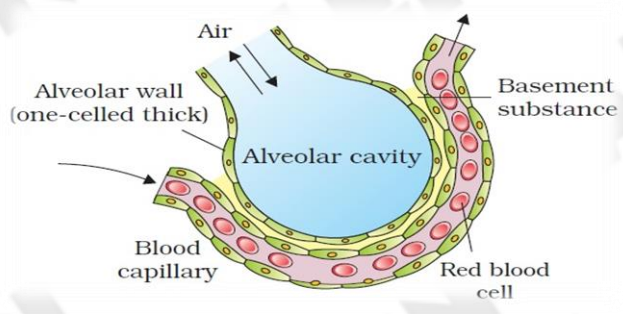
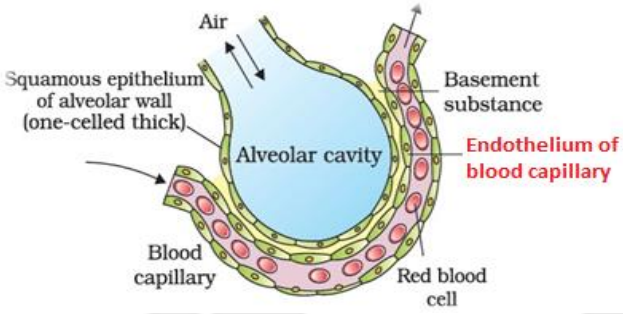


NCERT UPDATE XI

Comparison of 2018 with 2019

Sno.	Page No.	XI Topic	Old Content(to be updated)	Updated Content
1	17	2.BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	Present (without cellulose) with chitin	Present with chitin
2	26	2.BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	The name virus that means venom or poisonous fluid was given by <u>Pasteur. D.J. Ivanowsky</u> (1892) recognised certain microbes as causal organism of the mosaic disease of tobacco	The name virus that means venom or poisonous fluid was given by Dmitri Ivanowsky (1892) recognised certain microbes as causal organism of the mosaic disease of tobacco
3	49	4.ANIMAL KINGDOM	<p>Page No. 49 (Encircled text is to be updated)</p> <p>Kingdom: Animalia (multicellular)</p> <p>Levels of Organisation: Cellular level</p> <p>Symmetry: mostly asymmetrical</p> <p>Body Cavity or Coelom: acoelomata</p> <p>Phylum: Porifera</p> <p>Tissue/Organ/Organ system: Radial</p> <p>Bilateral: Without body cavity (acoelomates) - Platyhelminthes; With false coelom (pseudocoelomates) - Aschelminthes; With true coelom (coelomates) - Annelida, Arthropoda, Mollusca, *Echinodermata, Hemichordata, Chordata</p> <p>*Echinodermata exhibits radial or bilateral symmetry depending on the stage.</p>	<p>Kingdom: Animalia (multicellular)</p> <p>Levels of Organisation: Cellular level</p> <p>Symmetry: mostly asymmetrical</p> <p>Body Cavity or Coelom: acoelomata</p> <p>Phylum: Porifera</p> <p>Tissue/Organ/Organ system: Radial</p> <p>Bilateral: Without body cavity (acoelomates) - Platyhelminthes; With false coelom (pseudocoelomates) - Aschelminthes; With true coelom (coelomates) - Annelida, Arthropoda, Mollusca, *Echinodermata, Hemichordata, Chordata</p>
4	116	7.STRUCTURAL ORGANISATION IN ANIMALS	This is <u>called</u> as summer sleep (aestivation) and winter sleep (hibernation) respectively.	This is known as summer sleep (aestivation) and winter sleep (hibernation) respectively.
5	131	8.CELL:THE UNIT OF LIFE	This ensures that the nonpolar tail of saturated hydrocarbons is protected from the aqueous environment (Figure 8.4). The lipid component of the membrane mainly consists of phosphoglycerides.	This ensures that the nonpolar tail of saturated hydrocarbons is protected from the aqueous environment (Figure 8.4).In addition to phospholipids membrane also contains cholesterol. The lipid component of the membrane mainly consists of phosphoglycerides.
6	134	8.CELL:THE UNIT OF LIFE	In Amoeba the contractile vacuole is important for Excretion.	In Amoeba the contractile vacuole is important for osmoregulation and excretion.
7	136	8.CELL:THE UNIT OF LIFE	<p>Figure 8.9 Ribosome</p>	<p>Figure 8.9 Ribosome</p>

Sno.	Page No.	XI Topic	Old Content(to be updated)	Updated Content
8	136	8.CELL:THE UNIT OF LIFE	An elaborate network of filamentous proteinaceous structures present in the cytoplasm is collectively referred to as the cytoskeleton.	An elaborate network of filamentous proteinaceous structures consisting of microtubules, microfilaments and intermediate filaments present in the cytoplasm is collectively referred to as the cytoskeleton.
9	137	8.CELL:THE UNIT OF LIFE	The axoneme usually has nine <u>pairs</u> of doublets of radially arranged peripheral microtubules, and a pair of centrally located microtubules.	The axoneme usually has nine doublets of radially arranged peripheral microtubules, and a pair of centrally located microtubules
10	153	9.BIOMOLECULES	For example, the blood concentration of glucose in a normal healthy individual is <u>4.5-5.0 mM</u> , while that of hormones would be nanograms/mL.	For example, the blood concentration of glucose in a normal healthy individual is 4.2 mmol/L–6.1 mmol/L , while that of hormones would be nanograms/mL.
11	164	10.CELL CYCLE AND CELL DIVISION	In animals, mitotic cell division is only seen in the diploid somatic cells. Against this, the plants can show mitotic divisions in both haploid and diploid cells.	In animals, mitotic cell division is only seen in the diploid cells. However, there are few exceptions to this where haploid cells divide by mitosis, for example, male honey bees. Against this, the plants can show mitotic divisions in both haploid and diploid cells.
12	248	15.PLANT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	<u>Skoog and Miller</u> , later identified and crystallised the cytokinesis promoting active substance that they termed kinetin.	Miller et al. (1955) , later identified and crystallised the cytokinesis promoting active substance that they termed kinetin.
13	248	15.PLANT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	<u>Cousins</u> confirmed the release of a volatile substance from ripened oranges that hastened the ripening of stored unripened bananas.	H.H. Cousins (1910) confirmed the release of a volatile substance from ripened oranges that hastened the ripening of stored unripened bananas.
14	273	17.BREATHING AND EXCHANGE OF GASSES	the thin squamous epithelium of alveoli, the endothelium of alveolar capillaries and the basement substance in between them.	the endothelium of alveolar capillaries and the basement substance (composed of a thin basement membrane supporting the squamous epithelium and the basement membrane surrounding the single layer endothelial cells of capillaries) in between them.
15	273	17.BREATHING AND EXCHANGE OF GASSES		
16	321	21.NEURAL CONTROL AND COORDINATION	The dorsal portion of the midbrain consists mainly of four round swellings (lobes) called corpora quadrigemina.Midbrain and hindbrain form the brain stem.	The dorsal portion of the midbrain consists mainly of four round swellings (lobes) called corpora quadrigemina. Midbrain and hindbrain form the brain stem.
17	321	21.NEURAL CONTROL AND COORDINATION	The medulla contains centres which control respiration, cardiovascular reflexes and gastric secretions.	The medulla contains centres which control respiration, cardiovascular reflexes and gastric secretions. Three major regions make up the brain stem; mid brain, pons and medulla oblongata. Brain stem forms the connections between the brain and spinal cord.