correct pronunciation
orthography	study of spelling
orthopterology	study of cockroaches
oryctology	mineralogy or paleontology
osmics scientific	study of smells
osmology	study of smells and olfactory processes
osphresiology	study of the sense of smell
osteology	study of bones
otology	study of the ear
otorhinolaryngology	study of ear, nose and throat
paedology	study of children
paedotrophy	art of rearing children
paidonosology	study of children's diseases; pediatrics
palaeoanthropology	study of early humans
palaeobiology	study of fossil plants and animals
palaeoclimatology	study of ancient climates
palaeolimnology	study of ancient fish
palaeolimnology	study of ancient lakes
palaeontology	study of fossils
palaeopedology	study of early soils
paleobotany	study of ancient plants
paleo-osteology	study of ancient bones
palyndology	study of pollen
papyrology	study of paper
parapsychology	study of unexplained mental phenomena
parasitology	study of parasites
paroemiology	study of proverbs

parthenology	study of virgins
pataphysics	the science of imaginary solutions
pathology	study of disease
patrology	study of early Christianity
pedagogics	study of teaching
pedology	study of soils
pelology	study of mud
penology	study of crime and punishment
periodontics	study of gums
peristerophily	pigeon-collecting
pestology	science of pests
petrology	study of rocks
pharmacognosy	study of drugs of animal and plant origin
pharmacology	study of drugs
pharology	study of lighthouses
pharyngology	study of the throat
phenology	study of organisms as affected by climate
phenomenology	study of phenomena
philately	study of postage stamps
philematology	the act or study of kissing
phillumeny	collecting of matchbox labels
philosophy	science of knowledge or wisdom
phoniatics	study and correction of speech defects
phonology	study of speech sounds
photobiology	study of effects of light on organisms
phraseology	study of phrases
phrenology	study of bumps on the head
phycology	study of algae and seaweeds
physics	study of properties of matter and energy
physiology	study of processes of life
phytology	study of plants; botany
piscatology	study of fishes
pisteology	science or study of faith
planetology	study of planets
plutology	study of wealth, political economy;
pneumatics	study of mechanics of gases
podiatry	study and treatment of disorders of the foot;

	chiroprody
podology	study of the feet
polemology	study of war
pomology	study of fruit-growing
posology	science of quantity or dosage
potamology	study of rivers
praxeology	study of practical or efficient activity; science of efficient action
primatology	study of primates
proctology	study of rectum
prosody	study of versification
protistology	study of protists
proxemics	study of man's need for personal space
psalligraphy	the art of paper-cutting to make pictures
psephology	study of election results and voting trends
pseudology	art or science of lying
pseudoptics	study of optical illusions
psychobiology	study of biology of the mind
psychogenetics	study of internal or mental states
psychognosy	study of mentality, personality or character
psychology	study of mind
psychopathology	study of mental illness
psychophysics	study of link between mental and physical processes
pteridology	study of ferns
pterylogy	study of distribution of feathers on birds
pyretology	study of fevers
pyrgology	study of towers
pyroballogy	study of artillery
pyrography	study of woodburning
quinology	study of quinine
raciology	study of racial differences
radiology	study of X-rays and their medical applications
reflexology	study of reflexes
rhabdology	knowledge or learning concerning divining rods
rhabdology	art of calculating using numbering rods
rheology	science of the deformation or flow of matter
rheumatology	study of rheumatism

rhinology	study of the nose
rhochrematics	science of inventory management and the movement of products
runology	study of runes
sarcology	study of fleshy parts of the body
satanology	study of the devil
scatology	study of excrement or obscene literature
schematonics	art of using gesture to express tones
sciagraphy	art of shading
scripophily	collection of bond and share certificates
sedimentology	study of sediment
seismology	study of earthquakes
selenodesy	study of the shape and features of the moon
selenology	study of the moon
semantics	study of meaning
semantology	science of meanings of words
semasiology	study of meaning; semantics
semiology	study of signs and signals
semiotics	study of signs and symbols
serology	study of serums
sexology	study of sexual behaviour
siderography	art of engraving on steel
sigillography	study of seals
significs	science of meaning
silvics	study of tree's life
sindonology	study of the shroud of Turin
Sinology	study of China
sitology	Study of dietetics
sociobiology	study of biological basis of human behaviour
sociology	study of society
somatology	science of the properties of matter
sophiology	science of ideas
soteriology	study of theological salvation
spectrology	study of ghosts
spectroscopy	study of spectra
speleology	study and exploration of caves
spermology	study of seeds

sphagnology	study of peat moss
sphragistics	study of seals and signets
sphygmology	study of the pulse
splanchnology	study of the entrails or viscera
spongology	study of sponges
stasiology	study of political parties
statics	study of bodies and forces in equilibrium
stemmatology	study of relationships between texts
stoichiology	science of elements of animal tissues
stomatology	study of the mouth
storiology	study of folk tales
stratigraphy	study of geological layers or strata
stratography	art of leading an army
stylometry	studying literature by means of statistical analysis
suicidology	study of suicide
symbology	study of symbols
symptomatology	study of symptoms of illness
synecology	study of ecological communities
synectics	study of processes of invention
syntax	study of sentence structure
syphilology	study of syphilis
systematology	study of systems
taxidermy	art of curing and stuffing animals
tectonics	science of structure of objects, buildings and landforms
tegestology	study and collecting of beer mats
teleology	study of final causes; analysis in terms of purpose
telmatology	study of swamps
teratology	study of monsters, freaks, abnormal growths or malformations
teuthology	study of cephalopods
textology	study of the production of texts
thalassography	science of the sea
thanatology	study of death and its customs
thaumatology	study of miracles
theology	study of religion; religious doctrine
theriatics	veterinary medicine

theriogenology	study of animals' reproductive systems
thermodynamics	study of relation of heat to motion
thermokinematics	study of motion of heat
thermology	study of heat
therology	study of wild mammals
thremmatology	science of breeding domestic animals and plants
threpsology	science of nutrition
tidology	study of tides
timbrology	study of postage stamps
tocology	study of obstetrics; midwifery
tonetics	study of pronunciation
topology	study of places and their natural features
toponymics	study of place-names
toreutics	study of artistic work in metal
toxicology	study of poisons
toxophily	study of archery
traumatology	study of wounds and their effects
tribology	study of friction and wear between surfaces
trichology	study of hair and its disorders
trophology	study of nutrition
tsiganology	study of gypsies
turnery	art of turning in a lathe
typhology	study of blindness and the blind
typography	art of printing or using type
typology	study of types of things
ufology	study of alien spacecraft
uranography	descriptive astronomy and mapping
uranology	study of the heavens; astronomy
urbanology	study of cities
urenology	study of rust molds
urology	study of urine; urinary tract
venereology	study of venereal disease
vermeology	study of worms
vexillology	study of flags
victimology	study of victims
vinology scientific	study of vines and winemaking
virology	study of viruses

vitrics glassy materials	study of glassware
volcanology	study of volcanoes
vulcanology	study of volcanoes
xylography	art of engraving on wood
xylology	study of wood
zenography	study of the planet Jupiter
zoiatrics	veterinary surgery
zooarchaeology	study of animal remains of archaeological sites
zoochemistry	chemistry of animals
zoogeography	study of geographic distribution of animals
zoogeology	study of fossil animal remains
zoology	study of animals
zoonomy	animal physiology
zoonosology	study of animal diseases
zoopathology	study of animal diseases
zoophysics	physics of animal bodies
zoophysiology	study of physiology of animals
zoophytology	study of plant-like animals
zoosemiotics	study of animal communication
zootaxy	science of classifying animals
zootechnics	science of breeding animals
zygology	science of joining and fastening
zymology	science of fermentation
zymurgy	branch of chemistry dealing with brewing and distilling

COMPREHENSIVE STUDY LIST OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS AND FORMULA

Common Name	Chemical Name	Formula
Dry Ice	Solid Carbondioxide	CO ₂
slaked Lime	Calcium Hydroxide	Ca (OH) ₂
Bleaching Powder	Calcium Oxychloride	CaOCl ₂
Nausadar	Ammonium Chloride	NH ₄ Cl
Caustic Soda	Sodium Hydroxide	NaOH
Rock Salt	Sodium Chloride	NaCl
Caustic Potash	Potassium Hydroxide	KOH
Potash Alum	Potassium Aluminium	K ₂ SO ₄ Al ₂

	Sulphate	$(SO_4)3.24H_2O$
Epsom	Magnesium Sulphate	$MgSO_4.7H_2O$
Quick Lime	Calcium Oxide	CaO
Plaster of Paris	Calcium Sulphate	$(CaSO_4) \frac{1}{2} H_2O$
Gypsum	Calcium Sulphate	$(CaSO_4) .2H_2O$
Green Vitriol	Ferrous Sulphate	$FeSO_4.7H_2O$
Mohr's Salt	Ammonium Ferrous Sulphate	$FeSO_4 (NH_4)_2 SO_4.6H_2O$
Blue Vitriol	Copper Sulphate	$CuSO_4.5H_2O$
White Vitriol	Zinc Sulphate	$ZnSO_4.7H_2O$
Marsh Gas	Methane	CH ₄
Vinegar	Acetic Acid	CH ₃ COOH
Potash Ash	Potassium Carbonate	K ₂ CO ₃
Hypo	Sodium Thiosulphate	$Na_2S_2O_3.5H_2O$

STUDY LIST OF IMPORTANT ZOOLOGY TERMS AND DEFINITION

- **Actin:** It is one of the two proteins in the muscles.
- **Adrenal gland:** It is the pair of important glands present by the side of the kidneys in higher animals.
- **Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome:** AIDS is a disease caused by a virus which inactivates the immune system in the body.
- **Albinism:** It is a condition in which the normal skin colour is absent. It is caused by reduction or total lack of the pigment Melanin.
- **Albumin:** It is one of a group of simple water soluble globular proteins present widely in milk.
- **Alimentary canal:** It is a tube in multicellular animals through which food is taken into the body, digested and absorbed by the cells.
- **Allergy:** It is hypersensitivity.
- **Amoeba:** It is a unicellular fresh water organism, it is a simple Protozoan and has no definite shape.
- **Amphibia:** It is the class of back-boned land-animals like frogs, toads, newts and salamander. They are the first vertebrates that colonized land and can stay in water as well as on land.
- **Anaemia:** It is a condition marked by low hemoglobin content of the blood.
- **Androgen:** It is a class of male sex hormones chiefly produced in the testis.
- **Anthropology:** It is the study of human species in all its aspects including evolution, culture and population dynamics.

- **Antibodies:** It is a group of specific Proteins produced by mammals to defend themselves from foreign organisms or chemicals.
- **Anticoagulant:** It is a chemical that can prevent blood from clotting for example heparin.
- **Antiemetic:** It is a substance which inhibits vomiting.
- **Antigen:** It is a foreign substance, usually proteins in nature, which elicits the formation of specific antibodies within an organism.
- **Annelida:** It is a group of invertebrates like earthworms, which have long, cylindrical, segmented bodies.
- **Aorta:** It is the main artery leading out of heart carrying oxygenated blood.
- **Appendicitis:** It is the inflammation of the appendix.
- **Arboreal:** These are the organisms that spend most or all of their lives among the branches of trees.
- **Artery:** It is the blood vessel carrying blood away from the heart.
- **Arthritis:** It is the painful inflammation of bone joints.
- **Autograft:** It is grafting of one tissue to another tissue of the same organisms.
- **Bacteria:** It is a class of extremely small relatively simple micro-organism.
- **Bile:** It is a secretion the liver in animals. It is an alkaline fluid that helps in digestion and absorption of fats.
- **Blood Clotting:** It is the solidification of blood.
- **Blood pressure:** It is the pressure exerted by blood on the walls of blood vessels, especially the main arteries. It is due to the pumping action of the heart.
- **Capillary:** The smallest tubes or vessels which form the connecting link between the circulatory and lymphatic system. Usually the walls are single layer thick.
- **Carbohydrate:** It is a group of organic compounds like sugars, starches and cellulose composed entirely of Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen. They form the main source of energy for the human body.
- **Carcinogen:** Any substance or agent capable of causing cancer.
- **Carnivorous:** It is a mode of living by which animals and plants survive by eating the flesh of other animals.
- **Chromosome:** It is a complex thread-like structure seen in plant and animal cells at the time of cell division. They are the carriers of the genetic material DNA.
- **Chyme:** It is the partially digested food after leaving the stomach.
- **Circumcision:** It is the surgical removal or excision of the foreskin covering the male or female genital organs.
- **Cirrhosis:** It is a progressively inflammation disease of the live in which the liver cells are destroyed.

- **Clone:** It is parthenogenetic or asexual descendants from a single individual, all having the same genetic constitution.
- **Colon:** It is a portion of the large intestine of humans extending from the caecum to the rectum. The inflammation of the colon in humans is called colitis.
- **Contagious disease:** It is an infectious disease communicable by contact with one suffering from it, with his bodily discharges, or with an object touched by him for example, cholera and chicken pox.
- **Convulsion:** It is a violent, uncontrolled muscle spasm, or a series of them, sometimes repeated rapidly and accompanied by unconsciousness.
- **Cretin:** Victim of severe congenital thyroid deficiency, causing physical and mental retardation.
- **Eczyma:** It is a non-specific term used to denote skin disorders characterized by redness, thickening, oozing blisters and occasional formation of fissures and cracks.
- **Elephantiasis:** It is a diseased state which constitutes one of the manifestations of filariasis.
- **Embryo:** It is a developing fertilized egg during the early project. An unborn human being is called an embryo for the first two months of its period of development in the womb.
- **Encephalitis:** It is inflammation of the brain.
- **Endocrine glands:** These are ductless glands which produce hormones which pass directly into the blood.
- **Endocrinology:** It is the study of endocrine glands and their products.
- **Endoscope:** It is a tubular instrument which has a light source and a viewing optical system. This may be inserted into the organs.
- **Enterovirus:** It is a group of viruses that enter the body via the alimentary tract and tend to invade the central nervous system.
- **Entomology:** It is the study of insects.
- **Epidemic:** the term is used to describe a disease which spread quickly to affect a large proportion of the population.
- **Epilepsy:** It is recurrent disorder of the brain function characterized by clouding of convulsions due to an abnormal discharge of nerve impulses in the brain.
- **Ergonomics:** It is the study relating to efficient use of human energy.
- **Estrogen:** It is any of a group of steroid hormones containing 18 carbon atoms produced chiefly by the ovary and placenta but also by the testis and adrenal gland of all vertebrates.
- **Ethnology:** It is the science dealing with the various races of mankind, their distribution, relationship, culture and activities.

- **Eugenics:** It is the science dealing with the selective genetic improvement of the human race.
- **Euthanasia:** It is painless killing of a person or animal suffering from an incurable disease.
- **Expectorants:** The drugs which promote or increase the elimination of secretion from the respiratory tract by coughing.
- **Filariasis:** It is an infestation with parasitic thread-like worms.
- **Foetus:** It is a mammalian embryo on its late stages when the main features are clearly recognizable.
- **Gall bladder:** It is a small pouch-like organ that stores bile secreted from liver. Most vertebrates have gall bladders.
- **Gall stone:** It is an insoluble deposit precipitated from the bile, when bile stagnates in the gall bladder, it becomes excessively concentrated and gall stones form.
- **Gangrene:** It is death of body tissues from lack of oxygen caused by a loss of blood supply to those areas of the body, often hands of feet.
- **Gene:** It is the basic unit of inheritance. A gene is a short length of a chromosome made of DNA which influences a particular set of characters in a particular way.
- **Genetic code:** It is a sequence of bases along the DNA molecule.
- **Genetic engineering:** It is a technique of altering the genetic makeup of an organism to suit a specific purpose.
- **Genetics:** It is the scientific study of heredity, that is, the passing on of characteristics from parents to their offspring.
- **Genome:** It is the complete set of chromosomes found in each nucleus of a given species, which contains the entire genetic material.
- **Gerontology:** It is the scientific study of aging.
- **Gestation period:** It is the period during which an embryo develops in the uterus of a mammal, from the time, of conception to birth.
- **Gland:** It is an organ which secretes specific chemical compounds such as enzymes or hormones.
- **Glaucoma:** It is an eye disease characterized by increased pressure of the fluid within the eye.
- **Goitre:** It is an enlargement of all or part of the thyroid gland, which appears as a smooth swelling at the front of the neck. Goitre generally occurs due to iodine deficiency.
- **Gonad:** It is the organs which produce gametes in animals and in some produce hormones too. The female gonad is called ovary and male gonad is called testis.
- **Gout:** It is a chronic disease that can produce severe swelling of the joints.

- **Gynaecology:** It is the branch of medical science dealing with diseases of women, particularly those affecting reproductive organs.
- **Haematology:** It is the science dealing with the formation, composition, functions and disease of blood.
- **Haemoglobin:** It is the iron-containing, red, respiratory pigment of vertebrates and a few invertebrates that transports oxygen.
- **Haemophilia:** It is an inherited disease in which the blood fails to clot.
- **Hay fever:** It is a form of allergy that affects the nose and throat due to sensitivity to certain plant pollens.
- **Heat stroke:** A condition caused by overexposure to the sun.
- **Hepatitis:** It is an acute or chronic viral inflammation of the liver.
- **Herbivore:** It is a plant eating organism.
- **Herpes:** It is a group of closely related viruses that cause various diseases which included herpes simplex, herpes zoster and chicken pox.
- **Hibernation:** It is a condition of dormancy in animals to protect themselves against cold and study food scarcity during winter.
- **Histology:** It is the biological science that deals with the study of structure of tissues.
- **Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV):** It is a virus that causes AIDS.
- **Homo sapiens:** It is the term in Greek means ‘wise man’ and refers to the genus and species to which all modern human beings belong.
- **Homograft:** It is a tissue or organ which is transplanted from one individual to another of the same species.
- **Hormone:** It is a chemical messenger produced by endocrine glands in animals and secreted directly into the bloodstream.
- **Hybrid:** It is the offspring of parents of different races, varieties or species.
- **Hymen:** It is a fold of mucous membrane which normally partially covers the entrance to the vagina.
- **Hypersensitivity:** It is an exaggerated reaction of the body’s defence system to basically harmless substances which may have been inhaled, eaten, drunk, injected or just been in contact with the skin.
- **Hypnosis:** It is a temporary condition of altered attention in an individual.
- **Hysteria:** It is a psychological disorder, in which a person has physical complaints when no physical cause can be found.
- **Id:** It is a part of human personality that relates to the primitive instinct of the body, notably sex and aggression.
- **Immunity:** It is an inbuilt defence mechanism by which vertebrates can resist infection caused by parasitic microorganisms or their products.

- **Inbreeding:** It is reproduction by the mating of closely related individuals.
- **Incubation:** It is the act of providing proper physical conditions for the development of the young ones of certain organisms. Commonly it is the hatching of eggs by means of heat natural or artificial.
- **Incubation period:** It is the interval between exposure to a disease and its appearance.
- **Insemination:** It is the introduction of semen or spermatozoa into the female genital tract.
- **Insulin:** It is a protein. Hormone produced by the Islets of Langerhans, a part of the endocrine gland pancreas.
- **Invertebrate:** It is a collective terms for all animals which do not have a backbone or vertebral column.
- **Jaundice:** It is a condition characterised by yellowness of the skin, whites of eyes, mucous membranes and body fluids.
- **Keratitis:** It is any inflammation involving the cornea of the eyes.
- **Lactation:** It is the process by which milk secretion in the breasts is initiated and maintained and milk is delivered to the suckling infant.
- **Leukemia:** It is a kind of cancer in which certain white blood cells grow in an uncontrollable manner.
- **Lipid:** It is one of a large group of oily or fatty substances essential for good health.
- **Mammal:** It is an animal.
- **Mastectomy:** It is surgical removal of the breast. Usually carried out in the case of patients suffering from breast cancer.
- **Melanin:** It is a polymeric pigment responsible for colouring of eyes, skin and hair. Melanins are produced by epidermal cells called melanocytes.
- **Membrane:** It is a sheetlike tissue covering biological cells.
- **Meningitis:** It is an inflammation of the protective tissue surrounding the brain and spinal cord. It is characterised by high fever, severe headache, aversion to strong light and neck stiffness.
- **Metamorphosis:** It describes a change in an animal.
- **Motor nerve:** It is nerve which conveys an impulse directly to a muscle and causes it to contract.
- **Muscular dystrophy:** It is a hereditary disease which progressively damages muscle fibres and eventually destroys them.
- **Necrosis:** These are changes in the tissue brought about by the local death of cells.
- **Nematode:** It is a class of elongated roundworms.
- **Neuron:** It is an elongated greyish or reddish cell that is the basic functional unit of the nervous system.

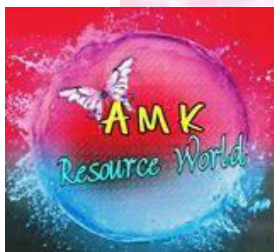
- **Neurosis:** It is emotional disturbance that adversely affects thinking and judgement. A person suffering from neurosis shows constant anxiety about something or other.
- **Nocturnal:** It is active at night e.g. bats.
- **Obesity:** It is overweight of the body due to excessive accumulates in body tissues causing overall swelling.
- **Odontology:** It is a branch of science dealing with the study of teeth.
- **Oedema:** It is a condition in which excess of fluid accumulates in body tissues causing overall swelling.
- **Oedipus complex:** It is an abnormal both plant and animal material.
- **Omnivore:** It is an organism that can eat both plant and animal material.
- **Orgasm:** It is a state of highly emotional excitement that occurs at the climax of sexual intercourse.
- **Ornithology:** It is the branch of zoology dealing with the study of life or birds, including their identification and behavioural patterns.
- **Oral Rehydration Solution:** It is prepared by dissolving a pinch of salt and a little sugar in a glass of clean water.
- **Orthopaedics:** It is the branch of surgery dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of injuries, deformities and diseases of bones, joints ligaments and muscles.
- **Ossification:** It is the process of bone formation.
- **Osteoporosis:** It is a condition in which bones become thin and brittle due to loss of calcium.
- **Ovary:** It is an oval-shaped female sex gland that produces the ova, or egg cells and secreted hormones like oestrogen and progesterone.
- **Ovulation:** It is the release of a mature egg from the ovary during the menstrual cycle.
- **Pancreas:** It is a tongue-shaped organ that lies behind the stomach and produces two types of secretions.
- **Paralysis:** Any condition in which the ability to control the movement of a limb or a muscles is lost.
- **Pasteurization:** It is a technique of making milk safe for drinking by killing off any disease-causing bacteria present in it.
- **Pathogen:** Any micro-organism that causes disease.
- **Pathology:** It is the scientific study of the changes in tissue or body organs brought about by a disease or a physiological disorder. It is now used for diagnostic purposes.
- **Pharynx:** It is the cavity between the back of the mouth and the wind-pipe or food role in speech production.
- **Phobia:** It is a form an anxiety or irrational and intense fear triggered off by a specific, often harmless, situation or object.

- **Pituitary gland:** It is a pea-sized endocrine gland attached to the base of the brain below the hypothalamus by a short stalk. It is one of the most important glands of the body and secretes a number of important hormones which influence the activity of several other endocrine glands such as the adrenals and the thyroid.
- **Plasma:** It is the liquid part of body fluids such as lymph and blood. Blood plasma is a straw coloured fluid containing proteins and inorganic materials.
- **Platelet:** It is a tiny, disc-shaped body present in blood which plays an important role in blood clotting.
- **Puberty:** It is the period of life when the gonads become functional i.e. an individual becomes sexually mature.
- **Prostate gland:** It is a gland of the male reproductive system of mammals. It secretes a fluid into the semen that activates the sperms and prevents them from clumping together.
- **Protoplasm:** It is the living material within a cell including the Mitochondria, ribosomes and chromosomes.
- **Protozoa:** It is a group of single celled organisms ranging from the heart to the lungs. It is the only artery that carries oxygen depleted blood.
- **Pulmonary artery:** It is the blood vessel that carries deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs. It is the only artery that carries oxygen depleted blood.
- **Pulmonary vein:** It is the blood vessel that carries oxygenated blood from lungs to the heart. It is the only vein in the body that carries oxygenated blood.
- **Ruminants:** These are grazing mammals that chew cud and have split hoofs, for example, ox, sheep, cow, camel and goat.
- **Scabies:** It is a contagious skin disease caused by a microscopic mite *Sarcoptes scabiei*.
- **Schizophrenia:** It is a severe mental disease characterised by unpredictable disturbances in thinking where the individual withdraws from reality and begins thinking in illogical and confused patterns.
- **Scurvy:** It is a disease caused by lack of vitamins C in the diet. The symptoms include slow healing of wounds, mouth and gums become sore.
- **Senescence:** It is the process of growing old; the period of old age.
- **Serum:** It is liquid portion that remains after blood clots, and the blood cells and clotting elements are removed by centrifugation.
- **Sex chromosomes:** It is one of a pair of chromosomes or one of several chromosomes that determine the genetic gender of its bearer. In humans the gender determining chromosomes are x and y chromosomes.
- **Silicosis:** It is a lung disease caused by inhalation of crystalline silica dust.

- **Spinal cord:** It is that portion of the central nervous system behind or below the brain and beyond the confines of the skull.
- **Sterile:** It is a word which describes something that is completely free from bacteria and other micro-organisms.
- **Thrombosis:** It is the formation of a solid mass of blood, often called “clot” or “thrombus”, in a blood vessel, which leads to partial or complete blockage of blood circulation in the area.
- **Thyroid:** It is the ductless gland found on both sides of the windpipe, It secretes the hormone thyroxine, a compound of iodine and tyrosine which controls the rate of metabolism in the body affecting its growth and activity.
- **Tonsils:** These are two small glands, about the shape and size of an almond at either side of the back of the mouth. They are lymphoid tissues which protect the body from infections by filtering out germs. They also aid in the production of white blood cells.
- **Toxicology:** It is the scientific study of poisons. It also deals with the technology required for their study, detection and counteraction.
- **Transfusion:** It is the transfer of blood or plasma from one individual to another.
- **Tuberculosis:** It is commonly known as T.B., It is an infectious, inflammatory and contagious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
- **Tumour:** It is an uncontrolled growth of cells resulting in a large mass.
- **Typhoid:** It is an infectious gastrointestinal disease that causes fever. It often spreads by contamination of food, milk or water with Salmonella typhi bacteria.
- **Umbilical cord:** It is a connective cord that links the unborn infant or foetus with the mother.
- **Uterus:** Hollow organs of the female reproductive system in which an unborn baby develops. It is located near the base of the abdomen.
- **Vasectomy:** It is a surgical operation for closing up of vas deferens, the tube which carries sperms from the testis to the prostate gland from where they are carried outside alongwith other secretions.
- **Vector:** It is an agent which carries infectious organisms from an infected individual to another.
- **Vein:** It is a blood vessel which carries blood from different parts of the body to the heart. All veins except the pulmonary veins carry oxygenated blood from lungs to the heart.
- **Vertebrate:** Any animal having a backbone or vertebral column.
- **Vestigial organs:** It is a small imperfectly developed organ which may have lost or changed its function in the course of evolution e.g. vermiform appendix of man.

- **Virus:** It is an extremely small obligate parasite which can multiply only in a living cell of a plant or an animal.
- **Vitamins:** These are organic compound that are essential but required in small quantities for the normal growth and proper nourishment of the body.
- **X-chromosome:** It is one of the sex determining chromosomes. In humans it is this chromosome that carries the genes for maleness. A human only when it carries an XY chromosomal set up.
- **Yeast:** It is a collective name for unicellular fungi.
- **Zygote:** It is the fusion product of an egg and a male gamete (sperm), i.e. a fertilized egg or ovum.

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