
How to use

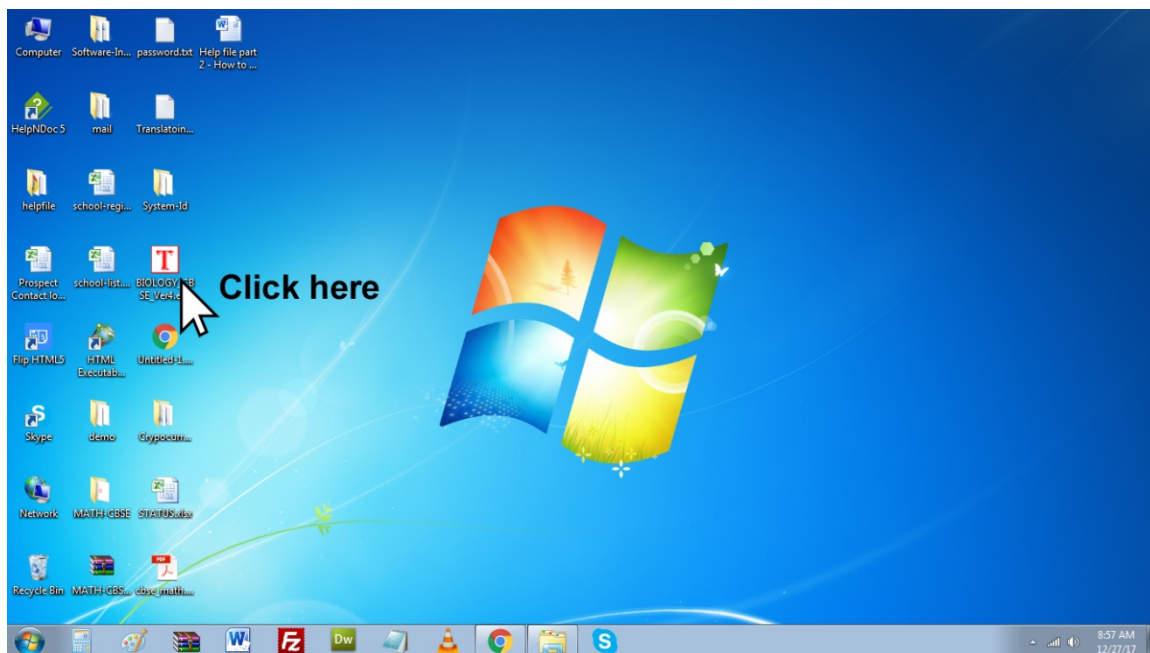
Section A: Structure

Starting your document

Minimum software requirements (installed)

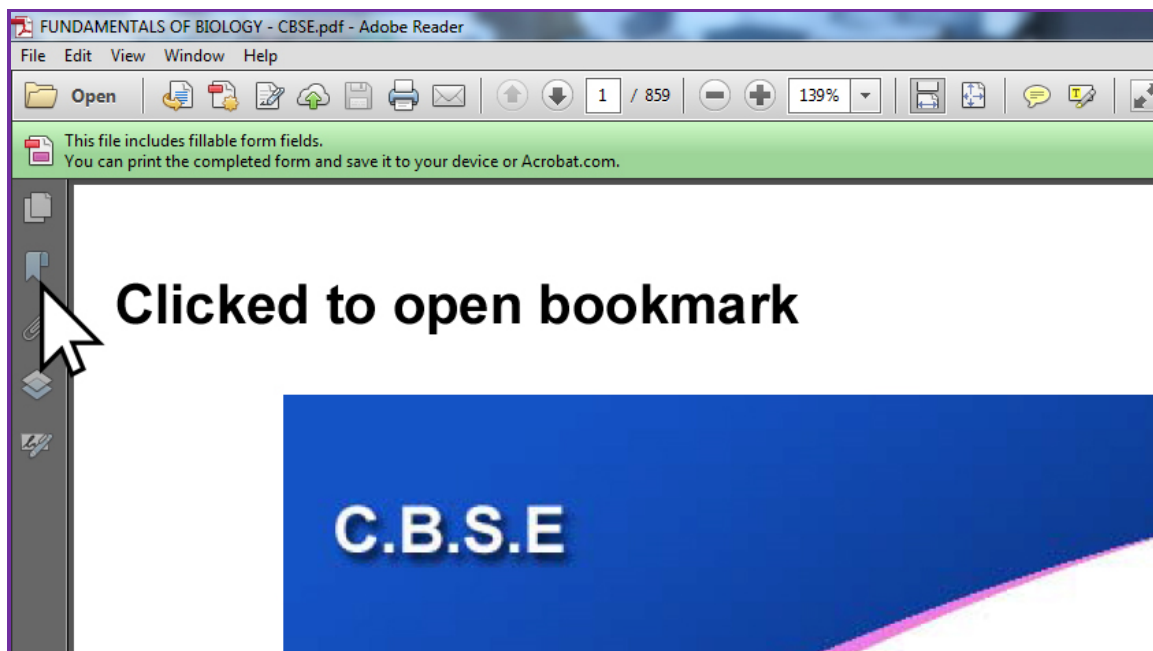
- Windows v. XP or above
- Adobe Reader v.8
- Flash player (above 11)
- Web browser, Internet Explorer v.7 or above, Mozilla v.25 or above, Chrome v. 56.0

Click on the installed icon from desktop window.

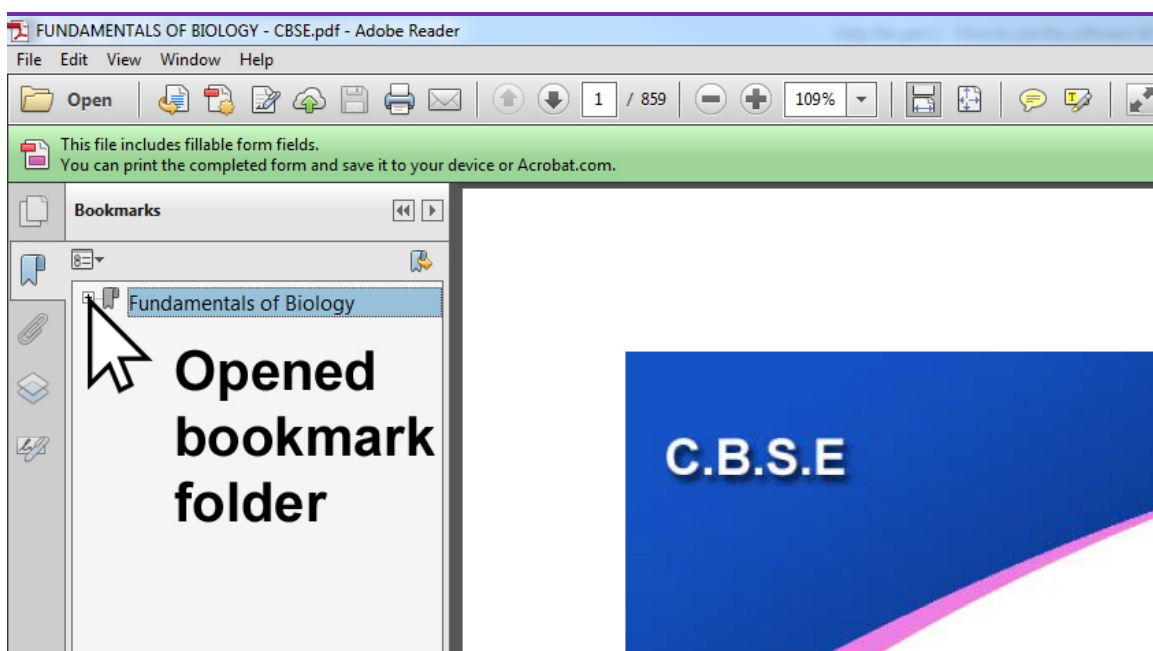


- ***Create bookmark***

Bookmark is the way to save visiting website or page address for return trip. Click in this icon to see saved bookmark



Bookmark will open like below.



- **Color scheme**

Instead of traditional numbering schema this document contains various color pattern to identify heading, sub heading, notes, etc. Please follow the color patterns mapping below.

- ✓ **Blue:** Main subject, or topics, or units, or section heading

-
- ✓ **Pink:** Sub heading for subject, or topics, or units, or section heading
 - ✓ **Green:** Sub-sub heading subject, or topics, or units, or section heading
 - ✓ **Purple:** Short notes on a topic
 - ✓ **Orange:** Sub-heading for short notes on a topic

Mapping

Blue

Pink

Green

Purple

Orange

Key slices

There are major eight major slices of this study materials. These are,

Slice 1: Author's Desk

Slice 2: Syllabus

Slice 3: Table of Contents

Slice 4: Main courseware

Slice 5: Test Questions and Answer

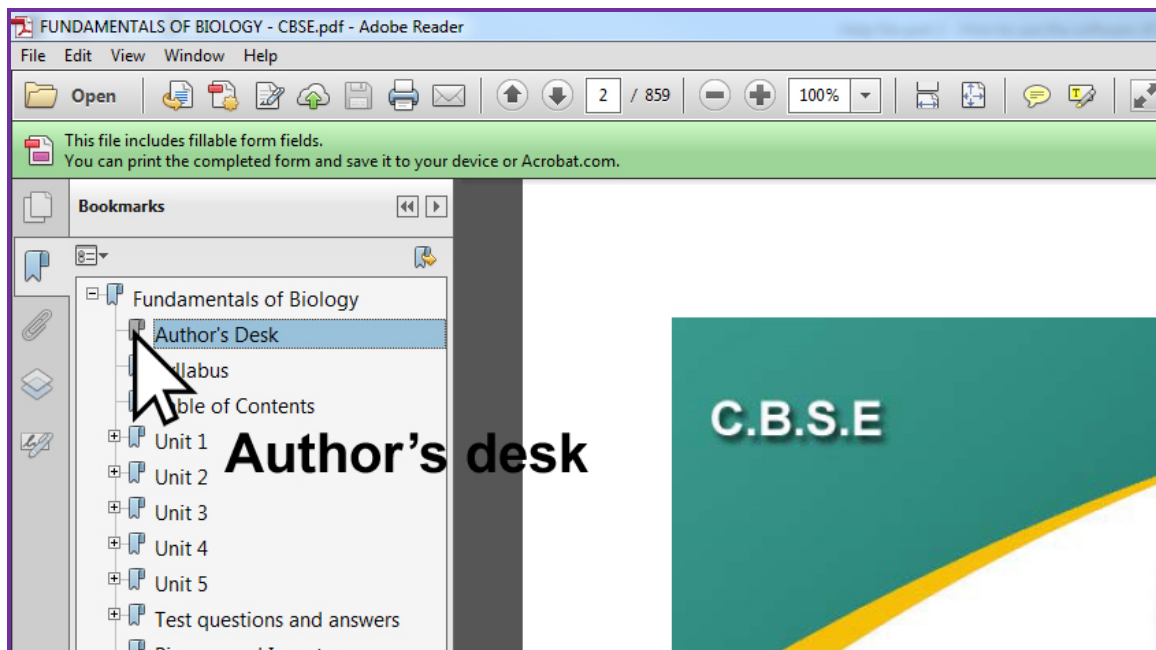
Slice 6: Pioneers and Inventors

Slice 7: Images and figures

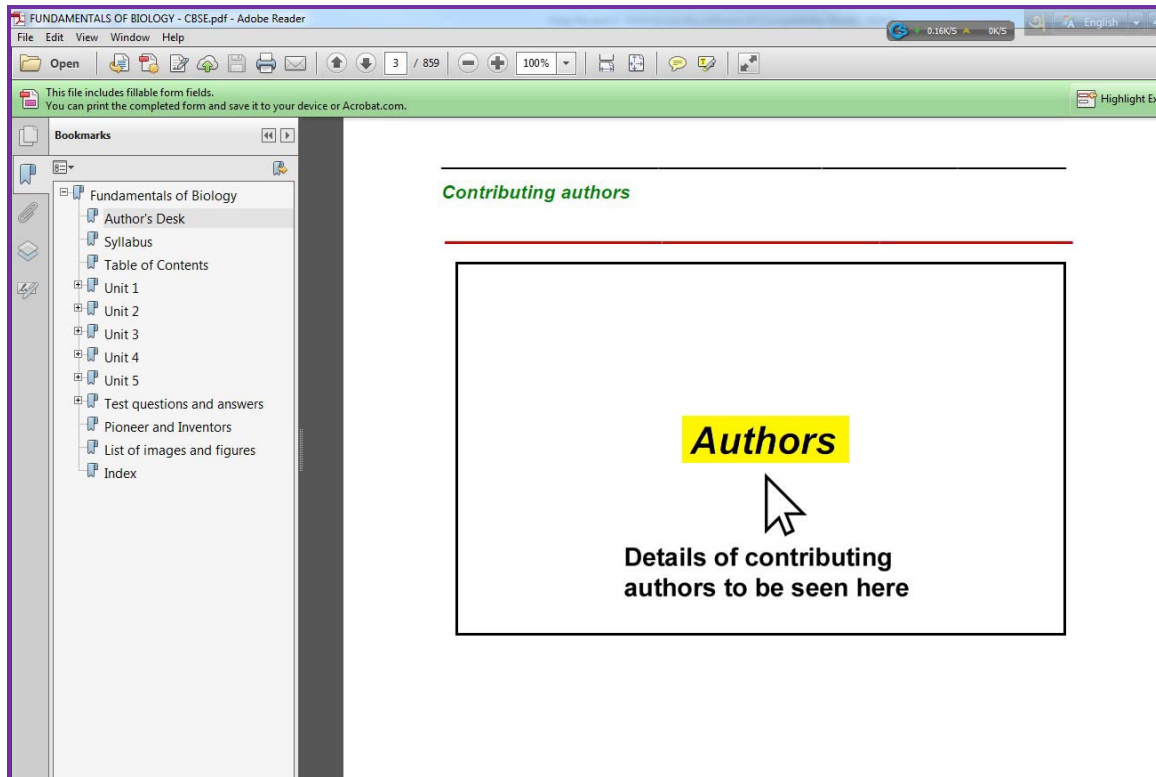
Slice 8: Index

Slice 1: Author's Desk

Author of this study material. Follow the steps as described below;



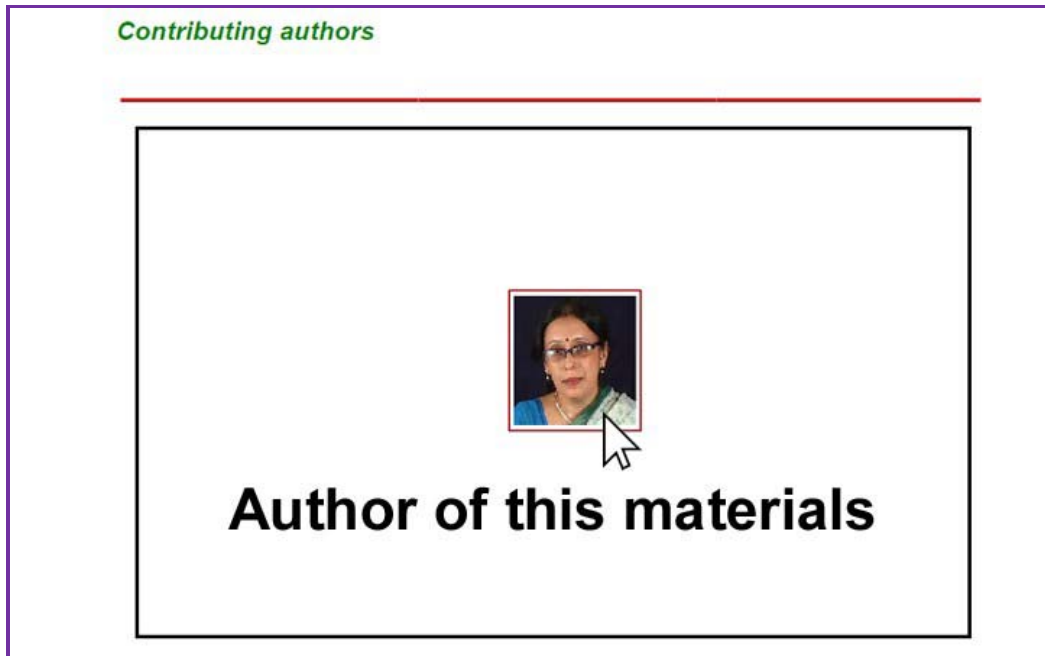
Clicking this left panel will open the details about the author in right display window.



Click "Authors" button.



Image of the author's icon will appear, and click on the image.

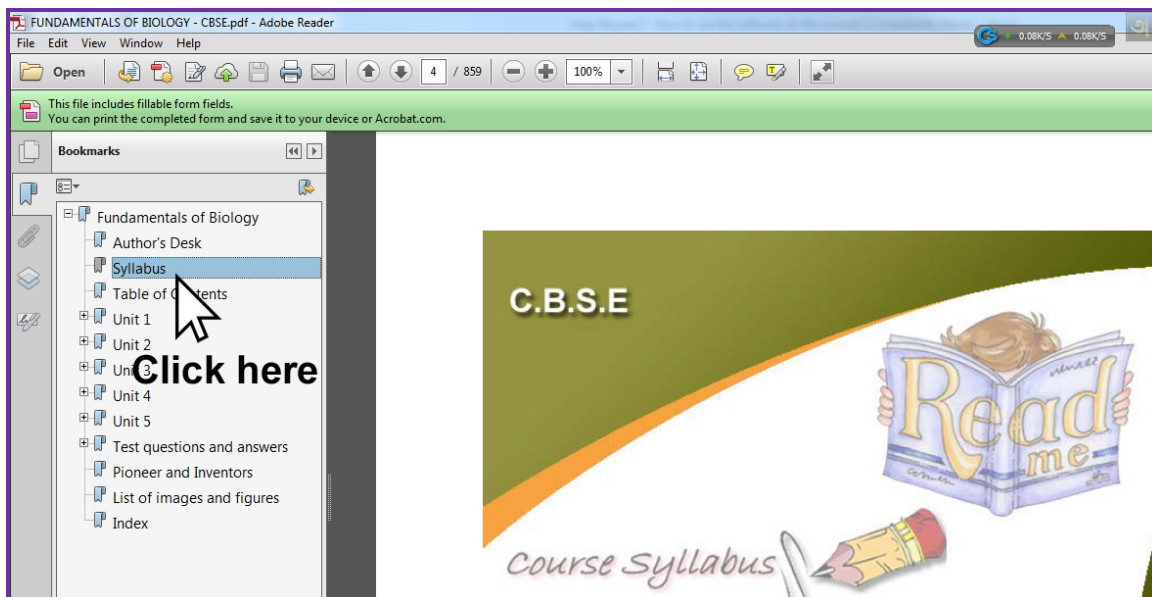


Total description of author's background along with video comments will appear. Click play button to start video and hear their approach to write this book in their own words.

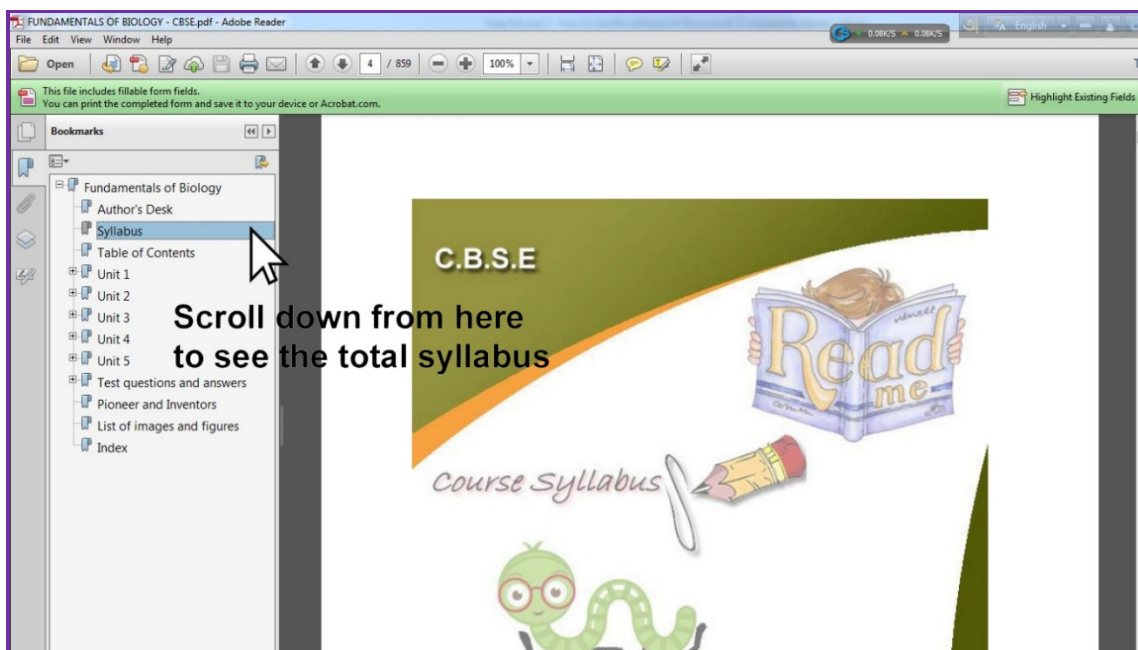


Slice 2: Syllabus

This slice will contain recommended current course syllabus by the relevant board (i.e., CBSE, CBSE-i, ISC, various state board, etc.). Select syllabus option from left panel.



Right panel will display the current syllabus for the subject materials. Scroll down to see the current complete course syllabus.



Slice 3: Table of contents

Although, TOC here generally follows the basic course guideline set by the course syllabus, yet it goes above, and beyond what it is called for. Clicking this heading will unfold various section/subsection headlines, and corresponding

pages (see further discussion below). Clicking on the page number or the topic headlines user can navigate quickly through the total contents.

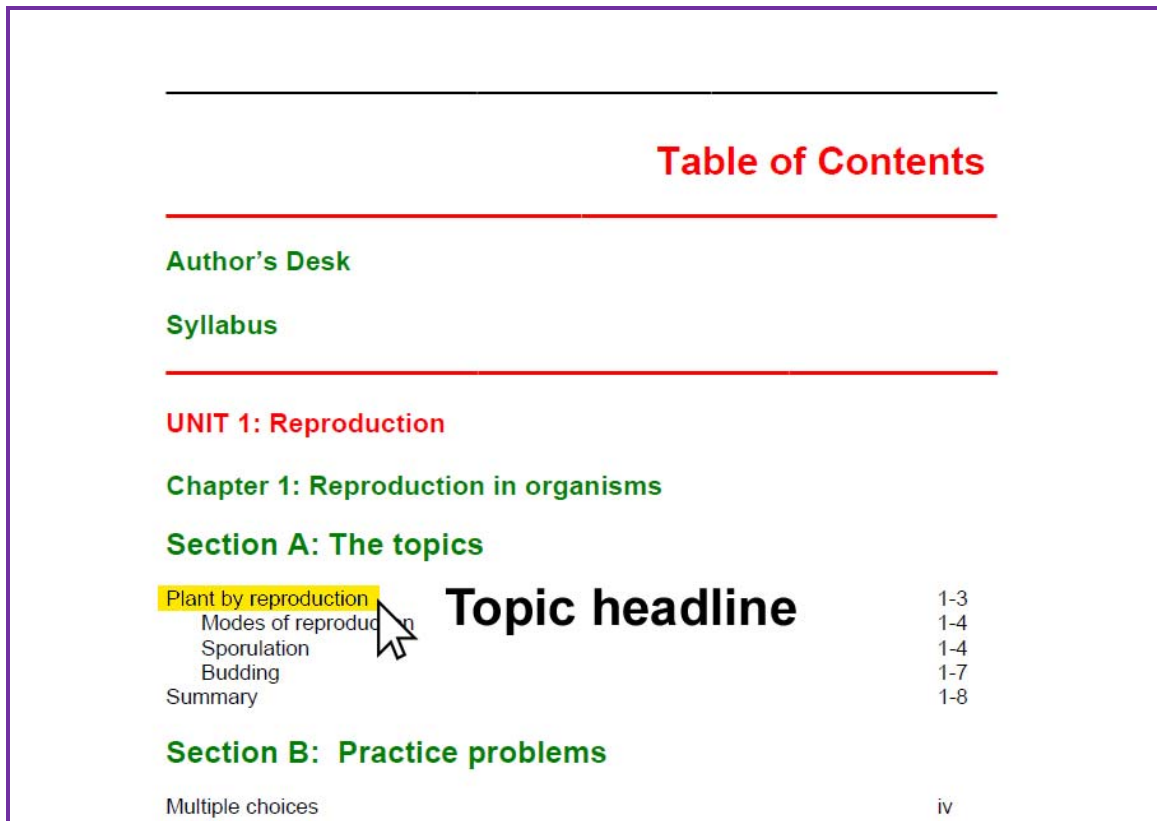
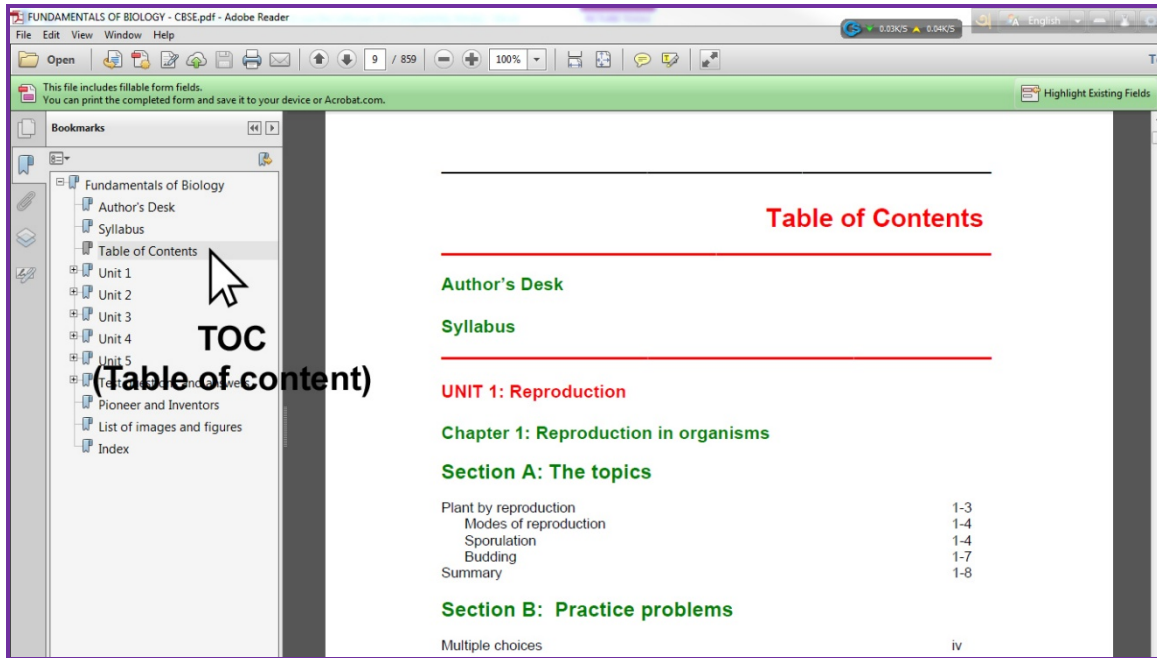


Table of Contents

Author's Desk

Syllabus

UNIT 1: Reproduction

Chapter 1: Reproduction in organisms

Section A: The topics

Plant by reproduction
Modes of reproduction
Sporulation
Budding
Summary

Section B: Practice problems

Multiple choices

**“Hypertext page
number to move back
and forth”**

1-3
1-4
1-4
1-7
1-8

iv

Slice 4: Viewing a chapter/unit/section

As we mentioned in previous slice here it shows how to go to a particular chapter or unit quickly. Click any chapter/unit name or the associated page number shown in the list.

Table of Contents

Author's Desk

Syllabus

UNIT 1: Reproduction

Chapter 1: Reproduction in organisms

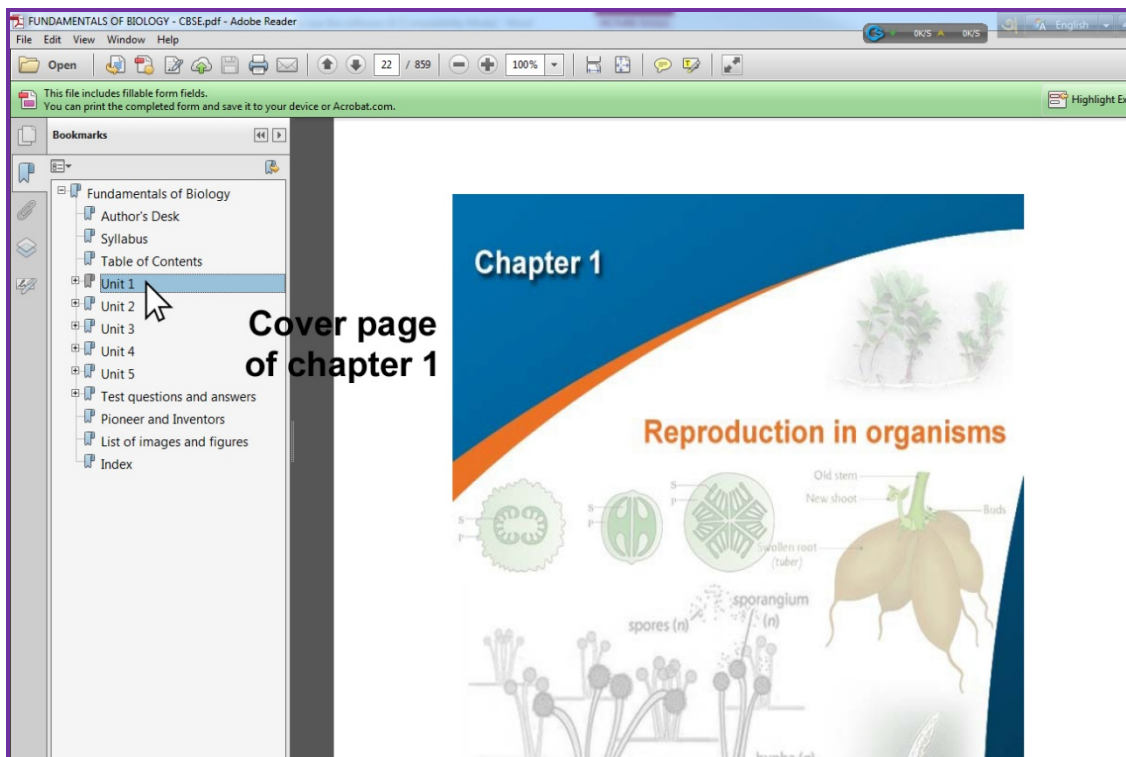
Section A: The topics

Plant by reproduction	To see the chapter in detail click here	1-3
Modes of reproduction		1-4
Spore formation		1-4
Budding		1-7
Summary		1-8

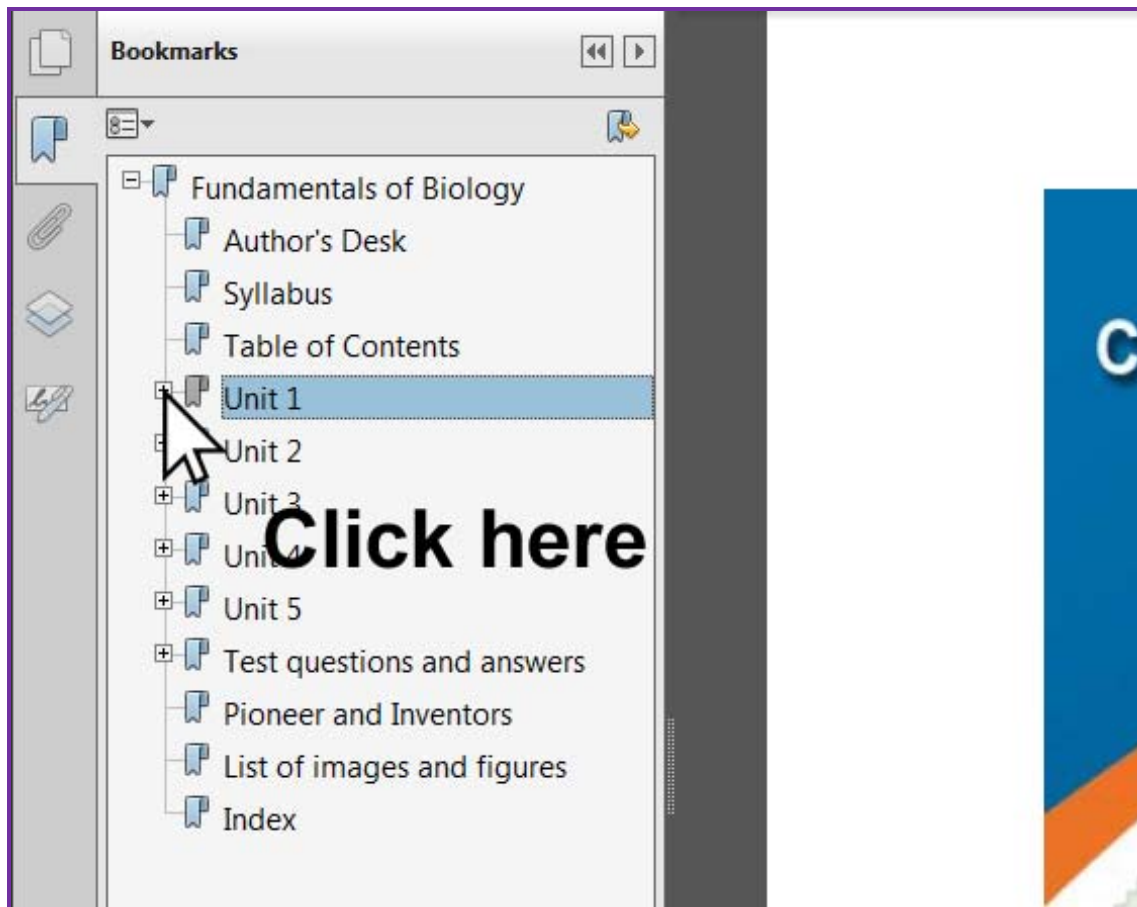
Section B: Practice problems

Multiple choices iv

Incidentally, this location in the document can also be arrived from any previously saved bookmark of this same page location.



Click '+' sign to unfold folder in details underneath. '-' in front of the chapter/unit name will fold sections or subsections inside that chapter or unit.



For example, when unfold a '+' sign (shown below) details topic name, summary, multiple choice, short and long question with answer, indexes, list of the images, animations, etc.

The screenshot shows a 'Bookmarks' window with a tree view of a biology course. The tree structure is as follows:

- Fundamentals of Biology
 - Author's Desk
 - Syllabus
 - Table of Contents
 - Unit 1
 - Chapter 1: Reproduction in organisms
 - Section A: The topics
 - Plant by reproduction
 - Modes of reproduction
 - Sporulation
 - Budding
 - Summary
 - Section B: Practice problems
 - Multiple choices
 - Single word answer
 - Short answer
 - Section C: Indexes
 - Section D: List of images and figures
 - Animated
 - Figure 3: Stamen
 - Figure 4: Sporulation
 - Figure 5: Gemmule
 - Static
 - Figure 1: Vegetative propagation by roots
 - Figure 2: Underground stem
 - Chapter 2: Sexual reproduction in flowering plants

Red arrows point from the following nodes to labels on the right:

- Chapter 1: Reproduction in organisms → Chapter name
- Plant by reproduction → Topic name
- Summary → Summary
- Section B: Practice problems → Question bank with answer
- Section C: Indexes → Index
- Animated → Animation list
- Static → Images list

Dissecting the contents

The body of the main courseware is divided into five broad segments. These are,

- Main course (identified by topic name)
- Summery
- Practice problem
- Index
- Image and animation list

➤ Topic name

A chapter/unit contain more topics which we presented in text with the help of images and animations. Here we present how to see the topic in detail.

The screenshot shows a courseware interface with a navigation menu on the left and a main content area on the right. The navigation menu is titled 'Bookmarks' and lists various sections, including 'Fundamentals of Biology', 'Unit 1', 'Chapter 1: Reproduction in organisms', 'Section A: The topics', 'Plant by reproduction', 'Modes of reproduction', 'Sporulation', 'Budding', 'Summary', 'Section B: Practice problems', 'Section C: Indexes', 'Section D: List of images and figures', and 'Chapter 2: Sexual'. The 'Plant by reproduction' item is highlighted, and a mouse cursor points to it with the text 'Click here to see the topics in detail'. The main content area displays the following text:

Plant by reproduction

The process of reproduction in plants may be divided into:

- Vegetative
- Asexual
- Sexual

This is our topic name

Vegetative method

It is the process of reproduction where a new plant develops from the vegetative parts of the plant body. It is of two types

- Natural
- Artificial.

Propagation by roots

Tap roots of carrot, radish, adventitious roots of Dahlia, sweet potato, help in vegetative propagation.


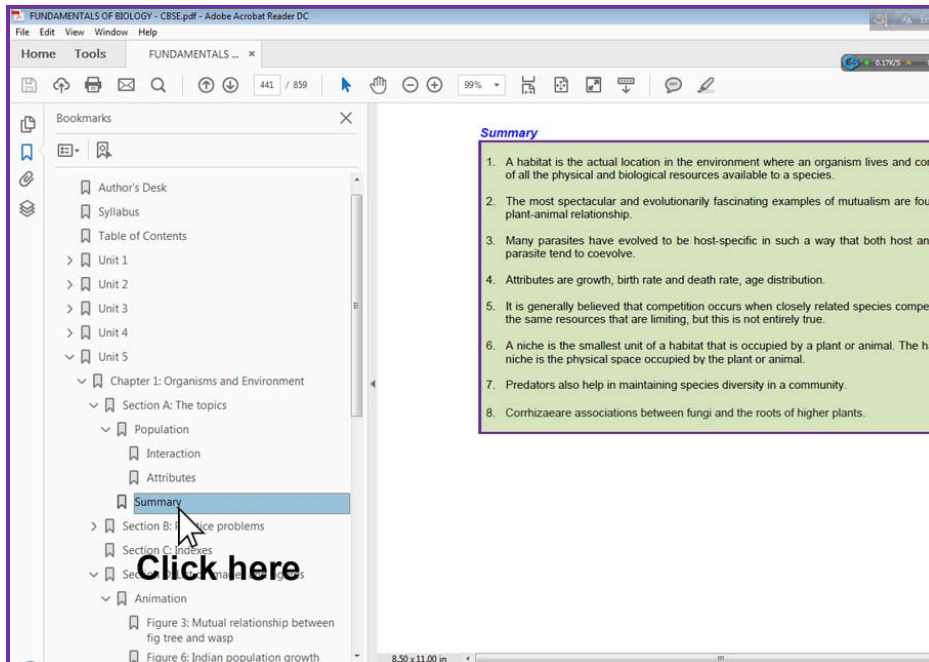


Figure 1: Vegetative propagation by roots

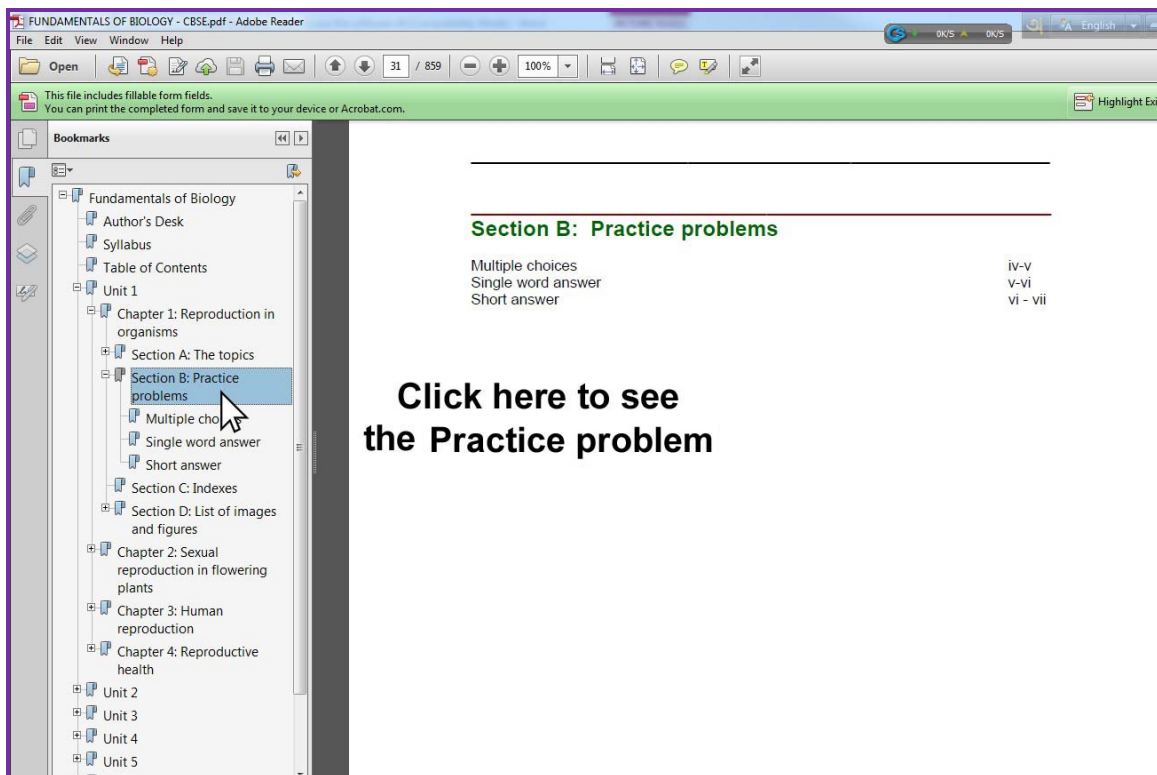
➤ Summery

This section contains the key bullet point summary of the complete course works. This appears at the end of chapters/units.



➤ **Practice problem**

Need some practice after a long journey thru the dense contents of the chapters, see how to find the Q and A?



Click any option to see the questions.

Section B: Practice problems

Multiple choices

Short answer

Long answer

iv
iv-v
v

**Click here to see
the question**

Multiple choice question has four options to select from. Select an answer, and see the result instantaneously.

Multiple choices

1. Syngamy in angiosperms is fusion of
- An egg cell with one male gamete and the secondary nucleus with the second male, gamete
 - And egg cell with one male gamete
 - An egg apparatus with one male gamete (d) two polar
 - Nuclei and one male gamete

All fuses with a male gamete resulting in syngamy.

2. Sporophytic stage of the plant can be produced


- By apothecia
- By the sporangia
- By cleistogamy

**Four options to choose from.
To select an answer,
click on the radio button**

Multiple choices


1. Syngamy in angiosperms is fusion of

- An egg cell with one male gamete and the secondary nucleus with the second male, gamete
- And egg cell with one male gamete
- An egg apparatus with one male gamete (d) two polar
- Nuclei and one male gamete

 Egg cell fuses with a male gamete resulting in syngamy.

2. Sporophytic stage of the plant can be produced

- Without gametic fusion
- By apomixes
- By parthenogenesis
- By cloning.

 The pore at the base of the embryo sac.


Instant result

It will also provide hints on the correct answer.

Multiple choices

1. Syngamy in angiosperms is fusion of

- An egg cell with one male gamete and the secondary nucleus with the second male, gamete
- And egg cell with one male gamete
- An egg apparatus with one male gamete (d) two polar
- Nuclei and one male gamete

 Egg cell fuses with a male gamete resulting in syngamy.

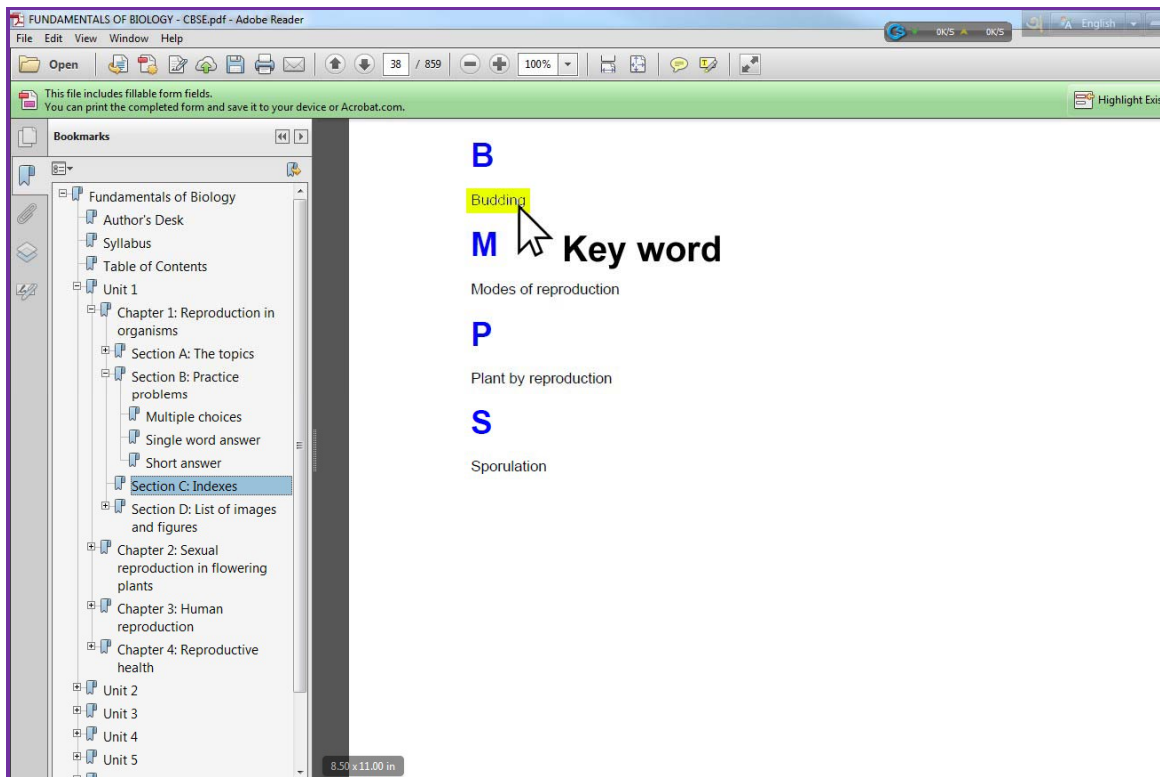
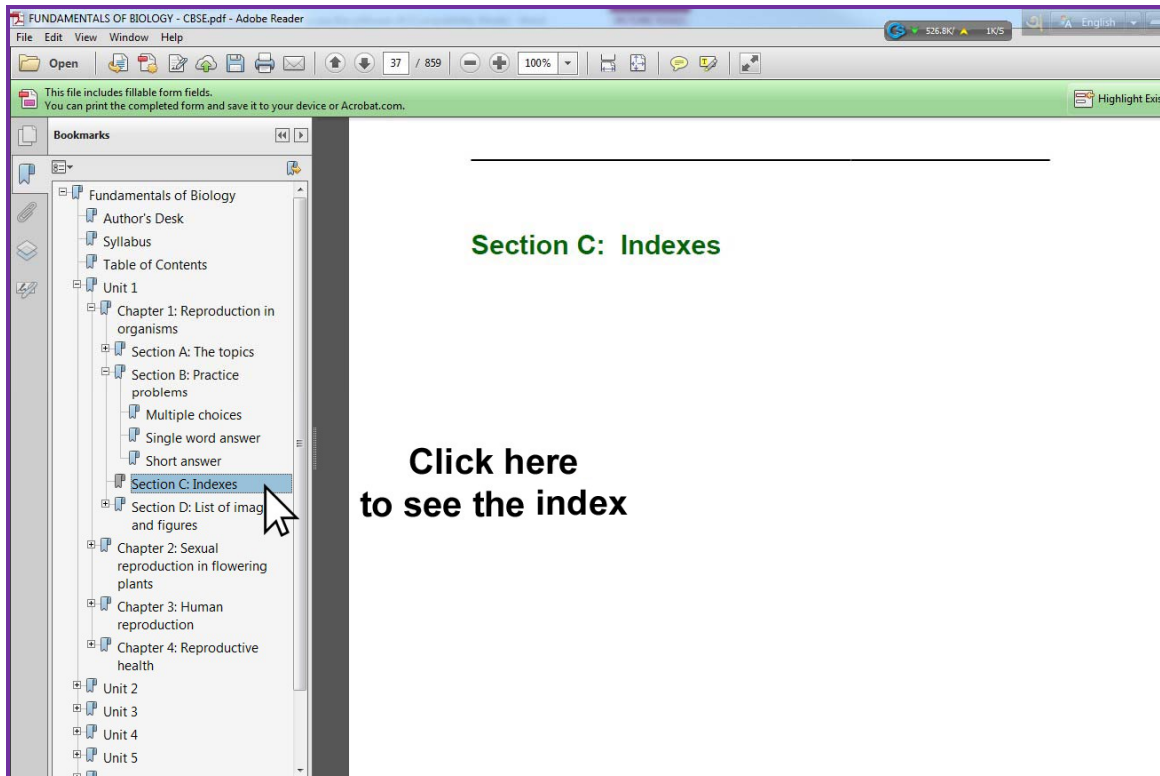
2. Sporophytic stage of the plant can be produced

- Without gametic fusion
- By apomixes

Hints

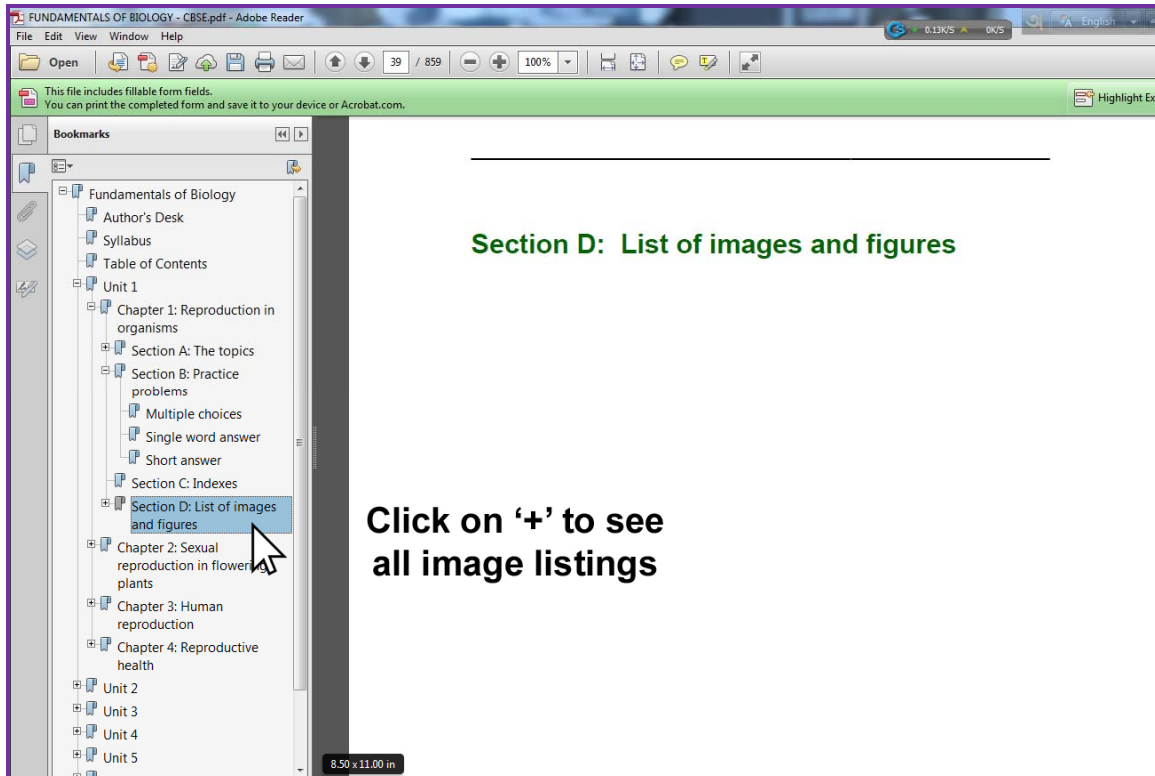
➤ **Index**

Important key words in this section can provide a quick search on the selected topics.

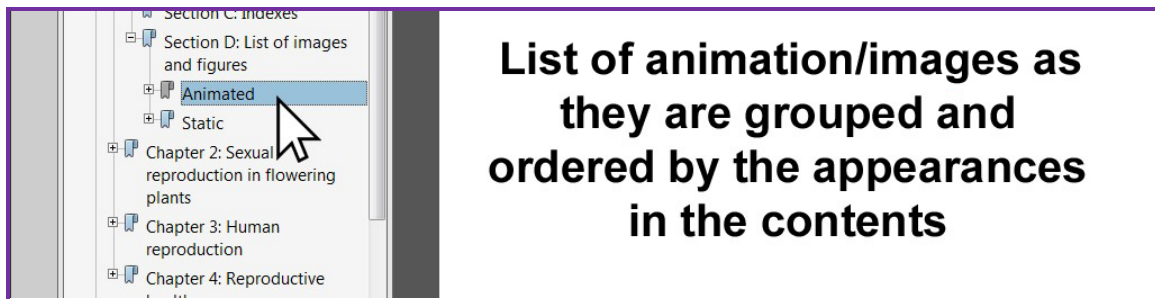


➤ List of images and animations

All animations, and images used in the contents are listed here chronologically. Clicking on '+' to unfold the complete list.



See the sample animations and images below:



Click any animation to see the selected animation in the right display window.

FUNDAMENTALS OF BIOLOGY - CBSE.pdf - Adobe Reader

This file includes fillable form fields. You can print the completed form and save it to your device or Acrobat.com.

genera of gram positive bacteria, namely Bacillus, Clostridium and Sporosarcina.

Early interest in sporulation was mainly in relation to food preservation since endospores were found to be highly heat resistant. As a consequence they survived heat treatment and caused spoilage of preserved food materials. Subsequently, spore formation and germination has been used as a model system to understand differentiation.

It is now agreed that spore formation in bacteria is a form of differentiation in which there is an ordered, temporal sequence of events and a degree of commitment. The process however, does not involve a reductive division as in the sexual spore formation in encypts.

The ability to produce spores also is of ecological advantage to the organism as it enables it to survive under adverse conditions. Thus sporulation normally occurs under condition of nutrients depletion. A variety of factors such as pH, media composition, ionic strength, aeration etc., are known to affect sporulation.

Click and see the animation in the right display window.

Sporulation

Figure 4: Sporulation

In plant host cell

The sporulation of fungi usually occurs when suitable conditions of nutrition and aeration are provided. It appears that whereas the conditions inside plant cells commonly admit of the

Unit 1 - Chapter 1: Reproduction in organisms 1-6

You can also see the static images similarly.

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Clicking will bring the associated static image to the right




Figure 1: Vegetative propagation by roots

Underground stems

Tuber of potato, Rhizome of ginger, Bulb of onion, Corm of Aloe have adventitious buds which give rise to new plants, when planted under the soil.


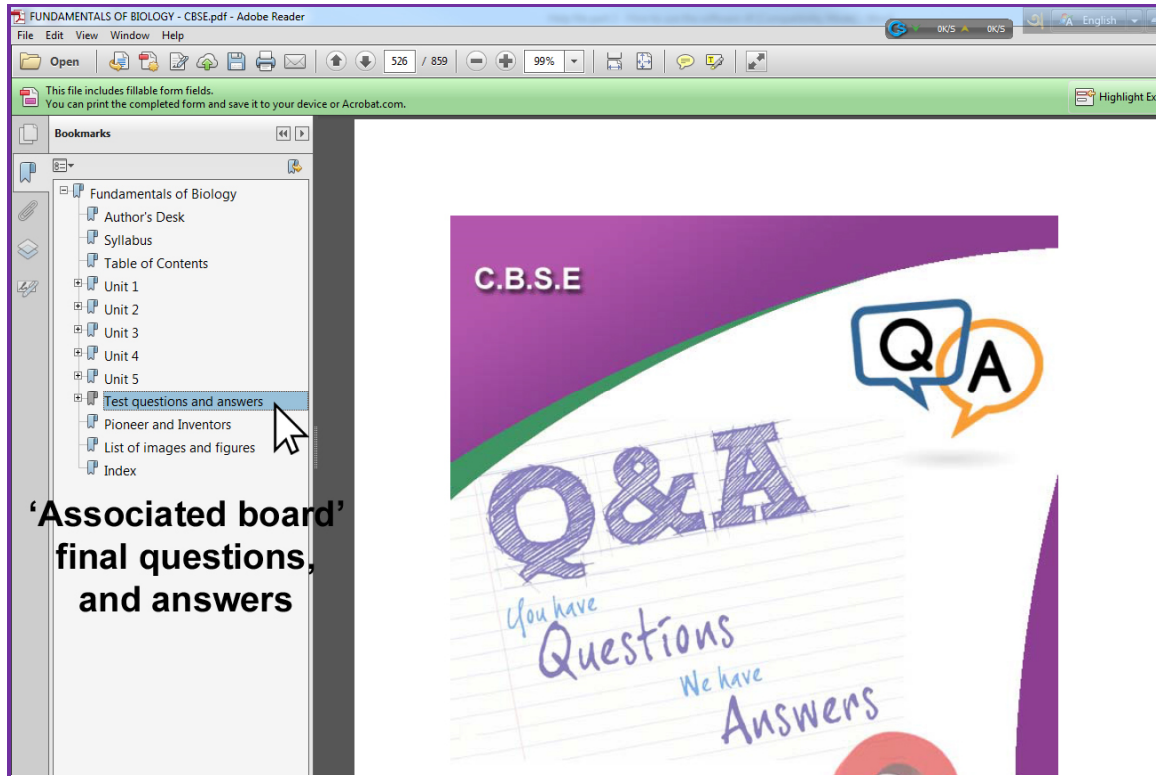


Figure 2: Underground stem

Chapter 1: Reproduction in organisms 1-3

Slice 5: Test question and answer

In this bookmark, all past Board's test questions and answers are listed chronologically. In some cases, when the topics for the questions are out of the current syllabus, due to relevancy only questions are provided without any answer.



**'Associated board'
final questions,
and answers**

Click '+' sign to unfold question with answer (where relevant) from the year 2000 onwards.

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File Edit View Window Help

Open [Icons] 526 / 859 [Zoom] 99% [Tools]

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Bookmarks

- Fundamentals of Biology
 - Author's Desk
 - Syllabus
 - Table of Contents
 - Unit 1
 - Unit 2
 - Unit 3
 - Unit 4
 - Unit 5
 - Test questions and answers**
 - Pioneer and Inventors
 - List of images and figures
 - Index

Click here to see the list

FUNDAMENTALS OF BIOLOGY - CBSE.pdf - Adobe Reader

File Edit View Window Help

Open [Icons] 526 / 859 [Zoom] 125% [Tools]

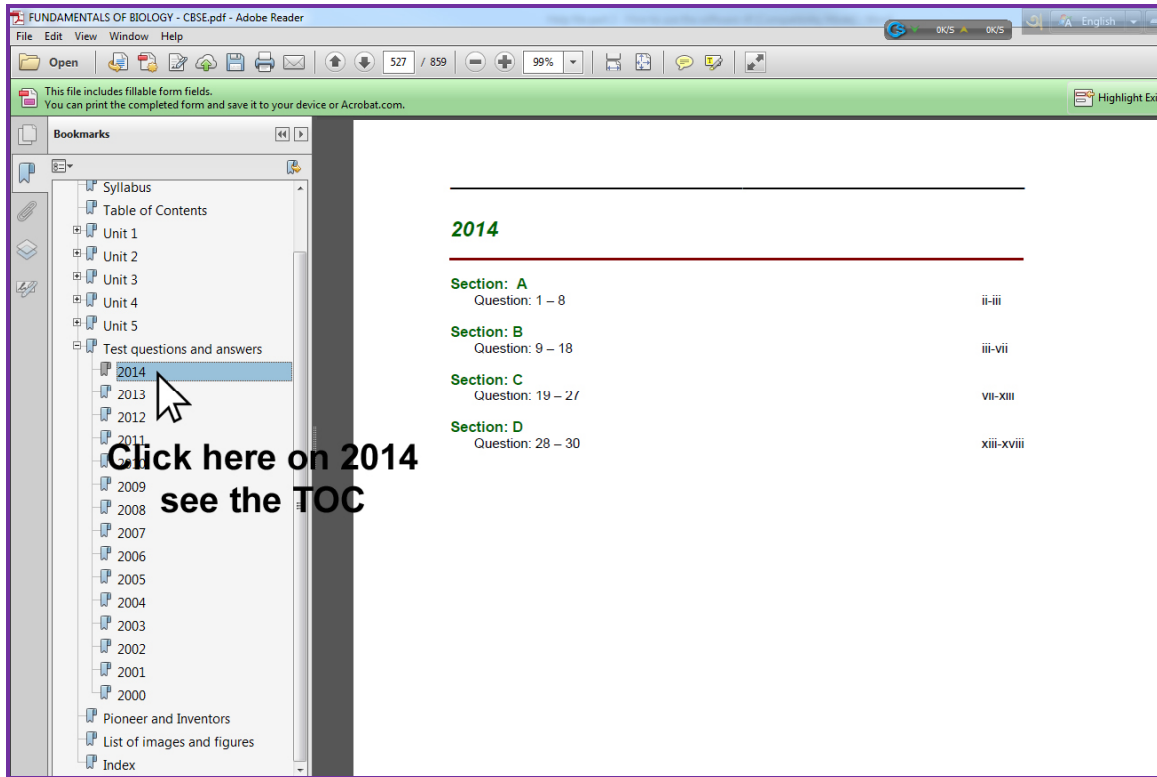
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Bookmarks

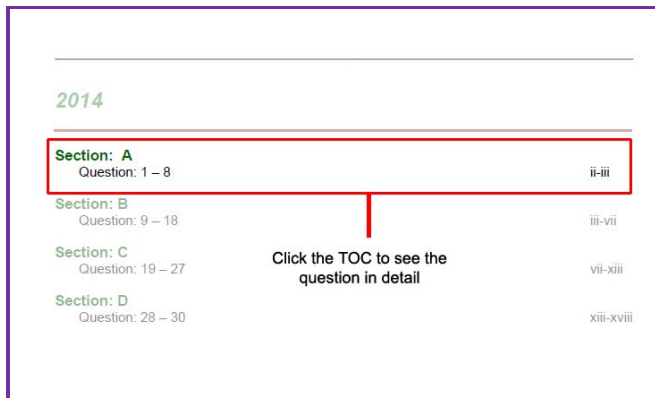
- Syllabus
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 - 2013
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 - 2006
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 - 2002
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From the year 2000 to recent year question and answer

Drill down further, say for year '2014', a list of tables of content of questions grouped by the section will appear.



Click any section A or B or C or D to see the actual test question with answer.



Here you can see the answer with their value:

Question:1
Write the name of the organism that is referred to as the 'Terror of Bengal'. [1]

Answer:
Eicchornia crassipes / Water Hyacinth

Question: 2
What are 'true breeding lines' that are used to study inheritance pattern of traits in plants? [1]

Answer:
Self-pollination continuous, for several generations / homozygous.

Question value

Question with answer

When a topic is out of syllabus with the current syllabus, the questions are marked as '**' and no answer are available. If readers are still interested to get this answer, contact us (by email or thru our social media contact available from our website www.tiolisoftware.com or by phone) to get the missing answer.

Section: A

Question: 1 **
What is meant by ...omic condition? [1]

Question: 2
Name any two breeds of wild rock pigeon that have been developed through artificial selection. [1]

Answer:
A special breed, called homing pigeons has been developed through selective breeding to carry messages and members of this variety of pigeon are still being used in the sport of pigeon racing and the white release dove ceremony at weddings and funerals.

Symbol of out of syllabus

** You can also see this question with answer part from table of content:

Test questions and answers

Pioneer and Inventor

List of images and figures

Index

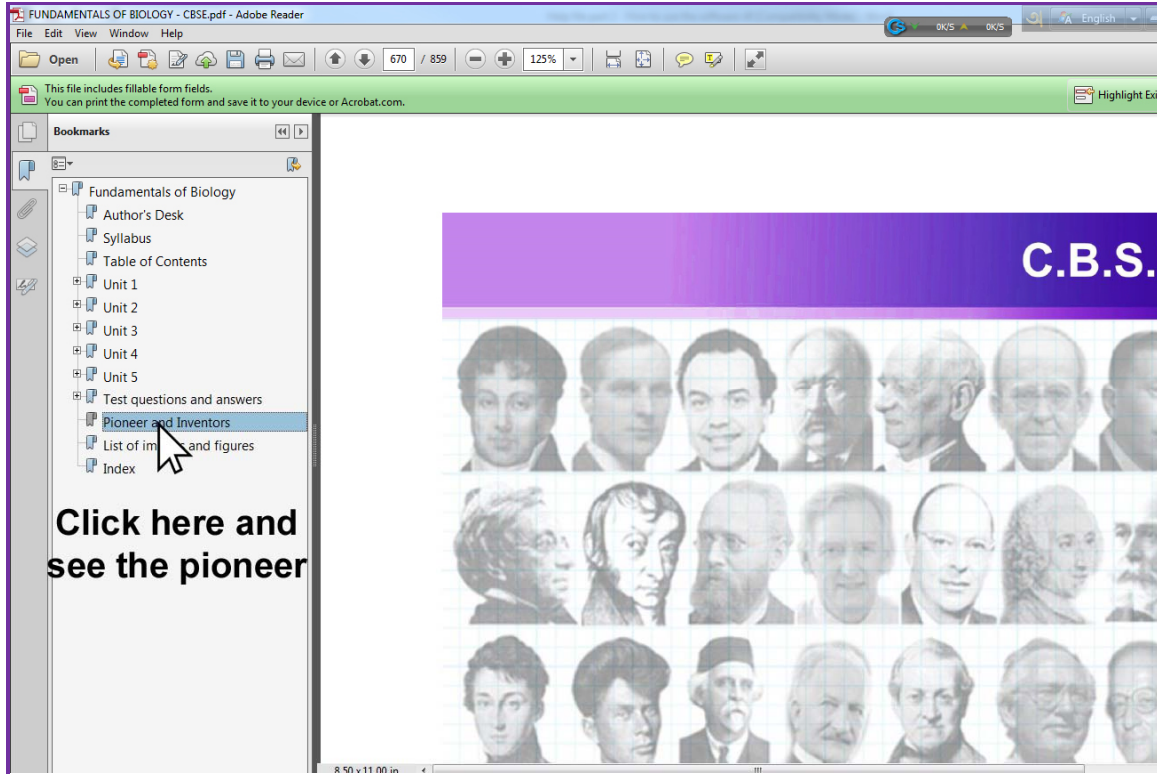
Copyright

Acknowledgement

Click here to see the board question

Slice 6: Pioneers, and Inventors

This section lists all the doyens and who's who of science regularly appear in any text book. This section list all those pioneers and inventors, who made the modern science, by providing the readers a brief descriptions on their bios and inventions.



All names are indexed and listed in alphabetical order.

Pioneers and Inventors

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A

- Allen, CBE, FBA, Sir Roy George Douglas
- Ampère, Prof. André Marie
- Andrussow, Dr. Leonid
- Antropoff, Prof. Andreas von
- Arber, Dr. Werner
- Argand, Jean-Robert
- Arndt, Dr. Fritz
- Arrhenius, Ph.D., Dr. Svante August
- Avery, M.D., Dr. Oswald Theodore
- Avogadro, Amedeo Carlo

B

- Baekeland, Leo Hendrik
- Baer, Karl Ernst von
- Baeyer, Dr. Aldolf von
- Balmer, Johann Jakob
- Baltimore, Dr. Davis
- Banting, M.D., Sir Frederick Grant
- Bartlett, Dr. Neil
- Baumann, Eugen
- Baumé, Antoine
- Bayer, Dr. Karl Joseph

Click any option to reach the specific alphabet

Click any name from the list to see the short bio of the selected scientist or inventor.

- de Broglie, Dr. Louis
- Debierne, André-Louis
- de Fermat, Pierre
- de l'Hôpital, Guillaume François Antoine
- De Morgan, Augustus
- Dixon, Prof. Henry Horatio
- Donnan, FRS, Dr. Frederick George
- Down, Dr. John Langdon
- Duchenne, Guillaume-Benjamin-Amand

E

- Edwards, CBE, FRS, Sir Robert Geoffrey
- Ehrlich, Dr. Paul
- Einstein, Dr. Albert
- Ekenstein, Willem Alberda van
- Ellingham, OBE, Harold Johann Thomas
- Elton, Charles Sutherland
- Emerson, Dr. Robert
- Ereky, Karl
- Eschweiler, Dr. Wilhelm
- Euler, Leonhard
- Eyde, Samuel

F

- Faloppio, Dr. Gabriele

Click here to see in detail

Clicking will bring out the details.

Edwards, CBE, FRS, Sir Robert Geoffrey (September 27, 1925 – April 10, 2013)

Robert Geoffrey Edwards was a British born physiologist who along with Patrick Christopher Steptoe pioneered in vitro fertilization (IVF) process, making the birth of the first "test-tube baby" possible in 1978. By quickly transferring the oocyte (the egg prior to maturation) to an optimal cultural medium, Edwards was able to replicate the conditions necessary for an egg and sperm to survive outside the womb.

He studied at University of Wales from 1948 to 1951, and the University of Edinburgh from 1951 to 1957. He then worked for a year as research fellow at the California Institute of Technology (Cal Tech) before joining the staff at the National Institute of Medical Research in Mill Hill, England, in 1958.

Around 1950 he concentrated his research on human fertilization. With Patrick Steptoe, a gynecologic surgeon, he developed the mechanism which ultimately resulted into giving birth to the first test tube baby Louise Brown on July 25, 1978. Mechanism devised by this duo gave new hope to infertile couple. It is estimated till 2013 almost four and half million babies are born using IVF techniques. For his pioneering work, Dr. Robert Edwards was awarded with Noble prize in 2010.

This is the detail of the pioneer which we clicked previously

Ehrlich, Dr Paul (March 14, 1854 – August 20, 1915)

Ehrlich was a German born doctor and considered the Father of Chemotherapy. In 1878 he earned his medical degree from the University of Leipzig. During one of his experimentation Ehrlich noticed that chemical reactions took place in cells and that these reactions were the cause of cellular processes.

He concluded that chemical agents could cure diseased cells and fight infectious agents, an

Incidentally, through out the contents all important pioneers and inventors name are hypertext. Mouse over on the name will pop up the same short bio in a small display window where readers are reading the contents.

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File Edit View Window Help

Open [Icons] 125 / 859 [Icons] 125% [Icons]

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Bookmarks

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 - Syllabus
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 - Chapter 2: Sexual reproduction in flowering plants
 - Chapter 3: Human reproduction
 - Chapter 4: Reproductive health
 - Unit 2
 - Unit 3
 - Unit 4
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 - List of images and figures
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Chapter 4: Reproductive health

Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP)

It can be done legally before the fetus becomes viable, generally within 3 months of pregnancy.

Temporary methods

- Safe Period: A week before and after the menstrual phase.
- Coitus interruption: By withdrawal method.

Test tube babies (IVF)

This is also commonly known as In Vitro (within glass) Fertilization (F) or IVF. The Nobel Prize in Physiology/Medicine for 2010 was awarded to [Dr. Robert G. Edwards](#) for pioneering the technique. He along with [Dr. Patrick Steptoe](#), delivered the first test tube baby, Louise Brown on July 25, 1978.

Mouse over to see the pioneer in pop-up

Mouse over will see this:

AMENTALS OF BIOLOGY - CBSE.pdf - Adobe Reader


pen View Window Help

is file includes fillable form fields. You can print the completed form and save it to your device or Acrobat.com.

Bookmarks

- Fundamentals of Biology
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 - Chapter 2: Sexual reproduction in flowering plants
 - Chapter 3: Human reproduction
 - Chapter 4: Reproductive health**
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Stephen OBE, Henry (July 10, 1889 – July 6, 1965)

 He was a famous British chemist who invented the Stephen reaction, a way to make aldehydes (R-CHO) from nitriles (R-CN). Stephen worked with Chaim Weizmann at the University of Manchester, and was later Professor of Chemistry and Dean of the Faculty of Science at Witwatersrand University in South Africa until he retired in 1954.

In 1957, after returning to England, Stephen was the first editor of the chemistry journal Tetrahedron, and after his death his widow Dora Stephen, who was also an eminent chemist, continued to edit the journal until she retired at the age of 85.

Physiology/Medicine for 2010 was awarded to [Dr. Robert G. Edwards](#) for pioneering the IVF technique. He along with [Dr. Patrick Steptoe](#), delivered the first test tube baby, Louise Brown, on July 25, 1978.

When natural methods are not possible, artificial methods can be adopted. It is achieved by renewal of ovum under aseptic conditions from such woman. It is fertilized by the sperm and egg is maintained in such condition till 32 cell stage.

After the mouse over pioneer will show

Incidentally, the complete list of this pioneer section is also directly accessible from the main table of contents.

Test questions and answers

Pioneer and Inventors

List of images and figures

Index

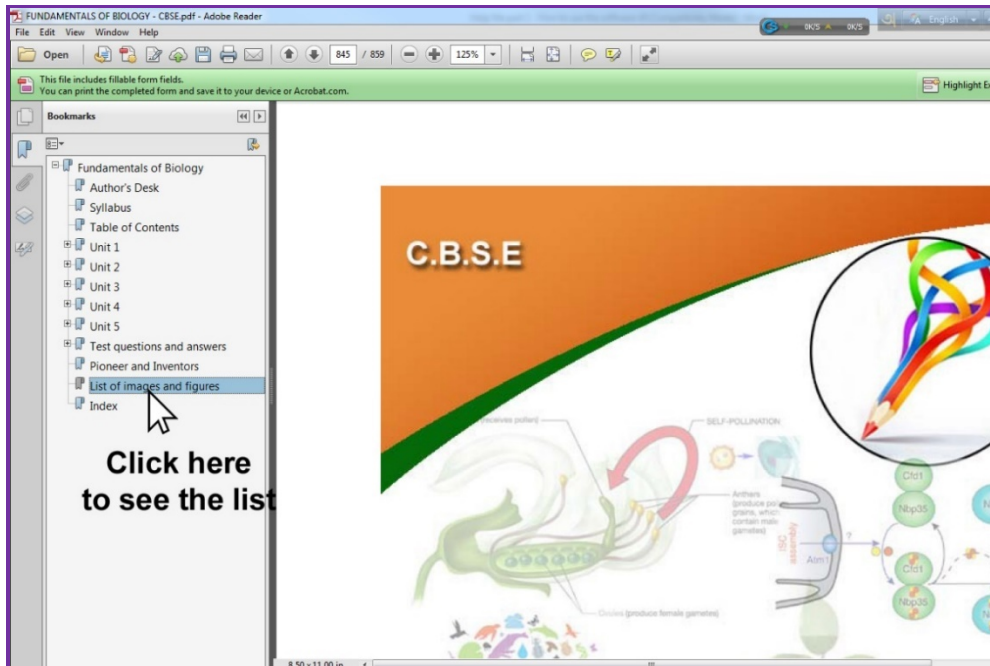
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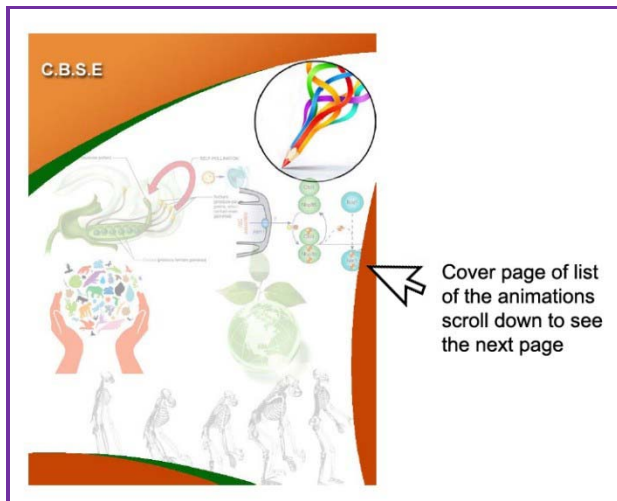
Click here to reach the pioneer section

Slice 7: Images and figures

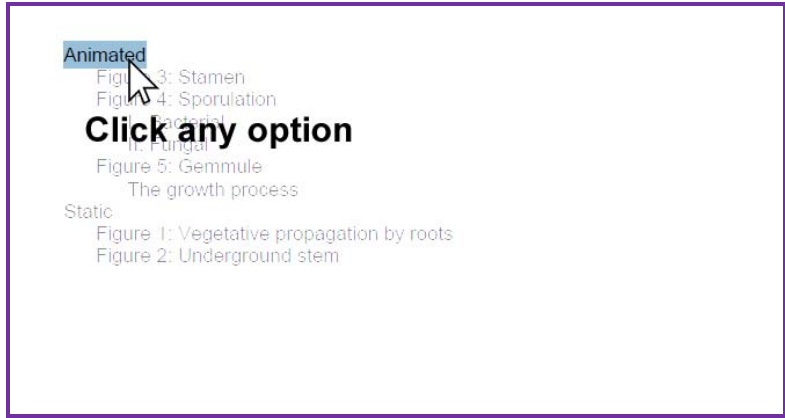
In this section you can see all the images and animations list.



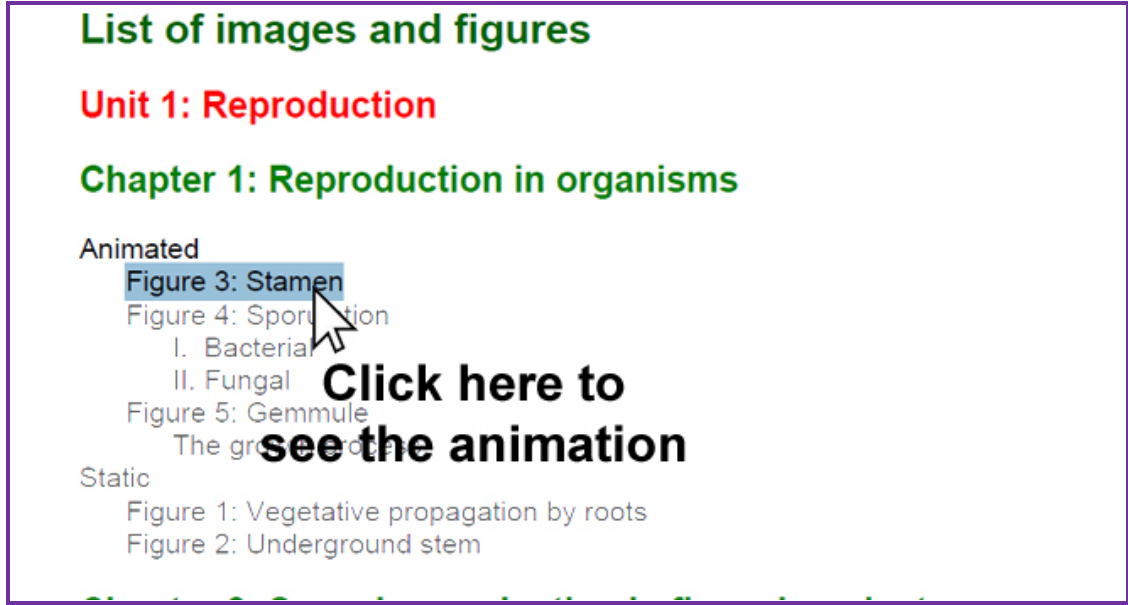
Right side can show this page scroll down and see in detail.



See this page, click any option whatever it may be animation or static images:

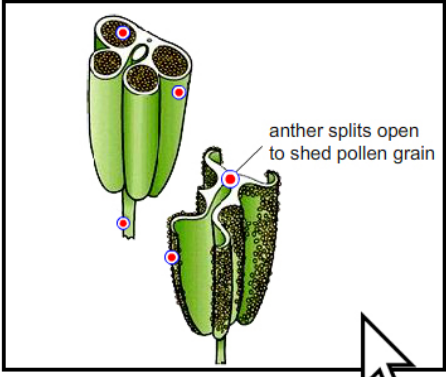


Click any animation to see this in detail.



This is the animation here you can see in detail.

into new plant.



anther splits open to shed pollen grain

Figure 3: Stamen

Modes of reproduction

Asexual

It is a simple method where a single parent produces offspring. The process of fertilization does not necessarily occur here. This is found in primitive animals and it takes place through

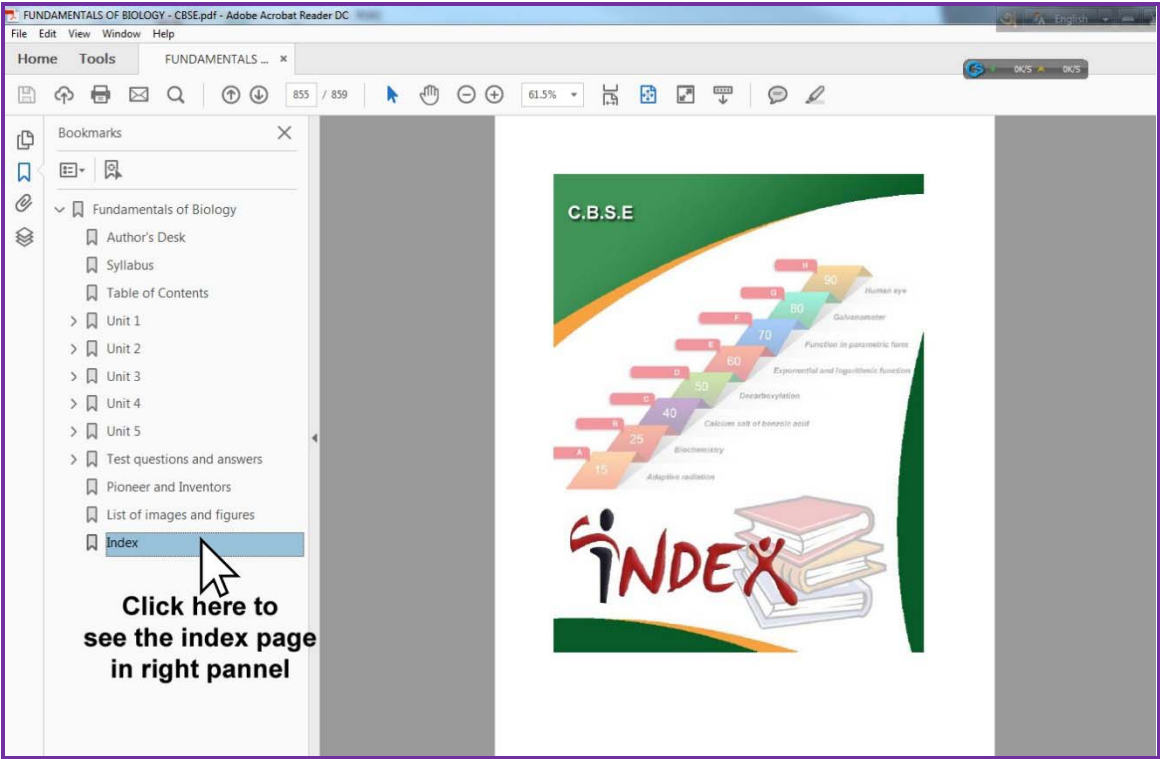
Sexual

It is the method which involves fusion between two gametes of two parents resulting in

This is the animation where mouse over to see the pointer

Slice 8: Index

All key words from the text content are listed in the section.



FUNDAMENTALS OF BIOLOGY - CBSE.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

File Edit View Window Help

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855 / 859 61.5%

Bookmarks

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Adaptive radiation

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**Click on the key
word and reach
the chapter**

This is also separately listed in the main table of content.

Test questions and answers

Pioneer and Inventors

List of images and figures

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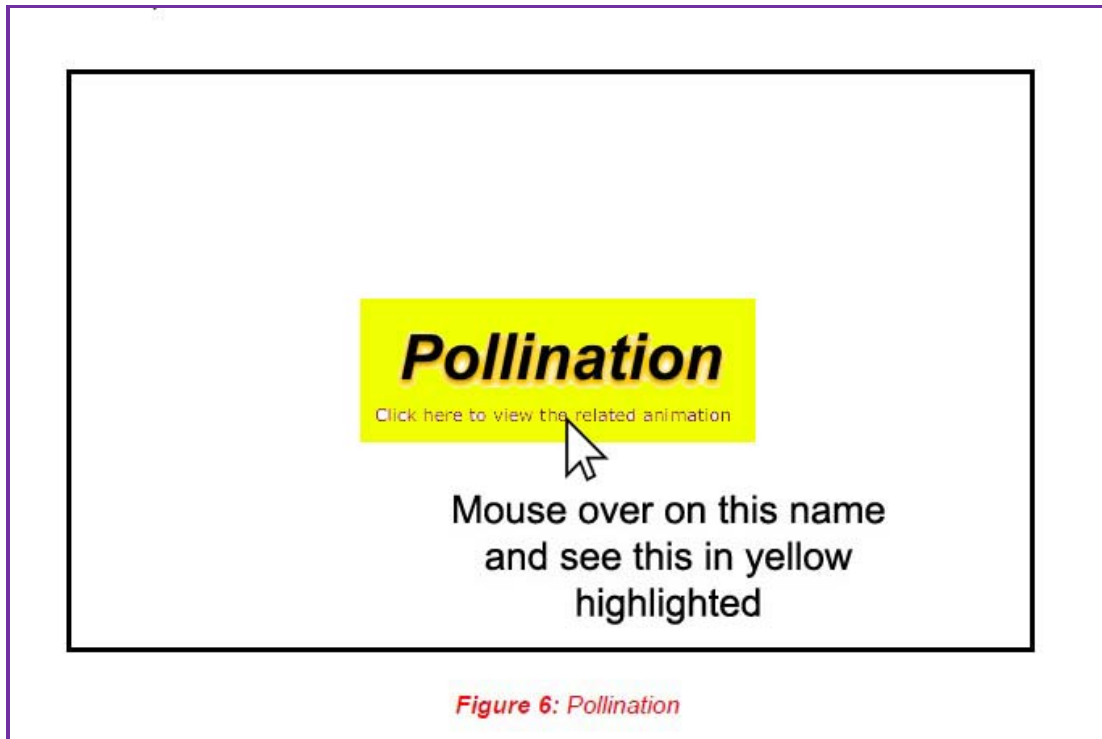
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Acknowledgement

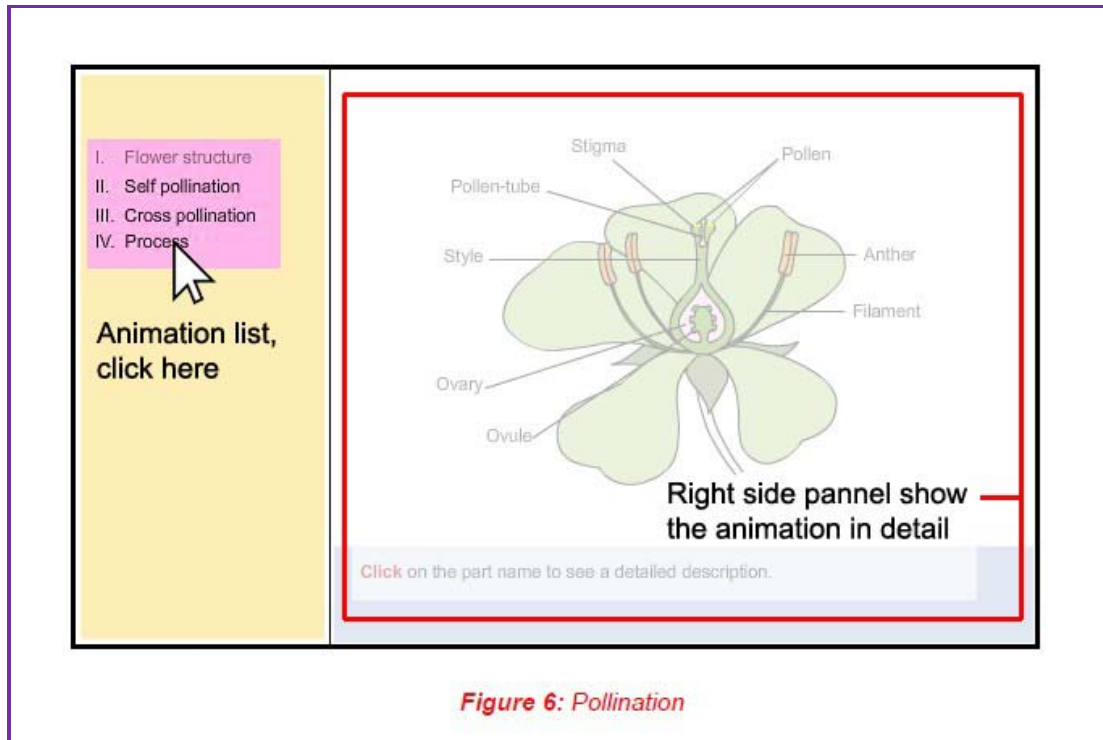
**Click here and
see the index
part in same way**

Section B: Playing animation

There are two types of animations available in this software, with or without sound. To start with click on to the name of the animation to view.

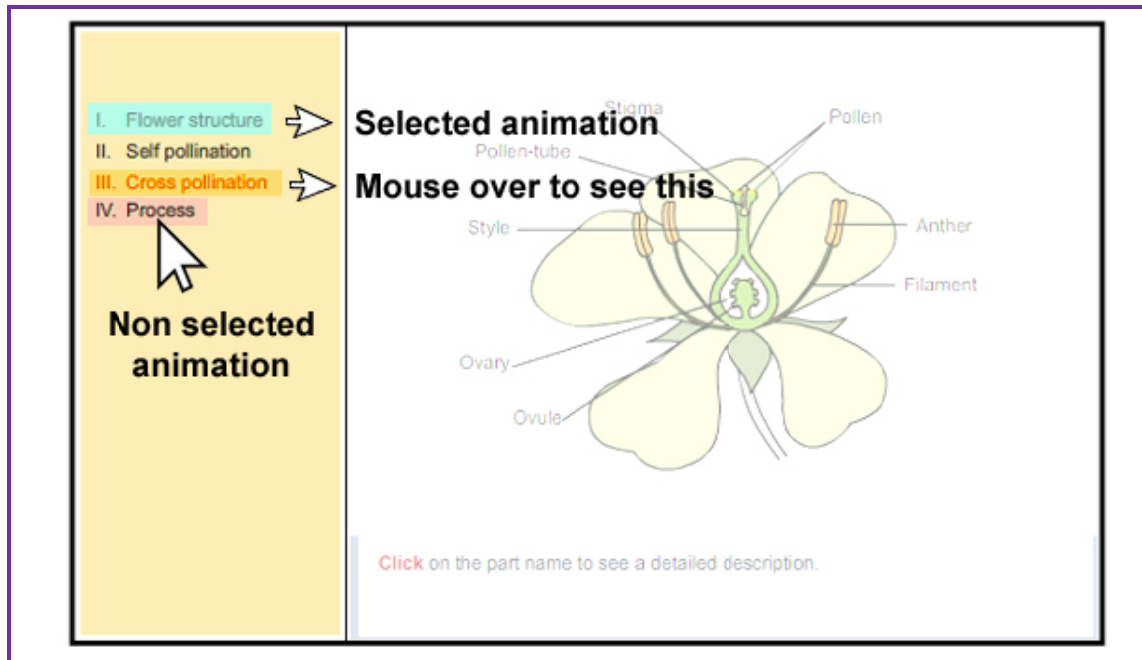


In many cases a large animation is broken down to a easily understandable smaller animation and bundled under the single encompassing animation. In a two-panel display window left side shows the available list of playable animations (or the bundled animation, if any), and right side the displaying window.



Left panel actions

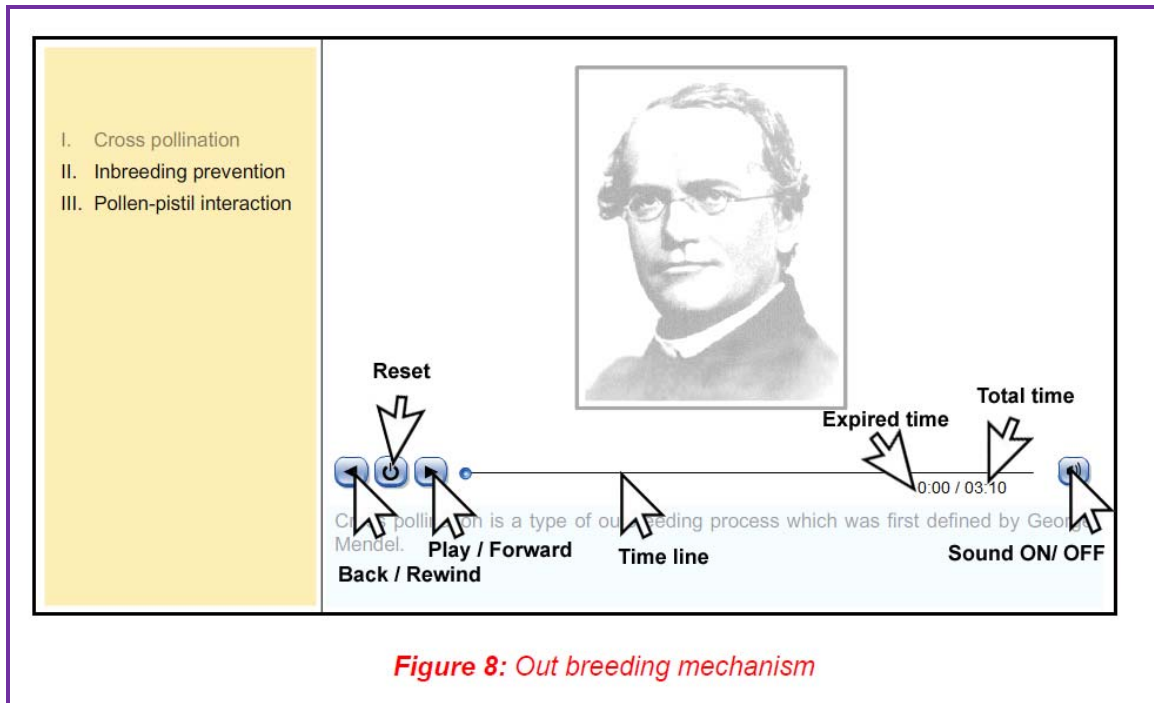
- When an animation is running, the name of that animation will have grayed out.
- Unselected or non-playing available animation name will appear as in normal fonts. Clicking on the available animation will immediately stop the currently playing animation, and load the selected animation to play.
- Mouse over to any animation title to see further details on that animation.



Right side animation detail.

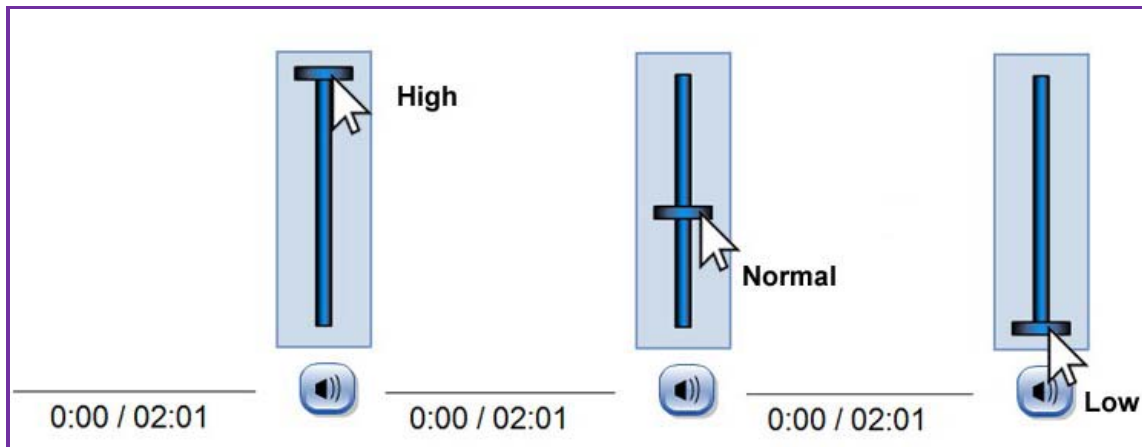
Every animation will have three (without sound) or four (with sound) action buttons along with the running track at the bottom of the animation. Mouse over on the pointer on the running track can show the position and the time expired or left for the animation to run. The functions of these button can be described as below;

- Play – to play the animation press **Play**.
- Reset – while an animation is playing, pushing **Reset** will rewind the animation at the default start position to play the animation.
- Back – when press **Back** animation will rewind frame by frame.
- Sound – to control associated **Sound** for the animation. It can be muted or unmuted by the click on the sound icon. Single click on the sound icon will mute the sound. At mute state, there will be a cancellation bar across the sound icon show the muted indicate sound is muted for the animation. Another click on the muted state will unmute the sound and the bar will disappear from the icon .



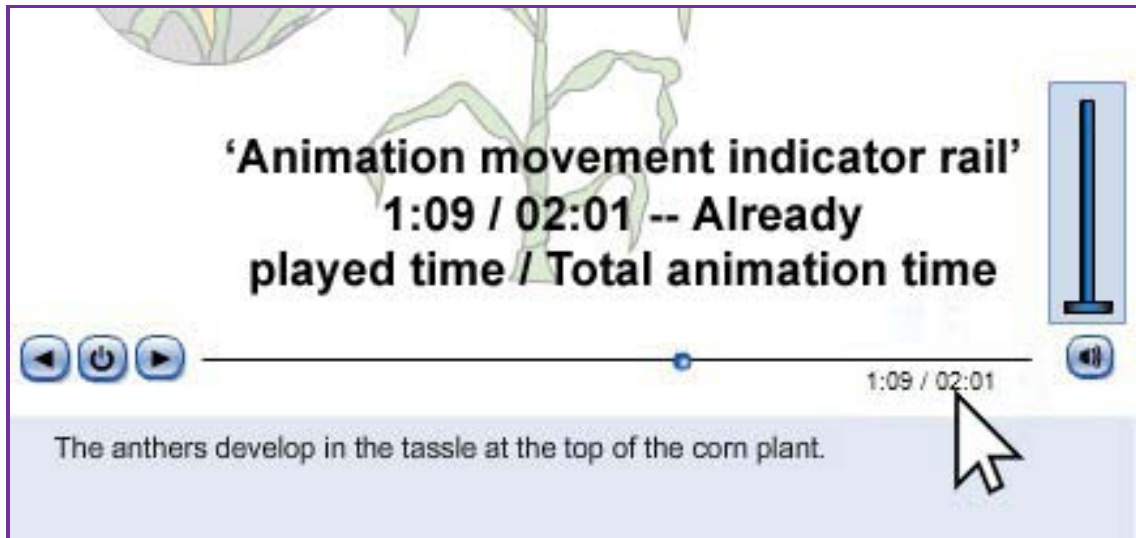
Sound track, and volume control

To control the speaker volume use volume slider up or down. All volume controls are typically available over the sound icon.



Animation run time.

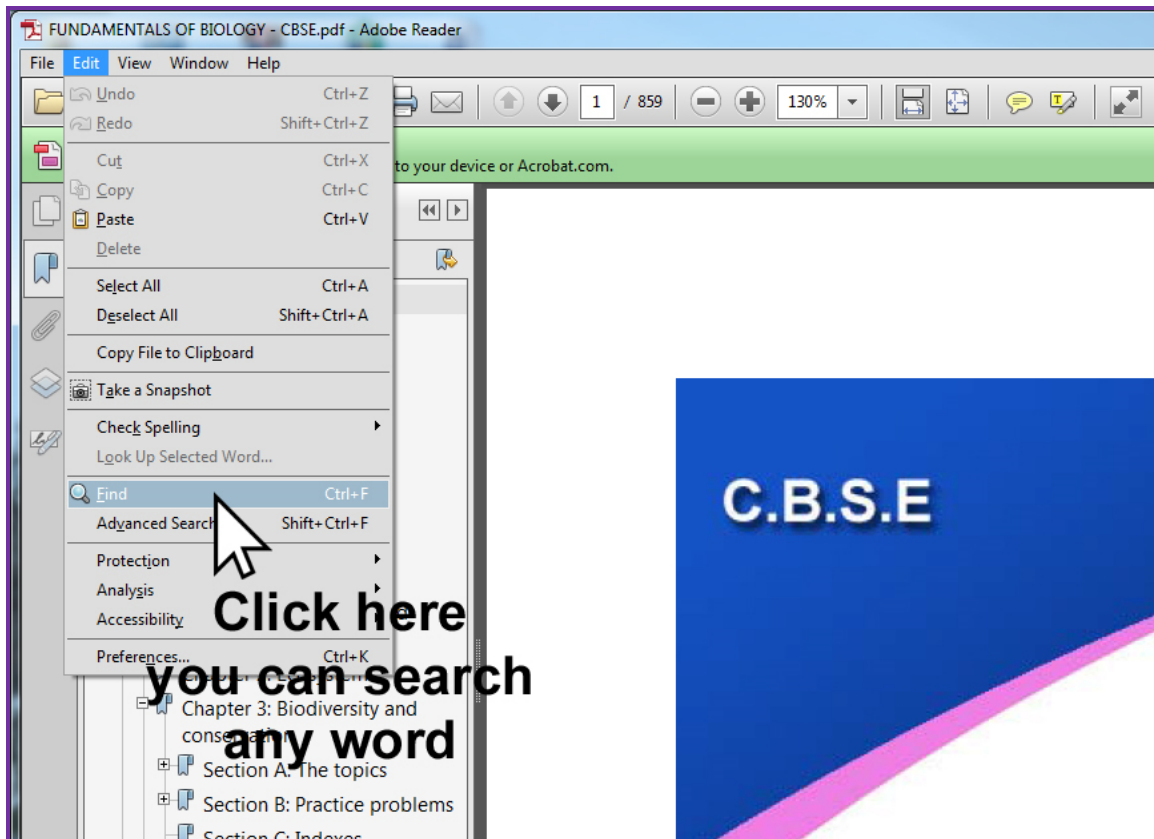
When an animation starts to play at the end of the bottom times bar two times will appear separated by '/'. These two times are <Already played time> / <Total animation time> as shown below. Manual dragging of the 'animation movement indicator' up or down the timer bar, user can move the animation forward or backward.

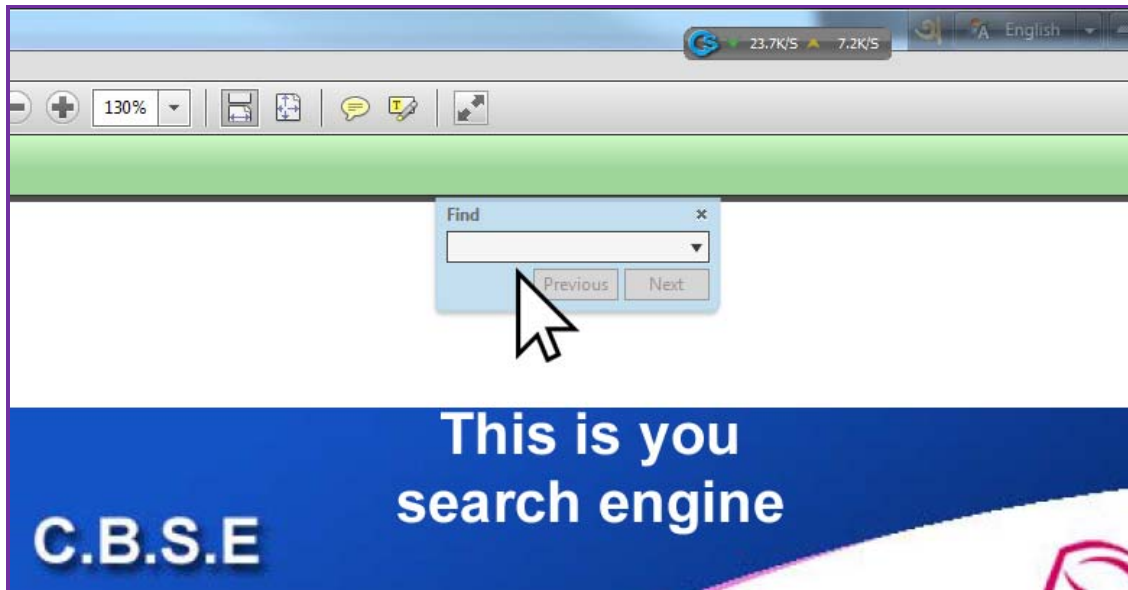


Other features

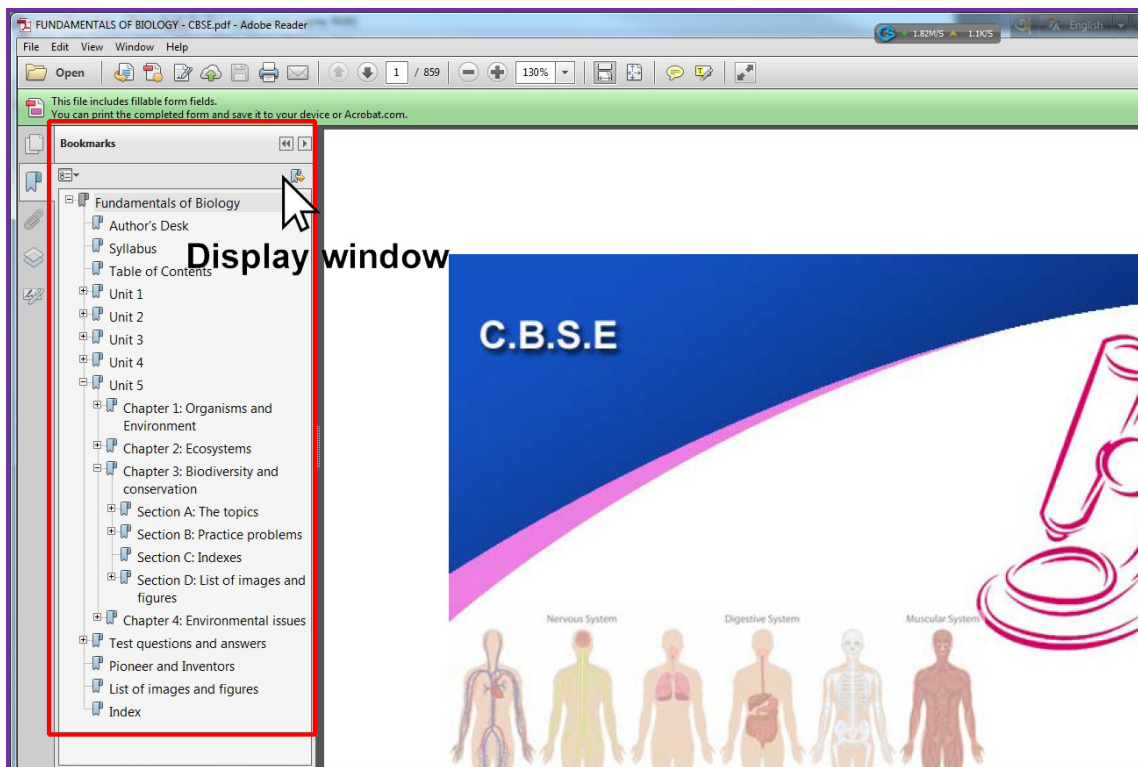
- Search engine

There is a generic search engine on the top right margin of the page thru which this we a wild card search can be conducted of the content.





- *Display window management*
Left and right display panel size is manageable by expanding or contracting the dividing line between the panels.



- *File type*
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