

Series SQR1P/1

SET-3



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड Q.P. Code

57/1/3

रोल नं.				
Roll No.				

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.

नोट

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- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित (I) (I) पृष्ठ 23 हैं।
- (II) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में (II) 33 प्रश्न हैं।
- 🗱 (III) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए (III) Q.P. Code given on the right hand प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के * मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- *(IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से (IV) Please write down the serial * पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें। *
 - इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढने के लिए 15 मिनट का (V) 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 पढेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।

NOTE

Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages.

Please check that this question paper contains **33** questions.

side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.

number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.

15 minute time has been allotted to $ext{this}$ question paper. question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to the students 10.30 a.m., read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

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जीव विज्ञान (सैद्धान्तिक)

BIOLOGY (Theory)

निर्धारित समय : ३ घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक • 70

 $Time\ allowed: 3\ hours$

Maximum Marks: 70



सामान्य निर्देश:

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पिंट्र और उनका पालन कीजिए :

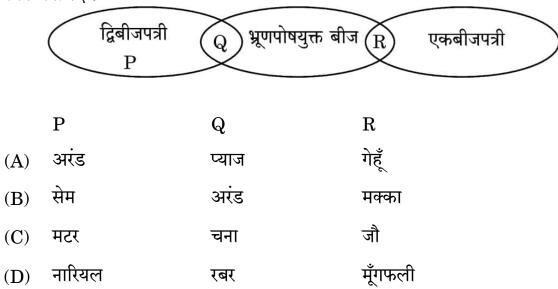
- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 33 प्रश्न हैं । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र **पाँच** खण्डों में विभाजित है खण्ड **क, ख, ग, घ** एवं **ङ**।
- (iii) खण्ड क प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 16 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है ।
- (iv) **खण्ड ख** प्रश्न संख्या **17** से **21** तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **2** अंकों का है ।
- (v) **खण्ड ग** प्रश्न संख्या **22** से **28** तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3** अंकों का
- (vi) **खण्ड घ** प्रश्न संख्या **29** तथा **30** केस-आधारित प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **4** अंकों का है । इन उप-प्रश्नों में से एक उप-प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प का चयन दिया गया है ।
- (vii) खण्ड ङ प्रश्न संख्या 31 से 33 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है ।
- (viii) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। यद्यपि, खण्ड ख, ग तथा घ में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान दिया गया है। परीक्षार्थी को इन प्रश्नों में से किसी **एक** प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना है।
- (ix) ध्यान दें कि दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए अलग प्रश्न-पत्र है।
- (x) जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो, साफ सुथरे और उचित रूप से नामांकित चित्र बनाए जाने चाहिए।

खण्ड क

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 16 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के 1 अंक के प्रश्न हैं।

 $16 \times 1 = 16$

1. नीचे दिए गए वेन आरेख का अध्ययन कर P, Q, R के लिए सही उदाहरणों वाले विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :



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General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- (i) This question paper contains 33 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into **five** sections Sections **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.
- (iii) **Section A** questions number **1** to **16** are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) **Section B** questions number **17** to **21** are very short answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks.
- (v) **Section C** questions number **22** to **28** are short answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks.
- (vi) **Section D** questions number **29** and **30** are case-based questions. Each question carries **4** marks. Each question has subparts with internal choice in one of the subparts.
- (vii) **Section E** questions number **31** to **33** are long answer type questions. Each question carries **5** marks.
- (viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in Sections B, C and D of the question paper. A candidate has to write answer for only **one** of the alternatives in such questions.
- (ix) Kindly note that there is a separate question paper for Visually Impaired candidates.
- (x) Wherever necessary, neat and properly labelled diagrams should be drawn.

SECTION A

Questions no. 1 to 16 are Multiple Choice Type Questions, carrying 1 mark each. $16 \times 1=16$

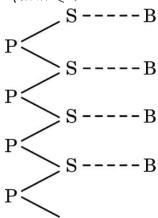
1. Refer to the Venn diagram given below. Select the option with correct examples P, Q, and R:

	Dicotyledon	nous Q End	dospermic R Monocotyledonous
	P	Q	R
(A)	Castor	Onion	Wheat
(B)	Bean	Castor	Maize
(C)	Pea	Gram	Barley
(D)	Coconut	Rubber	Groundnut
7 44			7

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2. एक योजनात्मक पॉलीन्यूक्लियोटाइड शृंखला में '----' लाइन इसके प्रकार बंध का निरूपण दर्शाती है :



(A) हाइड्रोजन बंध

- (B) पेप्टाइड बंध
- (C) N-ग्लाइकोसिडिक बंध
- (D) फॉस्फोडाइएस्टर बंध
- 3. दूध को दही में स्कंदित करने वाले *लैक्टोबैसिलस* को सामान्यत: इस वर्ग में रखते हैं:
 - (A) सायनोबैक्टीरिया

- (B) आर्की (आद्य) बैक्टीरिया
- (C) रसायन-संश्लेषी बैक्टीरिया
- (D) विषमपोषी बैक्टीरिया
- 4. निम्नलिखित पारजीवी जंतुओं (ट्रांसजेनिक एनिमल्स) में से किसे पोलियो के टीके (वैक्सीन) की सुरक्षा परीक्षण हेतु उपयोग किया गया है ?
 - (A) भेड़

(B) बकरी

(C) सूअर

- (D) चूहा
- 5. "मनुष्य सिहत सभी कशेरुकी जंतुओं के भ्रूण में सिर के ठीक पीछे अवशेषी गलफड़ों की शृंखला विकसित होती है, परन्तु यह केवल मछिलयों (मत्स्य) में ही क्रियाशील अंग होते हैं तथा अन्य सभी कशेरुकी जन्तुओं में वे फेफड़ों द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित हो जाते हैं।" कथन को प्रस्तावित करने वाले वैज्ञानिक का नाम है:
 - (A) डार्विन

(B) लामार्क

(C) अर्नेस्ट हेकल

- (D) मेंडल
- **6.** निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा हॉर्मोन मानव अपरा (प्लैसेंटा) द्वारा स्नावित होता है जो सगर्भता (गर्भावस्था) को बनाए रखने में सहायक है ?
 - (A) रिलैक्सिन

(B) मानव जरायु गोनैडोट्रॉपिन

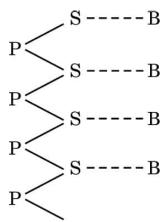
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(C) ऑक्सीटोसिन

(D) मानव अपरा लैक्टोजन



2. The type of bond represented by the dotted line '----' in a schematic polynucleotide chain is:



(A) Hydrogen bond

- (B) Peptide bond
- (C) N-glycosidic linkage
- (D) Phosphodiester bond
- **3.** Lactobacillus that sets milk into curd is categorised as:
 - (A) Cyanobacteria

- (B) Archaebacteria
- (C) Chemosynthetic bacteria
- (D) Heterotrophic bacteria
- **4.** Which one of the following transgenic animals is being used to test the safety of the polio vaccine?
 - (A) Sheep

(B) Goat

(C) Pig

- (D) Mice
- 5. The scientist who proposed that "embryos of all vertebrates including humans develop a row of vestigial gill slits behind the head but it is a functional organ only in fish and replaced by lungs in all other vertebrates" is:
 - (A) Darwin

(B) Lamarck

(C) Ernst Haeckel

- (D) Mendel
- Which one of the following hormones is secreted by the human placenta that helps in the maintenance of pregnancy?
 - (A) Relaxin

(B) Human Chorionic Gonadotropin

(C) Oxytocin

(D) Human Placental Lactogen

7.	ऐलर्जीय है ?	ग अनुक्रिया के दौरान,	प्रतिजन	के IgE प्रति	ार्रा	क्षयों में बंधन से क्या निर्मुक्त होने लगता
	(A)	इंटरफेरॉन		(B)		हिस्टामीन
	(C)	हिपैरिन		(D))	ऐसीटिलऐमीन
8.	निम्नलि	ाखित से <i>गलत</i> जोड़े व	का चयन	कीजिए :		
		मानव कैरियोटाइप		लक्षण		
	(A)	45 + XX	_	चौड़ी हथेर्ल	i f	में अभिलाक्षणिक पाम क्रीज़
	(B)	44 + XXY	_	समग्र रूप रं	ने ग	मादा लक्षण का विकास
	(C)	44 + XO	_	अल्पवर्धित	अं	डाशय के कारण नारी बाँझ होती है
	(D)	44 + XY	_	सामान्य नर	()	गुरुष)
9.		न एंडोन्यूक्लिएज़ – हिं र काटते हैं, इस विशिष्ट		•		विशिष्ट अनुक्रम को पहचान कर विशेष ों की संख्या है :
	(A)	छह क्षारक युग्म		(B))	चार क्षारक युग्म
	(C)	सात क्षारक युग्म		(\mathbf{D}))	तीन क्षारक युग्म
10.		नियोजन हेतु किसी दम माहवारी चक्र के 5वें				वाली आवधिक संयम अवधि होनी चाहिए
	(A) (B)	माहवारी चक्र के 13वे				
	(C)	माहवारी चक्र के 10वे				
	(D)	माहवारी चक्र के 16वे				
11.	स्टैनले	कोहेन व हरबर्ट बोयर	ने प्रथम	r-डीएनए वे	ने त	निर्माण के लिए निम्नलिखित में से किस
	जीवाणु	(बैक्टीरिया) का उपयो	गि किया	?		
	(A)	ऐग्रोबैक्टीरियम ट्यूमीए	<i>केशिएंस</i>			
		<i>माइकोबैक्टीरियम</i> स्पी	•			
		ई. कोलाई				
	(D)	साल्मोनेला टाइफीमूरि	यम			
12.	एक ता	लाब के पारितंत्र में एक	ह से अधि	रक पोषण स्त	तर	पर विद्यमान जीव है :
	(A)	मत्स्य (मछली)		(B)		मेंढक
	(C)	प्राणिप्लवक		(D))	पादपप्लवक

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7.		ng an allergic react tes release of :	tion,	the bindi	ng	of antigen to IgE antibodie	S
	(A)	Interferon		(B)		Histamine	
	(C)	Heparin		(D)		Acetylamine	
8.	Selec	t the <i>incorrect</i> mat	ch fro	m the foll	ow	ing:	
		Human Karyotype		Characte	rs		
	(A)	45 + XX	_	Broad pa	lm	with characteristic palm crea	ıse
	(B)	44 + XXY	_	Overall f	em	inine development	
	(C)	44 + XO	_	Sterile fe	m	ales as ovaries are rudimentar	у
	(D)	44 + XY	_	Normal r	na	le	
9.		riction Endonucleas cular point by recogn				ays cuts DNA molecules at quence of:	a
	(A)	Six base pairs		(B)		Four base pairs	
	(C)	Seven base pairs		(D)		Three base pairs	
10.	The p	periodic abstinence b	y a co	ouple for fa	am	ily planning should be from :	
	(A)	Day 5 to 10 of men	strua	l cycle			
	(B)	Day 13 to 15 of me	nstru	al cycle			
	(C)	Day 10 to 17 of me		•			
	(D)	Day 16 to 20 of me	nstru	al cycle			
11.			•			e used by Stanley Cohen and on of the first rDNA?	d
	(A)	Agrobacterium tun	refacie	ens			
	(B)	Mycobacterium sp.					
	(C)	E. coli					
	(D)	Salmonella typhim	uriun	n			
12.		organism that occustem is:	ipies	more tha	an	one trophic level in a pon-	d
	(A)	Fish		(B)		Frog	
	(C)	Zooplankton		(D)		Phytoplankton	
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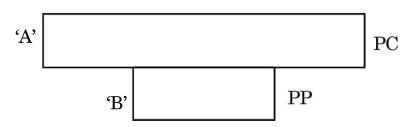


प्रश्न संख्या 13 से 16 के लिए, दो कथन दिए गए हैं — जिनमें एक को अभिकथन (A) तथा दूसरे को कारण (R) द्वारा अंकित किया गया है । इन प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर नीचे दिए गए कोडों (A), (B), (C) और (D) में से चुनकर दीजिए।

- (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 \pmb{n} 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): भारत सरकार ने जीएम अनुसंधान संबंधी कार्यों की वैधानिकता निर्धारण हेतु 'जीईएसी (GEAC)' नामक संगठन की स्थापना की है ।
 - कारण (R): जब आनुवंशिकत: रूपांतरित जीवों को पारितंत्र में प्रविष्ट कराया जाता है तो उन पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता ।
- 14. अभिकथन (A): जीन प्रवाह से आनुवंशिक विभिन्नता में वृद्धि होती है।
 - कारण (R): किसी प्राप्तकर्ता समष्टि में नए ऐलील की यादृच्छिक प्रविष्टि तथा उनका दाता समष्टि से हटाना ऐलील की आवृत्ति को प्रभावित करता है।
- 15. अभिकथन (A): हमारे देश का कानून शिशु को कानूनन गोद लेने की इजाज़त देता है और यह आज भी संतानविहीन दंपति के लिए जनकता प्राप्ति का सर्वोत्तम उपाय है।
 - कारण (R): भारत में अनाथ और दीन-हीन बच्चों को कानूनी रूप से गोद लेने में भावनात्मक, धार्मिक तथा सामाजिक घटक बाधक नहीं हैं।
- **16.** अभिकथन (A) : ऐग्रोबैक्टीरियम ट्यूमीफेशियन्स अनेक एकबीजपत्री पौधों का रोगकारक है।
 - कारण (R): पौधे में प्रसामान्य कोशिकाओं को ट्यूमर में रूपांतिरत करने हेतु यह डीएनए के एक अंश 'T-डीएनए' को हस्तांतिरत करने में समर्थ है ।

खण्ड ख

17. नीचे दिए गए जैवमात्रा के पिरामिड का अध्ययन कीजिए । ऐसी दो स्थित शस्य (खड़ी फसल) के नाम लिखिए जो स्तर 'A' तथा स्तर 'B' में पाई जा सकती हैं । इस प्रकार के पिरामिड का नाम लिखकर उस पारितंत्र का नाम लिखिए जिसमें यह पाया जाता है ।



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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): Indian Government has set up an organisation known as GEAC to decide the validity of GM research.
 - Reason (R): Genetic modification of organisms has no effect when such organisms are introduced in the ecosystem.
- **14.** Assertion (A): Gene flow increases genetic variations.
 - Reason (R): The random introduction of new alleles into a recipient population and their removal from donor population affects allele frequency.
- **15.** Assertion (A): The laws of our country permit legal adoption and it is as yet, one of the best methods for childless couples looking for parenthood.
 - Reason (R): Emotional, religious and social factors are no deterrents to the legal adoption of orphaned and destitute children in India.
- **16.** Assertion (A): Agrobacterium tumefaciens is a pathogen of several monocot plants.
 - Reason (R): It is able to deliver a piece of DNA known as 'T-DNA' to transform normal plant cells into a tumor.

SECTION B

17. Study the diagram of a pyramid of biomass given below. Name the two standing crops that could be occupying level 'A' and level 'B' in it. Name this type of pyramid and the ecosystem in which it is found.

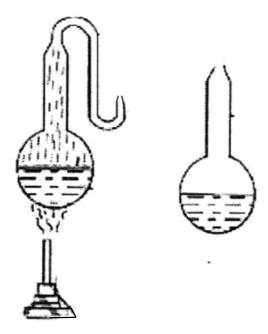
'A' PC

'B' PP



18. लुईस पाश्चर द्वारा किए गए प्रयोग को नीचे दिए गए आरेख द्वारा दर्शाया गया है । इस प्रयोग की व्याख्या कीजिए तथा उसका निष्कर्ष लिखिए ।





19. नीचे दी गई तालिका में 'A, B, C तथा D' को पहचानिए:

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

पारिभाषिक शब्द	पौधे का भाग जिसे यह निरूपित करता है
फलभित्ति	'A'
'B'	घास कुल के बीज का बीजपत्र
भ्रूण अक्ष	'С'
'D'	बीज में बीजांडकाय का अवशेष

20. (क) "विभिन्न प्रकार के पनीर (चीज़) अपने अभिलाक्षणिक गठन संरचना, सुगंध तथा स्वाद से पहचाने जाते हैं, यह विशिष्टता उपयोग किए गए सूक्ष्मजीवों से आती है।" दो समुचित उदाहरणों की सहायता से इस कथन का समर्थन कीजिए।

2

अथवा

(ख) निम्नलिखित तालिका में A, B, C तथा D को पहचानिए:

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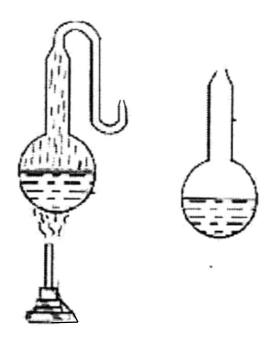
	स्रोत पौधे का वैज्ञानिक नाम	ड्रग	हानिकारक प्रभाव/शरीर का प्रभावित भाग
1.	पैपेवर सोम्नीफेरम	A	अवसादक/शरीर के प्रकार्यों को धीमा करती है
2.	कैनेबिस सैटाइवा	В	C
3.	एरिथ्रोज़ाइलम कोका	कोकेन	D

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18. Given below is an illustration of the experiment performed by Louis Pasteur. Explain the experiment and its conclusion.

2



19. Identify A, B, C and D in the table given below:

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

Terms	Part of the plant it represents
Pericarp	'A'
'B'	Cotyledon in seed of grass family
Embryonal axis	'С'
'D'	Remains of nucellus in a seed

20. (a) "Different varieties of cheese are known by their characteristic texture, flavour and taste, the specificity coming from the microbes used." Support this statement with the help of two suitable examples.

OR

(b) Identify A, B, C and D in the following table :

2

	Scientific name of source plant	Drug	Harmful effects / Body part affected
1.	Papaver somniferum	A	Depressant/slows down body functions
2.	Cannabis sativa	В	C
3.	Erythroxylum coca	Cocaine	D



संतानहीन युगलों के सहायतार्थ सहायक जनन प्रौद्योगिकी (एआरटी) कार्यक्रम में अपनाए जाने 21. वाले मूल चरणों का उल्लेख कीजिए । इसे परखनली शिशु (टेस्ट ट्यूब बेबी) कार्यक्रम भी क्यों कहा जाता है ?

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खण्ड ग

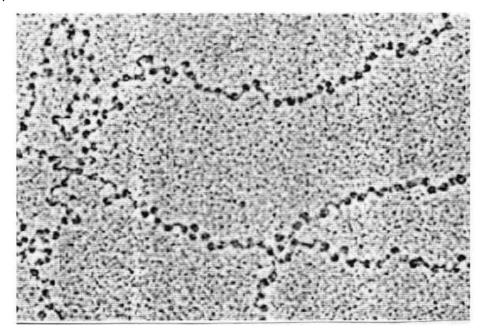
एस.एल. मिलर द्वारा किए गए प्रयोग की सार्थकता की व्याख्या कीजिए । उन (क) 22. वैज्ञानिकों के नाम लिखिए जिनके प्रस्तावों (परिकल्पना) ने मिलर को इस प्रयोग को करने के लिए प्रेरित किया।

 $2\frac{1}{2}$

उल्कापिंड विश्लेषण इस परिकल्पना का समर्थन किस प्रकार करता है ? (ख)

नीचे दिए गए चित्र को पहचानिए तथा उस उपकरण का नाम लिखिए जिसके द्वारा इसे 23. (क) देखा गया ।

1



- 2
- चित्र में गहरी बिन्दुरूपी संरचनाएँ क्या निरूपित करती हैं ? व्याख्या कीजिए कि वे (ख) कैसे और क्यों बनती हैं।

एक परिवार में पिता, पुत्री तथा पुत्र वर्णाध हैं, जबिक माँ सामान्य दृष्टि वाली है (वर्णांध नहीं 24. है) । आपके विचार में क्या पुत्र और पुत्री में इस विकार की वंशागति उनके पिता से आई है ? अपने उत्तर की न्यायसंगतता सिद्ध करने हेत् एक क्रॉस बनाइए ।

3

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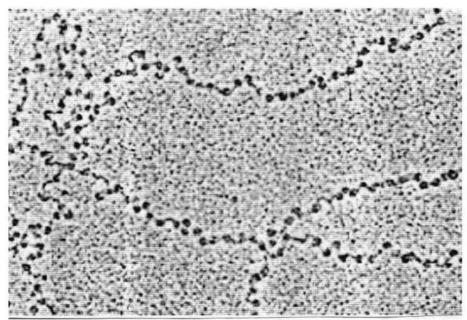
21. Write the basic steps followed in the Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) programme to help childless couples. Why is it also known as test tube baby programme?

2

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SECTION C

- 22. (a) Explain the significance of the experiment carried out by S.L. Miller. Name the scientists whose hypothesis prompted him to carry out this experiment.
 - (b) How does meteorite analysis favour this hypothesis? $\frac{1}{2}$
- **23.** (a) Identify the picture given below and name the tool under which it was viewed.



- (b) What do the dark spots represent in the picture? Explain how and why are they formed.
- 24. In a family, the father, the daughter and the son are colour blind, whereas the mother has normal vision. Do you think the son and the daughter have inherited the disease from their father? Work out a cross to justify your answer.

3



25. दिए गए चित्र में A तथा B को पहचानिए। शरीर के प्रतिरक्षा तंत्र में उनकी भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए।

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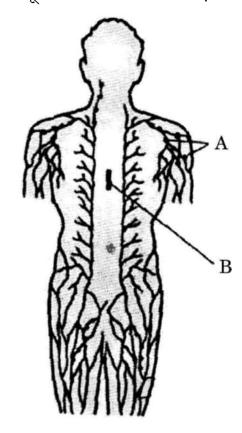
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26.	(क)	यह कैसे सुनिश्चित होता है कि ऑर्किड <i>ऑफ्रीस</i> का परागण एक विशिष्ट	: जाति की
		मक्षिका द्वारा ही हो ? व्याख्या कीजिए।	

(ख) इस उदाहरण की सहायता से 'सह-विकास' का वर्णन कीजिए।

27. महिलाओं द्वारा ली जाने वाली गर्भनिरोधी गोलियों (पिल्स) की क्रियाविधि के तरीके की व्याख्या कीजिए । इनके प्रभावकारी परिणाम प्राप्त करने हेतु अपनायी जाने वाली नियत समय-सारणी का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

- 28. (क) (i) पारजीवी जंतु (ट्रांसजेनिक एनिमल्स) क्या हैं ?
 - (ii) सर्वप्रथम निर्मित पारजीवी गाय का नाम लिखिए तथा इसके महत्त्व का उल्लेख कीजिए।

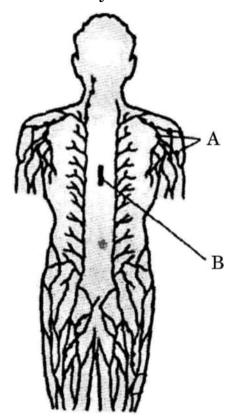
अथवा

- (ख) (i) ईको आर I (EcoRI) के नामकरण हेतु अपनाई गई परंपरा की व्याख्या कीजिए।
 - (ii) केवल आरेख की सहायता से ईको आर I की डीएनए पॉलीन्यूक्लियोटाइड पर क्रिया को प्रदर्शित कीजिए।



25. Identify A and B in the diagram below. Explain their role in the immune system of the body.

3



- **26.** (a) Explain how it is ensured that the orchid *Ophrys* is pollinated by a specific species of bee.
 - (b) Describe co-evolution with the help of this example.
- **27.** Explain the mode of action of contraceptive pills taken by human females. Mention the schedule to be followed for effective outcome.
- **28.** (a) (i) What are transgenic animals?
 - (ii) Name the first transgenic cow and state its importance. 2

\mathbf{OR}

- (b) (i) Explain the convention for naming EcoRI.
 - (ii) With the help of an illustration only, show the action of EcoRI on a DNA Polynucleotide.

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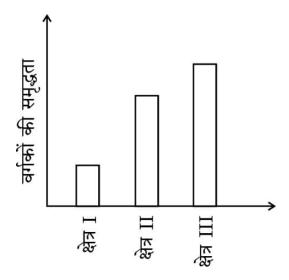
प्रश्न संख्या **29** तथा **30** केस-आधारित प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के **3** उप-प्रश्न हैं जिसके एक उप-प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प दिया गया है।

29. निम्नलिखित परिच्छेद को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

मिक्षेत्र ७ है ! 4

क्या यह अविश्वसनीय (आश्चर्यजनक) नहीं है कि भारत का भूमिक्षेत्र विश्व के कुल भूमिक्षेत्र का केवल $2\cdot4\%$ है जबिक इसकी वैश्विक जातीय विविधता प्रभावशाली रूप से $8\cdot1\%$ है ! परन्तु स्पीशीज़ (जातियों) के इस आकलन में प्रोकैरियोट्स की संख्या का उल्लेख कहीं भी नहीं है ।

जीव-विज्ञानी हमेशा से ही विश्व के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की जातीय विविधता से संबंधित आँकड़ों का संग्रह करने में सजग/जिज्ञासु रहे हैं। दुनिया के तीन अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में स्तनधारियों के विभिन्न वर्गों की जातियों की क्षेत्रीय विविधता के लिए एकत्र आँकड़ों को नीचे दिए दंड (बार) ग्राफ द्वारा दर्शाया गया है:



- (क) बार ग्राफ में क्षेत्र III में जातीय विविधता (समृद्धि) सर्वाधिक क्यों है ? अथवा
- (क) बार ग्राफ में क्षेत्र I में जातीय विविधता (समृद्धि) न्यूनतम क्यों है ?
- (ख) पौधों तथा जन्तुओं की विविधता विश्व में एकसमान नहीं है यथा असमान वितरण अभिलक्षित होता है। उल्लेख कीजिए कि इस प्रकार की विविधता को क्या कहते हैं।
- (ग) ऐसा क्यों है कि प्रोकैरियोट्स में पौधों और प्राणियों की तरह उनकी प्रजातियों की विविधता की अनुमानित संख्या नहीं होती है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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SECTION D

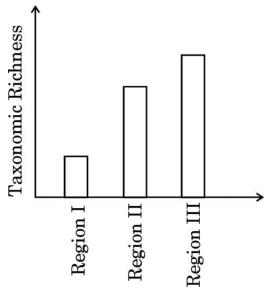
Questions No. 29 and 30 are case-based questions. Each question has 3 sub-questions with internal choice in one sub-question.

29. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

4

Isn't it incredible that India's land area is only 2.4 per cent of the world's total land area whereas its share of the global species diversity is an impressive 8·1 per cent! However, in these estimates of species. prokaryotes do not figure anywhere.

Biologists are always keen on collecting data with respect to species diversity observed in different regions of the world. The data collected based on the survey conducted for species richness of groups of mammals in three different regions of the world is shown in the bar graph given below:



Why is the species richness maximum in Region III in the bar (a) graph?

OR

(a) Why is the species richness minimum in Region I in the bar graph?

(b) Plants and animals do not have uniform diversity in the world but show rather uneven distribution. Mention what this kind of diversity is referred to as.

Why is it that prokaryotes do not have an estimated number of their (c) species diversity as seen in plants and animals? Explain.

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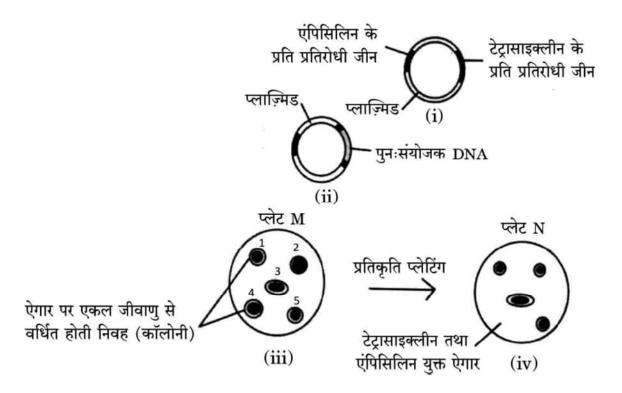
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30. नीचे दिए गए आरेख का अध्ययन कीजिए जिसमें रूपांतिरत जीवाणुओं के चयन की कार्यविधि के विभिन्न चरणों को दर्शाया गया है । इसके आधार पर दिए गए अग्रगामी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :



- (क) उस निवह (कॉलोनी) को पहचानिए जो रूपांतिरत हुई है। उत्तर की न्यायसंगतता सिद्ध कीजिए। $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- (ख) प्लाज़्मिड में उन स्थलों को क्या कहा जाता है जहाँ एंपिसिलिन तथा टेट्रासाइक्लीन के प्रति प्रतिरोधी जीनों का निवेशन किया जाता है ? आनुवंशिक इंजीनियरिंग में उनकी भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- (ग) आनुवंशिक इंजीनियरिंग में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने वाले दो एंज़ाइमों के नाम लिखिए।

अथवा

(ग) निवेशी निष्क्रियता (इनसर्शनल इनएक्टीवेशन) में β-गैलेक्टोसाइडेज़ की भूमिका लिखिए।

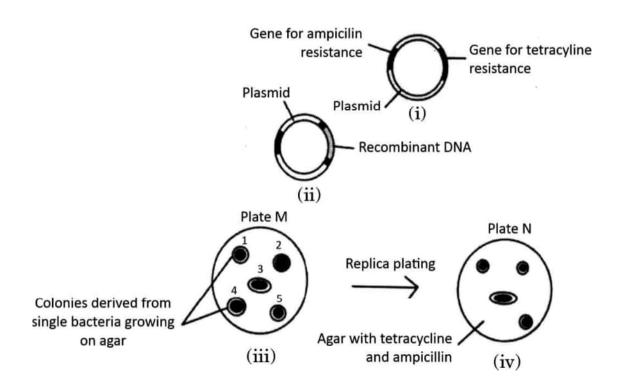
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30. Study the diagram given below that shows the steps involved in the procedure of selecting transformed bacteria and answer the questions that follow:



- (a) Identify the colony that has got transformed. Justify your answer. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- (b) What are the sites in a plasmid called where ampicillin and tetracycline resistance genes are inserted? State their role in genetic engineering.
- (c) Name two enzymes playing an important role in genetic engineering.

OR

(c) State the role of β -galactosidase in insertional inactivation.

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31.	(क)	(i)	मानव मादा (स्त्री) में भ्रूण की उस अवस्था का नामांकित चित्र बनाइए जिसके अंतर्रोपण के फलस्वरूप सगर्भता होती है ।	$1\frac{1}{2}$
		(ii)	अंतर्रोपण के बाद भ्रूण में होने वाले परिवर्तनों का (1) अपरा के बनने तक तथा (2) तीन जनन स्तरों में विभेदित होने तक की अवस्था का वर्णन कीजिए।	$\frac{2}{2}$
		(iii)	निम्नलिखित की भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए : (1) अपरा	$1\frac{1}{2}$
			(2) तीन जनन स्तर	
			अथवा	
	(碅)	(i)	वायोला तथा ओक्ज़ेलीस जैसे पौधे पारगणकर्ता की अनुपस्थिति के बावजूद भी बीजों की उत्पत्ति सुनिश्चित कैसे करते हैं ? संतरे के बीज को मरोड़ने पर	4
		(;;)	विभिन्न आकृति तथा आकार के अनेक भ्रूण परिलक्षित होते हैं। क्यों ? आवृतबीजियों के लिए बीज बनने (निर्माण) के चार लाभों का उल्लेख	1
		(ii)	कीजिए।	2
		(iii)	एक आवृतबीजी के एक निषेचित भ्रूणकोष (पुटी) का चित्र बनाकर किन्हीं चार भागों के नाम लिखिए।	2
32.	(क)	(i)	कोशिकाओं के उस अभिलक्षण का नाम लिखकर व्याख्या कीजिए जो प्रसामान्य कोशिकाओं में तो अभिलक्षित होता है परन्तु कैंसर कोशिकाओं में लुप्त हो जाता है।	$1\frac{1}{2}$
		(ii)	मानव की सभी प्रसामान्य कोशिकाओं में वे जीन होते हैं जो विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों में कैंसरजनी हो सकते हैं। उनका नाम लिखिए तथा बताइए कि वे कैसे उपर्युक्त रूप में व्यवहार करते हैं।	1
		(iii)	कैंसर के अभिज्ञान तथा निदान में निम्नलिखित तकनीकों की भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए:	
			(1) जीवूतिपरीक्षा (बायोप्सी) तथा ऊतक विकृति (हिस्टोपैथोलॉजी)	1
			(2) चुंबकीय अनुनादी इमेजिंग (मैग्नेटिक रेज़ोनेंस इमेजिंग)	$1\frac{1}{2}$
			अथवा	4

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SECTION E

31.	(a)	(i)	Draw a labelled diagram of the embryonic stage that gets implanted in the human female leading to pregnancy.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
		(ii)	Explain the changes that the different parts of the embryo undergo after implantation up till (1) Placenta formation and (2) formation of three germ layers.	$\frac{2}{2}$
		(iii)	Mention the role of the following:	$1\frac{1}{2}$
			(1) Placenta	<i>\(\alpha \)</i>
			(2) Three germ layers	
			OR	
	(b)	(i)	Why do plants like <i>Viola</i> and <i>Oxalis</i> give assured seed sets even in the absence of pollinators? When an orange seed is squeezed, many embryos of different shapes and sizes are observed. Why?	1
		(ii)	Mention four advantages of seed formation to angiosperms.	2
		(iii)	Draw a diagram of a fertilized embryo sac of an angiosperm and label any four parts.	2
32.	(a)	(i)	Name and explain the property present in normal cells but is lost in cancer cells.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
		(ii)	All normal human cells have genes that may become cancerous under certain conditions. Name them and explain how.	1
		(iii)	State the role of the following techniques in detection and diagnosis of cancer:	
			(1) Biopsy and Histopathology	1
			(2) Magnetic Resonance Imaging	$1\frac{1}{2}$

OR



(ख) नगरों एवं शहरों से प्रतिदिन वाहित मल एक बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में जिनत होता है तथा इसे कम प्रदूषित बनाने के लिए इसका उपचार वाहित मल उपचार संयंत्रों (STP) में किया जाता है। वाहित मल उपचार संयंत्रों के विभिन्न चरणों को नीचे दिए गए प्रवाह आरेख द्वारा दर्शाया गया है।

इस प्रवाह आरेख का अध्ययन कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

प्राथमिक बहि:स्राव को बड़े वायुवीय टैंकों में से गुज़ारा जाता है

बिह:स्राव को अवसादित करने हेतु नि:सादन (सैटलिंग) टैंकों में भेजा जाता है

- (i) (1) प्राथमिक बहि:स्राव को बड़े वायुवीय टैंकों से क्यों गुज़ारा जाता है ?
 - (2) निर्मित 'अवसाद' को क्या कहते हैं ? इसके महत्त्व का उल्लेख कीजिए।
 - (3) उपचारित बहि:स्राव को प्राकृतिक जल स्रोतों में प्रवाहित करने से पूर्व नि:सादन टैंक में अंतिम चरण की व्याख्या कीजिए।
- (ii) विभिन्न जीव-जगतों के किन्हीं दो जीवों के नाम लिखिए जिनका आम तौर पर उपयोग जैव-उर्वरकों के रूप में किया जाता है। लिखिए कि इनमें से प्रत्येक जीव जैव-उर्वरक के रूप में कैसे कार्य करता है।
- 33. (क) आनुवंशिकी के प्रारम्भिक प्रयोगों में से एक प्रयोग द्वारा सुस्पष्ट हो गया था कि आनुवंशिक पदार्थ का स्थायी होना उसका एक महत्त्वपूर्ण अभिलक्षण है । उस वैज्ञानिक का नाम लिखिए जिनके प्रयोग द्वारा यह सिद्ध हो सका । प्रयोग का वर्णन कीजिए तथा उसके निष्कर्ष का वर्णन कीजिए ।

अथवा

(ख) आपको बैंगनी फूलों वाला मटर का एक लंबा पौधा दिया गया जिसका जीनीप्ररूप (जीनोटाइप) ज्ञात नहीं है । पौधों में केवल स्वपरागण के द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न क्रॉसों की सहायता से पौधे का जीनीप्ररूप (जीनोटाइप) ज्ञात कीजिए । अपने द्वारा बनाए गए प्रत्येक क्रॉस का जीनीप्ररूपी (जीनोटाइप) तथा दृश्यप्ररूपी (फीनोटाइप) अनुपात लिखिए ।

5

^

1

1

1

2



(b) Large quantities of sewage are generated every day in cities as well as in towns and are treated in Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) to make them less polluting. Given below is the flow diagram of stages of STP.

Study the flow diagram and answer the questions that follow:

Primary effluent passed into large aeration tanks

Effluent passed into settling tanks to form 'sediment'

- (i) Why is primary effluent passed into large aeration tanks?
 - (2) What is the 'sediment' formed, referred to as? Mention its significance.

1

1

1

2

5

5

- (3) Explain the final step in the settling tank before the treated effluent is released into water bodies.
- (ii) Name any two organisms commonly used as biofertilisers, belonging to different kingdoms. Write how each one acts as a biofertiliser.
- 33. (a) Stability, as one of the properties of genetic material, was very evident in one of the very early experiments in genetics. Name the scientist and describe his experiment. State the conclusion he arrived at.

OR

(b) A tall pea plant bearing violet flowers with unknown genotype is given. Find the genotype by working out different crosses only by selfing the plants. Write the genotypic and phenotypic ratios of each cross shown by you.

57/1/3-11

Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential

(For Internal and Restricted use only)

Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination,2024 SUBJECT NAME BIOLOGY (Q.P. CODE 57/1/3)

General Instructions: -

Gen	erai 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.
2	"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."
3	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-XII, 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.
5	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.
7	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.
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 70 marks as given in Question Paper) 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). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	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 an answer.
	 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/not same.
	 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.
10 N 11 A a 12 E a s o 13 E t t 14 V n 15 A t 17 E p a	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.
15	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
1.0	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
1,	page, correctly totaled 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.

MARKING SCHEME

Senior Secondary School Examination, 2024 BIOLOGY (Subject Code-044)

[Paper Code: 57/1/3]

1		[Taper Code: 57/1/5]		
3. (D) / Heterotrophic bacteria 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	(B) / Bean Castor Maize	1	1
4. (D) / Mice 1		(C) / N–glycosidic linkage	1	1
5. (C) / Ernst Hacckel 1 1 1 6. (B) / Human Chorionic Gonadotropin 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3.	(D) / Heterotrophic bacteria	1	1
6. (B) / Human Chorionic Gonadotropin 1 1 1 7. (B) / Histamines 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4.		1	1
7. (B) / Histamines 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5.	(C) / Ernst Haeckel	1	1
8. (B) / 44 × XXY – Overall feminine development 9. (A) / Six base pairs 10. (C) / Day 10 to 17 of menstrual cycle. 11. (D) / Salmonella typhimurium 12. (A) / Fish 13. (C) / Assertion (A) is true, but reason (R) is false. 14. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). 15. (C) / Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. 16. (D) / Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is fure 17. A – Zooplankton , B-Phytoplankton , -Inverted pyramid of biomass , -Sea Ecosystem/ Aquatic ecosystem 18 -In pre-sterilized flasks life did not come from killed yeast, while in another flask open to air new living organisms arose from 'killed yeast'. Conclusion – Dismissal of theory of spontaneous generation / life arise from pre-existing life / proved theory of biogenesis 19. A – Wall of fruit / Wall of ripened ovary , B – Scutellum , C – Radicle / Plumule / epicotyl / hypocotyl , D – Perisperm 20. (a) Swiss cheese , large holes in swiss cheese are due to large amount of CO2 yz+1/2 produced by Propionibacterium sharmanii.	6.	(B) / Human Chorionic Gonadotropin	1	1
9. (A) / Six base pairs 10. (C) / Day 10 to 17 of menstrual cycle. 11. (D) / Salmonella typhimurium 12. (A) / Fish 13. (C) / Assertion (A) is true, but reason (R) is false. 14. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). 15. (C) / Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. 16. (D) / Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true 17. A - Zooplankton, 18Phytoplankton, 19Inverted pyramid of biomass, 20Sea Ecosystem/ Aquatic ecosystem 20. (a) Swiss cheese, large holes in swiss cheese are due to large amount of CO2 20. (a) Swiss cheese, large holes in swiss cheese are due to large amount of CO2 21. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7.	(B) / Histamines	1	1
10. CC) / Day 10 to 17 of menstrual cycle. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8.	(B) / 44 × XXY – Overall feminine development	1	1
11. (D) / Salmonella typhimurium	9.	(A) / Six base pairs	1	1
12. (A) / Fish 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10.	(C) / Day 10 to 17 of menstrual cycle.	1	1
13. CC Assertion (A) is true, but reason (R) is false. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11.	(D) / Salmonella typhimurium	1	1
14. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). 1	12.	(A) / Fish	1	1
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B – Scutellum, C – Radicle / Plumule / epicotyl / hypocotyl, D – Perisperm 20. (a) Swiss cheese, large holes in swiss cheese are due to large amount of CO ₂ produced by <i>Propionibacterium sharmanii</i> .	19		1	
C – Radicle / Plumule / epicotyl / hypocotyl , D –Perisperm 20. (a) Swiss cheese , large holes in swiss cheese are due to large amount of CO ₂ produced by <i>Propionibacterium sharmanii</i> .	17.	A – Wall of fruit / Wall of ripened ovary,		
D – Perisperm 20. (a) Swiss cheese, large holes in swiss cheese are due to large amount of CO ₂ produced by <i>Propionibacterium sharmanii</i> .		B-Scutellum,		
D – Perisperm 20. (a) Swiss cheese, large holes in swiss cheese are due to large amount of CO ₂ produced by <i>Propionibacterium sharmanii</i> .		C - Radicle / Plumule / enicotyl / hypocotyl		
20. (a) Swiss cheese, large holes in swiss cheese are due to large amount of CO ₂ produced by <i>Propionibacterium sharmanii</i> .			½ x4	
20. (a) Swiss cheese, large holes in swiss cheese are due to large amount of CO ₂ produced by <i>Propionibacterium sharmanii</i> .		D –Perisperm		2
produced by <i>Propionibacterium sharmanii</i> .	20.	(a) Swiss cheese, large holes in swiss cheese are due to large amount of CO2	1/2+1/2	
		2		
Degradant abases. Dimensed by analysing analysis for air at the second is the second in the second i				
Roquefort cheese, Ripened by growing specific fungi on them, which give them a $\frac{1}{2}$			1/2+1/2	
particular flavour		particular flavour	,	

	OR		
	(b) A –Opioid / Heroin /Smack,		
	B – Cannabinoids / Marijuana / Hashish / Charas / Ganja ,		
	C – Affect Cardiovascular system,		
	D –Interfere transport of neurotransmitter Dopamine / Euphoria / increased, energy / hallucinations /Potent stimulating action on CNS	½x4	
21.			2
21.	 Ova from wife or female donor and sperm from husband or male donor are collected, induced to form a zygote under simulated conditions in the laboratory 		
	(<i>In vitro</i>) (outside body), Zygote or embryo are transferred into the female body	½x3	
	for development.		
	• `Test tube baby programme – because initial process is carried out in the		
	laboratory / in vitro	1/2	
			2
22.	SECTION – C		<u> </u>
22.	(a) Miller experimentally showed formation of amino acids, and this proved theory of chemical evolution of life / formation of organic	1/2	
	molecules from inorganic molecules.	1	
	-Oparin , Haldane	1/2+1/2	
	(b)Analysis of meteorite content also revealed similar compounds indicating that similar processes are occurring in space.	1/2	3
23.	(a)		
	- 'Beads on String' / Nucleosomes in Chromatin.	1/2	
	-Under Electron microscope	1/2	
	(b)	/2	
	• Dark spots are – Nucleosomes.	1/2	
	• -8 molecules of positively charged histone proteins are organized to	1/ +1/	
	form histone octamer, and negatively charged DNA is wrapped around it to form nucleosome.	1/2+1/2	
	-To accommodate very long DNA helix in nucleus such an organised structure is formed.	1/2	3
24.	- No,	1/2	
	Son inherited disease from the mother and daughter inherited disease from both mother and	1/	
	_	1/2	
	father.		
			<u> </u>

	Mother	Father		
	$X^{C}X$ (1/2 Mark) X	X ^C Y (1/2 Mark)	1/2+1/2	
	Normal (Carrier)	Colour blind	72.72	
	, ,			
	Q (XC)	(X)		
	(Xc) XcXc	XCX		
	Colour blind	Carrier daughter		
	daughter			
	(Y) X ^c Y	XY	1	
	Colour blind son	Normal son		
				3
25.	A – Lymph nodes		1/2	
	B – Thymus		1/2	
		ry lymphoid organ/provide site for interaction of		
		proliferate to become cells/ serve to trap the	1	
	the lymphocytes and cause immune re	pen to get into lymph or tissue fluid /it activates		
		hoid organ / provide micro environment for		
		lymphocytes / provide site where immature		
	lymphocytes differentiate into antigen		1	2
26				3
26.	(a)			
	-Orchid Ophrys employs 'Sexual Decei			
	-one petal of flower resembles female of	f bee in size, colour and markings		
	-Male bee attracted and pseudocopulate	es the flower and gets dusted with pollens.	½ x4	
	-When same bee 'pseudocopulates' with	other flower, it transfers the pollens to it.		
	(b)			
		olution the flower needs to co-evolve to resemble the	1	
	female bee to get pollinated.			
				3

27.	• -Pills contain progestogens or progestogen – estrogen combination.	1/2	
	-They inhibit ovulation, and implantation as well as, alter the quality of cervical		
	mucus to prevent or retard the entry of sperms.	$^{1}/_{2}x$ 3	
	• -Pills have to be taken daily for a period of 21 days starting within first five days of	1/2	
	menstrual cycle.	72	
	-After a gap of 7 days it has to be repeated in the same pattern till the female desires to prevent		
20	conception.	1/2	3
28.	(a) (i) Transgenic animals are those which have their DNA manipulated to possess and express	1	
	foreign gene.		
	(ii) First transgenic Cow – Rosie,		
	-Produced human protein enriched milk (2.4 g/litre) / cow milk containing human alpha	1	
	lactalbumin protein is nutritionally more balanced product for human babies than natural cow milk.	1	
	OR		
	(b) (i) In EcoRI (comes from Escherichia coli RY13)		
	-E represent Genus Escherichia,		
	-co represent species <i>coli</i> ,		
	-R represent RY 13 strain,	½x4	
	-I represent order in which the enzyme were isolated from that strain of bacteria.	/284	
	(ii)		
	Vector DNA Foreign DNA		
	GAATTCCTTAAG CTTAAG EcoR1	1/2	
	Sticky end Sticky end Sticky end	1/2	
	SECTION – D		3
29.			
	This region is less seasonal with constant and more predictable environment / More solar energy		
	so higher productivity and higher diversity / it represent tropical lattitudes which remain	1	<u> </u>

			
	relatively undisturbed for millions of years and had a long evolutionary time for species		
	diversification.		
	OR		
	(a)		
	Region I represent temperate region subjected to frequent glaciation and get lesser evolutionary		
	time for species diversification / has more seasonal with less constant and less predictable	1	
	environment which lead to lower specie diversification / have lower solar energy available		
	which reduces productivity and inturn contributes to lesser diversity.		
	(b) Latitudinal gradient in diversity	1	
	(c) Conventional taxonomic methods are not suitable for identifying microbial species, and		
	many species are not culturable under laboratory conditions.	1+1	
30.			4
50.	(a) Colony 4 is transformed with plasmid containing recombinant DNA, as they will not show	1/2 +1/2	
	resistance towards tetracycline.		
	(b) Award 2 marks to each student.	2	
	(c) Restriction endonuclease / ligase / Taq DNA Polymerase	1	
	OR		
	(c) Insertional inactivation of gene encoding for β - galactosidase will lead to colorless bacterial	1	
	colonies (recombinant)		4
	SECTION – E		4
31.	(i)		
	Trophoblast		
	Inner Cell Mass		
	½ X 2 Any Two		
	Blastocoel	½x3	
	Blastocyst 1/2 Mark		
	j		
	(ii)		
	(1) After implantation		
	- finger-like projections appear on the trophoblast called chorionic villi which are surrounded	1/ 2	
	by uterine tissue and maternal blood, Chorionic villi and uterine tissue become interdigitated	½x3	
		1	
	with each other, and jointly form a structural and functional unit between developing embryo	1	

(2) Inner Cell Mass differentiates into three germ layers (outer Ectoderm, middle mesoderm	1/2
,inner endoderm)	, 2
(iii)	
(1) Role of Placenta - It facilitates the supply of oxygen and nutrients to the embryo, it help in	1/2+1/2
removal of CO ₂ and excretory waste materials produced by the embryo, it acts as an endocrine	/2 /2
tissue and produces hormones hCG or hPL or estrogens.	
(Any Two Role)	1/2
(2)Role of three germ layers: They give rise to all tissues/ organs in adults	72
OR	
(b)	
	1/
 They are cleistogamous or closed flowers and hence autogamous so no need of 	1/2
pollinators.	
• Because some of nucellar cells surrounding the embryo sac start dividing protrude	1/2
into embryo sac and develop into embryos.	
(ii)	
-No need of water for pollination or fertilization so seed formation is more dependable	
Seeds have better adaptive strategies for dispersal to new habitats.They have sufficient food reserve so nourish the young seedlings until they are capable of	
photosynthesis on their own.	½x4
- They have hard seed coat to protect the young embryos.	
- Being product of sexual reproduction they generate new genetic combinations causing	
variations.	
(Any Four)	
Degenerating synergids	
Zygote (2n)	
Primary endosperm	
cell (PEC)	
Primary endosperm	
Primary endosperm nucleus (3n) (PEN)	
nucleus (3n)	
nucleus (3n) (PEN)	
nucleus (3n)	
nucleus (3n) (PEN) Degenerating	½X4

	(a)	
	(i)	
	-Contact Inhibition is present in normal cells but not in cancer cells,	1/2
	-When normal cells come in contact with other cells it inhibits their uncontrolled growth.	1
	(ii)	
	Cellular oncogenes / Proto-oncogenes , when Activated under certain conditions could lead to oncogenic transformation of the cells.	1/2 +1/2
	(iii)	
	(1) Biopsy and histopathology– A piece of suspected tissue cut into thin sections is stained, and examined under microscope by pathologist for increased cell counts.	1/2 +1/2
	(2) MRI – detects cancer of internal organs,	1/2
	uses strong magnetic fields and non-ionising radiations to detect pathological and	1
	physiological changes in living tissue	
	OR	
	(b)	
	(i)	
1		
	(1) In aeration tanks there is growth of aerobic microbes and fungi (flocs) that consume major part of organic matter in effluent thus reducing BOD	1
	(1) In aeration tanks there is growth of aerobic microbes and fungi (flocs) that consume major part of organic matter in effluent thus reducing BOD(2)	
	 (1) In aeration tanks there is growth of aerobic microbes and fungi (flocs) that consume major part of organic matter in effluent thus reducing BOD (2) -Activated sludge 	1/2
	(1) In aeration tanks there is growth of aerobic microbes and fungi (flocs) that consume major part of organic matter in effluent thus reducing BOD(2)	
	 (1) In aeration tanks there is growth of aerobic microbes and fungi (flocs) that consume major part of organic matter in effluent thus reducing BOD (2) -Activated sludge 	1/2
	 (1) In aeration tanks there is growth of aerobic microbes and fungi (flocs) that consume major part of organic matter in effluent thus reducing BOD (2) -Activated sludge -used as inoculum in aeration tanks. 	1/2 1/2
	 (1) In aeration tanks there is growth of aerobic microbes and fungi (flocs) that consume major part of organic matter in effluent thus reducing BOD (2) -Activated sludge -used as inoculum in aeration tanks. (3) bacterial flocs are allowed to sediment. (Activated sludge) 	1/2 1/2
	 (1) In aeration tanks there is growth of aerobic microbes and fungi (flocs) that consume major part of organic matter in effluent thus reducing BOD (2) Activated sludge used as inoculum in aeration tanks. (3) bacterial flocs are allowed to sediment. (Activated sludge) (ii) 	1/2 1/2
	(1) In aeration tanks there is growth of aerobic microbes and fungi (flocs) that consume major part of organic matter in effluent thus reducing BOD (2) -Activated sludge -used as inoculum in aeration tanks. (3) bacterial flocs are allowed to sediment. (Activated sludge) (ii) -Rhizobium (Bacteria), live symbiotically in nodules of roots of leguminous plants and fix	1/2 1/2
	(1) In aeration tanks there is growth of aerobic microbes and fungi (flocs) that consume major part of organic matter in effluent thus reducing BOD (2) -Activated sludge -used as inoculum in aeration tanks. (3) bacterial flocs are allowed to sediment. (Activated sludge) (ii) -Rhizobium (Bacteria), live symbiotically in nodules of roots of leguminous plants and fix	1/2 1/2

	-Cyanobacteria (Anabaena, Nostoc , Oscillatoria),	1/2+1/2	
	Add organic matter to the soil and increase fertility (Paddy fields)	1.22	
			5
3.	(a)		
	-Frederick Griffith	1/2	
	Took two strains of streptococcus pneumoniae bacteria and inject them into mice		
	- R strain – Rough and Non–virulent	1/2	
	-S strain – Smooth and virulent (with mucous coat)	1/2	
	S strain → Inject into mice → Mice die	1/2	
	R strain	1/2	
	S strain> Inject into mice> Mice live (heat-killed)	1/2	
	S strain (heat-killed) + → Inject into mice → Mice die R strain (live)	1/2	
	Conclusion:		
	-R-strain bacteria had been transformed by heat killed S – strain.	1/2	
	- 'Transforming principle' transferred from heat killed S-Strain and enabled R-strain to synthesise a smooth polysaccharide coat. This must be due to the transfer of the genetic material.	1/2	
	-Heat which killed bacteria did not destroy some of the properties of genetic material which shows stability of genetic material	1/2	
	OR		

Tall Pea plant with violet flowers can have 4 types of genotypes (b) TtVV , TtVv , TTVV, TTVv $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 Case I- $TTVV \times TTVV$ TTVV Genotype $\frac{1}{2}$ All will be tall and violet. Phenotype Case II-Tt VV Tt VV X Gametes TV tV TV TtVV Tall Violet TTVV Tall Violet tV TtVV Tall Violet ttVV Dwarf Violet Phenotypic ratio Tall Violet: Dwarf Violet $\frac{1}{2}$ 3: 1 Genotypic ratio TTVV:TtVV: ttVV $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 : 2 : 1Case III-Tt Vv Tt Vv × TV tV Tv Gametes tv TTVV TtVV TtVv TV TTVv Tall violet Tall Violet Tall Violet Tall Violet TTVv TTvv TtVv Ttvv Tv Tall Violet Tall Violet Tall white Tall white TtVV TtVv ttVV ttVv tV Tall violet Tall Violet dwarf violet dwarf Violet Tv TtVv Ttvv ttVvttvv dwarf violet dwarf white Tall violet Tall white

Phenotypic ratio - Tall Violet: Dwarf violet: Tall white: dwarf white $\frac{1}{2}$ 9: 3: 3 : 1 Genotypic ratio- TTVV: TTVV: TtVV: TtVV: TtVV: ttVV: ttVV: Ttvv: ttvv $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 : 2 : 4 : 1 :1 :2 :2 :1 Case IV $TTVv \downarrow TTVv$ TV Gametes Tv TV TTVV TTVv Tall Violet Tall Violet Tv TTVvTTvv Tall White Tall Violet Phenotypic ratio-Tall violet Tall white $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 : 1 Genotypic ratio-TTVV: TTVv: TTvv $\frac{1}{2}$ 1: 2 : 15 (Any three self cross shown and explained with genotypic and phenotypic ratio)