

Padasalai⁹S Telegram Groups!

(தலைப்பிற்கு கீழே உள்ள லிங்கை கிளிக் செய்து குழுவில் இணையவும்!)

- Padasalai's NEWS Group https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVRBNj9hhV4wu6_NqA
- Padasalai's Channel Group https://t.me/padasalaichannel
- Lesson Plan Group https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVWwo5iL-21gpzrXLw
- 12th Standard Group https://t.me/Padasalai 12th
- 11th Standard Group https://t.me/Padasalai_11th
- 10th Standard Group https://t.me/Padasalai_10th
- 9th Standard Group https://t.me/Padasalai 9th
- 6th to 8th Standard Group https://t.me/Padasalai_6to8
- 1st to 5th Standard Group https://t.me/Padasalai_1to5
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Biology

Class XII Glossary

Bio - Zoology

- ❖ Abiogenesis The emergence of life forms emerging from non-living chemical systems. In contrast with spontaneous generation, abiogenesis is not a process that biologists think continues in a particular environment, such as a planet or moon, once a living system has emerged.
- ❖ Acidogenesis Conversion of simple organic materials into acetate, H2 and CO2 by acidogenic bacteria.
- ❖ Algal bloom Presence of large amounts of nutrients in waste water causing excessive growth of planktonic algae.
- **Allergy** A hypersensitivity reaction that can involve various deleterious effects.
- ❖ Anthropogenic causes— Problems created by human
- ❖ Anthropology The study of differences and similarities, both biological and cultural, in human populations. Anthropology is concerned with typical biological and cultural characteristics of human populations in all periods and in all parts of the world.
- ❖ Antisense DNA— It is the non coding strand complementary to the coding strand in double stranded DNA. The antisense strand serves as a template for mRNA synthesis.
- ❖ Apoptosis— Is a form of programmed cell death that occurs in multicellular organisms.
- **Attenuated** reduced in virulence.
- ❖ Autoradiography It is the use of X-ray or photographic film to detect radioactive materials.
- **❖ Bacteriophages** Viruses which infect bacterial cells.
- **Biogeography** The scientific study of the geographic distribution of organisms.
- ❖ Canopy The canopy is the above ground portion of a plant community or crop, formed by the collection of individual plant crowns.
- Carcinogens Substance causing cancer
- **Cardiac arrhythmia** Any variation from the normal rhythm in the heartbeat.
- ❖ Carrier An individual heterozygous for a recessive gene that is not expressed
- **Catastrophic** Something or substance that involves or causes a sudden terrible disaster.
- Changes in animals over time in response to changing environmental factors /conditions. Adaptations help develop physiological, behavioral and structural / functional traits which increase the chances of survival of the organisms.
- **Chemical oxygen demand -** A measure of the oxygen required to oxidize soluble and particulate organic matter in water.
- **Cirrhosis -** Scarring of the liver that impairs its functioning.
- ❖ Co-dominance In a heterozygote, the dominant and recessive allele is capable of phenotypic expression.
- ❖ Coacervates are the microscopic spontaneously formed spherical aggregates of lipid molecules that are held together by electrostatic forces and that may have been precursor of cells. They are the cluster of molecular aggregates in colloidal form which are bounded by a membrane and grows by absorbing molecules from the environment. Oparin believed that life developed from coacervates.
- **Cytolysis** Destruction of cells

- ❖ Cursorial A cursorial organism is one that is adapted specifically to run. Cursorial organisms are typically adapted to long-distance running at high speeds, rather than animals with high acceleration over short distances; thus, a cheetah is considered cursorial, while a leopard is not.
- ❖ **Denaturing** Denaturing means separation or splitting of the double helix into single stands by breaking hydrogen bonds between the two strands.
- ❖ **Dendritic cells -** Professional antigen presenting cells that have long membrane processes
- ❖ **Diapedesis** The movement of blood cells (leucocytes) out of the circulatory system and towards the site of tissue damage or infection accompanying inflammation.
- ❖ **Dinosaurs** a term coined by Sir Richard Owen for giant extinct reptiles. Group of animals that have bird-like and lizard-like facial appearance (Mesozoic).
- ❖ **Distribution** The occurrence of different organisms in a given area and the way they are distributed in their space, specific time and utilization of their resources.
- ❖ **DO** Dissolved Oxygen is the amount of gaseous oxygen (O2) dissolved in the water.
- **Ecotourism -** Travel undertaken to witness sites or regions of unique natural ecological quality the provision of services to facilitate such travel.
- **El Nino** Unusual warming of surface waters in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean.
- **Emphysema** A serious medical condition that occurs when the lungs become larger and do not work properly, causing difficulty in breathing.
- **Endemism-**The phenomenon in which the organisms are exclusively restricted to a given area.
- ❖ Endometriosis An abnormal condition in which endometrial tissue that normally lines the uterus grows outside
- **Echippus** ancestor of modern horse.
- ❖ Euchromatin Euchromatin is a tightly packed form of chromatin that is enriched in genes, and is often under active transcription.
- **Eutrophication** Excessive richness of nutrients in a lake or other water bodies frequently due to run of fertilizers from the land causing dense growth of plant life.
- * Fibroids Fibroids are abnormal growths formed on the outside, inside or in the walls of the uterus.
- ❖ Foetus Developmental stage extending from the ninth week of development to birth.
- ❖ Fossorial Fossorial (from Latin fossor, meaning "digger") is an animal adapted to digging which lives primarily, but not solely, underground. Some examples are badgers, naked mole-rats, clams, and mole salamanders.
- ❖ Galaxy a specific arrangement of stars.
- ❖ Gene bank-A facility established for the ex-situ Conservation of individuals, seeds, tissues or reproductive cells .
- ❖ Gene pool the total gene content of a whole species.
- ❖ Genetic drift an alteration in the gene frequency.
- ❖ Geology the study of origin and structure of Earth.
- ❖ Glaciers— A large mass of ice that moves slowly.
- ❖ Group of individuals of the same species living in a given area at a given time and reproduce among themselves.
- ❖ Haemophilia A medical condition in which the ability of the blood to clot is severely reduced, causing the patient to bleed severely from even a slight injury.
- **Haemozoin** Toxic malarial pigment that causes malaria fever.
- **Hallucination** The sensation of seeing, hearing or sensing something that does not exist.
- **Heterochromatin** Heterochromatin is a tightly packed form of DNA or condensed DNA.
- **Homeostasis** It is the state of steady internal conditions maintained by living things.
- **❖ Immune reaction** The production of antibodies in response to antigens

- ❖ Interferon An antiviral protein produced from virally infected fibroblasts and leucocytes induces antiviral state in uninfected cells.
- ❖ Intersex An individual showing a combination of male and female characteres.
- ❖ Intra-Uterine Insemination (IUI)-Processed sperm sample is infused into the uterus, by passing the vagina. Intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)-injection of a sperm directly into the ovum.
- ❖ Intra uterine transfer (IUT)-Transfer of embryo with more than 8 celled blastomeres into the uterus.
- ❖ In vitro fertilization (IVF)- Fertilization outside the body in the laboratory.
- ❖ In vivo fertilization -fusion of gametes within the female
- ❖ Inflammation e.g., Vaginitis- inflammation in the vagina, urethritis- inflammation in the urethra, endocervicitis- inflammation inside the cervix, epididymitis inflammation in the epididymis, prostatitis inflammation in the prostate gland
- **Keystone species-**A species whose loss from an ecosystem would cause a greater than average change in other species population or ecosystem process.
- ❖ Locus The particular point on the chromosome at which the gene for a given trait occurs.
- ❖ Macrophage A large, leucocyte derived from a monocyte that functions in phagocytosis,
- ❖ Malt Mucosal Associated Lymphoid Tissue collective terms for secondary lymphoid organs located along various mucous membrane surfaces including Peyer's patches, tonsils, appendix
- * Mast cell A bone marrow derived cell
- ❖ Menarche Starting of the first menstrual period.
- ❖ Merozoite A trophozoite of Plasmodium found in **RBC or** liver cells.
- ❖ Methanogenesis Conversion of acetate, H2 and CO2 into methane by methane producing bacteria
- ❖ Molecular biology The branch of biology which attempts to interpret biological events in terms of the physico chemical properties of molecules in a cell.
- ❖ Molecular pharming Production of active pharmaceutical substances in genetically moldified organisms
- ❖ Mould an impression of a complete organism or a part of it in the rock that surrounds it.
- ❖ Multple sclerosis— is a demyelinating disease in which the insulating covers of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord are damaged.
- ❖ Mutation sudden and inheritable changes.
- * Narcotic A powerful drug that produced, relaxed, dreamy state, derived from Opium plant.
- ❖ Nascent RNA Nascent RNA is an immediately formed RNA. In this RNA no post transcriptional modification had occured.
- ❖ **NBOD** Nitrogenous BOD
- ❖ Nk cells Natural Killer cells that kill infected and tumor cells.
- ❖ Nondisjunction Nondisjunction is the failure of homologous chromosomes or sister chromatids to separate properly during cell division
- ❖ NPK fertilizers—Fertilizers with Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) and Potassium (K).
- ❖ Nucleosome A morphologically repeating unit of DNA containing 190 base pairs of DNA folded together with eight histone molecules.
- ❖ Null cell A small population of peripheral blood lymphocytes that lack the membrane markers characteristic of B and T cells. Natural killer cells are included in this group.
- Number of individuals in a population within a defined unit of space and time.
- ❖ Ontogeny life history of an individual.
- ❖ Oocyte The encysted zygote of Plasmodium
- ❖ Operon A cluster of genes whose expression is controlled by a single operator.
- ❖ Panspermia units of life in the forms of spores.

- ❖ **Permafrost** Any ground that remains completely frozen (32°F (0°C) or colder) for at least two years straight. These permanently frozen grounds are most common in regions with high mountains and in Earth's higher latitudes near the North and South Poles.
- **Phenotypic plasticity** the ability of one genotype to produce more than one phenotype when exposed to different environments.
- **Phylogeny** recalling of ancestral history.
- ❖ Planetesimals Planetesimals are the fundamental building blocks of the planets as well as the ancestors of asteroids and comets.
- ❖ Polypeptide chain— It consists of smaller subunits or amino acids that are linked together. They are the building blocks of proteins.
- ❖ Postpartum Period of life following childbirth.
- ❖ Precursor— A substance from which another is formed, especially by metabolic reaction
- ❖ **Primer** A short oligonucleotide that hybridizes the template strand and gives a 3' OH end for the initiation of nucleic acid synthesis.
- ❖ **Probe** The probe is a single stranded DNA molecule that is 'complementary' to the gene of interest in a sample under study.
- ❖ **Pseudopodia** Blunt temporary protoplasmic projections found in Amoeba or in some amoeba-like cells.
- **Psychoactive drug -** A chemical substance that acts on brain and affects the mind and behaviour of user.
- Puberty Period of reproductive maturity
- Pyrolysis— Decomposition brought about by high temperatures.
- ❖ **Recombinant** A cell or organism whose genetic complement results from recombination
- ❖ Redia Larva in the life cycle ofmost trematodes.
- * Rheoreceptors They are receptors in fish and some amphibians that respond to water currents.
- ❖ Saltation single step large mutation.
- ❖ Satellite DNA Short highly repeated eukaryotic DNA sequences, usually clustered in heterochromatin and generally not transcribed
- ❖ Saltatorial Saltatorial is an animal adapted to leaping. They have large, muscular hindlimbs and sometimes, reduced forelimbs. A few example for jumpers in the animal kingdom include fleas, froghoppers, grasshoppers, and frogs.
- **Schizogony** The process of multiple fission, in which one organism divides to produce many daughter cells.
- ❖ Schizont The trophozoite of Plasmodium grows in size to form the schizont.
- ❖ Selection choosing the better adapted alleles from the mixed population.
- ❖ Sewage Domestic waste water containing various solid and liquid waste materials including human excreta.
- ❖ Single cell protein (SCP) A protein derived from a culture of single celled organisms used especially as a food supplement.
- ❖ SOD- Sediment Oxygen Demand is the rate at which dissolved oxygen is removed from the water column during the decomposition of organic matter in streambed or lakebed sediments.
- ❖ Solubilisation Dissolving the feed stock in water to make a slurry for anaerobic digestion.
- **Speciation** formation of new species from the pre-existing ones.
- ❖ Structural gene A gene coding for the structure of a protein.
- **❖ Taq DNA polymerase** is a thermostable DNA polymerase obtained from thermophilic bacterium Thermus aquaticus. It helps in the synthesis of DNA.
- **Transgene** The target gene responsible for the development of transgenic organism.

- **❖ Trophozoite stage** In Plasmodium life cycle, cryptomerozoites in the RBC become round and it modifies into a young trophozoite.
- ❖ Umbilical cord Structure bearing arteries and veins connecting the placenta and the foetus.
- ❖ Variations dissimilarity between the members of the same species.
- ❖ Vitrification—Transformation of a substance into a glass.
- ❖ Volatility— A liquid or substance is one that will quickly change into a gas.
- * Withdrawal symptoms The reactions experienced by an addict after he/she stops using drugs.
- ❖ Woolly mammoth A hairy relative of modern elephant that lived in cold climates.
- **Zoogeography** study of details with the geographical distribution of animals.
- ❖ **Zygote intra fallopian transfer-**(ZIFT)transfer of zygote or embryo with 8 or less than 8 celled blastomeres into the fallopian tube.

Bio - Botany

- ❖ Apospory: The process of embryo sac formation from diploid cells of nucellus as a result of mitosis
- ❖ Budding: A method of asexual reproduction where small outgrowth(Bud) from a parent cell are produced
- **Callus:** Undifferentiated mass of cells obtained through tissue culture.
- **Clone:** Genetically identical individuals.
- **Endothecium**: A single layer of hygroscopic, radially elongated cells found below the epidermis of anther which helps in dehiscence of anther.
- **Fertilization**: The act of fusion of male and female gamete
- ❖ Grafting: Conventional method of reproduction where stock and scion are joined to produce new plant.
- * Horticulture: Branch of plant science that deals with the art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants.
- Nucellus: The diploid tissue found on the inner part of ovule next to the integuments.
- **Pollenkitt**: A sticky covering found on the surface of the pollen that helps to attract insects.
- **Regeneration:** Ability of organisms to replace or restore the lost parts.
- ❖ **Sporopollenin**: Pollen wall material derived from carotenoids and is resistant to physical and biological decomposition.
- **Tapetum:** Nutritive tissue for the developing sporogenous tissue
- **Transmitting tissue**: A single layer of glandular canal cells lining the inner part of style.
- **Alleles:** Alternative forms of a gene.
- ❖ Back Cross: Crosses between F1 off-springs with either of the two parents (hybrid) are known as back cross
- ❖ F1 / First Filial Generation: The second stage of Mendel's experiment is called F1 generation
- ❖ Gene: The determinant of a characteristic of an organism (Mendelian factor). Gene symbols are underlined or italicized.
- **Genetic Code:** The set of 64 triplets of bases (codons) corresponding to the twenty amino acids in proteins and the signals for initiation and termination of polypeptide synthesis.
- **Genotype:** The types of alleles in a single individual is called genotype
- **Genome:** The total complement of genes contained in a cell.
- Heterozygous: Diploid organisms that have two different allels at a specific gene locus are said to be heterozygous.
- **❖ Homozygous:** A diploid organism in which both alleles are the same at a given gene locus is said to be homozygous.

- **❖ Hybrid Vigour or Heterosis:** The superiority of hybrid over either of its parents in one or more traits.
- **Locus:** The site or position of a particular gene on a chromosome.
- ❖ Phenotype: The physical expression of an individuals gene. The physical observable characteristics of an organism.
- ❖ Punnett Square / Checkerboard: A sort of cross-multiplication matrix used in the prediction of the outcome of a genetic cross, in which male and female gametes and their frequencies are arranged along the edges.
- ❖ Branch Migration: The process in which base pairs on homologous strands are consequently exchanged at a Holliday junction, moving the branch up or down the DNA sequence.
- **Cis configuration:** The presence of dominant alleles of two or more pairs on one chromosome and the recessive alleles on the homologous chromosome.
- **❖ Feminizing Masculinizing:** To induce female characteristics in male To induce male characteristics in female.
- ❖ Heteroduplex: A double stranded molecule of nucleic acid originated through genetic recombination from different sources
- **Self incompatibility:** A genetic mechanism which prevent self fertilization thus encourage outcross.
- **Synapsis:** The pairing of two homologous chromosomes that occurs during meiosis.
- **Tassel seed:** Feminization of the tassel
- ❖ Trans configuration: An arrangement in which the dominant allele of one pair of genes and the recessive allele of another pair are on the same chromosome
- **Transesterification:** A reaction that breaks and makes chemical bonds in a coordinated transfer, so that no energy is required.
- **Vestigial:** Rudimentary organ of body become functionless in the course of evolution
- ❖ 3' Hydroxy end: The hydroxyl group attached to 3' carbon atom of sugar of the terminal nucleotide of a nucleic acid.
- * Bacterial artificial chromosomes (BAC): A cloning vector for isolation of genomic DNA constructed on the basis of F-factor.
- **Chimeric DNA**: A recombinant DNA molecule containing unrelated genes.
- **Cleave**: To break phosphodiester bonds of dsDNA, usually with a restriction enzyme.
- **Cloning site**: A location on a cloning vector into which DNA can be inserted.
- **Cloning**: Incorporation of a DNA molecule into a chromosomal site or a cloning vector.
- **Cloning Vector**: A small, self-replicating DNA inserted in a cloning gene.
- **COS sites**: The 12-base, single strand, complementary extension of phage lambda (1) DNA.
- **DNA Polymerase**: An enzyme that catalyses the phosphodiester bond in the formation of DNA.
- **Endonucleases**: An enzyme that catalyses the cleavage of DNA at internal position, cutting DNA at specific sites.
- **Genome**: The entire complement of genetic material of an organism.
- ❖ Insert DNA: A DNA molecule incorporated into a cloning vector.
- ❖ Ligase: An enzyme used in genetic engineering experiment to join the cut ends of dsDNA.
- ❖ M-13: AssDNA bacteriophage used as vector for DNA sequencing.
- ❖ Phagemid: A cloning vector that contains components derived from both phage DNA and plasmid.
- **Plasmid**: Extrachromosomal, self-replicating, circular dsDNA containing some non-essential genes.
- **Restriction map:** A linear array of sites on DNA cleaved by various restriction enzymes.
- ❖ Shuttle Vector: A plasmid cloning vector that can replicate in two different organisms due to the presence of two different origin of replication OriEUK and OriE. coli
- **❖ Taq polymerase**: A heat stable DNA polymerase isolated from a thermophilic bacterium *Thermus aquaticus*.

- ❖ Vectors: Vehicles for transferring DNA from one cell to another.
- ❖ **Biofuel**: Fuels like hydrogen, ethanol and methanol produced from a biological source by the action of microorganisms.
- ❖ **Bioleaching**: Process of using microorganisms to recover metals from their ores or contaminant environment
- **Bioremediation**: Process of using organisms to remove or reduce pollutants from the environment.
- **Green Technology**: Pollution-free technology in which pollution is controlled at source.
- **Phytoremediation**: Use of certain plants to remove contaminants or pollutants from the environment (soil, water or air).
- **Recombinant**: Cell / Organism formed by a recombination of genes.
- **Transformation**: Process of transferring a foreign DNA into a cell and changing its genome.
- ❖ Vector: Agent used in recombinant DNA technique to carry new genes into foreign cells.
- **❖ Wild Type**: Natural form of organisms.
- **Aseptic condition**: Preparation of materials free from microbes in *in vitro* cultures.
- ❖ Cell Culture: Growing of cells *in vitro*, including the culture of single cells or small aggregates of cells in a liquid medium.
- ❖ Chemically defined medium: A nutritive medium used for culturing cells or tissue; each chemical of this medium is known and defined;
- ❖ Cybrid: Cytoplasmic hybrid obtained by the fusion of cytoplasm of cells of different parental sources; a term applied to the fusion of cytoplasms of two different protoplasts;
- ❖ Organogenesis: The process of initiation and development of shoot or root though *in vitro* culture particularly from callus
- * Antibiosis: An association of two organisms which is harmful to one of them.
- ❖ **Biome**: A major regional community of plants and animals with similar life forms and environmental conditions.
- **Biosphere**: The envelope containing all living organisms on earth.
- **Community:** A group of organism living in the same place.
- Flora: The kinds of plants in region
- **Frugivores:** Fruit eating organisms
- ❖ Hekistotherms: (Temperature less than 70°C) Where very low temperature prevails and the dominant vegetation is alpine vegetation.
- **\Delta** Landscape: The visible features of an area of land.
- ❖ Lianes: Twining vines with woody stems, common in forest of warm climate.
- ❖ Megatherms: (Temperature more than 240°C) Where high temperature prevails throughout the year and the dominant vegetation is tropical rain forest.
- ❖ Mesotherms: (Temperature ranges between 170°C and 240°C) Where high temperature alternates with low temperature and the dominant vegetation is tropical deciduous forest.
- ❖ Microtherms: (Temperature ranges between 70°C and 170°C) Where low temperature prevails and the dominant vegetation is mixed coniferous forest.
- **Population**: A group of individuals of a single species.
- ❖ Scotoactive type of stomata: Stomata opens during night in succulent plants and closes during the day.
- ❖ Vivipary: When seeds or embryos begin to develop before they detach from the parent.
- **Ecosystem:** Study of interaction between living and non-living components
- ❖ Standing quality: Total inorganic substances presents in any ecosystem at a given time and given area Standing crops: Amount of living material present in a population at any time.
- ❖ Biomass: Can be measured as fresh weight or dry weight of organisms
- **Benthic:** Bottom zone of the pond

- **Trophic:** Refers to the position of organisms in food chain
- **❖ Omnivores:** Those eats both plants and animals
- ❖ Food chain: Refers movement of energy from producers up to top carnivores
- ❖ Food web: Interlocking pattern of food chain
- **Pyramid of number:** Refers number of organisms in a successive trophic level
- ❖ **Pyramid of biomass:** Refers to quantitative relationship of the standing crops
- **Pyramid of energy:** Refers transformation of energy at successive trophic levels
- **Ten per cent law:** refers only 10 per cent of energy is stored in each successive trophic levels
- ❖ Bio geo chemical cycle: Exchange of nutrients between organisms and environments
- **Carbon cycle:** Circulation of carbon among organisms and environments
- **Guano:** It is a accumulated excrement of sea birds and bats.
- * Phosphorus cycle: Circulation of Phosphorus among organisms and environments
- ❖ Succession: Successive replacement of one type of plant communities by other on barren or disturbed area.
- Pioneers: Invaded plants on barren area
- **Primary succession:** Plants colonising on barren area
- **Secondary succession:** Plants colonising on disturbed area.
- Climax communities: Final establishment of plant communities which are not replaced by others.
- ❖ Algae Blooms: Sudden sprout of algae growth, which can affect the water quality adversely and indicate potentially hazardous changes in local water chemistry.
- ❖ Atmosphere: A major regional community of plants and animals with similar life forms and environmental conditions. Environmental Issues
- * Biodegradable waste: Organic waste, typically coming from a plant or animal sources, which other living organisms can break done.
- ❖ Biosphere: The portion of earth and its atmosphere that can support life.
- ❖ Oil spill: The harmful release of oil into the environment, usually through water, which is very difficult to clean up and often kills, birds, fish and other wildlife.
- * Radiation: A form of energy that is transmitted in waves, rays or particles from a natural source such as the sun and the ground or an artificial source such as an X-ray machine.
- * Radioactive: A materials is said to be radioactive if it emits radiation.
- * Recycle: To break waste items done into their raw materials, which are then used to remake the original item or to make new items.
- ❖ Sustainable development: Development using hand of energy sources in a way that meets the needs of people today without reducing the ability in future generation to meet their own needs.
- ❖ Acclimatization: The adaptation of an individual to a changed climate or the adjustment of a species or a population to a changed environment over a number of generations.
- **Agronomy**: Science of farming
- **Anthesis**: Period of opening of flower.
- ❖ Germplasm Collection: The entire collection (of plants / seeds) having all the diverse alleles for all genes in a given crop is called germplasm collection.
- Non recurrent parent: The parent of a hybrid that is not again used as a parent in backcrossing
- ❖ Quarantine: Strict isolation imposed to prevent the spread of disease
- **Strain**: A group of similar individuals from a common origin.
- ❖ Alzheimer's disease: A type of dementia that causes problems with memory, thinking and behavior
- ❖ Antiperspirant: Products whose primary function is to inhibit perspiration / sweat
- **Anti-inflammatory:** the property of a substance or treatment that reduces swelling.
- **❖ Antioxidant**: A substance that scavenges free radicals.
- **Carminative**: A drug causing expulsion of gas from the stomach or bowel.

- **Cirrhosis**: A chronic liver disease typically caused by alcoholism or hepatitis.
- ❖ Confectionary: a place where confections/ sweets are kept or made
- **Cosmetics:** substances or products used foe personal grooming.
- ❖ **Diuretic**: Substance that promote urine production
- **Ethnobiology**: Ethnobiology is the study of relationships between peoples and plants.
- * Fixative: A substance used to reduce the evaporation rate and improve stability when added to more volatile components.
- **Lubricant**: Oily substance reduces friction.
- ❖ Malnutrition: Deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and / or nutrients
- Odour: Smell (pleasant or unpleasant).
- **Perfumery**: The art or process of making perfume
- **Pharmacopoeia:** Is a book containing directions for the identification of compound medicines, and published by the authority of a government or a medical or pharmaceutical society.
- **Seasoning**: The processing of food with spices and condiments to enhance the flavour.

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