



Class 12 Biology

All “Important” Diagrams

This PDF Only Contains Most Important diagram

Sexual reproduction in Flowering Plant

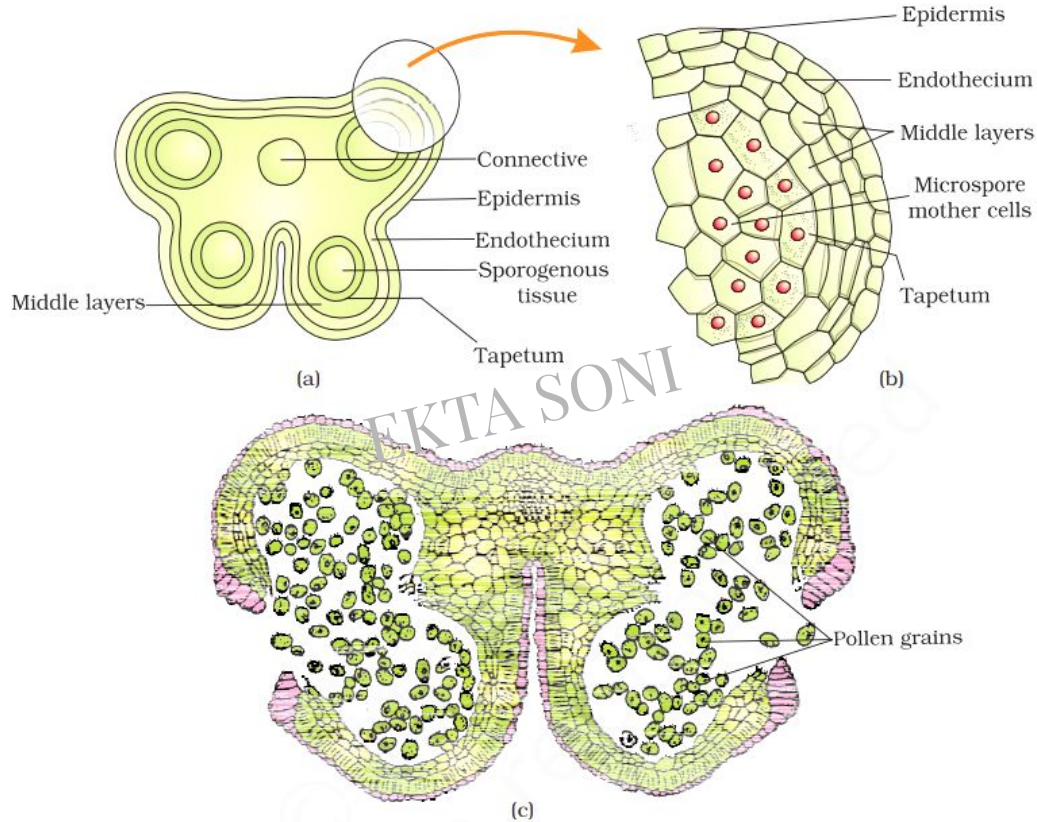


Figure 2.3 (a) Transverse section of a young anther; (b) Enlarged view of one microsporangium showing wall layers; (c) A mature dehiscence anther

Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plant

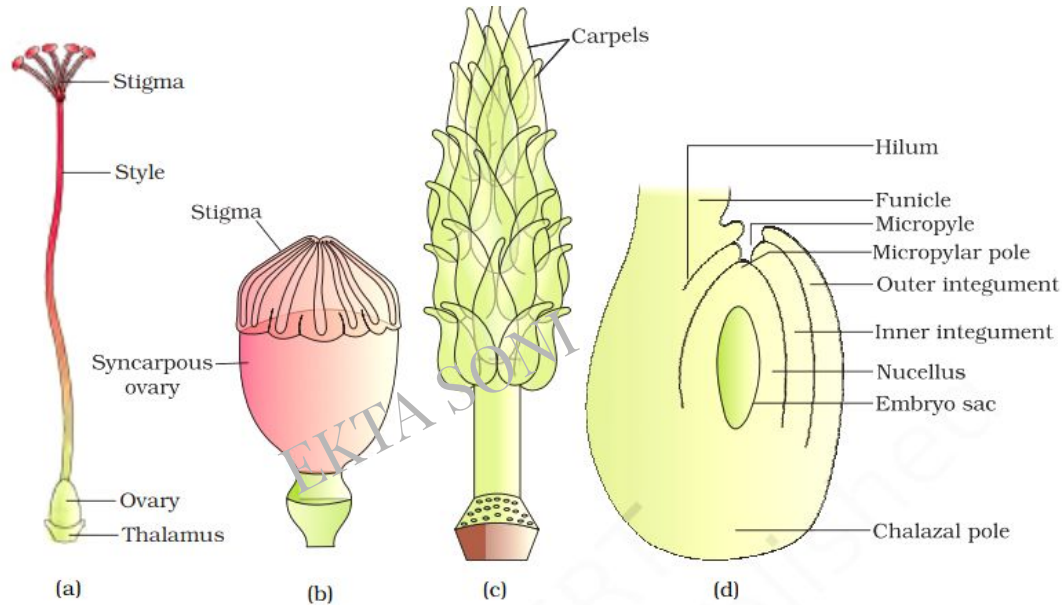


Figure 2.7 (a) A dissected flower of *Hibiscus* showing pistil (other floral parts have been removed); (b) Multicarpellary, syncarpous pistil of *Papaver*; (c) A multicarpellary, apocarpous gynoecium of *Michelia*; (d) A diagrammatic view of a typical anatropous ovule

Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plant

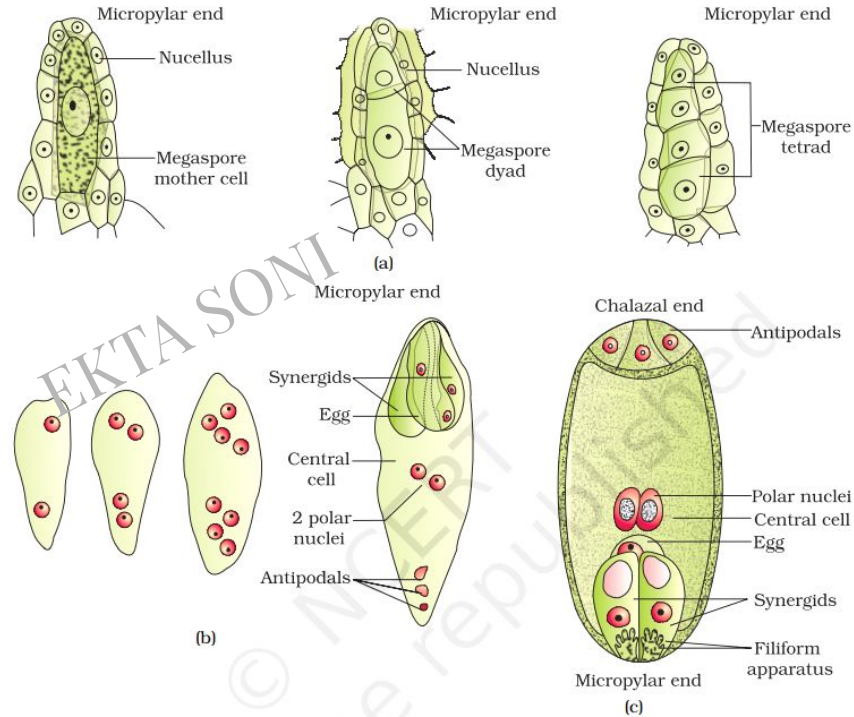


Figure 2.8 (a) Parts of the ovule showing a large megaspore mother cell, a dyad and a tetrad of megaspores; (b) 2, 4, and 8-nucleate stages of embryo sac and a mature embryo sac; (c) A diagrammatic representation of the mature embryo sac.

Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plant

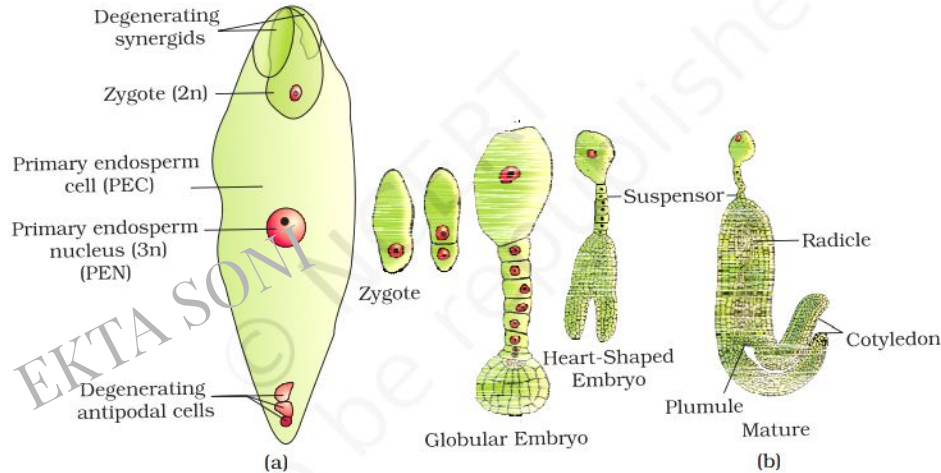


Figure 2.13 (a) Fertilised embryo sac showing zygote and Primary Endosperm Nucleus (PEN); (b) Stages in embryo development in a dicot [shown in reduced size as compared to (a)]

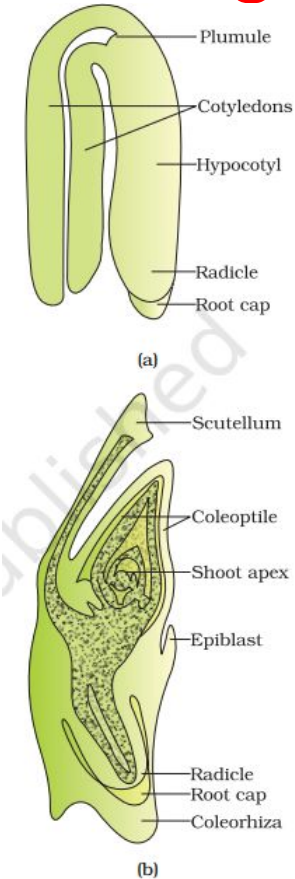


Figure 2.14 (a) A typical dicot embryo; (b) L.S. of an embryo of grass

Human Reproduction

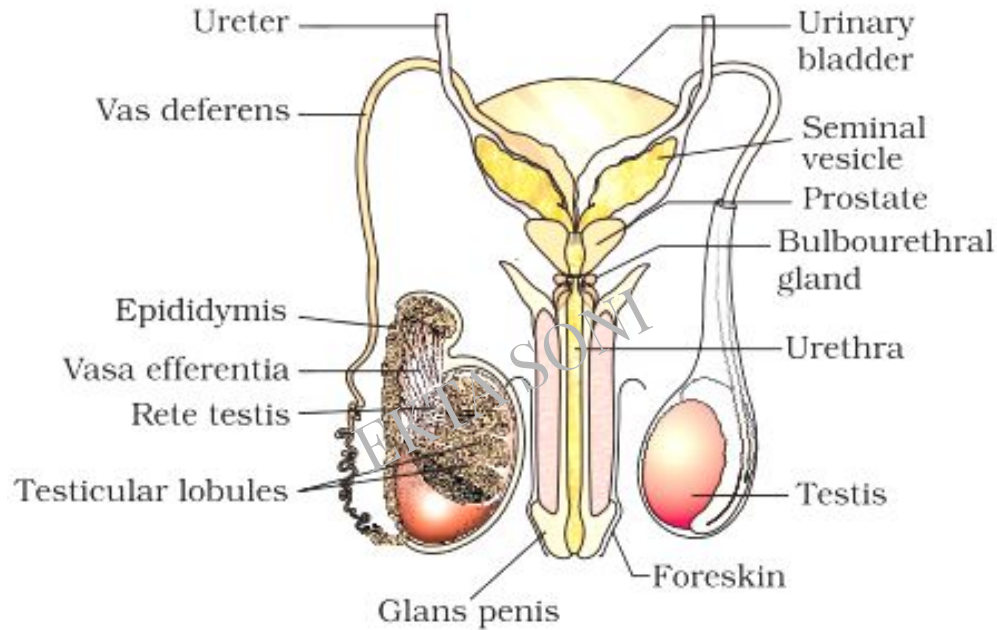


Figure 2.1(b) Diagrammatic view of male reproductive system (part of testis is open to show inner details)

Human Reproduction

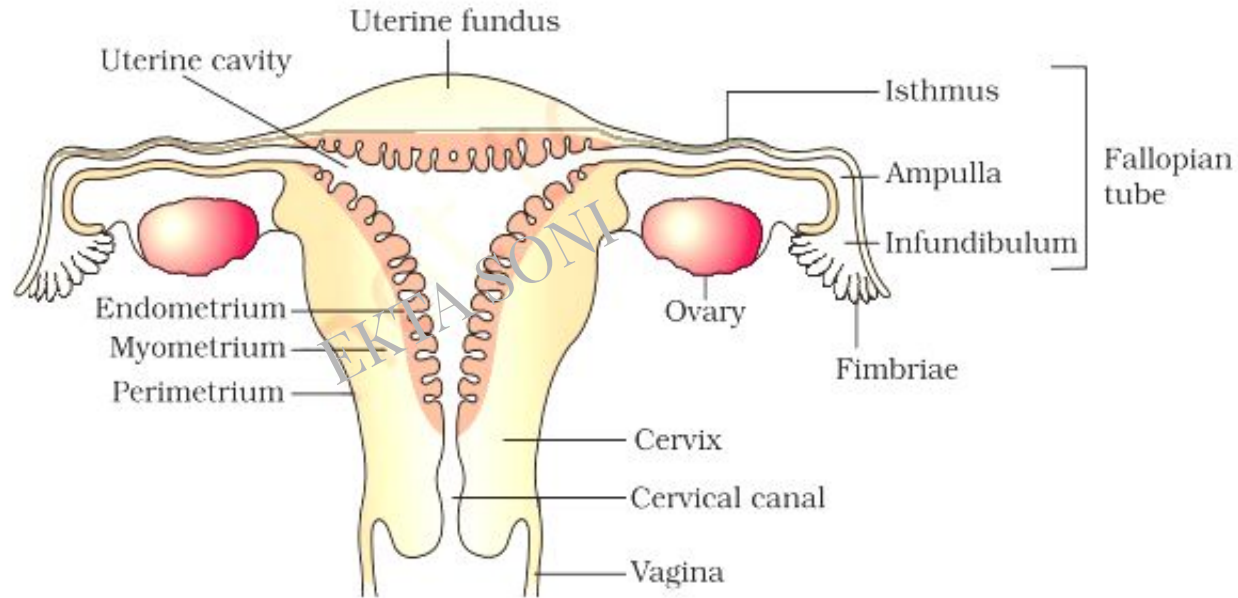


Figure 2.3 (b) Diagrammatic sectional view of the female reproductive system

Human Reproduction

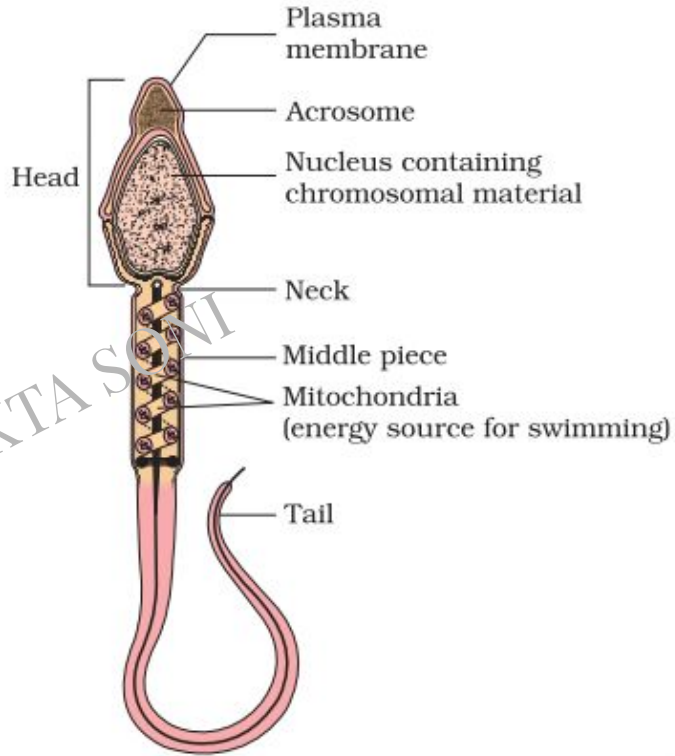


Figure 2.6 Structure of a sperm

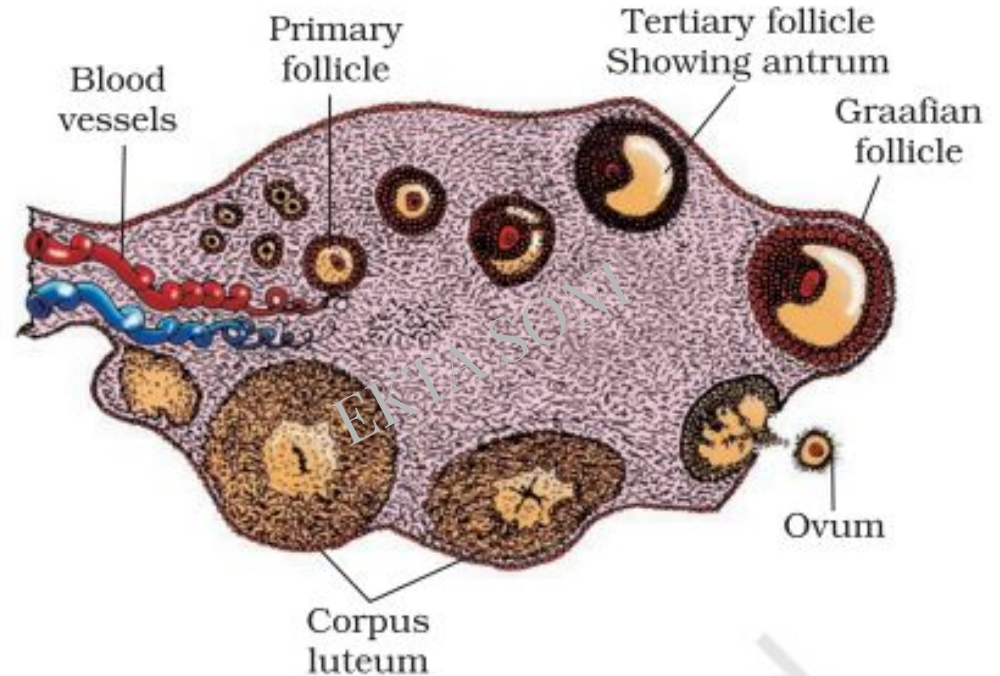


Figure 2.7 Diagrammatic Section view of ovary

Human Reproduction

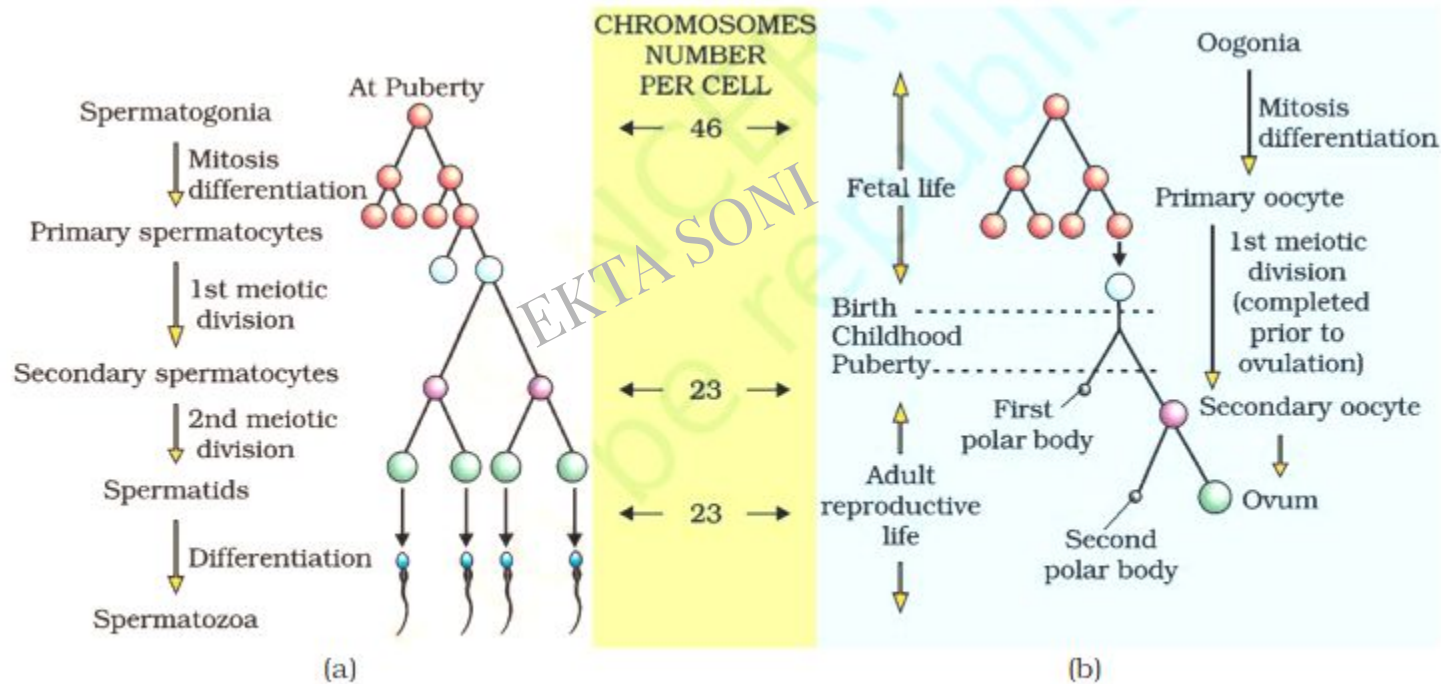


Figure 2.8 Schematic representation of (a) Spermatogenesis; (b) Oogenesis

Human Reproduction

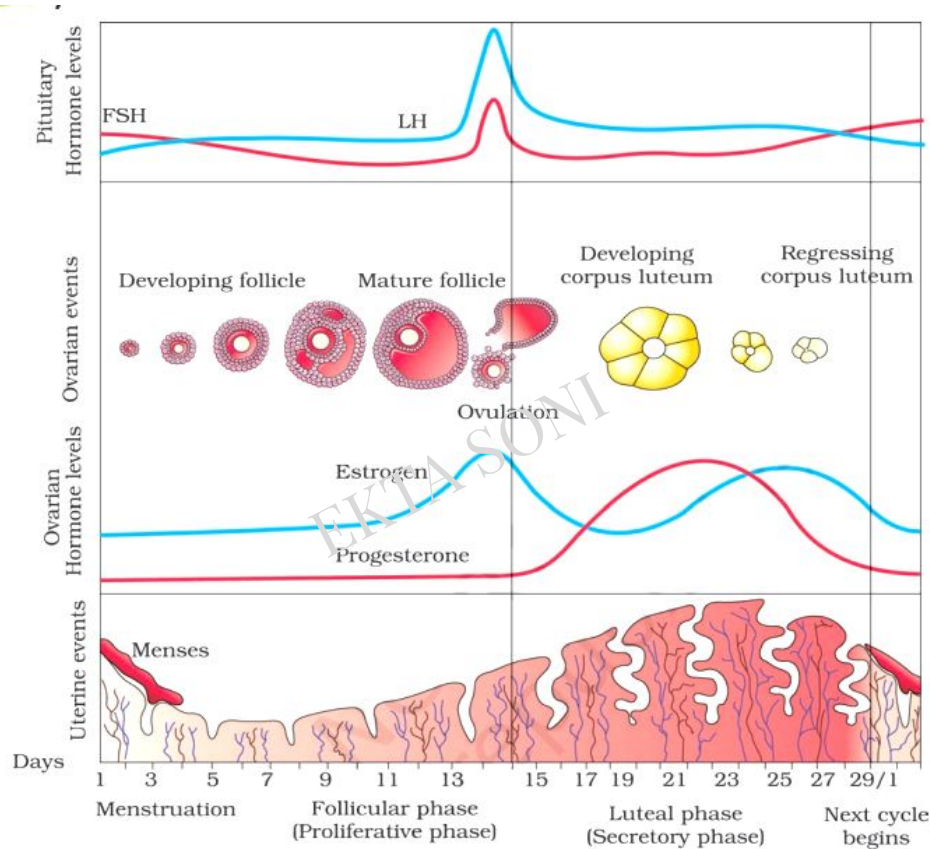
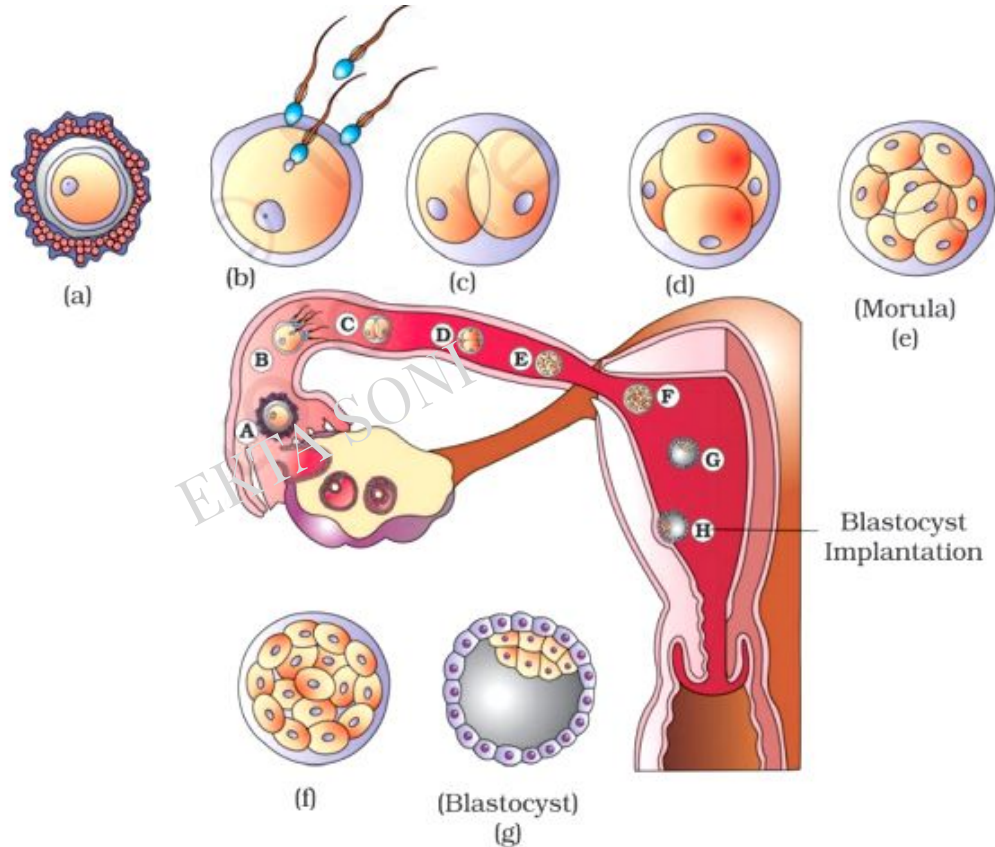


Figure 2.9 Diagrammatic presentation of various events during a menstrual cycle

Human Reproduction



2.11 Transport of ovum, fertilisation and passage of growing embryo through fallopian tube

Reproductive Health

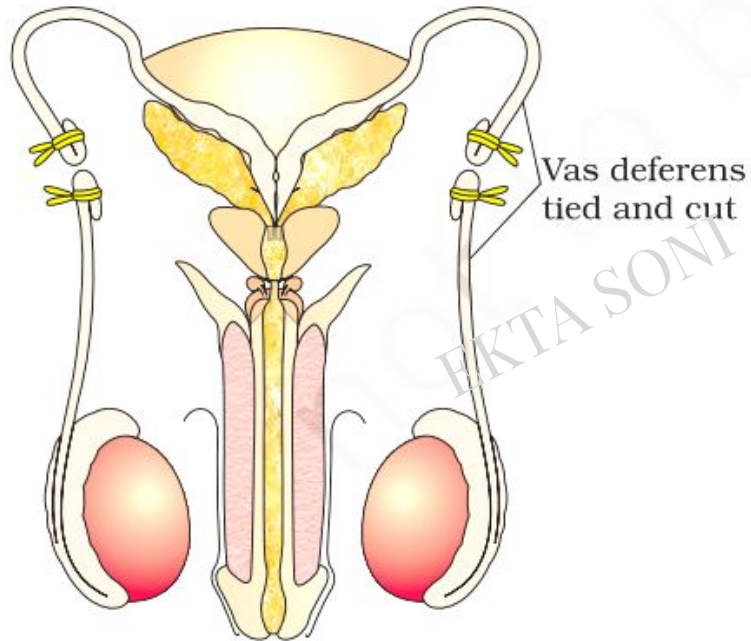


Figure 4.4a Vasectomy

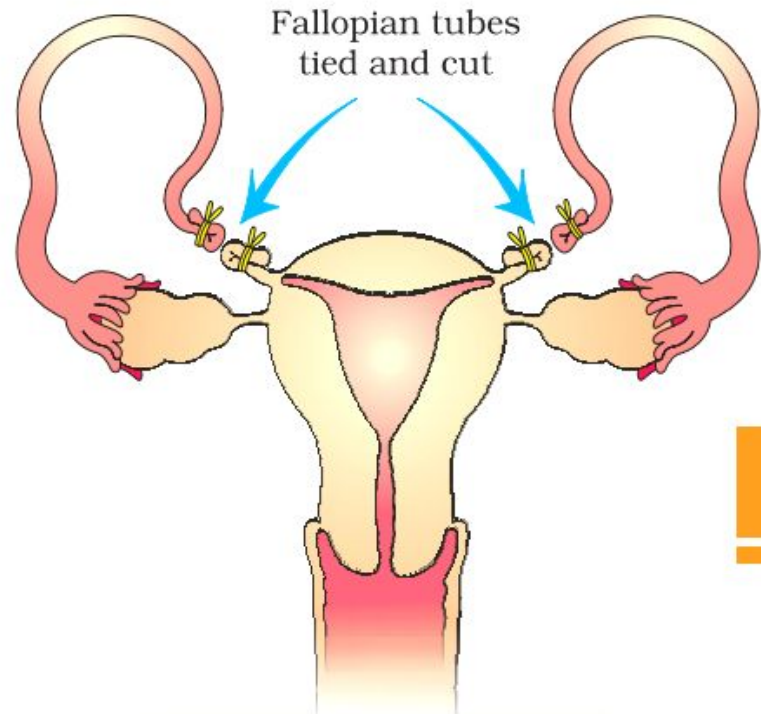
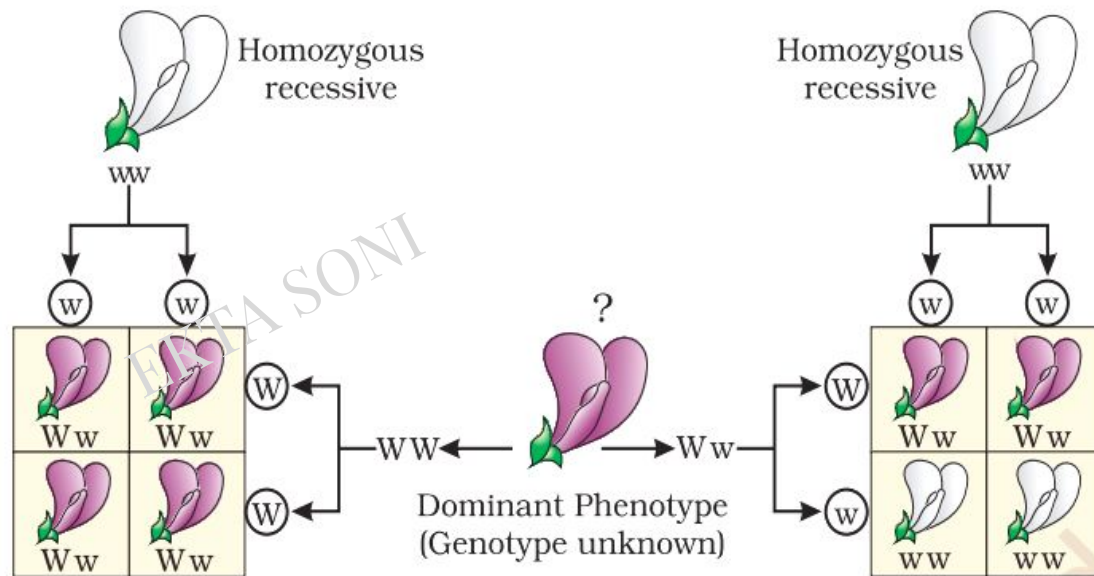


Figure 4.4 (b) Tubectomy

Principle of Inheritance and Variation



Result

All flowers are violet

Interpretation

Unknown flower
is homozygous dominant

Half of the flowers are violet and
half of the flowers are white.

Unknown flower is heterozygous

Figure 5.5 Diagrammatic representation of a test cross

Principle of Inheritance and Variation

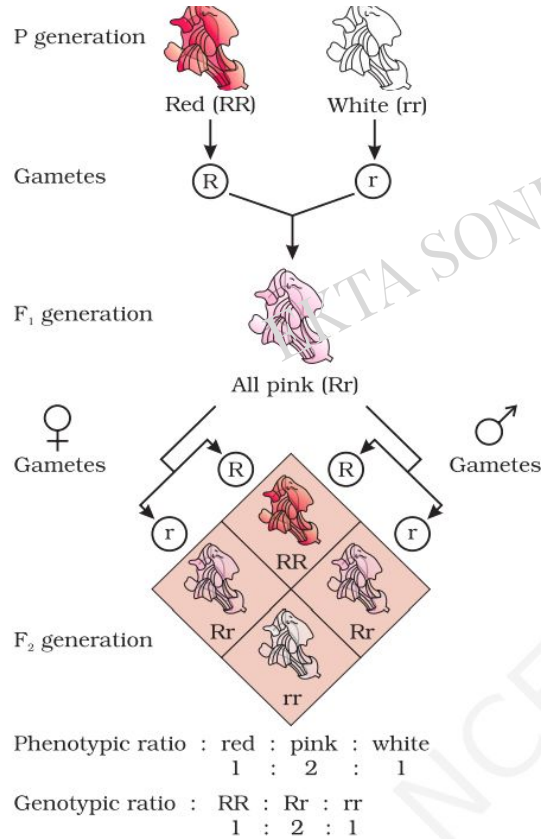


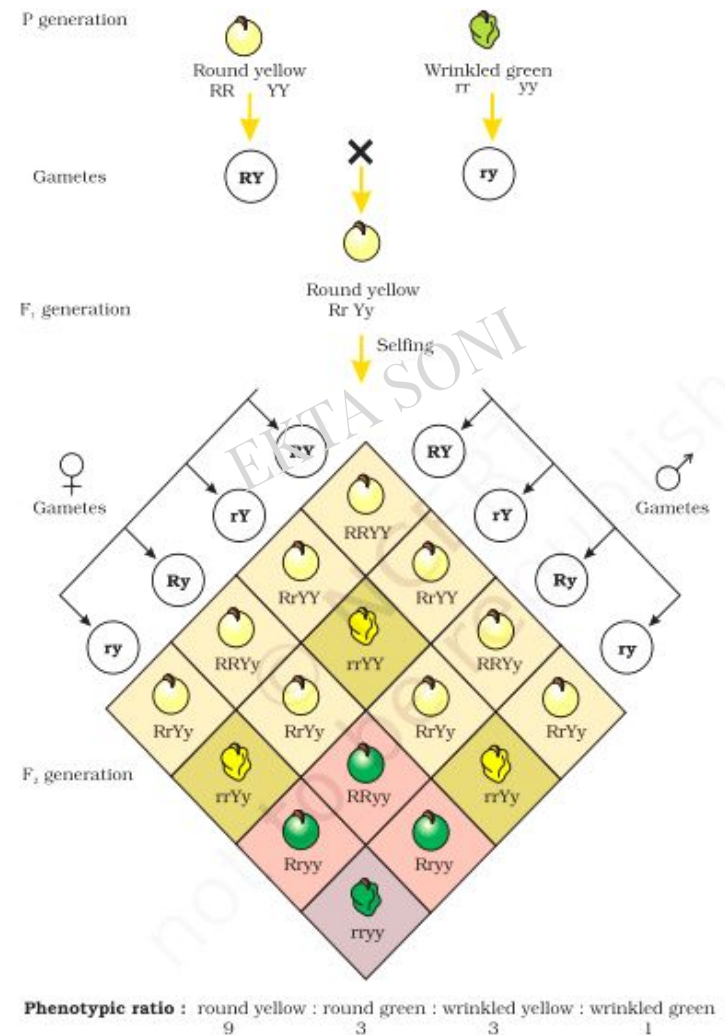
Table 5.2: Table Showing the Genetic Basis of Blood Groups in Human Population

Allele from Parent 1	Allele from Parent 2	Genotype of offspring	Blood types of offspring
I^A	I^A	$I^A I^A$	A
I^A	I^B	$I^A I^B$	AB
I^A	i	$I^A i$	A
I^B	I^A	$I^A I^B$	AB
I^B	I^B	$I^B I^B$	B
I^B	i	$I^B i$	B
i	i	$i i$	O

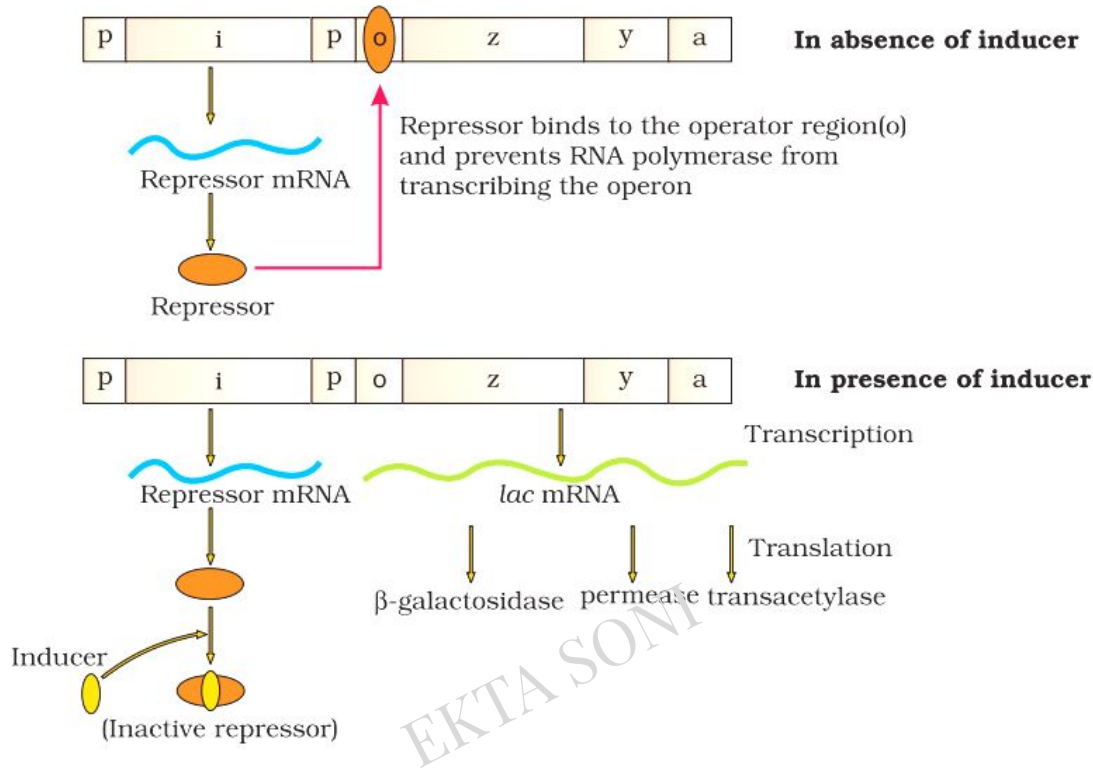
Incomplete Dominance

Principle of Inheritance and Variation

Dihybrid cross



Molecular Basis of Inheritance



Molecular Basis of Inheritance

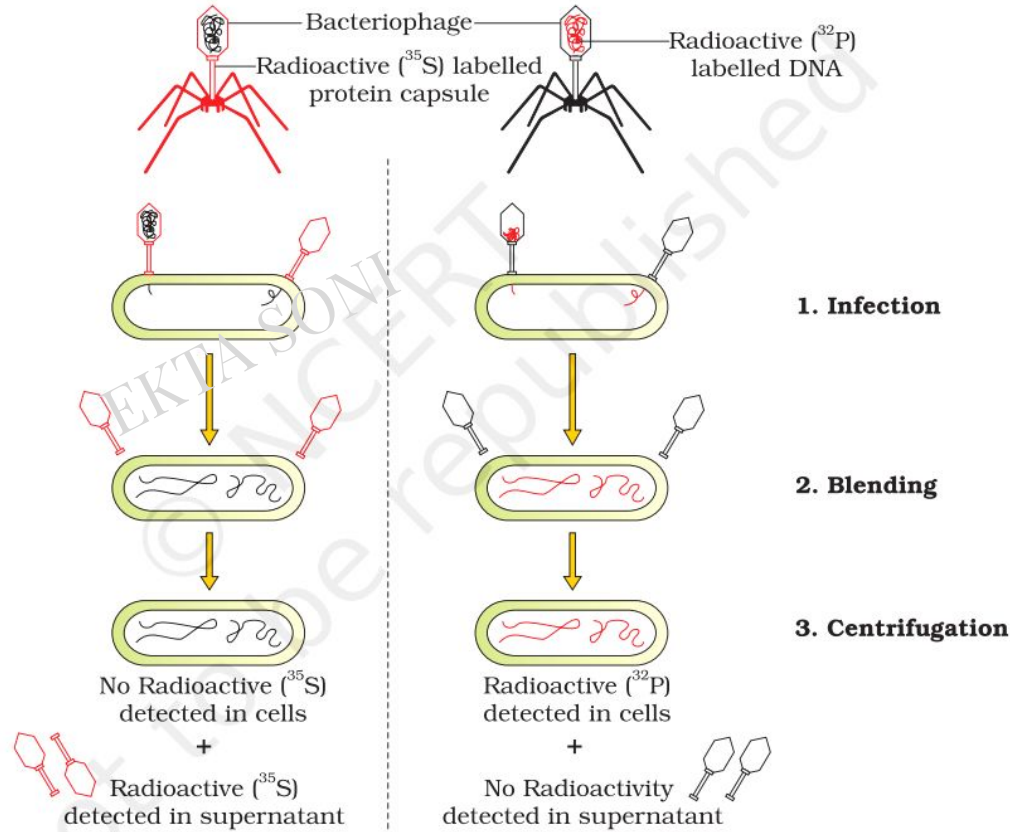


Figure 5.5 The Hershey-Chase experiment

Molecular Basis of Inheritance

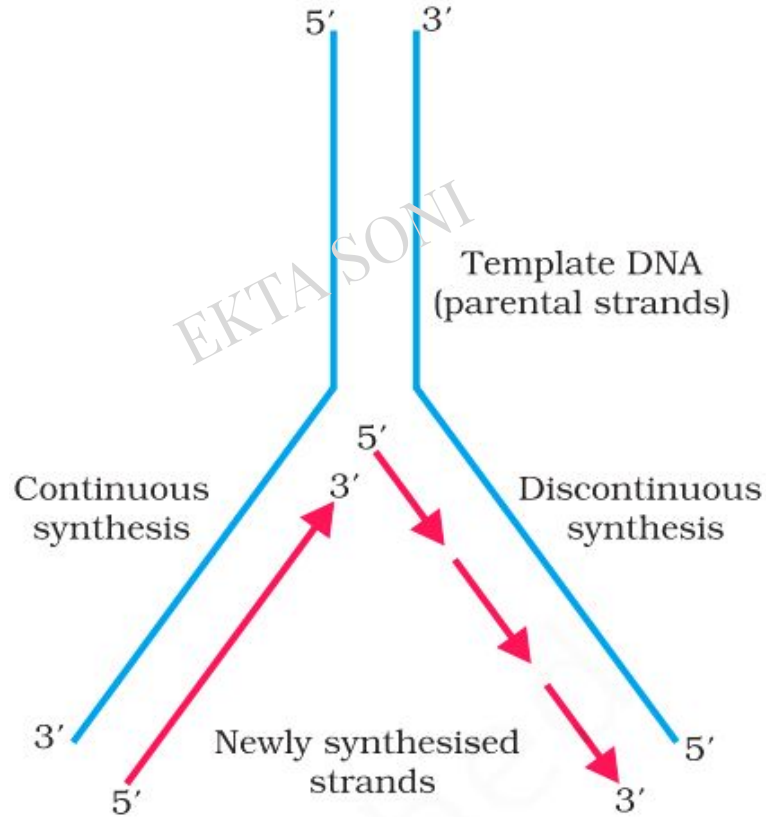


Figure 5.8 Replicating Fork

Human Health & Disease

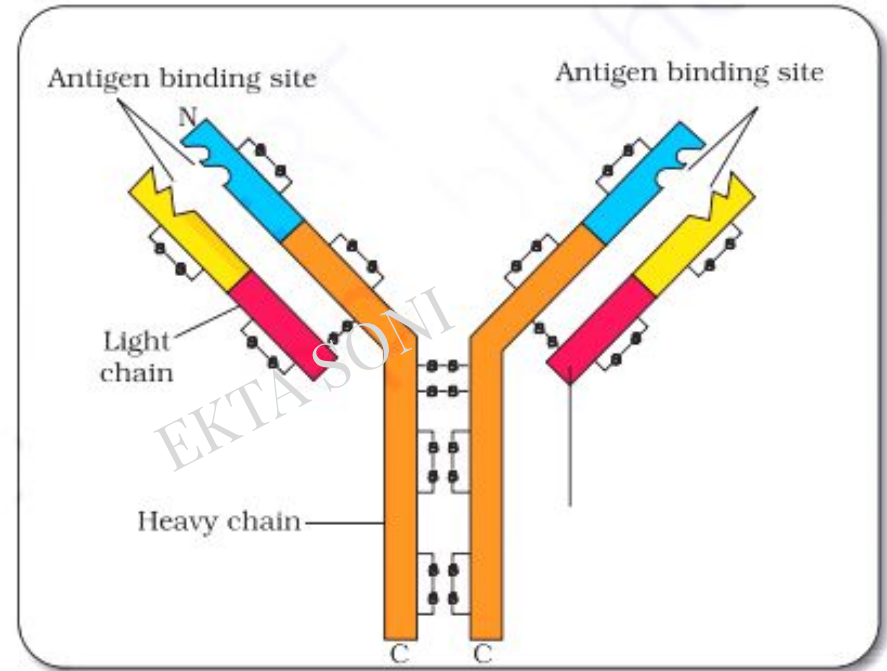
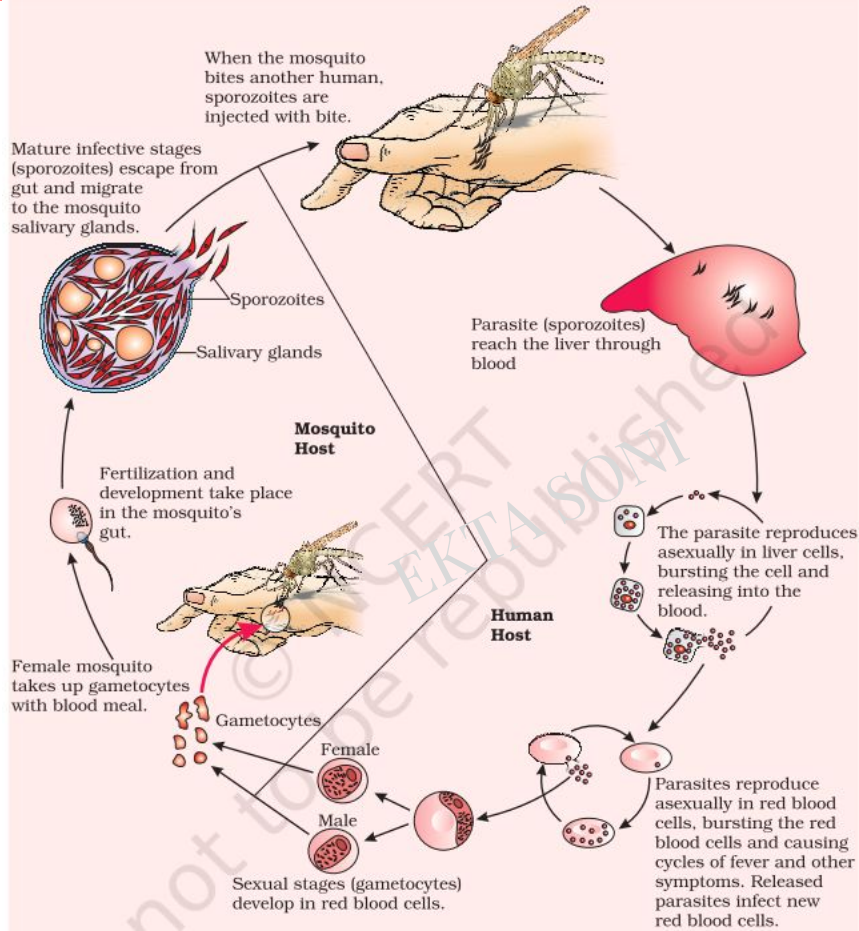


Figure 8.4 Structure of an antibody molecule

Biotechnology - Principle and Process

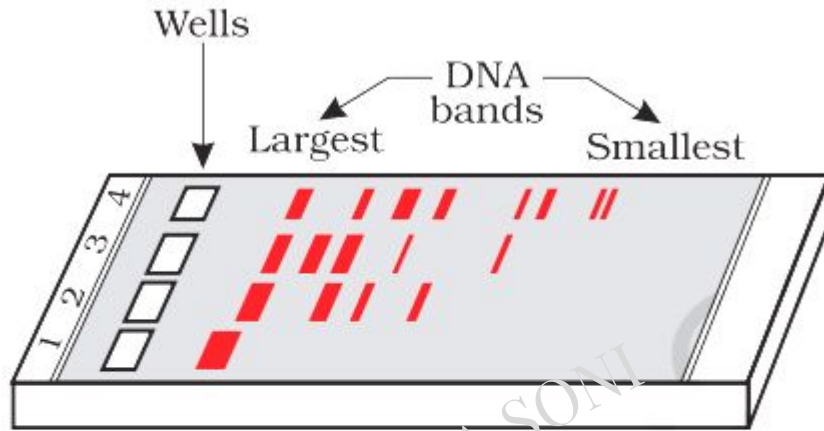


Figure 11.3 A typical agarose gel electrophoresis showing migration of undigested (lane 1) and digested set of DNA fragments (lane 2 to 4)

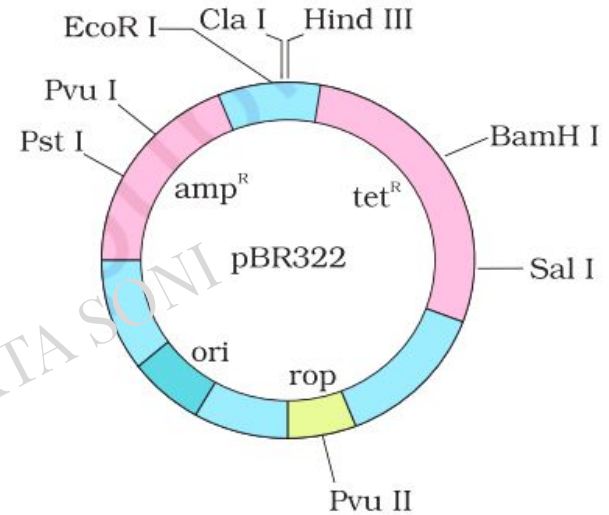


Figure 11.4 *E. coli* cloning vector pBR322 showing restriction sites ($Hind$ III, $EcoR$ I, $BamH$ I, Sal I, Pvu II, Pst I, Cla I), ori and antibiotic resistance genes (amp^R and tet^R). rop codes for the proteins involved in the replication of the plasmid.

Biotechnology and Its Application

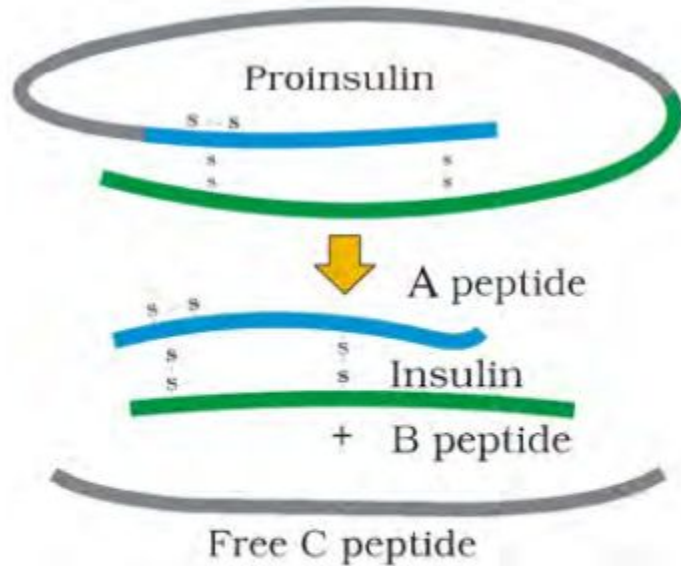


Figure 12.3 Maturation of pro-insulin into insulin (simplified)

Organism and Population

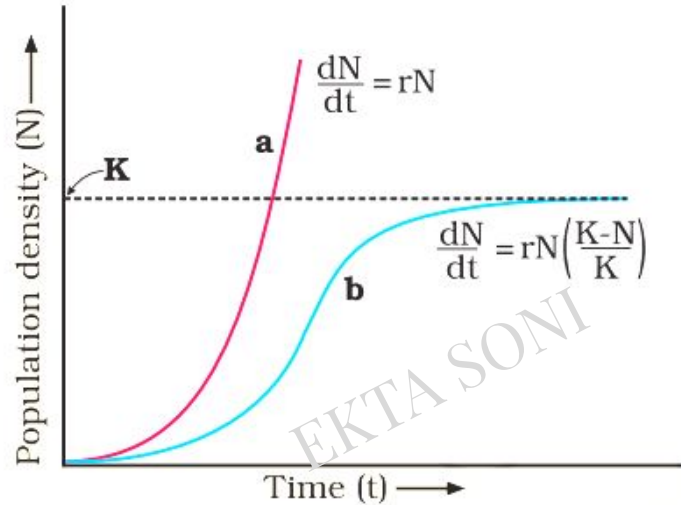


Figure 13.5 Population growth curve

a when responses are not limiting the growth, plot is exponential,

b when responses are limiting the growth, plot is logistic,

K is carrying capacity

Table 13.1 : Population Interactions

Species A	Species B	Name of Interaction
+	+	<i>Mutualism</i>
-	-	<i>Competition</i>
+	-	<i>Predation</i>
+	-	<i>Parasitism</i>
+	0	<i>Commensalism</i>
-	0	<i>Amensalism</i>

Ecosystem

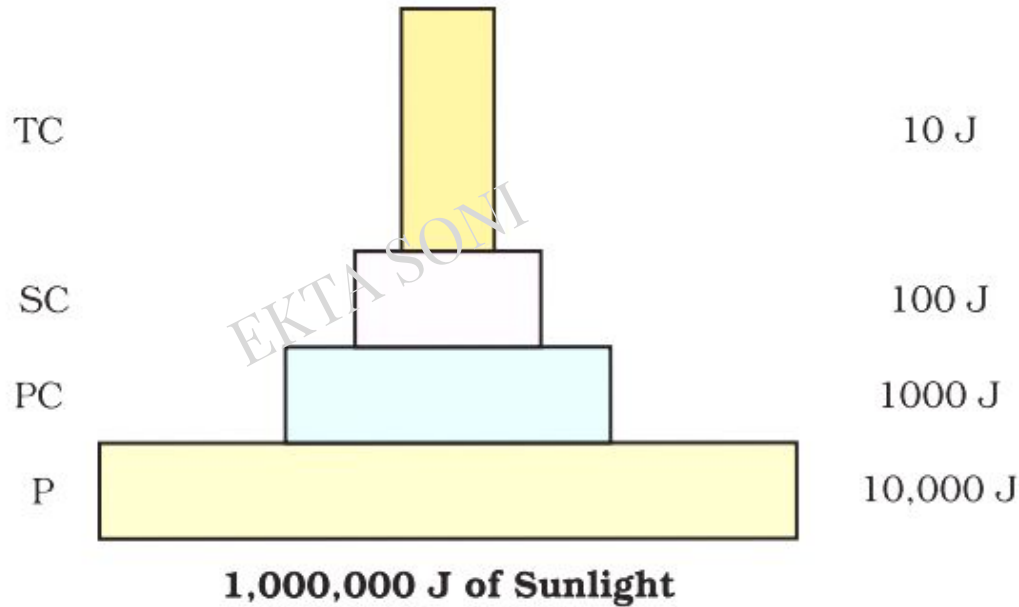


Figure 14.4 (d) An ideal pyramid of energy. Observe that primary producers convert only 1% of the energy in the sunlight available to them into NPP

Biodiversity and Conservation

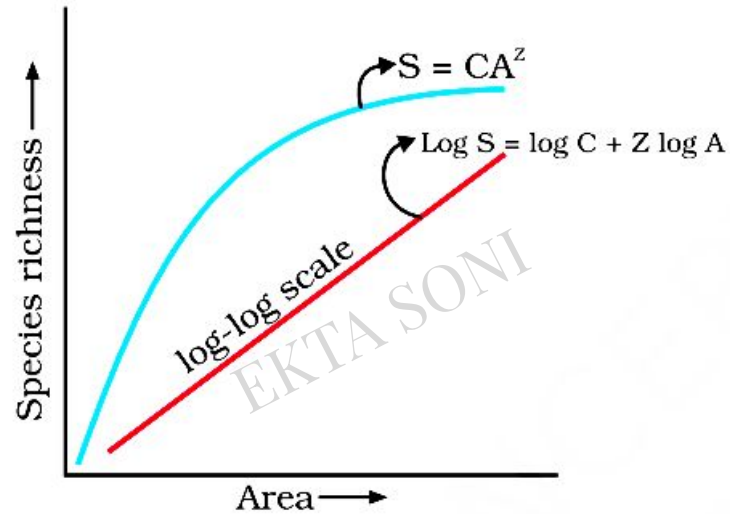


Figure 15.2 Showing species area relationship.
Note that on log scale the relationship
becomes linear

Tips For Diagrams

- Take a Rough Paper and Try to Make These diagrams Again and Again.
- All Namings Should be Crystal Clear.
- In Board Exam You Should Make Diagram From Pencil to Keep it Neat and Clean.
- Please Note That Diagram Should be Neat and Clean with all the Namings
- It is not Compulsory to make it Beautiful but It's really Important to make it Neat and clean so that it can be Readable easily by examiner

**ALL THE
BEST !**

