



# Series EF1GH/1



SET~1

रोल नं. Roll No.

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड Q.P. Code **57/1/1** 

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

# जीव विज्ञा<mark>न (</mark>सैद्धान्तिक) BIOLOG<mark>Y (</mark>Theory)

\*

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 70

# नोट / NOTE :

- (i) कृपया जाँच क<mark>र लें कि इस</mark> प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **31** हैं **।** Please check that this question paper contains **31** printed pages.
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें I
  - Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (iii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 33 प्रश्न हैं I
  - Please check that this question paper contains 33 questions.
- (iv) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।

Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.

- (v) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
  - 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.





# सामान्य निर्देश:

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पिढ़ए और उनका सख़्ती से पालन कीजिए:

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 33 प्रश्न हैं । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र **पाँच** खण्डों में विभाजित है खण्ड **क, ख, ग, घ** एवं **ङ** /
- (iii) खण्ड क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 16 तक बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) प्रकार के एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं।
- (iv) **खण्ड ख** में प्रश्न संख्या **17** से **21** तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय (VSA) प्रकार के **दो-दो** अंकों के प्रश्न
- (v) **खण्ड ग** में प्रश्न संख्या 22 से 28 तक ल<mark>घु-उत्त</mark>रीय (SA) प्रकार के **तीन-तीन** अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (vi) **खण्ड घ** में प्रश्न संख्या **29** तथा **30** केस<mark>-आधा</mark>रित **चार-चार** अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में उप-प्रश्न हैं तथा एक उप-प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प दिया गया है।
- (vii) खण्ड ङ में प्रश्न संख्या 31 से 33 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय (LA) प्रकार के **पाँच-पाँच** अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (viii) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है <mark>। यद्यपि, खण्ड</mark> ख के **1** प्रश्न में, खण्ड ग के **1** प्रश्न में, खण्ड घ के **2** प्रश्नों में तथा खण्ड ङ के **3** प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान दिया गया है । परीक्षार्थ<mark>ीं को</mark> इन प्रश्नों में से किसी **एक** प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना है ।
- (ix) जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो, साफ-सुथरे और उचित रूप से नामांकित चित्र बनाए जाने चाहिए।

# खण्ड क

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 16 तक बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) प्रकार के  $\emph{va}$ - $\emph{va}$  अंक के प्रश्न हैं ।  $16 \times 1 = 16$ 

- 1. निम्नलिखित प्रक्रमों में से किस प्रक्रम के परिणामस्वरूप भावी पीढ़ियों में पुनर्योगज उत्पन्न होते हैं ?
  - (i) उत्परिवर्तन
  - (ii) अर्धसूत्रण I के दौरान स्वतंत्र अपव्यूहन
  - (iii) अर्धसूत्रण II के दौरान स्वतंत्र अपव्यूहन
  - (iv) युगली का विनिमय
  - (a) केवल (iv)
  - (b) (ii) तथा (iv)
  - (c) (i), (ii) तथा (iii)
  - (d) (i), (ii), (iii) तथा (iv)





### General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This question paper contains 33 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into **five** sections Section **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.
- (iii) In **Section A** Questions no. **1** to **16** are multiple choice (MCQ) type questions, carrying **1** mark each.
- (iv) In **Section B** Questions no. **17** to **21** are very short answer (VSA) type questions, carrying **2** marks each.
- (v) In **Section C** Questions no. **22** to **28** are short answer (SA) type questions, carrying **3** marks each.
- (vi) In Section D Questions no. 29 and 30 are case-based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- (vii) In **Section E** Questions no. **31** to **33** are long answer (LA) type questions, carrying **5** marks each.
- (viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 1 question in Section B, 1 question in Section C, 2 questions in Section D and 3 questions in Section E. A candidate has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.
- (ix) Use of calculators is **not** allowed.

### SECTION A

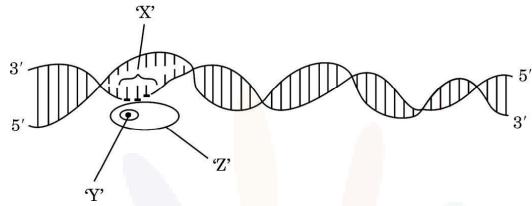
Questions no. 1 to 16 are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type Questions, carrying 1 mark each.

- **1.** Which one of the following processes results in the production of recombinants in future generations?
  - (i) Mutation
  - (ii) Independent assortment during meiosis I
  - (iii) Independent assortment during meiosis II
  - (iv) Crossing over of bivalents
  - (a) (iv) only
  - (b) (ii) and (iv)
  - (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
  - (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)



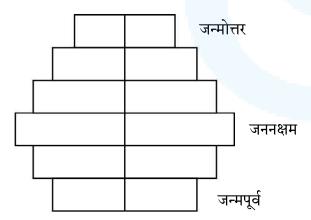


2. नीचे दिए गए व्यवस्थापक निरूपण में दर्शाए अनुसार असीमकेंद्री में अनुलेखन प्रक्रम में सम्मिलित स्थल 'X', फैक्टर 'Y' तथा एंज़ाइम 'Z' को पहचानिए ।



स्थल 'X' फैक्टर 'Y' एंज़ाइम 'Z'

- (a) समापक सिग्मा (σ) आरएनए <mark>पॉली</mark>मरेज़
- (b) उन्नायक रो  $(\rho)$  आरएनए <mark>पॉ</mark>लीमरेज़
- (c) उन्नायक सिग्मा (o) आरएनए पॉलीमरेज़
- (d) उन्नायक सिग्मा (o) डीएनए पॉलीमरेज़
- 3. मानव समष्टि की अवस्थिति को नीचे दिए गए मानव आयु पिरैमिड द्वारा निरूपित किया गया है:

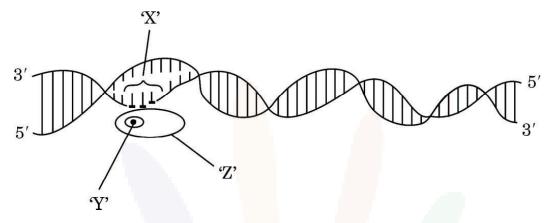


- (a) घटती समष्टि
- (b) स्थिर समष्टि
- (c) प्रसारी समष्टि
- (d) विलुप्त समष्टि



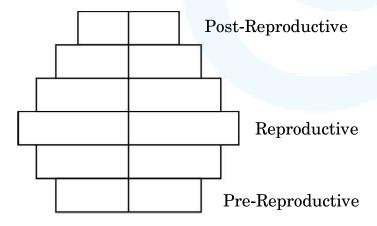


2. Identify the region 'X', the factor 'Y' and the enzyme 'Z' involved in the process of transcription in prokaryote as shown in the schematic representation given below.



	Region 'X'	Factor 'Y'	En <mark>zym</mark> e 'Z'
(a)	Terminator	Sigma (σ)	R <mark>NA</mark> polymerase
(b)	Promoter	Rho (ρ)	RNA polymerase
(c)	Promoter	Sigma (σ)	RNA polymerase
(d)	Promoter	Sigma (σ)	DNA polymerase

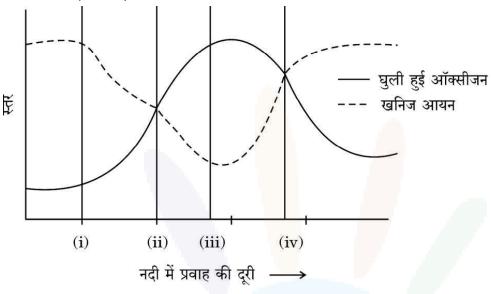
**3.** The status of the human population reflected in the human age pyramid given below is:



- (a) Declining population
- (b) Stable population
- (c) Expanding population
- (d) Extinct population



4. जीव विज्ञान के विद्यार्थियों ने अपने नगर (शहर) के बाहर बहने वाली एक नदी के विशिष्ट स्थलों से जल के नमूनों में ऑक्सीजन के स्तर के आँकड़ों को एकत्र करके निम्न ग्राफ द्वारा निरूपित किया । ग्राफ में कौन-सा बिन्दु नदी में अशोधित जल मल की प्रविष्टि (विसर्जन) स्थलों को दर्शाता है ?



(a) बिन्दु (i)

(b) बिन्दु (ii)

(c) बिन्द (iii)

- (d) बिन्दु (iv)
- 5. नीचे दो स्तंभ दिए गए हैं। स्तंभ I में चार एंज़ाइमों को तथा स्तंभ II में एंज़ाइमों के प्रकार्यों की सूची दी गई है। निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से कौन-सा विकल्प एंज़ाइमों का उनके संबंधित प्रकार्यों से मेल को सही रूप में दर्शाता है?

स्तंभ I (एंज़ाइम) स्तंभ II (प्रकार्य)

- P. डीएनए लाइगेज़
- i. डीएनए के छोरों से न्यूक्लियोटाइड्स को हटाता है
- Q. प्रतिबंधन एक्सोन्यूक्लिज़
- ii. डीएनए टेम्पलेट पर प्राइमर को विस्तारित करता है
- R. टैक पॉलीमरेज़
- iii. डीएनए खण्डों को जोड़ता है
- S. प्रतिबंधन एंडोन्यूक्लिएज़
- iv. डीएनए को विशिष्ट स्थलों पर काटता है

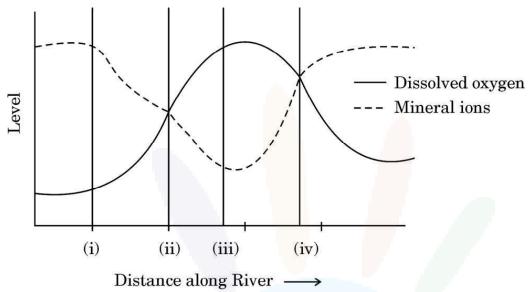
# विकल्प:

- (a) P-i, Q-ii, R-iv, S-iii
- (b) P-iv, Q-iii, R-ii, S-i
- (c) P-i, Q-iv, R-iii, S-ii
- (d) P-iii, Q-i, R-ii, S-iv





4. The graph plotted below is based on the data collected by biology students with respect to the levels of oxygen at the specific points in the river flowing outside their city. Which point in the graph indicates the entry of untreated sewage in the river?



(a) Point (i)

(b) Point (ii)

(c) Point (iii)

- (d) Point (iv)
- 5. Given below are two columns. In Column I is the list of four enzymes and in Column II is the list of functions of the given enzymes. Which one of the following options shows the enzymes matched with their respective functions correctly?

Column I (Enzyme)

Column II
(Function)

P. DNA Ligase

- i. Removes nucleotides from ends of DNA
- Q. Restriction exonuclease
- ii. Extends primer on a DNA template
- R. Taq polymerase
- iii. Joins the DNA fragments
- S. Restriction endonuclease iv.
  - iv. Cuts DNA at a specific position

Options:

- (a) P-i, Q-ii, R-iv, S-iii
- (b) P-iv, Q-iii, R-ii, S-i
- (c) P-i, Q-iv, R-iii, S-ii
- (d) P-iii, Q-i, R-ii, S-iv





डीएनए अंगुलिछापी तकनीक द्वारा प्राप्त एक बच्चे 'X' तथा तीन अन्य व्यक्तियों 1, 2 और 3 **6.** के डीएनए प्रोफाइलों का अध्ययन कीजिए । निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विकल्प उस बच्चे 'X' के संभावित जनक होने को दर्शाता है ?

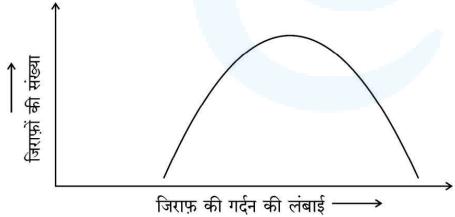
बच्चा	व्यक्ति	व्यक्ति	व्यक्ति
X	1	2	3
			_
	. <del></del> 9		
	-		
	20		

(a) 1 तथा 2 (b) 2 तथा 3

(c) 1 तथा 3

केवल व्यक्ति 3 (d)

जिराफ़ की गर्दन की लंबाई के संबंध में प्राकृतिक वरण के प्रक्रम को सही ढंग से परिभाषित 7. करने वाले विकल्प का चयन कीजिए:



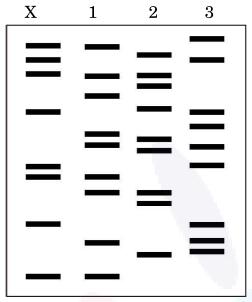
- स्थायीकारक वरण क्योंकि लंबी गर्दन वाले जिराफ़ों का उत्तरवर्ती वरण होता है। (a)
- विदारक वरण क्योंकि छोटी तथा लंबी गर्दन वाले जिराफ़ों का वरण होता है। (b)
- दिशात्मक वरण क्योंकि लंबी गर्दन वाले जिराफ़ों का वरण होता है। (c)
- स्थायीकारक वरण क्योंकि गर्दन की मध्यम लंबाई वाले जिराफ़ों का वरण होता (d) है ।





**6.** Study the DNA profiles obtained as a result of DNA fingerprinting of a child 'X' and three individuals 1, 2 and 3. Which one of the following options shows the possible parents of the child 'X'?

Child Individual Individual Individual

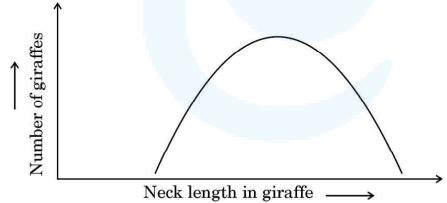


(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 3

- (d) Only individual 3
- 7. Select the option that gives the correct description of the process of Natural Selection with respect to the length of the neck of giraffe.



- (a) Stabilising selection as giraffes with longer neck lengths are selected further.
- (b) Disruptive selection as giraffes with smaller and longer neck lengths are selected.
- (c) Directional selection as giraffes with longer neck lengths are selected.
- (d) Stabilising selection as giraffes with medium neck lengths are selected.



- 8. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिए जिसमें 325 लघुबीजाणु जनक (मातृ) कोशिकाओं के लघुबीजाणुजनन प्रक्रम द्वारा बनने वाले परागकणों की सही संख्या को दर्शाया गया है।
  - (a) 325

(b) 650

(c) 1300

- (d) 975
- 9. नीचे दो स्तंभ दिए गए हैं । स्तंभ I में चार गर्भनिरोधक युक्तियों के नाम दिए गए हैं तथा स्तंभ II में इन युक्तियों के गर्भनिरोधी तरीकों को दर्शाया गया है । उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिए जिसमें गर्भनिरोधक युक्तियों को उनके कार्यों के साथ सही ढंग से सुमेलित किया गया है ।

स्तंभ I (गर्भनिरोधी युक्ति)

- P. लिप्पेस लूप
- Q. मल्टीलोड 375
- R. त्वचा के नीचे अंतर्रोप
- S. सहेली

# स्तंभ II (कार्य का तरीका)

- i. अंडोत्सर्जन का संदमन
- ii. गर्भाशय में शुक्राणुओं की भक्षकाणुक्रिया
- iii. गर्भाशय ग्रीवा की श्लेष्मा की मोटाई बढ़ाना
- iv. गर्भाशय ग्रीवा को शुक्राणुओं का प्रतिरोधी बनाना

# विकल्प:

- (a) P-ii, Q-iv, R-iii, S-i
- (b) P-i, Q-ii, R-iii, S-iv
- (c) P-iii, Q-i, R-iv, S-ii
- (d) P-iv, Q-iii, R-ii, S-i
- 10. निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प में अंत:स्रावी ग्रंथि का इसके द्वारा स्रावित हॉर्मोन तथा प्रकार्य के साथ सही ढंग से सुमेल किया गया है ?

	अंत:स्रावी ग्रंथि	हॉर्मोन	प्रकार्य
(a)	सर्टोली कोशिकाएँ	टेस्टोस्टेरॉन	द्वितीयक लैंगिक लक्षणों का विकास
(b)	अपरा	एस्ट्रोजन	दुग्ध स्रवण का समारंभन
(c)	लीडिंग कोशिकाएँ	एंड्रोजेन	शुक्राणुजनन प्रक्रिया का समारंभन
(d)	अंडाशय	एफ.एस.एच.	पुटकीय विकास का उद्दीपन करता है





- 8. Choose the option that gives the correct number of pollen grains that will be formed after 325 microspore mother cells undergo microsporogenesis.
  - (a) 325

(b) 650

(c) 1300

- (d) 975
- **9.** Given below are two columns. In Column I the names of four contraceptive devices are given and in Column II the modes of action of the contraceptives are given. Select the option where the contraceptive devices are correctly matched with their respective modes of action.

Column I (Contraceptive devices)

Column II
(Modes of action)

- P. Lippes loop
- i. Inhibition of ovulation
- Q. Multiload 375
- ii. Phagocytosis of sperms in uterus
- R. Subcutaneous Norplant
- iii. Causes thickening of cervical mucous

S. Saheli

iv. Makes cervix hostile to sperms

# Options:

- (a) P-ii, Q-iv, R-iii, S-i
- (b) P-i, Q-ii, R-iii, S-iv
- (c) P-iii, Q-i, R-iv, S-ii
- (d) P-iv, Q-iii, R-ii, S-i
- **10.** In which one of the following options does the endocrine gland correctly match with its hormonal secretion and its function?

	Endocrine Gland	Hormone	Function
(a)	Sertoli cells	Testosterone	Development of secondary sexual characteristics
(b)	Placenta	Estrogen	Initiates secretion of milk
(c)	Leydig cells	Androgen	Initiates the production of sperms
(d)	Ovary	FSH	Stimulates follicular development



- 11. कोहेन तथा बोयर द्वारा 1972 में कृत्रिम पुनर्योगज डीएनए के सर्वप्रथम निर्माण में उपयोग किया जाने वाला जीव था :
  - (a) *ई. कोलाई*

- (b) सालमोनेला टाइफीमूरियम
- (c) एग्रोबैक्टीरियम ट्यूमीफेशिएंस
- (d) *बैसिलस थूरीनजिएंसीस*
- 12. निम्नलिखित में से किसने मिसिसिपी विश्वविद्यालय के चिकित्सा केन्द्र को 'घाव के भरने (चिकित्सा) के लिए हल्दी के उपयोग' का पेटेन्ट अधिकार दिए जाने को चुनौती दी ?
  - (a) श्री अजय फड़के

(b) सुश्री वन्दना शिवा

(c) डॉ. वेणुगोपालन

(d) डॉ. <mark>आर.</mark>ए. मशेलकर

प्रश्न संख्या 13 से 16 के लिए, दो कथन दिए गए हैं — जिनमें एक को अभिकथन (A) तथा दूसरे को कारण (R) द्वारा अंकित किया गया है । इन प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर नीचे दिए गए कोडों (a), (b), (c) और (d) में से चुनकर दीजिए ।

- (a) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।
- (b) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।
- (c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है।
- (d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।
- 13. अभिकथन (A): ए.डी.ए. की कमी के एक रोगी को जीन दोष के उपचार हेतु आनुवंशिकत: निर्मित लसीकाणुओं को सामयिक अंतराल पर निवेशित (प्रविष्ट) कराना पड़ता है।

कारण (R): लसीकाणु अमर हैं।

- **14.** अभिकथन (A): पक्षी बगुला और चारण (1) पशु निकट साहचर्य में रहते हैं, यह सहभोजिता का उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण है।
  - कारण (R): जब चारण  $(\eta)$  पशु चलते हैं तो वे वनस्पित को हिलाते हैं, जिसके कारण उसमें से कीट बाहर निकलते हैं जिन्हें बगुले खाते हैं अन्यथा कीटों को हूँ हुना और पकड़ना बगुलों के लिए कठिन होता ।





- 11. The organism used in construction of the first artificial recombinant DNA by Cohen and Boyer in 1972 was:
  - (a) E. coli

- (b) Salmonella typhimurium
- (c) Agrobacterium tumefaciens
- (d) Bacillus thuringiensis
- 12. Who among the following challenged the patent right granted to the University of Mississippi Medical Centre for 'use of turmeric in wound healing'?
  - (a) Mr. Ajay Phadke
- (b) Ms. Vandana Shiva
- (c) Dr. Venugopalan
- (d) Dr. R.A. Mashelkar

For Questions number 13 to 16, two statements are given — one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is *not* the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
- 13. Assertion (A): A patient of ADA deficiency undergoing treatment for gene therapy requires periodic infusion of genetically engineered lymphocytes.
  - Reason (R): Lymphocytes are immortal.
- **14.** Assertion (A): A cattle egret and grazing cattle in close association is a classic example of commensalism.
  - Reason(R): As grazing cattle move through the field, they stir up and flush out insects from the vegetation that otherwise might be difficult for egrets to find and catch.

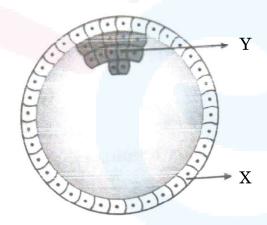




- **15.** अभिकथन (A) : गैर-ऐल्बुमिनस बीजों में भ्रूण विकास के दौरान भ्रूणपोष पूर्णत: उपभुक्त कर लिया जाता है।
  - कारण (R): अरंड, मटर तथा सेम सभी गैर-ऐल्बुमिनस बीजों के उदाहरण हैं।
- **16.** अभिकथन (A): कबूतर जैसे पक्षियों में मादा विषमयुग्मकी (हेटेरोगैमेटिक) होती है, जबिक नर समयुग्मकी (होमोगैमेटिक) होते हैं।
  - कारण (R): कबूतर में, मादा में Z तथा W लिंग क्रोमोसोम पाए जाते हैं, जबिक नर में ZZ लिंग क्रोमोसोम होते हैं।

# खण्ड ख

17. नीचे दिए गए चित्र में मानव भ्रूण के विकास की एक अवस्था को दर्शाया गया है । इसके संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :



- (क) चित्र में दिखाई गई मानव भ्रूणीय अवस्था को पहचान कर उसका नाम लिखिए।
- (ख) एक महिला की सामान्य गर्भावस्था में इसकी सही अवस्थिति का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- $(\eta)$  नामांकित 'X' तथा 'Y' दो भागों में से प्रत्येक का एक-एक प्रकार्य लिखिए । 2
- 18. (क) *हिबिस्कस* पुष्प के बीजाण्ड के किस सिरे से तथा किस प्रकार पराग निलका भ्रूणकोष में प्रविष्ट होती है ?
  - (ख) पराग नलिका में उपस्थित नर केन्द्रक (नर युग्मकों) के भविष्य का उल्लेख कीजिए। 2



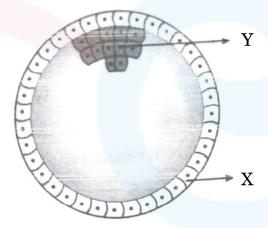


- **15.** Assertion (A): Endosperm is completely consumed during the development of embryo in ex-albuminous seeds.
  - Reason(R): Castor, pea and beans are all examples of ex-albuminous seeds.
- **16.** Assertion (A): Birds like pigeon have heterogametic females whereas the males are homogametic.
  - Reason (R): In pigeons, females have Z and W sex chromosomes whereas males have ZZ sex chromosomes.

### SECTION B

17. The diagram given below shows a developmental stage of human embryo.

Answer the following questions with reference to it:



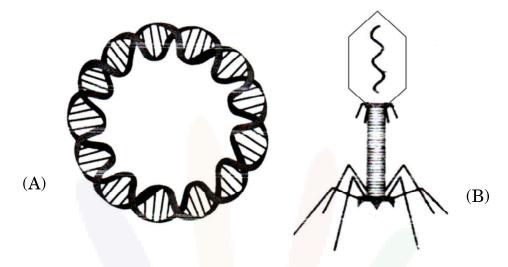
- (a) Identify and name the human embryonic stage shown.
- (b) Mention its exact location in the normal pregnancy of a woman.
- (c) Write one function of each of the two parts labelled 'X' and 'Y'.
- **18.** (a) From which end of the ovule, and how does the pollen tube gain its entry into the embryo sac of a *Hibiscus* flower?
  - (b) State the fate of the male nuclei present in the pollen tube.

2





19. (क) (i) नीचे दिए गए चित्रों में चिह्नित 'A' तथा 'B' संरचनाओं को पहचान कर उनके नाम लिखिए :



(ii) जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न प्र<mark>योगों</mark> में उनके महत्त्व का उल्लेख कीजिए।

### अथवा

- (ख) उस प्रक्रम की व्याख्या कीजिए जिसके द्वारा एक जीवाणु कोशिका को इसके परिवेश से विजातीय डीएनए को प्राप्त करने के लिए द्विसंयोजी धनायन तथा ताप प्रघात (उपचार) द्वारा 'सक्षम' बनाया जाता है।
- 20. पारिस्थितिक पिरैमिड (सूची स्तंभ) हमें पारिस्थितिक तंत्र के बारे में महत्त्वपूर्ण सूचनाएँ प्रदान करते हैं, परन्तु उनकी भी कुछ सीमाएँ हैं। पारिस्थितिक पिरैमिडों की किन्हीं दो सीमाओं की सूची बनाइए।
- 21. कुल भूमि क्षेत्र के लिहाज से भारत विश्व का सातवाँ सबसे विशाल देश है। इसमें भारत के जल तथा स्थल क्षेत्र सम्मिलित हैं। भारत का भूमि क्षेत्र विश्व का कितना प्रतिशत है? फिर किस कारण से भारत विश्व के 12 महाविविध देशों में से एक है? उल्लेख कीजिए।

#### खण्ड ग

22. केवल योजनात्मक आरेख की सहायता से, इको आर वन (EcoRI) और डीएनए लाइगेज़ प्रतिबंधन एंडोन्यूक्लिएज़ की क्रिया द्वारा पुनर्योगज डीएनए के निर्माण के तीन चरणों को दर्शाइए।

3

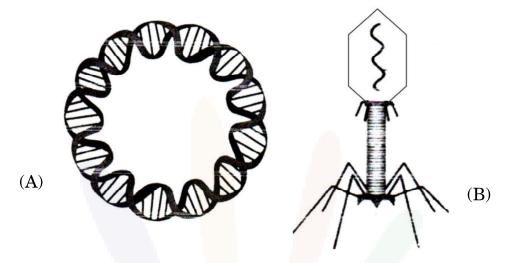
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19. (a) (i) Identify and name the structures 'A' and 'B' marked in the image given below:



(ii) State their importance in various biotechnology experiments.

# OR

- (b) Explain the process by which a bacterial cell can be made 'competent' to take up foreign DNA from its surroundings, using divalent cations and temperature treatment.
- **20.** Ecological pyramids give important information about the ecological system, but do have some limitations. List any two limitations of ecological pyramids.
- 21. India is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of total land area including land and water. Write the value of the land area of our country (in terms of percentage) of the world. Mention then, what makes India one of the 12 mega diversity countries of the world.

### **SECTION C**

**22.** With the help of a schematic diagram only, show in three steps, the formation of recombinant DNA by the action of restriction endonuclease – EcoRI and DNA ligase.

3

17

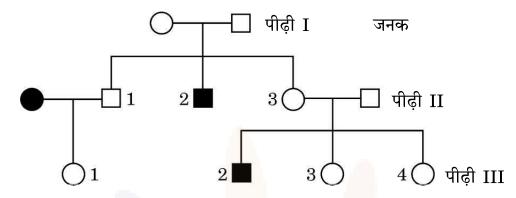
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**&**Saral

23. चित्र में दिए गए वंशावली चार्ट का अध्ययन कीजिए तथा संबंधित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :



- (क) चार्ट में दिए गए विशेषक प्रभावी <mark>हैं अ</mark>थवा अप्र<mark>भावी</mark> ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए।
- (ख) क्या यह विशेषक अलिंगी है अथवा <mark>लिंग</mark>-सहलग्न ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए।
- (ग) द्वितीय पीढ़ी की संतित संख्या '1' तथा '3' के संभावित जीनोटाइप लिखिए।
- 24. (क) 'स्टेम कोशिकाओं (मूल कोशिकाओं)' के अभिलक्षण लिखिए।
  - (ख) मानवों में 'स्टेम कोशिकाओं' को कहाँ से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है ?
  - (ग) मानव रोगों के उपचार में 'स्टेम कोशिकाओं' के कोई दो अनुप्रयोग लिखिए।
- 25. (क) दुर्दम (मैलिग्नैंट) अर्बुद तथा सुदम (बिनाइन) अर्बुद में विभेद कीजिए।
  - (ख) दुर्दम अर्बुद के सबसे डरावने गुण का नाम लिखकर उसकी व्याख्या कीजिए।
- 26. अपशिष्ट/व्यर्थ जल को कम प्रदूषित बनाने के लिए उसका वाहित मल उपचार संयंत्र में उपचार किया जाता है। इस उपचार प्रक्रम के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित की व्याख्या कीजिए:
  - (क) प्राथमिक आपंक (स्लज)
  - (ख) सक्रियित आपंक
  - (ग) अवायवीय आपंक संपाचित्र (ऐनारोबिक स्लज डाइजैस्टर)
- 27. (क) आधुनिक युगीन मानव (वर्तमान युग के मानव) के ऐसे दो नरवानरगण (प्राइमेट्स) पूर्वजों के नाम लिखिए जो लगभग 15 मिलियन वर्ष पूर्व विद्यमान थे।
  - (ख) जीवाश्म साक्ष्यों के अनुसार *ओस्ट्रालोपिथेसिन* किस समय-काल में और कहाँ रहते थे ?
  - (ग) *होमो हैबिलिस* तथा *होमो इरैक्टस* के बीच दो अंतर लिखिए।

3

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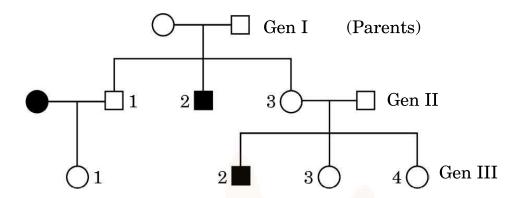
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**23.** Study the given pedigree chart and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Is the trait given in the chart dominant or recessive? Give reason in support of your answer.
- (b) Is this trait autosomal or sex-linked? Give reason in support of your answer.
- (c) Write the possible genotypes of the children numbers '1' and '3' of the second generation.
- **24.** (a) Write the characteristics of 'stem cells'.
  - (b) From where can one obtain 'stem cells' in humans?
  - (c) State any two applications of 'stem cells' in curing human diseases.
- **25.** (a) Differentiate between malignant and benign tumours.
  - (b) Name and explain the most feared property of a malignant tumour.
- **26.** Treatment of wastewater is done in a sewage treatment plant to make it less polluting. Explain the following with reference to this treatment process:
  - (a) Primary sludge
  - (b) Activated sludge
  - (c) Anaerobic sludge digesters
- **27.** (a) Name the two primate ancestors of the present day humans, who existed approximately about 15 million years ago.
  - (b) According to geological records, when and where did *Australopithecines* live?
  - (c) Give two differences between *Homo habilis* and *Homo erectus*.

3

3

3

3





28.	(क)	(i)	विभिन्न प्रकार की सहायक जनन प्रौद्योगिकियों में उपयोग की जाने वाली कुछ तकनीकों के निम्नलिखित संक्षिप्त रूपों का विस्तार कीजिए :	$\frac{1}{2}$
			(1) जेड.आई.एफ.टी.	
			(2) आई.सी.एस.आई.	
			(3) आई.यू.टी. (4) जी.आई.एफ.टी.	
		<b>/••</b> \		
		(ii)	उपर्युक्त में से किस तकनीक (तरीके) को पात्रे निषेचन नहीं माना जा सकता ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में का <mark>रण</mark> लिखिए।	1
			अथवा	
	(ख)	निम्नलि	लेखित में विभेद कीजिए :	3
	` ,	(i)	परिभ्रूणपोष तथा फलभित्ति	
		(ii)	युक्तांडपी तथा वियुक्तांडपी स् <mark>त्रीकेस</mark> र	
		(iii)	प्रांकुर तथा मूलांकुर	
			खण्ड घ	
29.	कोशिक एक अ अध्ययन से किय	ज तंत्र में सीमकेन्द्र न जैव-रर ग गया ।	तंत्र में जीन अपने आप को प्रोटीन/एंज़ाइम के रूप में अभिव्यक्त करता है। एक में जीन की अभिव्यक्ति कब और कैसे संपन्न होने की आवश्यकता होती है, तथा द्रकी कोशिका तंत्र में जीन की अभिव्यक्ति का नियमन कैसे होता है, इसका सायनविज्ञ जैक्वे मोनॉड तथा आनुवंशिकीविज्ञ फ्रेंक्वास जैकब के संयुक्त प्रयासों । ई. कोलाई में लैक्टोज़ उपापचय पर उनके द्वारा प्रतिपादित "लैक प्रचालेक" ) संकल्पना के लिए उन्हें 1965 में नोबेल पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया।	
	(क)	लैक प्र	प्रचालेक (लैक ओपेरॉन) को अनुलेखनीय नियमित तंत्र क्यों कहा जाता है ?	1
	(ख)	कहा ज	जाता है कि "जीवाणु कोशिका में <i>लैक</i> प्रचालेक की अभिव्यक्ति अत्यधिक	;
		निम्न स	स्तर पर निरंतर बनी रहती है।" कथन को न्यायोचित सिद्ध कीजिए।	$\frac{1}{2}$
	(ग)	लैक प्र	प्रचालेक में नियामक जीन को $\mathrm{'i}$ (आई) $\mathrm{'}$ जीन के रूप में चिह्नित क्यों किया	. Z
		जाता है	है ?	$\frac{1}{2}$
	(ঘ)	जीवाणु	ु के संवर्धन माध्यम में प्रेरक की अनुपस्थिति में <i>लैक</i> प्रचालेक का योजनात्मक	∠
		आरेख	ंबनाइए । अथवा	2
	(ঘ)	जीवाणु	। के संवर्धन माध्यम में प्रेरक की उपस्थिति में <i>लैक</i> प्रचालेक का योजनात्मक	



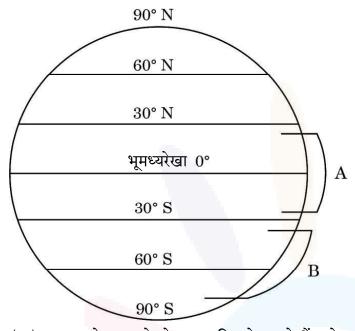


28.	(a)	(i)	Expand the abbreviations given below, used for different modes of assisted reproductive technologies:  (1) ZIFT  (2) ICSI  (3) IUT  (4) GIFT	2
		(ii)	Which one of them cannot be considered as a procedure of IVF? Give reasons in support of your answer.	1
	(1.)	D. cc	OR	0
	(b)		rentiate between the following:	3
		(i)	Perisperm and Pericarp	
		(ii)	Syncarpous pistil and Apocarpous pistil	
		(iii)	Plumule and Radicle	
			SECTION D	
29.	expresormeta	ession , and m wa emist bolisn	of gene occur in a cell system as a protein/enzyme. How does an of gene occur in a cell system and when does it need to how the gene expression is regulated in a prokaryote cell as studied by the combined efforts of Jacque Monod, the and Francois Jacob, the geneticist. For their work on lactose in <i>E. coli</i> and introducing the concept of "lac operon" they ded the Nobel Prize in 1965.	
	(a)	Why	is <i>lac</i> operon said to be a transcriptionally regulated system?	1
	(b)		said that "the $lac$ operon has to be operational at a very low level e bacterial cell all the time." Justify.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	(c)	Why	is the regulator gene in <i>lac</i> operon marked as 'i' gene?	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	(d)		a schematic diagram of <i>lac</i> operon in absence of inducer in the are medium of the bacteria.	2
			OR	
	(d)		v a schematic diagram of $lac$ operon in the presence of inducer in ulture medium of the bacteria.	2





**30.** नीचे दिए गए आरेख में पृथ्वी के क्षेत्रों का चित्रात्मक निरूपण दिया गया है जिसमें क्रमश: 'A' तथा 'B' द्वारा क्षेत्र चिह्नित किए गए हैं । इस चित्रात्मक निरूपण का अध्ययन करके निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।



(क) जब क्षे<mark>त्र 'A' से क्षेत्र 'B'</mark> की ओर जाते हैं, तो जाति विविधता पर अपने प्रेक्षण लिखिए तथा दो कारण भी लिखिए।

(ख) कारण बताते हुए भारत में पाए जाने वाले पक्षियों की प्रजातियों की अनुमानित संख्या का उल्लेख कीजिए।

#### अथवा

(ख) विश्व के उस क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए जहाँ सर्वाधिक जैव-विविधता अंकित की गई है और बताइए ऐसा क्यों है।

### खण्ड ङ

- 31. (क) डीएनए प्रतिकृतियन के तरीके की पुष्टि के लिए मेसेल्सन व स्टाल ने एक प्रयोग किया। उस प्रयोग का स्मरण कीजिए तथा निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
  - (i) उन्होंने अपने प्रयोगों में नाइट्रोजन के किन दो रूपों का उपयोग किया और क्यों ?
  - (ii) अपने प्रेक्षण हेतु उन्होंने *ई. कोलाई* के नमूने निश्चित समयांतराल पर क्यों लिए ?
  - (iii) इस प्रयोग में सीज़ियम क्लोराइड घनत्व ग्रेडिऐंट की भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए।
  - (iv) उनके द्वारा निकाले गए निष्कर्ष लिखिए।

5

3

1

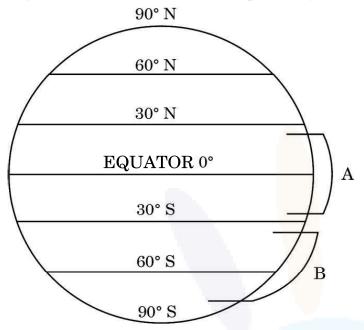
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#### अथवा





**30.** Study the diagrammatic representation given below of the Earth with regions marked 'A' and 'B' respectively. Answer the questions that follow.



(a) Write the observations made regarding the species diversity when moving from region 'A' to region 'B'. Give two reasons also.

(b) Stating the reason, mention the approximate number of bird species recorded in India.

OR.

(b) Name the region in the world that records the greatest biodiversity and mention why.

**SECTION E** 

- **31.** (a) Meselson and Stahl carried out an experiment to prove the nature of DNA replication. Recall the experiment and answer the following questions.
  - (i) Which two types of nitrogen were used by them in their experiment and why?
  - (ii) Why did they take samples of E. coli at definite time intervals for their observation?
  - (iii) State the role of caesium chloride density gradient in their experiment.
  - (iv) Write the conclusions they arrived at.

5

3

1

1

OR

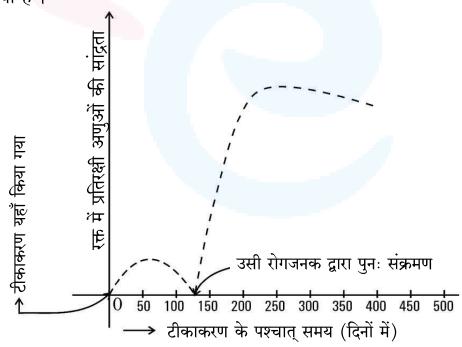




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- एक तद्रप-प्रजनन सम मटर के गोल बीज वाले लंबे पौधे का मटर के बौने (ख) (i) झुर्रीदार बीज वाले पौधे के साथ संकरण कराया गया । इस क्रॉस का  $\mathbf{F}_2$  पीढ़ी तक चित्रण कीजिए जिसमें क्रमश:  $\mathbf{F_1}$  तथा  $\mathbf{F_2}$  पीढ़ी के फीनोटाइप (दृश्यप्ररूप) अनुपात को दर्शाया गया हो ।
  - मेंडल के उस नियम को लिखिए जिसे केवल इस प्रकार के क्रॉस के आधार (ii) पर प्रतिपादित किया जा सकता है।

(क) हमारे देश में बच्चे के जन्म के सम<mark>य से</mark> उसके 10 वर्ष की आयु का होने तक एक 32. समयबद्ध टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम (प्रोग्राम) का निर्वहन किया जाता है । नीचे बनाए गए ग्राफ में टीकाकरण के प्रभाव को दर्शाया गया है । इसमें टीकाकरण के उपरांत उसी रोगजनक द्वारा संक्रमण तथा बच्चे के रक्त में प्रतिरक्षी अणुओं की सान्द्रता को दर्शाया गया है।



टीकाकरण के कारण प्रतिरक्षी अणुओं की सान्द्रता में वृद्धि क्यों होती है ? (i) व्याख्या कीजिए।

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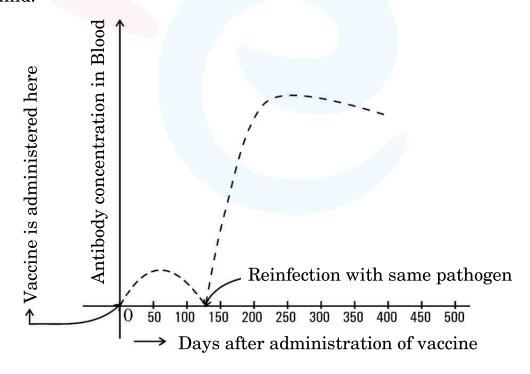
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- (b) (i) A true breeding tall pea plant with round seeds is crossed with a recessive dwarf pea plant having wrinkled seeds. Work out the cross up to  $F_2$  generation giving the phenotypic ratios of  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  generation respectively.
  - (ii) State the Mendelian principle that can be derived only with the help of such a cross.

32. (a) A time-bound vaccination programme is followed for the children in our country from their birth up to ten years of age. A graph plotted below shows the effect of the vaccination followed by infection by the same pathogen, and the antibody concentration in the blood of the child.



(i) Explain why the administration of a vaccine causes an increase in the antibody concentration.



5

- (ii) यदि चार माह के बाद बच्चे को उसी रोगजनक का संक्रमण हो जाता है, तो रक्त में प्रतिरक्षी अणुओं की सान्द्रता बहुत तीव्रता से बढ़ती है। व्याख्या कीजिए कि ऐसा क्यों होता है।
- (iii) नीचे दी गई तालिका से विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रतिरक्षा तथा वह कैसे प्राप्त होती हैं, के विषय में सूचना प्राप्त होती है। तालिका में अंकित 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S' तथा 'T' की पहचान कीजिए।

	प्रतिरक्षा के प्रकार	प्रतिरक्षा अणुओं का उत्पादन	स्मृति कोशिकाओं की उपस्थिति	प्राप्ति का तरीका
(1)	प्राकृतिक, सक्रिय	हाँ	'P'	'Q'
(2)	प्राकृतिक, निष्क्रिय	नहीं	'R'	गर्भावस्था/दुग्ध स्रवण के दौरान अपरा के आर-पार
(3)	उपार्जित, सक्रिय	'S'	हाँ	दुग्ध स्रवण के दौरान टीका (वैक्सीन) लेना
(4)	उपार्जित, निष्क्रिय	"T"	नहीं	प्रतिरक्षा अणुओं का निवेशन (इंजेक्शन लेना)

### अथवा

- (ख) (i) 'स्मैक' का रासायनिक नाम क्या है ? स्मैक लेने को कुप्रयोग अथवा व्यसन क्यों माना जाता है ?
  - (ii) निम्नलिखित ड्रग के स्रोत पौधे का नाम लिखकर मानव शरीर पर प्रत्येक ड्रग का एक-एक प्रभाव भी लिखिए :
    - (1) मैरिजुआना
    - (2) कोकेन
    - (3) मॉर्फ़ीन





5

- (ii) If the child is infected with the same pathogen almost four months later, the antibody concentration in his/her blood increases very fast. Explain why.
- (iii) A table given below gives information about different types of immunity and how they are attained. Identify 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S' and 'T' in the table.

	Type of immunity	Prod <mark>ucti</mark> on of antibodies	Presence of memory cells	Mode attained
(1)	Natural, active	Yes	'P'	'Q'
(2)	Natural, passive	No	'R'	Across the placenta during pregnancy/breast feeding
(3)	Acquired, active	'S'	Yes	Getting a vaccine during breast feeding
(4)	Acquired, passive	T'	No	Getting an injection of antibodies

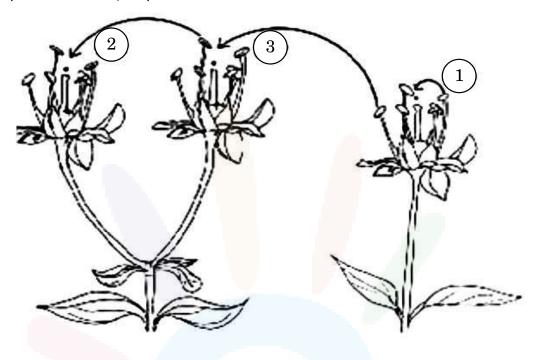
# $\mathbf{OR}$

- (b) (i) What is the chemical name of 'smack'? Why is the consumption of smack considered as an abuse?
  - (ii) Name the source plant and one effect of the following drugs on the human body:
    - (1) Marijuana
    - (2) Cocaine
    - (3) Morphine





**33.** (क) नीचे दिए गए आरेखों में परागण के तरीकों को दर्शाया गया है । इससे संबंधित दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :



- (i) उपर्युक्त चित्र में पौधों में परागकणों के स्थानांतरण की तीन विधियों को दर्शाया गया है। इसमें दर्शाई गई '1', '2' तथा '3' विधियों के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले तकनीकी शब्द (पारिभाषिक शब्दावली) क्या हैं ?
- (ii) निम्नलिखित पौधे सफल परागण संपन्न कराने हेतु क्या उपाय अपनाते हैं ?
  - (1) वाटर लिली
  - (2) वैलिसनेरिया
- (iii) अन्त:प्रजनन अवनमन को हतोत्साहित करने के लिए पुष्पीय पादपों ने अनेक युक्तियाँ विकसित कर ली हैं। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए पौधों के सहायक एक वंशानुगत तथा एक कार्यिकीय युक्ति की व्याख्या कीजिए।

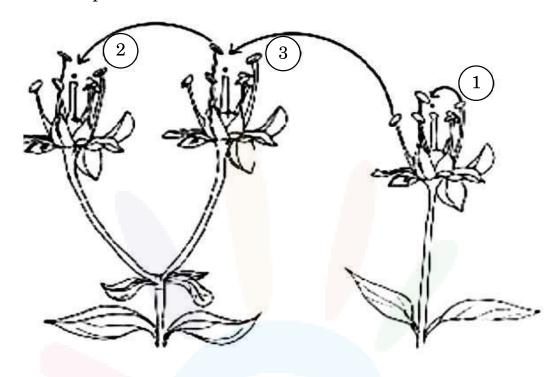
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अथवा





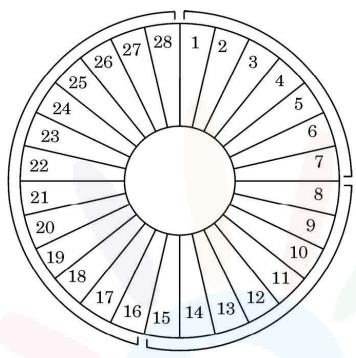
**33.** (a) Study the diagram given below showing the modes of pollination. Answer the questions that follow.



- (i) The given diagram shows three methods of pollen transfer in plants. What are the technical terms used for pollen transfer methods '1', '2' and '3'?
- (ii) How do the following plants achieve pollination successfully?
  - (1) Water lily
  - (2) Vallisneria
- (iii) Flowering plants have developed many devices to avoid inbreeding depression. Explain one hereditary and one physiological device which helps plants to achieve this target.



एक सामान्य मानव स्त्री के आर्तव चक्र को निम्न चित्र द्वारा दर्शाया गया है । इसका (碅) प्रेक्षण करके दिए गए संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :



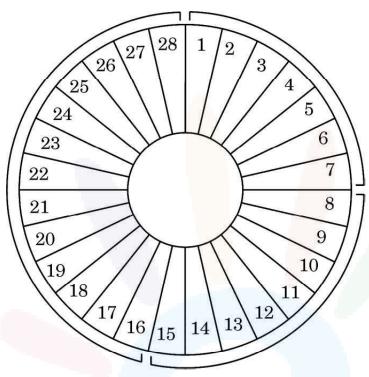
अंकित संख्याएँ आर्तव चक्र के दिवसों को इंगित करती हैं

- निम्नलिखित के लिए सम्चित पारिभाषिक शब्द क्या हैं ? (i)
  - (1)  $\frac{1}{1}$
  - (2)  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$
  - (3)  $\frac{16-28}{1}$
  - (4) **Gart** 13 15
- निम्नलिखित अवधि में अंडाशयी हॉर्मोन तथा पीयूषग्रंथि हॉर्मोन की भूमिका (ii) की व्याख्या कीजिए:
  - (1)  $\frac{1}{1}$   $\frac{1}{1}$
  - (2)  $\frac{13-15}{1}$
  - (3) **दिवस** 16 28





(b) Observe the diagram given below showing the menstrual cycle of a normal human female and answer the questions that follow:



Numbers indicate the days of the menstrual cycle

- (i) What are the suitable technical terms used for the following?
  - (1) Days 1 7
  - (2) Days 8 12
  - (3) Days 16 28
  - (4) Days 13 15
- (ii) Explain the role of ovarian and pituitary hormones during the following time periods:
  - (1) Days 8 12
  - (2) Days 13 15
  - (3) Days 16 28





#### **Marking Scheme**

### **Strictly Confidential**

(For Internal and Restricted use only)

### Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023

SUBJECT NAME BIOLOGY (SUBJECT CODE 044) (PAPER CODE 57/1/1)

### General Instructions: -

- You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
- "Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."
- Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
- 4 The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers

These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.

- The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
- 6 Evaluators will mark( √) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
- If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.

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8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question".
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks 0-70 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
14	<ul> <li>Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li> <li>Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</li> <li>Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.</li> <li>Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.</li> <li>Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</li> <li>Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.</li> <li>Wrong grand total.</li> <li>Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.</li> <li>Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.</li> <li>Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)</li> <li>Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li> <li>While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.</li> </ul>
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totalling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "Guidelines for spot Evaluation" before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totalled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

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# MARKING SCHEME

# **Senior Secondary School Examination, 2023 BIOLOGY** (Subject Code-044) [ Paper Code:57/1/1]

Maximum Marks: 70

	Maximum Mar				
Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks	Total Marks		
	SECTION A				
1.	(b) / (ii) and (iv)	1	1		
2.	(c) $/ X = Promoter$ , $Y = Sigma factor$ , $Z = RNA polymerase$ .	1	1		
3.	(a) / Declining population.	1	1		
4.	(a) / Point (i)	1	1		
5.	(d) / P - (iii), Q - (i), R- (ii), S- (iv)	1	1		
6.	(c) / 1 and 3	1	1		
7.	(c) / Directional selection as giraffes with longer neck lengths are selected	1			
		//			
	(d)/Stabilizing selection as giraffe with medium neck lengths are selected.	1	1		
8.	(c) / 1300	1	1		
9.	(a) $/ P-(ii), Q-(iv), R-(iii), S-(i)$	1	1		
10.	(c) / Leydig cells – Androgen – Initiate the production of sperms.	1	1		
11.	(b) / Salmonella typhimurium.	1	1		
12.	(d) / Dr. R.A. Mashelkar.	1	1		
13.	(c) / A is true, but R is false.	1	1		
14.	(a) / A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1	1		
15.	(c) / A is true, but R is false.	1	1		
16.	(a) / A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.	1	1		
	SECTION B				
17.	(a) Blastocyst	1/2			
	(b) Uterine wall/endometrium/innermost layer of uterine wall.	1/2			
	(c) (Outer layer/trophoblast) 'X'- helps in implantation in uterus/attachment to	1/2			
	endometrium.				
	(Inner cell mass) 'Y'- gets differentiated into embryo.	1/2	2		
18.	(a) From micropylar end, through the synergids (filiform apparatus)/filiform (within	½×2			
	synergids) apparatus guides the entry of pollen tube		2		
	(b) One male nucleus fuses with two polar nuclei to form Primary endosperm nucleus	1/2	2		
	and termed triple fusion, other male nucleus fuses with egg cell nucleus to form	½×2			
19.	zygote i.e. undergoes Syngamy				
19.	(a) (i) 'A; Circular DNA/Plasmid	1/2			
	'B' Bacteriophage	1/2			
	(ii)(Plasmid)-Can carry foreign gene into the host cell/acts as cloning vector/has	/2			
	selectable marker/ independent of the control of chromosomal DNA/ high	1/2			
	copy number	, 2			
	(Bacteriophage) -Cloning vector have the ability to replicate in bacterial cells /				
	independent of the control of chromosomal DNA / high copy number per cell.	1/2			
	OR				
	(b) Treating bacteria with specific concentration of calcium (ions)which increases the				
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				





	efficiency with which DNA enters the bacteria through pores in its cell		
	wall ,recombinant DNA can then be forced into such cells by incubating the cells with recombinant DNA on ice, followed by placing them briefly at 42°C (heat shock),	½×4	2
	then putting them back on ice.		
20.	• Doesn't take into account same species belonging to two or more trophic levels.		
	<ul> <li>Assumes a simple food chain which never exists in nature/does not accommodate a food web.</li> <li>Saprophytes are not given any place though they play an important ecological role.</li> </ul>	1 × 2	
	suproprijes are novgren arij praet arough arej praj ari important ecological rote.		
	(Any two points)		2
21.	2·4 percent	1	
	8-1 percent share of the global species diversity	1	2
	SECTION C	1	
22.			
	Foreign DNA 1/2  Sticky end  Sticky end	½×6	
	DNA Ligase ½  Recombinant DNA  1/2		3
23.	(a) Recessive trait, both the parents in generation I do not express the trait yet it appears in the progeny.	½×2	
	(b) Autosomal trait, both male and females have equal chances of getting the trait.	½×2	
	(c) Child '1': Aa/AA, Child '3': Aa	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	
	(c) clind 1 . 7 ta 7771, clind 3 . 7 ta	// //	
	(a) Recessive trait, both the parents in generation I do not express the trait, yet it appears in the progeny.	1/2 × 2	
		1/ >: 2	
	(b) Sex linked trait, comparatively more male are getting affected.	½×2	
	(c) Child '1': XY, Child '3': X'X(carrier)	½×2	
24	(a) They have the chiltre of calf more and 14-11-11, and 1100-11-11-11	1/ 2	3
24.	(a) They have the ability of self-renewal / to divide, and differentiate into any kind of cell/tissue/organ.	½×2	
	(b) – Inner cell mass of blastocyst / umbilical cord / Bone marrow (or any other correct source)	1	

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(c) Diabetes treatment via forming islets of Langerhans, Restoration of vision by injecting stem cells, to treat rheumatoid arthritis, reduces pancreatic cancer, to treat genetic disorder like cystic fibrosis, spinal cord injurie, heart disease, any other correct application  (Any two)  25. (a)    S.   Malignant tumor   Benign tumor   Comparatively slow growth and remain invade and damage the surrounding normal tissue.   Do not show metastasis   Cany one difference					(Any one)		
pancreatic cancer, to treat genetic disorder like cystic fibrosis, spinal cord injurie, heart disease, any other correct application  (Any two)    S.   Malignant tumor   No.		(c) D	iabetes treatment vi	ia forming islets	the state of the s		
Lange to the probably and form these tumors slough off and reach distant sites through blood, wherever they get lodged in the body they start a new tumor there.    Any one difference		Restoration of vision by injecting stem cells, to treat rheumatoid arthritis, reduces					
25. (a)    S.   Malignant tumor   No.		pancr	eatic cancer, to trea	t genetic disord	ler like cystic fibrosis, spinal cord injurie,		
S.   Malignant tumor   Benign tumor   1   Cells grow very rapidly and invade and damage the surrounding normal tissue.   2   Show metastasis   Do not show metastasis   CAny one difference   1   2   2   3		heart	disease, any other c	orrect applicati	on		3
S.   Malignant tumor   Benign tumor   1   Cells grow very rapidly and invade and damage the surrounding normal tissue.   2   Show metastasis   Do not show metastasis   Do not show metastasis   CAny one difference					(Any two)		
No.   Cells grow very rapidly and invade and damage the surrounding normal tissue.   Comparatively slow growth and remain confined to their original location and do not spread to other parts of the body   Do not show metastasis	25.	(a)					
No.   Cells grow very rapidly and invade and damage the surrounding normal tissue.   Comparatively slow growth and remain confined to their original location and do not spread to other parts of the body   Do not show metastasis			3.5.30				
1   Cells grow very rapidly and invade and damage the surrounding normal tissue.   2   Show metastasis   Do not show metastasis			Malignant tumo	r	Benign tumor	1	
invade and damage the surrounding normal tissue.   2   Show metastasis   Do not show metastasis			Cells grow very r	apidly and	Comparatively slow growth and remain		
Surrounding normal tissue.   not spread to other parts of the body   2   Show metastasis   Do not show metastasis							
2   Show metastasis   Do not show metastasis							
(b)• Metastasis  • Cells from these tumors slough off and reach distant sites through blood, wherever they get lodged in the body they start a new tumor there.  26. (a) Primary Sludge: All the solids that settle down, during the primary treatment of sewage water.  (b) Activated Sludge: Produced during the secondary treatment or biological treatment of sewage, primary effluent + aerobic microbes flocs (bacteria and fungus) – get converted to a sediment whose BOD has reduced significantly.  (c) Anaerobic sludge digesters: Large tanks where activated sludge is treated with anaerobic bacteria which digest the bacteria and fungi, and produce a mixture of CH4, H2S and CO2/ Biogas  27. (a) Dryopithecus, Ramapithecus  (b) Time period: 2 million years ago Place: East African grasslands  (c)  Homo habilis Homo erectus Brain capacity Brain capacity 900 cc between 650 – 800 cc probably did not eat probably ate meat meat.  (2) ICSI: Intracytoplasmic sperm injection. (3) IUT: Intra uterine transfer.		2.					
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fungus) – get converted to a sediment whose BOD has reduced significantly.  (c) Anaerobic sludge digesters: Large tanks where activated sludge is treated with anaerobic bacteria which digest the bacteria and fungi, and produce a mixture of CH4, H2S and CO2/ Biogas  27. (a) Dryopithecus, Ramapithecus  (b) Time period: 2 million years ago Place: East African grasslands  (c)    Homo habilis						$\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	
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H <sub>2</sub> S and CO <sub>2</sub> / Biogas  27. (a) Dryopithecus, Ramapithecus  (b) Time period: 2 million years ago Place: East African grasslands  (c)  Homo habilis Brain capacity Brain capacity Brain capacity between 650 – 800 cc probably did not eat meat.  Place: East African grasslands  4/2  1/2  28. (a) (i) (1) ZIFT: Zygote intrafallopian transfer. (2) ICSI: Intracytoplasmic sperm injection. (3) IUT: Intra uterine transfer.							2
27. (a) Dryopithecus, Ramapithecus  (b) Time period: 2 million years ago Place: East African grasslands  (c)  Homo habilis Brain capacity Brain capacity between 650 – 800 cc probably did not eat meat.  28. (a) (i) (1) ZIFT: Zygote intrafallopian transfer. (2) ICSI: Intracytoplasmic sperm injection. (3) IUT: Intra uterine transfer.				digest the bacte	eria and fungi, and produce a mixture of CH <sub>4</sub> ,		3
(b) Time period : 2 million years ago Place : East African grasslands  (c)    Homo habilis	27			sith agus		14 + 14	
Place: East African grasslands  (c)  Homo habilis Homo erectus  Brain capacity Brain capacity 900 cc between 650 – 800 cc probably did not eat probably ate meat meat.  (a) (i) (1) ZIFT: Zygote intrafallopian transfer. (2) ICSI: Intracytoplasmic sperm injection. (3) IUT: Intra uterine transfer.	41.	(a) Di	уоринесиѕ, катар	ninecus		72+72	
Place: East African grasslands  (c)  Homo habilis Homo erectus  Brain capacity Brain capacity 900 cc between 650 – 800 cc probably did not eat probably ate meat meat.  (a) (i) (1) ZIFT: Zygote intrafallopian transfer. (2) ICSI: Intracytoplasmic sperm injection. (3) IUT: Intra uterine transfer.		(b) Ti	ma pariod : 2 millio	on Moore ogo		1/2	
(c)    Homo habilis							
Homo habilis Homo erectus  Brain capacity Brain capacity 900 cc  between 650 – 800 cc  probably did not eat meat.  28. (a) (i) (1) ZIFT : Zygote intrafallopian transfer.  (2) ICSI : Intracytoplasmic sperm injection.  (3) IUT : Intra uterine transfer.		FI	ace . East Afficall §	grassianus		72	
Homo habilis Homo erectus  Brain capacity Brain capacity 900 cc  between 650 – 800 cc  probably did not eat meat.  28. (a) (i) (1) ZIFT : Zygote intrafallopian transfer.  (2) ICSI : Intracytoplasmic sperm injection.  (3) IUT : Intra uterine transfer.		(c)					
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between 650 – 800 cc probably did not eat meat.  28. (a) (i) (1) ZIFT : Zygote intrafallopian transfer. (2) ICSI : Intracytoplasmic sperm injection. (3) IUT : Intra uterine transfer.							
probably did not eat meat meat.  28. (a) (i) (1) ZIFT : Zygote intrafallopian transfer. (2) ICSI : Intracytoplasmic sperm injection. (3) IUT : Intra uterine transfer.				Drain capacity	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1/2	
meat.  28. (a) (i) (1) ZIFT : Zygote intrafallopian transfer. (2) ICSI : Intracytoplasmic sperm injection. (3) IUT : Intra uterine transfer.				probably ato n	meat	/2	
28. (a) (i) (1) ZIFT : Zygote intrafallopian transfer. (2) ICSI : Intracytoplasmic sperm injection. (3) IUT : Intra uterine transfer.		-	•	probably ate in	neat	1/2	
28. (a) (i) (1) ZIFT : Zygote intrafallopian transfer. (2) ICSI : Intracytoplasmic sperm injection. (3) IUT : Intra uterine transfer.		mea		<u> </u>		/ 2	3
<ul><li>(2) ICSI : Intracytoplasmic sperm injection.</li><li>(3) IUT : Intra uterine transfer.</li></ul>	28.	(a) (i)	(1) ZIFT : Zygote	intrafallopian tr	ransfer.		
(3) IUT : Intra uterine transfer.		( ) ( )					
			. ,		transfer.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	
				1			

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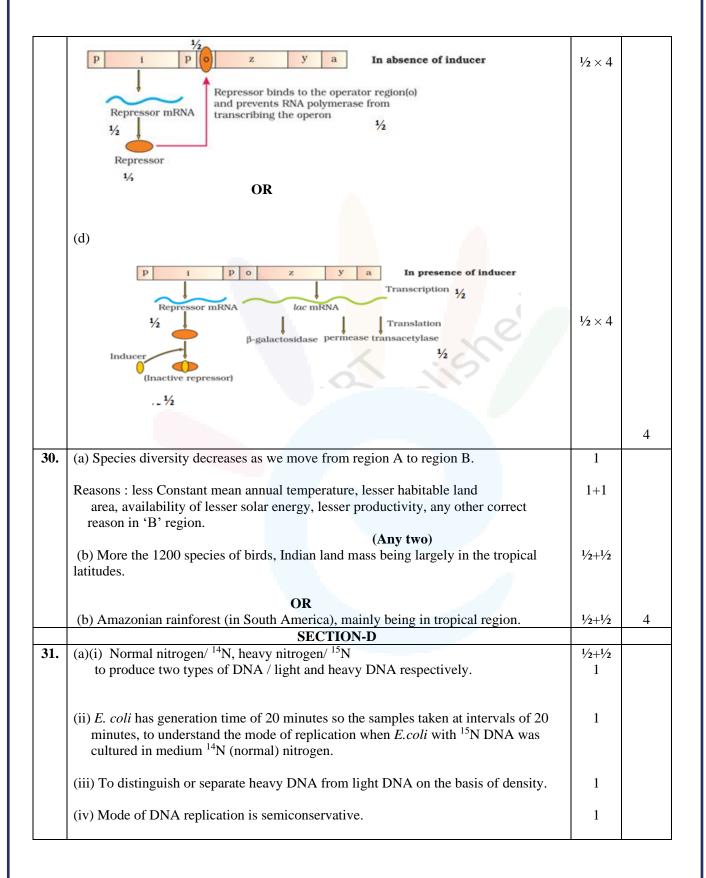


	OR								
(b) (i)	OK								
( ) ( )	Perisperm	Pericarp:							
	Persistent nucellus in some seeds	The wall of ovary develops into wall of fruit.							
<b></b> \			1						
(ii)	Sym agen and	Angeamous							
	Syncarpous fused pistils.	Apocarpous free pistils.							
	rused pistris.	nec pistris.		1					
iii)									
	Plumule:	Radicle:		1					
	Future stem/ terminal part	Future root/ terminal	1	1					
	of epicotyl / shoot tip of	part of hypocotyl /		1					
	embryonal axis	root tip of embryonal		l					
		axis							
		TION D							
		n dose not bind to the operator region (O)	1	1					
and	allow RNA polymerase to transcrib	be the operon.	,,	1					
	//		//						
		oind to the operator region (O) and prevent	1	1					
RNA	A polymerase from transcribing the	operon.	1	1					
				l					
(b) Presence of Permease enzyme coded by gene 'y' is required that allows lactose to				l					
		on / so that lactose enter inside the cell.	1/2						
(c) 'i' stands for 'inhibitor/ this gene transcribes repressor protein which binds to the 'operator' site and switch off the operon.									
(d)									

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	OR		
	(b) (i) TTRR ttrr Tall round seeds Dwarf wrinkled seeds	1/2	
	Parents Gametes TR tr	1/2	
	F <sub>1</sub> generation TrRr (All tall round) Selfing	1/2	
	TtRr X TtRr	1/2	
	(Male and Female gametes along with Punnett square are to be awarded two marks)	2	
	F <sub>2</sub> gen. Tall Round Dwarf Round Wrinkled Wrinkled  9 : 3 : 3 : 1	1/2	
	(ii) 'when two pairs of traits are combined in a hybrid, segregation of one pair of characters is independent of the other pair of characters' (law of independent assortment).	1/2	5
32.	(a) (i) The vaccine contains the antigen, which stimulates or activates immune cells to produce antibodies (by B lymphocytes) / which generates primary response or humoral immune response.	1/2+1	
	(ii) Memory cells generate, amnestic response/secondary response		
	(iii) P = Yes Q = Catching an infection/getting infected R = No S = Yes T = No	½×5	

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	OR		
	<ul> <li>(b) (i)• Diacetylmorphine</li> <li>• as it is highly addictive, and being a depressant it slows down body functions.</li> </ul>	1 1/2+1/2	
	(ii) (1) Cannabis sativa, affects the cardiovascular system of the body.	1/2+1/2	
	<ul> <li>(2) Erythroxylum coca /coca plant , interferes with the transport of neurotransmitter dopamine / produces sense of euphoria / increased energy.</li> <li>(3) Papaver somniferum, acts as depressant/ slows down body function/ reduces pain/sedative</li> </ul>		
			5
33.	(a) (i) (1) Autogamy (2) Geitonogamy (3) Xenogamy	½×3	
	(ii) (1) Water lily: pollinated by insects/wind.	1/2	
	(2) Vallisneria: Female flowers on long stalks reach water surface male flowers or pollen released on water and carried by water current to female flowers to achieve pollination.	1	
	(iii) Genetic: Self-incompatibility / prevents self-pollen (same flower or other flowers of same plant) from fertilizing the ovules by inhibiting pollen germination, pollen tube growth in pistil.	½×2	
	Physiological: Pollen release and stigma receptivity are not synchronized, either pollen matures earlier and stigma later or pollen matures later than stigma.	½×2	
	OR		
	<ul> <li>(b) (i) (1) Menstrual period</li> <li>(2) Follicular phase/proliferative phase</li> <li>(3) Luteal phase/secretory phase</li> <li>(4) Ovulatory phase</li> </ul>	½×4	
	(ii)		
		½×6	

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		Days	Ovarian hormones	Pituitary hormones	
	1	8-12	Follicular growth / proliferation of endometrial cells.	Simulates follicular  Development/ secretion of estrogen by growing follicles	
	2	13-15	Maturation of ovarian follicles/ formation of graafian follicles / thickening of endometrium.	Rupture of graafian follicle to release ovum.	5
	3	16-18	Maintenance of endometrium	Secretion of progesterone from corpus luteum.	

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