

Series HMJ/1
SET-1

 कोड नं. **57/1/1**
 Code No.

 रोल नं.
 Roll No.


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

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

नोट	NOTE
(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 15 हैं ।	(I) Please check that this question paper contains 15 printed pages.
(II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।	(II) Code number 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 27 प्रश्न हैं ।	(III) Please check that this question paper contains 27 questions.
(IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।	(IV) 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 ।	(V) 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.



जीव विज्ञान (सैद्धान्तिक)

BIOLOGY (Theory)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

सामान्य निर्देश:

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती से पालन कीजिए :

- (i) प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित किया गया है — क, ख, ग, घ और ङ ।
- (ii) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 27 प्रश्न हैं । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (iii) खण्ड क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 5 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है ।
- (iv) खण्ड ख में प्रश्न संख्या 6 से 12 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार-I के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है ।
- (v) खण्ड ग में प्रश्न संख्या 13 से 21 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार-II के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है ।
- (vi) खण्ड घ में प्रश्न संख्या 22 से 24 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार-III के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है ।
- (vii) खण्ड ङ में प्रश्न संख्या 25 से 27 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है ।
- (viii) उत्तर संक्षिप्त तथा बिंदुवार होने चाहिए ।
- (ix) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र पर कोई विकल्प नहीं है । तथापि एक-एक अंक वाले दो प्रश्नों में, दो-दो अंकों वाले एक प्रश्न में, तीन-तीन अंकों वाले दो प्रश्नों में और पाँच-पाँच अंकों वाले तीनों प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं । ऐसे प्रश्नों में केवल एक ही विकल्प का उत्तर दीजिए ।
- (x) जहाँ आवश्यक हो, वहाँ साफ़-सुथरा, आनुपातिक तथा समुचित नामांकित चित्र बनाइए ।
- (xi) इसके अतिरिक्त, आवश्यकतानुसार, प्रत्येक खण्ड और प्रश्न के साथ यथोचित निर्देश दिए गए हैं ।

खण्ड क

1. मेसल्सन व स्टाल ने अपने प्रयोगों में CsCl_2 घनत्व ग्रेडिएंट में अपकेन्द्रीकरण का उपयोग इन्हें पृथक् करने के लिए किया : 1
 - (A) आर.एन.ए. से डी.एन.ए. को
 - (B) प्रोटीन से डी.एन.ए. को
 - (C) ^{15}N -डी.एन.ए. से सामान्य डी.एन.ए. अणुओं को
 - (D) अंतरण आर.एन.ए. से डी.एन.ए. को

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) Question paper comprises **five** sections – **A, B, C, D** and **E**.
- (ii) There are **27** questions in the question paper. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (iii) **Section A** – Questions no. **1 to 5** are multiple choice questions, carrying **1** mark each.
- (iv) **Section B** – Questions no. **6 to 12** are short-answer questions type-I, carrying **2** marks each.
- (v) **Section C** – Questions no. **13 to 21** are short-answer questions type-II, carrying **3** marks each.
- (vi) **Section D** – Questions no. **22 to 24** are short-answer questions type-III, carrying **3** marks each.
- (vii) **Section E** – Questions no. **25 to 27** are long-answer questions, carrying **5** marks each.
- (viii) Answers should be brief and to the point.
- (ix) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in **two** questions of 1 mark, **one** question of 2 marks, **two** questions of 3 marks and **three** questions of 5 marks. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (x) The diagrams drawn should be neat, proportionate and properly labelled, wherever necessary.
- (xi) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

1. Meselson and Stahl carried out centrifugation in CsCl_2 density gradient to separate : 1
 - (A) DNA from RNA
 - (B) DNA from protein
 - (C) The normal DNA from ^{15}N -DNA
 - (D) DNA from tRNA

2. स्वपरागण पूर्णरूपेण सुनिश्चित होता है यदि 1
- (A) पुष्प द्विलिंगी (उभयलिंगी) है ।
- (B) डंठल तंतु की अपेक्षा वर्तिका लंबी होती है ।
- (C) पुष्प अनुन्मील्य है ।
- (D) पुष्प में स्त्रीकेसर तथा पुंकेसर के परिपक्व होने के समय में अंतर होता है ।

अथवा

- इस जीव में चल बीजाणु अलैंगिक जनन की जनन इकाई है 1
- (A) क्लैमिडोमोनास
- (B) स्पाइरोगाइरा
- (C) यीस्ट
- (D) राइज़ोपस

3. निम्नलिखित द्वारा सूक्ष्मप्रवर्धन किया जा सकता है : 1
- (A) स्वपरागण
- (B) अलैंगिक जनन
- (C) ऊतक संवर्धन
- (D) कायिक प्रवर्धन

अथवा

- रसोइयों में सामान्यतः उपयोग किए जाने वाले सूक्ष्मजीव हैं 1
- (A) लैक्टोबैसिलस तथा यीस्ट
- (B) पैनीसीलियम तथा यीस्ट
- (C) माइक्रोस्पोरा तथा ई. कोलाई
- (D) राइज़ोपस तथा लैक्टोबैसिलस

4. सूक्ष्मजीवों को हमारे शरीर में प्रविष्ट होने से रोकने वाला प्रमुख अवरोधक है 1
- (A) प्रतिरक्षी
- (B) वृहत्भक्षकाणु (मैक्रोफाज)
- (C) एककेंद्रकाणु (मोनोसाइट्स)
- (D) त्वचा

5. निम्नलिखित वाहक का उपयोग करके सूत्रकृमि विशिष्ट जीनों को परपोषी तंबाकू के पौधे में प्रविष्ट कराया गया 1
- (A) pBR 322
- (B) प्लैज़्मिड
- (C) जीवाणुभोजी
- (D) एग्रीबैक्टीरियम

2. Self-pollination is fully ensured if 1
- (A) the flower is bisexual.
 - (B) the style is longer than the filament.
 - (C) the flower is cleistogamous.
 - (D) the time of pistil and anther maturity is different.

OR

- Zoospores are the reproductive units to carry asexual reproduction in 1
- (A) *Chlamydomonas*
 - (B) *Spirogyra*
 - (C) Yeast
 - (D) *Rhizopus*

3. Micropropagation can be achieved by 1
- (A) Self-pollination
 - (B) Asexual reproduction
 - (C) Tissue culture
 - (D) Vegetative propagation

OR

- The microbes commonly used in kitchens are 1
- (A) *Lactobacillus* and Yeast
 - (B) *Penicillium* and Yeast
 - (C) *Microspora* and *E. coli*
 - (D) *Rhizopus* and *Lactobacillus*

4. The main barrier that prevents the entry of micro-organisms into our body is 1
- (A) Antibodies
 - (B) Macrophages
 - (C) Monocytes
 - (D) Skin
5. Nematode specific genes were introduced into the tobacco host plant using a vector 1
- (A) pBR 322
 - (B) Plasmid
 - (C) Bacteriophage
 - (D) *Agrobacterium*

खण्ड ख

6. किसी डी.एन.ए. खण्ड की एक रज्जुक को नीचे दिया गया है :



- (a) इसकी पूरक रज्जुक आरेखित कीजिए (लिखिए) ।
- (b) बनने वाले उपर्युक्त डी.एन.ए. अणु से अनुलेखन द्वारा बनने वाली संभावित आर.एन.ए. रज्जुक को लिखिए । 2
7. पक्षियों तथा तितलियों के पंख उन्हें उड़ने में सहायक होते हैं । ऐसे अंग किस प्रकार के विकास का परिणाम हैं ? व्याख्या कीजिए । 2
8. अक्सर ऐसा देखा गया है कि उन व्यक्तियों में खसरा (मीज़िल्स) का संक्रमण होने की संभावना बहुत कम होती है जो अपने प्रारंभिक बाल्यकाल में इस रोग से पीड़ित हो चुके हैं । कथन का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए । 2
9. स्त्रियों में केवल सगर्भता की अवधि में स्रावित होने वाले तीन हॉर्मोनों की सूची बनाइए । सगर्भता के दौरान एस्ट्रोजन तथा प्रोजेस्टरोन के स्तर में क्या परिवर्तन होते हैं ? 2
10. एक शैक्षणिक भ्रमण के दौरान एक विद्यार्थी को अचानक श्वास लेने में परेशानी होती है तथा वह बहुत अधिक छींकने लगता है । इस प्रकार की अनुक्रिया का नाम लिखिए तथा समझाइए कि यह किस कारण होता है । 2
11. समुचित उदाहरण की सहायता से समझाइए कि पशुओं में नई नस्ल विकसित करने के लिए बहिःसंकरण कैसे संपन्न किया जाता है । 2
12. बैक्यूलोवाइरस की उस जीनस का नाम लिखिए जो एक रोगजनक होने के बावजूद जैव-नियंत्रक कारक का कार्य करता है । ऐसे तीन कारण जो इसे अति उत्तम जैव-नियंत्रक बनाते हैं, का उल्लेख करते हुए औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए । 2

अथवा

- “वाहित मल के जैविक उपचार में सूक्ष्मजीव एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं ।” औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए । 2

SECTION B

6. Given below is one of the strands of a DNA segment :



- (a) Write its complementary strand.
- (b) Write a possible RNA strand that can be transcribed from the above DNA molecule formed. 2
7. Wings of birds and wings of butterflies contribute to locomotion. Explain the type of evolution such organs are a result of. 2
8. It is often observed that the chances of a person suffering from measles in his or her lifetime are low if he or she has suffered from the disease in their early childhood. Justify the statement. 2
9. List the three hormones produced in women only during pregnancy. What happens to the levels of estrogen and progesterone during pregnancy ? 2
10. A student on a field trip suddenly felt breathlessness and started to sneeze very badly. Name this response and explain what it is due to. 2
11. With the help of a suitable example, explain how cross-breeding is carried out in developing a new breed in animals. 2
12. Name the genus of baculovirus that acts as a biological control agent in spite of being a pathogen. Justify by giving three reasons that make it an excellent candidate for the job. 2

OR

“Micro-organisms play an important role for the biological treatment of sewage.” Justify. 2

खण्ड ग

13. एक आवृतबीजी के परिपक्व परागकोश की अनुप्रस्थ काट का व्यवस्थित आरेख बनाइए । इसकी बाह्यत्वचा, मध्यपरत, टेपीटम, अंतस्थीसियम (एंडोथीसियम), बीजाणुजन ऊतक तथा संयोजी को नामांकित कीजिए । 3
14. वायु परागित तथा कीट परागित पुष्पों में विभेद कीजिए । 3
15. आमतौर पर यह देखा गया है कि पुरुषों को हीमोफीलिया रोग की संभावना अधिक होती है जबकि स्त्रियों में इस रोग से ग्रस्त होने की संभावना विरल होती है । कारण देते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

अथवा

- बैंगनी फूल वाले मटर के पौधों की F_1 संतति का तथा श्वान (स्नेपड्रेगन) पौधे की लाल पुष्प वाली F_1 संतति का F_2 संतति उत्पन्न करने के लिए स्वपरागण कराया गया । इन पौधों की F_2 संतति के दृश्यप्ररूप (फीनोटाइप), जीनप्ररूप (जीनोटाइप) तथा वंशागति के पैटर्न की तुलना कीजिए । 3
16. जब दूध में समुचित आरंभक/निवेश द्रव्य मिलाया जाता है, तो दूध में होने वाले परिवर्तनों की व्याख्या कीजिए । बनने वाला अंतिम उत्पाद मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए किस प्रकार उपयोगी सिद्ध होता है ? 3
17. विदेशी जातियों का आक्रमण जैव-विविधता के लिए खतरा रहा है । उचित उदाहरण की सहायता से औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए । इस प्रकार की क्षति के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं तीन अन्य कारणों की सूची बनाइए । 3
18. नीचे दी गई तालिका का अध्ययन कीजिए तथा a, b, c, d, e तथा f की पहचान कीजिए : 3

फ़सल	किस्म	रोग के प्रतिरोधक
a	पूसा सदाबहार	b
c	d	श्वेत किट्ट
e	हिमगिरी	f

अथवा

- पादप प्रजनन क्या है ? पारंपरिक पादप प्रजनन के दो चरणों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

**SECTION C**

13. Draw a schematic transverse section of a mature anther of an angiosperm. Label its epidermis, middle layers, tapetum, endothecium, sporogenous tissue and the connective. 3
14. Differentiate between wind pollinated and insect pollinated flowers. 3
15. Generally it is observed that human males suffer from hemophilia more than human females, who rarely suffer from it. Explain giving reasons. 3

OR

- F_1 progeny of pea plant bearing violet flowers and snapdragon plant bearing red flowers were selfed to produce their respective F_2 progeny. Compare the phenotypes, the genotypes and the pattern of inheritance of their respective F_2 progeny. 3
16. Explain the changes that milk undergoes when suitable starter/inoculum is added to it. How does the end product formed prove to be beneficial for human health ? 3
17. Alien species invasion has been a threat to biodiversity. Justify with the help of a suitable example. List any other three causes responsible for such a loss. 3
18. Study the table given below and identify a, b, c, d, e and f : 3

Crops	Variety	Resistance to disease
a	Pusa sadabahar	b
c	d	White rust
e	Himgiri	f

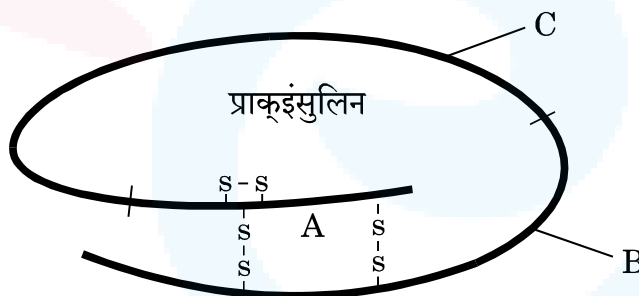
OR

- What is plant breeding ? Explain the two steps involved in classical plant breeding. 3

19. इको आर वन (EcoRI) एंजाइम के उपयोग द्वारा पुनर्योगज डी.एन.ए. के निर्माण के तीन चरणों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
20. किन्हीं दो प्राकृतिक क्लोनिंग संवाहकों के नाम लिखिए । वह कारण बताइए जो उन्हें क्लोनिंग संवाहकों के रूप में कार्य करने हेतु सक्षम बनाते हैं । ऐसे दो लक्षण लिखिए जिनके लिए रूपांतरित (कृत्रिम) संवाहकों को तैयार किया जाता है । 3
21. प्रत्येक के एक-एक समुचित उदाहरण की सहायता से सहभोजिता तथा सहोपकारिता अंतःक्रियाओं में अंतर की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

खण्ड घ

22. मानव शरीर में इंसुलिन अग्न्याशय द्वारा प्राक्हॉर्मोन/प्राक्इंसुलिन के रूप में स्रावित किया जाता है । प्राक्इंसुलिन की पॉलिपेप्टाइड संरचना का व्यवस्थित आरेख नीचे दर्शाया गया है । शरीर में इस प्राक्इंसुलिन को क्रियाशील होने से पहले संसाधित होने की आवश्यकता होती है । नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :



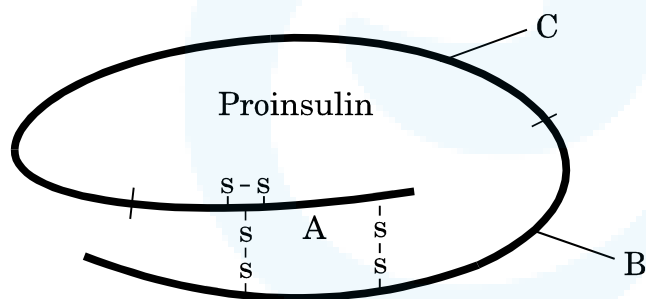
- (a) क्रियाशील (प्रकार्यात्मक) होने के लिए इसके संसाधित होने की अवधि में प्राक्इंसुलिन में होने वाले परिवर्तन लिखिए ।
- (b) उस तकनीक का नाम लिखिए जिसके उपयोग द्वारा एली लिली नामक अमेरिकी कंपनी ने मानव इंसुलिन का वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर उत्पादन किया ।
- (c) क्रियाशील (प्रकार्यात्मक) इंसुलिन के दो पॉलिपेप्टाइड्स रासायनिक रूप से कैसे जुड़े होते हैं ? 3



19. Explain the three steps carried out in the formation of recombinant DNA using the enzyme EcoRI. 3
20. Name any two natural cloning vectors. Give reasons that make them act as cloning vectors. Write the two characteristics the engineered vectors are made to possess. 3
21. Explain the difference between commensalism and mutualism types of interactions, with the help of a suitable example of each. 3

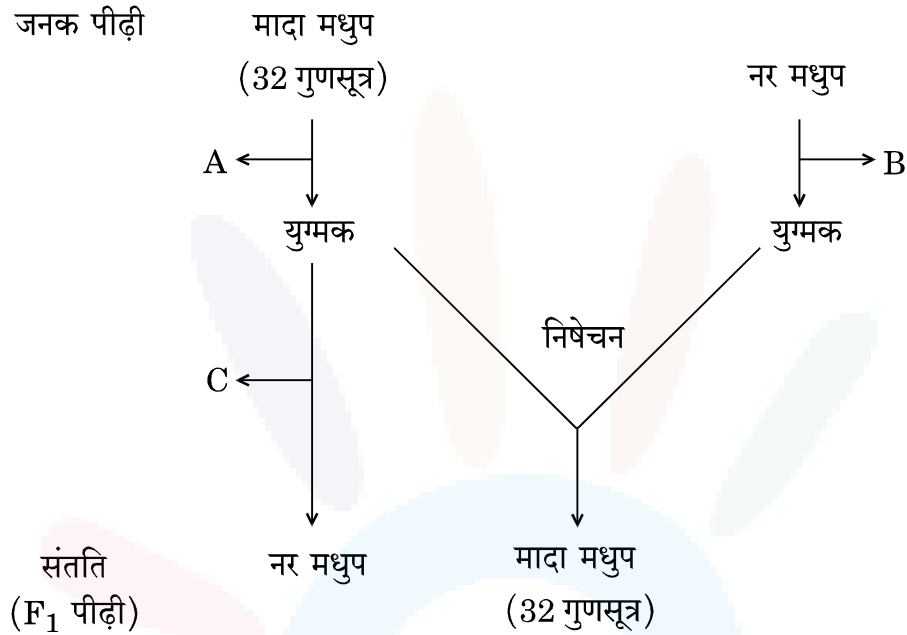
SECTION D

22. Insulin in the human body is secreted by pancreas as prohormone/proinsulin. The schematic polypeptide structure of proinsulin is given below. This proinsulin needs to undergo processing before it becomes functional in the body. Answer the questions that follow :



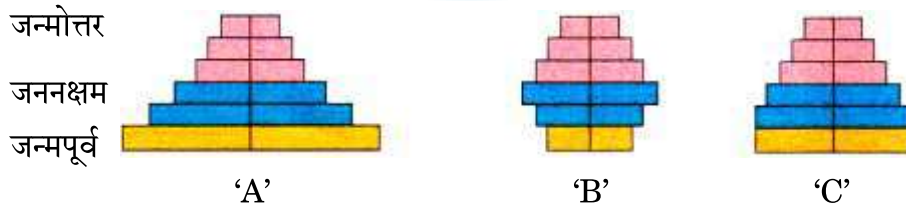
- (a) State the change the proinsulin undergoes at the time of its processing to become functional.
- (b) Name the technique the American company Eli Lilly used for the commercial production of human insulin.
- (c) How are the two polypeptides of a functional insulin chemically held together? 3

23. अनेक कीटों में कोशिकीय (साइटोलॉजिकल) प्रेक्षणों से लिंग-निर्धारण क्रियाविधि के आनुवंशिक/क्रोमोसोमीय आधार की संकल्पना का विकास हुआ। लिंग-निर्धारण की क्रियाविधि के अध्ययन के लिए मधुमक्खी (मधुप) एक रुचिकर (अच्छा) उदाहरण है। नर तथा मादा मधुमक्खियों (मधुप) में संकरण के नीचे दिए गए व्यवस्थित क्रॉस के निरूपण का अध्ययन कीजिए तथा उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :



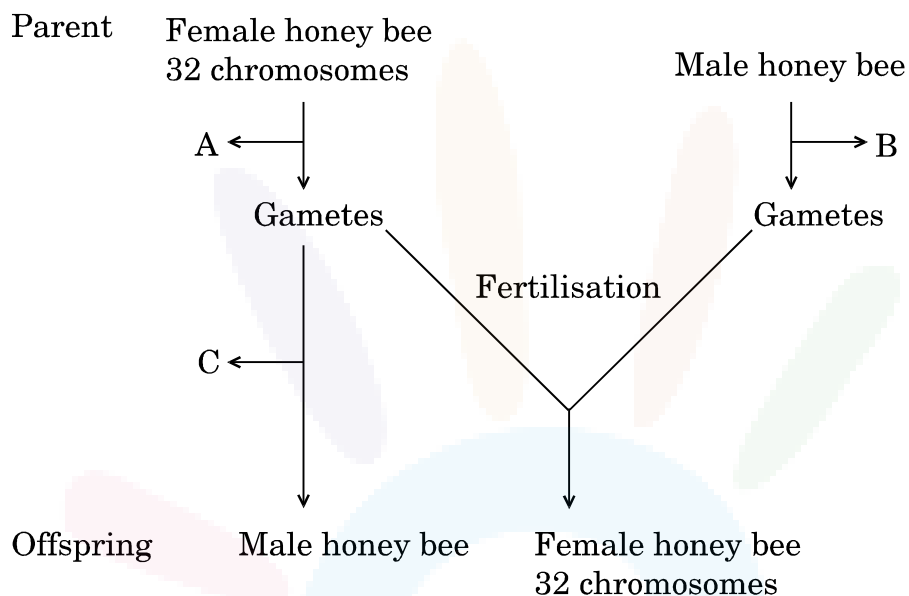
- (a) कोशिका विभाजन 'A' तथा 'B' की क्रमानुसार पहचान कीजिए जो नर एवं मादा मधुमक्खियों (मधुप) से संबद्ध युग्मकों के बनने के समय होते हैं।
- (b) प्रक्रम 'C' का नाम लिखिए जिसके द्वारा नर मधुप (ड्रोन) का विकास होता है। 3

24. नीचे दिए गए मानव समष्टि के आयु पिरैमिड 'A', 'B' एवं 'C' का अध्ययन कीजिए तथा उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :



- (a) पिरैमिड 'B' तथा 'C' की पहचान कीजिए।
- (b) जिस आधार पर उपर्युक्त पिरैमिडों का आरेखण किया गया, उसे लिखिए। 3

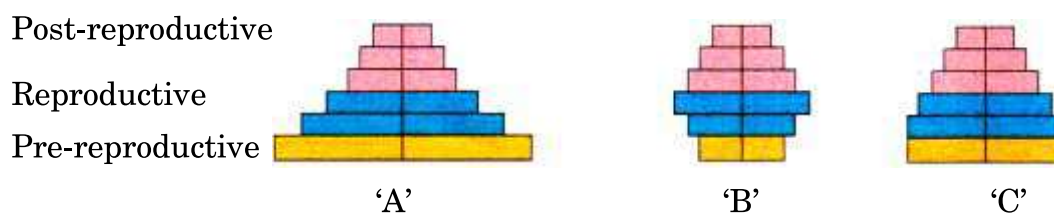
23. The cytological observations made in a number of insects led to the development of the concept of genetic/chromosomal basis of sex-determination mechanism. Honey bee is an interesting example to study the mechanism of sex-determination. Study the schematic cross between the male and the female honey bees given below and answer the questions that follow :



- (a) Identify the cell divisions 'A' and 'B' that lead to gamete formation in female and male honey bees respectively.
- (b) Name the process 'C' that leads to the development of male honey bee (drone).

3

24. Study the age pyramids 'A', 'B' and 'C' of the human population given below and answer the questions that follow :



- (a) Identify pyramids 'B' and 'C'.
- (b) Write the basis on which the above pyramids are plotted.

3

खण्ड ड

25. (a) आजकल 'आई.वी.एफ.' एक बहुत लोकप्रिय तकनीक है, जो संतानहीन दंपति की संतानोत्पत्ति में सहायक है। इस तकनीक के विभिन्न चरणों का वर्णन कीजिए।
- (b) क्या आप युग्मक अंतःडिंबवाहिनी (फैलोपी) स्थानान्तरण (जी.आई.एफ.टी.) को एक प्रकार का 'आई.वी.एफ.' मान सकते हैं? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि हेतु एक कारण दीजिए।

5

अथवा

- (a) मानव अंडाशय की परिच्छेदी काट का दृश्यचित्र बनाइए तथा इसमें प्राथमिक पुटक, तृतीयक पुटक, ग्राफी पुटक (ग्रेफियन फॉलिकिल) तथा पीत पिंड (कॉर्पस ल्यूटियम) को नामांकित कीजिए।
- (b) गोनैडोट्रोपिन्स के नाम लिखिए और अंडजनन तथा अंडोत्सर्ग में इनकी भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए।
26. हर्षे तथा चेस द्वारा किए गए प्रयोग का वर्णन कीजिए। प्राप्त परिणामों के आधार पर उनके द्वारा किए गए निष्कर्ष भी लिखिए।

5

5

अथवा

- (a) इंग्लैंड में सन् 1850 से सन् 1920 की अवधि में मध्य श्वेत पंखों वाले एवं गहरे पंखों वाले शलभों के संग्रह के प्रेक्षणों का वर्णन कीजिए। इन प्रेक्षणों से क्या परिणाम/संकेत निकलते हैं?
- (b) मानवों द्वारा विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए शाकनाशकों, पीड़कनाशकों तथा प्रतिजैविकों के उपयोग की तुलना ऊपर के प्रश्न में शलभों के प्रेक्षण से किस प्रकार की जा सकती है? इस प्रकार की परिघटना को क्या कहते हैं?
27. एक स्थलीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्र में फ़ॉस्फ़ोरस चक्र के मॉडल का वर्णन कीजिए।

5

5

अथवा

जलीय खाद्य शृंखला में होने वाले 'डी.डी.टी.' के जैव-आवर्धन का वर्णन कीजिए। खाद्य शृंखला के अंतिम पोषण स्तर के जीवों पर इस प्रक्रम के प्रतिकूल (ऋणात्मक) प्रभावों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

5

SECTION E

25. (a) IVF is a very popular method these days that is helping childless couples to bear a child. Describe the different steps that are carried out in this technique.
- (b) Would you consider Gamete Intrafallopian Transfer (GIFT) as an IVF ? Give a reason in support of your answer. 5

OR

- (a) Draw a sectional view of a human ovary and label primary follicle, tertiary follicle, Graafian follicle and corpus luteum in it.
- (b) Name the gonadotropins and explain their role in oogenesis and the release of ova. 5
26. Describe the experiment carried out by Hershey and Chase. Write the conclusion they arrived at. 5

OR

- (a) Describe the observations made on collection of white winged moths and dark winged moths in England between the years 1850 and 1920. What did these observations lead to ?
- (b) How is the use of herbicides, pesticides and antibiotics by humans for various purposes, comparable with the observations made on moths in the above question ? What is this type of phenomenon called ? 5
27. Describe the model of phosphorus cycle in the terrestrial ecosystem. 5

OR

Describe the DDT biomagnification occurring in an aquatic food chain. State the negative effects the process has on the organisms at the last trophic level of the food chain. 5



Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination-2020
Marking Scheme – BIOLOGY (SUBJECT CODE - 044)
(PAPER CODE – 57/1/1,2,3)

General Instructions: -

1. 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 is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
2. 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 marks be awarded to them.**
3. 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. 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.
4. Evaluators will mark (✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
8. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
9. A full scale of marks **0-70** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. 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).
11. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on a reply.



- Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
 - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
 - Wrong grand total.
 - Marks in words and figures not tallying.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
 - 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.)
 - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
12. 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.
13. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling 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.
14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
15. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges

SECTION – A

1. Meselson and Stahl carried out centrifugation in CsCl_2 density gradient to separate :

- (A) DNA from RNA
- (B) DNA from protein
- (C) The normal DNA from ^{15}N -DNA
- (D) DNA from tRNA

Ans C / The normal DNA from ^{15}N -DNA

[1 Mark]

2. Self-pollination is fully ensured if

- (A) the flower is bisexual.
- (B) the style is longer than the filament.
- (C) the flower is cleistogamous.
- (D) the time of pistil and anther maturity is different.

Ans C / Flower is Cleistogamous

OR

Zoospores are the reproductive units to carry asexual reproduction in

- (A) *Chlamydomonas*
- (B) *Spirogyra*
- (C) Yeast
- (D) *Rhizopus*

Ans A / Chlamydomonas

[1 Mark]

3. Micropropagation can be achieved by

- (A) Self-pollination
- (B) Asexual reproduction
- (C) Tissue culture
- (D) Vegetative propagation

Ans C / Tissue Culture

OR

The microbes commonly used in kitchens are

- (A) Lactobacillus and Yeast

- (B) Penicillium and Yeast
 (C) Microspora and E. coli
 (D) Rhizopus and Lactobacillus

Ans A / Lactobacillus and Yeast

[1 Mark]

4. The main barrier that prevents the entry of micro-organisms into our body is

- (A) Antibodies
 (B) Macrophages
 (C) Monocytes
 (D) Skin

Ans D / Skin

[1 Mark]

5. Nematode specific genes were introduced into the tobacco host plant using a vector

- (A) pBR 322
 (B) Plasmid
 (C) Bacteriophage
 (D) Agrobacterium

Ans D / Agrobacterium

[1 Mark]

SECTION – B

6. Given below is one of the strands of a DNA segment :



- (a) Write its complementary strand.
 (b) Write a possible RNA strand that can be transcribed from the above DNA molecule formed.

Ans (a) $5' \xrightarrow{\text{ATGCATGCATGCATGC}} 3'$ (polarity = $\frac{1}{2}$, nucleotide sequence = $\frac{1}{2}$)

(b) $5' \xrightarrow{\text{AUGCAUGCAUGCAUGC}} 3'$ (polarity = $\frac{1}{2}$, nucleotide sequence = $\frac{1}{2}$)

[1 + 1 = 2 Marks]

7. Wings of birds and wings of butterflies contribute to locomotion. Explain the type of evolution such organs are a result of.

Ans They are not anatomically similar in structure but perform same function , hence these are analogous structure = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

type of evolution is convergent evolution =1

//

similar habitat of birds and butterflies has resulted in selection of similar adaptive features (wings) in different groups of organisms, but towards the same function = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

convergent evolution = 1

[2 Marks]

8. **It is often observed that the chances of a person suffering from measles in his or her lifetime are low if he or she has suffered from the disease in their early childhood. Justify the statement.**

Ans Memory cells develop during measles in early childhood, subsequent encounters with the same pathogen elicits a highly intensified secondary / anamnestic response = 1+1

[2 Marks]

9. **List the three hormones produced in women only during pregnancy. What happens to the levels of estrogen and progesterone during pregnancy ?**

Ans

- Human chorionic gonadotropin / hCG,
- Human placental lactogen / hPL,
- Relaxin,

(The level of progesterone & estrogen) increases = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

[2 Marks]

10. **A student on a field trip suddenly felt breathlessness and started to sneeze very badly. Name this response and explain what it is due to.**

Ans Allergy = 1

Allergens (dust / pollen / mites etc.), due to release of chemicals like histamine/serotonin (from mast cells)

= $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

[2 Marks]

11. **With the help of a suitable example, explain how cross-breeding is carried out in developing a new breed in animals.**

Ans Mating of superior male of one breed with superior female of another breed. =1

Hisardale, is a new breed of sheep (developed in Punjab) by crossing Bikaneri Ewes and Marino Rams.

= $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

[2 Marks]

12. **Name the genus of baculovirus that acts as a biological control agent in spite of being a pathogen. Justify by giving three reasons that make it an excellent candidate for the job.**

Ans Genus - *Nucleopolyhedrovirus*, species-specific, Narrow spectrum, No negative impact on (plants / mammals / birds / fish) non-target organisms = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

OR

**“Micro-organisms play an important role for the biological treatment of sewage.”
Justify**

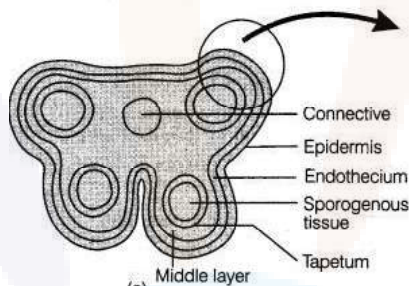
Ans Primary effluent passed into aeration tanks, constantly agitated and air is pumped in , allows growth of useful aerobic microbes into flocs / (masses of bacteria and fungal filaments), these microbes consume organic matter and reduce Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of effluent. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

[2 Marks]

Section C

13. Draw a schematic transverse section of a mature anther of an angiosperm. Label its epidermis, middle layers, tapetum, endothecium, sporogenous tissue and the connective.

Ans



= $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$

[3 Marks]

14. Differentiate between wind pollinated and insect pollinated flowers.

Ans

Wind pollinated

Pollen grains are light non sticky /well exposed stamens/ Large feathery stigma / single ovule in each flower / Small flowers packed in inflorescence

Any three ($\frac{1}{2} \times 3$)

Insect pollinated

Pollen grains sticky/ Floral rewards / Fragrant / Nectar rich / Large Flower

Any three ($\frac{1}{2} \times 3$)

[3 Marks]

15. Generally it is observed that human males suffer from hemophilia more than human females, who rarely suffer from it. Explain giving reasons.

Ans This is a sex linked / X chromosomes linked recessive disease ,the heterozygous female / carrier for hemophilia may transmit the disease to sons (male progeny), The possibility of hemophilic female/daughter is rare because mother of such a female has to be at least carrier and the father should be hemophilic. = 1+1+1

[3 Marks]

OR

F₁ progeny of pea plant bearing violet flowers and snapdragon plant bearing red flowers were selfed to produce their respective F₂ progeny.

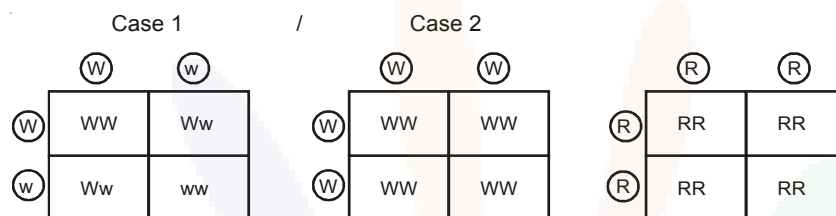
Compare the phenotypes, the genotypes and the pattern of inheritance of their respective F₂ progeny.

Ans F₁ Violet flower of Pea

Ww Ww / WW WW
Selfing Selfing

F₁ Red flower of snapdragon

RR RR
Selfing



Phenotypic ratio

Violet : White

3 : 1

Genotypic Ratio

1 : 2 : 1

Pattern of inheritance

Pea plant

Snapdragon

100% WW /

all violet flowers

Phenotypic ratio

Red

100%

Genotypic Ratio

RR (100%)

Complete dominance

Incomplete dominance

1/2 × 2

1/2 × 2

1/2

1/2

[3 Marks]

16. Explain the changes that milk undergoes when suitable starter/inoculum is added to it. How does the end product formed prove to be beneficial for human health ?

Ans Lactobacillus / lactic acid bacteria (LAB) present in inoculum, grows in milk at a suitable / optimum temperature, multiplies converting milk to curd, produce acids that coagulate and partially digest the milk proteins. = 1/2 × 4

This improves its nutritional quality by increasing Vitamin B₁₂, LAB check diseases causing microbes in our stomach = 1/2 × 2

[3 Marks]

17. Alien species invasion has been a threat to biodiversity. Justify with the help of a suitable example. List any other three causes responsible for such a loss.

Ans Example of Alien species invasion

Nile Perch, introduced into lake Victoria (in East Africa), led to extinction of Cichlid fish (more than 200 species) in the lake

//

Introduction of African cat fish (*Clarias gariepinus*) , for aquaculture, posing threat to indigenous catfish

//

Introduction of carrot grass (*Parthenium*) / *Lantana* / Water hyacinth (*Eicchornia*) ,which are invasive weed , that pose threat to native species

or any other appropriate example. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$

Causes of biodiversity loss

- (i) Habitat loss and fragmentation
- (ii) Over exploitation
- (iii) Co-extinction

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$$

[3 Marks]

18. Study the table given below and identify a, b, c, d, e and f :

Crops	Variety	Resistance to disease
a	Pusa sadabahar	b
c	d	White rust
e	Himgiri	f

Ans	Crop	Variety	Resistance to diseases.
	a. Chilli	-	b. Mosaic Virus /Leaf Curl
	c. Brassica	d. Pusa Swarnim/karan Rai	
	e. Wheat	-	f. Leaf & stripe rust / hill bunt.

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6$$

[3 Marks]

OR

What is plant breeding ? Explain the two steps involved in classical plant breeding.

Plant breeding is the purposeful manipulation of plants species in order to create desired plant types, that are better suited for cultivation / better yield / disease resistant.

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$$

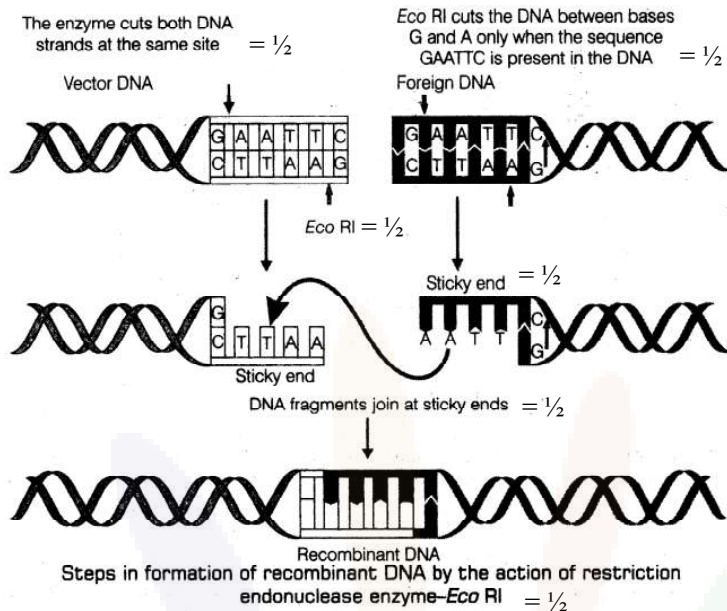
Classical Plant breeding involves crossing or hybridisation of pure lines, followed by artificial selection to produce plants with desirable traits of higher yield / nutrition / resistance to diseases.

$$= 1+1$$

[3 Marks]

19. Explain the three steps carried out in the formation of recombinant DNA using the enzyme EcoRI.

Ans



//

EcoRI cuts vector DNA , foreign DNA/ gene of interest , at palindromic site /

5'GAATTC3'

3'CTTAAG5' (between bases G & A only), sticky end (over hanging stretch of bases) formed at each strand, Joining of sticky ends from DNA fragments by enzyme DNA Ligase, Recombinant DNA (rDNA) is formed = 1/2 × 6

[3 Marks]

20. Name any two natural cloning vectors. Give reasons that make them act as cloning vectors. Write the two characteristics the engineered vectors are made to possess

Ans Plasmids , bacteriophages = 1/2 + 1/2

ability to replicate within bacterial cells , high copy number within the bacterial cells = 1/2 + 1/2

Characteristics of engineered Vectors: easy linking of foreign DNA,

Selection of recombinants from non- recombinants /selectable marker = 1/2 + 1/2

[3 Marks]

21. Explain the difference between commensalism and mutualism types of interactions, with the help of a suitable example of each.

Ans **Mutualism**

Commensalism

- both the interacting species are benefitted = 1 - One species is benefitted and other is

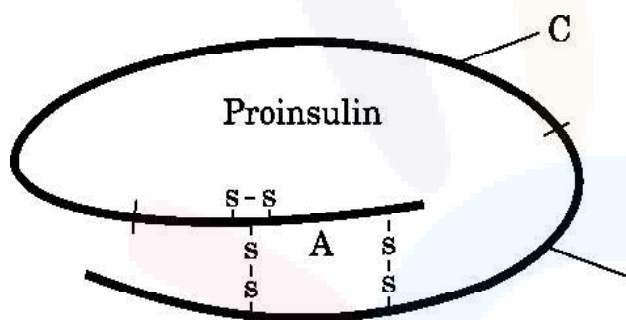


- Explanation of any one example
lichen/Mycorrhizae /fig & wasp
or any other suitable example = $\frac{1}{2}$
- neither harmed nor benefitted = 1
- Explanation of any one example
orchid growing on mango branch /
barnacle on back of whale / cattle
egret & grazing cattle or any other
suitable example = $\frac{1}{2}$

[1 + 1 + $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$ = 3 Marks]

SECTION D

22. Insulin in the human body is secreted by pancreas as prohormone/proinsulin. The schematic polypeptide structure of proinsulin is given below. This proinsulin needs to undergo processing before it becomes functional in the body. Answer the questions that follow

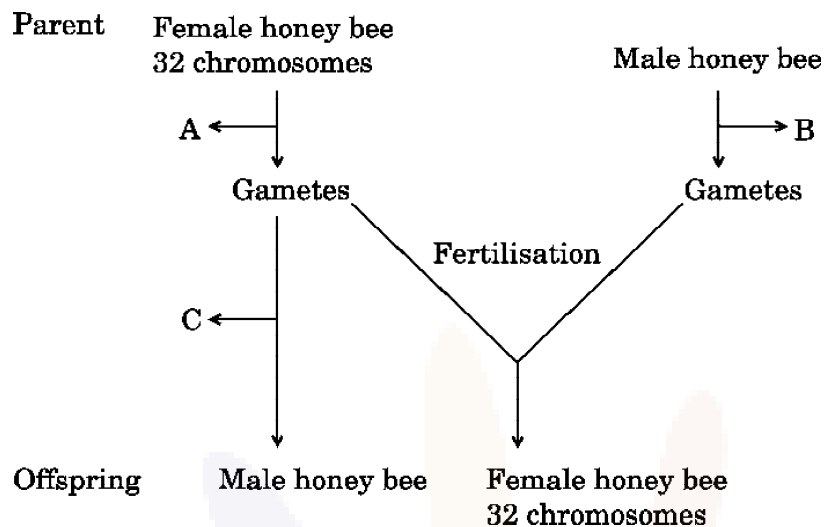


- (a) State the change the proinsulin undergoes at the time of its processing to become functional.
- (b) Name the technique the American company Eli Lilly used for the commercial production of human insulin.
- (c) How are the two polypeptides of a functional insulin chemically held together ?

- Ans (a) 'C' Peptide is removed = 1
- (b) r-DNA technology / Recombinant DNA Technology = 1
- (c) Disulphide bonds = 1

[3 Marks]

- 23 The cytological observations made in a number of insects led to the development of the concept of genetic/chromosomal basis of sex-determination mechanism. Honey bee is an interesting example to study the mechanism of sex-determination. Study the schematic cross between the male and the female honey bees given below and answer the questions that follow :



- (a) Identify the cell divisions 'A' and 'B' that lead to gamete formation in female and male honey bees respectively.
- (b) Name the process 'C' that leads to the development of male honey bee (drone).

Ans (a) 'A' - meiosis

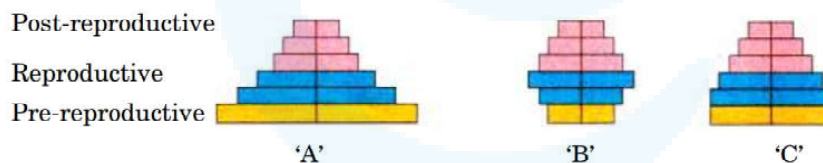
'B' - Mitosis

(b) 'C' - Parthenogenesis

= 1+1+1

[3 Marks]

24. Study the age pyramids 'A', 'B' and 'C' of the human population given below and answer the questions that follow :



(a) Identify pyramids 'B' and 'C'.

(b) Write the basis on which the above pyramids are plotted.

Ans (a) B- Stable population = 1

C- Declining population = 1

(b) Age Distribution of male and female of human population = 1

[2 + 1 = 3 Marks]

SECTION E

25. (a) IVF is a very popular method these days that is helping childless couples to bear a child. Describe the different steps that are carried out in this technique.
- (b) Would you consider Gamete Intrafallopian Transfer (GIFT) as an IVF ? Give a reason in support of your answer.

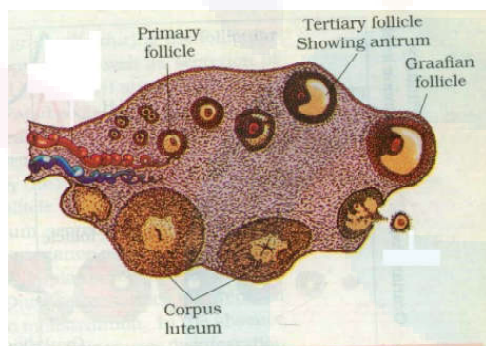
- Ans (a) Ova from the wife /donor (female) and sperms from the husband / donor (male) , are collected and induced to form zygote , in simulated conditions in laboratory , the zygote/ early embryos(upto 8 blastomeres) then transferred into the fallopian tube(ZIFT), and embryos with more than 8 blastomeres, into the uterus(IUT) to complete its further development. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$
- (b) No, GIFT cannot be considered as IVF technique because fertilisation takes place in the female body / in vivo. =1+1

[3 +2 = 5 Marks]

OR

- (a) Draw a sectional view of a human ovary and label primary follicle, tertiary follicle, Graafian follicle and corpus luteum in it.
- (b) Name the gonadotropins and explain their role in oogenesis and the release of ova.

Ans a.

= $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

- b. LH, FSH = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

Both LH and FSH increase during follicular phase and stimulate follicular development , secretion of estrogen by the growing follicles, LH surge (rapid secretion of LH) during mid cycle / 14th day induces rupture of graffian follicle, and release of ova / secondary oocyte = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

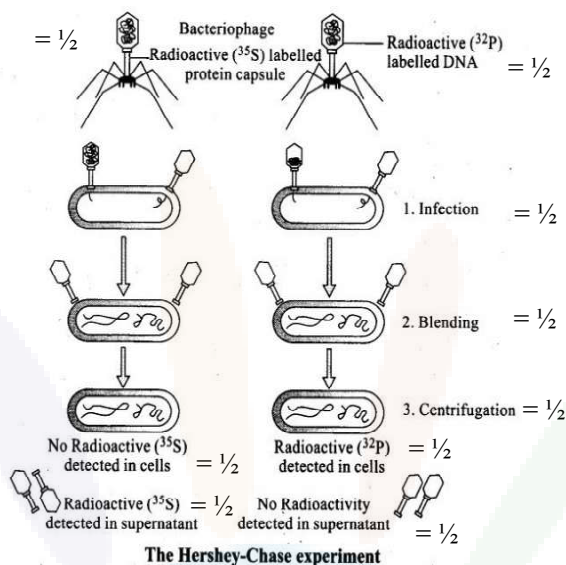
[2 + 3 = 5 Marks]

26. Describe the experiment carried out by Hershey and Chase. Write the conclusion they arrived at.

- Ans They grew viruses on a medium containing radioactive phosphorus / P^{32} , and some on radioactive sulphur / S^{35} , radioactive DNA contained in viruses grown on radioactive phosphorus , radioactive protein contained in virus grown in radioactive sulphur , Radioactive phages were allowed to attach to E.coli bacteria , the virus coats were removed from bacteria

by agitating in a blender, the virus particles were separated from the bacteria on centrifugation, Bacteria infected with viruses containing radioactive DNA were radioactive, whereas bacterial cells infected with virus containing radioactive protein did not show radioactivity, = $\frac{1}{2} \times 9$

//



= $\frac{1}{2} \times 9$

Conclusion- DNA is therefore the genetic material that is passed from virus to bacteria = $\frac{1}{2}$

[$4\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 5$ Marks]

OR

- (a) Describe the observations made on collection of white winged moths and dark winged moths in England between the years 1850 and 1920. What did these observations lead to ?
- (b) How is the use of herbicides, pesticides and antibiotics by humans for various purposes, comparable with the observations made on moths in the above question ? What is this type of phenomenon called ?

Ans a. Before industrialisation tree bark were covered with light coloured lichens, In this background white winged moth survived but dark coloured moth was picked out by predators, post industrialisation tree trunks become dark due to industrial smoke and soot, under this condition the white winged moth did not survive due to predators, while the dark winged/melanised moth survived, this showed that organism that are better adapted to survive are selected by Nature/Natural selection. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$

b. Excessive use of these chemicals has resulted in the selection of resistant varieties, in a much lesser time (scale) . = $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$

These are examples of evolution by anthropogenic action. =1

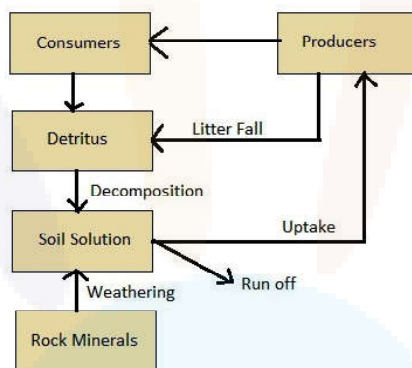
[3 + 2 = 5 Marks]

27. Describe the model of phosphorus cycle in the terrestrial ecosystem.

Ans Phosphorus a major constituent of biological membrane / nucleic acids / cellular energy transfer system , Many animals need it for making shells / bones and teeth , the natural reservoirs of phosphorous is rock , which contains phosphorous in the form of phosphate reserves , on weathering minute amount of phosphate dissolve in soil solution , and absorbed by roots , Herbivores , obtain these elements from plants waste products and dead organism , decomposed by phosphate-solubilising bacteria , releasing phosphorus = $\frac{1}{2} \times 10$

//

Marks can also be awarded for the steps given in the proper sequence, with other details



= $\frac{1}{2}$ marks for each given label

[5 Marks]

OR

Describe the DDT biomagnification occurring in an aquatic food chain. State the negative effects the process has on the organisms at the last trophic level of the food chain.

Ans Biomagnification refers to increase in concentration of the toxicant at successive trophic levels , Toxic substance accumulated by an organism cannot be metabolised or excreted and is passed on to the next higher trophic level = $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$

Biomagnification of DDT in an aquatic food chain

Water → Zooplankton → small fish → Large Fish → Fish eating bird. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 5$
 0.003 ppb 0.04 ppm 0.5 ppm 2 ppm 25 ppm

High concentration of DDT disturb calcium metabolism in birds, causes thinning of eggshell , their premature breaking eventually causing decline in bird population = $\frac{1}{2} \times 3$

[5 Marks]



SECTION – A

1. ‘Cry’ protein’ coded by gene Cry IAb controls

- (A) Cotton bollworm
- (B) Corn borer
- (C) Tobacco budworm
- (D) Mosquito

Ans (B) / Corn borer

[1 Mark]

2. Meselson and Stahl carried out centrifugation in CsCl_2 density gradient to separate :

- (A) DNA from RNA
- (B) DNA from protein
- (C) The normal DNA from ^{15}N -DNA
- (D) DNA from tRNA

Ans C / The normal DNA from ^{15}N -DNA

[1 Mark]

3. Self-pollination is fully ensured if

- (A) the flower is bisexual.
- (B) the style is longer than the filament.
- (C) the flower is cleistogamous.
- (D) the time of pistil and anther maturity is different.

Ans C / Flower is Cleistogamous

OR

Zoospores are the reproductive units to carry asexual reproduction in

- (A) *Chlamydomonas*
- (B) *Spirogyra*
- (C) Yeast
- (D) *Rhizopus*

Ans A / Chlamydomonas

[1 Mark]

4. Micropropagation can be achieved by

- (A) Self-pollination

- (B) Asexual reproduction
- (C) Tissue culture
- (D) Vegetative propagation

Ans C / Tissue Culture

OR

The microbes commonly used in kitchens are

- (A) Lactobacillus and Yeast
- (B) Penicillium and Yeast
- (C) Microspora and E. coli
- (D) Rhizopus and Lactobacillus

Ans A / Lactobacillus and Yeast

[1 Mark]

5. The main barrier that prevents the entry of micro-organisms into our body is

- (A) Antibodies
- (B) Macrophages
- (C) Monocytes
- (D) Skin

Ans D / Skin

[1 Mark]

SECTION – B

6. Name the genus of baculovirus that acts as a biological control agent in spite of being a pathogen. Justify by giving three reasons that make it an excellent candidate for the job.

Ans Genus - *Nucleopolyhedrovirus*, species-specific, Narrow spectrum, No negative impact on (plants / mammals / birds / fish) non-target organisms = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

[2 Marks]

OR

“Micro-organisms play an important role for the biological treatment of sewage.”
Justify

Ans Primary effluent passed into aeration tanks, constantly agitated and air is pumped in, allows growth of useful aerobic microbes into flocs / (masses of bacteria and fungal filaments), these microbes consume organic matter and reduce Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of effluent. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

[2 Marks]

7. It is often observed that the chances of a person suffering from measles in his or her lifetime are low if he or she has suffered from the disease in their early childhood. Justify the statement.

Ans. Memory cells develop during measles in early childhood, subsequent encounters with the same pathogen elicits a highly intensified secondary / anamnestic response. = 1 + 1

[2 Marks]

8. Wings of birds and wings of butterflies contribute to locomotion. Explain the type of evolution such organs are a result of.

Ans They are not anatomically similar in structure but perform same function , hence these are analogous structure = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

type of evolution is convergent evolution = 1

//

similar habitat of birds and butterflies has resulted in selection of similar adaptive features (wings) in different groups of organisms , but towards the same function = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

convergent evolution = 1

[2 Marks]

9. Name and mention the events that occur in the cells when HIV gets into blood after gaining entry into the human body.

Ans Virus/viral RNA enters into macrophages , where RNA genome of virus replicate to form viral DNA with the help of reverse transcriptase ,This viral DNA gets incorporated into host cell's DNA, and direct infected cells to produce virus particles = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

[2 Marks]

10. List the four different human male accessory ducts.

Ans rete testis , vasa efferentia , epididymis , vas deferens = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

[2 Marks]

11. State what is out-crossing type of breeding. Mention on what type of cattle this is practised.

Ans Practice of mating animals within the same breed, but having no common ancestors on either side of (their pedigree) upto 4-6 generations. = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

Animals that are below average, in milk production / growth rate in beef cattle. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

[2 Marks]

12. Given below is one of the strands of a DNA segment :



(a) Write its complementary strand.

(b) Write a possible RNA strand that can be transcribed from the above DNA molecule formed.

Ans (a) 5' ATGCATGCATGCATGC 3' (polarity = $\frac{1}{2}$, nucleotide sequence = $\frac{1}{2}$)

(b) 5' AUGCAUGCAUGCAUGC → 3' (polarity = 1/2, nucleotide sequence = 1/2)

[1 + 1 = 2 Marks]

Section C

13 Generally it is observed that human males suffer from hemophilia more than human females, who rarely suffer from it. Explain giving reasons.

Ans This is a sex linked / X chromosomes linked recessive disease ,the heterozygous female / carrier for hemophilia may transmit the disease to sons (male progeny), The possibility of hemophilic female/daughter is rare because mother of such a female has to be at least carrier and the father should be hemophilic.

[3 Marks]

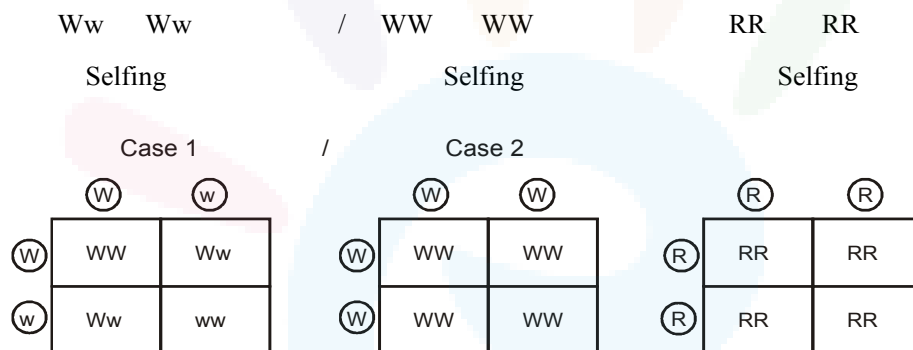
OR

F₁ progeny of pea plant bearing violet flowers and snapdragon plant bearing red flowers were selfed to produce their respective F₂ progeny.

Compare the phenotypes, the genotypes and the pattern of inheritance of their respective F₂ progeny.

Ans F₁ Violet flower of Pea

F₁ Red flower of snapdragon



Phenotypic ratio

100% WW /

Phenotypic ratio

Violet : White

all violet flowers

Red

3 : 1

100%

1/2 × 2

Genotypic Ratio

Genotypic Ratio

1 : 2 : 1

RR (100%)

1/2 × 2

Pattern of inheritance

Pea plant

Complete dominance

1/2

Snapdragon

Incomplete dominance

1/2

[3 Marks]

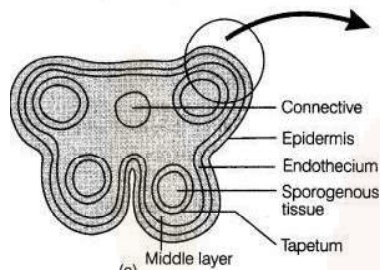
14. For a layman, both apple and banana are fruits. But a biology student categorises fruits as true fruits, false fruits and parthenocarpic fruits. Justify

- Ans True Fruits - Fruits that develop from mature ovary and are a result of fertilisation. = 1
 False Fruits - Fruits that develops from ovary along with some other floral parts / thalamus.=1
 parthenocarpic fruits - Fruits that develop without fertilisation = 1

[3 Marks]

15. Draw a schematic transverse section of a mature anther of an angiosperm. Label its epidermis, middle layers, tapetum, endothecium, sporogenous tissue and the connective.

Ans



$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6$$

[3 Marks]

16. Alien species invasion has been a threat to biodiversity. Justify with the help of a suitable example. List any other three causes responsible for such a loss.

Ans Example of Alien species invasion

Nile Perch , introduced into lake Victoria (in East Africa) , led to extinction of Cichlid fish (more than 200 species) in the lake

//

Introduction of African cat fish (*Clarias gariepinus*) , for aquaculture, posing threat to indigenous catfish

//

Introduction of carrot grass (*Parthenium*) / *Lantana* / Water hyacinth (*Eicchornia*) ,which are invasive weed , that pose threat to native species

or any other appropriate example. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$

Causes of biodiversity loss

- (i) Habitat loss and fragmentation
- (ii) Over exploitation
- (iii) Co-extinction

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$$

[3 Marks]

17. Explain the changes that milk undergoes when suitable starter/inoculum is added to it. How does the end product formed prove to be beneficial for human health ?

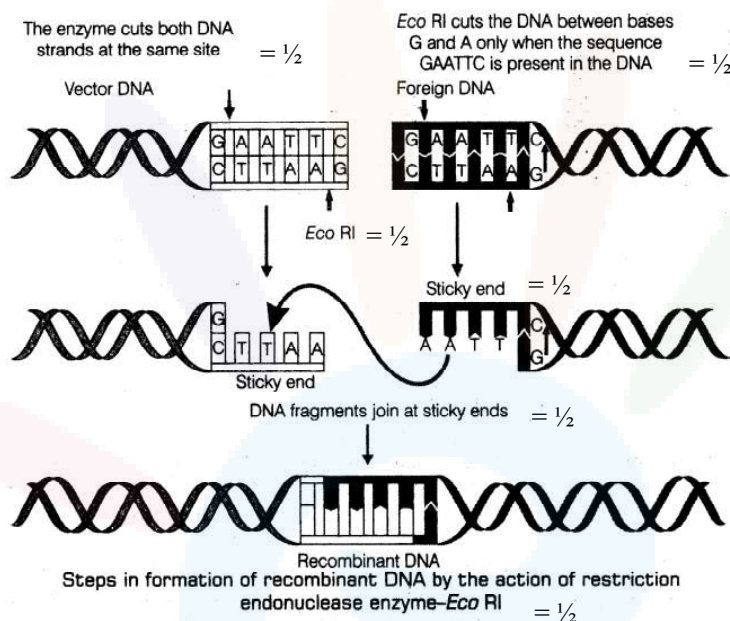
Ans. Lactobacillus / lactic acid bacteria (LAB) present in inoculum , grows in milk at a suitable / optimum temperature, multiplies converting milk to curd, produce acids that coagulate and partially digest the milk proteins. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

This improves its nutritional quality by increasing Vitamin B₁₂, LAB check diseases causing microbes in our stomach = $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$

[3 Marks]

18. Explain the three steps carried out in the formation of recombinant DNA using the enzyme EcoRI.

Ans



//

Eco R1 cuts vector DNA , foreign DNA/ gene of interest , at pallindromic site /

5'GAATTC3'

3'CTTAAG5' (between bases G & A only), sticky end (over hanging stretch of bases) formed at each strand, Joining of sticky ends from DNA fragments by enzyme DNA Ligase,Recombinant DNA(rDNA) is formed = $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$

[3 Marks]

19. In an E. coli cloning vector pBR 322, state the role of the following genes : 3

- (a) ori gene
- (b) Antibiotic resistance gene
- (c) rop gene

- Ans a) Ori-gene - The sequence from where replication start / any piece of DNA when linked to this sequence can be made to replicate within the host cell, this sequence control the copy number of linked DNA = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- b) Antibiotic resistance genes - Help in identifying and eliminating non transformant from transformant / acts as selectable marker /helps in ligation of alien DNA at recognition site (present in one of the two antibiotic resistance gene) = 1
- c) rop- codes for proteins , involved in the replication of plasmids. = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

[3 Marks]

20. Study the table given below and identify a, b, c, d, e and f :

Crops	Variety	Resistance to disease
a	Pusa sadabahar	b
c	d	White rust
e	Himgiri	f

- Ans
- | Crop | Variety | Resistance to diseases. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. Chilli | - | b. Mosaic Virus /Leaf Curl |
| c Brassica | d. Pusa Swarnim/karan Rai | - |
| e. Wheat - | | f. Leaf & stripe rust / hill bunt. |
- = $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$

[3 Marks]

OR

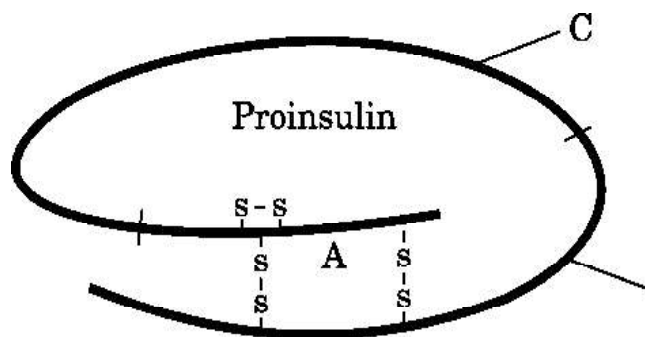
What is plant breeding ? Explain the two steps involved in classical plant breeding.

Plant breeding is the purposeful manipulation of plants species in order to create desired plant types, that are better suited for cultivation / better yield / disease resistant. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$

Classical Plant breeding involves crossing or hybridisation of pure lines, followed by artificial selection to produce plants with desirable traits of higher yield / nutrition / resistance to diseases. = 1 + 1

[3 Marks]

21. Study the population growth curve given below and answer the questions that follow :

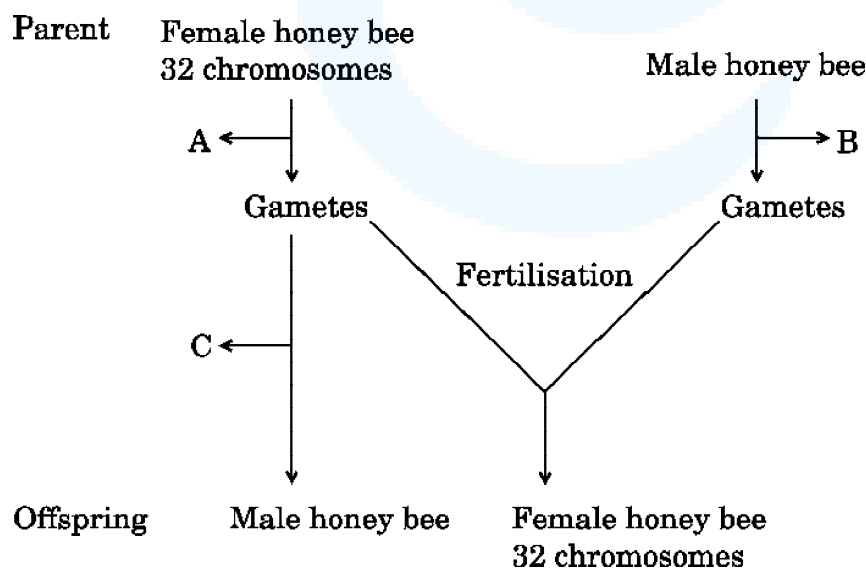


- State the change the proinsulin undergoes at the time of its processing to become functional.
- Name the technique the American company Eli Lilly used for the commercial production of human insulin.
- How are the two polypeptides of a functional insulin chemically held together ?

- Ans a 'C' Peptide is removed = 1
 b r-DNA technology / Recombinant DNA Technology = 1
 c Disulphide bonds = 1

[1 + 1 + 1 = 3 Marks]

24. The cytological observations made in a number of insects led to the development of the concept of genetic/chromosomal basis of sex-determination mechanism. Honey bee is an interesting example to study the mechanism of sex-determination. Study the schematic cross between the male and the female honey bees given below and answer the questions that follow :



- (a) Identify the cell divisions 'A' and 'B' that lead to gamete formation in female and male honey bees respectively.
- (b) Name the process 'C' that leads to the development of male honey bee (drone).

Ans (a) 'A' - meiosis = 1
 'B' - Mitosis = 1
 (b) 'C' - Parthenogenesis = 1

[2 + 1 = 3 Marks]

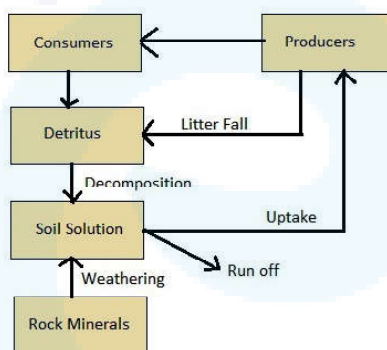
SECTION – E

25 Describe the model of phosphorus cycle in the terrestrial ecosystem.

Ans Phosphorus a major constituent of biological membrane / nucleic acids / cellular energy transfer system , Many animals need it for making shells / bones and teeth , the natural reservoirs of phosphorous is rock , which contains phosphorous in the form of phosphate reserves , on weathering minute amount of phosphate dissolve in soil solution , and absorbed by roots , Herbivores , obtain these elements from plants waste products and dead organism , decomposed by phosphate-solubilising bacteria , releasing phosphorus = $\frac{1}{2} \times 10$

//

Marks can also be awarded for the steps given in the proper sequence, with other details



= $\frac{1}{2}$ marks for each given label

[5 Marks]

OR

Describe the DDT biomagnification occurring in an aquatic food chain. State the negative effects the process has on the organisms at the last trophic level of the food chain.

Ans Biomagnification refers to increase in concentration of the toxicant at successive trophic levels , Toxic substance accumulated by an organism cannot be metabolised or excreted and is passed on to the next higher trophic level = $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$

Biomagnification of DDT in an aquatic food chain

Water → Zooplankton → small fish → Large Fish → Fish eating bird. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 5$
 0.003 ppb 0.04 ppm 0.5 ppm 2 ppm 25 ppm

High concentration of DDT disturb calcium metabolism in birds, causes thinning of eggshell, their premature breaking eventually causing decline in bird population = $\frac{1}{2} \times 3$

[5 Marks]

26. (a) Write the features that a biomolecule must fulfil to be able to act as a genetic material.
- (b) DNA and RNA are both genetic materials. Which one of the two is more stable and why ?

Ans a) i. It should be able to replicate .
 ii. Should be structurally and chemically stable
 iii. Provide scope for slow change / mutations required for evolutions
 iv. should be able to express itself in the form of 'Mendelian characters'

= $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

b) DNA is more stable = 1

It is double stranded, lack OH⁻ group on 2^o carbon / chemically less reactive, presence of thymine confers stability. (Any two) = 1×2

[2 + 3 = 5 Marks]

OR

- (a) Explain Hardy-Weinberg Principle on the basis of the algebraic equation $p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$.
- (b) How do gene migration and genetic drift affect this genetic equilibrium ?

Ans (a) In a population of diploid organisms if frequency of allele A = p and frequency of allele a = q Expected genotype frequency under random mating are = $\frac{1}{2}$

$$AA = p^2,$$

$$aa = q^2,$$

$$Aa = 2pq = \frac{1}{2} \times 3$$

The gene pool (total genes and their alleles) in a population remains constant (genetic equilibrium). = $\frac{1}{2}$

sum total of allelic frequencies is one = $\frac{1}{2}$

- (b) When gene migration of a section of population to another place occurs, gene frequencies change in the original as well as in the new population and disturbs the equilibrium. = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

Genetic drift - changes in gene frequency as in gene migration occurring by chance. = 1

[3 + 2 = 5 Marks]

27. a) **IVF is a very popular method these days that is helping childless couples to bear a child. Describe the different steps that are carried out in this technique.**
- (b) **Would you consider Gamete Intrafallopian Transfer (GIFT) as an IVF ? Give a reason in support of your answer.**

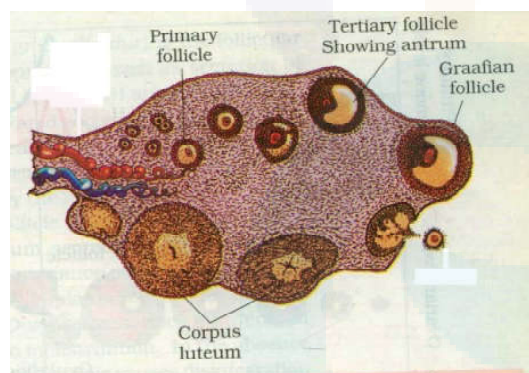
Ans a Ova from the wife /donor (female) and sperms from the husband / donor(male), are collected and induced to form zygote , in simulated conditions in laboratory , the zygote / early embryos(upto 8 blastomeres) then transferred into the fallopian tube(ZIFT) , and embroyos with more than 8 blastomeres, into the uterus(IUT) to complete its further development. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$

b No, GIFT cannot be considered as IVF technique because fertilisation takes place in the female body / in vivo. = 1 + 1

OR

- (a) **Draw a sectional view of a human ovary and label primary follicle, tertiary follicle, Graafian follicle and corpus luteum in it.**
- (b) **Name the gonadotropins and explain their role in oogenesis and the release of ova.**

Ans a.



= $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

b. LH , FSH = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

Both LH & FSH increase during follicular phase and stimulate follicular development , secretion of estrogen by the growing follicles, LH surge (rapid secretion of LH) during mid cycle / 14th day induces rupture of graffian follicle, and release of ova / secondary oocyte = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

[5 Marks]

SECTION – A

1. ELISA technique is based on the principle of

- (A) DNA replication
- (B) Antigen and Antibody interaction
- (C) Pathogen and Antigen interaction
- (D) Antigen and Protein interaction

Ans (B) /Antigen and Antibody interaction

[1 Mark]

2. Micropropagation can be achieved by

- (A) Self-pollination
- (B) Asexual reproduction
- (C) Tissue culture
- (D) Vegetative propagation

Ans C / Tissue Culture

OR

The microbes commonly used in kitchens are

- (A) Lactobacillus and Yeast
- (B) Penicillium and Yeast
- (C) Microspora and E. coli
- (D) Rhizopus and Lactobacillus

Ans A / Lactobacillus and Yeast

[1 Mark]

3. Meselson and Stahl carried out centrifugation in CsCl_2 density gradient to separate :

- (A) DNA from RNA
- (B) DNA from protein
- (C) The normal DNA from ^{15}N -DNA
- (D) DNA from tRNA

Ans C / The normal DNA from ^{15}N -DNA

[1 Mark]

4. Self-pollination is fully ensured if

- (A) the flower is bisexual.
- (B) the style is longer than the filament.

- (C) the flower is cleistogamous.
(D) the time of pistil and anther maturity is different.

Ans C / Flower is Cleistogamous

OR

Zoospores are the reproductive units to carry asexual reproduction in

- (A) *Chlamydomonas*
(B) *Spirogyra*
(C) Yeast
(D) *Rhizopus*

Ans A / *Chlamydomonas* [1 Mark]

5. The main barrier that prevents the entry of micro-organisms into our body is

- (A) Antibodies
(B) Macrophages
(C) Monocytes
(D) Skin

Ans D / Skin [1 Mark]

SECTION – B

6. Name the genus of baculovirus that acts as a biological control agent in spite of being a pathogen. Justify by giving three reasons that make it an excellent candidate for the job.

Ans Genus -*Nucleopolyhedrovirus*, species-specific, Narrow spectrum, No negative impact on (plants /mammals/ birds /fish) non-target organisms = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

OR

“Micro-organisms play an important role for the biological treatment of sewage.”
Justify

Ans Primary effluent passed into aeration tanks, constantly agitated and air is pumped in, allows growth of useful aerobic microbes into flocs / (masses of bacteria and fungal filaments), these microbes consume organic matter and reduce Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of effluent. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

[2 Marks]

7. It is often observed that the chances of a person suffering from measles in his or her lifetime are low if he or she has suffered from the disease in their early childhood. Justify the statement.

Ans Memory cells develop during measles in early childhood, subsequent encounters with the same pathogen elicits a highly intensified secondary / anamnestic response. = 1+1

[2 Marks]

8. **Wings of birds and wings of butterflies contribute to locomotion. Explain the type of evolution such organs are a result of.**

Ans They are not anatomically similar in structure but perform same function, hence these are analogous structure = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

type of evolution is convergent evolution = 1

//

similar habitat of birds and butterflies has resulted in selection of similar adaptive features (wings) in different groups of organisms, but towards the same function = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

convergent evolution = 1

[2 Marks]

9. **How does an amoeba respond to unfavourable conditions, and on arrival of favourable conditions ?**

Ans unfavourable conditions-Amoeba withdraws its pseudopodia, and secretes a three-layered hard covering or cyst around itself / by encystation,

Favourable condition-encysted Amoeba divides by multiple fission, and produces many minute Amoeba or pseudopodiospores. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

[2 Marks]

10. **Where do the following events occur in the life-cycle of *Plasmodium* ?**

(a) **Gametocyte development**

(b) **Sexual reproduction**

(c) **Asexual reproduction**

Ans a. Human host in RBCs/ red blood cells = $\frac{1}{2}$

b. Mosquito host in the gut /Stomach / Intestine = $\frac{1}{2}$

c. Liver cells, red blood cells/RBCs $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$

[$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 2$ Marks]

11. **How is the MOET programme carried out for herd improvement ? Explain**

Ans In this method a cow is administered hormone with FSH-like activity, to induce follicular maturation and super ovulation/ produce 6-8 eggs, Female is either mated with an elite bull or artificially inseminated, the fertilised eggs at 8-32 cell stage are recovered non-surgically and transferred to surrogate mothers. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

[2 Marks]

12. **Given below is one of the strands of a DNA segment :**



(a) **Write its complementary strand.**



(b) Write a possible RNA strand that can be transcribed from the above DNA molecule formed.

Ans (a) 5' ATGCATGCATGCATGC → 3' (polarity = 1/2, nucleotide sequence = 1/2)

(b) 5' AUGCAUGCAUGCAUGC → 3' (polarity = 1/2, nucleotide sequence = 1/2)

[1 + 1 = 2 Marks]

SECTION C

13. Differentiate between wind pollinated and insect pollinated flowers.

Ans **Wind pollinated**

Pollen grains are light non sticky/well exposed stamens/ Large feathery stigma/ single ovule in each flower/ Small flowers packed in inflorescence (Any three) = 1/2 × 3

Insect pollinated

Pollen grains sticky/ Floral rewards/ Fragrant /Nectar rich/ Large Flower / Foul odour (Any three) = 1/2 × 3

[3 Marks]

14. Generally it is observed that human males suffer from hemophilia more than human females, who rarely suffer from it. Explain giving reasons.

Ans This is a sex linked / X chromosomes linked recessive disease ,the heterozygous female / carrier for hemophilia may transmit the disease to sons (male progeny), The possibility of hemophilic female/daughter is rare because mother of such a female has to be at least carrier and the father should be hemophilic. = 1+1+1

[3 Marks]

OR

F₁ progeny of pea plant bearing violet flowers and snapdragon plant bearing red flowers were selfed to produce their respective F₂ progeny.

Compare the phenotypes, the genotypes and the pattern of inheritance of their respective F₂ progeny.

Ans F₁ Violet flower of Pea

Ww Ww

Selfing

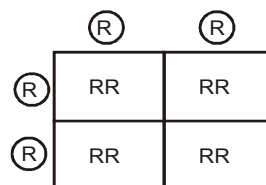
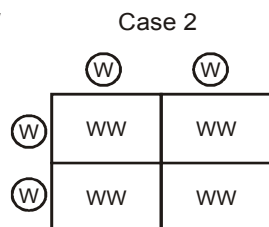
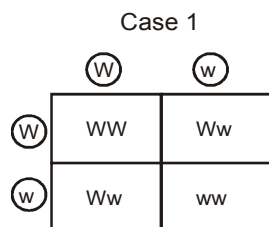
/ WW WW

Selfing

F₁ Red flower of snapdragon

RR RR

Selfing



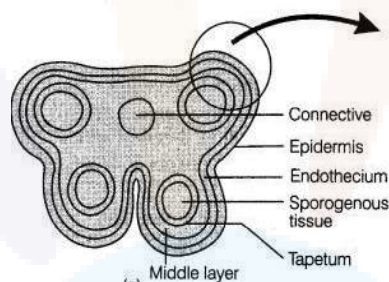


Phenotypic ratio	100% WW /	Phenotypic ratio	
Violet : White	all violet flowers	Red	
3 : 1		100%	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2$
Genotypic Ratio		Genotypic Ratio	
1 : 2 : 1		RR (100%)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2$
Pattern of inheritance			
Pea plant		Complete dominance	$\frac{1}{2}$
Snapdragon		Incomplete dominance	$\frac{1}{2}$

[3 Marks]

15. Draw a schematic transverse section of a mature anther of an angiosperm. Label its epidermis, middle layers, tapetum, endothecium, sporogenous tissue and the connective.

Ans



$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6$

[3 Marks]

16. Alien species invasion has been a threat to biodiversity. Justify with the help of a suitable example. List any other three causes responsible for such a loss.

Ans Example of Alien species invasion

Nile Perch, introduced into lake Victoria (in East Africa), led to extinction of Cichlid fish (more than 200 species) in the lake

//

Introduction of African cat fish (*Clarias gariepinus*), for aquaculture, posing threat to indigenous catfish

//

Introduction of carrot grass (*Parthenium*) / Lantana / Water hyacinth (*Eicchornia*), which are invasive weed, that pose threat to native species

or any other appropriate example. $= \frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$

Causes of biodiversity loss

- (i) Habitat loss and fragmentation
- (ii) Over exploitation

(iii) Co-extinction

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$$

[3 Marks]

17. Explain the changes that milk undergoes when suitable starter/inoculum is added to it. How does the end product formed prove to be beneficial for human health ?

Ans Lactobacillus / lactic acid bacteria (LAB) present in inoculum , grows in milk at a suitable / optimum temperature, multiplies converting milk to curd, produce acids that coagulate and partially digest the milk proteins. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

This improves its nutritional quality by increasing Vitamin B₁₂, LAB check diseases causing microbes in our stomach = $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$

[3 Marks]

18. Name any two natural cloning vectors. Give reasons that make them act as cloning vectors. Write the two characteristics the engineered vectors are made to possess

Ans Plasmids , bacteriophages = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

ability to replicate within bacterial cells , high copy number within the bacterial cells = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

Characteristics of engineered Vectors: easy linking of foreign DNA ,

Selection of recombinants from non- recombinants /selectable marker = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

[3 Marks]

19. (a) Explain the principle on the basis of which DNA is separated by the technique of Gel electrophoresis.

(b) How is the separated DNA visualised ?

Ans (a) Since DNA fragments are negatively charged molecules , they can be separated by forcing them to move towards the anode, under the electric field through a medium / matrix /

Agarose , The DNA fragments separate as per their size smaller fragments move the farthest. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

(b) They are visualised by staining with ethidium bromide compound, under exposure of UV light. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$

[3 Marks]

20. Study the table given below and identify a, b, c, d, e and f :

Crops	Variety	Resistance to disease
a	Pusa sadabahar	b
c	d	White rust
e	Himgiri	f

Ans	Crop	Variety	Resistance to diseases.
a.	Chilli	-	b. Mosaic Virus /Leaf Curl
c.	Brassica	d. Pusa Swarnim/karan Rai	-
e.	Wheat	-	f. Leaf & stripe rust / hill bunt.

= $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$
[3 Marks]

OR

What is plant breeding ? Explain the two steps involved in classical plant breeding.

Plant breeding is the purposeful manipulation of plants species in order to create desired plant types, that are better suited for cultivation / better yield / disease resistant.

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$$

Classical Plant breeding involves crossing or hybridisation of pure lines, followed by artificial selection to produce plants with desirable traits of higher yield / nutrition / resistance to diseases. = 1+1

[3 Marks]

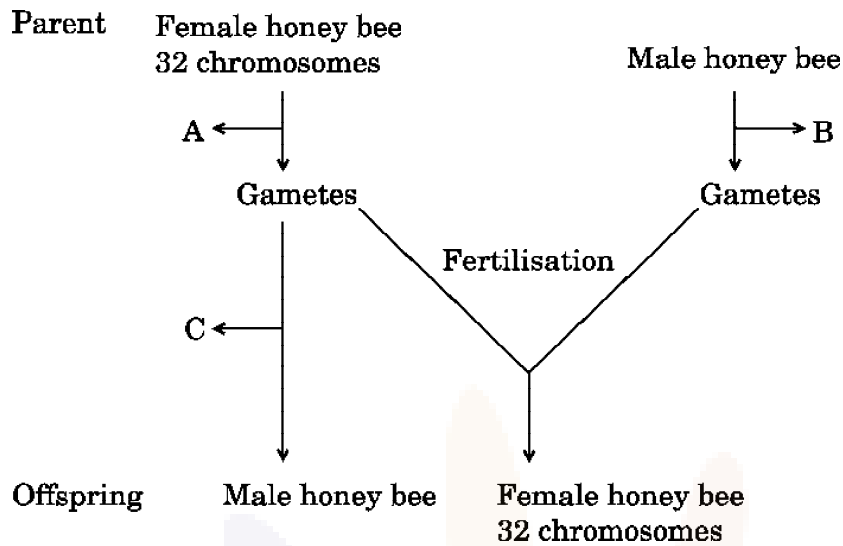
21. What is the natural ageing of a lake called ? How is it caused ? Write the impact of uncontrolled human activities on it ?

Ans Natural ageing of a lake is called Eutrophication, It is caused due to nutrients such as nitrogen/ nitrates and phosphorus/phosphates being drained by streams into lakes, Effluent from industries and homes and agriculture wastes have resulted in cultural or Accelerated Eutrophication. = 1+1+1

[3 Marks]

SECTION D

22. The cytological observations made in a number of insects led to the development of the concept of genetic/chromosomal basis of sex-determination mechanism. Honey bee is an interesting example to study the mechanism of sex-determination. Study the schematic cross between the male and the female honey bees given below and answer the questions that follow :



(a) Identify the cell divisions 'A' and 'B' that lead to gamete formation in female and male honey bees respectively.

(b) Name the process 'C' that leads to the development of male honey bee (drone).

Ans (a) 'A' - meiosis

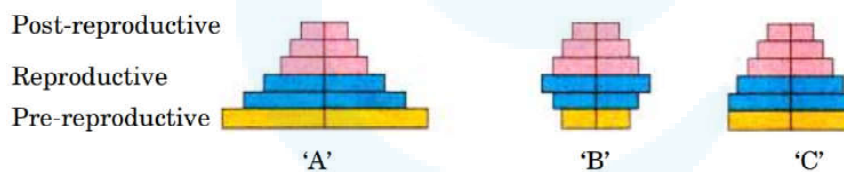
'B' - Mitosis

(b) 'C' - Parthenogenesis

= 1+1+1

[3 Marks]

23. Study the age pyramids 'A', 'B' and 'C' of the human population given below and answer the questions that follow :



(a) Identify pyramids 'B' and 'C'.

(b) Write the basis on which the above pyramids are plotted.

Ans (a) B- Stable population = 1

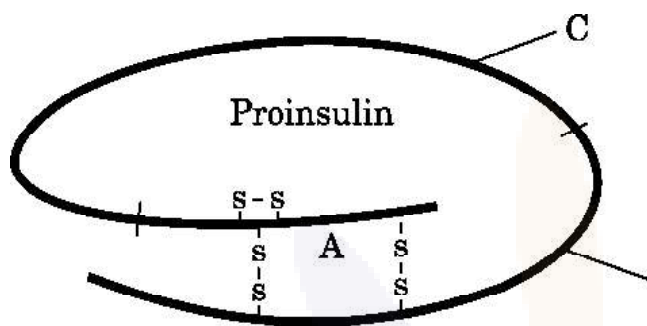
C- Declining population = 1

(b) Age Distribution of male and female of human population = 1

[2 +1 = 3 Marks]



24. Insulin in the human body is secreted by pancreas as prohormone/proinsulin. The schematic polypeptide structure of proinsulin is given below. This proinsulin needs to undergo processing before it becomes functional in the body. Answer the questions that follow



- State the change the proinsulin undergoes at the time of its processing to become functional.
- Name the technique the American company Eli Lilly used for the commercial production of human insulin.
- How are the two polypeptides of a functional insulin chemically held together ?

- Ans (a) 'C' Peptide is removed = 1
 (b) r-DNA technology / Recombinant DNA Technology = 1
 (c) Disulphide bonds = 1

[3 Marks]

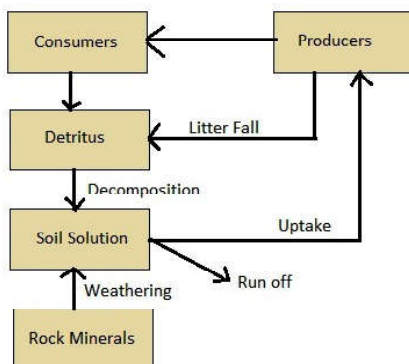
SECTION E

25. Describe the model of phosphorus cycle in the terrestrial ecosystem.

Ans Phosphorus a major constituent of biological membrane / nucleic acids / cellular energy transfer system , Many animals need it for making shells / bones and teeth , the natural reservoirs of phosphorous is rock , which contains phosphorous in the form of phosphate reserves , on weathering minute amount of phosphate dissolve in soil solution , and absorbed by roots , Herbivores , obtain these elements from plants waste products and dead organism , decomposed by phosphate-solubilising bacteria , releasing phosphorus = $\frac{1}{2} \times 10$

//

Marks can also be awarded for the steps given in the proper sequence, with other details



= ½ marks for each given label

[5 Marks]

OR

Describe the DDT biomagnification occurring in an aquatic food chain. State the negative effects the process has on the organisms at the last trophic level of the food chain.

Ans Biomagnification refers to increase in concentration of the toxicant at successive trophic levels, Toxic substance accumulated by an organism cannot be metabolised or excreted and is passed on to the next higher trophic level = ½ × 2

Biomagnification of DDT in an aquatic food chain

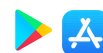
Water → Zooplankton → small fish → Large Fish → Fish eating bird. = ½ × 5
 0.003 ppb 0.04 ppm 0.5 ppm 2 ppm 25 ppm

High concentration of DDT disturb calcium metabolism in birds, causes thinning of eggshell, their premature breaking eventually causing decline in bird population = ½ × 3

[5 Marks]

26. (a) Explain the process of DNA replication in prokaryotes.
 (b) Write the phase in cell cycle where DNA replication occurs in a cell. What will happen if cell division fails to occur after DNA replication in a cell ?

Ans a. Replication of DNA begins at origin of replication site, DNA dependent DNA polymerase helps in polymerisation of deoxynucleotide, replication occurs within a small opening- replication fork, Polymerisation take place in 5' → 3' direction only, one strand grows in continuous manner while the other DNA strand grows in discontinuous manner (small stretches), discontinuously synthesised fragments are later joined by the enzyme DNA ligase. = ½ × 6



- b. 'S' Phase / synthesis phase = 1
 polyploidy / polyploids = 1

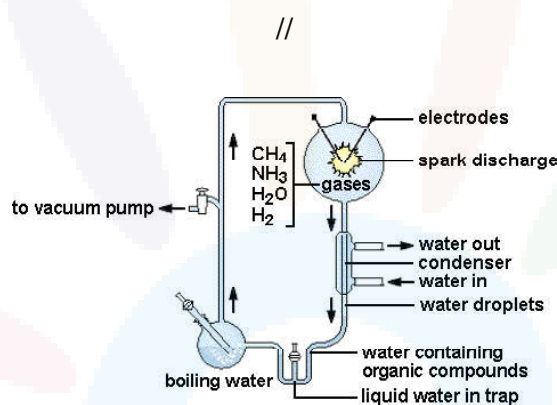
[5 Marks]

OR

State the hypothesis proposed by Oparin and Haldane. Describe how S.L.Miller experimentally supported it.

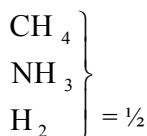
- Ans a. Proposed that first form of life could have come from pre-existing non living organic molecules, and that formation of life was preceded by Chemical evolution/formation of diverse organic molecules from inorganic constituents. = 1+1
- b. Miller created similar conditions in laboratory as existed on the earth, before the origin of life, by creating electric discharge, in a closed flask, containing CH_4 and H_2 and NH_3 , and water vapour at 800°C , observed formation of amino acids = $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$

[5 Marks]



Label- Electrodes = $\frac{1}{2}$

Electric / Spark discharge = $\frac{1}{2}$



Boiling water = $\frac{1}{2}$

Water containing organic compound = $\frac{1}{2}$

Condenser = $\frac{1}{2}$

[5 Marks]

27. (a) IVF is a very popular method these days that is helping childless couples to bear a child. Describe the different steps that are carried out in this technique.
- (b) Would you consider Gamete Intrafallopian Transfer (GIFT) as an IVF ? Give a reason in support of your answer.



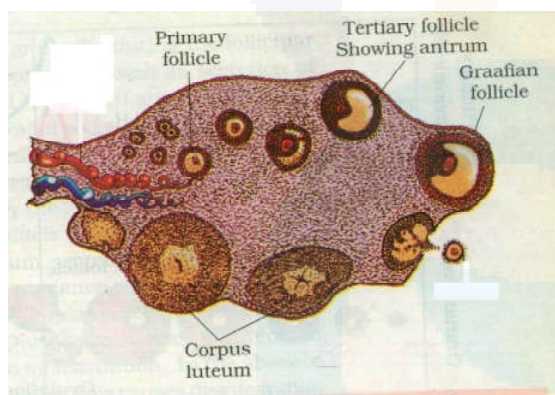
- Ans (a) Ova from the wife /donor (female) and sperms from the husband / donor (male) , are collected and induced to form zygote , in simulated conditions in laboratory , the zygote/ early embryos(upto 8 blastomeres) then transferred into the fallopian tube(ZIFT), and embryos with more than 8 blastomeres, into the uterus(IUT) to complete its further development. = $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$
- (b) No, GIFT cannot be considered as IVF technique because fertilisation takes place in the female body / in vivo. =1+1

[3 +2 = 5 Marks]

OR

- (a) Draw a sectional view of a human ovary and label primary follicle, tertiary follicle, Graafian follicle and corpus luteum in it.
- (b) Name the gonadotropins and explain their role in oogenesis and the release of ova.

Ans a.



= $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

- b. LH , FSH = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

Both LH and FSH increase during follicular phase and stimulate follicular development , secretion of estrogen by the growing follicles, LH surge (rapid secretion of LH) during mid cycle / 14th day induces rupture of graafian follicle, and release of ova / secondary oocyte = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

[2 + 3 = 5 Marks]