

NCERT UPDATE XII

Comparison of 2018 with 2019

Sno.	Page No.	XII Topic	Old Content(to be updated)	Updated Content
1	5	1.REPRODUCTION IN ORGANISMS	In Protists and Monerans, the organism or the parent cell <u>divides into two</u> to give rise to new individuals(Figure1.2).	In Protists and Monerans, the organism or the parent cell <u>divides by mitosis into two</u> to give rise to new individuals (Figure1.2).
2	146	8.HUMAN HEALTH & DISEASE	When the functioning of one or more organs or systems of the body is adversely affected, Characterised <u>by various</u> signs and symptoms, we say that we are not healthy	When the functioning of one or more organs or systems of the body is adversely affected, characterised <u>by appearance of various</u> signs and symptoms, we say that we are not healthy
3	219	13.ORGANISMS AND POPULATIONS	How does the <u>chick recognise</u> her own mother?	How does the <u>chick spores recognise</u> her own mother ?
4	224	13.ORGANISMS AND POPULATIONS	In aquatic animals, the osmotic concentration of the body fluids change with that of the <u>ambient water</u> osmotic concentration.	In aquatic animals, the osmotic concentration of the body fluids change with that of the <u>ambient air, water</u> osmotic concentration.
5	248	14.ECOSYSTEM	The <u>three ecological</u> pyramids that are usually studied are (a) pyramid of number; (b) pyramid of biomass and (c) pyramid of energy.	The <u>three types of ecological</u> pyramids that are usually studied are (a) pyramid of number; (b) pyramid of biomass and (c) pyramid
6	259	15.BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION	According to the <u>IUCN (2004)</u> , the total number of plant and animal species described so far is slightly more than 1.5 million	According to the <u>International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) (2004)</u> , the total number of plant and animal species described so far is slightly more than 1.5 million
7	284	16.ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	By the end of the century, <u>it shrunk to 19.4 per cent</u> , whereas the National Forest Policy (1988) of India has recommended 33 per cent forest cover for the plains and 67 per cent for the hills.	By the end of the century, <u>it shrunk to 21.54 per cent</u> , whereas the National Forest Policy (1988) of India has recommended 33 per cent forest cover for the plains and 67 per cent for the hills.