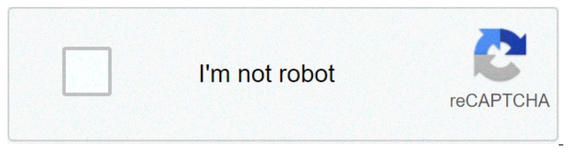

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Coolgyan's revision notes for class 11 biology are the best for each CBSE student to understand while preparing for board exams. These notes are well designed according to the curriculum by our highly experienced experts. Our class 11 biological review notes For Chapter 1 The living world covers all the crucial themes, methodologies, facts and figures that will help students remember what was taught in the class and increase their trust. Chapter Name The WORLD LIVENTECHAPTERCHAPTER 1ClassClass 11SubjectBiology RevisionclassBoardCbsetextBookBoologyCategoryRevision News Class 11 Biology Revision Notes for the Living World of Chapter 1Life is a unique and complex organization of molecules expressing through chemical reactions that lead to growth, development, reactivity, adaptation and reproduction. The objects that present growth, development, reproduction, breathing, reactivity and other characteristics of life are designated as living beings. Unique characteristics of the living organism: - growth - living organisms grow in mass and number. A multicellular organism increases its mass by cellular division. In the growth of plants continues throughout life in their meristematic area but in animals, growth occurs at a certain age. Unicellular organisms also grow by cell division. The living organisms show internal growth due to the addition of materials and formation of cells within the body. Non-living organism such as mountains, boulders, crystals also grow but due to adding materials similar to their external surface. Reproduction is the formation of new individuals of the like genre. Reproduction is not essential for the survival of individuals. It is required for population perpetuation. In sexual reproduction two parents are involved to produce types more or less similar than individuals. In a sexual reproduction a single parent is involved and the individual is a copy of the parent. Asexual reproduction can take place by fission, fermentation, regeneration, vegetative propagation, etc. In the unicellular body, growth and reproduction are synonymous. Many organisms such as mules, sterile bees, sterile human couples do not reproduce. Therefore, reproduction is not an all-inclusive characteristic of the living organism. However, no non-living object has the power to reproduce or replicate. Metabolism ... The total sum of all kinds of chemical reactions that occur in an individual due to specific interactions between different types of molecules within the cells is called metabolism. All activities of an organism, including growth, movements, development, reproduction, etc. They are due to metabolism. There are two types of metabolism - catabolism and anabolism. Anabolism includes all construction reactions to increase the mass of the organism such as photosynthesis. In catabolism breakdown reactions are involved, such as breathing, digestion, etc. No non-living object shows the metabolism. Consciousness ... is the awareness of the surrounding environment and responds to external stimuli. External stimuli can be physical, chemical or biological. The plants also respond to stimuli such as light, water, gravitation, pollution, etc. All Eukaryotic Procarieti Living Organisms respond to different types of stimuli. Human being is just the body that knows itself. Consciousness therefore becomes the property that defines living organisms. Every living organism has a specific life of birth, growth, maturity, senescence and death. The living organisms are therefore interactive self-replicating systems, evolving and self-regulators able to respond to external stimuli. Diversity in the living world or the It is the occurrence of life forms different in morphology, size, color, anatomy, habitats and habits. Any different kind of plant, animal or microorganism represents a species. There are currently about 1.7 â 1.8 million living organisms known to science. Of which 1.25 are animals and about 0.5 million are animals It is a branch of biology that deals with the cataloguing of plants, animals and other organisms in nominal, comparable and educational categories. The identification consists in finding the correct name, placement and placement of an organism in a classification system. It is done with the help of keys. This is done by determining the similarity with already known organisms. Nomenclature is the process of standardizing the name of a living organism in such a way that a particular organism is known by the same name worldwide. For plants the scientific names are based on the international code of botanical nomenclature (ICBN) and animal names on the international code of zoological nomenclature (ICZN). The scientific name ensures that each organism has only one name. Biological nomenclature» It is the universally accepted principle of providing a scientific name to known organisms. Each name has two components – generic name (genre) and specific epithet (species). This nomenclature system was supplied by Carolus Linnaeus. Mango- Mangifera indicates. Human beings-home wisdom. Universal rules of nomenclature:- Biological names are generally in Latin and written in lanes. The first word of a biological name is the genus, while the second component indicates the specific epithet. Both words of the biological name, if written by hand, are highlighted separately or printed in lanes. The first word that indicates the genus begins with a capital letter, while the specific epithet begins with a small letter. Classification It is the process through which everything is grouped into affordable categories based on some easily observable features. The classification makes the study of organisms convenient. Taxonomy – The classification process based on the external and internal structure, the internal structure of the cells, the process of development and ecological information is known as taxonomy. Ratenomic Categories A taxonomic category is a degree or level in the hierarchical classification of an organism. There are seven mandatory categories and some intermediate categories. Since the category is part of the general taxonomic arrangement, it is called the taxonomic category and all categories together constitute the taxonomic hierarchy. The taxonomic hierarchy is indicated below:- REGNO «FILLA» DIVISIONE/FILLA» «FILLA» «CLASSA» «Famiglia» «Famiglia» «Famiglia» «GENUS» – «Specie» The species are the natural population of individuals or a group of populations that are similar in all morphological and reproductive characteristics essential to be able to freely cross and produce a fertile offspring. For Mango treeÂ is a species of the genusÂ Mangifera (Mangifera indica). Genus is a group of similar species that resemble each other in some related characters. All species of the genus presumably evolved from a common ancestor. Lion, Tiger, Leopard are species closely related and placed in the same genus Panther.Famiglia- It is a taxonomic category that contains one or more related genres. All kinds of a family have some common features or related characters. Family Solanacaeae contains a number of genera such asÂ Solanum, Withania, DaturaÂ etc. Order- This category includes one or more related families. Felidae and canidae families are included in the same carnivorous order. Class-A class consists of one or more related orders. The dichotyledonee class of flower plants contains all the dichotes that are grouped in different orders such as roales, polemoniales, renales, etc. Division/Phylum- The term phylum is used for animals while dividing for plants. They are formed by one or more classes. The phylum chordate of animals contains not only mammals but also birds, reptiles, amphibians, etc. Kingdom- And the highestTaxonomic. All plants are included in the kingdom of plants while all animals belong to the kingdom of animalia.aids taxonomic: -ã, techniques, procedures and information stored useful for the identification and classification of organisms are called taxonomic taxonomic It is a place where dried and pressed plant specimens, mounted on sheets, are systematically maintained according to a widely accepted classification system. Herbal leaves also carry a label that provides information on the date and location of the collection, English, local and botanical names, family, collector's name, etc. Etc. Botanical garden-Ä¨ Are specialized gardens that have a collection of living plants for reference. Plants in these gardens are grown for identification purposes and each plant is labeled indicating its scientific name and family. The famous Botanical Garden includes Royal Botanical Garden, Kew (London), Indian Botanical Garden, Kolkata and National Botanical Garden, Lucknow.museums-Ã¢ Biological Museum is established in educational institutions such as college and school for reference purposes. Samples are stored in containers or jars in preservative solutions or as dried specimens. Insects are stored in insect boxes after harvesting, killing and pinning.zoological Parks-Ä¨ These are the places where wild animals are kept in protected environments under human care and which allow us to learn about their eating habits and behaviors. Natural habitats are provided as far away as possible. The taxonomic key is an artificial analytical device that has a list of declarations with dichotomous table of alternative characteristics that is used to identify organisms. Usually two contrasting characters are used. The one present in the body is chosen while it has been rejected. Each statement of a key is called lead. Separate taxonomic keys are used for each taxonomic category such as species, genus, family, etc. Keys are generally analytical in nature. Flora, manuals, monographs and catalogues are some other means of recording descriptions. NCert Solutions, Free NCert Solutions, NCert Solutions, NCert Solutions online, NCert Solutions for, NCert Solutions FREE, Online NCert Solutions, NCert Solutions, NCert Solutions for Class 1, the Living World 11 Notes, the Living World, the Living World Class 11 Notes, Class 11 The Living World, Note Biology, Notes of Biology, The Living World Class 11 Cdiology Chapter 1 Notes, 11 Â° Standard Biology Notes, 11 Â° STD Biology Notes, Biology Notes Class 11 Chapter 1, The Living World Chapter Class 11 Notes Terms Review 1. Diversity: great variety of anything. 2. Biodiversity: wide variety of organisms. 3. Nomenclature: scientific name of organisms. 4. Identification: correct description of the organism before nomenclature. 5. Classification: grouping of organisms into categories on the basis of similarities and differences. 6. Taxon: concrete biological object or classification category. 1. Taxonomy: process of classification of organisms. 2. Systematics: branch of biology dealing with taxonomy together with the evolutionary relationship between organisms. 3. Species: Group of individual organisms with fundamental similarities (with the ability if they reproduce sexually). Tips for Learning 1. Concentrate on MINUTES CHAPTER POINTS TO KEEP VERY BRIEF ANSWER AND BRIEF ANSWER QUESTIONS QUESTIONS In mind. 2. Emphasize on concepts. Biology Class 11 Notes Chapter 1 Let's learn the lesson What are you going through? -Objects Have characteristics of cellular organization, growth, reproduction, ability to perceive the environment and to respond, metabolism etc. All organisms grow: -increase in Mass or the number of cells characterize growth. -Lants grow all their lives. -Animals grow at certain ages. -No living objects also grow externally from the accumulation of material on the surface. - objects that you They grow from the inside. -Crowth cannot be considered as a definition of property of living beings. NB: There are some examples where the mass decreased during growth, for example. Potato tuber germination. Reproduction: -Carchetteristics of the living beings to produce progenies having characteristics of their own type. -Production is sexual and asexual. -Fungi produce spores for asexual reproduction. -Organism viz. viz. reproduces by regeneration in which a body fragment forms the whole organism. -Fungi, filamentousalgae, moss protonema also reproduce by fragmentation. - In unicellular organisms, growth and reproduction are synonymous. 1. Some organisms do not reproduce viz. mules, worker bees, infertile human pair. -The reproduction of a brain cannot be considered as defining property of living beings. Metabolism: -Chemical reactions occur in living organisms. -Some of these reactions are anabolic others are catabolic. -All reactions together are called metabolic reactions & process is called metabolism. - It's no exception. - He's defining the property of living things. Cellular organization: -living organisms are made up of cells and their products. - He's defining the property of living things. Awareness: Ability to perceive the environment and respond to environmental factors -Living beings senses& respond to environmental factors viz. Light, water, temperature, other organisms, pollutants etc. - He's defining the property of organisms. Living organisms can be considered as interactive self-removal, evolution and self-regulation systems capable of responding to external stimuli. Diversity in the living world: – Number of species described 1,7-1,8 million. - Local names of organizations cannot be applied globally. -Scientific names are given to organisms after identification, globally acceptable. -The international nomenclature is made according to the criteria indicated in ICBN (International Code for Botanical Nomenclature) & ICZN (International Code for Zoological Nomenclature) – The binomial nomenclature has been given by CAROLUS LINNAEUS. 1.First word is the generic name & second word is specific epithet in scientific name of organism. - Names are in Latin or Latin. -Names, if handwritten, are underlined separately and if printed, are italicized. - The first word starts with the capital letter & second word with the small letter. Example: Mangifera indica (Mango) -Author's name ultimately as an abbreviation. -For ease of study organisms are classified into groups or categories known as taxa. 1.eg. Taxation can be dogs, mammals, wheat, rice etc. -The process of classification into different taxa is called taxonomy. -Identification, classification, nomenclature are fundamental for taxonomy. -Systematics studies the evolutionary relationship between organisms. Taxonomic Categories: -Each grade or classification category is defined as a taxonomic category. -The organization of categories in sequence is defined as Taxonomic Hierarchy. Chapter 1 class of biology 11 ncert notes Taxonomic hierarchy Species: A group of organisms with fundamental similarities. eg. Mangiferaindica In this species is indica. Genus: Group of species made with common characters. eg. Panthera is a genus that includes lion (Pantheraleo), leopard (Pantherapardus) & tiger (Pantheratigris). Family: Group of genus created, e.g. Genus Solanum,Petunia & Datura belong to a family Solanaceae. Order: Group of connected families. eg. FamaliesConvolvulaceae,Solanaceae belong to an order- Polimonial. Class: Group of related orders. e.g. the Primate&Carnivorous Order belongs to a Mammalia class. Phylum: Group of related classes. e.g. Class Mammalia, Fish, Amphibia, Reptilia belong to a filum -Chordata. United Kingdom: Group of all its Phyla. e.g. the Kingdom Animalia-includes all animals. NCERT BIOLOGY notes class 11 Act with their taxonomic categories Common name Biological name Genus Family Man Homo sapiens Homo Hominidae Housefly Musca domestica Musca domestica Muscidae Mango Mangifera indica Mangifera Anacardiaceae Wheat Triticuma estivum Triticum Poaceae Class Phylum/Division Primata Mammalia Chordata Diptera Insecta Arthropoda Sapinda les Dicotyledonae Angiospermae Poales Monocotyledonae Angiospermae Taxonomical Aids classification 1-Herbarium: 1.House selling specimens of harvested plants that are dried, pressed and stored on top -The sheets are arranged according to a universally accepted classification system. -used as a reference in scientific studies. 2. Botanical Gardens: Collection of various species of living plants in garden form for identification purposes -Used for identification of plants. -Example: Royal Botanical Garden in Kew, England, Indian Botanical Garden Howrah, National Botanical Research Institute Lucknow etc. 3-Museum: -Collection of preserved plants and animals. -Samples can be stored in preservative solutions i.e. formalin (40%). -The specimens may also be kept as secchiseg specimens. Insects and big stuffed animals. -Skeleton of animals can also be as museum specimen. -Used as material for study and identification. CBSE Class 11 Notes Biology Chapter 1 Zoological Parks: Place where wild animals are kept in a protected environment under human care. e.g. Alipur Zoo, Calcutta, West Bengal National Zoological Park, New Delhi 1. Used as an aid to learn about eating habits and behaviors, Life cycle. Key: Taxonomic aid based on contrasting characters called as pairing 1. Couplet has two opposite statements, each called a lead. 2. Separate keys are required for separate taxonomic categories. 3. Used to classify organisms. Flora: Real account of habitat and distribution of plant species in an area. Manual: "Get a description of species in an area. "Used to get information for identifying names. Monograph: 1. He has information on every taxon. 2. Used for classification purposes. Important links Links

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