Biology notes for class 11 chapter 1 pdf

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Diversity in the living world - Taxonomic categories - Introduction of taxonomic AIDS- Life is full of amazing diversity of living organism. The diversity of habitats is very extensive and deeply reflects on what is really life. This question has two implicit questions in it. What is life? The main characteristics of life are: (i) Growth (ii) Reproduction (iii) Metabolism (iv) Cell Organization (v) Consciousness → Those characteristics that have no exception are called the defining property of life. → growth and reproduction are not the defining properties of life, as well as metabolism, cellular organization, consciousness is the defining characteristic of life. (i) The growth of → the overall increase in the mass or size of the tissue or body or its parts is called growth. → increase in mass and increase in numbers are two characteristics of growth. This is an irreversible permanent increase in the size of the organ or part of it or even an individual cell. → growth has two types: Inner growth: Growth inside the body of a living organism. It is the defining property of life. External growth: Growth from the outside of the body. Like the accumulation of material on any surface of the body. Not live exhibits of this type of growth. → internal growth has two types: Uncertain growth Unlimited growth: Growth, which occurs continuously throughout their lives. This only happens in plants. Determined growth limited growth: Growth that occurs only before a certain age. This only happens in animals. Cell division occurs only in certain tissues to replace lost cells. (ii) → production of a new individual or offspring is called reproduction. → in the case of a multicellular organism is the production of offspring, possessing traits more or less similar to parental. → in the case of a single-celled organism, as bacteria, single-celled algae or amoeba increases the number of cells. The products in the single-celled body growth and reproduction are synonymous or the same. → not found in any non-living object. There are many living organisms that cannot reproduce like mules, sterile human fumes, working bees. Nor is it seen as the defining property of life. → reproduction has two types: Asexual reproduction: Reproduction, in which fertilization or hematic fusion and meiosis are not involved, is called asexual reproduction. a) Asexual spore: in algae and mushrooms. b) By Budding: In yeast and hydra. (c) Fragmentation: in filamentous algae, fungi and protonem of moss plants. (d) On true regeneration: A fragmented organism regenerates lost parts of its body and becomes a new organism, i.e. Planaria. → regeneration is a process by which only the lost part of the body is restored or regenerated. Pictured: Starfish, Lizards. Sexual reproduction: Reproduction in which hegets are formed by meiosis and fertilization occurs to form offspring called sexual reproduction. Metabolism → Total of all chemical reactions occurring in our body metabolism. → organism, both single-celled and multicellular metabolism exhibits. No non-living objects show metabolism. → it is the defining feature of life. → Isolated metabolic reaction outside the body, performed in vitro, is neither alive nor alive. These isolated reactions may not be seen as living things, but they are certainly live reactions because they are similar to the reaction performing in our body. → all plants, animals, fungi and microbes have metabolism. The → cellular organization is the foundation of life. All organisms are made up of cells. → Some of them are made up of one cell and are called single-celled organisms, while others are made up of many cells called multicellular organisms. → single-celled organism is capable of self-existence and fulfillment of basic functions of life. Anything less than the full structure of the cell does not provide independent life. → is a fundamental structure and functional structural and functional unit of the entire living organism. It is the defining property of life. The ability of consciousness to feel the environment and respond to these environmental stimuli is called consciousness. These are the most obvious and technically complex features of the entire living organism. We are about feeling these physical, chemical or biological stimuli through our senses. Plants also feel and react to external factors such as light, water, temperature, other organisms, pollutants, etc. Some common examples of consciousness can be seen in the As plants perform flowing into certain seasons (photoperiodism), some animals perform breeding breeding only in a certain season (seasonal breeders) and the whole body handle chemicals entering their bodies, etc. When a person is concerned about a very well developed nervous system and the highest level of communication skill, which is called self-awareness. A person reacts very quickly to external stimuli, and even he can think or predict possible changes in the environment so that he can prepare himself according to the surrounding situations. Further, a person can even change his surroundings to the limit, so that this upper or climax level of consciousness is seen as a self-awareness that cannot be viewed elsewhere. It is believed that self-consciousness is present only in man. The brain of a dead coma patient who is supported, which is supported by machines that replace the heart and lungs also has consciousness, so he lives, but he has no self-awareness because he has lost the coordination of organs of different parts of the body. It means that all living phenomena are caused by the basic interaction between different components of a person or organ or tissue or cell. The living organism is a self-replicating and self-regulating interactive system capable of responding to external stimuli. Adaptation and homeostasis are also very important characters of life. Diversity in the living world Number of known and described species is from 1.7 to 1.8 million. This applies to biodiversity or the number and types of organisms present on Earth. Taxonomium → This is the study of classification principles and procedures. → It is necessary to standardize the name of living organisms so that a particular organism is known by the same name all over the world. This process is called nomenclature. → nomenclature or name is possible only when the body is described correctly, and we know to which organism the name is attached. It's identification. Nomenclature Rules provided for: a) ICBN - International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (b) ICN - International Code of the zoological nomenclature - Binomial nomenclature → Carolus Linnaeus - Father of taxonomics → Name with two parts: - General name (Genus) - Specific epithet (View) - Guidelines (b) If it is written in Italy in types and is emphasized when written by hand. (c) It contains two parts, the first word is Genus; second word of species. (d) The name Genus begins with Capital, while the name of the species begins with small letters. (e) The name should be short, precise and easy to pronounce. (f) The author's name is written in abbreviated form after the name of the species. For example: Mangifera indica (Mango), Homo sapiens (Man), Panthera pardus (Leopard), Felice Domestica (Cat) → Classification - grouping organisms in categories based on observed symbols. (category-tax) → taxonomium - Characteristics, identification, and the item is a taxonom process. → systematics - Different species and their relationship Linnaeus - Systema Naturae (evacuees). → taxonomic hierarchy - Similarities decreases / Differences increases (i) Species -Panthera Leo, Panthera pardus, Panthera tigris. (ii) Genus Panthera (Lion, Leopad,Tiger) (iii) Family- Panthera and Felis together in Felidae (iv) Order - Felidae (cat family) , Canidae (family dog) - Carnivora (v) Class - Carnivora (tiger, cat, dog), Primates (monkeys) - Mammals (vi) One should be able to distinguish one species from another, a closely related species based on different morphological differences. Genus: The genus is made up of a group of related species that have more common characters than other genera. It can be said that generic units are closely related species. Family: Family, has a group of related genera with even less similarities compared to childbirth and species. Families are characterized by both plant and reproductive characteristics of plant species. Order: Order is the highest category, is the assembly of families that demonstrate several similar symbols. Such symbols are smaller compared to the different births included in the family. Class: This category includes appropriate orders. Division Of Phylm: It includes all organisms belonging to different classes, having several common characters. Kingdom: All animals belonging to different fila are classified as Kingdom Animalia in the animal classification system. The Kingdom of Plantae, on the other hand, is different, and includes all plants from different units. Taxonomic Care: → biologists have established certain procedures and methods for storing and preserving information as well as samples. Some of them: Herbarium: This is a warehouse of collected plant samples. The collected plant samples are dried, pressed and stored on sheets, and then systematically arranged in accordance with the generally accepted classification system. The herbarium sheet contains a label regarding the date, place of collection, scientific name, family, collector's name, etc. of the sample. Botanical Garden: NBRI (Lucknow) and IBG (Howrah): It has a collection of live plant species that are grown for identification and reference. Each plant contains labels with their scientific name and family. Some famous botanical gardens are the Indian Botanic Garden, Kolkata (the largest in India), the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (the world's largest so far) and the National Botanic Research Institute. Museum: This is a repository that has a collection of various specimens of plants and animals that are preserved for study and reference. Organisms are stored either in a preservative solution or in the form of Dry sample It often has a collection of animal skeletons as well. zoological parks: Wild animals are stored in protected environments. Provides an opportunity to study the behavior and eating habits of animals. Key (analytical character): Keys are used to identify plants and animals based on similarities and similarities. → Monograph (1 family/family at a time) → Guides (special area, family/family/species) → Flora (habitat and description of plants in a given area) → Guides, monographs and catalogs are other means of recording descriptions. → guide to identifying the names of different types of organisms in the field. → Monograph is a detailed and well-documented work on a particular taxon. NCERT 11 World of Life Solutions class 11 biology chapter 1 notes for neet pdf download

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