Disc 1 - The characteristics of life		
Topic	Lesson Name	
What is life? Where do life processes	From nature to biology	
take place?	2. What is life? 3. What is alive and what is not?	
	Organisms, organs, tissues, cells	
	5. The cell: a brick, a factory, a store of information	
	6. What exactly does "life" mean?	
Basic life processes	1. Lifeprocesses	
	Production in a leaf     Five types of heterotrophy	
	Symbionts pay for food	
	5. Where does energy come from?	
	Excretion of harmful substances	
	7. Motion	
	The not-so-active plants     Growth and development	
	10. There are not always two parents	
	11. Excitability	
	12. Adaptivecapacities	
How has man classified the nature	1. Unity or diversity?	
around him?	2. You can make it, too!	
	How to build a system?     The kingdom divided	
	5. What is a species?	
	6. How do you determine the name of a species?	
	7. One nature - five kingdoms	
	8. The Monera and Protista	
	9. Fungi 10. Plants	
	11. Animals	
The structure of the bacterial, animal	The cell: a simple and perfect solution	
and fungal cell	2. The bacterial cell	
	The complicated structures of the simple cell	
	4. The animal cell 5. The cell membrane	
	6. The organelles in an animal cell	
	7. The fungal cell	
	8. Mesosomes	
	9. The nucleoid (nucleus is in syllabus)	
	10. Ribosomes	
	11. Cytoplasm 12. The information centre	
	13. The protein and lipid factory	
	14. Corrections and modifications	
	15. The cell's power stations	
T	16. The cytoplasm and its skeleton	
The plant cell - the most complicated of cells	The diversity of shapes and sizes     What is new in a plant cell?	
CellS	3. The common feature	
	A store of everything	
	<ol><li>Where does photosynthesis take place?</li></ol>	
	6. Is this all about the complicated cell?	
	7. The cell under the optical microscope 8. Electronmicroscopes	
Bacteria: the commonest unicellular	The ubiquitous bacteria	
organisms	The resistance to adverse factors	
-	3. The size and form	
	Auto-trophism among bacteria	
	5. Three ways of acquiring food	
	6. Saprophytes 7. Parasites	
	7. Parasites 8. Symbionts	
	9. Breathing	

# **EduROM - Biology Topic and Lesson List**

Disc 1 - The characteristics of life		
Topic	Lesson Name	
Bacteria: the commonest unicellular	10. The "boiling" life	
organisms	11. Bacteria and the biosphere	
	12. Bacteria and humans	
Organisms that build colonies	1. Whatis a colony?	
	2. Simple colonies	
	Complex colonies: the volvox	
	4. The creation of a daughter colony of the volvox	
	The sponges (Porifera) - the structure and the habitat	
	6. Specialisation of cells in sponges	
From a colony to a multicellular	The growing complexity	
organism	2. Multicellular algae	
	Thalli of complex structures	
	4. Simple tissular animals	
	5. The structure of cnidarians	
	6. Cnidarians: the ethereal carnivores	
	7. Hydrozoans	
	Scyphozoans     Corals	
	Corais     Huge numbers of brown algae	
	11. Stinging cells	
	12. Sensorycells	
	13. Epithelial - muscle cells	
	14. The sea light and bell	
The cell - and then?	From a cell to a tissue	
The deli and them.	2. Tissues	
	Different structures, same functions	
	An animal organ and a plant organ	
	5. A system: team work	
Fungi: neither plants nor animals	The deceptive similarity	
r angr. normor pramo nor ariimaio	Why do fungi deserve a separate kingdom?	
	The germating fungi	
	How is a fungus structured?	
	5. Do fungi have genders?	
	A review of common capped mushrooms	
	7. Saprophitic fungi support life on Earth	
	8. Fungi: useful or harmful?	
	9. The importance of fungi	
	10. A fungus and an alga in a relationship	
	11. The pioneers of life	
	12. Food and medicine	

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Disc 2 - The world of plants		
Topic	Lesson Name	
A review of the world of plants	The kingdom of plants	
	Algae: Prostita that look like plants	
	The green algae: so similar to plants     Protection (no see all plants)	
	Brotophytes (mosses): sporal plants     Pteridophytes	
	6. Fems	
	7. Lycopodia	
	8. Horsetails	
	9. Spermatophytes	
	10. Gymnospermous plants	
	11. Angiospermousplants	
	Monocotyledonous plants     Dicotyledonous plants	
How do plants grow?	It all starts with a spore	
Trow do plants grow.	2. How does a plant grow?	
	The growth cones produce primary tissues	
	4. The growth cone	
	5. Grasses grow in a different way	
The structure and function of primary	1. The plant's cloak	
plant tissues	The epidermis: the covering layer of the stem and the leaves	
	The windows the plant sees the world through     The rhizodermis covers the root	
	5. The "filling" of a plant	
	6. An air store and a mattress in one	
	7. Protection against fractures	
	The conductive system of a plant	
	9. The hydraulics of a plant	
	10. How to feed all the organs	
The primary structure of the stem and the root	The primary structure of a plant	
theroot	The underworld     A section of the root	
	Plants have scaffoldings	
	5. The stem seen from the inside	
	6. The location of the conductive bundles in mono- and dicotyledons	
	7. Theleaf	
	The anatomy and functions of the leaf	
The secondary structure of the stem	How is secondary structure created?	
and the root	Secondarytissues     When does the root thicken?	
	When does the root thicken?     How is the stem of a tree created?	
	5. What is hard?	
	6. Annual growth rings	
	7. A comparison of mono- and dicotyledons	
Adaptation of organisms to the	Deviations from patterns	
environment	How a plant is sucked underground	
	The living supports	
	Extracting water from air     What are respiratory roots?	
	What are respiratory roots?     The underground sprouts	
	7. Food storage and reproduction	
	8. Do cacti have leaves?	
	9. A moustache	
Characteristics of ecological groups of	A living organism and the environment	
plants	Plants and water	
	Misers of water management     Vacament intervals	
	Xeromorphicleaves     The mystery of the survival of cacti	
	Succulents	
	7. The predilection for salt	
	8. Mesophytes	
	They do not have to economise on water	

Disc 2 - The world of plants		
Topic	Lesson Name	
Characteristics of ecological groups of plants	10. Some plants live in water, too	
prants	<ul><li>11. Do all plants need the same amount of light?</li><li>12. The fight for light</li></ul>	
Photosynthesis as a method of nutrition	Autotrophic and heterotrophic plants	
	2. How to be independent	
	3. A micro-factory	
	The course of photosynthesis     Chloroplasts never get tired	
	6. To make photosynthesis happen	
	7. The flow of the assimilated substances	
	The importance of photosynthesis	
The diversity of methods of obtaining	More than just autotrophy	
food by plants	Complete dependence     Into the host	
	Half a step ahead of parasites	
	5. A relationship for a life	
	6. A balanced diet	
	7. The killer hairs	
	The bladderwort's traps     The killer jugs	
Respiration in plants	Respiration - production of ATP	
Treophano Triplano	Aerobic and anaerobic respiration	
	Plants have aerobic respiration	
	The respiratory organs in plants	
	Respiration and photosynthesis     Mitochondria and chloroplasts in one cell	
	7. What does the intensity of respiration depend on?	
	You always need water	
Water management in plants and	The life-giving water	
excretionstrategies	Physical phenomena are responsible for the flow of water within plants	
	Diffusion - motion of molecules     Osmosis - flow of water across semipermeable membranes	
	Osmosis - now of water across sempermeable membranes     Transpiration - evaporation of water	
	Root pressure pumps water from beneath	
	7. Not only passive	
	8. Not only passive	
	9. Plants in early spring 10. How plants cry	
	11. Plants do not need kidneys	
	12. The excreted substances have important functions	
Plants in motion	1. How plants move	
	2. Tropisms - what are they?	
	Phototropism     The impact of the force of gravity on a plant	
	5. Thigmotropism	
	6. Nasties - what are they?	
	7. Sensitive to temperature	
	Sensitive to light     Seismonasties	
	Seismonasties     Thigmonasties and chemonasties	
	11. The multifunctional plant hormones	
	12. Auxins	
	13. Auxins and phototropism	
	Other growth substances     Ethylene - a gas plant hormone	
	16. Do plants get nervous?	
The flower, the seed, the fruit - structure	The success of spermatophytes	
and functions	The most important parts of a flower	
	3. Gender of flowers	
	Cones - the flowers of gymnosperms     A joy for the eyes	
	6. Factories of pollen	
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Disc 2 - The world of plants		
Topic	Lesson Name	
The flower, the seed, the fruit - structure and functions	7. The hiding place of ovules 8. Flowers that make up inflorescences 9. The carrier of new life 10. It is only angiosperms that produce fruits 11. The world of fruits 12. On your own 13. The biggest seeder	
	<ul><li>14. Water is useful, too</li><li>15. Using animals</li><li>16. The role of seeds and fruits for humans</li></ul>	
The reproduction strategies of plants	1. Many strategies 2. A whole organism from a single cell 3. The dominant sporophyte - a sumptuous plant 4. The generations of spermatophytes 5. Copying the mother plant 6. Simple reproduction 7. Breaking the contact with the parent 8. More than just stores 9. Apomixis	
Reproduction and growth of angiosperms	1. The mystery of the flower 2. What goes on in the stamen? 3. What goes on in the pistil? 4. Pollination is necessary for sexual reproduction 5. Auto-pollination 6. Against auto-pollination 7. The vast amounts of pollen 8. The self-advertisement of flowers is aimed at pollination 9. Double fertilisation 10. The hidden life 11. Woken up to life	

# **EduROM - Biology Topic and Lesson List**

Disc 3 - Anatomy of the human body		
Topic	Lesson Name	
The characteristics of the structure and function of the human skin	The largest organ     The epidermis	
	3. The hair and nails	
	4. Sweat glands	
	Sebaceous glands     Fat storage and elastic support	
	7. Skin hygiene	
	8. Mycoses	
	9. Seborrhoea	
The skeleton	A cone     A bone lives and changes	
THE SKEIETON	2. What does a bone consist of?	
	3. Bone structure	
	4. Yellow and red bone marrow	
	The structure of the skeleton     The axial skeleton	
	7. The peripheral skeleton	
	8. Joints	
	9. Teeth	
	10. Milk and permanent teeth	
How does a muscle contract?	Cartilages - Tender parts of skeleton     Basic rules of muscle contraction	
How does a muscle contract?	Why does a muscle shorten?	
	The transverse striated muscle	
	4. The cardiac muscle occurs only in the heart	
	5. The smooth muscle is not striated	
\\	6. What becomes tired in a muscle?	
Various groups of muscles and their activities	Body movement, on other words skeleton movement     Where are the muscles located?	
	What other parts of our body can we move?	
	4. We need muscles to breath	
	<ol><li>We need muscles to eat and digest</li></ol>	
	Muscles make our blood circulate     Muscles are necessary to give birth	
	We need muscles to look	
	Other functions of the smooth muscles	
Blood - liquid tissue	1. Transportcompany	
	Life-giving water	
	Red blood cells     Oxygen transport from the lungs to the cells	
	Coxygen transport from the larges to the cells     Defenders of the body	
	6. Cut - bleeding	
	7. Why do we examine blood?	
	A medicine that saves lives     Do you know your blood group?	
The structure of the blood circulation	From the heart to the organs and back again	
system	Veins and arteries	
	3. As thin as hair	
	The strange capillary vascular network in the liver     The symbol of laws.	
	The symbol of love     The symbol of love is very busy	
	7. Pulmonary circulation	
	8. Systemic circulation	
	9. 160,000 km of blood vessels	
The lymphatic system and the immune system	The most important tasks of the lymphatic system     Lymphatic vessels	
9,0,0,11	S. Eymphatic vessels     Fat absorption	
	Defence of the organism	
	5. The never-ending war	
	Our own army     Versatilelymphocytes	
	r. versaurerymphocytes	

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Disc 3 - Anatomy of the human body		
Topic	Lesson Name	
The lymphatic system and the immune system	The final battle: antigen - antibody     Lymphocyte memory	
The human respiratory system	The air necessary for life How much oxygen do we use? Lungs' capacity The shape of the nose The home of the voice The inhalation-exhalation tube What is the structure of the lungs?	
The structure of the human digestive system	8. Functional and nutritive circulation  1. A long road  2. Digestion begins in the oral cavity  3. At the crossroads  4. Always in one direction only  5. A store of eaten food  6. The duodenum - the first part of the small intestine  7. The pancreas  8. The liver  9. The intestinal villi  10. The finishing-line for undigested food	
The human urinary system	Harmful substances     A purification plant weighing 320 grams     Kidney made from nephrons     A filter of blood vessels     The renal tubule - the site of urine production     The route of urine from the nephrons to the external parts of the body	

# **EduROM - Biology Topic and Lesson List**

Disc 4 - Human Life and reproduction	
Topic	Lesson Name
The activity of the digestive system	Intake, digestion and removal of remnants
	Enzymatic decomposition
	Breaking up and chewing
	What happens in the stomach?     Initial section of the small intestine
	Purification plant or storeroom?
	7. Digestion in brief
	8. Food absorption
	Removal of unwanted remnants
The work of the heart	An organ that never tires
	The untiring organ     The only muscle of its kind
	One-way blood flow
	5. Blood circulation in a figure-of-eight
	6. We can feel, hear and see the heart work
	7. Why does the heart beat faster?
	What does blood pressure mean?
Gas exchange	How do we breathe?     The requirement
	The respiratory pigment     If haemoglobin were not there
	The fate of carbon dioxide
	Myoglobin - a quarter of haemoglobin
	6. External respiration
	7. How do cells use oxygen?
The production of urine	The first step - filtering
	Resorption of valuable substances
	Water management     The contents of human urine
	5. Urine analysis
	6. Additional excretion
Why do organisms reproduce?	Reproduction in the world of living beings
	Sexual and asexual reproduction
	Two types of fertilisation
	4. Two types of evolution
	Oviparity and viviparity     One sex or two
A boy becomes a man	1. Maturation
A boy becomes a main	2. Changes
	From a boy into a man
	4. Male sex organs
	5. From the tubules to ejaculation
A girl becomes a woman	1. Clearchanges
	The external reproductive organs     The internal reproductive organs
	The internal reproductive organs     The moment of fertilisation
	5. A complex hormonal cycle
36 weeks in its own world	1. Which one is first?
	The first week of pregnancy
	The second week of pregnancy
	The third and fourth weeks of pregnancy
	5. The further evolution of the embryo
	The foetus     Childbirth - a difficult beginning
	8. How does the mother change?
From birth to senility	Change of conditions
	2. A baby
	3. An infant
	4. Childhood
	5. Schooldays
	6. Maturity 7. Middle age
	8. Oldage
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Disc 5 - Ecology & cohabitation of diverse species		
Topic	Lesson Name	
What does ecology do?	Two meanings of the "ecology" Each organism has its environment Biotic and abiotic factors  Matter circulates in the environment Energy flows through the environment Equilibrium in the environment The environmental bank balance The living world - one system working constantly	
What units does an ecologist measure the environment with?	1. The individual 2. Individuals put together make a population 3. All populations put together make a species 4. The ecological niche 5. Dimensions of an ecologicalniche	
A portrait of a population	1. How do populations differ from each other? 2. Number of population 3. Density of population 4. Reproductivity 5. Death rate 6. Immigration and emigration 7. Age structure 8. Gender structure 9. Spatial distribution	
Living together	1. It is worth cooperating 2. Sharing the environment 3. The group - more effective escape and hunting 4. Families - each one is different 5. More than a family - less than an organism 6. Communities of plants and animals	
The ecology of eating	1. Herbivority 2. The plants are still doing well 3. How can a plant avoid being eaten? 4. How to deal with plants 5. Like a herbivore with a herbivore 6. Equilibrium of herbivores and plants 7. The number of herbivores and the abundance of their food 8. Predation 9. How to outwit a predator	
Exchanging profits, obstructing, taking away	Shaping each other's fates Interactions among organisms The problem with symbiosis  Mutualism Proto co-operation Commensalism Co-operation Parasitism Parasitism Paraphogenicity Competitiveness In Allelopathy Allelopathy Amensalism Research Resea	
Food creates the strongest bounds	1. How to obtain energy and matter for oneself 2. Who produces and who consumes? 3. In line to be eaten 4. Trophic level 5. Those who eat leftovers 6. The flow of energy through the food chain 7. Trophic pyramids 8. Biomass 9. Food webs	

# **EduROM - Biology Topic and Lesson List**

Disc 6 - Human influence on nature		
Topic	Lesson Name	
Independence from nature is an illusion	Cotton - a game lost to nature	
	How to protect alfalfa?	
	Floods - causes and results	
	4. The moral	
	5. Nature's revenge for our ignorance	
Action and reaction	<ol> <li>Christmas trees and moorland birds</li> </ol>	
	Halophytes break out from a nature reserve	
	3. The influence of the household on nature	
	Human activities change nature	
	5. Use of environmental resources	
	6. Naturalresources	
	Balanced development	
	Let us do something positive	
Types of pollution	When there is too much pollution	
	Waste - what cannot be used anymore	
	<ol><li>Why is pollution such a problem?</li></ol>	
	What do we pollute nature with?	
	<ol><li>Are refrigerators and deodorants a threat to life on Earth?</li></ol>	
Species dying out	At least eight species die out every hour	
	Rivalry and predation of alien species	
	3. Killed by man	
	The most endangered species	
Reducing the risk of disease and death	Above all, we take care of ourselves	
	<ol><li>Unnecessary things are the most dangerous</li></ol>	
	<ol><li>Protecting ourselves from the effects of our actions</li></ol>	
	Standards and monitoring of the environment	
	5. Double benefit	
	<ol><li>The most lasting product of our civilization - rubbish</li></ol>	
	<ol><li>As simple as utilization and recycling</li></ol>	
	Living organisms in environmental protection	

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Disc 7 - Characteristics of animals		
Topic		Lesson Name
All the animals of the world	1.	What makes you an animal?
	2.	How many animal species are there?
	3.	The Porifera - made of sponge
	4.	The living gels - cnidarians
	5.	The ugly flat worms - flatworms
	6.	The colourless, thin and round worms - roundworms
	7. 8.	The water dwarves - rotifers The softies (with shells and without them) - the molluscs
	8. 9.	The sedentary inconspicuous ones the bryozoans
		Those that are made up of many similar slices - the ringworms
		The armoured perfection - thearthropods
		Insects are a superpower
	13.	The slow sea-bed dwellers - the echinderms
	14.	Those with a string in their back - the chordata
		The talented backboned ones - the vertebrates
		The division into invertebrates and vertebrates
		A simplified classification of animals
The epithelium, the muscle, the nerve	1.	The epithelium - the functions
	2.	The epithelium - the structure
	3.	The epithelium in the bodies of animals
	4.	The epithelium as an outside sheath
	5. 6.	Let's penetrate the inside of an animal's body The skeletal muscles
	7.	The smooth muscles
	8.	The sandour muscle  The cardiac muscle
	9.	Muscle = activity
		The nerves: two types of cells
The blood and the bone: what connects	1.	The structure and the functions
them?	2.	The classification and the location
	3.	The main supports: the cartilage
	4.	The main supports: the bone
	5.	The blood: a unique tissue
	6.	The plasma
	7.	Blood cells: the most numerous ones
	8.	Blood cells: the biggest and strangest ones
	9.	Blood cells: the smallest ones
		What about invertebrates? The lymph
T1 ( )		
The outer covers of animal bodies and their functions in various environments	1.	Protection - and more
their functions in various environments	2. 3.	Let's start from turbellarians A smart adaptation
	3. 4.	An external skeleton
	5.	The water environment
		At the border of water and land
	7.	Life on land
	8.	The creation of bird skin: the versatile feather
	9.	The types of feathers
	10.	Thermoregulation and perception of stimuli
	11.	, 0
Animal defence and protection systems	1.	How to survive
	2.	Protective colours
	3.	Deterring colours and shapes
	4.	A smart hoax
	5.	When colours let you down
	6. 7.	The horns, antlers and fangs A present for a carnivore
	7. 8.	A present for a carnivore Hiding-places, motionlessness, shoals
The pervous system as the recipient of	1.	
The nervous system as the recipient of environmental stimuli	1. 2.	The headquarters The nervous system as a network
S Shiritonian stimuli	2. 3.	An active lifestyle influences the development of the nervous system
	3. 4.	The primitive brain
	5.	The complicated ladder of an earthworm
Convight Back to the Future Education		Page 11 of 22

The nervous system as the recipient of environmental stanud  6. The responsible brain 7. The most intelligent invertebrates 8. The anatomy of the ventebrate revous system 9. The anatomy of the ventebrate Paranous System 9. The ventebrate Paranous System 9. The ventebrate Syst	Disc 7 - Characteristics of animals		
environmental sismusi  7. The most indisjoent invertebrates 8. The anatomy of the vertebrate brain 9. The five parts of the vertebrate brain 10. Two in one 11. Communicating with the environment 12. The vorid as a horeycomb 4. Eyes that are better than ours? 5. The vorid's simplest eyes 7. The vorid's simplest eyes 8. Eachy eye is different 9. Eachy eye is different 9. Eachy eyes different 9. Eachy eyes different 10. Balance and hearing 11. How is sound created? 12. The labyrinth does not let you lose your way 13. Smelling things 14. Tassing things 15. Sersieve to temperature 17. The animal skeleton and muscles 18. The skeleton -a support-and-protection structure 19. Eachy existing things 19. The skeleton -a support-and-protection structure 19. Eachy structure 10. A single structure 10. A single structure 10. A single skeleton 10. A single skeleton 10. A single skeleton 10. The vertex of the motor system 10. The elements of the motor system 10. The elements of the motor system 10. The warmhof the muscles 11. The movements of ligale and cilia 11. The movements of ligale and cilia 12. Twisting and turring 13. In a skin-and-muscle sack 14. With a flexible was and without limbs 15. From a certifiped to a biped 16. Examples of anim motion 17. Waking and furring 18. Raymels and motion 19. Waking and furring 19. Labyres and produce vitamina yoursell 20. Ligalestine explanation 21. The diversity of nutrition 22. Twisting and turring 23. In a skin-and-muscle sack 24. With a flexible was and without limbs 25. From a certifiped to a biped 26. Examples of anim motion 27. Waking and internial wexpoint 28. Raymels and produce vitamina yoursell 29. Ligalestine explanation where 29. How does a cell swallow? 20. The diversity of nutrition 20. The diversity of nutrition 21. Captiles a large of structure and structure 21. A digestive system with two doors 22. The digestive glance 23. A large from spiral and structure 24. A large was system with two doors 25. Living nature is a source of lood 26. Examples of anim motion 27. The di	Topic	Lesson Name	
8. The anatomy of the ventebrate nervous system 9. The five parts of the ventebrate nervous system 10. Two in one 11. Communicating with the environment 12. The world's simplest eyes 13. The world as a honeycomh 14. Eyes that are better than ours? 15. The ventebrate eye 16. Each eye is different 17. The world as a honeycomh 18. Each eye is different 18. Each eye is different 18. Each eye is different 19. The world as a honeycomh 19. Each eye is different legs 10.			
9. The five parts of the vertebrate brain   10. Two in one	environmental stimuli		
The structure and function of animal sense organs  1. Two in one 1. The world's simplest eyes 3. The world as a honeycomb 4. Eyes that are better than ours? 5. The vertebrate eye 6. Each eye is different 7. Touch at a distance 8. Balance - one of the first animal senses 9. The world has a bright of the strainmal senses 10. Belance and hearing 11. The animal skeleton and muscles 11. The animal skeleton and muscles 12. The skeleton - a support-and-protectionstructure 13. Sensitive to temperature 14. Taining things 15. Sensitive to temperature 15. The skeleton - a support-and-protectionstructure 16. A striped muscle 17. The mystery of contraction 18. The elements of the motor system 19. On folds, the other straightens 19. On folds, the other straightens 19. The mystery of contraction 19. The warmth of the muscles 11. The movements of flagelia and cilia 11. The movements of flagelia and cilia 11. The movements of flagelia and cilia 12. Twesting and turning 19. Swimming using special limbs 19. Raming and jumping 19. Swimming using special limbs 19. William of Jumping 19. Swimming using special limbs 19. Our cannot produce vitamins yoursel 19. Dispessive oranges 19. How does a cell swallow of tood 19. The elyes of food 19. The purpose of flagelia and cilia 19. Swimming using special limbs 19. Swimming using special limbs 19. Our cannot produce vitamins yoursel 20. Living nature is a source of food 21. The elyes of food 22. Twesting and turning 23. Living nature is a source of food 24. Three types of food 25. You cannot produce vitamins yoursel 26. Digestive enzymes 27. How does a cell swallow? 28. A digestive system with one door 29. A digestive system with one door 29. A digestive system with one door 29. A bust brinking 29. Straining whatever floats in water 29. A bust bing and scraping 20. Straining whatever floats in water 29. A bust bing and scraping 20. Straining whatever floats in water 29. A bust bing and scraping 20. Straining whatever floats in water 29. A bust principle and scraping 20. Straining whatever			
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9. As hungry as a wolf		8. As hungry as a bison	
		9. As hungry as a wolf	

	Disc 8 - The nerves and endocrine systems
Topic	Lesson Name
The eye and the ear - our main sources of information	Animals and light
O Information	2. The structure of the human eye 3. How do certain parts of the eye work?
	4. How do we see?
	5. The eye as a well-protected information source
	6. The nature of sound
	7. The ear - the organ of hearing
	8. How does the ear work? 9. The ear as the organ of balance
Smell, taste, touch	Something smells here
Smell, taste, touch	Something smells here     How do we breathe and with what?
	The transitory feeling of smell
	4. Tasty or not?
	5. The taste buds
	6. A map of the tongue
	7. Remembering tastes 8. To feel a touch
The chief of systems	Untiring and necessary
The Chief of Systems	Receiver and transmitter
	The parts of the nervous system
	4. The nerves
	5. Three systems
	6. The brain
	7. The spinal cord 8. The shock-absorber
The transmission of information	The shock-addition      The neuron in a state of rest
The transmission or miornation	Lightning-quick current flow
	A guick run through the synapse (1)
	4. From impulse to reaction
	The arterial road of the nervous system
	6. Brain nerves
So many possibilities in one brain!	Similarities and differences     The anatomy of the brain
	The anatomy of the brain     Activities beyond our control
	Activities beyond our control     Pyramids in the brain
	5. The guard on the bridge
	6. A relic of the past
	7. The thalamus and the hypothalamus
	8. Arbor vitae
	9. The brain 10. The brain lobes
	11. One or two brains?
	12. Electroencephalogram (EEG)
Inborn and acquired reflexes	1. Ourreactions
mbom and adquired renexes	2. What is a reflex?
	Different lengths of the reflex arc
	4. Unconditioned reflexes
	Conditioned reflexes     The importance of conditioned reflexes
Stop the work of the heart	The importance of conditioned reflexes     The autonomous system
Stop the work of the heart	The automorados system     The sympathetic and parasympathetic systems
	3. The sympathetic system
	The parasympathetic system
	5. Why are there two systems?
Support for the chief of systems	1. An important assistant
	2. Glands and hormones
	Hormones in action     The activity of the hormones
	Conductors
	6. The tiny brain hypophysis
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# **EduROM - Biology Topic and Lesson List**

Disc 8 - The nerves and endocrine systems	
Topic	Lesson Name
Indispensable guards	The thyroid - regulator of the metabolic rate     The parathyroid glands: neighbours of the thyroid     Islets of Langerhans     State of emergency glands     Testes or ovaries

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Disc 9 - Inheritance of traits	
Topic	Lesson Name
The birth of genetics	Continuity and variation     Genetics in the past     The difficult beginnings     The birth of genetics in a monastery garden     Pure lines and opposite traits     Some traits dominate, others are recessive     Mendel's laws     Thirty-four years of oblivion
Mitosis - the way somatic cells divide	1. Chromosomes - the seat of the genes 2. The life of a cell 3. A genetic visiting card - the karyotype 4. DNA on the nucleosome beads 5. The ordered structure of a chromosome 6. Four phases of mitosis 7. The phenotype - the result of gene activity
Meiosis - the way in which reproductive cells are made	1. Meiosis - the way in which reproductive cells are made 2. Meiosis - reductive division 3. Meiosis - two divisions 4. The importance of meiosis 5. One egg cell and millions of sperm cells
The chromosome theory of heredity	1. The chromosome theory of heredity 2. One chromosome - many genes 3. Different from the others - sex chromosomes 4. Linked characteristics and independent assortment of genes 5. Genetic mapping 6. The complicated inheritance 7. Chromosomedisorders 8. Plantpolyploids 9. Changes in chromosome structure
The mystery of nucleic acid structure	An unknown source of genetic information     The mystery of the structure of DNA     A chain of millions of nucleotides     Complementarystrands     DNA replication     RNA
About the genetic code	What do genes determine?     About the structure of proteins     One amino-acid - three nucleotides     Features of the genetic code     One gene - one polypeptide chain
Synthesis of proteins	Genetic messenger urgently wanted     Transcription - rewriting genetic information     The genetic clover     Translation - interpreting genetic information     The guardians of translation     The fate of protein after translation?

# **EduROM - Biology Topic and Lesson List**

Disc 10 - Nature's dynamic equilibrium	
Topic	Lesson Name
Information is as important as life itself	Matter - energy - information
	2. There is no life without information
	<ol><li>Up-to-date news about the condition of the environment</li></ol>
	4. Getthe message!
	5. Info-swindles and veracity
	Communication - bilateral information exchange
	7. Various signals are employed for communication
	One must communicate when in a group
An ecosystem is a working organisation	<ol> <li>Ecosystem = biocoenosis + biotope</li> </ol>
	Biocoenosis - all the organisms of one ecosystem
	Diversity is the wealth of an ecosystem
	Biomes - major land ecosystems
Energy flows through nature	The flow of energy is irreversible
	2. The blue and red life energy
	The energy of organisms is the energy of chemical bonds
	4. How much of the energy contained in food can be utilised?
	5. How does an organism spend and lose energy?
	6. Other sources of energy
The circulation of matter in nature	The living water
	Oxygen - plants transform the atmosphere
	Nitrogen - from nitrates to proteins
	Carbon - the core of living matter
	5. Phosphorus - from phosphates to DNA and ATP
Constant transformations in nature	No two moments are the same
	Energy is distributed unevenly!
	What is important for nature and what is important for humans?
	4. The mystery of balance
The geography of living organisms	The geography of living organisms
	The ocean - a less varied biotope     The lead - a system blooding thinks - a
	The land - an extremely varied biotope     The regret of a precise.
	The range of a species     The endemic species
	Short-range species
	Short-range species     Zoogeographical regions
	7. Zuugeugi apriilicai Tegioris

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Disc 11 - Animal organic functions	
Topic	Lesson Name
Animal transportation	1. The selectivity of the cell membrane 2. Diffusion 3. Activetransportation 4. Trips within the cell 5. Sponges and cnidarians 6. Flatworms and roundworms 7. The circulatory system
The diversity of animal circulatory systems	1. The general design 2. The general design 3. Open or closed blood circulation 4. Closed blood circulation system of an earthworm 5. Arthropods have blue blood 6. Insects - somewhat different 7. Molluscs - closer to the vertebrates
The perfection of circulation in vertebrates	1. A new habitat - a new way of breathing 2. Motoways 3. B-roads 4. Paths 5. The possibility to manoeuvre 6. Fish - a multi-component pump 7. Fish - circulation 8. Amphibians - a different heart 9. Amphibians - a longer road 10. Reptiles - a better heart 11. Reptiles - a better heart 12. Birds and mammals in one group 13. Birds and mammals - the travelling blood we already know 14. More than just oxygen 15. A support system
Animal respiration: basic principles, processes and notions	1. Respiration is energy production 2. Energy - ATP - energy 3. Cells breathe, and so do organisms 4. How to catch that oxygen? 5. Haemoglobin: a protein that transports oxygen and carbon dioxide 6. How to get rid of that carbon dioxide? 7. How to breathe without oxygen?
The diversity of respiration types	1. Breathing using only the surface of the body 2. Gills for oxygen in water 3. Lungs for oxygen in air 4. Can a fish have a lung? 5. How does an amphibian breathe? 6. How does a reptile breathe? 7. What is special about the respiratory system of a bird? 8. How does a mammal breathe? 9. How does an insect breathe? 10. A gil and a trachea
Osmoregulation and excretion	1. How much water is there inside you? 2. What is osmoregulation about? 3. Metabolism 4. What products of metabolism have to be excreted? 5. What products do water animals excrete? 6. Amphibians and mammals excrete urea 7. Insects, reptiles and birds excrete uric acid
The invertebrate excretory and osmoregulatory organs	Excretion is one of the most important life functions     Excretion in protozoa     What does a medusa excrete?     Nerphidial apparata - the real excretory systems     Earthworms excrete whatever is harmful and keep whatever is useful     Crayfish have excretory openings on their heads     Insects and arachnida excrete very small amounts of water

# **EduROM - Biology Topic and Lesson List**

Disc 11 - Animal organic functions	
Topic	Lesson Name
The kidney - the excretory organ of mammals	The kidney - the excretory organ of mammals     How does a renal glomerule function?
	3. What happens in the renal tubules?
	4. Where does the urine go from the tubules?
	Freshwater fish do not drink water     Sea fish drink salty water
	Reptiles excrete in various ways
	What are the components of the mammal excretory system?
Asexual and sexual reproduction	Protozoa do not die in old age
·	Gemmation is another method of asexual reproduction
	<ol> <li>We can envy the hydra its regeneratory abilities</li> </ol>
	Sex cells originate in meiosis
	Sperms - the male sex cells
	6. Egg cells are biggest cells in female organisms
	7. New life starts from a zygote
	8. Internal and external fertilisation
	Reproduction without fertilisation
	Sexual processes in protozoa     What are the benefits of sexual reproduction
A = : = 1	
Animal reproductory systems	<ol> <li>The hydra as both sexual and asexual reproduction, and on top of that it's a hermaphrodite</li> <li>The jellyfish that's floating near the shore used to be a polyp</li> </ol>
	Flatworms have very complicated reproductory systems
	Mating may be a life-threatening business
	Some fish look after their eggs
	Oviparity and ovoviviparity
	7. Viviparity
	A mammal egg cell lives for a short time
	How long can sperms survive in the genital tracts
Simple and complex development	The life cycle - an individual starts at fertilisation and ends at death
	<ol><li>The simple life cycle - the incomplete transformation</li></ol>
	The complex life cycle - the complete transformation
	Amphibian larvae have gills
	5. Which animals produce fetal membranes?
	6. Reptiles have simple life cycles
	7. The structure of a bird egg
	Fetal membranes in a bird egg     Nesting and any posting birds
	Nesting and non-nesting birds     Fetal membranes in mammals
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8. Lice		
9. HORS		9. Ticks

Disc 12 - Human health	
Topic	Lesson Name
Kidney diseases	Regulation and excretion     Urinary system infection
	3. How to prevent infection?
	4. What is renal failure?  5. When do the kiddow step working?
	When do the kidneys stop working?     Proteinuria
	7. Renal calculus formed in the kidneys
	The only hope - a substitute for the kidney     Transplantation - the dream of those on dialysis
Ischaemic heart disease	What is a heart attack?
	Atheromatous plaques
	How to fight with atheromatosis?     A healthy way of life
	5. Cholesterol - good or bad?
Taking care of the sense organs	Communication with the surroundings     Glasses and contact lenses
	3. Myopia
	4. Hyperopia
	5. Astigmatism
	Other damage to the organ of vision     What damages our organ of vision?
	You can't get used to noise
	9. Otitismedia
	10. Hearing aids
Alcohol, nicotine, narcotics - their	Addiction or habit?
influence on human health	An inglorious record     Nicotine
	What else does "the tobacco bomb" consist of?
	5. Passivesmokers
	6. Mankind's evil spirit
	7. The consequences of alcoholism
	Don't rush!     Drug addiction
	10. The characteristics of drug addiction
	11. The best way: don't try it!
About human mental health	Noble health
	2. In a healthy body
	Mental hygiene     The hygiene of learning
	Sound sleep - a condition of being healthy
	6. What does stress mean?
	7. Stress in the biological sense
	Too much is     Neuroses
	10. A state of depression
AIDS: the disease of the 20th century	The first victims of the 20th century epidemic
	2. HIV viruses
	3. Ways of being infected by AIDS 4. How can we avoid it?
	Don't be afraid of shaking hands!
	6. When can we be infected?
	7. Where does the virus hide?
The equation and provention of	AIDSAIDS - a social disease     Howis a people on formed?
The causes and prevention of neoplastic diseases	How is a neoplasm formed?     Sorts of neoplasms
	3. Why are they formed?
	Cancer attacks the world
	What each woman should know about Fighting neoplasms

Disc 12 - Human health	
Topic	Lesson Name
Metabolic and allergic diseases	Metabolism disturbances     Fat tissue     Beginning in early childhood
	Beginning in early childhood     Obesity - the reason for other diseases     Mistakes in nourishment
	What is diabetes?     Two sorts of diabetes
	Diabetes - a social disease     Phenylketonuria     Allergy and allergens
	11. Allergens under the microscope 12. Catarrh comes with the spring
	Asthma     How can we prevent allergies?
Principles of administering first-aid	1. First-aid 2. First-aid kit 3. Wounds
	Woulds     Majorbleeding     Nose-bleeds
	Troubles with the sense organs: the ear and the eye     Fainting
	Take care of your spinal column!     Choking
	Artificial respiration     When the heart stops working     Frostbite
	<ol> <li>Heat stroke</li> <li>Burns</li> </ol>

**EduROM - Biology Topic and Lesson List** 

Disc 13 - Genetic variation and evolution	
Topic	Lesson Name
Regulation of gene expression	Genes under control     How do bacteria steer genes?     One gene - many regulators     Various cells from one zygote
	5. Neoplasm - the disease of genes
Why does genetic information change?	Mutations - changes in DNA     Point mutations     Molecular disease     Meiosis - recombination time     Helpers of chromosomes - plasmids     Genetic elements     Eaters of bacteria
Man manipulates genes	1. Genetic engineering 2. The genetic scalpel and thread 3. What is DNA cloning? 4. Probing 5. DNA sequencing 6. Transgenicorganisms 7. Biotechnology 8. Tremble with fear, ye viruses, bacteria and villains 9. Gene therapy 10. The safety of gene manipulation
The evolution of living organisms	1. The fascinating biogenesis 2. It changes after all 3. Why has a giraffe got a long neck? 4. Darwin's educating voyage 5. The cause of change - natural selection 6. Genetics and evolution 7. Direct evidence of evolution 8. What was in the beginning?
The history of life on Earth	1. As old as the hills 2. A new stage - multi-cellularity 3. The explosion of life 4. The first vertebrates 5. To dry land! 6. Fish on land? 7. In the Carboniferous forest 8. Life during the Permian Period 9. The age of reptiles 10. Ancestral bird and megazostrodon 11. The catastrophe 12. Mammals on stage!
The evolution of man	1. Why mammals? 2. Primates - the order you belong to 3. On two legs 4. From Australopithecus to Homo erectus 5. Every inch a European - the -Neanderthal 6. Farewell to Africa 7. The people from Cro-Magnon 8. One species - different races 9. The process of evolution continues

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