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## Introduction

**Biology** – Branch of science in which living beings are studied.

Bios = Life & Logos = Study. Therefore study of life is called biology. The term biology was first coined by Lamarck and Treviranus in the year 1801. Biology has two main branch.

**1. Botany** : Study of different aspects of plants. Theophrastus is known as father of Botany.

**2. Zoology** : Study of various aspects of animals. Aristotle is called father of Zoology as well as Biology.

### Important Terms of Biology :

**1. Anatomy** : Study of internal structure of organism.

**2. Agrology** : Soil science dealing specially with production of crop.

**3. Agronomy** : Science of soil management and production of crop.

**4. Agrostology** : Study of grass.

**5. Arthrology** : Study of joints.

**6. Apiculture** : Rearing of honey bee for honey.

**7. Anthropology** : Study of origin, development and relationship between the culture of past and present human.

**8. Anthology** : Study of flower and flowering plant.

**9. Angiology** : Study of blood vascular system including arteries and veins.

**10. Andrology** : Study of male reproductive organ.

**11. Bryology** : Study of Bryophytes.

**12. Biometrics** : Statical study of Biological problem.

**13. Biomedical engineering** : Production and designing of spare part for overcoming various defects in man. e.g. artificial limbs, Iron lung, Pacemaker etc.

14. **Biotechnology** : Technology concerned with living beings for wilful manipulation on molecular level.
15. **Bacteriology** : Study of bacteria.
16. **Cytology** : Study of cell.
17. **Cryobiology** : It is the study of effect of low temperature on organisms and their preservation.
18. **Clone** : Clones are genetically identical individual in a population.
19. **Cardiology** : Study of heart.
20. **Demography** : Study of population.
21. **Diffusion** : Random movement of molecule / ion or gases from a region of higher concentration to lower concentration.
22. **Dermatology** : Study of skin.
23. **Dendrochronology** : Counting and analysing annual growth rings of tree to know its age.
24. **Ecology** : Study of inter-relationship between living and their environment.
25. **Evolution** : Study of origin of life, variation and formation of new species.
26. **Embryology** : Study of fertilization of egg, formation of zygote and development of embryo.
27. **Eugenics** : Study of factors connected with the improvement of human race.
28. **Euthenics** : Study of environmental condition that contribute to the improvement of human beings.
29. **Euphenics** : Treatment of defective in heredity through genetics engineering.
30. **Ethnology** : Study of science dealing with different races of human.
31. **Ethology** : Study of animal behaviour in their natured habitats.

32. **Etiology** : Study of causative agent of disease.
33. **Entomology** : Study of insects.
34. **Exobiology** : Study of possibility of life in space.
35. **Floriculture** : Cultivation of plant for flower.
36. **Food technology** : Scientific processing, preservation, storage and transportation of food.
37. **Forensic science** : Application of science for identification of various facts of civilian.
38. **Fishery** : Catching, breeding, rearing and marketing of fishes.
39. **Forestry** : Development and management of forest.
40. **Fermentation** : Process of incomplete oxidation that occur in microbes and other cells in absence of oxygen, leading to the formation of ethyl alcohol.
41. **Genetics** : Study of variation and transmission of heredity character from parents to their young Ones.
42. **Growth** : Permanent increase in weight, volume and size of an organism.
43. **Genetic Engineering** : Manipulation of gene in order to improve the organism.
44. **Gynecology** : Study of female reproductive organ.
45. **Gerontology** : Study of ageing.
46. **Gastroenterology** : Study of alimentary canal or stomach, intestine and their disease.
47. **Hypertonic** : When two solution have differcut sdute concentration. The sol at ion which have higher concentration is called hypertonic.
48. **Hypotonic** : In two solutions which have lower solute concentration is called hypotonic
49. **Homeothermic** : Animals who have constant body temperature are called

home thermic or warmblooded animal.

**50. Histology** : Study of tissue organisation and their internal structure with the help of microscope.

**51. Hygiene** : Science taking care of health.

**52. Hydroponics** : Study of growing plant without soil in water which contain nutrient.

**53. Haematology** : Study of blood.

**54. Hepatology** : Study of liver.

**55. Ichthyology** : Study of fishes.

**56. Immunology** : Study of immun system or resistance of body to disease.

**57. Kalology** : Study of human beauty.

**58. Metazoans** : All multicellular animals are called metazoans.

**59. Monoecious** : Plant which have both male and female flower

**60. Morphology** : Study of external structure.

**61. Microbiology** : Study of micro-organism like virus, bacteria, algae, fungi and protozoa.

**62. Molecular biology** : Study of molecule found in the body of living organism.

**63. Medicine** : Study of treating disease by drug.

**64. Mammography** : Branch of science which deal test of breast cancer.

**65. Mycology** : Study of fungi.

**66. Nutrients** : Chemical substance taken as food which are necessary for various function, growth and heath of living.

**67. Neurology** : Study of nervous system.

**68. Neonatology** : Study of new bom.

**69. Nephrology** : Study of kidneys.

**70. Osmosis** : Movement of water molecule across semipermeable membrane from the region of its higher concentration to the region of lower communication.

**71. Odontology** : Study of teeth and gum.

**72. Osteology** : Study of bones.

**73. Oncology** : Study of cancer and tumours.

**74. Obstetrics** : Science related with care of pregnant women before, during and after child birth.

**75. Ornithology** : Study of birds.

**76. Ophthalmology** : Study of eyes.

**77. Orthopaedics** : Diagnosis and repair of disorder of locomotory system.

**78. Phytoplanktons** : Microscopic organism which passively float on the surface of water.

**79. Parasite** : Organism which depend on other living organism for their food and shelter.

**80. Poikilothermic** : Organism which change their body temperature according to surrounding. These are also called cold blooded animal.

**81. Pigment** : A substance which absorb light of certain wavelength like chlorophyll found in green leaves.

**82. Paleontology** : Study of fossils.

**83. Physiology** : Study of function of various system of organism.

**84. Pathology** : Study of diseases, effects, causable agents and transmission of pathogens.

**85. Pomology** : Study of fruit and fruit yielding plant.

**86. Psychiatry** : Treatment of mental disease.

- 87. Psychology** : Study of human mind and behavior.
- 88. Pisciculture** : Rearing of fishes.
- 89. Phycology** : Study of algae.
- 90. Paediatrics** : Branch of medicine dealing with children.
- 91. Parasitology** : Study of parasites.
- 92. Photobiology** : Effect of light on various biological processes.
- 93. Phylogeny** : Evolutionary history of organism.
- 94. Physiotherapy** : Treatment of body defects through massage and exercise.
- 95. Radiology** : Science dealing with the effect of radiation on living beings.
- 96. Rhinology** : Study of nose and olfactory organs.
- 97. Sonography** : Study of ultrasound imaging.
- 98. Saurology** : Study of lizards.
- 99. Serology** : Study of serum, interaction of antigen and antibodies in the blood.
- 100. Sphygmology** : Study of pulse and arterial pressure.
- 101. Taxonomy** : Study of classification, nomenclature and identification of organism.
- 102. Telepathy** : Communication of thoughts or ideas from one mind to another without normal use of senses. In other word this is the process of mental contact.
- 103. Veterinary Science** : Science of health care and treatment of domestic animals.

### **What is living ?**

1. The word living cannot be defined.
2. There are certain characters by which can be distinguished from non living.

- (i) **Growth** : Increase in the number of cell or mass is called growth
- (ii) **Reproduction** : Living organism produce young ones of their same kind.
- (iii) **metabolism** : Chemical reaction occurring inside a living cell.
- (iv) **Response of stimuli** : Living have the ability to sense the condition of their surrounding and respond to these stimuli.







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