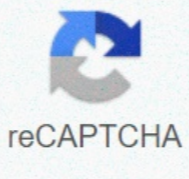




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Class 12 biology practical viva questions with answers

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The set of questions and answers are also useful for the preparation of all kinds of competitive entrance exams also.NCERT Solutions Class 10 Science from chapter 1 to 16What are the physical and chemical properties of metals?Class 10 Physics Viva Voce Questions for CBSE Board 2020-21Class 10 chemistry Viva Voce Questions and Answers for CBSE Board 2020-21Class 10 Chemistry Practical Based Questions for CBSE 2020-21 Board ExamType of Chemical Reactions with Complete detailOzone Layer and How it is Getting depleted.Solutions of Class 10 maths question paper Set-3 CBSE Board 2019CBSE Class 10 science question paper 2020 SET -3 solutionsScience and Maths NCERT solutions for Class 9 ,10 and 11 classesQ1.What is the function of guard cells in stomata?Ans. The guard cells regulate/control the opening and closing of stomata.Q2.Why are stomata absent in roots.Ans. As a little gas exchange takes place in roots hence stomata are not present in them.Q3.Each stoma is surrounded by two bean-shaped cells. What are they called?Ans. They are called guard cells.Q4.Which surface of dicot leaves more stomata are present?Ans.On the lower surface of leaves i.e lower epidermis.Q5.What is transpiration?Ans. The loss of water in the form of vapours from the surface of leaves is called transpiration.Q6. How will one identify monocot leaf and a dicot leaf on the basis of stomata?Ans. Guard on the monocot leaves are dumb-bell shaped while in dicot leaves they are kidney-shaped or bean-shaped.Q7.Which side of leaves should be observed for stomata in dicot plants?Ans. Stomata is present in both sides of the dicot leaf.Q8.What are the function of the stomatal apparatus?Ans. The function of the stomata are:(a) For the exchange of gases during respiration and photosynthesis.(b) During transpiration for loss of water.Q9. Do the guard cells have rigid or elastic walls? Justify your answers.Ans. Guard cells have thicker cell walls on inner side than the outer side. This adds to their flexibility while opening and closing.Q10.Define venation.Ans. The pattern of veins in a leaf lamina is called venation. Some plants monocots have parallel venation and others (dicots) have network type venation(reticulate).Q11. State the difference between photosynthesis and respiration.Ans.Q12. What do you mean by a catabolic process?Ans. Catabolism means the metabolic activities which involve breakdown of complex substances like glucose in cells is broken simpler substances(H2O & CO2).Q13.Define breathing.Ans. The physical process of inhalation of oxygen and exhalation of carbon dioxide is called breathing.Q14.Define fermentation.Ans.It is a type of anaerobic respiration. It also releases CO2 as a by-product.Best Amazon dealsQ15. Why we use germinating seeds but not green leaves of a plant to demonstrate respiration.Ans. Germinating seeds are under rapid growth hence they actively respire. On the other hand, green leaves of a plant will undergo photosynthesis also along with respiration. Thus it will utilize CO2 produced during respiration, hence the presence of CO2 may not be detected properly.Q16. What is the role of KOH in this experiment?Ans.KOH absorbs the CO2 produced thus creating a partial vacuum in the flask.Q17.Why germinating seeds are moistened so that they don't dry up and continue respiration with the help of moisture.Ans. The seeds are moistened so that they don't dry up and continue respiration with the help of moisture.Q18.What are raw materials for respiration?Ans. Sugars and oxygen.Q19.Write the chemical reaction introduced in respiration.AnsQ20. What is the full form of ATP.Ans. Adenosine Triphosphate, it is an energy-rich molecule.Q21. What is asexual reproduction?Ans. It is a mode of reproduction in which a single organism produces new organisms without the formation of a special cell(gamete). A single parent produces two or more individuals.Q22.Define fission and type of fissions.Ans. A mode of reproduction when an organism divides into two or more offsprings. The parent organism splits into two or more parts. Fission is of two types.(a) Binary fission: Organism divides into two daughter cells.(b) Multiple fission: Organism divides into two or more than two individuals.Q23.Name an organism which divides by multiple fission.Ans. Plasmodium (Malaria parasite)Q24.How many fissions occur in Amoeba?Ans. A mature cell of amoeba undergoes karyokinesis(i.e division of nucleus first followed by cytokinesis (i.e division of the cytoplasm) resulting in the formation of two daughter cells. The parent amoeba cell loses its identity in such division.Latest electronic items,mobiles,laptops and desktops at easy instalmentsQ25.What is vegetative propagation?Ans. Growing of plants from vegetative parts of it like leaf, root, or stem is known as vegetative propagation. It is an asexual mode of reproduction.Q26. Is budding in yeast different from hydra? Justify your answer.Ans. In yeast, budding occurs in the form of a protuberance on the parent yeast cell. It may separate or may not separate and can further develop into several daughter buds. In hydra, the bud separates due to repeated mitotic cell division and is a multicellular single organism itself.Q27.Which type of cell division involved in binary fission?Ans. Mitosis, as the number of chromosomes, remains the same.Q28. Mention the points of differences between sexual and asexual reproduction.Ans.NCERT solutions of class 10 scienceSolutions of class 10 last years Science question papersCBSE Class 10 - Question paper of science 2020 with solutionsCBSE class 10 -Latest sample paper of scienceNCERT Solutions of Science and Maths for Class 9,10,11 and 12NCERT Solutions of class 9 mathsNCERT Solutions of class 9 science CBSE Class 9-Question paper of science 2020 with solutionsCBSE Class 9-Sample paper of scienceCBSE Class 9-Unsolved question paper of science 2019NCERT Solutions of class 10 mathsCBSE Class 10- Question paper of maths 2021 with solutionsCBSE Class 10-Half yearly question paper of maths 2020 with solutionsCBSE Class 10- Question paper of maths 2020 with solutionsCBSE Class 10-Question paper of maths 2019 with solutionsNCERT solutions of class 11 mathsCBSE Class 11-Question paper of maths 2015CBSE Class 11 - Second unit test of maths 2021 with solutionsNCERT solutions of class 12 maths50 important science questions for cbse 10 classChemical properties of acid and baseAnatomy of human brainPhysics viva voce questionsChemistry viva voce questions& answersChemistry practical based questionsSolutions of previous years science & maths question papersSolutions of class 10 Science question paper 2019 CBSEsolutions of class 10 CBSE maths question paper 2020 CBSE Class 10 science question paper 2020 SET -3 solutionsDownload e-book of Science NCERT 634 questions with solutions for Polytechnic and NDA entrance exams Viva Voce & Detailed Answers Class XII For Physics, Chemistry, Biology Covers Almost All Probable Questions Download Viva Voce & Answers PDF 1. Physics 2. Chemistry 3. Biology Covers Almost All Possible Questions & Answers For CBSE Class XII Physics Viva-Voce Answers To All Viva-Voce Experiment Wise /Sub Topic-wise Hope it helps to grasp all viva voce question for your practicals Question.1: What is "litter"? Question.2: What is "tectum"? Question.3: What is a pollen grain? Question.4: What is the shape of a pollen grain? Question.5: What are enzymes? Question.6: Define population. Question.7: What is the chemical nature of the two layers of the wall of pollen grain? Question.8: Define mitosis. Question.9: Why is mitosis called somatic cell division? Question.10: What are pollutants? Question.11: Which kind of soil is best suited for plant growth? Question.12: What is humus? Question.13: What determines the pH of a soil? Click Download / View Answers of the questions For more questions (nos.14 - 26) click on the link below. Free Online Guide - Class 12 Biology Viva Voce Questions for Practical Examination Experiments and Projects To be continued ... Please visit again for more viva voce questions on Biology, Physics, Chemistry to be published. New CBSE Syllabus 2021-22 for Class 12 Biology is available here for download. Link to download CBSE Class 12 Biology Syllabus 2021-22 is given at the end of this article. Besides CBSE class 12 Biology Syllabus 2021-22, here students will also get details about paper pattern & links to access other important articles for upcoming CBSE board exam preparation. Also Check: NCERT Books for Class 12 (PDF): All Subjects - Subject-wise & Chapter-wise CBSE Class 12 Biology Syllabus 2021-22: Theory Paper - Time: 03 Hours, Max. Marks: 70 Unit Title No. of Periods Marks VI Reproduction 30 14 VII Genetics and Evolution 40 18 VIII Biology and Human Welfare 30 14 IX Biotechnology and its Applications 30 10 X Ecology and Environment 30 14 Total 160 70 NCERT Solutions for CBSE Class 12 Biology – All Chapters Unit-VI Reproduction Chapter-1: Reproduction in Organisms Reproduction, a characteristic feature of all organisms for continuation of species; modes of reproduction - asexual and sexual reproduction; asexual reproduction - binary fission, sporulation, budding, gemmule formation, fragmentation; vegetative propagation in plants; events in sexual reproduction. Chapter-2: Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants Flower structure; development of male and female gametophytes; pollination - types, agencies and examples; outbreeding devices; pollen-pistil interaction; double fertilization; post fertilization events - development of endosperm and embryo, development of seed and formation of fruit; special modes- apomixis, parthenocary, polyembryony; Significance of seed dispersal and fruit formation. Chapter-3: Human Reproduction Male and female reproductive systems; microscopic anatomy of testis and ovary; gametogenesis - spermatogenesis and oogenesis; menstrual cycle; fertilisation, embryo development upto blastocyst formation, implantation; pregnancy and placenta formation (elementary idea); parturition (elementary idea); lactation (elementary idea). Chapter-4: Reproductive Health Need for reproductive health and prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs); birth control - need and methods; medical termination of pregnancy (MTP); amniocentesis; infertility and assisted reproductive technologies - IVF, ZIFT, GIFT, AI (brief overview). Unit-VII Genetics and Evolution Chapter-5: Principles of Inheritance and Variation Heredity and variation, Mendelian inheritance; deviations from Mendelism - incomplete dominance, co-dominance, multiple alleles and inheritance of blood groups, pleiotropy; elementary idea of polygenic inheritance; chromosome theory of inheritance; chromosomes and genes; linkage and crossing over; Sex determination - in human being, birds, grasshopper and honey bee; Mutation, Pedigree analysis, sex linked inheritance - haemophilia, colour blindness; Mendelian disorders in humans - sickle cell anaemia, Phenylketonuria, thalassaemia; chromosomal disorders in humans; Down's syndrome, Turner's and Klinefelter's syndromes. Chapter-6: Molecular Basis of Inheritance Structure of DNA and RNA; DNA packaging; Search for genetic material and DNA as genetic material; DNA replication; Central Dogma; transcription, genetic code, translation; gene expression and regulation - lac operon; Human genome project; DNA fingerprinting. Chapter-7: Evolution Origin of life; biological evolution and evidences for biological evolution (paleontology, comparative anatomy, embryology and molecular evidences); adaptive radiation; Biological evolution: Lamarck's theory of use and disuse of organs, Darwin's theory of evolution; mechanism of evolution - variation (mutation and recombination) and natural selection with examples, types of natural selection; Gene flow and genetic drift; Hardy - Weinberg's principle; brief account of evolution; human evolution. Unit-VIII Biology and Human Welfare Chapter-8: Human Health and Diseases Pathogens; parasites causing human diseases (malaria, dengue, chikungunya, filariasis, ascariasis, typhoid, pneumonia, common cold, amoebiasis, ringworm) and their control; Basic concepts of immunology - vaccines; cancer, HIV and AIDS; Adolescence - drug and alcohol abuse. Chapter-9: Strategies for Enhancement in Food Production Animal husbandry, Plant breeding, tissue culture, single cell protein. Chapter-10: Microbes in Human Welfare Microbes in food processing, industrial production, Antibiotics; production and judicious use, sewage treatment, energy generation and microbes as biocontrol agents and bio-fertilizers. Unit-IX Biotechnology and its Applications Chapter-11: Biotechnology - Principles and Processes Genetic Engineering (Recombinant DNA Technology). Chapter-12: Biotechnology and its Application Application of biotechnology in health and agriculture: genetically modified organisms - Bt crops; RNA interference, Human insulin, gene therapy; molecular diagnosis; transgenic animals; biosafety issues, biopiracy and patents. Unit-X Ecology and Environment Chapter-13: Organisms and Populations Organisms and environment: Habitat and niche, abiotic factors, ecological adaptations; population interactions - mutualism, competition, predation, parasitism, commensalism; population attributes - growth, birth rate and death rate, age distribution. Chapter-14: Ecosystem Ecosystem: structure and function; productivity and decomposition; energy flow; pyramids of number, biomass, energy; nutrient cycles (carbon and phosphorus); ecological succession; ecological services - carbon fixation, pollination, seed dispersal, oxygen release (in brief). Chapter-15: Biodiversity and Conservation Biodiversity - Concept, levels, patterns, importance; loss of biodiversity; biodiversity conservation; hotspots, endangered organisms, extinction, Red Data Book, Sacred Groves, biosphere reserves, national parks, wildlife, sanctuaries and Ramsar sites. Chapter-16: Environmental Issues Air pollution and its control; water pollution and its control; agrochemicals and their effects; solid waste management; radioactive waste management; greenhouse effect and climate change impact and mitigation; ozone layer depletion; deforestation; case study exemplifying success story addressing environmental issue(s). CBSE Class 12 Biology Practical: 2021-22 Time allowed: 3 Hours, Max. Marks: 30 Evaluation Scheme Marks One Major Experiment 5, 6, 8, 9 5 One Minor Experiment 2, 3, 4 4 Slide Preparation 1, 7 5 Spotting 7 Practical Record + Viva Voce Credit to the students' work over the academic session may be given 4 Investigatory Project and its Project and its Record + Viva Voce 5 Total 30 A. List of Experiments, 60 Periods 1. Prepare a temporary mount to observe pollen germination. 2. Collect and study soil from at least two different sites and study them for texture, moisture content, pH and water holding capacity. Correlate with the kinds of plants found in them. 3. Collect water from two different water bodies around you and study them for pH, clarity and presence of any living organism. 4. Study the presence of suspended particulate matter in air at two widely different sites. 5. Study the plant population density by quadrat method. 6. Study the plant population frequency by quadrat method. 7. Prepare a temporary mount of onion root tip to study mitosis. 8. Study the effect of different temperatures and three different pH on the activity of salivary amylase on starch. 9. Isolate DNA from available plant material such as spinach, green pea seeds, papaya, etc. B. Careful observation of the following (Spotting): 1. Flowers adapted to pollination by different agencies (wind, insects, birds). 2. Pollen germination on stigma through a permanent slide or scanning electron micrograph. 3. Identification of stages of gamete development, i.e., T.S. of testis and T.S. of ovary through permanent slides (from grasshopper/mice). 4. Meiosis in onion bud cell or grasshopper testis through permanent slides. 5. T.S. of blastula through permanent slides (Mammalian). 6. Mendelian inheritance using seeds of different colour/sizes of any plant. 7. Prepared pedigree charts of any one of the genetic traits such as rolling of tongue, blood groups, ear lobes, widow's peak and colourblindness. 8. Controlled pollination - emasculation, tagging and bagging. 9. Common disease causing organisms like Ascaris, Entamoeba, Plasmodium, any fungus causing ringworm through permanent slides, models or virtual images. Comment on symptoms of diseases that they cause. 10. Two plants and two animals (models/virtual images) found in xeric conditions. Comment upon their morphological adaptations. 11. Two plants and two animals (models/virtual images) found in aquatic conditions. Comment upon their morphological adaptations. CBSE Class 12 Biology: Prescribed Books 1. Biology, Class-XII, Published by NCERT 2. Other related books and manuals brought out by NCERT (including multimedia) 3. Biology Supplementary Material (Revised). Available on CBSE website. Practical Examination for Visually Impaired Students of Classes XI and XII Evaluation Scheme Time Allowed: Two hours, Max. Marks: 30 Topic Marks Identification/Familiarity with the apparatus 5 Written test (Based on given / prescribed practicals) 10 Practical Records 5 Viva 10 Total 30 General Guidelines - The practical examination will be of two-hour duration. A separate list of experiments is included in the curriculum. - The written examination in practicals for these students will be conducted at the time of practical examination of all other students. - The written test will be of 30 minutes duration. - The question paper given to the students should be legibly typed. It should contain a total of 15 practical skill based very short answer type questions. A student would be required to answer any 10 questions. - All questions included in the question paper should be related to the listed practicals. Every question should require about two minutes to be answered. - Questions may be generated jointly by the external/internal examiners and used for assessment. - A writer may be allowed to such students as per CBSE examination rules. - These students are also required to maintain a practical file. A student is expected to record at least five of the listed experiments as per the specific instructions for each subject. These practicals should be duly checked and signed by the internal examiner. - The format of writing any experiment in the practical file should include aim, apparatus required, simple theory, procedure, related practical skills, precautions etc. - The viva questions may include questions based on basic theory / principle / concept, apparatus / materials / chemicals required, procedure, precautions, sources of error etc. CBSE Class 12 Biology Paper Pattern 2021-22: Note: All questions would be compulsory. However, an internal choice of approximately 33% would be provided. = Section 'A' would have 10 MCQs (including matching type MCQs) and 04 Assertion-Reasoning type questions of one mark each. = Section 'B' would have 3 source-based/case-based /passage-based/integrated assessment questions: 2 questions of 5 marks each and 1 question of 4 marks with sub parts of the values 1/2/3 marks each. =Section 'C' would have 6 Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying 2 marks each. = Section 'D' would have 5 Long Answer-I (LA-I) type questions carrying 3 marks each. =Section 'E' would have 3 Long Answer-II (LA-II) type questions carrying 5 marks each. =Internal Choice would be provided in 3 questions of Section 'C', in 2 questions of Section 'D' and in all three questions of Section 'E'. Suggestive verbs for various competencies - Demonstrate Knowledge and Understanding- State, name, list, identify, define, suggest, describe, outline, summarize, etc. - Application of Knowledge/ConceptsCalculate illustrate, show, adapt, explain, distinguish, etc. - Formulate, Analyze, Evaluate and Create Interpret, analyse, compare, contrast, examine, discuss, construct, etc. Download CBSE Class 12 Biology Syllabus 2021-22 PDF

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