

## Biology practicals for class 11 cbse pdf

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Published August 29, 2017 December 2017 Administrator Category Biology Practical Class XI, Noncategorized Tags Dorsal, Epidermis, Methylene Blue, Stomata, Ventral AIM: To test for glucose, Sucrose, proteins, and fats and shows its presence in suitable plant and animal materials (e.g. - wheat, potatoes, peanuts, milk or other materials) REQUIREMENTS: Wheat grain, potatoes, peanuts, milk, egg, grape/apple/banana, filter paper, test tubes, funnel, glass, burner, Benedict solution, Fehling solutions, Grind them separately and make them paste. Similarly make a paste of potatoes, fruit and egg album in a separate way. Filter the contents of all these in separate test tubes and label them. Use these filters for testing. TEST OBSERVATION INFERENCE 1. TEST FOR GLUCOSE (i) BENEDICT'S TEST Take 2 ml of fruit juice into a test tube. Add to it 2 ml of Benedict's solution. Boil the test tube for 2 minutes and cool. FEHLING'S TEST Take 2 ml of fruit juice into a test tube and add 2 ml of each of Fehling A and Fehling's solution B in it and boil. In the solution appears green ppt, which can later turn orange or brick-red color orange or brick red ppt. appears in a test tube. Shows the presence of glucose. Green ppt shows the presence of glucose in a lower concentration, orange or red ppt indicate the presence in a higher concentration. Shows the presence of glucose (Monosaccharide) 2. TEST FOR SUCROSE Take 2ml sugar cane juice. Add a few drops of HCl and cook the test tube gently for one or two minutes. It is hydrolysis of sucrose in glucose and fructose. Make the solution alkaline with NaOH. Now perform a Benedict or Fehling test with this solution for the presence of glucose orange or brick red ppt observed in the test tube. A positive test with a Benedict/Fehling solution shows the presence of sucrose in the tested juices. 3. TEST FOR STARCH (i) IODINE TEST Take 2 ml of extract (potato/gram/rice) in a test tube and add a few drops of iodine solution to it. (ii) BENEDICT'S/FEHLING TEST after hydrolysis. Take 2 ml of starch solution. Hydrolyse it by boiling with a few drops of HCl. Make an alkaline solution by adding NaOH and perform the Benedict/Fehling test. There is a blue-black color. Brick red or orange ppt is observed. Shows the presence of starch. A positive test with a Benedict solution shows the presence of starch. 4. TEST FOR PROTEINS (i) BIURET TEST Take 3 ml 5% NaOH, in the test add 2 drops of 1% CuSO<sub>4</sub>. Shake it thoroughly now in the 2nd test tube to take 2 ml of extract (grapes) (ii) XANTHOPROTEIC TEST Take 2 ml of extract in vitro and add 2-3 drops of concentrated HNO<sub>3</sub> to Cool the solution, dilute it with H<sub>2</sub>O and add a few drops of AMMONIA MILLON'S TEST Take 2 ml of extract in the test tube reagent to it. There is pink, red or purple. There is a yellow ppt; yellow ppt changes to orange. You can see the rink or the red. Show the presence of proteins. Indicates the presence of protein Protein indicated 5. TEST FOR FATS (i) Take 1 ml of extract (peanut/castor seeds) in a test tube and shake the solution vigorously. Dip the glass of red in the solution and place it on white paper. (ii) Grind the peanut/castor seeds and rub it on a sheet of white paper. (iii) Take 2 ml of extract in a test tube and add 1 ml of Sudan III to it. Paper appears in a translucent place. Pink drops appear in the solution. Indicates the presence of fat indicate the presence of fat. Shows the presence of fat. This website also contains other Grade XI practices in biology, physics and chemistry. Exploring the nature of plant specimens and identification with reasons of AIM: Exploring character : Spirogyra, Rhizopus, mushroom/bracket mushrooms, liver moss, fern, pinus, one Monocotyledon, one Dicotyledon, yeast and lichen. COMPENS: Prepared slides or surviving samples. File entry, pencil, laboratory guide, etc. AGARICUS (MUSHROOM) Classification: Kingdom - Mushrooms Division - Eumycophyta Class - Basidiomycetes Genus - Agaricus Species - Compescris COMMENTS: This is a saprophytic fungus that grows in the hum and rich soil piles of straw Mycelium produces white and creamy colored umbrella-shaped bodies Pileus is circular, umbrella-like and carry a row of vertical plates like a structure called gills. DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: The fertile body of the umbrella-shaped Jills present on the underside of the pile SACCHAROMYCES (YEAST) Classification: Kingdom - Mushrooms Division - Eumycophyta Class - Ascomycetes Genus - Saccharomyces sp. COMMENTS: It is commonly found to grow in sweet environments such as fetal surface, nectar, lynx juice, etc. This single-celled, but can form pseudomycely by re-feeding the yeast cell is an oval or elliptical shape with a distinct cellular wall, consists of chitin material Volutin pellets and glycogen drops present as backup food in cytoplasm DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Unicell Presence nuclear vacuole Reproduction by Beginner RICCI (LIVERWORT) Classification: Kingdom - Plantae Division - Bryophyta Class - Hepaticae Genus - Riccia COMMENTS: Body plant is dorsoventrally it can form an outlet due to the repeated dichotomy branching of tall scales and rhizomes present on the abdominal surface. The scales protect the growing top and retain the moisture of Rhizoids are single-celled, colorless and tabular. They help in anchorage and absorption tallus represents the haploid toptrophic stage DIAGNOSTIC Plant plant body. Tallus with repeated dichotomies branching genitales and sporophyte embedded in the tallus FUNARIA HYGROMETRICA (MOSS) Classification: Kingdom - Plantae Division - Bryophyta Class - Musci Genus - Funaria Species - Hygrometrica COMMENTS: Plant Body gametophyte. It is green, directly differentiated in the rhizome, the axis (stem) - the leaves of the Rhizoids are multicellular and branched oblique septic home axis straight and the bears spirally located the lenses Sporophyte differentiated in the leg, SET and capsule DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Gametophyte represented by filamentous proton and adult leaf gametophyte Rhizoid branched and obliquely separate Sporophyte is a partial parasite on gametophyte DRYOPTERIS (MALE FERN) Classification: Kingdom - Plantae Division - Pteridophyta Class - Filicinae Genus - Dryopteris : Vegetable body sporophyte and differentiated into root, stem (underground rhizomes) - pinnately composite leaves Young leaves have circina ptkisia - covered with hair, called ramenta spores haploid, which cause heart-shaped membranous gametophyte called prothallus DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Stem is rhizomes Young leaves of circ chicks and bear remata leaves pinnate with furcate : Kingdom - Plantae Division - Spermatophyt Class - Gymnospermae Genus - Pinus Species - Roxburghii COMMENTS: Stem covered with bark and bears types Long shoots bear scale leaves and grow infinitely apocin bud, while dwarf branches carry scale leaves and foliage leaves have limited growth. Pinus tree is monotonous and carries both male and female cones Vegetable body sporophyte. Differentiated into root, stem and leaves. DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Evergreen, woody, perennial tree seeds bare Presence of Long Shoots - Dwarf Shoots Reproductive Organ Cones DICOTYLEDONOUS PLANT Classification: Kingdom - Plantae Division - SpermAtefia Class - Angiospermae Sub Class - Dicotyledonous Species - Compescris COMMENTS: Stem Soft Green With different knots Every flower is bisexual and bimeric with cruciate corolla DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Tap the root system Leaves with hexular venation Bineric flowers Seeds enclosed in fruit Embryo with two cotyledons MONOCOTYLEDONOUS PLANT SPHODELOUS TENEUOLIUS (PIA) Classification: Kingdom - Plantae Division - Spermatoaphyta Class - Angiospermae Sub Class - Dicotyledonae Genus - Sphodelous Species - Teneuolius COMMENTS: It carries the adventitious root system of Bone Leaves in a cluster. Each leaf is cylindrical, hollow and has a parallel variation of the seed attached by the embryo with only one cotyledon DIAGNOSTIC Adventive Root System Leave with Parallel Venation Flowers Trimer Seeds Encased in Fruit Embryo with One Cotyledon LICHENS SYMBIOTIC ASSOCIATION: Lichenics are composite organisms, representing the symbolic link between fungus and algae lichens grow on land, rocks, tree trunks and walls of houses, as the dry vegetation of Tallos lichen does not resemble either algae or fungus In lichen tallos algae a man called mycobiont belongs to ascomycetes or basidiomycetes Phycobiont belongs to chlorophic or myrophyceaa lich. Asexual soredia and isidia genitales like those in Ascomycetes formed This site also contains other Class XI Practices in Biology, Physics and Chemistry. Exploring Animal Symbols Specimens and Identification with AIM Causes: Exploring Sample Symbols and Identification: Amoeba, Fasciola Hepatica (Liver Fluke), RoundWorm (Ascaris Lumbricoidea), Hirodinaria (Leech), Feretima Posthuma (Earthworm), Palemon (Shrimp), Bombix Mori (Silk Worm), Pil Globos (Apple Snail), Asteria (Star), Fish Scoliodon (Dog) sharper, rules, lab guidance or a practical file. AMOEBA PROTEUS Classification: Kingdom - Protista Phylum - Protozoa Class - Sarcodin Order - Amoeba Genus - Amoeba Species - Proteus COMMENTS: Amoeba occurs in ponds, ditches lakes, streams, etc., having many decomposing organic matter. It is single-celled, microscope, grayish and is about 0.2 to 0.5 mm in diameter. Under the microscope, a living amoeba looks like an irregular jelly, like a tiny mass of hyaline protoplasm. Protoplasm can be distinguished into external ectoplasm and internal endoplasm. Diagnostic features: Single-celled and irregular form. The presence of a finger, like a blunt pseudo-unders. Presence of contract vacuole FASCIOLA HERPATICA (LIVER FLUKE) Classification: Kingdom - Animalia Phylum - Platyhelminthes Class - Trematoda Order - Echinostoma Genus - Fasciola Species - Hepatica COMMENTS: This endoparasites found in the bile ducts of sheep, goats, cattle, sometimes other vertebrates. It causes a serious liver disease called liver rot. It is somewhat triangular, flat, leaf-like parasite about 25 mm in length. It has an oval and abdominal suction cups (acetabulum) used to attach to the bile duct. The body is covered with a cuticle with the back. DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Body triangular and leaf-like body covered with cuticle Presence of two suckers ASCARIS LUMBRICOIDES (ROUND WORMS) CLASSIFICATION: Kingdom - Animalia Phylum - Nemathelminthes Order - Ascaroidea Genus - Ascaris Species - Lumbricoidea COMMENTS: This is a common intestinal parasite Children. Sometimes it can occur in the intestines of pigs, sheep, cattle, etc. It has a cylindrical body with tapering ends. The front ends of the body have terminal teriradiation of the mouth surrounded by three lips. A little behind the front end, there is a small excretion pore. DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Endopatary body, Covered cuticle Roth is guarded by three lips Elongated body with tapering ends HIRUDINARIA GRANULOSA (LEECH) Classification: Kingdom - Animalia Phylum - Amelida Class - Hirudinaria Order - Grathobdellida Genus - Hirudinaria Species - Granulosa COMMENTS: It is found in ponds, lakes, rivers, marshes in wet soil next to them It sucks blood (sanguinous) by periodically coming into contact with the host organism. His body is somewhat dorso-vertically flattened and measures about 15 cm in length, but it can stretch its length to 30 cm when needed. Olive green. DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Thin, Elongated - Segmented Body Presence of the Front and Back Sucker PHERETIMA POSTHUMA (EARTHWORM) Classification: Kingdom - Animalia Phylum - Amelida Class - Oligokheta Order - Terricelae Genus - Pheretima Species - Posthuma COMMENTS: Segments 14th, 15th Form it focuses one or more cases of eggs or cocoons in which eggs are laid and fertilized. The mouth is present on the front. A meaty lobe called a prosthetic dorsally over hanging over your mouth like a hood. Anus is pre-installed in the last segment. Each segment, with the exception of the first and last bear series of segments of yellowish sets for movement. DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Extended cylindrical - segmented body Presence of prostheses and clitellum Earthworm has a set for movement, PALAEMON (PRAWN) Classification: Kingdom - Animalia Phylum - Arthropoda Class - Crustaceae Order - Decapoda Genus - Palemon Species - Malcolmonii COMMENTS: Body curved cephalothorax cephalothorax is dorsally covered with a stiff carapa that stretches like a jagged process called a grandstand. Cephalothorax carries eight pairs of segmented legs - paired each with antennae, anterruffles and haunted complex eyes. DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Brown colored spindle in shape and curved body Abdomen six segmented Cephalothorax covered with carapas with jagged grandstand. BOMBYX MORI (SILKWORM) Classification: Kingdom - Animalia Phylum - Arthropoda Class - Insecta Order - Lepidoptera Genus - Bombyx Species - Mori COMMENTS: Adult silk moth is about 25 cm long with two pairs of wings. This creamy white color the body is divided into the head, chest and abdomen - covered with tiny scales. The larva takes four months and then stops feeding. It releases sticky liquid through its spinnerets, which Air with air Silk thread - remains wrapped around his body to form a doll DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Body divided into head, chest and abdomen Having two pairs of wings - three pairs of legs BOMBYX MORI (SILK WORM): Classification: Kingdom - Animalia Phylum - Arthropoda Class - Insecta Order - Lepidoptera Genus - It's creamy white. The body is divided into the head, chest and abdomen, covered with tiny scales larvae takes four months, and then stop feeding. He releases a sticky liquid through his spinnerets, which when in contact with the air becomes a silk thread and remains wrapped around his body. To form the doll DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES The body is divided into the head, the chest and stomach of Larava form a cocoon Presence of two pairs of wings - three pairs of legs PILA GLOBOSA (APPLE SNAIL) Classification: Kingdom - Animalia Phylum - Molluska Class - Gastropoda Order - Prosobranchiata Genus - Pila Species - Globosa COMMENTS: It has a soft and slimy body. The shell hole is covered with a thick plate like an operculum. The body is differentiated into the head, the leg, Visceral Mass and Mantle Sexes separated with mild sexual dimorphism DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Skell is univalved and spiral leg muscular - board head is distinguished with eyes and tentacles ASTERIAS (STAR FISH) Classification: Kingdom - Animalia Phylum - Echinodermata Class - Asteriida Order - Forcipulata Genus - Asterias Species - Rubers COMMENTS: The oral surface is directed downwards and the bears pentagonal mouth in the central disk of the Sexes separated without the sexual dimorphism of the Aboral surface carries a large number of short and movable spikes. The anus is present in the center of the disk. DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: The body of a pentagonal star is formed Each hand with four rows of tube legs Oral and Aboriginal surfaces quite different SCOLIDON (SHARK / DOG FISH) Classification: Kingdom - Animalia Phylum - Chordata Sub-phylum - Vertebrata Class - Chondrichthyes Genus - Scolidon sp. COMMENTS: It has several side-compressed floors separated. Sharks are viviparous Two mid-dorsal, one medium abdominal, one tail and two pairs of lateral fins present. LABEO ROHITA (ROHU) Classification: Kingdom - Animalia Phylum - Chordata Sub-phylum - Vertebrata Class - Osteichthyes Genus - Labeo species - Rohita COMMENTS: This freshwater resident commonly referred to as a horn of fish, widely used as food. The mouth is sub-terminal and abdominal. Pair each of the nostrils and large side eyes without eyelids there are five gill slits covered with operculars that measures 80-90cm in length. It is covered with overlapping cycloid scales. RANA GRINGINA (FROG) Classification: Animalia Phylum - Chordata Sub-Phylum - Vertebrata Class - Amphibian Order - Anura Genus - Rana Species - Tigrena COMMENTS: It has several triangular, bilaterally symmetrical, body with head and trunks. The skin is dark green with black spots, moist and covered with mucus. Eyes bulging without eyelids. Under water, the eyes are protected by their membrane called the nictitating membrane. The floors are separated. Development is indirect ORYCTOLAGUS CUNICULUS (RABBIT) Classification: Kingdom - Animalia Phylum - Chordata Sub-phylum - Vertebrata Class - Mammal Order - Lagomorpha Genus - Oryctolagus Species - Cuniculus COMMENTS: This body is divided into head, neck and trunk and a small thick tail. The body is covered with hair white brown or black color Two largely movable pinnas present behind the eyes. Eyes pink in color Roth limited by soft and fleshy upper and lower lips Sex separated from sexual dimorphism Women of breasts with nipples in the abdomen HEMIDACTYLUS (WALL LIZARD) Classification: Kingdom - Animalia Phylum - Chordata Sub - Phylum - Reptilia Order - Lacertilia Genus COMMENTS: His body 8-14 cm in length, Brown and features a thick and flattened head, short, neck, large trunk and tapering tails. The head has a pair of eyes with movable eyelids, nostrils, ear opening. The skin is dry, covered with tiny scales. Tail with ring-shaped pores are scales that can be scales that can be broken. Limbs four in the room, each with five clawed numbers COLUMBA LIVIA (PIGEON) Classification: Kingdom - Animalia Phylum - Chordata Sub-phylum - Vertebrata Class - Aves Genus - Columba View - Livia COMMENTS: His body is 20 to 25 cm long and covered with slate blue feathers It has a subspheric head, a mobile neck, a thick tail. The eyes are red. The beak is small and slightly curved before the HYDRA Classification: Kingdom - Animalia Phylum - Credeeria Class - Hydrozoa Order - Hydrozoidea Genus - Hydra Species - Vulgaris COMMENTS: The body consists of an elongated tube with a closed base and one hole at the oral end. The body wall consists of two layers of cells (diploblast) Epidermis composed of burning cells or cnidocytes to act as a defense body and crime DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES: Soft bodies and diploblastic elongated body - baggy tentacles and burning cells This site also contains other Class XI Practical in Biology, Physics and Chemistry. Purpose: Study and discuss this flowering plant and give your flower formula Requirement: Flower, Forceps, Blade, Slides, Cover Slip, Microscope, Tape LILIU CANDIDUM Kingdom: Plantae Division: Angiospermae Class: Monocot Family: Liliaceae Genus: Lilyath Views: Candidum Overlay: Trilocular Root Advertising: Root Advertising Racenoce or umbel Flower: Bracteate, bisoual, actionopic Floral Formula Br  $\Theta$  P3' A3 G(3) This site also contains other Class XI Practices in Biology, Physics and Chemistry. AM: Demonstrate plasmolysis and deplasmolysis in rhoe leaf peels in a hypertensive and hypotonic solution using sodium chloride. WARNING: Rhoeo sheet, glass slides, lid slips, drips, sodium chloride, THEORY filter paper: When a plant cell is placed in a concentrated salt solution, water from cell juice flows from exosmosis. Loss of water from cell juice causes the reduction or shrinkage of the protoplasm, as the cell wall is firm and less elastic, it can not keep up with the reduction of the plasma membrane. Eventually, the protoplasm separates from the cell wall and takes on a spherical form. It is called plasmolysis, when a plasma-soluble cell is placed in water or a hypertensive solution, it absorbs water due to endosmosis and its protoplasm takes the original form, which it calls deplasmolism. Plasmolysis, it can be defined as shrinkage of the cell's protoplasm from its cell wall due to exosmosis in a hypertensive solution. NOTE: The cell in the diluted solution appears turgid due to endosmosis while the cells in concentrated shows plasmolysis due to exosmosis. When a concentrated solution is replaced by water, the protoplasm of the cell requires its original shape. PRECAUTIONS: the peel should not be exposed or dried. The slide should be dry, removing an additional solution with filter paper. DEMONSTRATION Plasmolysis and DEPLASMOLYSIS Turgid Cells in hypotonic solution This site also contains other Class XI Practices in Biology, Physics and Chemistry. AM: Examine the distribution of stomata on the dorsal and abdominal side of the monocot leaf and calculate the stomat index. REQUIREMENT: Fresh leaf of any herbaceous plant, lid slips, glass slides, methylene blue, drips, water. THEORY: Stomata are microscopic pores present in epidermis leaves and young plant shoots. They are mainly associated with the exchange of gases during photosynthesis and breathing. They are also responsible for the loss of water during transpiration. Each stomata has a slit, as the opening is called a pore stomat, which is surrounded by two spherical-shaped kidneys of indirect leaves and dumbbells in the form of monocotic leaf cells called guard cells. PROCEDURE: Take a sheet of monocoque and from the dorsal surface of the sheet thoroughly to clean the epidermis of the sheet. Gently place it on a glass slide and add 2 to 3 drops of methylene blue so that the stomat can be identified. Add a few drops of water to remove the excess color and gently place the sliding lid at a 45 degree angle to avoid air bubbles. Now watch the slide under the microscope and repeat the procedure for hand as well. OBSERVATION: MONOCOTT LEAF DORSAL VENTRAL 20-23 PRECAUTIONS: Avoid cutting the peel. Always use filter paper to remove excess methylene blue. Use a brush to transfer the tablets from a glass of water to the slide. Air bubbles should be avoided. Lonely Stomat Stomat in the epidermis of monocotic leaves. 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