

# Punjab School Education Board

## CLASS-XI

### BIOLOGY (Code No. 054)

**Time: 3 Hrs**

**Theory: 70 Marks**

**Practical: 25 Marks**

**Internal assessment : 05 Marks**

**Total: 100 Marks**

The present syllabus provides the students with new concepts along with an extended exposure to contemporary areas of the subject. The syllabus also aims at emphasizing on the underlying principles that are common to both animals and plants as well as highlighting the relationship of Biology with other areas of knowledge. The format of the syllabus allows a simple, clear, sequential flow of concepts. It relates the study of biology to real life through the use of technology. It links the discoveries and innovations in biology to everyday life such as environment, industry, health and agriculture. The updated syllabus also focuses on reducing the curriculum load while ensuring that ample opportunities and scope for learning and appreciating basic concepts of the subject continue to be available within its framework. The prescribed syllabus is expected to:

- promote understanding of basic principles of Biology;
- encourage learning of emerging knowledge and its relevance to individual and society;
- promote rational/scientific attitude towards issues related to population, environment and development;
- enhance awareness about environmental issues, problems and their appropriate solutions;
- create awareness amongst the learners about diversity in the living organisms and developing respect for other living beings;
- appreciate that the most complex biological phenomena are built on essentially simple processes; It is expected that the students would get an exposure to various branches of Biology in the syllabus in a more contextual and friendly manner as they study its various units

**CLASS XI  
(2020 -21)  
(THEORY)**

**Time:3 Hours  
Max. Marks:70**

**Biology-+1  
Distribution of Marks**

Unit	1Mark question	2Mark question	3Mark question	3Mark question (Diagrammatic Question)	5Mark question	Total Marks
I	1or 1	1	1or 1	1	1or 1	14
II	1	1or 1	1	-	-	06
III	1	2	2	1	1or 1	19
IV	1	2	3	-	-	14
V	1or 1	1	2	1or 1	1or 1	17
<b>Total Questions</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>70</b>

ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਭਰ ਵਿੱਚ Covid-19 ਮਹਾਂਮਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਮੱਦੇ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਸਕੂਲ ਬੰਦ ਹੋਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਕੂਲ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਬੋਰਡ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਅਕਾਦਮਿਕ ਸਾਲ 2020-21 ਲਈ ਨੌਵੀਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਰ੍ਹਵੀਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਪਾਠਕ੍ਰਮ ਨੂੰ ਘਟਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਖਣ ਪੱਧਰ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਖ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਸਿਲੇਬਸ ਇਸ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਘਟਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਮੂਲ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਨੂੰ ਹਾਨੀ ਨਾ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ।

ਸਕੂਲ ਮੁਖੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਖਾਸ ਧਿਆਨ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਦੂਜੇ Topics ਨਾਲ ਰਾਬਤਾ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਲੋੜ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਘਟਾਏ ਗਏ Topics ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਇਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਉਚਿਤ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਬੇਸ਼ਕ ਇਹ Topics ਆਂਤਰਿਕ ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਗੇ।

ਘਟਾਏ ਗਏ ਸਲੇਬਸ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ ਹੇਠ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

**DELETED PORTIONS CLASS XI**  
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**CLASS XI**

• **Under Unit 1: Diversity of Living Organisms**

○ **Chapter-1: The Living World**

- taxonomy and systematics;
- tools for study of taxonomy- museums, zoological parks, herbaria, botanical gardens, keys for identification.

○ **Chapter-3: Plant Kingdom**

- Angiospermae; Angiosperms - classification up to class, characteristic features and examples.

• **Under Unit-II Structural Organization in Animals and Plants**

○ **Chapter-5: Morphology of Flowering Plants**

- Morphology and modifications: Morphology of different parts of flowering plants: root, stem, leaf, fruit and seed.
- Description of families: - Fabaceae

○ **Chapter-6: Anatomy of Flowering Plants**

- Anatomy and functions of different tissues and tissue systems in dicots and monocots. Secondary growth.

○ **Chapter-7: Structural Organisation in Animals**

- Morphology, Anatomy and functions of different systems (digestive, circulatory, respiratory, nervous and reproductive) of an insect (cockroach), (a brief account only).

• **Under Unit-IV Plant Physiology**

○ **Chapter-11: Transport in Plants**

- Movement of water, gases and nutrients; cell to cell transport, diffusion, facilitated diffusion, active transport; plant-water relations, imbibition, water potential, osmosis, plasmolysis; long distance transport of water - Absorption, apoplast, symplast, transpiration pull, root pressure and guttation; transpiration, opening and closing of stomata; Uptake and translocation of mineral nutrients - Transport of food, phloem transport, mass flow hypothesis.

○ **Chapter-12: Mineral Nutrition**

- Essential minerals, macro- and micronutrients and their role; deficiency symptoms; mineral toxicity; elementary idea of hydroponics as a method to study mineral nutrition; nitrogen metabolism, nitrogen cycle, biological nitrogen

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○ **Chapter-12: Mineral Nutrition**

- Essential minerals, macro- and micronutrients and their role; deficiency symptoms; mineral toxicity; elementary idea of hydroponics as a method to study mineral nutrition; nitrogen metabolism, nitrogen cycle, biological nitrogen

fixation.

- **Chapter-15: Plant - Growth and Development**

- Seed germination; phases of plant growth and plant growth rate; conditions of growth; differentiation, dedifferentiation and redifferentiation; sequence of developmental processes in a plant cell;
- Seed dormancy; vernalisation; photoperiodism

- **Under Unit-V Human Physiology**

- **Chapter-16: Digestion and Absorption**

- Alimentary canal and digestive glands, role of digestive enzymes and gastrointestinal hormones; Peristalsis, digestion, absorption and assimilation of proteins, carbohydrates and fats; calorific values of proteins, carbohydrates and fats; egestion; nutritional and digestive disorders - PEM, indigestion, constipation, vomiting, jaundice, diarrhoea.

- **Chapter-20: Locomotion and Movement**

- Types of movement - ciliary, flagellar, muscular;
- Skeletal system and its functions; joints; disorders of muscular and skeletal systems - myasthenia gravis, tetany, muscular dystrophy, arthritis, osteoporosis, gout.

**Class -XI**

- **Chapter-21: Neural Control and Coordination**

- reflex action; sensory perception; sense organs; elementary structure and functions of eye and ear

## **SYLLABUS**

### **Unit-I Diversity of Living Organisms**

#### **Chapter-1: The Living World**

What is living? Biodiversity; Need for classification; three domains of life; taxonomy and systematics; concept of species and taxonomical hierarchy; binomial nomenclature; tools for study of taxonomy- museums, zoological parks, herbaria, botanical gardens.

## **Chapter-2: Biological Classification**

Five kingdom classification; Salient features and classification of Monera, Protista and Fungi into major groups: Lichens, Viruses and Viroids.

## **Chapter-3: Plant Kingdom**

Salient features and classification of plants into major groups - Algae, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, Gymnospermae and Angiospermae (three to five salient and distinguishing features and at least two examples of each category); Angiosperms - classification upto class, characteristic features and examples.

## **Chapter-4: Animal Kingdom**

Salient features and classification of animals, non-chordates up to phyla level and chordates up to class level (three to five salient features and at least two examples of each category).  
(No live animals or specimen should be displayed.)

## **Unit-II Structural Organization in Animals and Plants**

### **Chapter-5: Morphology of Flowering Plants**

Morphology and modifications: Morphology of different parts of flowering plants: root, stem, leaf, inflorescence, flower, fruit and seed (to be dealt along with the relevant experiment of the Practical Syllabus).

### **Chapter-6: Anatomy of Flowering Plants**

Anatomy and functions of different tissues and tissue systems.

### **Chapter-7: Structural Organisation in Animals**

Animal tissues; Morphology, anatomy and functions of different systems (digestive, circulatory, respiratory, nervous and reproductive) of an insect (cockroach). (a brief account only)

## **Unit-III Cell: Structure and Function**

### **Chapter-8: Cell-The Unit of Life**

Cell theory and cell as the basic unit of life: Structure of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells; Plant cell and animal cell; cell envelope; cell membrane, cell wall; cell organelles - structure and function;

endomembrane system, endoplasmic reticulum, golgi bodies, lysosomes, vacuoles; mitochondria, ribosomes, plastids, microbodies; cytoskeleton, cilia, flagella, centrioles (ultrastructure and function); nucleus.

### **Chapter-9: Biomolecules**

Chemical constituents of living cells: biomolecules, structure and function of proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, nucleic acids; Enzymes- types, properties, enzyme action.

### **Chapter-10: Cell Cycle and Cell Division**

Cell cycle, mitosis, meiosis and their significance

## **Unit-IV Plant Physiology**

### **Chapter-11: Transport in Plants**

Movement of water, gases and nutrients; cell to cell transport, diffusion, facilitated diffusion, active transport; plant-water relations, imbibition, water potential, osmosis, plasmolysis; long distance transport of water - Absorption, apoplast, symplast, transpiration pull, root pressure and guttation; transpiration, opening and closing of stomata; Uptake and translocation of mineral nutrients - Transport of food, phloem transport, mass flow hypothesis.

### **Chapter-12: Mineral Nutrition**

Essential minerals, macro- and micronutrients and their role; deficiency symptoms; mineral toxicity; elementary idea of hydroponics as a method to study mineral nutrition; nitrogen metabolism, nitrogen cycle, biological nitrogen fixation.

### **Chapter-13: Photosynthesis in Higher Plants**

Photosynthesis as a means of autotrophic nutrition; site of photosynthesis, pigments involved in photosynthesis (elementary idea); photochemical and biosynthetic phases of photosynthesis; cyclic and non-cyclic photophosphorylation; chemiosmotic hypothesis; photorespiration; C3 and C4 pathways; factors affecting photosynthesis.

### **Chapter-14: Respiration in Plants**

Exchange of gases; cellular respiration - glycolysis, fermentation (anaerobic), TCA cycle and electron transport system (aerobic);

energy relations - number of ATP molecules generated; amphibolic pathways; respiratory quotient.

### **Chapter-15: Plant - Growth and Development**

Seed germination; phases of plant growth and plant growth rate; conditions of growth; differentiation, dedifferentiation and redifferentiation; sequence of developmental processes in a plant cell; growth regulators - auxin, gibberellin, cytokinin, ethylene, ABA; seed dormancy; vernalization; photoperiodism.

## **Unit-V Human Physiology**

### **Chapter-16: Digestion and Absorption**

Alimentary canal and digestive glands, role of digestive enzymes and gastrointestinal hormones; Peristalsis, digestion, absorption and assimilation of proteins, carbohydrates and fats; calorific values of proteins, carbohydrates and fats; egestion; nutritional and digestive disorders - PEM, indigestion, constipation, vomiting, jaundice, diarrhoea.

### **Chapter-17: Breathing and Exchange of Gases**

Respiratory organs in animals (recall only); Respiratory system in humans; mechanism of breathing and its regulation in humans - exchange of gases, transport of gases and regulation of respiration, respiratory volume; disorders related to respiration - asthma, emphysema, occupational respiratory disorders.

### **Chapter-18: Body Fluids and Circulation**

Composition of blood, blood groups, coagulation of blood; composition of lymph and its function; human circulatory system - Structure of human heart and blood vessels; cardiac cycle, cardiac output, ECG; double circulation; regulation of cardiac activity; disorders of circulatory system - hypertension, coronary artery disease, angina pectoris, heart failure.

### **Chapter-19: Excretory Products and Their Elimination**

Modes of excretion - ammonotelism, ureotelism, uricotelism; human excretory system - structure and function; urine formation, osmoregulation; regulation of kidney function - renin - angiotensin, atrial natriuretic factor, ADH and diabetes insipidus; role of other organs in excretion; disorders - uraemia, renal failure, renal calculi, nephritis; dialysis and artificial kidney, kidney transplant.

### **Chapter-20: Locomotion and Movement**

Types of movement - ciliary, flagellar, muscular; skeletal muscle- contractile proteins and muscle contraction; skeletal system and its functions; joints; disorders of muscular and skeletal system - myasthenia gravis, tetany, muscular dystrophy, arthritis, osteoporosis, gout.

### **Chapter-21: Neural Control and Coordination**

Neuron and nerves; Nervous system in humans - central nervous system; peripheral nervous system and visceral nervous system; generation and conduction of nerve impulse; reflex action; sensory perception; sense organs; elementary structure and functions of eye and ear

## Chapter-22: Chemical Coordination and Integration

Endocrine glands and hormones; human endocrine system - hypothalamus, pituitary, pineal, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal, pancreas, gonads; mechanism of hormone action (elementary idea); role of hormones as messengers and regulators, hypo - and hyperactivity and related disorders; dwarfism, acromegaly, cretinism, goiter, exophthalmic goiter, diabetes, Addison's disease.

**Note:** Diseases related to all the human physiological systems to be taught in brief.

## PRACTICALS

**Time Allowed : Three hours**

**Max. Marks: 25**

<b>Evaluation Scheme</b>		
One Major Experiment Part A (Experiment No- 1,3,7,8)		4 Marks
One Minor Experiment Part A (Experiment No- 6,9,10,11,12,13)		3 Marks
Slide Preparation Part A (Experiment No- 2,4,5)		3 Marks
Spotting Part B		7 Marks
Practical Record + Viva Voce	Credit to the students' work over the academic session may be given	4 Marks
Project Record + Viva Voce		4 Marks
<b>Total</b>		<b>25 Marks</b>

### DELETED PORTIONS CLASS XI: PRACTICAL

#### A: List of Experiments

1. Description of Family Fabaceae; Types of root (Tap and adventitious); types of stem (herbaceous and woody); leaf(arrangement, shape, venation, simple and compound).
2. Preparation and study of T.S. of dicot and monocot roots and stems (primary)
3. Study of osmosis by potato osmometer.
4. Study of plasmolysis in epidermal peels (e.g. Rhoeo/lily leaves or flashy scale leaves of onion bulb).
5. Comparative study of the rates of transpiration in the upper and lower surface of leaves.
6. Test for the presence of sugar, starch, proteins and fats in suitable plant and animal materials.
7. Test for presence of urea in urine.

8. Test for presence of bile salts in urine.

**B. Study/Observation of the following (spotting)**

1. Tissues and diversity in shape and size of plant cells (palisade cells, guard cells, parenchyma, collenchyma, sclerenchyma, xylem and phloem) through temporary and permanent slides.
2. Different modifications in roots, stems and leaves.
3. Different types of inflorescence (cymose and racemose).
4. Human skeleton and different types of joints with the help of virtual images/models only.

**A: List of Experiments**

1. Study and description of three locally available common flowering plants, one from each of the families Solanaceae, Fabaceae and Liliaceae (Poaceae, Asteraceae or Brassicaceae can be substituted in case of particular geographical location) including dissection and display of floral whorls, anther and ovary to show number of chambers (floral formulae and floral diagrams). Types of root (Tap and adventitious); stem (herbaceous and woody); leaf (arrangement, shape, venation, simple and compound).
2. Preparation and study of T.S. of dicot and monocot roots and stems (primary).
3. Study of osmosis by potato osmometer.
4. Study of plasmolysis in epidermal peels (e.g. Rhoeo leaves).
5. Study of distribution of stomata in the upper and lower surface of leaves.
6. Comparative study of the rates of transpiration in the upper and lower surface of leaves.
7. Test for the presence of sugar, starch, proteins and fats. Detection in suitable plant and animal materials.
8. Separation of plant pigments through paper chromatography.
9. Study of the rate of respiration in flower buds/leaf tissue and germinating seeds.
10. Test for presence of urea in urine.
11. Test for presence of sugar in urine.
12. Test for presence of albumin in urine.
13. Test for presence of bile salts in urine.

## **B. Study/observation of the following (spotting)**

1. Study of the parts of a compound microscope.
2. Study of the specimens/slides/models and identification with reasons - Bacteria, Oscillatoria, Spirogyra, Rhizopus, mushroom, yeast, liverwort, moss, fern, pine, one monocotyledonous plant, one dicotyledonous plant and one lichen.
3. Study of virtual specimens/slides/models and identification with reasons - Amoeba, Hydra, liverfluke, Ascaris, leech, earthworm, prawn, silkworm, honeybee, snail, starfish, shark, rohu, frog, lizard, pigeon and rabbit.
4. Study of tissues and diversity in shapes and sizes of plant and animal cells (palisade cells, guard cells, parenchyma, collenchyma, sclerenchyma, xylem, phloem, squamous epithelium, muscle fibers and mammalian blood smear) through temporary/permanent slides.
5. Study of mitosis in onion root tip cells and animals cells (grasshopper) from permanent slides.
6. Study of different modifications in roots, stems and leaves.
7. Study and identification of different types of inflorescence (cymose and racemose).
8. Study of imbibition in seeds/raisins.
9. Observation and comments on the experimental set up for showing:
  - a) Anaerobic respiration
  - b) Phototropism
  - c) Effect of apical bud removal
10. Study of human skeleton and different types of joints with the help of virtual images/models only.
11. Study of external morphology of cockroach through virtual images/models.

### **Internal assessment :**

Total = 05 Marks

Book Bank =2 marks

Average of Periodic assessment tests = 3 marks