10 Standard: Science: Definitions

No	Term	Definition
	A	
1	Abiotic components	The non-living physio-chemical factors like soil, humidity, sunlight, rainfall, temperature etc.
2	Acidity	A condition when there is excess secretion of acids in the gastric glands of the stomach.
3	Accommodation of the eye	The ability of the eye lens to adjust its focal length.
4	Acid	Any sour-tasting substance that typically is water soluble and reacts with bases to form salts.
5	Alkali	An alkali is a substance that produces OH ions in water. d
6	Allotropy	The phenomenon of existence of two or more different physical forms of a chemical element.
7	Alloy	A homogenous mixture of a metal with a metal or non-metal.
8	Alimentary canal	The long tube extending from the mouth to the anus.
9	Alternating current	The current which changes its direction after equal interval of time.
10	Alveoli	The terminal balloon-like structures within the lungs.
11	Amalgam	An alloy of mercury with another metal.
12	Ammeter	The instrument used to measure current in a circuit
13	Ampere	The electric current flowing through a conductor is said to be one ampere when one coulomb of charge flows through any cross-section of a conductor in one second.
14	Amphoteric substance	The substance having property of both acid as well as base.
15	Analogous organs	The organs which are quite different in fundamental structure and embryonic origin but look superficially alike and perform same functions in entirely different species.
16	Angle of deviation	The angle between the incident ray and the emergent ray.
17	Angle of prism	The angle between the two lateral faces of a prism.
18	Anion	Negatively charged ion formed by gain of electrons.
19	Anode	A positively charged electrode by which electrons leave an electrical device or cell.
20	Anodizing	A process of forming a thick oxide layer of aluminium.
21	Antacid	The substances which-neutralizes acidity (especially in the stomach).
22	Anti-oxidants	These are the substance that inhibits oxidation or inhibits reactions promoted by oxygen.
23	Aperture	The diameter of the reflecting surface of the mirror.
24	Aqua regia	It is a mixture of hydrochloric acid (HCl)and nitric acid(HNO3)at a ratio of either 3: 1 or 4:1.
25	Armature	It is a rectangular coil having a large number of turns of thin insulated copper wire wound over a soft iron core.
26	Artificial ecosystem	The ecosystem which is maintained by human beings.
27	Asexual reproduction	The process of producing offsprings which involves a single parent without the formation of gametes is called asexual reproduction.
28	Atomic mass	Atomic mass of an element is the sum of protons and neutrons.
29	Atomic radius	It is defined as the distance from the centre of nucleus to the outermost shell of the atom. It is generally expressed in Picometer (Pm).
30	ATP	Adenosine Triphosphate. It is the energy currency for most cellular process.

31	Autotrophic nutrition	It is the mode of nutrition in which organisms prepare their own food utilizing the raw materials from the surroundings and does not depend on others for their food.
	B	
32	Base	The substance which reacts with an acid to form a salt and water. Bases turn red litmus paper to blue.
33	Balanced equation	A chemical equation in which total number of atoms of each element is equal on both sides of a chemical reaction.
34	Baking powder	A mixture of baking soda (sodium hydrogen carbonate) and a mild edible acid such as tartaric acid.
35	Biodegradable wastes	The wastes which get degraded in a natural process by the action of microbes into simpler forms.
36	Biodiversity	The existence of a wide variety of species of plants, animals and microbes in a natural habitat within a particular environment.
37	Biogas	A mixture of methane; hydrogen; carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide.
38	Biomass	The materials obtained from plants and animals used as fuel.
39	Biotic components	The living organisms like plants, animals and microorganisms.
40	Blood plasma	The fluid medium of blood.
41	Bond angle	The angle that is formed between two adjacent bonds on the same atom.
42	Bond length	The equilibrium distance between the nuclei of two groups or atoms that are bonded to each other.
	C	
43	Calcination	The conversion of metals into their oxides as a result of heating to a high temperature in the absence of air or oxygen.
44	Catalyst	A substance that alters the rate of a chemical reaction, without undergoing any change in itself during the reaction.
45	Cataract	The condition in which crystalline lens of people at old age becomes milky and cloudy.
46	Catenation	The property of self-linking of elements to form a long chain.
47	Cathode	A negatively charged electrode that is the source of electrons entering an electrical device or cell.
48	Cation	Positively charged ion formed by loss of electrons from a neutral atom.
49	Centre of curvature	The centre of the sphere of which the reflecting surface of a spherical mirror/lens forms a part of a sphere.
50	Cerebrospinal fluid	It is a clear, colourless, slightly alkaline fluid present in ventricles of brain, central canal of spinal cord and the spaces between the meninges which protect brain and spinal cord from injury and shock.
51	Chemical reaction	A chemical change that occurs when two or more substances (Reactants) combine to form a new substance(Product).
52	Chemical equation	The method of representing a chemical reaction with the help of symbols and formulas of the substances involved in it
53	Chlorofluorocarbon	A compound that contains atoms of chlorine, fluorine and carbon used as refrigerants, cleaning solvents and aerosol propellants.
54	Chlorophyll	It is a green pigment found within the chloroplasts of green plants and some algae which traps solar energy for the process of photosynthesis.

55	Chyme	It is the semi solid paste formed by the churning of partially digested food from the stomach mixed with gastric juice secreted by the stomach.
56	Closed circuit	An electric circuit through which current flows continuously.
57	Combination reaction	A reaction in which two or more reactants combine to form one product.
58	Combustion	A process in which a substance reacts with oxygen to give heat and light.
59	Compensation point	The point at which the rate of photosynthesis is equal to the rate of respiration is called compensation point.
60	Concave mirror	A spherical mirror, whose reflecting surface is curved inwards.
61	Conservation of natural resources	The controlled utilisation of natural resource for the benefit of life so that it may yield sustainable benefits to the present as well as future generations.
62	Convex mirror	A spherical mirror whose reflecting surface is curved outwards.
63	Coordination	The working together of various organs of the body of an organism in a proper manner to generate a proper reaction to a stimulus is called coordination.
64	Cornea	A thin transparent bulged portion of the human eye.
65	Corrosion	An irreversible damage or destruction of material in which metals are gradually eaten up by the action of air, moisture due to a chemical or electrochemical reaction on the surface of metal.
66	Coulomb	One coulomb is equivalent to the charge contained in nearly $6x10^{18}$ electrons.
67	Crystalline eye lens	A fibrous jelly-like material which is capable of increasing or decreasing the curvature.
	D	
68	Dark reaction	The series of reaction in which carbon dioxide is converted to glucose in absence of light utlizing the assimilatory powers like NADPH and ATP in stroma of chloroplast.
69	Decomposition reaction	It is a type of a chemical reaction in which a single compound breaks down into two or more elements or new compounds.
70	Deliquescent	The property of becoming liquid by absorbing moisture from the air.
71	Detergents	Detergents are ammonium or sulphonate salts of long chain hydrocarbons.
72	Dialysis	It is an artificial process of removal of metabolic wastes and excess water (from the body by using a machine in order to maintain the normal water and solute concentration in our body.
73	Dihybrid cross	A cross between two pure breeding individuals which differ by two different characters.
74	Dilution	The process of mixing an acid or base with water to decrease the concentration of ions.
75	Dioptre	One dioptre is the power of a lens whose focal length is 1 metre.
76	Direct current	A current in which the magnitude and the direction do not change with time.
77	Disinfectant	An agent (as heat, radiation or a chemical) that destroys microorganisms that might carry disease.
78	Dispersion	The splitting of white light into its component colours.
79	Displacement reaction	It is a type of chemical reaction in which a more reactive element displaces a less reactive element from its compound. Both metals and non-metals are involved in this reaction.

80	Double circulation	The type of circulation in which blood flows through the heart twice during each cycle.
81	Double displacement reaction	It is a type of reaction where two reactants exchange ions to form two new compounds.
82	Double fertilisation	The process by which a male gamete fuses with an egg to form zygote and the second male gamete unites with two polar nuclei to form endosperm.
83	Ductility	It is a physical property of a material associated with their ability to be hammered thin or stretched into wire without breaking.
	E	
84	Earthing	Connecting the metallic body of the high powered appliance (electric iron, toaster, refrigerator, oven etc.) to the earth through the earth wire of the domestic circuit.
85	Ecosystem	It is the structural and functional unit of biosphere which comprises of both biotic and abiotic components that interact with each other to form a stable and self-sustaining system.
86	Electric circuit	A closed and continuous path along which an electric current flows.
87	Electric current	Rate of flow of charges.
88	Electric Fuse	It is a safety device to protect the appliances due short-circuiting or over-loading of circuit.
89	Electric motor	A rotating device which converts electric energy into mechanical energy.
90	Electric potential	The work done in moving a unit positive charge from infinity to that point.
91	Electric power	The rate at which it consumes electric energy.
92	Electromagnetic induction	The phenomenon by which the electric current is generated by changing the magnetic field lines.
93	Electrodes	Metallic rods used in cells to make electrical conduction.
94	Electrolytic reduction	The method of reducing metals with the help of electrolysis.
95	Electromagnet	A device in which soft iron core placed inside a solenoid behaves as a powerful magnet when a current is passed through the solenoid.
96	Electron affinity	The amount of energy released when an electron is added to an isolated gaseous atom.
97	Electronegativity	The tendency to accept shared pair of electrons toward itself.
98	Electronegativity	The relative tendency of an atom to attract shared pair of electrons towards itself.
99	Electrons	Negatively charged particles of an atom.
100	Electroplating	A process that uses electric current to reduce dissolved metal cations so that they form a thin coherent metal coating on an electrode.
101	Element	A substance that cannot be separated into simpler substances and that singly or in combination constitute all matter.
102	Enamel	Hard white substance covering the crown of a tooth. Hardest substance in human body.
103	Endocrine glands	They are ductless glands which pour their secretion directly into blood stream and are carried by blood to the site of action or target organs.
104	Endothermic reaction	A chemical change that is accompanied by absorption of heat.
105	Esterification	Formation of ester by alcohol and an acid.
106	Evolution	It is the sequence of gradual changes of the living organisms from the earlier simple forms of life over millions of years resulting in the formation of new species.

107	Excretion	It is biological process where there is removal of nitrogenous wastes from body produced due to metabolism.
108	Exothermic reaction	A chemical change that is accompanied by liberation of heat energy.
	F	
109	Far point	The farthest point upto which the eye can see objects clearly.
110	Far sightedness	The common defect of the eye in which a person is able to see distant objects clearly but cannot see near-by objects distinctly.
111	Fertilisation	The process of fusion of male and female gametes to produce the zygote.
112	Fertilizer	It is any organic or inorganic material of natural or synthetic origin that is added to a soil to supply one or more plant nutrients essential to the growth of plants.
113	Focal length	The distance between the pole of the mirror and principal focus.
114	Focus of concave lens	The point on principal axis where all the parallel light rays after refraction appear to meet at a point.
115	Focus of concave mirror	The point on principal axis where all the parallel light rays after reflection actually meet at a point.
116	Focus of convex lens	The point on principal axis where all the parallel light rays after refraction actually meet at a point.
117	Focus of convex mirror	The point on principal axis where all the parallel light rays after reflection appear to meet at a point.
118	Food chain	The sequential interlinking of organisms involving transfer of food energy starting with a producer through a series of organisms where one is eaten by the other.
119	Food web	A network of food chains which are interconnected at various trophic levels to form a number of feeding connections among different organisms.
120	Fossil fuels	The fuels that are obtained from dead remains of plants and animals which got buried beneath the earth millions of years ago.
121	Frequency of Alternating current	The number of times the direction of electric current changes in one second.
	G	
122	Galvanisation	A process that applies a coat of zinc to a metal to prevent its oxidation.
123	Galvanometer	An instrument that can detect the presence of current in the circuit.
124	Gametes	The special cells involved in sexual reproduction to produce the offsprings.
125	Ganga Action Plan	It is a multi-crore project launched in 1985 which has been undertaken to clean the Ganga river natural habitat within a particular environment.
126	Gangue	Impurities present in an ore.
127	Gene	It is a specific segment of DNA on a chromosome occupying specific position and determines the heredity characters.
128	Generator/Dynamo	A device used to convert mechanical energy into electrical energy.
129	Genetic drift	It is the elimination of the genes of certain traits from the small population when a section of the species population dies of natural calamity or migrates to other region.
130	Genetics	It is the branch of biology that deals with the study of heredity and variation.

131	Geothermal energy	The energy obtained from hot molten rocks and trapped hot fluids inside the earth.
132	Gestation period	It is the time from fertilisation till the birth of the new born.
133	Good source of energy	The material that provides the required amount of energy.
134	Groups	A vertical column in the periodic table.
135	Guard cells	The bean shaped cells on either side of stomata.
	H	
136	Halogens	Elements belonging to group 17 of the modern periodic table.
137	Hard water	Water that contains mineral salts (as calcium and magnesium ions) which limits the formation of lather with soap.
138	Heating effect of electric current	The effect of electric current due to which heat is produced in a wire when current is passed through it.
139	Heredity	Transmission of genetically based characters from one generation to the next generation.
140	Heterotrophic nutrition	It is the mode of nutrition in which the organisms depends upon other organisms for food i.e., they obtain food from autotrophs
141	Holozoic nutrition	It is the mode of nutrition in which an organism feeds on solid food which is a complex organic matter by the process of ingestion, then the food is subsequently digested and absorbed and finally undigested residue is removed from the body.
142	Homologous organs	The organs which perform different functions in different species but have similar basic structure and similar embryonic origin.
143	Homologous series	A homologous series is a group of organic chemical compounds, usually listed in order of increasing size, that have a similar structure.
144	Hormones	Hormones are chemical messengers secreted by endocrine glands which regulate various physiological processes in living organisms.
145	Hot spots	The molten rocks formed in the deeper hot regions of earth's crust are pushed upward and trapped in certain regions
146	Hot springs	When underground water comes in contact with the hot spot, steam is generated which finds outlets at the surface.
147	Hydroelectric power plant	Hydro power plants convert the potential energy of falling water into electricity by using the kinetic energy of the flowing water or the potential energy of water at a height.
148	Hydrocarbons	An organic compound containing only carbon and hydrogen.
149	Hydrogenation	A chemical reaction between molecular hydrogen and another compound or element, usually in the presence of a catalyst such as nickel, palladium or platinum.
150	Hydrophilic substance	Having an affinity for water; capable of interacting with water through hydrogen bonding.
151	Hydrophobic substance	Hydrophobic compounds do not dissolve easily in water and are usually non-polar.
152	Hypermetropia	The common defect of the eye in which a person is able to see distant objects clearly but cannot see near-by objects distinctly.
	I	
153	Image distance	The distance of the image from the pole of the mirror.
154	Indicator	A substance that changes colour to indicate the presence of some ion or substance;can be used to indicate the completion of a chemical reaction.
155	Ion	Charged particle formed-either by losing or gaining of electrons.

156	Ionic bond	Chemical bond is formed between two atoms caused by attraction between oppositely charged ions.
157	Ionic compound	Compound formed by transfer of electrons from metals to non-metals.
158	Ionisation	The process of forming ions in aqueous solution is called ionisation.
159	Ionisation energy	Amount of energy required to remove most loosely bonded electron from an isolated gaseous atom.
160	Iris	A dark muscular diaphragm that controls the size of the pupil.
161	Isobars	Atoms of different elements having different atomic number but same atomic mass.
162	Isomerism	The phenomenon in which the compounds have the same molecular formula and different structural formula.
163	Isomers	Compounds having similar molecular formula but different structure.
164	Isotopes	Atoms of same element having similar atomic number but different atomic mass.
	K	
165	Kilowatt-hour	The energy supplied in 1 hour to an appliance whose power is 1kW or 1000W.
	L	
166	Lateral inversion	The inversion of the left hand side of the object into the right hand side in the image
167	Least distance of distinct vision	The minimum distance at which objects can be seen most distinctly without strain.
168	Lens	A transparent material bound by two surfaces, of which one or both surfaces are spherical.
169	Life Processes	The processes like nutrition, respiration, growth, excretion etc., which together keep the living organisms alive and perform the function of body maintenance.
170	Light reaction	The series of reactions which occurs only in presence of light inside the granum of chloroplast where there is formation of oxygen molecule due to photolysis of water and production of assimilatory powers like NADPH and ATP.
171	Lubricant	A substance capable of reducing friction by making surfaces smooth or slippery.
	M	
172	Magnetic field	The region surrounding a magnet, in which the force of the magnet can be experienced.
173	Magnetic field lines	The lines along which the iron filings align themselves.
174	Magnification	The ratio of the height of the image to the height of the object.
175	Malleability	Malleability is a physical property of metals that defines the ability to be hammered, pressed or rolled into thin sheets without breaking.
176	Metalloids	Elements with properties intermediate between those of a metal and non-metal.
177	Metals	A substance with high electrical conductivity, lustre and malleability which readily loses electrons to form positive ions.
178	Mineral	A mineral is a naturally occurring solid with a characteristic composition, crystalline atomic structure and distinct physical properties.

179	Molecular mass	The sum of the relative atomic masses of the constituent atoms of a molecule.
180	Monohybrid cross	A cross between two plants which differ in a single character.
181	Motor neurons	Motor neurons transmit impulses from central nervous system to effectors.
182	Movements of curvature	These are changes in orientation of some plant parts in relation to others caused by external or internal stimuli.
183	Myopia	The common defect of the eye in which a person is able to see nearby objects clearly but cannot see distant objects distinctly.
	N	
184	Nastic movements	These are non-directional induced variation movements that do not involve growth which occurs due to change in turgour pressure in response to stimuli,
185	Natural ecosystem	The ecosystems which operate themselves in nature without any interference of human beings.
186	Natural resources	They are those substances or materials that exist in nature which are being exploited for supporting life and meeting the needs of human beings.
187	Natural selections	The nature selects the traits which are favourable to the species in its environment.
188	Near point	The minimum distance at which objects can be seen most distinctly without strain.
189	Near sightedness	The common defect of the eye in which a person is able to see nearby objects clearly but cannot see distant objects distinctly.
190	Neutralisation	The process when an acid and a base react with each other to form the salt.
191	Neutralization reaction	It is a reaction between an acid and a base to form salt and water.
192	Noble gases	Elements belonging to group 18 of the modern periodic table.
193	Nomenclature	A system of words used to name things in a particular discipline.
194	Non-biodegradable wastes	The wastes which cannot be degraded by the action of microbes in a natural way.
195	Non-metals	A substance with low electrical conductivity, non-lustrous, non-malleable and which readily gains electrons to form negative ions.
196	Non-renewable	Non-renewable sources of energy are those which are exhaustible and cannot be replaced once they have been used.
197	Nuclear fission	The process in which nucleus of a heavy atom (such as uranium, plutonium or thorium);when bombarded with low-energy neutrons splits apart into lighter nuclei with release of a tremendous amount of energy
198	Nuclear reactor	A device in which converts nuclear energy into electrical energy.
199	Nutrition	It is the process of intake of nutrients and its utilization by organisms in various biological activities.
	O	
200	Object distance	The distance of the object from its pole.
201	Ocean thermal energy	The energy obtained because of the difference in temperature of sea surface heated by the sun and colder water found at the deeper layers of ocean
202	Ohm	If the potential difference across the two ends of a conductor is 1 V and the current through it is 1 A, then the resistance of the conductor is 1 ohm.

203	Olfactory indicator	Substances whose odour changes in acidic or basic media.
204	Open circuit	An electric circuit through which no current flows.
205	Optic centre	The centre point of a lens.
206	Ore	A mineral that contains metal that is valuable enough to be mined.
207	Osmoregulation	The process of maintaining a constant osmatic condition in the body by regulating the water and solute concentration of body fluids.
208	Oxidation	The reaction in which addition of oxygen or removal of hydrogen takes place.
209	Oxidising agent	Substance which helps in oxidation but itself gets reduced.
	P	
210	Parasitic nutrition	The type of nutrition in which organisms derive nutrition from plants and animals without killing them.
211	Parturition	The delivery of full term baby from the uterus of mother after the end of gestation period.
212	Periodicity	The recurrence of similar physical and chemical properties of elements when arranged in a particular order.
213	Periods	Horizontal rows of periodic table.
214	Peristalsis	The contraction and expansion movement of muscular wall of oesophagus when food passes from mouth to stomach.
215	pH	pH is a measure of hydrogen ion concentration; a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution.
216	Photolysis	The reaction in which water splits to produce hydrogen, protons, electrons and oxygen by using light energy trapped by chlorophyll.
217	Photosynthesis	It is a biological process in which organisms prepare their own food by using inorganic raw materials like water, carbon dioxide in presence of chlorophyll and sunlight or light energy and oxygen is evolved as a by-product during this process.
218	Phytohormones	Phytohormones are naturally occurring organic chemical substances present in plants which control and coordinate various activities in them and are called growth regulators.
219	Pole of the mirror	The centre of the reflecting surface of a spherical mirror.
220	Pollination	The process of transfer of pollen grains from anthers of stamens to the stigma of carpel within the same flower or different flower of same plant or to any other flowers of different plants but of same species.
221	Pollution	Any undesirable change in physical, chemical and biological characteristics of our soil, air or water which harmfully affects human lives or other species.
222	Polymer	Polymer is defined as a chemical substance of high molecular mass formed by the combination of a large number of simple molecules, called monomers.
223	Polymerisation	The process by which the monomers get combined and transformed into polymers is known as polymerisation.
224	Power of lens	The reciprocal of its focal length in meters.
225	Precipitate	The solid formed as a result of a precipitation reaction.
226	Precipitation reaction	It is a type of double displacement reaction which involves the formation of solid residue.
227	Presbyopia	The common defect of the eye in which a person finds it difficult to see nearby objects comfortably and distinctly without corrective eye-glasses.
228	Primary sex organs	They are the gonads i.e., testes and ovaries which produce gametes and secrete sex hormones.

229	Principal axis	The straight line passing through the centre of curvature and pole of the spherical mirror, produced on both sides.
230	Prism	A transparent material which has two triangular bases and three rectangular lateral surfaces.
231	Product	A chemical substance formed as a result of a chemical reaction.
232	Puberty	The age at which sex hormones are produced, reproductive organs become of secondary sexual characters in both males and females matured and have the capacity to give rise to new individual and there is development
233	Pyruvate	The three carbon molecule formed by the breakdown of glucose.
	R	
234	Radius of curvature	The radius of the sphere of which the reflecting surface of a spherical mirror/lens forms a part.
235	Rain water harvesting	The technique to capture and store rain water for future use by making special water harvesting structures.
236	Rainbow	A natural spectrum appearing in the sky after a rain shower.
237	Rancidity	The oxidation of food materials such that they become stale and start smelling.
238	Rusting	The slow conversion of iron into hydrated ferric oxide, in the presence of moisture and air.
239	Reactant	A chemical substance that takes part in a chemical reaction and undergoes change during a reaction.
240	Reactivity series	A list of metals ranked in order of decreasing reactivity to displace hydrogen gas from water and acid.
241	Receptors	Receptor is a sensory nerve cell or a group of sensory nerve cells which is sensitive to a specific stimulus or to a specific change in the environment.
242	Redox reaction	A chemical reaction in which both oxidation and reduction takes place simultaneously.
243	Reducing agent	Substance which helps in reduction but itself gets oxidised.
244	Reduction	The chemical reaction which involves addition of hydrogen or removal of oxygen.
245	Refining	In metallurgy, refining consists of purifying an impure metal.
246	Reflex action	It is a spontaneous, quick, automatic response to a stimulus acting on a specific receptor without the will of the animal.
247	Reflex arc	It is the shortest route taken by a nerve impulse from receptor to effector.
248	Refraction of light	The change in direction of light when it passes from one medium to another obliquely.
249	Refractive index	The ratio of speed of light in vacuum to the speed of light in the medium.
250	Renewable source of energy	The sources of energy which can be regenerated and are inexhaustible.
251	Reproductive isolation	It is the mechanism which checks the populations of two different groups from interbreeding.
252	Resistance	The property of a conductor to resist the flow of charges through it.
253	Resistivity	It is the property of the material that opposes the flow of charge or the flow of electric current.
254	Resource	A resource is any means of supplying a material held in reserve which can be transformed into more valuable and useful item.
255	Respiration	It is a complex process which involves gaseous exchange i.e., oxygen is taken in and carbon dioxide is given out as well as

		oxidation of glucose in cells to release chemical energy in the form of ATP.
256	Retina	The light sensitive screen in the human eye.
257	Rheostat	A device used to change the magnitude of the current by changing the length of the resistance wire inserted into the circuit
258	Roasting	It is a process in metallurgy in which a sulphide ore is heated in air. The process may convert a metal sulphide to a metal oxide or to a free metal.
259	Rust	A reddish or yellowish-brown flaking coating of iron oxide that is formed on iron or steel by oxidation, especially in the presence of moisture.
260	Rusting	The formation of reddish-brown ferric oxides on iron by low-temperature oxidation in the presence of water.
	S	
261	Salt	The compound formed by reaction of an acid with a base Ex: NaCl.
262	Saponification	A chemical reaction in which an ester is heated with an alkali to make soap.
263	Saprophytes	Organisms that break-down the food materials outside the body and then absorb it.
264	Saturated hydrocarbon	A substance in which the atoms are linked by single bonds.
265	Seed	A seed is the reproductive unit of a plant from which a new plant grows.
266	Sensory neurons	Sensory neurons receive stimuli through their dendrites and transmit impulse towards the central nervous system from receptors.
267	Skeletal equation	An equation in which the number of atoms of any element is not equal on both sides.
268	Sex determination	The mechanism by which sex of an individual is determined when it begins life.
269	Sexual reproduction	The production of new ones by the union of special cells called gametes or sex cells by the involvement of two parents i.e., a father and mother.
270	Single circulation	The type of circulation in which blood flows through the heart only once.
271	Smelting	It is a chemical process to isolate an element from its ore using heat and a reducing agent.
272	Soaps	Soaps are sodium and potassium salts of long chain of fatty acids such as stearic acid, palmitic acid etc.
273	Solar cell	A Solar cell is a device which converts solar energy into electricity.
274	Solar cooker	A device which uses solar energy to cook food.
275	Solar energy	The energy produced by the sun in the form of heat and light energy.
276	Solar panel	A large number of solar cells combined in an arrangement.
277	Solenoid	A coil of many circular turns of insulated copper wire wrapped closely in the shape of a cylinder.
278	Sonorous	Capable of giving out a deep resonant sound.
279	Speciation	It is the formation of a new species from the existing species.
280	Spectrum	The band of the coloured components of a light beam.
281	Spherical mirror	A Mirror in which reflecting surfaces are spherical.
282	Split ring commutator	It is a cylindrical metal ring split into two halves.

283	Spore	A spore is a single celled or multicelled reproductive structure which get separated from its parent and under favourable conditions gives rise to new individual.
284	Stimuli	The changes in the environment to which the organisms respond and react.
285	Stomata	The Tiny pores present on the surface of the leaves.
286	Strong acid	An Acid which dissociate completely when dissolved in water is called strong acid.
287	Strong base	A base which dissociates completely in aqueous solution furnishing OH ions.
288	Sustainable development	The development which can be maintained for a long time that meets the need of present generations without compromising the ability and needs for future generations without damage to the environment.
	T	
289	Tetravalency	Tetravalency is the state of an atom in which there are four electrons available with the atom for covalent chemical bonding.
290	Thermal decomposition	A decomposition reaction which is carried out by heating.
291	Thermal power plant	A plant where fossil fuels are burnt to heat water to produce steam. Stem runs the turbine to generate electricity.
292	Thermite reaction	An exothermic redox reaction between a metal and metal oxide as reactants.
293	Tidal energy	The energy harnessed by constructing dam across a narrow opening to the sea.
294	Tissue culture	The production of new plants from a small piece of plant tissue or cells removed from the growing tips of a plant in a suitable growth medium.
295	Traits	The alternative forms of a character.
296	Transportation	It is a process in which a substance synthesized or absorbed in one part of the organism is carried to the other parts of the body.
297	Triple fusion	The fusion of one of the male gamete with the two polar nuclei inside the embryo sac to form triploid primary endosperm.
298	Trophic levels	The distinct sequential steps in the food chain where transfer of energy occurs.
299	Tropic movements	These are directional movements of plant parts which involve growth in response to stimuli.
300	Tyndall effect	The phenomenon of scattering of light by the colloidal particles.
	U	
301	Universal indicator	A universal indicator is a pH indicator composed of a solution of several compounds that exhibits several smooth colour changes over a pH value range from 0 to 14 to indicate the acidity or alkalinity of solutions, where 7 indicates neutral.
302	Unsaturated hydrocarbons	Substances in which atoms are linked by double or triple bond.
	V	
303	Valency	It is defined as the combining capacity of an atom of an element to acquire the next inert gas configuration.
304	Variation	It is the differences in the traits shown by the individuals of a species and also by the offsprings of the same parents.
305	Variegated leaf	A leaf with green and non-green portions.

306	Vegetative propagation	It is mainly seen in plants and is an asexual mode of reproduction where a new plant grows from different parts of plant like roots, leaves etc, rather than from a seed.
307	Villi	The numerous finger like projections in the inner lining of the small intestine.
308	Volt	If 1 Joule of work is required to move a charge of amount 1 coulomb from one point to another, then the potential difference between the two points is 1 *V*.
309	Voltmeter	A device used to measure the potential difference.
	W	
310	Water of crystallization	The fixed number of water molecules present in one formula unit of a salt.
311	Watershed management	Scientific conservation of soil and water to increase biomass production.
312	Watt	One watt is the power consumed by a device that carries 1A of current when operated at a potential difference of 1V.
313	Watt-hour	The electric energy consumed by an appliance of 1 watt in one hour.
314	Wave energy	The kinetic energy possessed by huge waves near sea shore is trapped to generate electricity.
315	Weak acid	A weak acid is one which does not ionise fully when it is dissolved in water.
316	Weak base	A weak base is one which does not ionise fully when it is dissolved in water.
317	Wind energy farm	A number of windmills erected over a large area.