NCERT 12 BIOLOGY BOOK pdf

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Banyan tree years Whatever be the life span, death of every individual organism is a certainty, i. There is no natural death in single-celled organisms as they divide and form 2 new cells. Reproductionâ€" it is defined as a biological process in which an organism gives rise to young ones offspring similar to itself. The offspring grow, mature and in turn produce new offspring. Thus, there is a cycle of birth, growth and death. Reproduction enables the continuity of the species, generation after generation. There is a large diversity in the mechanism of reproduction of organisms. Type of reproduction â€" Reproduction is of two typesâ€" When offspring is produced by a single parent with or without the involvement of gamete formation, the reproduction is Asexual. When two parents opposite sex participate in the reproductive process and also involve fusion of male and female gametes, it is called sexual reproduction. Asexual Reproduction â€" In this method, a single individual parent is capable of producing offspring. The offspring that are produced are not only identical to one another but are also exact copies of their parent. These offspring are also genetically identical to each other. The term clone is used to describe such morphologically and genetically similar individuals. Asexual reproduction is common among single-celled organisms, and in plants and animals with relatively simple organisations. Binary Fission â€" In many single-celled organisms cell divides into two halves and each rapidly grows into an adult e. Budding â€" In yeast, the division is unequal and small buds are produced that remain attached initially to the parent cell which, eventually gets separated and mature into new yeast organisms cells. Special reproductive structures â€"Members of the Kingdom Fungi and simple plants such as algae reproduce through special asexual reproductive structures. The most common of these structures are zoospores that usually are microscopic motile structures. Other common asexual reproductive structures are conidia Penicillium , buds Hydra and gemmules sponge. Vegetative propagation â€"vegetative reproduction is also asexual process as only one parent is involved. These structures are called vegetative propagules. In Protists and Monerans, All unicellular the organism or the parent cell divides into two to give rise to new individuals. Thus, in these organisms cell division is itself a mode of reproduction. Earlier this plant was introduced in India because of its beautiful flowers and shape of leaves. Since it can propagate vegetatively at a phenomenal rate and spread all over the water body in a short period of time, it drain oxygen from water body and cause death of fishes. Eutrophication Bryophyllumshow vegetative propagation from the notches present at margins of leaves. A sexual reproduction is the common method of reproduction in organisms that have a relatively simple organisation, like algae and fungi. These organisms shift to sexual method of reproduction just before the onset of adverse conditions. In higher plants both Asexual vegetative as well as sexual modes of reproduction are exhibited. In most of the animals only sexual mode of reproduction is present. Sexual Reproduction Sexual reproduction involves formation of the male and female gametes, either by the same individual or by different individuals of the opposite sex. These gametes fuse to form the zygote which develops to form the new organism. It is an elaborate, complex and slow process as compared to asexual reproduction. Because of the fusion of male and female gametes, sexual reproduction results in offspring that are not identical to the parents or amongst themselves. Plants, animals, fungishow great diversity in external morphology, internal structure and physiology, but in sexual reproduction they share a similar pattern. That period of growth is called the juvenile phase. It is known as vegetative phase in plants. Reproductive phase â€"the beginning of the reproductive phase can be seen easily in the higher plants when they come to flower. In some plants, where flowering occurs more than once, inter-flowering period is also known as juvenile period. Plants-the annual and biennial types, show clear cut vegetative, reproductive and senescent phases, but in the perennial species it is very difficult to clearly define these phases. Bamboo species flower only once in their life time, generally after years, produce large number of fruits and die. Strobilanthus kunthiana neelakuranji , flowers once in 12 years. It is found in hilly areas in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil

Nadu. In animals, the juvenile phase is followed by morphological and physiological changes prior to active reproductive behaviour. However, birds in captivity as in poultry farms can be made to lay eggs throughout the year. In this case, laying eggs is not related to reproduction but is a commercial exploitation for human welfare. The females of placental mammals exhibit cyclical changes in the activities of ovaries and accessory ducts as well as hormones during the reproductive phase. In non-primate mammals like cows, sheep, rats, deers, dogs, tiger, etc. Many mammals, especially those living in natural, wild conditions exhibit such cycles only during favourable seasons in their reproductive phase and are therefore called seasonal breeders. Many other mammals are reproductively active throughout their reproductive phase and hence are called continuous breeders. Senescent phase â€" The end of reproductive phase can be considered as one of the parameters of senescence or old age. There are concomitant changes in the body like slowing of metabolism, etc. Old age ultimately leads to death. In both plants and animals, hormones are responsible for the transitions between the three phases. Interaction between hormones and certain environmental factors regulate the reproductive processes and the associated behavioural expressions of organisms. Events in sexual reproduction Sexual reproduction is characterised by the fusion or fertilisation of the male and female gametes, the formation of zygote and embryo These sequential events may be grouped into three distinct stages namely, the pre-fertilisation, fertilisation and the post-fertilisation events. Pre-fertilisation Events These include all the events of sexual reproduction prior to the fusion of gametes. The two main pre-fertilisation events aregametogenesisandgamete transfer. Gametogenesis â€" It refers to the process of formation of the two types of gametes â€" male and female. Gametes are haploid cells. In some algae the two gametes are so similar in appearance that it is not possible to categorise them into male and female gametes. They are hence, are calledhomogametes isogametes. However, in a majority of sexually reproducing organisms the gametes produced are of two morphologically distinct types heterogametes. In such organisms the male gamete is called theantherozoid or sperm and the female gamete is called the egg or Sexuality in organisms: Plants may have both male and female reproductive structures in the same plant bisexual or on different plants unisexual. In several fungi and plants, terms such as homothallic and monoecious are used to denote the bisexual condition and heterothallic and dioecious are the terms used to describe unisexual condition. In flowering plants, the unisexual male flower is staminate, e. Earthworms, sponge, tapeworm and leech are examples of bisexual animals hermaphrodite. Cockroach is an example of a unisexual species. Cell division during gamete formation: Gametes in all heterogametic species are of two types namely, male and Gametes are haploid though the parent plant body from which they arise may be either haploid or diploid. A haploid parent produces gametes by mitotic division like in monera, fungi, algae and bryophytes In pteridophytes, gymnosperms, angiosperms and most of the animals including human beings, the parental body isIn these, specialised cells calledmeiocytes gamete mother cell undergo meiosis. At the end of meiosis, only one set of chromosomesgets incorporated into each Name of organism Chromosome number in meiocyte 2n Chromosome number in gamete n Human beings.

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