Queen Victoria's Gene is the first extended scientific examination of the history of haemophilia in the royal families of Europe. The book asks where the disease came from and what effect it had on history, and in so doing it presents some startling new perspectives. Queen Victoria's son, Prince Leopold, died from haemophilia, but no member of the royal family before his generation had suffered from this very visible condition. Medically, there are only two possibilities: either one of Victoria's parents had a 1 in 50,000 random mutation, or Victoria was the illegitimate child of a haemophiliac man. However the haemophilia gene arose, it had a profound effect on history. Two of Victoria's daughters were silent carriers who passed the disease to the Spanish and Russian royal families. The disease played a role in the origin of the Spanish Civil War; and the tsarina's concern over her only son's haemophilia led to the entry of Rasputin into the royal household, contributing directly to the Russian Revolution. Finally, if Queen Victoria was illegitimate, who should have inherited the British throne? The answer is astonishing.

"Essential Biology" is a brief non-majors biology book that combines clear writing, real-world applications, vivid art, and powerful media to teach readers the important concepts of biology and give
them an appreciation for how biology relates to their everyday lives. In the Second Edition, best-selling authors Neil Campbell and Jane Reece are joined by Eric Simon, who uses his experience teaching non-majors biology to keep the book both accessible and up to date. To help readers become informed citizens, the new edition features even more human applications and up-to-date information on important issues like DNA technology, cloning, and global warming. KEY TOPICS The book covers four major biological topics—cells, genetics, evolution/diversity, and ecology—and uses evolution as an overarching theme to tie all 20 chapters together. For college instructors, students, or anyone interested in biology.


For thousands of years boys known as "bleeders" faced an early, painful death from hemophilia. Dubbed "the Royal Disease" because of its identification with Queen Victoria, the world's most renowned carrier, hemophilia is a genetic disease whose sufferers had little recourse until the mid-twentieth century. In the first book to chronicle the emergence and transformation of the hemophilia community, Susan Resnik sets her story within our national political landscape—where the disease is also a social, psychological, and economic experience. Blood Saga includes many players and domains: men with hemophilia and their families, medical personnel, science researchers, and the author herself, who was Director of Education of the National Hemophilia Foundation in the early 1980s. At that time the "miracle treatment" of freeze-dried pooled plasma blood products enabled men with hemophilia to lead full, normal lives. Then the AIDS virus infiltrated the treatment system and over fifty percent of the hemophilia community became HIV-positive. But rather than collapsing, this community refocused its priorities, extended its reach, and helped shape blood safety policies to prevent further tragedy. The hemophilia community includes people from every socioeconomic and ethnic group, and Resnik's narrative and use of oral histories never lose touch with those affected by the disease. Her extensive informant interviewing allows much of this social history to be told by participants on all levels: parents, wives, nurses, doctors, government agency directors, health care providers, and many others. Gene insertion therapy now holds the promise of a cure for hemophilia in the near future. Scientific breakthroughs
inevitably become intertwined with the industry and academic medical centers that govern the national health care system. And in that system, says Resnik, costs and safety are sometimes contending issues. She makes clear that the lessons learned in Blood Saga apply to all of us.

The First Lord Nanther clearly hoped to be the subject of an admiring posthumous biography. Having built a name for himself as Queen Victoria’s favoured physician—expert on blood diseases, and particularly the royal disease of hemophilia—he fastidiously set about recording the details of his eminent life, carefully cataloguing every significant letter, diary and medical essay that he’d written, apparently offering himself up as an open book. But when the present Lord Nanther begins to research the life of his great-grandfather, he soon realizes there is little of interest in his ancestor’s dry-as-dust account. Instead, he begins to suspect that these old records conceal more than they reveal as he comes upon mysteries and anomalies in almost every decade of his great-grandfather’s personal life. As Martin Nanther begins to catch glimpses of “some monstrous, quite appalling things” in the blood doctor’s past, he also realizes that Henry died a guilty man—carrying a horrific secret to the grave. Set against the current reform of Britain’s House of Lords, which Martin Nanther witnesses at first hand with a kind of fascinated detachment, The Blood Doctor weaves effortlessly between the past and the present, public life and private life. The result is a superbly satisfying novel about ambition, obsession and bad blood. “A story that glistens, sticks and unnerves.”—The Edmonton Journal

Using evolution as the central theme, these concise essays explore the foundations of modern biology, focusing on heredity, embryonic development, and ultimately, relations between organisms and their environment. 24 black-and-white figures.

"In my best guess, Czar Nicholas the Second of Russia is a throwback to something around the year seventeen hundred perhaps even earlier than that." William Donaldson would live to see firsthand how these words from his boss were completely accurate. For a recent college graduate like William, such archaic and inflexible viewpoints added up to the Romanov family's ultimate damnation. Time would eventually
prove him right. During his travels across the European continent during the summer of 1914, William got to meet a young Winston Churchill, Bernard Law Montgomery, and Adolph Hitler. Arriving in Saint Petersburg, the capital city of Imperial Russia on the day World War I begins, William finds himself forcibly conscripted into the United States Foreign Service. In his eventual role as a civilian military observer, William Donaldson, a most reluctant Attaché to the United States Embassy in St. Petersburg, Russia, would get to witness that demise personally. For an unwilling, but dedicated, American diplomat, such unprecedented access to the Russian military would reveal the malaise and ultimate bankruptcy which was the Imperial Romanov Court at the turn of the twentieth century. Accompanied from battlefield to battlefield along the Eastern Front with his devoted White Russian interpreter and lover, Sonjya Mastrova, William meticulously documents the decline and subsequent devolution of Imperial Russia's sovereign liege. As the military and political situation steadily progresses from bad to worse, William concludes that the final overthrow of the 300-year-old Romanov autocracy is no longer a question of if, but when. The only nagging issue William struggles to determine is simply this: "What type of government will replace the monarchy?"

An intensive study of the hereditary diseases hemophilia and porphyria in the personal and political lives of the European royal families, spanning history from the ninth century to modern times

We all have one. The human body. But do we really know all of its parts and how they work? The Handy Anatomy Answer Book is the key to unlocking this door to a wondrous world. Covering all the major body systems—integumentary (skin, hair, etc.), skeletal, muscular, nervous, sensory, endocrine, cardiovascular, lymphatic, respiratory, digestive, urinary, and reproductive, and, for good measure, adds chapters on growth and development and how science can help and augment the body—it follows the fascinating maze of organ systems and shows how much the body does routinely just to let you move, breathe, eat, and fight off disease. This handy reference helps make the language of anatomy—as well as physiology and pathology—more understandable and less intimidating. Fascinating trivia, plus serious facts, combine to answer over 1,200 questions about the human body, including What is Gray's Anatomy? What does it mean to have 20/20 vision? Why is blood sticky? How does exercise affect the heart? What is “gluten intolerance”? Is urine always yellow in color? What are the seven warning signs of Alzheimer’s disease? What is a reflex? How much sleep does an individual need? Can humans use organs from other animals for transplants?

A guide to more than 4,500 commonly asked reference questions on a variety of subjects.

Breathe new life into science learning with this powerful guidebook that shows how to create more thoughtful curriculum and
Living with haemophilia has established itself as the complete guide for people who suffer from haemophilia and their families. Sensitively and clearly written, it takes a positive approach to physical development and encourages the pursuit of healthy, active and fruitful living. Peter Jones shows how, with the right care, the person with haemophilia can live an active and normal life.

This book uses the reaction of a number of biologists in the United States and Great Britain to provide an overview of one of the most important controversies in Twentieth Century biology, the “Lysenko Affair.” The book is written for advanced undergraduate and graduate students of history/history of science. It covers a number of topics which are relevant to understanding the sources and dimensions of the Lysenko controversy, including the interwar eugenics movement, the Scopes Trial, the popularity of Lamarckism as a theory of heredity prior to the synthesis of genetics and Natural Selection, and the Cold War. The book focuses particularly on portrayals—both positive and negative—of Lysenko in the popular press in the U.S. and Europe, and thus by extension the relationship between scientists and society. Because the Lysenko controversy attracted a high level of interest among the lay community, it constitutes a useful historical example to consider in context with current topics that have received a similar level of attention, such as Intelligent Design or Climate Change.

This book jointly chronicles the devastating carnage wrought by World War I and the resultant activities of four inhabitants of the warring countries, they also facing the tragic events suffered by millions of their fellow citizens. The Axis of Germany and the Austrian-Hungarian Empire were pitted against the Allied resources of France, Russia, and Great Britain, fought during a period of four-plus years that would eviscerate several decades of mainly peace and increased prosperity, then most tragically kill or maim millions. A century later, historians continue to debate the question why the outwardly sane, experienced and dedicated leaders plunged their domains into near Armageddon. The Germans believed their DNA mandated God to inherently choose them to be the ultimate leaders of the world, a concept not internally challenged. Franz Joseph, Emperor of the complicit Empire was old, tired and no match for the bombastic German Kaiser Wilhelm and readily convinced to join the Hun in their fight against others. France and Great Britain were bound to a mutual defense pact of Belgium, the gateway for German passageway to directly invade France. Correspondingly, Russia was entangled in a defense alliance with Serbia, a Balkan locale the victim of a surprise 1914 attack by the Empire, setting off the continental conflagration. The isolationist United States adamantly refusing any military involvement, the rationale that it was solely a European problem. Once hostilities broke out, and as time and casualties escalated with no clear winner evident, one side counted
the days until America joined in to land the decisive blows, the other doing their best to keep them on the sidelines. Eventually, in 1917, United States President Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany, and as both sides had predicted, that became the crucial element for Allied victory and the subsequent restructuring of both Europe and the Middle East. Andre Petit, Jimmy Collins, Friedrich Langer, and Nikolai Popov—none of whom were at any time directly in harm’s way, nonetheless, found their lives significantly affected by the ongoing incessant hostilities their respective countries had chosen. Each man had inherently, differing circumstances due to location and environment. What were the effects on their normal existence? What adjustments did each find necessary, if any? What did the war eventually cost them spiritually and emotionally? Like everyone else, they would not escape the war unscathed despite not ever being in physical danger from the ongoing military battles.

For the most part we, the haemophiliacs present at this Congress, have come from the great metropolitan centres with their advanced medical and social programmes for sufferers of haemophilia. We, the fortunate from the haemophilia oasis, have much to learn from each other. This is important. but even more important is the urgency to convey your knowledge. your skills. your experience and your dedication to the haemophiliacs in the desert: 'We can only begin to understand the condition. the life of a sufferer. by comparing him to a soldier in the trenches of World War I. In the trenches the soldier seldom forgets that the next moment may bring death or crippling. The haemophiliac is literally in the trenches. The soldier may be spared injury. but pain awaits the haemophiliac. Fear. moreover, is paramount to the pain. As in the trenches. the anxiety can be more oppressive than the wound. Waiting to go over the top imposes a greater strain than the actual charge. For the soldiers that survived World War I in the trenches. 4 years seemed eternity; the haemophiliac never leaves the battlefield: Opening Address, Frank Schnabel. World Federation of Hemophilia. Copenhagen. June 25th. 1963. War can come to an oasis, peace can come to the trenches. With this book, Dr Peter Jones has joined the international struggle. Carefully, concisely and cogently. the text offers a grand strategy. With allies like Dr Jones we will, one day, achieve victory. Frank Schnabel, Chairman.

This textbook is designed for an introductory one-semester or one-quarter course in genetics. The learning objectives are to understand the basic processes of gene transmission, mutation, expression, and regulation; to learn to formulate genetic hypotheses; to develop basic skills in problem solving; and to gain some sense of the social and historical context in which genetics has developed. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Make learning science vocabulary fun with a roots approach! This resource, geared towards secondary grades, focuses on root words for science and includes teaching tips and strategies, standards-based lessons, and student activity pages.

To many, Europe has been the pinnacle of world sophistication and culture. Yet beneath the power, the glamor, and the splendor there has also been scandal, mystery and skullduggery. Kings & Queens of Europe: A Dark History peels away the glory and the glitz to take a wry look at what has really gone on in the corridors, bedrooms and dungeons of European power from the fourteenth century up to the present day.

A tiny scrap of genetic information determines our sex; it also consigns many of us to a life of disease, directs or disrupts the everyday working of our bodies, and forces women to live as genetic chimeras. The culprit--so necessary and yet the source of such upheaval--is the X chromosome, and this is its story. An enlightening and entertaining tour of the cultural and natural history of this intriguing member of the genome, The X in Sex traces the journey toward our current understanding of the nature of X. From its chance discovery in the nineteenth century to the promise and implications of ongoing research, David Bainbridge shows how the X evolved and where it and its counterpart Y are going, how it helps assign developing human babies their sex--and maybe even their sexuality--and how it affects our lives in infinitely complex and subtle ways. X offers cures for disease, challenges our cultural, ethical, and scientific assumptions about maleness and femaleness, and has even reshaped our views of human evolution and human nature.

delicious symmetry between men and women" Entertaining and informative A fine demonstration of science made accessible. -- Kirkus Reviews Reviews of this book: A well-written, well-researched, easy-to-read study that explains what has been learned about the X and Y chromosomes using DNA sequencing and other molecular biology techniques. British biologist Bainbridge has pulled together historical and current scientific research about how the X and Y chromosomes affect us and what the genes on these chromosomes actually do, like causing sex-linked diseases and color blindness. An excellent example of good science writing. Recommended. -- Margaret Henderson, Library Journal Reviews of this book: Bainbridge is an essentialist, interested in understanding what aspects of gender are biologically driven, and why. He has a central question he wants to answer. The question is not so much why men and women are different (a worn topic that's the subject of too many Mars-and-Venus bestsellers) but, far more specific and far more interesting: Why are men and women more different than they need to be? -- Liza Mundy, Washington Post Reviews of this book: Bainbridge summarizes our knowledge of the genetic information that determines one's sex by recounting the ancients' speculations about the genesis of gender, following with modern biologists' discovery of the X and Y chromosomes about a century ago, and of the sex-determining gene Sry in the 1990s. In a discussion rich with history, evolution, and philosophy, Bainbridge points out the dramatic effect that gender selection has on people's lives. A fascinating, often humorous analysis of the science of sexuality. -- Gilbert Taylor, Booklist Reviews of this book: In The X in Sex, David Bainbridge explains the far-reaching effects of X. Bainbridge moves with ease between straightforward accounts of biology and historical stories about its effect, like the chapter describing the progression of hemophilia through the royal houses of Europe. Bainbridge discusses cultural history as well as natural history, and his wit enlivens every page. -- Christine Kenneally, New York Times Book Review Reviews of this book: There are many literary stars (such as Stephen Jay Gould, Richard Dawkins and Matt Ridley) in the firmament of writers on evolution, and to a man they write with dash and persuasive logic. David Bainbridge is one such and in his latest book he takes the reader through the glories of the X chromosome at a cracking pace. -- Miriam Stoppard, Times Higher Education Supplement (UK) Reviews of this book: The truth is that the behaviours of [chromosomes] X and Y are inextricably linked. Bainbridge explores this link in a compelling tale that takes in how the sex chromosomes became sex chromosomes, and the very different consequences of this for women and men. Along the way we encounter the Duke of Kent's testicles, calico cats and non-identical identical twin girls. His story weaves science, history and the history of science (with a little religion for good measure) in a straightforward, anecdotal fashion that will appeal to scientists and non-scientists alike. -- Mark T. Ross, New Scientist (UK) Reviews of this book: In his structure/function analysis of the X chromosome, Bainbridge provides a tongue-in-cheek, yet informative, description of one of the two human sex
Hemophilia is a genetic disease that impairs the normal process of blood clotting and results in uncontrolled external and internal bleeding. The reader of this book will learn how a diagnosis of hemophilia is made by blood clotting tests and measurements of clotting factor levels in blood. The book describes how hemophilia A and B are caused by mutations in genes that encode clotting factor VIII and clotting factor IX, respectively, both of which are carried on the X chromosome. As a result, almost all children born with hemophilia A and B are boys. Hemophilia C is caused by mutations in the clotting factor XI gene on chromosome 4, and occurs in males and females with equal frequency. The author details the use of factor replacement therapy to treat hemophilia, and evaluates the prospects for curing hemophilia through gene therapy and genome editing.

Provides exceptional insights and clarity to patterns of order in living things, including the promise of healing and new birth in Christ.

Answers common questions about the structure of the human body, diseases, medicine, heredity, growth, sleep, consciousness, memory,
This book represents a program of basic studies dealing with disease and health. The nature of disease and types of diseases, including both non-communicable and communicable diseases are detailed. Information is provided on substance abuse and its effects on the human body. Each of the twelve teaching units in this book is introduced by a color transparency (print books) or PowerPoint slide (eBooks) that emphasizes the basic concept of the unit and presents questions for discussion. Reproducible student pages provide reinforcement and follow-up activities. The teaching guide offers descriptions of the basic concepts to be presented, background information, suggestions for enrichment activities, and a complete answer key.

UPSC Previous Year Papers - 41 Years Subjectwise Solved Question Papers - General Studies GS CSAT Paper 1 Prelims for UPSC IAS Civil Services Exam Keywords: Indian Polity Laxmikant, Old NCERT History, General Studies Manual, Geography Majjid Hussain, GIST of NCERT, Indian Economy by Ramesh Singh

This very readable overview of the rise and transformations of medical genetics and of the eugenic impulses that have been inspired by the emerging understanding of the genetic basis of many diseases and disabilities is based on a popular nonmajors course, "Social Implications of Genetics," that Gillham gave for many years at Duke University. The book is suitable for use as a text in similar overview courses about genes and social issues or genes and disease. It gives a good overview of the developments and status of this field for a wide range of biomedical researchers, physicians, and students, especially those interested in the prospects for the new, genetics-based personalized medicine.

Close, critical, and generative reading can be broken down into five key questions that a strategic reader must answer: What does the text say? How does the author say it? What does the text mean? What does it mean to me? What insights can I now gain? In this resource, the authors show that insight into these questions is the key to comprehending text. The authors provide tools such as mining charts, assessments, progress monitoring charts, and rubrics to strengthen the teaching and use of strategies including guided highlighted reading for craft, finding the element of argument in text, reading multiple texts for theme, and evaluating visual text. A culminating chapter provides a blueprint for creating a literacy action plan for classroom, school, and district that highlights students' growth and documents teacher effectiveness.

This Edition of UPSC Prelims Paper 1 (General Studies) book has been made to meet the requirements of candidates appearing in UPSC Prelims 2021. This volume covers the questions of the UPSC Paper 1
of the last 27 years (1994-2020) including of latest conduct exam of UPSC Prelims 2020. For easy understanding and to provide in-depth explanations, all questions have been classified in six major chapters and each chapter is again divided into topics, so that aspirants can adopt the systemic approach of study. All chapters are prepared according to the syllabus of the UPSC Prelims Paper 1, which History of India and Indian National Movement, Geography of India and World, Polity and Governance, Indian Economy and Social Development, General Science, Technology and Environment, General Knowledge and Current Affairs. The book is also contain a topic-wise analysis of previous years UPSC Prelims questions which is necessary for proper strengthening of subjects.

Expand your students' content-area vocabulary and improve their understanding with this roots-based approach! This standards-based resource, geared towards secondary grades, helps students comprehend informational text on grade-level topics in science using the most common Greek and Latin roots. Each lesson provides tips on how to introduce the selected roots and offers guided instruction to help easily implement the activities. Students will be able to apply their knowledge of roots associated with specific subject areas into their everyday vocabulary.

NEET Exam Preparation: Biology Question Bank MCQs for NEET Biology
Index · Spirogyra · Ketogenesis · Penicillium · Volvox · Coelom · Dinoflagellates · Nucleolus · Kranz Anatomy · Plasmid · Protozoa · Connective Tissue · Reptilia · Mitosis · Ascomycetes · Chromoplasts · Slime Moulds · Nostoc · Paramecium · Nucleotide · Endosperm · Rhizopus · Epithelial Tissue · Multinodular Goitre · Krebs cycle · Parenchyma Tissue · Earthworm Digestive System · Transcription in Eukaryotes · Neural Communication · Chromosome Structure · Artifical Hybridization · Symptoms of Hyperthyroidism in Females · Stress Hormone · Apomixes · Species Diversity · Haemophilia · Kingdom Fungi · Parts of Plants · Biodiversity · DNA Structure · Enzymes · Carbon Cycle · Structure of Eye · Human Brain · Ecosystem · Life Processes · Seed Germination · Pteridophyta · Parthenocarpy · Parenchyma Cells · Amoebiasis · Apiculture · Thalassemia · Amniocentesis · Diversity in Living World · Plant Systematic · Thyroid Gland · Plant Taxonomy · Coronary Artery · Muscular Dystrophy · Meiosis · Morphology of Bacteria · Fermentation · Hydroponic System · Cell Cycle Phases · Plant Hormones · Mendelian Disorders in Humans · Down syndrome · Structural Organization in Plants and Animals · Cell Structure and Function · Animal Husbandry · Microbes in Human Welfare · Genetic Diversity · Plant Physiology · Animal Cell · Spermatogenesis · Protista · Lipids NEET is amongst one the most prestigious medical entrance exams in India. With just a few months left for the examination, it becomes quite challenging for students to cover all the concepts included in the NEET syllabus thoroughly. However, a proper study plan designed as per the latest examination pattern and the syllabus can help students to prepare all the important concepts in shorter time duration. Given below are few useful tips that can
assist the students in tackling multiple-choice questions in NEET exam accurately. In most of the multiple choice questions, the options are designed in a very tricky and confusing manner. In most of the cases, all the given options seem to be correct in some aspect. Therefore, the students are advised to read the entire question very carefully. Try to accumulate all the information provided in the question effectively because in some of the cases you can easily evaluate the correct answers from the question itself. If you are muddled by the given options, then, give each option a true and false test. Instead of getting confused, consider all the possibilities and neglect the incorrect options. Hence, in this way, the most appropriate answer could be easily spotted. Use a step wise approach to solve conceptual and complex questions. Several times Matching type Questions are asked where the students are required to find the mismatched or the correctly matched option. Some of the questions asked in the NEET exam are entirely memory-based; therefore, the students are advised to memorize the common names, scientific names, concepts and important definitions. Around 40% of the questions asked in the NEET exam are application-based. Therefore, students need to focus more on the concepts along with its applications in order to score well in the examination. The students must primarily focus on reading NCERT textbooks. Several times the questions asked in NEET exam are taken directly from the NCERT textbooks. Initially avoid answering those questions for which you are not confident because your wrong answer may reduce your final score. In order to utilize your time appropriately, divide the three hours of examination time as per your comfort among Physics, Chemistry, and Biology. Initially, focus on attempting all easy questions and later on pick the difficult ones. By this way, your confidence will be elevated and you will also get more time to answer hard questions. Practice previous years’ question papers/mock tests and sample papers to get an idea on how to answer MCQ questions efficiently. Preparing at an early stage is what an MCQ exam requires. Avoid guesswork for negative marking questions as they might lower your final score. These tips can be very helpful for students to answer difficult and brain teaser questions. Prior preparations and practice are mandatory aspects of any examination. Hence, to crack highly competitive examination like NEET, it is mandatory for students to prepare well and acquire the skills to tackle multiple choice questions effectively. Rather than just following mere guesswork, the aspirants can focus on the tips discussed to tackle Multiple Choice Questions in NEET in the right manner.

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