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Class 11th biology the living world notes

The curriculum of Class 11 Biology begins with a prominent and introductory chapter called The Living World. Being the first chapter of NCERT Biology class 11, it takes you deeper into the uniquely diverse world of varied types of living organisms and aims to impart the scientific understanding of their existence. Apart from the scholastic exams, this chapter is often mentioned in the syllabus of competitive exams like NEET, etc. So to provide you with the key essentials of this topic, this blog presents the living world class 11 notes elucidating the major concepts and questions you must know about.

What is Living? The first chapter of class 11 Biology begins with a discussion of what living is. It explains 'Living' as anything that is capable of growth, development, responsiveness, adaptation, and reproduction is called living. These distinctive characteristics help biology to define something as living.

Class 11 Biology Syllabus Scope of Biology as a Career Characteristics of Living Organisms As per the living world class 11 chapter, some of the important characteristics or features based upon which we can examine the nature of living are as follows: Growth and Development Growth and development can be simply understood as an increase in mass and in the number of individuals. The multicellular organisms increase in mass when cell division occurs, i.e. size, height, and age of the organism increases. However, the unicellular organisms grow in number when cell division occurs. While the growth happens in animals up to a particular time, it is continuous in plants. When an animal or plant is dead, it stops growing. Similarly, cell division in specific tissues occurs for the replacement of lost cells, which is an example of development. Therefore, growth and development is a vital characteristic of a living organism.

Reproduction In simple words, reproduction is the process of producing the progeny, which is similar to or a replica of the parents. It can be sexual or asexual. Reproduction is equivalent to growth, as mentioned in NCERT biology class 11 books, because, in unicellular organisms, the cell division is both growth and reproduction. According to the Class 11 chapter- The Living World, all organisms are made of chemicals, and organisms use these chemicals to perform various activities. The characteristics of growth and reproduction are the results of this metabolism. There are two types of metabolism, i.e. the destructive aspect catabolism and the constructive aspect anabolism. Consciousness Also referred to as responsiveness, consciousness is an essential characteristic used to define the livings. An organism can respond to various environmental stimuli. This way, all the organisms remain aware of their surroundings and keep surviving. The human being is the only species to be aware of the environment and its own body as well. Biology Project for Class 11 Courses in Biology After 12th Except MBBS Diversity in the Living World The living world comprises millions of plants and animals. There is a large variety of them and other living organisms and is called Biodiversity. Every organism is given a scientific name through the process called Nomenclature. The names are recognized across the globe to avoid any confusion while referring to a species. For example, the scientific name for humans is Homo sapiens. The agreed principle for plants and organisms is provided in the International Code for Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN). On the other hand, the agreed principle for naming the animals is provided in the International Code for Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN).

Taxonomic Categories The next topic in our the living world class 11 notes is taxonomic categories. To cover such a huge variety of organisms, they are classified and those with common characteristics are grouped in categories and sections. The process of classification has different steps representing a rank or category, referred to as taxonomic categories. These taxonomic categories together constitute a taxonomic hierarchy. To understand the hierarchy, here are some important pointers from the first chapter of class 11: Species: When organisms are grouped based on fundamental similarities, they form a species. Genus: A group of related species is called genus. For Example, potato and brinjal belong to the same genera, Solanum but are different species. Two genera have more similarities as compared to two species. Family: The group of related genera is called Family. Families are characterized by both vegetative and reproductive features of plant species. In comparison to genera and species, a family has less number of similarities. Order: It is a higher category than species, genera, and family. Order is the aggregate of families and shows less number of similar characters. Class: The related orders are referred to as a class. Phylum/Division: Collection of similar classes with Phylum being used in the case of animals and Division is used in the case of plants. Kingdom: It is the highest category of the taxonomic hierarchy. This classification is based on observable features known as Taxon. NCERT Biology Class 11 Syllabus Taxonomical Aids Classification and identification are required for the complete and proper study of organisms. For this, the biologists, researchers, and scientists require laboratory and field study. As per the living world class 11 notes, some common taxonomical aids are herbarium, museum, botanical garden, botanical garden, and zoological park.

Important Questions Given below are some important questions on 'The Living World' chapter to brush up your understanding and practice for the exam. What are living organisms? Mention the characteristics that characterize anything living. What is the correct order sequence of taxonomic categories? Define the term taxon, and give some examples of taxa at different hierarchical levels? What does mitotic cell division in amoeba represent? Explain the terms Biodiversity, Nomenclature, and Identification. What is taxonomy? Define each level of the taxonomy separately. Describe how biological gardens act as taxonomical aids. Also, name five biological gardens in India. What is key and explain its importance in the identification of plants and animals? Define reproduction. What is the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction? What are the important universal rules of nomenclature? Thus, we hope that through this blog about the living organism class 11 notes, you are now through with this important chapter. For insightful advice regarding your dream career field, reach out to our career experts at LeverageEdu. Hurry Up! Book an e-meeting now! Show Topics Class 11 Biology The Living World Introduction WHAT IS LIVING Main characteristics of living organisms are Growth Reproduction Metabolism Cellular Organization Consciousness Growth – Increase in mass and number of individuals is growth. Multicellular organisms grow by cell division. It is irreversible permanent change. Reproduction – Formation of new organisms of the similar kind. Metabolism – Biochemical changes occur continuously inside our body which leads to the formation and interconversion of chemicals. All the chemical changes occurring inside our body is referred to as metabolism. Cellular organization – All living organisms are made up of cells which perform all functions inside the body. Consciousness – is the awareness of one's surroundings and actions. We have sense organs which helps us to understand ourselves and surroundings. Plants respond to external factors like light, temperature, water, etc. < Prev Next > You can check our 5-step learning process . Show Topics Class 11 Biology The Living World DIVERSITY IN THE LIVING WORLD Classification Taxonomy is the systemic arrangement of organisms that includes characterization, identification, nomenclature and classification of organisms. Systematics is the branch of science that deals with identification, nomenclature, classification and evolutionary history of an organism. This word is derived from 'systema' means systematic arrangement of organisms. < Prev Next > You can check our 5-step learning process . By going through these CBSE Class 11 Biology Notes Chapter 1 The Living World, students can recall all the concepts quickly. The Living World Notes Class 11 Biology Chapter 1 → There is lots of variety in the living world i.e., flora and fauna. They exhibit distinctive characteristics like growth, reproduction, metabolism, etc. → In the past, man could not perceive the difference between inanimate matter and living organisms. → A common feature of inanimate and animate objects was the sense of awe that they evolved. → Biologists indulged in the anthropocentric view of biology could register limited progress in biological knowledge. → The curiosity to study life forms in detail bought in systems of identification, nomenclature, and classification. → The biggest gain from these studies was the recognition of the sharing of similarities among living organisms. → The conservation of biodiversity started when a man came to know that all living organisms are related to one another. → The wide range of living types is amazing. Living organisms are found in all types of habitats be its cold mountains, deciduous forests, oceans, freshwater lakes, deserts or hot springs, etc. → Growth, reproduction, metabolism, self-replicate self-organize, interaction, and the ability to sense the environment are some unique features of living organisms. → In order to study the diversity of organisms a new branch of biology is evolved which is called Taxonomy. Taxonomists have developed inter-national codes, Taxonomic aids, and keys that help them in identification naming, and classification of organisms. → Taxonomic studies in various species of plants, animals, etc. are useful in important fields such as agriculture, forestry, industry, and in knowing our bioresources and their diversity. → With the development of science and technology, biologists have established certain procedures and techniques to store and preserve the information of different species which will be helpful to understand and study them. → Classification: The method of systematically arranging the dif-ferent species of living organisms on the basis of similarities and differences in various groups is called classification. → Taxonomy: The branch of science which deals in the study of the diversity and kind of organisms and the evolutionary relationships among them. → Species: refer to a group of organisms that resemble each other interbreed and produce fertile off-springs. → Genus: A group of related species which has more characters in common in comparison to species of other genera. → Family: A group of the related genres with still fewer similarities as compared to genus and species. → Order: Categories like species, genus, and families are based on a number of similar characters. This is referred to as order. → Class: Category which includes related orders. → Phylum: A higher category that consists of classes comprising of animals such as fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds along with mammals. → Kingdom: The highest category which consists of all animals belonging to various phyla. → Botanical garden: Specialised gardens having collections of living plants for reference. → Taxonomic keys: Tools that help in identification based on characteristics.

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