



Series RP5PS/5



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड Q.P. Code 57/5/1

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.

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- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पुष्ठ 23 हैं।
- (II) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 33 प्रश्न
- (III) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- (IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- (V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढने 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 परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-प्स्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।

NOTE

- (I) Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages.
- (II) Please check that this question paper contains 33 questions.
- (III) Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (IV) Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- (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 candidates 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



ENGLISH VERSION

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 Section **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.
- (iii) Section A question number 1 to 16 are multiple choice type questions.

 Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) Section B question number 17 to 21 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
- (v) Section C question number 22 to 28 are short answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks.
- (vi) Section **D** question 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 question 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 section **B**, **C** and **D** of 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.

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SECTION - A

Question Nos. 1 to 16 are Multiple Choice type Questions, carrying 1 mark $16 \times 1 = 16$ each.

- A single gene that controls the expression of more than one trait is said to 1. 1
 - (A) Multiple allelism
- (B) Polygenic inheritance
- Incomplete dominance
- (D) Pleiotropism
- 2. A person with trisomy of 21st chromosome shows
 - (i) Furrowed tongue
 - (ii) Characteristic palm crease
 - (iii) Rudimentary ovaries
- (iv) Gynaecomastia

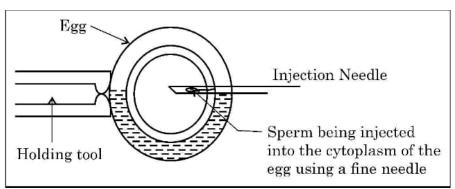
Select the correct option, from the choices given below:

(A) (ii) and (iv)

(B) (i), (ii) and (iv)

(C) (ii) and (iii)

- (D) (i) and (ii)
- 3. Observe the schematic representation of assisted reproductive technology given below: 1



Identify the most appropriate technique depicted in the above diagram.

(A) IUT (B) IUI

(C) ICSI

- (D) ZIFT
- 4. Interferons are proteins secreted by
 - WBC (B)

RBC

- (D) Virus infected cell
- Bacteria infected cell
- 3

57/5/1/22

(A)

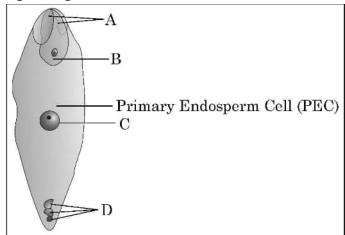
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- 5. During biological treatment of sewage, the masses of bacteria held together by fungal filaments to form mesh like structures are called 1
 - (A) primary sludge

- (B) flocs
- (C) activated sludge
- (D) anaerobic sludge
- 6. Which one of the following statements is correct in the context of observing DNA separation by agarose gel electrophoresis?
 - (A) DNA can be seen in visible light.
 - (B) DNA can be seen without staining in visible light.
 - (C) Ethidium bromide stained DNA can be seen in visible light
 - (D) Ethidium bromide stained DNA can be seen under UV light.
- 7. A phenomenon where a male insect mistakenly identified the patterns of a orchid flower as the female insect partner, and tries to copulate and thereby pollinates the flower is said to be:

 1
 - (A) Pseudocopulation
- (B) Pseudopollination
- (C) Pseudoparthenocarpy
- (D) Pseudofertilisation
- 8. Identify the correct labellings in the figure of a fertilised embryo sac of an angiosperm given below:

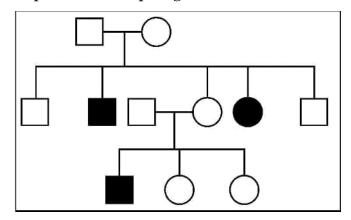


- (A) $A-zygote,\ B-degenerating synergids,\ C-degenerating antipodals, D-PEN$
- (B) A degenerating synergids, B zygote, C PEN, D degenerating antipodals
- (C) A degenerating antipodals, B PEN, C degenerating synergids, D-zygote
- (D) A degenerating synergids, B zygote, C degenerating antipodals, D PEN

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9. Study the pedigree chart of a family showing the inheritance pattern of a certain disorder. Select the option that correctly identifies the nature of the trait depicted in the pedigree chart.



- (A) Dominant X linked
- (B) Recessive X linked
- (C) Autosomal dominant
- (D) Autosomal recessive
- 10. Match the following genes of the lac operon listed in column 'A' with their respective products listed in column 'B':

 \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} Gene **Products** 'i' gene (i) β-galactosidase a. b. 'z' gene (ii) lac permease 'a' gene (iii) repressor c. d. 'y' gene (iv) transacetylase

Select the correct option:

Options:

d b c a (A) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv) (B) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv) (C) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii) (D) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)



- 11. If both the parents are carriers for thalassaemia, the chances of an afflicted child to be born to them is:
 - (A) 25%
 - (B) 50%
 - (C) 75%
 - (D) 100%
- 12. If the sequence of nitrogen bases of the coding strand in a transcription unit is 5' ATGAATG 3', the sequence of bases in its RNA transcript would be
 - (A) 5' AUGAAUG 3'
 - (B) 5' UACUUAC 3'
 - (C) 5' CAUUCAU 3'
 - (D) 5' GUAAGUA 3'

Question number 13 to 16 consist of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- 13. **Assertion (A):** AIDS is a syndrome caused by HIV.

Reason (R): HIV is a virus that damages the immune system with DNA as its genetic material.

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14. **Assertion (A):** In molecular diagnosis, single stranded DNA or RNA tagged with radioactive molecule is called a probe.

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- Reason (R): A probe always searches and hybridises with its complementary DNA in a clone of cells.
- 15. **Assertion (A):** In birds the sex of the offspring is determined by males.

Reason (R) : Males are homogametic while females are heterogametic.

16. **Assertion (A):** Communities that comprise of more species tend to be more stable.

Reason (R): A higher number of species results in less year to year variation in total biomass.

SECTION - B

17. (a) "Farmers prefer apomictic seeds to hybrid seeds." Justify giving two reasons.

2

OR

(b) Mention one advantage and one disadvantage of amniocentesis.

 $\mathbf{2}$

18.
$$5' - G^{\downarrow}A A T T C - 3'$$

 $3' - C T T A A_{\uparrow} G - 5'$

(a) Name the restriction enzyme that recognises the given specific sequence of bases. What are such sequence of bases referred to as?

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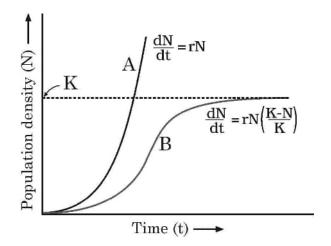
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(b) What are the arrows in the given figure indicating? Write the result obtained thereafter.

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19. Observe the population growth curve and answer the questions given below:



(a) State the conditions under which growth curve 'A' and growth curve 'B' plotted in the graph are possible.

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 $\mathbf{2}$

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- (b) Mention what does 'K' in the graph represent.
- 20. Explain how are plants benefitted by their association with "Glomus species".
- 21. If the base adenine constitutes 31% of an isolated DNA fragment, then write what will be the expected percentage of the base cytosine in it. Explain how did you arrive at the answer given.

SECTION - C

22. Identify a, b, c, d, e and f in the table given below:

Sl. No.	Organism	Bioactive Molecule	Use
1.	Monascus purpureus	a	b
2.	c	d	Antibiotic
3.	e	Cyclosporin A	f



23. (a) Tropical regions harbour more species than the temperate regions. How have biologists tried to explain this in their own ways? Explain.

3

OR

- (b) (i) What does an ecological pyramid represent?
 - (ii) The Ecological pyramids may have an 'upright' or an 'inverted' shape. Justify with the help of suitable examples.

3

- 24. (a) What are transgenic animals?
 - (b) Name the transgenic animal having the largest number amongst all the existing transgenic animals.
 - (c) State any 3 reasons for which these types of animals are being produced.

3

25. If the cells in the leaves of a maize plant contain 10 chromosomes each, write the number of chromosomes in its endosperm and zygote. Name and explain the process by which an endosperm and a zygote are formed in maize.

3

- 26. (a) Why does DNA replication occur within a replication fork and not in its entire length simultaneously?
 - (b) "DNA replication is continuous and discontinuous on the two strands within the replication fork." Explain with the help of a schematic representation.

3

27. Explain the processing of heterogeneous nuclear RNA (hnRNA) into a fully functional mRNA in eukaryotes. Where does this processing occur in the cell?

3

28. The world is facing accelerated rates of species extinction largely due to human activities. Explain any three human activities responsible for accelerated rates of species extinction.

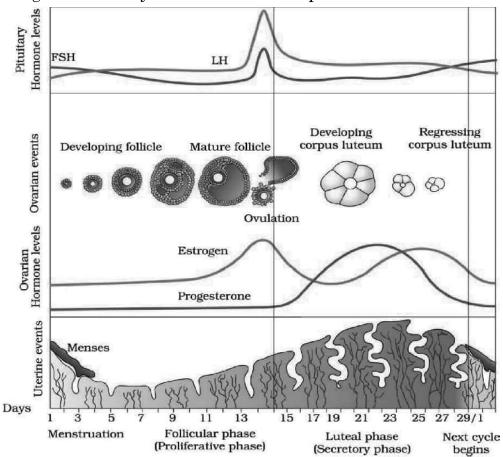
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SECTION - D

- Q. No. 29 and 30 are case based questions. Each question has 3 subquestions with internal choice in one sub-question.
- 29. In a human female, the reproductive phase starts on the onset of puberty and ceases around middle age of the female. Study the graph given below regarding menstrual cycle and answer the questions that follow:



- (a) Name the hormones and their source organ, which are responsible for menstrual cycle at puberty.
- (b) For successful pregnancy, at what phase of the menstrual cycle an early embryo (upto 3 blastomeres) should be Implanted in the Uterus (IUT) of a human female who has opted for Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)? Support your answer with a reason.
- (c) Name the hormone and its source organ responsible for the events occurring during proliferative phase of menstrual cycle. Explain the event.

OR

(c) In a normal human female, why does menstruation only occurs if the released ovum is not fertilised? Explain.

2

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30. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

"Mosquitoes are drastically affecting the human health in almost all the developing tropical countries. Different species of mosquitoes cause very fatal diseases so much so that many humans loose their life and if they survive, are unable to put in productive hours to sustain their life. With the result the health index of the country goes down."

- (a) Name the form in which *Plasmodium* gains entry into (i) human body (ii) the female *Anopheles* body.
- (b) Why do the symptoms of malaria not appear in a person immediately after being bitten by an infected female *Anopheles*? Give one reason. Explain when and how do the symptoms of the disease would appear.

OR

- (b) Explain the events which occur within a female *Anopheles* mosquito after it has sucked blood from a malaria patient.
- (c) Name a species of mosquito other than female *Anopheles* and the disease, for which it carries the pathogen.

SECTION - E

- 31. (a) (i) Draw a schematic diagram of the cloning vector pBR 322 and label (1) Bam HI site (2) gene for ampicillin resistance (3) 'ori' (4) 'rop' gene.
 - (ii) State the role of 'rop' gene.
 - (iii) A cloning vector does not have a selectable marker. How will it affect the process of cloning?
 - (iv) Why is insertional inactivation preferred over the use of selectable markers in cloning vectors?

OR

- (b) (i) Name the nematode (scientific name) that infects the roots of tobacco plant and reduces its yield.
 - (ii) Name the vector that is used to introduce nematode-specific genes into the host plant (tobacco).
 - (iii) How do sense and anti-sense RNAs function?
 - (iv) Why could parasite not survive in a transgenic tobacco plant? 5

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2

1



- 32. (a) (i) Draw a diagram of a human sperm. Label any four parts and write their functions.
 - 4
 - (ii) In a human female, probability of an ovum to get fertilized by more than one sperm is impossible. Give reason.

1

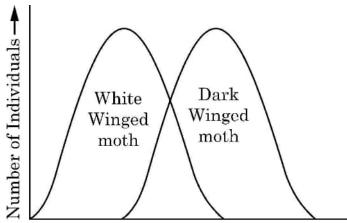
OR

(b) With the help of labelled diagram only, show the different (i) stages of embryo development in a dicot plant.

4

(ii) Endosperm development precedes embryo development. Justify. 1

33.



Phenotype / Trait

Natural selection operates in different ways in nature. (a)

1

(i) Identify the type of natural selection depicted in the graph above.

In England after industrialisation, the population of dark

2

winged moths were more favoured than white winged moth. Explain.

(iii) Anthropogenic action can enhance the rate of evolution. Explain with the help of an example.

2

OR

Why did Hershey and Chase use '35S' and '32P' in their (b) (i) experiment? Explain.

1

State the importance of (1) blending and (2) centrifugation in (ii) their experiment.

2

(iii) Write the conclusion they arrived at the end of their experiment.

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(ii)





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NOTE

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जीव विज्ञान (सैद्धान्तिक) **BIOLOGY (Theory)**

निर्धारित समय: 3 घण्टे अधिकतम अंक : 70

Time allowed: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 70



HINDI VERSION

सामान्य निर्देश:

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए:

- (i) इस प्रश्नपत्र में 33 प्रश्न हैं। **सभी** प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्नपत्र **पाँच** खण्डों में विभाजित है खण्ड **क, ख, ग, घ** तथा **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 $m{\eta}$ प्रश्न संख्या $m{22}$ से $m{28}$ तक लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न $m{3}$ अंकों का है।
- (vi) खण्ड **घ** प्रश्न संख्या **29** तथा **30** केस आधारित प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न **4** अंकों का है। इन उपप्रश्नों में से **एक** उपप्रश्न 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) प्रश्नपत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। यद्यपि, खण्ड **ख**, खण्ड **ग** तथा खण्ड **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 प्रश्नपत्र है।
- (x) जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो, साफ-सुथरे और उचित रूप से नामांकित चित्र बनाए जाने चाहिए।



खण्ड – क प्रश्न संख्या f 1 से f 16 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के f 1 अंक के प्रश्न हैं। $16 \times 1 = 16$ एक एकल जीन जो एक से अधिक विशेषकों की अभिव्यक्ति को नियंत्रित करता है उसे कहते हैं: 1. 1 (B) बहुजीनी वंशागति (A) बहुअलीली (मल्टीपल अलीली) (C) अपूर्ण प्रभाविता (इंकंप्लीट डोमिनेंस) (D) बहप्रभाविता 21वें क्रोमोसोम की त्रिसूत्रता वाले व्यक्ति में परिलक्षित लक्षण हैं 2. 1 (ii) अभिलाक्षणिक पॉल्म क्रीज खाँचयुक्त जीभ (iii) अल्पविकसित अंडाशय (iv) गाइनीकोमैस्टिजि निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुनिए: (A) (ii) तथा (iv) (B) (i), (ii) तथा (iv) (C) (ii) तथा (iii) (D) (i) तथा (ii) सहायक जनन प्रौद्योगिकी के दिए गए योजनात्मक निरूपण का प्रेक्षण कीजिए : 3. 1 अंडाण्-इंजेक्शन नीडिल सूक्ष्म सूई द्वारा शुक्राणु को अंडाणु के कोशिका-द्रव्य में सीधे ही वाला उपकरण अंतःक्षेपित किया जाता है। ऊपर के आरेख में दर्शायी गई सर्वोचित तकनीक को पहचानिए।

(A) आई.यू.टी. (IUT)

- (B) आई.यू.आई. (IUI)
- (C) आई.सी.एस.आई.(ICSI)
- (D) जेड.आई.एफ.टी. (ZIFT)
- 4. इंटरफेरॉन प्रोटीन हैं जो इसके द्वारा स्नावित किए जाते हैं
 - (A) आर.बी.सी. (RBC) (B) डब्ल्यू.बी.सी. (WBC)
 - (C) जीवाणु संक्रमित कोशिका
- (D) विषाणु संक्रमित कोशिका

57/5/1/22

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P.T.O.



- 5. वाहितमल के जैविक उपचार के दौरान कवकीय तंतुओं से जुड़े जीवाणुओं की जाली जैसी संरचनाओं के झुंड कहलाते हैं –
 - (A) प्राथमिक आपंक

(B) ऊर्णक

(C) सक्रियित आपंक

- (D) अवायवीय आपंक
- 6. एगेरोज जेल इलेक्ट्रॉफोरेसिस (वैद्युतकण संचलन) द्वारा पृथक्कृत डीएनए को देखने के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है ?
 - (A) डीएनए को सामान्य दृश्य प्रकाश में देखा जा सकता है।
 - (B) डीएनए को बिना अभिरंजित किए दृश्य प्रकाश में देखा जा सकता है।
 - (C) इथीडियम ब्रोमाइड अभिरंजित डीएनए को दृश्य प्रकाश में देखा जा सकता है।
 - (D) इथीडियम ब्रोमाइड अभिरंजित डीएनए को पराबैंगनी प्रकाश में देखा जा सकता है।
- 7. एक परिघटना जिसमें नर कीट एक आर्किड पुष्प के पैटर्न को गलती से मादा कीट समझकर मैथुन करने का प्रयास करता है जिसके कारण पुष्प परागित हो जाते हैं, इसे कहते हैं :
 - (A) कूट (छद्म) मैथुन

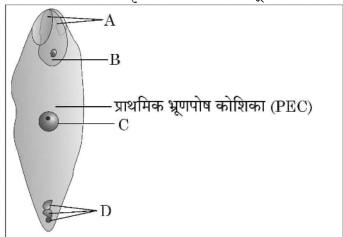
(B) कूट परागण

(C) कूट अनिषेकफलन

(D) कूट निषेचन

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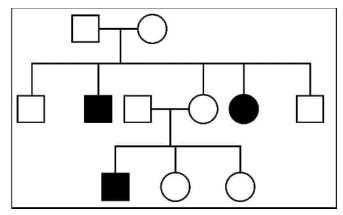
8. नीचे दिए गए चित्र में एक आवृत्तबीजी के निषेचित भ्रूण-कोष के सही नामांकन को पहचानिए :



- \overline{A} युग्मज, B अपभ्रष्टीय सहाय कोशिका, \overline{C} अपभ्रष्टीय प्रतिव्यासांत कोशिका, D प्राथिमक भ्रूणपोष केन्द्रक (PEN)
- (B) A = 3पभ्रष्टीय सहाय कोशिका, B = 3यमज, C = 3प्राथिमक भ्रूणपोष केन्द्रक (PEN), D = 3पभ्रष्टीय प्रतिव्यासांत कोशिका
- (C) A 3पभ्रष्टीय प्रतिव्यासांत कोशिका, B -प्राथिमक भ्रूणपोष केन्द्रक (PEN), C 3पभ्रष्टीय सहाय कोशिका, D -युग्मज
- (D) A 3पभ्रष्टीय सहाय कोशिका, B 3पमज, C 3पभ्रष्टीय प्रतिव्यासांत कोशिका, D 1प्राथिमक भ्रूणपोष केन्द्रक (PEN)



9. एक परिवार के वंशावली (वृक्ष) चार्ट में एक विशेष विकार के प्रतिरूप (पैटर्न) को नीचे दिए गए आरेख द्वारा दर्शाया गया है। इसका अध्ययन कीजिए। उस विकल्प को चुनिए जिसमें विशेषक की सही प्रकृति का अभिचित्रण किया गया है।



- (A) X सहलग्न प्रभावी
- (B) X सहलग्न अप्रभावी
- (C) अलिंगी प्रभावी
- (D) अलिंगी अप्रभावी
- 10. लैक प्रचालेक के जीनों को स्तम्भ 'A' में तथा उनके संबंधित उत्पाद को स्तम्भ 'B' में दर्शाया गया है। इनका सही मिलान कीजिए।

 A
 B

 जीन
 उत्पाद

- a. 'i' जीन
- (i) β-गैलैक्टोसाइडेज
- b. 'z' जीन
- (ii) लैक परमीएज
- c. 'a' जीन
- (iii) दमनकारी
- d. 'y' जीन
- (iv) ट्रांसएसीटाइलेज

सही विकल्प चुनिए:

विकल्प:

a b c d

- (A) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
- (B) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)
- (C) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
- (D) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)



- 11. यदि दोनों ही जनक थैलेसीमिया के वाहक हैं, तो उनसे उत्पन्न होने वाली संतति में जन्म से ही इस विकार के होने की संभावना है :
 - (A) 25%
 - (B) 50%
 - (C) 75%
 - (D) 100%
- 12. यदि किसी अभिलेखन इकाई के कोडिंग रज्जु में नाइट्रोजन क्षारकों का अनुक्रम 5' ATGAATG 3' है, तो अनुलेखित आरएनए में क्षारकों का अनुक्रम होगा
 - (A) 5' AUGAAUG 3'
 - (B) 5' UACUUAC 3'
 - (C) 5' CAUUCAU 3'
 - (D) 5' GUAAGUA 3'

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

- (A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।
- (B) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।
- (C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) गलत है।
- (D) अभिकथन (A) गलत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।
- 13. अभिकथन (A) : एड्स एक संलक्षण (सिंड्रोम) है, जो एचआईवी के कारण होता है । 1
 - कारण (R) : एचआईवी एक विषाणु है जिसका आनुवंशिक पदार्थ डीएनए है जो शरीर के प्रतिरक्षा तंत्र को नष्ट कर देता है।

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14.	अभिव	कथन (A)	: आण्विक निदान (पहचान) में डीएनए अथवा आरएनए की एकल शृंखला से एक
			विकिरण सक्रिय अणु जुड़ता है जिसे संपरीक्षित्र (प्रोब) कहते हैं।
	कारण	(R)	: एक संपरीक्षित्र (प्रोब) सदा क्लोन कोशिका में अपने पूरक डीएनए को खोजकर उससे
			संकरित हो जाता है।
15.	अभिव	कथन (A)	: पक्षियों में संतति का लिंग निर्धारण नर द्वारा होता है।
	कारण	(R)	: नर समयुग्मकी होते हैं जबिक मादा विषमयुग्मकी होती हैं।
16.	अभिव	कथन (A)	: अधिक जातियों वाला समुदाय अधिक स्थिर प्रवृत्त होता है।
	कारण	(R)	: जातियों की संख्या अधिक होने के परिणामस्वरूप कुल जैव-मात्रा में साल दर साल
			विविधता में कमी आती है।
			खण्ड – ख
17.	(a)	"किसान	संकर बीजों की अपेक्षा असंगजनित बीजों को अधिक वरीयता देते हैं।" दो कारण देते हुए
		कथन की	न्यायसंगतता सिद्ध कीजिए।
			अथवा
	(b)	उल्बवेधन	के एक लाभ तथा एक हानि का उल्लेख कीजिए।

18. $5' - G^{\downarrow}A A T T C - 3'$ 3'-CT T A A_{\uparrow} G-5'उस प्रतिबंधन एंजाइम का नाम लिखिए जो क्षारों के विशिष्ट अनुक्रम की पहचान करता है। क्षारों के इस अनुक्रम को क्या कहते हैं ?

दिए गए चित्र में तीर के संकेत क्या इंगित करते हैं ? इसके बाद प्राप्त परिणाम को लिखिए। 1

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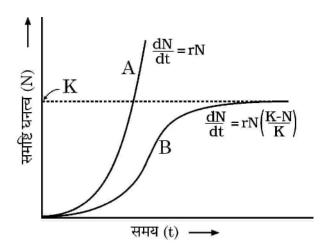
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_____ 19. दिए गए समष्टि वृद्धि वक्र का प्रेक्षण कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :



(a) उन परिस्थितियों का वर्णन कीजिए जिसमें ग्राफ में आलेखित वृद्धि वक्र 'A' तथा वृद्धि वक्र 'B' संभव हैं।

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- (b) ग्राफ में 'K' क्या निदेशित/निरूपित करता है ?
- 20. ग्लोमस जातियों के साथ संबंध स्थापित करने से पौधे किस प्रकार लाभान्वित होते हैं ? व्याख्या कीजिए।
- 21. यदि पृथक्कृत डीएनए खंड में क्षारक एडेनीन 31% है, तो इस खंड में साइटोसीन क्षार का प्रत्याशित प्रतिशत क्या होगा ? व्याख्या कीजिए कि आप दिए गए उत्तर तक किस प्रकार पहुँचे।

खण्ड – ग

22. नीचे दी गई तालिका में a, b, c, d, e तथा f को पहचानिये :

क्र.सं.	जीव	जैव सक्रिय अणु	उपयोग
1.	मोनॉस्कस परप्यूरिअस	a	b
2.	c	d	प्रतिजैविक
3.	e	साइक्लोस्पोरिन-A	f

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23.	(a)	उष्ण	कटिबंधीय (ट्रॉपिकल) क्षेत्रों में जातीय विविधता शीतोष्ण क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा अधिक होती है।	
		जैव-	वैज्ञानिकों ने अपने ढंग से इसकी व्याख्या करने का क्या प्रयास किया है ? व्याख्या कीजिए।	3
			अथवा	
	(b)	(i)	एक पारिस्थितिक पिरैमिड (सूची स्तंभ) क्या निरूपित करता है ?	
		(ii)	पारिस्थितिक पिरैमिड 'सीधा खड़ा' अथवा 'उलटा' आकार का हो सकता है । समुचित	
			उदाहरणों की सहायता से कथन की न्यायसंगतता सिद्ध कीजिए।	3
24.	(a)	पारर्ज	ोवी जन्तु क्या हैं ?	
	(b)	वर्तम लिखि	ान में सभी पारजीवी जन्तुओं में से सर्वाधिक संख्या में पाए जाने वाले पारजीवी जन्तु का नाम इए।	
	(c)	ऐसे व	कोई तीन कारण लिखिए जिनके लिए इन जन्तुओं का निर्माण किया जा रहा है।	3
25.	युग्मज	में गुण	के पौधे की पत्तियों की कोशिकाओं में 10 गुणसूत्र (क्रोमोसोम) हैं, तो इसके भ्रूणपोष तथा ासूत्रों की संख्या लिखिए। जिस प्रक्रम द्वारा मक्का में एक भ्रूणपोष तथा युग्मज बनता है उसका र व्याख्या कीजिए।	3
26.	(a)		ाए का प्रतिकृतीयन उसकी पूरी लंबाई पर एक साथ न होकर प्रतिकृतीयन द्वि–शाख के भीतर होता है ?	
	(b)		कृतीयन द्वि–शाख में डीएनए प्रतिकृतीयन एक लड़ी पर सतत् तथा दूसरी पर असतत् होता योजनात्मक निरूपण की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए।	3
27.	•		में विषमांगी केंद्रकीय आरएनए (hnRNA) से पूर्णत: कार्यशील दूत आरएनए (mRNA) के व्याख्या कीजिए। कोशिका में यह प्रक्रमण कहाँ संपन्न होता है ?	3
28.	विश्व	जातीर	प्र विलोपन की त्वरित दर का सामना कर रहा है, वह मुख्यतः मानव क्रियाकलापों के कारण	

उत्तरदायी हैं।

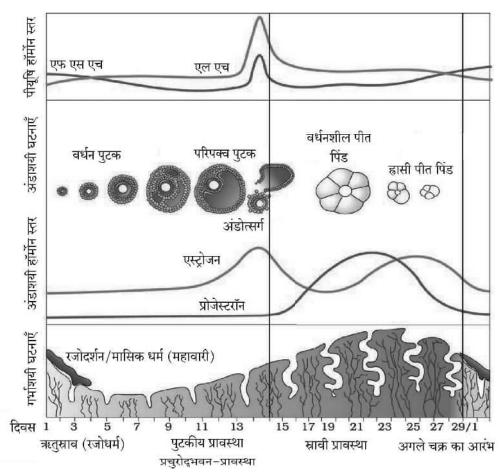
है। ऐसे तीन मानव क्रियाकलापों की व्याख्या कीजिए जो जातीय विलोपन की त्वरित दर के लिए



खण्ड – घ

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

29. स्त्रियों (मादा मानव) में जनन प्रावस्था की शुरुआत यौवनारंभ पर होती है तथा लगभग अधेड़ अवस्था में बंद हो जाती है। आर्तव चक्र के लिए नीचे दिए गए ग्राफ का अध्ययन करके अग्रगामी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:



- (a) यौवनारंभ पर आर्तव चक्र के लिए उत्तरदायी हार्मोनों के नाम तथा उनके स्रोत अंग का नाम लिखिए।
- (b) एक मानव स्त्री जिसने सहायक जनन प्रौद्योगिकी (ए आर टी) के विकल्प को चुना है; के सफल गर्भधारण के लिए आर्तव चक्र की किस प्रावस्था में प्रारंभिक भ्रूण (3 ब्लास्टोमियर तक) को गर्भाशय में अंतर्रोपित (आई यू टी) करना चाहिए ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में एक कारण लिखिए।
- (c) आर्तव चक्र की प्रचुरोद्भवन-प्रावस्था के लिए उत्तरदायी हार्मोन तथा उसके स्रोत अंग का नाम लिखिए। परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए।

अथवा

(c) एक सामान्य स्त्री में निषेचन नहीं होने की स्थिति में ही रजोधर्म (रक्तम्राव) क्यों होता है ? व्याख्या कीजिए। 1

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30. निम्नलिखित परिच्छेद को पढकर आगे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

"लगभग सभी उष्णकिटबंधीय (ट्रॉपिकल) विकासशील देशों में मच्छर मानव स्वास्थ्य को उग्र रूप से प्रभावित कर रहे हैं। मच्छरों की विभिन्न जातियाँ मनुष्यों में अत्यंत घातक रोग फैला रही हैं जिसके कारण अनेक लोगों को अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ता है और यिद वह जीवित बच जाते हैं तो वे जीवन यापन के लिए उत्पादित समय (घंटों) के लिए कार्य करने में असमर्थ हो जाते हैं जिसके कारण राष्ट्र का स्वास्थ्य सूचकांक घट जाता है।"

- (a) *प्लैज्मोडियम* की उस अवस्था का नाम लिखिए जिसमें वह प्रवेश करते हैं (i) मानव शरीर में (ii) मादा *ऐनोफेलीज़* के शरीर में ।
- (b) एक संक्रमित मादा *ऐनोफेलीज* के काटने के फौरन बाद मनुष्य में मलेरिया रोग के अभिलक्षण परिलक्षित क्यों नहीं होते ? एक कारण लिखिए । समझाइए कि रोग के लक्षण कब और कैसे परिलक्षित होंगे ।

अथवा

- (b) मलेरिया के रोगी से रक्त चूसने के बाद मादा *ऐनोफेलीज़* मच्छर में होने वाली परिघटनाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- (c) मादा *ऐनोफेलीज़* के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य मच्छर प्रजाति का नाम तथा उस रोगकारक का नाम लिखिए जिसके वह रोगवाहक हैं।

खण्ड – ङ

- 31. (a) (i) क्लोनिंग संवाहक pBR 322 का योजनात्मक चित्र बनाकर निम्नलिखित भागों को नामांकित कीजिए (1) Bam HI स्थल (2) एंपिसिलिन प्रतिरोधी जीन (3) 'ori' (4) 'rop' जीन।
 - (ii) 'rop' जीन की भूमिका लिखिए।
 - (iii) एक क्लोनिंग संवाहक में वरणयोग्य चिह्नक अनुपस्थित है। यह क्लोनिंग प्रक्रम को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करेगा ?
 - (iv) क्लोनिंग संवाहकों में वरणयोग्य चिह्नक की अपेक्षा निवेशन निष्क्रियता (इनसर्शनल इनएक्टीवेशन) को अधिक वरीयता क्यों दी जाती है ?

अथवा

- (b) (i) उस सूत्रकृमि का वैज्ञानिक नाम लिखिए जो तंबाकू के पौधे की जड़ों को संक्रमित करके उसकी उपज (पैदावार) को कम कर देता है।
 - (ii) उस संवाहक का नाम लिखिए जिसका उपयोग सूत्रकृमि के विशिष्ट जीनों को परपोषी (तंबाकू) पौधे में प्रविष्ट कराने के लिए किया जाता है।
 - (iii) अर्थ (सेंस) तथा प्रति-अर्थ (ऐंटीसैंस) आरएनए किस प्रकार कार्य करते हैं ?
 - (iv) आनुवंशिकतः रूपांतरित तंबाकू के पौधे में परजीवी जीवित क्यों नहीं रह पाते ? 5

1

2

2

1

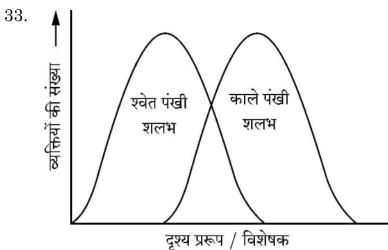


32. (a) (i) मानव शुक्राणु का चित्र बनाकर इसके किन्हीं चार भागों को नामांकित कीजिए तथा उनके प्रकार्य लिखिए।

(ii) मानव स्त्री में किसी अंडाणु के एक से अधिक शुक्राणुओं द्वारा निषेचन असंभव है। कारण लिखिए।

अथवा

- (b) (i) केवल नामांकित चित्रों की सहायता से एक द्विबीजपत्री पौधे में भ्रूण के परिवर्धन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं का अभिचित्रण कीजिए।
 - (ii) भ्रूणपोष का विकास भ्रूण के विकास से पहले होता है। न्यायसंगतता सिद्ध कीजिए। 1



- (a) प्रकृति में प्राकृतिक वरण विभिन्न तरीकों से होता है।
 - (i) उपरोक्त ग्राफ में दर्शाए गए प्राकृतिक वरण के प्रकार को पहचानिए।
 - (ii) इंग्लैण्ड में औद्योगिकीकरण के बाद गहरे (काले) पंखों वाले शलभों का प्राकृतिक वरण श्वेत पंखी शलभों की अपेक्षा अधिक हो गया। व्याख्या कीजिए।
 - (iii) मानवजनित कार्यकलाप विकास की दर को बढ़ा सकता है। एक उदाहरण की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए।

अथवा

- (b) (i) हर्षे एवं चेस ने अपने-अपने प्रयोग के लिए $^{35}{
 m S}$ तथा $^{32}{
 m P}$ का उपयोग क्यों किया ? व्याख्या कीजिए ।
 - (ii) उनके प्रयोग में निम्नलिखित के महत्त्व लिखिए:
 - (1) संमिश्रण तथा
 - (2) अपकेन्द्रण
 - (iii) प्रयोग के अंत में उनके द्वारा किए गए निष्कर्ष को लिखिए।

2

1

2

2

1

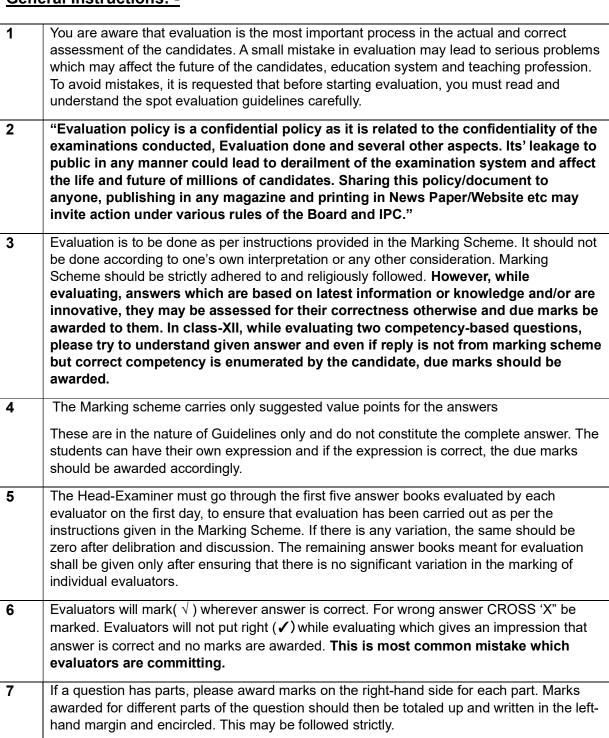
Scheme

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Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination,2024 SUBJECT NAME BIOLOGY (Q.P. CODE 57/5/1)

General	Instructions: -	-
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If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and 8 encircled. This may also be followed strictly. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more 9 marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question". 10 No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once. 11 A full scale of marks 0 to 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. 14 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 instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "Guidelines 16 for Spot Evaluation" before starting the actual evaluation. 17 Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly 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 / 5 / 1]

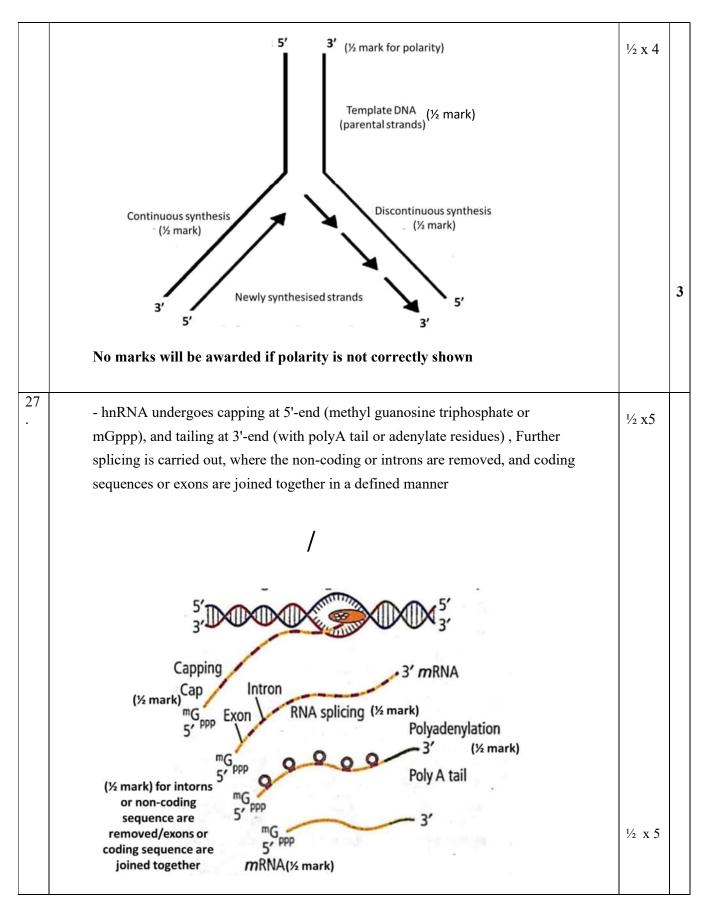
	- A - A		
1	(D) / Pleiotropism	1	1
2.	(D) / (i) and (ii)	1	1
3.	(C) / ICSI	1	1
4.	(D) / Virus infected cell	1	1
5.	(B) / Flocs	1	1
6.	(D) / Ethidium bromide stained DNA can be seen under UV light	1	1
7.	(A) / Pseudocopulation	1	1
8.	(B) / A-degenerating synergids, B-Zygote, C-PEN, D- degenerating antipodals	1	1
9.	(D) / Autosomal recessive	1	1
10	(C) / (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)	1	1
11	(A) / 25 %	1	1
12	(A) / 5' – AUGAAUG – 3'	1	1
13	(C) / (A) is true, but (R) is false.	1	1
. 14	(A) / Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1	1
15	(D) / (A) is false, but (R) is true.	1	1
16	(A) / Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1	1
•	SECTION - B		
17	(a) Hybrid seeds show segregation of characters in the progeny, production of		
•	hybrid seeds are expensive / apomictic seeds would be cheaper if produced,	1x2	
	hybrid seeds have to be produced every year, apomictic seeds brings		
	homozygosity / apomictic seeds retain desirable characterstics of plants.		
	(Any Two points)		
	OR		
	(b) Advantage – used to diagnose any chromosomal abnormality or genetic		
	disorder such as down syndrome, haemophilia, sickle cell anemia in foetus (any	1	
	one disease), determine survivability of foetus.		
	(Any one point)		
	Disadvantage – used to determine the sex of the foetus which may lead to	1	
	female foeticide.		

1.0		1	
18	 Enzyme – EcoRI, Palindrome / palindromic nucleotide sequences. 	1/2+1/2	
	 (b) • Indicates the site at which EcoRI makes a cut in the two strands of DNA / restriction sites or recognition sites of EcoRI • thereafter gives rise to "sticky ends." 	1/2+1/2	
	Eco RI (1/2) Mark Sticky end	1/2+1/2	
	Sticky end [1/2] Mark		2
19	(a)		
	Growth curve 'A' – unlimited resources (food and space) or limited	1/2	
	competition or in absence of checks or in absence of environmental resistance		
	Growth curve 'B' – limited resources or more competition or in presence of	1/2	
	checks or in presence of environmental resistance		
	(b)'K' is the carrying capacity or maximum number of individuals of a population a given habitat can accommodate (beyond which no further growth is possible).	1	
			2
20	Absorbs phosphorus from soil and passes it to plants, resistant to root-borne		
	diseases, tolerance to salinity and drought, overall increases in plants growth	1 x 2	
	and development. (Any two points)		
21			2
	Amount of $A = T$ and $G = C$ and $A+G == C+T$ / ratio between Adenine and Thymine and ratio between Guanine and Cytosine are constant and equals one	1/2	
		•	

	$\int A/T = G/C = 1,$		
	If $A = 31 \%$ then $T = 31\%$	1/2	
	∴ A+T=62%		
	C + G= 100-62=38%	1/2	
	$\therefore C = 38 / 2$		
		1/	
	= 19 %	1/2	
			2
	SECTION - C		
22	1. (a) Statin		
•	(b) Blood–Cholesterol lowering agent2. (c) <i>Penicillium notatum</i>		
	(d) Penicillin	½ x 6	
	(In (c) and (d) any other correct organism and its bioactive molecule can be	72 X 0	
	considered) 3. (e) Trichoderma polysporum		3
	(f) Immunosuppressant.		
23	(a)		
•	- The tropical region has less seasonal and relatively more constant and		
	predictable environment that promotes niche specialisation leads to greater	1	
	species diversity.		
	- In the tropical region more availability of solar energy which contributes to	1	
	higher productivity.	1	
	- Tropical regions are not subjected to frequent glaciation in the past and remain	1	3
	undisturbed for millions of years hence had a long evolutionary time for species	1	
	diversification.		
	OR		
	(b)		
	(i) Ecological pyramid is the diagrammatic representation of relationship		
	between organisms at different trophic levels (in terms of energy / biomass /	1	
	number of organisms in an ecosystem).	1	

	(ii)		
	-Pyramid is upright because number or biomass or energy is more in producers than in the consumers	1/2	
	Example: pyramid in grassland ecosystem / any other relevant example to support the shape of pyramid	1/2	
	-Pyramid is inverted because number or biomass is less in producers than in the consumers	1/2	
	Example: in terms of biomass standing crop of phytoplankton support large standing crop of zooplanktons or large number of insects feeding on a big tree	1/2	
	/		
	(ii) Diagrammatic representation of any correct example in relevance to the		
	shape of pyramids should be considered		
	Pyramid of biomass shows a sharp decrease in biomass at higher tropic levels 1/2		
	PC	½ x 4	
	Inverted pyramid of biomass- small standing crop of phytoplankton/a big tree supports a large standing crop of zooplankton/large number of insects 1/2		
4	(a)		
	Animals that have had their DNA manipulated to possess and express an extra	1	
	or foreign gene or desirable foreign gene.		
	(b)		
	Mice	1/2	
	(c)		
	 To study the effect of gene on normal physiology and development. 		

	- To study how gene contribute the development of disease		
	 To obtain useful biological products 	½ x 3	
	- To use in testing the safety of vaccines	/2 X 3	
	 For chemical safety testing / used for testing toxicity of drugs. 		
	(Any three reasons)		1
			3
25			
		1/2	
	• Endosperm – 15 chromosomes	72	
	- Zygote — 10 chromosomes	1/2	
	• Endosperm is formed by the process of triple fusion, the fusion of two	1/2 + 1/2	
	polar nuclei with one male gamete,		
	- Zygote is formed by the process of syngamy, the fusion of egg cell	$1/_{2} + 1/_{2}$	3
26	with a male gamete.		
		1	
	Energetically very expensive process or there is requirement of high energy in the process of replication	1	
	in the process of replication		
	(b)		
	DNA-dependent DNA polymerases catalyses polymerisation according to		
	template strand only in one direction that is $5' \rightarrow 3'$, On one strand with polarity		
	$3' \rightarrow 5'$, the replication is continuous, while on other strand with polarity $5' \rightarrow 3'$	½ x 4	
	the replication is discontinuous		
	/		
	•		



	- Site of processing of hnRNA- nucleus.	1/2	3
28	- Habitat loss and fragmentation, - degradation of habitat such as cutting and clearing of (Amazon rain) forest for developing cultivable land leads to the fragmentation of habitat will affect the population of organisms living in that area / any other correct explanation - Overexploitation of natural resources, - Steller's Sea cow or passenger pigeon or marine fish / any other correct explanation - Alien species invasion, - Nile perch introduced in lake Victoria in east Africa lead eventually to the extinction of 200 species of Cichlid fish or introduction of Clarias gariepinus (African catfish) for aquaculture purposes is posing a threat to indigenous catfishes or Parthenium (carrot grass) or Lantana or Eicchornia (water hyacinth) introduced unintentionally causing decline of indigenous species / (any other correct explanation with example can be considered)	½ x 6	
	- Co-extinctions of species, - extinction of any organism or plant or animal or plant-pollinator mutualism or fish-parasite relationship will lead to extinction of other (obligatory) species - Degradation of habitat by pollution, - threaten the survival of many species / mammals / (migratory) birds. - The colonization of (Tropical pacific) islands by humans, led to extinction of (more than 2000 species) native birds. (Any three human activities with relevant explanation)		3

		SECTION - D		
29	(a)			
	Hormone	Source Organ		
	FSH	Pituitary gland		
	LH	Pituitary gland	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	
	Estrogen	ovary / graafian follicle	,2 ,2	
	Progesterone	ovary / corpus luteum		
	(any two hormones	s with their relevant source organ)		
	(b)			
	_	etory phase of the menstrual cycle, as endometrium is implantation of an early embryo or blastocyst.	1/2 + 1/2	
	(c)			
	Estrogen, ovary / gra	afian (mature) follicles	1/2 + 1/2	
	- Endometrium of uteru	us regenerates through proliferation.	1	4
		OR		
		corpus luteum degenerates, progesterone level falls, n (and its blood vessels), leading to menstrual flow.	½ x 4	
30				
•	(a)			
	(i) Sporozoites, (ii) gam	netocytes	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	
	(b)			
	*	tes after entering the body need to undergo asexual in liver and RBC	1	
	-	eleased haemozoin which is responsible for chill and	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	
		eurring every 3-4 days.		
		OR		

	(b) Gametocytes (male and female) enter female mosquito body via blood meal, fertilization in gut / stomach, sporozoites escape from the gut, and migrate into	½ x 4	
	salivary glands (of mosquito)	/271	4
	(c) Aedes, - dengue / chikungunya or Culex, - filariasis or elephantiasis		
	(Any other correct example with disease can be considered)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	
	SECTION - E		
31	(a)		
•	(i)		
	BamHI		
	/ amp ^R		
	$H \longrightarrow H$	½ x 4	
	\\		
	0/1 000		
	(ii) 'rop' codes for proteins involved in the replication of the plasmid.	1	
	(iii) It will not be possible to differentiate transformants from the non-		
	transformants or to differentiate recombinants from non-recombinants.	1	
	(iv) (1 mark to be awarded if attempted)		
		1	
	OR		
	(b)		
	(i) Meloidegyne incognitia		
	(ii) Agrobacterium tumefaciens / Ti Plasmid	1	
	(11) 1151 vouctor tuin tuinejuototis 1 1111 tastitta	1	
	(iii) Both sense and antisense RNA are complementary to each other, form a		
	double stranded RNA (dsRNA)	1+1	

Mitochondria: Produce energy (for the movement of the tail / for swimming) Tail: Provide motility / helps in swimming Plasma membrane: Envelop of the sperm / protection (while passing through acidic medium of reproductive tract) Nucleus: Contains genetic / chromosomal material / DNA (any correct four labellings with their respective function)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	
nematode. (a) (i) Plasma membrane Acrosome Nucleus containing chromosomal material Neck Middle piece Mitochondria (energy source for swimming) Tail Acrosome: Filled with enzymes that helps in fertilisation of the ovum Middle piece: Possess mitochondria (which produce energy) Mitochondria: Produce energy (for the movement of the tail / for swimming) Tail: Provide motility / helps in swimming Plasma membrane: Envelop of the sperm / protection (while passing through acidic medium of reproductive tract) Nucleus: Contains genetic / chromosomal material / DNA (any correct four labellings with their respective function) (ii) When a sperm comes in contact with Zona Pellucida (layer of the ovum), it induces changes in the membrane which blocks the entry of any additional		5
Head: Contains chromosomal / genetic / nuclear material Acrosome: Filled with enzymes that helps in fertilisation of the ovum / its secretion help the sperm enter into the cytoplasm of the ovum Middle piece: Possess mitochondria (which produce energy) Mitochondria: Produce energy (for the movement of the tail / for swimming) Tail: Provide motility / helps in swimming Plasma membrane: Envelop of the sperm / protection (while passing through acidic medium of reproductive tract) Nucleus: Contains genetic / chromosomal material / DNA (any correct four labellings with their respective function) (ii) When a sperm comes in contact with Zona Pellucida (layer of the ovum), it induces changes in the membrane which blocks the entry of any additional		
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sperm		
sperii.		

	OR		
	(b) (i)		
	Zygote (½ mark) Radicle (½ mark) Cotyledon (½ mark) Plumule (½ mark) Plumule (½ mark) Mature embryo (½ mark) (½ mark)	½ x 8 = 4	
	(Eight labellings)		5
	(ii) Providing nutrition to the developing embryo	1	
33	(a)		
	(i) Directional Selection	1	
	(ii) During post-industrialisation period due to smoke and soot tree trunks became dark, lichens were not able to grow on the tree trunks, white moths were not able to camouflage and were eaten by the predators and their	½ x 4	
	population size decreased, while dark moth population size increased due to		
	their natural selection or camouflage with the background. (iii) Industrialisation leads to the natural selection of melanised moth, causing		
	dominance of dark moth over white moth / excess use of herbicides or pesticides or	1 . 1	
	antibiotics or drugs, leads to selection of resistant varieties or organisms or cells or	1+1	5
	any correct example in lesser time scale (Any one explanation)		
OR			
	(b) (i) ³⁵ S is a component of protein and, ³² P is a component of DNA which help in identification (and confirmation) of protein and genetic material or DNA / To detect and confirm whether DNA or protein, passed from virus to bacteria.	1/2 + 1/2	

 (ii) (1) Blending remove viral coat from bacteria or <i>E.coli</i> by agitating (2) Centrifugation: separation of virus coat from bacteria or <i>E.coli</i> by spinning in a 	1 +1	
centrifuge (iii) DNA is the genetic material	2	5