

# Series EF1GH/3



SET~1

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड 57/3/1 Q.P. Code

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.

# जीव विज्ञान (सैद्धान्तिक) BIOLOGY (Theory)

\*

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 70

# नोट / NOTE:

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 31 हैं । Please check that this question paper contains **31** printed pages.
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें I
  - Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (iii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 33 प्रश्न हैं I

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

(iv) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।

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

(v) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।

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



# सामान्य निर्देश:

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

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

#### खण्ड क

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

 $16 \times 1 = 16$ 

- 1. उस लिंग निर्धारक क्रोमोसोम समूह को चुनिए, जो उससे संबंधित जीव के सही लिंग को इंगित करता है।
  - (a) समयुग्मजी लिंग क्रोमोसोम (ZZ) पक्षियों में मादा लिंग निर्धारण करते हैं
  - (b) XO प्रकार के लिंग क्रोमोसोम टिड्डों में नर लिंग निर्धारण करते हैं
  - (c) मानव में टर्नर सिंड्रोम में पाई जाने वाली XXY की स्थिति नर लिंग का निर्धारण करती है
  - (d) *ड्रोसोफिला* में समयुग्मजी लिंग क्रोमोसोम (XX) नर जीव उत्पन्न करते हैं

57/3/1 **~~~** 



#### General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This question paper contains 33 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into **five** Sections **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.
- (iii) In **Section A** Questions no. **1** to **16** are multiple choice (MCQ) type questions, carrying **1** mark each.
- (iv) In **Section B** Questions no. **17** to **21** very short answer (VSA) type questions, carrying **2** marks each.
- (v) In **Section C** Questions no. **22** to **28** are short answer (SA) type questions, carrying **3** marks each.
- (vi) In **Section D** Questions no. **29** and **30** are case-based questions carrying **4** marks each. Each question has subparts with internal choice in one subpart.
- (vii) In **Section E** Questions no. **31** to **33** are long answer (LA) type questions carrying **5** marks each.
- (viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 1 question in Section B, 1 question in Section C, 2 questions in Section D and 3 questions in Section E. A candidate has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.
- (ix) Wherever necessary, neat and properly labelled diagrams should be drawn.

#### **SECTION A**

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

- 1. Choose the set of sex determining chromosomes that indicates the correct sex of the respective organism.
  - (a) Homozygous sex chromosomes (ZZ) determine female sex in birds
  - (b) XO type of sex chromosomes determine male sex in grasshoppers
  - (c) XXY condition in humans, as found in Turner Syndrome, determines male sex
  - (d) Homozygous sex chromosomes (XX) produce male sex in Drosophila

57/3/1  $\sim \sim \sim \sim$  Page 3 *P.T.O.* 



- 2. मेसेल्सन तथा स्टाल द्वारा यह सिद्ध करने के लिए कि डीएनए का अर्ध-संरक्षी प्रतिकृतियन होता है, उनके द्वारा किए गए प्रयोग के चरणों की सूची नीचे दी गई है। उनके द्वारा अपनाए गए चरणों के सही क्रम वाले विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।
  - (i) जीवाणु को  $N^{14}$  माध्यम में स्थानांतरित किया गया तथा प्रत्येक 20 मिनट के अंतराल पर उसके नमूने लिए गए ।
  - (ii) सभी जीवाणुओं में संकरित डीएनए  $(N^{14}$  डीएनए तथा  $N^{15}$  डीएनए) थे I
  - (iii)  $N^{15}$  माध्यम में जीवाणुओं का कई पीढ़ियों तक संवर्धन किया गया ।
  - (iv) सभी जीवाणुओं में  $N^{15}$  डीएनए पाया गया ।
  - (v) जीवाणुओं में या तो सभी  $N^{14}$  डीएनए थे अथवा सभी संकरित डीएनए थे ।
  - (a)  $(ii) \rightarrow (iv) \rightarrow (iii) \rightarrow (i) \rightarrow (v)$
  - (b)  $(i) \rightarrow (ii) \rightarrow (v) \rightarrow (iv) \rightarrow (iii)$
  - (c)  $(iii) \rightarrow (iv) \rightarrow (i) \rightarrow (ii) \rightarrow (v)$
  - $(d) \qquad (iv) \rightarrow (iii) \rightarrow (ii) \rightarrow (v) \rightarrow (i)$
- 3. उस विकल्प को पहचानिए जो निम्न चित्र में दिखाए गए ऑस्ट्रेलिया के एक ही आवास में रहने वाले दो जन्तुओं के विकास के सही प्रकार को निरूपित करता है।



चूहा



शिशुधानी चूहा

- (a) अभिसारी विकास
- (b) विखंडित चयन
- (c) अपसारी विकास
- (d) समजात पूर्वज परंपरा



- 2. Given below is a list of steps Meselson and Stahl carried out in their experiment to prove that DNA replication is semi-conservative. Select the option that gives the correct sequence of steps followed by them.
  - (i) Bacteria transferred to a  $N^{14}$  medium and sampled every 20 minutes.
  - (ii) All bacteria contain hybrid DNA (N<sup>14</sup> DNA and N<sup>15</sup> DNA).
  - (iii) Bacteria grown in N<sup>15</sup> medium for many generations.
  - (iv) All bacteria contain N<sup>15</sup> DNA.
  - (v) Bacteria contain either all N<sup>14</sup> DNA or all hybrid DNA.
  - (a)  $(ii) \rightarrow (iv) \rightarrow (iii) \rightarrow (i) \rightarrow (v)$
  - (b)  $(i) \rightarrow (ii) \rightarrow (v) \rightarrow (iv) \rightarrow (iii)$
  - (c)  $(iii) \rightarrow (iv) \rightarrow (i) \rightarrow (ii) \rightarrow (v)$
  - (d)  $(iv) \rightarrow (iii) \rightarrow (ii) \rightarrow (v) \rightarrow (i)$
- **3.** Identify the option that gives the correct type of evolution exhibited by the two animals shown, living in the same habitat in Australia.



Mouse

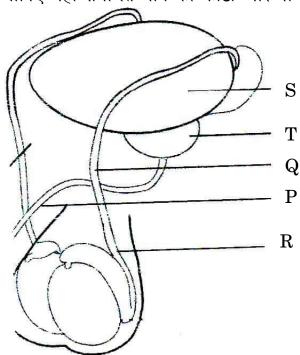


Marsupial mouse

- (a) Convergent Evolution
- (b) Disruptive Selection
- (c) Divergent Evolution
- (d) Homologous Ancestry



4. एक पुरुष ने गर्भनिरोध के लिए शल्यक्रिया विधि अपनाने का निर्णय लिया । चित्र में उस बिन्दु/अभिस्थल को पहचानिए जहाँ संबंधित भाग को काटा और बाँधा जाएगा ।



(a) बिन्दु S

(b) बिन्दु R

(c) बिन्दु Q

- (d) बिन्दु P
- **5.** मानव शरीर में निम्नलिखित हॉर्मोन का नाम तथा उसके निर्माण स्थल का सही मिलान वाला विकल्प कौन-सा है ?

हॉर्मोन का नाम

निर्माण स्थल

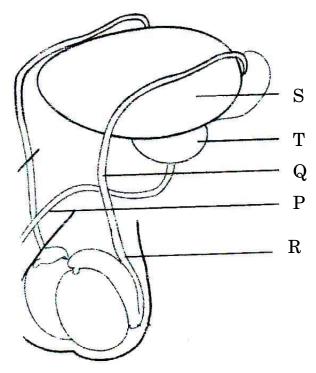
- P. ऑक्सीटोसिन
- i. अपरा
- Q. रिलैक्सिन
- ii. पीत पिंड
- R. एच.सी.जी.
- iii. पीयूष ग्रंथि
- S. प्रोजेस्टेरोन
- iv. अंडाशय
- (a) P-i, Q-iii, R-ii, S-iv
- (b) P-i, Q-iv, R-iii, S-ii
- (c) P-iii, Q-iv, R-i, S-ii
- (d) P-ii, Q-iii, R-i, S-iv
- **6.** निम्नलिखित बीजों में से कौन-सा बीज सर्वाधिक समय तक जीवित (जीवनक्षम) रह सकता है ?
  - (a) फ़ीनिक्स डैक्टाइलीफेरा
- (b) स्ट्राइगा एशियाटिका

(c) *मैंगीफेरा इंडिका* 

(d) युक्का जाइजैंटिया



4. A human male decides to adopt a surgical method for contraception. Identify the point in the diagram where a cut would be made and tied.



(a) Point S

(b) Point R

(c) Point Q

- (d) Point P
- **5.** Which of the following options correctly matches the name of the hormone to its site of production in the human body?

Name of the Hormone

Site of Production

P. Oxytocin

i. Placenta

Q. Relaxin

ii. Corpus Luteum

R. hCG

- iii. Pituitary Gland
- S. Progesterone
- iv. Ovaries
- (a) P-i, Q-iii, R-ii, S-iv
- (b) P-i, Q-iv, R-iii, S-ii
- (c) P-iii, Q-iv, R-i, S-ii
- (d) P-ii, Q-iii, R-i, S-iv
- **6.** Which of the following seeds have remained alive for the longest period?
  - (a) Phoenix dactylifera
- (b) Striga asiatica

- (c) Mangifera indica
- (d) Yucca gigantea

<b>7.</b>		•	नलिखित	न में से उस/उन विकल्प/विकल्पों को
	चुनिए,	जो सही कथन नहीं है/हैं।		
	(i)	वे एक प्रकार की श्वेत रुधिर कोशिका	एँ हैं।	
	(ii)	उनका निर्माण अस्थि मज्जा में होता है	l	
	(iii)	वे शरीर के अंदर हर समय सक्रिय रहर्त	ो हैं।	
	(iv)	वे अस्थि मज्जा में परिपक्व होती हैं।		
	(a)	केवल (i) और (iv)	(b)	केवल (iii)
	(c)	केवल (iv)	(d)	केवल (iii) और (iv)
8.	मानव ी	- क्रियाकलापों द्वारा अकसर आवासीय १	क्षति होत	नी है, जिसके कारण आवास में खंडन
	होने से	आवास के छोटे-छोटे खंड बन जाते	हैं। उ	न कथनों का चयन कीजिए, जो छोटे
	आवार्स	ोय खंडों का उसी आवास के बड़े खंडों	से विभे	द करते हैं।
	(i)	यहाँ बाहरी जातियाँ कभी परिलक्षित न	हीं होंगी	1
	(ii)	बड़े जन्तुओं की समष्टि घट जाएगी ।		
	(iii)	जैव-विविधता कम हो जाती है।		
	(iv)	आस-पास के आवास क्षेत्रों से स्पर्धा ब	ढ़ जाती	है ।
	(a)	केवल (ii) , (iii) और (iv)		
	(b)	केवल (ii) और (iv)		
	(c)	केवल (i) और (iii)		
	(d)	केवल (i), (ii) और (iii)		
9.	उस विव	कल्प को पहचानिए जो परजीवी संबंध न	ाहीं दर्शा	ता ।
	(a)	मनुष्य के सिर में जूँ	(b)	आम के वृक्ष पर <i>कस्कुटा</i>
	(c)	मादा <i>ऐनोफ़ेलीज़</i>	(d)	कुत्ते पर किलनी
10.	उस कव	व्रक को पहचानिए जो प्रसिद्ध 'रॉक्यूफोर्ट	चीज़' व	को परिपक्व करता है :
	(a)	सैकेरोमाइसीज़ सैरीविसी		

(b) प्रोपिओनिबैक्टीरियम शारमैनाई

- (c) मोनैस्कस परप्यूरियस
- (d) *पेनिसिलियम नोटेटम*



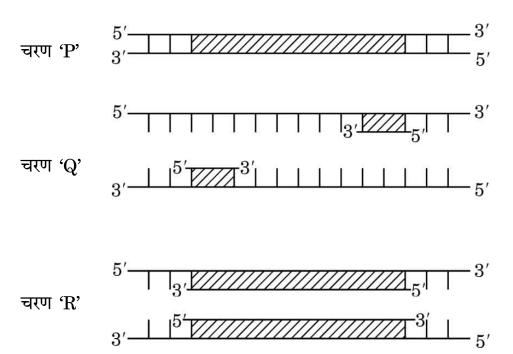
<b>7.</b>	Selec	t the options which is/are in	corr	ect state	ement(s) with respect to		
	T-lyn	T-lymphocytes in the human body.					
	(i)	They are a type of white blood	l cel	ls.			
	(ii)	(ii) They are produced in bone marrow.					
	(iii)	(iii) They remain active at all times in the body.					
	(iv)	They mature in the bone mar	row.				
	(a)	(i) and (iv) only	(b)	(iii) d	only		
	(c)	(iv) only	(d)	(iii) a	and (iv) only		
8.	Hum	an settlement often leads	to	habitat	loss which leads to		
	fragn	nentation, forming smaller	pat	ches of	f habitats. Select the		
	state	ments that describe how a sma	all p	atch diff	ers from a large patch of		
	the sa	ame habitat.					
	(i)	Invasive species will never be seen here.					
	(ii)	Population of large animals decreases.					
	(iii)	Biodiversity decreases.					
	(iv)	Competition from surrounding	g ha	bitats in	creases.		
	(a)	(ii), (iii) and (iv) only					
	(b)	(ii) and (iv) only					
	(c)	(i) and (iii) only					
	(d)	(i), (ii) and (iii) only					
9.	Ident	tify the option that does not exh	ibit	a parasi	tic relationship.		
	(a)	Head lice in humans	(b)	Cusc	uta on a mango tree		
	(c)	Female Anopheles	(d)	Ticks	s on dogs		
10.	Ident	tify the fungus that ripens the f	amo	ous 'Roqu	efort' cheese :		
	(a)	$Saccharomyces\ cerevisiae$					
	(b)	$Propionibacterium\ sharmanii$					
	(c)	Monascus purpureus					

Penicillium notatum

(d)



11. दिए गए योजनात्मक आरेख में पॉलीमरेज शृंखला अभिक्रिया के तीन चरणों 'P', 'Q' तथा 'R' को दर्शाया गया है।

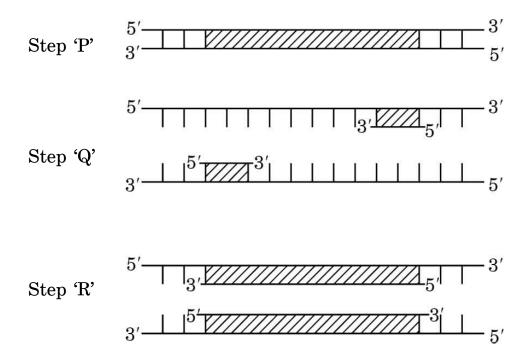


ऊपर दिए गए आरेखों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं ?

- (i) चरण 'P' कम तापमान पर निष्क्रियकरण दर्शाता है।
- (ii) चरण 'Q' डीएनए रज्जु का उच्च तापमान पर विकृतिकरण के पश्चात् तापानुशीतन (अनीलन) का परिचायक है।
- (iii) चरण 'R' तापस्थायी डीएनए पॉलीमरेज की उपस्थिति में डीएनए का प्रसार है।
- (iv) चरण 'Q' उपक्रामक (प्राइमर) के दो सेटों के साथ प्रसार है।
- (a) केवल (i) और (iii)
- (b) केवल (ii) और (iii)
- (c) केवल (ii)
- (d) केवल (i)



11. The given schematic illustration shows three steps 'P', 'Q' and 'R' of the polymerase chain reaction.

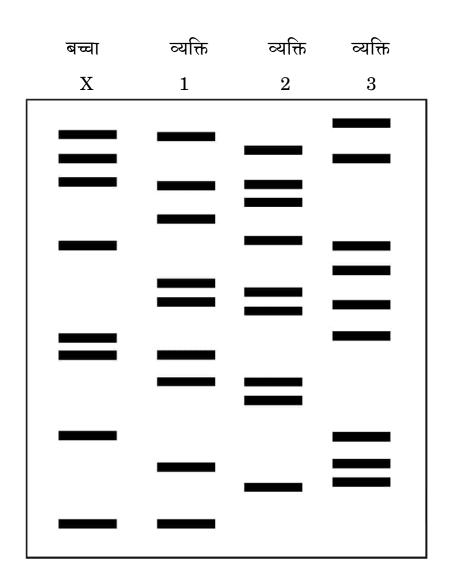


Which of the following statements are correct with reference to the illustration given above?

- (i) Step 'P' is showing denaturation at low temperature.
- (ii) Step 'Q' is a denaturation of DNA strand at high temperature, followed by annealing.
- (iii) Step 'R' is an extension of DNA in presence of thermostable DNA polymerase.
- (iv) Step 'Q' is extension with two sets of primers.
- (a) (i) and (iii) only
- (b) (ii) and (iii) only
- (c) (ii) only
- (d) (i) only



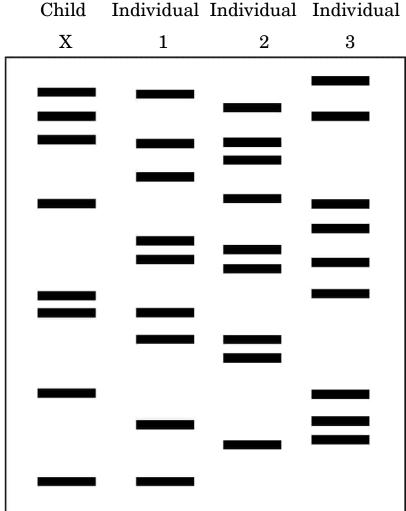
12. नीचे एक बच्चे के तथा तीन अन्य व्यक्तियों 1, 2 तथा 3 के डीएनए के प्रतिरूप प्रोफ़ाइल दर्शाए गए हैं। ये व्यक्ति अपने-आप को बच्चे का जनक बताते हैं। बच्चे के वास्तविक जनक/जनकों को दर्शाने वाले विकल्प को चुनिए।



- (a) व्यक्ति 1 तथा 3
- (b) व्यक्ति 1 तथा 2
- (c) व्यक्ति 2 तथा 3
- (d) 1, 2 तथा 3 में से बच्चे का जनक केवल व्यक्ति 1 है



**12.** DNA profiles of the child and three individuals 1, 2 and 3 who claim to be the parents of the child are given below. Select the option that shows the correct actual parent/parents of the child.



- (a) Individual 1 and 3
- (b) Individual 1 and 2
- (c) Individual 2 and 3
- Individual 1 is the only parent of the child amongst 1, 2 and 3(d)

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

- (a) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।
- (b) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या *नहीं* करता है।
- (c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है।
- (d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।
- 13. अभिकथन (A): मानव में सभी प्रभावी अलील (AABBCC) युक्त जीनोटाइप वाले व्यक्ति की त्वचा का वर्ण (रंग) सबसे गहरा होता है।
  - कारण (R): एक बहुजीनी विशेषक (लक्षण) में, फीनोटाइप प्रत्येक अलील का अपना-अपना योगदान परिलक्षित करता है।
- 14. अभिकथन (A): इंग्लैण्ड में औद्योगीकरण के पश्चात् श्वेत पंखी शलभों की संख्या में अभूतपूर्व कमी आ गई।
  - कारण (R): इंग्लैण्ड के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में औद्योगीकरण का अधिक प्रभाव देखा गया ।
- 15. अभिकथन (A): भारत के महानगरों के अधिकाधिक बच्चे पर्यावरण के प्रति संवेदनशीलता के कारण ऐलर्जियों और दमा (अस्थमा) से पीड़ित रहते हैं।
  - कारण (R): जीवन के प्रारंभिक काल में आधुनिक जीवनशैली तथा सुरक्षित परिवेश के परिणामस्वरूप प्रतिरक्षा (इम्यूनिटी) में कमी आई है।
- **16.** अभिकथन (A): मेडिटेरेनियन ऑर्किड ऑफ्रिस का पौधा मक्षिका की एक जाति से परागण कराने के लिए लैंगिक कपट (सेक्सुअल डिसीट) का सहारा लेता है।
  - कारण (R): क्षेत्र के तापमान के अनुरूप मादा मिक्षका अपने वर्ण (रंग) में परिवर्तन कर लेती है।



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): In humans the genotype with all the dominant alleles (AABBCC) will have the darkest skin colour.
  - Reason (R): In a polygenic trait, phenotype reflects the contribution of each allele.
- **14.** Assertion (A): The number of white winged moths decreased drastically after industrialisation in England.
  - Reason(R): Effects of industrialisation were more marked in rural areas of England.
- **15.** Assertion (A): More and more children in metro cities of India suffer from allergies and asthma due to sensitivity to the environment.
  - Reason (R): Modern day lifestyle and a protected environment in early life has resulted in lowering the immunity.
- **16.** Assertion (A): The Mediterranean orchid Ophrys uses sexual deceit to get pollinated by a species of bee.
  - Reason(R): The female bee changes its colour depending on the temperature of the area.

#### खण्ड ख

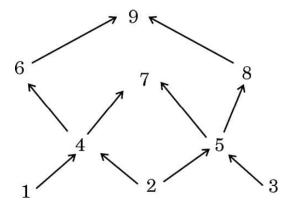
- 17. (क) एक आवृतबीजी (ऐंजियोस्पर्म) में नर युग्मकोद्भिद के विकास के प्रक्रम की व्याख्या कीजिए।
  - (ख) इसे नर युग्मकोद्भिद के नाम से क्यों जाना जाता है ?

2

- 18. (क) प्राथमिक बहिस्राव जब द्वितीयक उपचार संयंत्र में प्रवेश करता है, तो इसके पहले चरण का उल्लेख कीजिए तथा इसके प्रयोजन का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।
  - (ख) द्वितीयक उपचार संयंत्र में बी.ओ.डी. का स्तर किसका द्योतक है ? इसके महत्त्व का उल्लेख कीजिए।

2

19. नौ जीवों के आहार जाल को निम्न आरेख द्वारा दर्शाया गया है।



- (क) आहार जाल में दो उत्पादकों तथा दो मांसाहारी जीवों को पहचानिए।
- (ख) इस आहार जाल का चित्रण करते हुए क्या एक पारिस्थितिक पिरैमिड बना सकते हैं ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए।

2

20. एक उदाहरण की सहायता से समझाइए कि बाहरी (विदेशी) जातियों को किसी क्षेत्र में प्रविष्ट कराना (करना) स्थानिक जातियों के लिए किस प्रकार आक्रामक हो सकता है तथा स्थानिक जातियों/जाति के हास का कारण बन सकता है ?



#### **SECTION B**

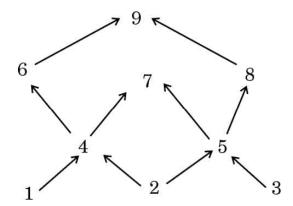
- **17.** (a) Explain the process of the development of a male gametophyte in an angiosperm.
  - (b) Why is it called a male gametophyte?

2

2

- **18.** (a) Write the first step the primary effluent undergoes when it enters the secondary treatment plant and state the purpose.
  - (b) What is the level of B.O.D indicative of in the secondary treatment plant? Mention its significance.

**19.** Given below is a food web that involves nine organisms.



- (a) Identify two producers and two carnivores shown in the food web.
- (b) Is it possible to make an ecological pyramid depicting this food web? Give reason in support of your answer.

2

20. Illustrate with the help of an example how introduction of an alien species turns invasive and causes decline of an indigenous species.

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21. (क) 'निवेशी निष्क्रियता' (इनसर्शनल इनएक्टीवेशन) पुनर्योगज डीएनए को पहचानने की एक विधि (उपाय) है। इस विधि की व्याख्या कीजिए।

2

#### अथवा

(ख) किसी रोग के नैदानिक लक्षण के दिखाई देने से पहले ही उसकी पहचान में प्रयुक्त पुनर्योगज डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी किस प्रकार सहायक है, व्याख्या कीजिए।

2

#### खण्ड ग

- 22. (क) (i) किसी सुकेन्द्रकी कोशिका में कितने प्रकार के आरएनए पॉलीमरेज़ पाए जाते हैं ? उल्लेख कीजिए कि उनमें से कौन-सा आरएनए पॉलीमरेज़ विषमांगी केन्द्रकीय आरएनए (hnRNA) का अनुलेखन करता है।
  - (ii) mRNA के रूप में केन्द्रक से बाहर आने से पूर्व hnRNA में होने वाले बदलाव लिखिए।

3

#### अथवा

(ख) किसी भी कोशिका में केंद्रक की परिमिति की अपेक्षा उसके अंदर के डीएनए की लंबाई बहुत अधिक होती है। समझाइए कि एक सुकेन्द्रकी (यूकैरियोटिक) कोशिका में यह बृहत् डीएनए कैसे पेकेज़्ड होता है।

- 23. निम्नलिखित संक्षिप्त संकेतों का विस्तृत पूरा नाम लिखिए तथा समझाइए कि 'टेस्ट ट्यूब बेबी' कार्यक्रम में इनका उपयोग किस प्रकार करते हैं:
- 3

- (क) जी.आई.एफ.टी.
- (ख) जेड.आई.एफ.टी.
- (ग) आई.यू.आई.

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**21.** (a) 'Insertional inactivation' is a method to detect recombinant DNA. Explain the method.

2

#### $\mathbf{OR}$

(b) Explain how recombinant DNA technology is used to detect a disease even before any clinical symptom appears.

2

#### **SECTION C**

- **22.** (a) (i) How many types of RNA polymerases are there in a eukaryote cell? Mention which one of them transcribes hnRNA.
  - (ii) Write the changes that hnRNA undergoes before it leaves the nucleus as mRNA.

3

#### $\mathbf{OR}$

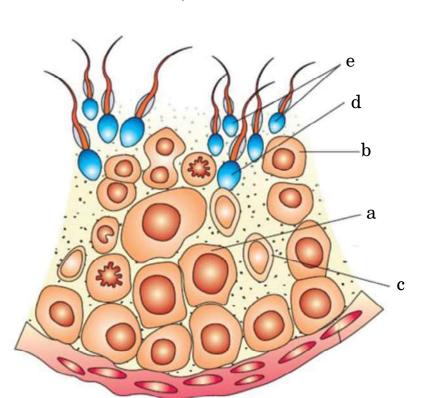
(b) The length of DNA in any cell is far greater than the dimension of its nucleus. Explain how this enormous DNA is packaged in a eukaryotic cell.

- **23.** Expand and explain the following techniques used in the 'Test Tube Baby' programme:
- 3

- (a) GIFT
- (b) ZIFT
- (c) IUI



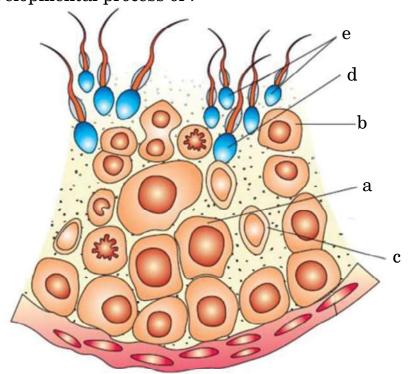
24. निम्न चित्र में शुक्रजनन निलका की आरेखीय काट का दृश्य दर्शाया गया है। इसमें निम्न के विकसित होने के प्रक्रम का उल्लेख कीजिए:



- (क) (i) 'a' से 'b' का
  - (ii) 'd' से 'e' का
  - (iii) 'b' से 'd' का
- (ख) 'a', 'b' तथा 'c' को पहचानिए।
- 25. (क) डार्विन के प्राकृतिक वरण के सिद्धान्त को व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया गया है, परन्तु आधुनिक जीवविज्ञानविदों ने इसकी कुछ सीमाओं की पहचान की है। पहचानी गई इन सीमाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।
  - (ख) आधुनिक काल में विकास के सबसे स्वीकृत सिद्धान्त का नाम लिखकर उसका उल्लेख कीजिए।
  - (ग) डार्विन के विकासवाद में पहचानी गई सीमाओं को आधुनिक जीव विज्ञान द्वारा समझाने के किन्हीं दो तरीकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।



**24.** Given below is a diagrammatic sectional view of a seminiferous tubule. State the developmental process of :



- (a) (i) 'b' from 'a'.
  - (ii) 'e' from 'd'.
  - (iii) 'd' from 'b'.
- (b) Identify 'a', 'b' and 'c'.
- **25.** (a) Darwin's theory of Natural Selection is widely accepted but some limitations have been identified by modern biologists. Mention the limitations identified.
  - (b) Name and state the most accepted theory of evolution in modern times.
  - (c) Mention any two ways the limitations identified in Darwin's theory of evolution are explained in modern biology.

3



**26.** 

- (क) उपर्युक्त रासायनिक संरचना का निरूपण करने वाले ड्रग के संवर्ग का नाम लिखिए।
- (ख) यदि इसके मेथिल समूह को ऐसीटिल समूह से प्रतिस्थापित कर दिया जाए तो हमें एक कड़वा क्रिस्टली यौगिक प्राप्त होता है। इस यौगिक का नाम लिखिए।
- (ग) इन यौगिकों के प्राकृतिक स्रोत का नाम लिखिए।
- (घ) ड्रग के इस संवर्ग का मानव शरीर पर पड़ने वाले हानिकारक प्रभावों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

3

3

- 27. (क) उस सूत्रकृमि का वैज्ञानिक नाम लिखिए जो तंबाकू के पौधों को संक्रमित करता है। पौधे के उस भाग का नाम भी लिखिए जिसे यह संक्रमित करता है।
  - (ख) इस कृमि के आक्रमण से सुरक्षा के लिए *ऐग्रोबैक्टीरियम* का उपयोग कैसे करते हैं ? 3
- 28. प्रत्येक के एक उदाहरण की सहायता से निम्नलिखित समष्टि पारस्परिक-क्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए :
  - (क) ब्रूड (अंड) परजीविता
  - (ख) सहोपकारियों का सह-विकास

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**26.** 

- (a) Name the category of drugs represented by the chemical structure given above.
- (b) If the methyl group is substituted by acetyl group we get a bitter crystalline compound. Name the compound.
- (c) Name the natural source of these compounds.
- (d) State the harmful effects of this class of drugs on the human body.
- **27.** (a) Write the scientific name of the nematode that infests the tobacco plants and the part that it infests.
  - (b) How is Agrobacterium used to protect tobacco plant from this attack?
- **28.** Explain the following population interactions with the help of one example each:
  - (a) Brood Parasitism
  - (b) Co-evolution of mutualists

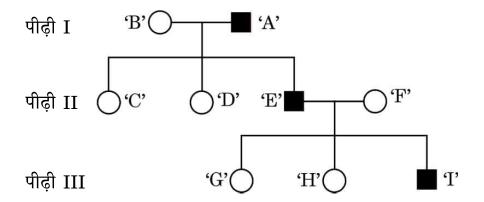
3



#### खण्ड घ

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केस-आधारित प्रश्न हैं। केस को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़िए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

29. एक परिवार की तीन पीढ़ियों तक के एक वंशागत (आनुवंशिक) विकार को निम्न वंशावली चार्ट द्वारा दर्शाया गया है। चार्ट का अध्ययन कीजिए तथा उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।



(i) वंशावली चार्ट के अनुसार क्या यह विकार लिंग-सहलग्न है अथवा अलिंगी क्रोमोसोम सहलग्न विकार है ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए ।

1

1

1

1

1

- (ii) क्या यह एक अप्रभावी विकार है अथवा प्रभावी विकार है ?
- (iii) व्यष्टि 'C', 'D' तथा 'H' के जीनोटाइप लिखिए ।
- (iv) (क) यदि स्त्री 'D' एक सामान्य पुरुष से विवाह करती है, तो उनकी पुत्री के इस विकार से ग्रस्त होने की संभाव्यता कितनी है ?

#### अथवा

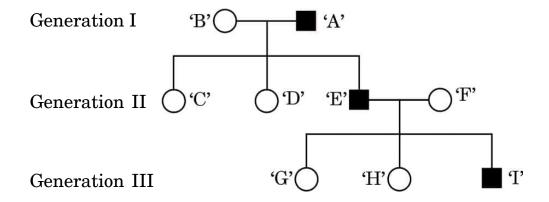
(iv) (ख) यदि माँ 'B' इस विकार की संवाहक है, तो उनकी पुत्री के इस रोग से ग्रस्त होने की संभाव्यता क्या है?



#### **SECTION D**

The following questions are case-based questions. Read the cases carefully and answer the questions that follow.

29. The following pedigree chart shows the inheritance of a genetic disorder up to three generations of a family. Observe the chart and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) Is the disease sex-linked or autosomal as per the chart? Give reasons in support of your answer.
- (ii) Is it a recessive or a dominant disorder?
- (iii) Write the genotypes of the individuals 'C', 'D' and 'H'.
- (iv) (a) If the female 'D' marries a normal man, what will be the probability of their daughter being a sufferer of this disease? 1

#### OR

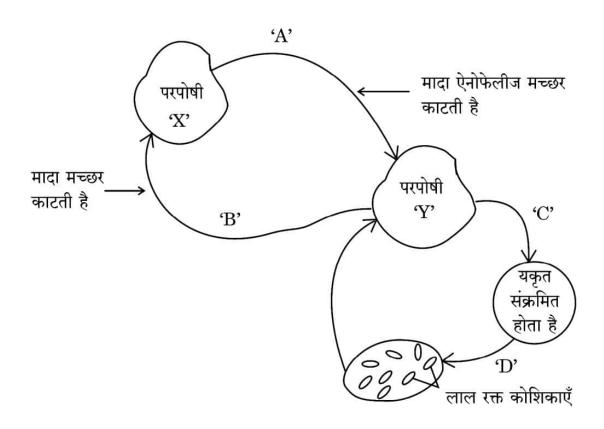
(iv) (b) If the mother 'B' is a carrier of the disease, what will be the probability of their daughter being a sufferer of this disease? 1

57/3/1 **~~~** 

1



30. नीचे दिए गए चित्र में एक रोगजनक प्रोटोज़ोअन का जीवन चक्र दर्शाया गया है।



(i) उस परजीवी का नाम लिखिए जो परपोषी 'X' से परपोषी 'Y' में स्थानान्तरित हुआ है । 1

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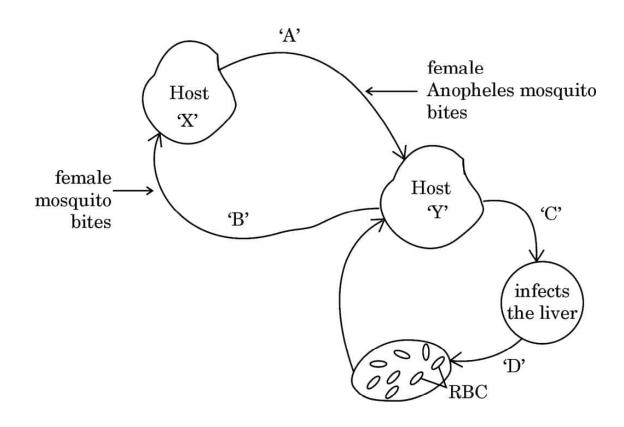
1

- (ii) यकृत में परजीवी में होने वाले परिवर्तनों को लिखिए ।
- (iii) जब यह परजीवी लाल रक्त कोशिकाओं में प्रवेश करता है, तो उसमें होने वाले परिवर्तनों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- (iv) (क) जब परपोषी 'X', संक्रमित परपोषी 'Y' से रक्त आहार प्राप्त करता है, तो उसमें (परपोषी में) होने वाले परिवर्तनों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

  अथवा
- (iv) (ख) रोगजनक के जीवन चक्र की किस अवस्था में परपोषी 'Y' को रोग के लक्षणों का अनुभव होता है ? रोग का नाम तथा इसके लक्षणों के लिए उत्तरदायी आविष पदार्थ का नाम लिखिए।



**30.** The diagram shows the life cycle of a pathogenic protozoan.



- (i) Name the parasitic stage that is being transferred from host 'X' to host 'Y'.
- (ii) Write the changes the parasite undergoes in the liver.
- (iii) Write the changes the parasite undergoes when it enters the RBC. 1
- (iv) (a) Trace the changes the parasite undergoes when the host 'X' takes its blood meal from infected host 'Y'.

#### OR

(iv) (b) At which stage during the life cycle of the pathogen does the host 'Y' experience the symptoms of the disease? Name the disease and the toxic substance responsible for these symptoms.

1

1

(i)

#### खण्ड ङ

- 31. (क) पुनर्योगज डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :
  - r-डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए प्लाज़्मिड को एक महत्त्वपूर्ण साधन क्यों माना जाता है ? प्लाज़्मिड्स को कहाँ से विलग कर सकते हैं ? (कोई दो स्रोत लिखिए)
  - (ii) क्लोनिंग संवाहक में 'ori' तथा वरण-योग्य चिह्नक की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए।
  - (iii) "प्रतिबंधन एंडोन्यूक्लिऐज़ के बिना r-डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी नहीं हो सकती।" कथन की न्यायसंगतता सिद्ध कीजिए।

#### अथवा

- (ख) Bt-फ़सलों पर आधारित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:
  - (i) बिना आनुवंशिकत: रूपांतरित कपास की फ़सल की अपेक्षा किसान Bt-कपास की फ़सल उगाना क्यों पसन्द करते हैं ?
  - (ii) ऐसे दो कीटों के नाम लिखिए जो Bt-जीव-विष से मर जाते हैं।
  - (iii) Bt-जीव-विष की कार्यविधि की व्याख्या कीजिए जिसके द्वारा Bt-जीव-विष कीटों को तो मार देता है परन्तु उस जीवाणु कोशिका को प्रभावित नहीं करता जिसमें यह पाया जाता है।
- 32. (क) प्रोटीन संश्लेषण के लिए तीनों प्रकार के आरएनए यथा अंतरण आरएनए (t-RNA), एम-आरएनए (m-RNA) तथा आर-आरएनए (r-RNA) की आवश्यकता होती है। असीमकेन्द्रिकयों में प्रोटीन संश्लेषण की प्रक्रिया में प्रत्येक की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए।

#### अथवा

- (ख) एक समयुग्मजी मटर के हरे बीज वाले लंबे पौधे का संकरण समयुग्मजी पीले बीज वाले बौने पौधों से कराया गया ।
  - ${
    m (i)} \quad {
    m F_1} \; {
    m Th}$  पीढ़ी के संभावित लक्षणप्ररूप (फीनोटाइप) तथा जीनप्ररूप (जीनोटाइप) लिखिए ।
  - (ii) मेंडल के उन नियमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिनकी  $F_1$  पीढ़ी द्वारा पुष्टि हुई ।
  - ${
    m (iii)}$   ${
    m F_2}$  पीढ़ी का फीनोटाइप अनुपात उनके संभाव्य फीनोटाइप के नाम सिहत लिखिए ।
  - (iv)  $F_1$  संतित द्वारा उत्पन्न नर युग्मकों तथा मादा युग्मकों के जीनप्ररूप (जीनोटाइप) लिखिए।

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#### **SECTION E**

**31.** (a) Answer the following questions with respect to recombinant DNA technology:

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- (i) Why is plasmid considered to be an important tool in rDNA technology? From where can plasmids be isolated? (Any two sources)
- (ii) Explain the role of 'ori' and selectable marker in a cloning vector.
- (iii) "r-DNA technology cannot proceed without restriction endonuclease." Justify.

#### OR

(b) Answer the following questions based on Bt-crops:

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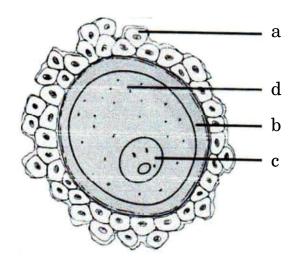
- (i) Why do farmers prefer to grow Bt cotton crop than genetically unmodified cotton crops?
- (ii) Name any two insects that are killed by Bt toxin.
- (iii) Explain the mechanism by which Bt toxin kills the insects but not the bacterium which possesses the toxin.
- **32.** (a) Protein synthesis requires the services of all three types of RNAs, namely t-RNA, m-RNA and r-RNA. Explain the role of each of them during the process of protein synthesis in prokaryotes.

OR

- (b) A homozygous tall pea plant with green seeds is crossed with a homozygous dwarf pea plant with yellow seeds.
  - (i) Write the possible phenotype and genotype of  ${\bf F}_1$  generation.
  - (ii) State the laws of Mendel that are proved true by the  $F_1$  generation.
  - (iii) Mention the  $F_2$  phenotypic ratio along with their possible phenotypes.
  - (iv) Write the genotypes of the male and female gametes produced by  $\mathbf{F}_1$  progeny.



33. (क) नीचे दिए गए चित्र में एक मानव अंडाणु का निरूपण किया गया है।



- (i) इसके 'a', 'b' और 'c' भागों को पहचान कर उनके नाम लिखिए ।
- (ii) अंडाशय से विमोचन के समय इस अंडाणु का अर्धसूत्री विभाजन अपूर्ण रह जाता है। यह अर्धसूत्री विभाजन कब, कहाँ और कैसे पूरा होता है?
- (iii) निषेचन के समय यह कैसे सुनिश्चित होता है कि अंडाणु में केवल एक ही शुक्राणु प्रवेश कर सके ?

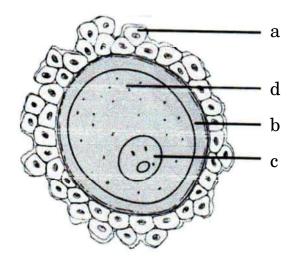
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#### अथवा

- (ख) (i) दोहरा निषेचन सभी पुष्पी पादपों की एक अनूठी घटना है । इस प्रक्रम की व्याख्या कीजिए ।
  - (ii) निम्नलिखित के लिए एक-एक कारण दीजिए:
    - (1) संतरे के एक बीज में अनेक भ्रूण होते हैं।
    - (2) काजू एक आभासी फल है परन्तु अमरूद एक वास्तविक फल है। 5



**33.** (a) Given below is a diagrammatic representation of a human ovum.



- (i) Identify the parts 'a', 'b' and 'c'.
- (ii) This ovum is released from the ovary with incomplete meiotic division. When, where and how is the meiotic division completed?
- (iii) How does an ovum ensure the entry of a single sperm during fertilisation?

5

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 $\mathbf{OR}$ 

- (b) (i) Double fertilisation is an event unique to all flowering plants. Explain the process.
  - (ii) Give a reason for the following:
    - (1) A seed of an orange has many embryos.
    - (2) Cashew is a false fruit but Guava is a true fruit.

# Marking Scheme

### **Strictly Confidential**

(For Internal and Restricted use only)

# Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023 SUBJECT NAME BIOLOGY (SUBJECT CODE 044) (PAPER CODE 57/3/1)

# **General Instructions: -**

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
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-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers  These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
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( $\sqrt{\ }$ ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right ( $\checkmark$ ) 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 0-70 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-  • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
	<ul> <li>Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</li> <li>Wrong totalling of marks awarded on an answer.</li> <li>Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.</li> <li>Wrong question wise totalling on the title page.</li> <li>Wrong totalling of marks of the two columns on the title page.</li> <li>Wrong grand total.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.</li> <li>Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.</li> <li>Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)</li> <li>Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li> </ul>
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 un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totalling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "Guidelines for spot Evaluation" before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totalled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

#### MARKING SCHEME

# Senior Secondary School Examination, 2023

# BIOLOGY (Subject Code-044)

[Paper Code: 57/3/1]

Maximum Marks: 70

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks	Total Marks
	SECTION—A		
1.	(b)/ XO type of sex chromosome determines male sex in grasshopper.	1	1
2.	$(c)/(iii) \rightarrow (iv) \rightarrow (i) \rightarrow (ii) \rightarrow (v)$	1	1
3.	(a) /convergent evolution	1	1
4.	(c) / Point Q	1	1
5.	(c)/ P-iii,Q-iv,R-i,S-ii	1	1
6.	(a)/ Phoenix dactylifera	1	1
7.	(b)/ (iii) only //	1 //	
	(d)/ (iii) and (iv) only	1	1
8.	(a)/ (ii), (iii) and (iv) only	1	1
9.	(c)/ Female Anopheles	1	1
10.	Mark to be awarded if attempted.	1	1
11.	(b)/ (ii) and (iii) only	1	1
12.	(a)/ Individual 1 and 3	1	1
13.	(a)/ Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.	1	1
14.	(c) /A is true but R is false.	1	1
15.	(a)/ Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.	1	1
16.	(c) /A is true but R is false.	1	1
	SECTION B		
17.	(a) Cells of sporogenous tissue/Microspore mother cell/ Pollen mother cell (PMC) in anther undergoes meiotic division, to form microspore tetrad which mature and dissociate to form pollen grains or male gametophyte.	½×2	
	(b) Because its generative cell divides, to form two male gametes.	½×2	2

18. (a) Primary effluent passes to aeration tank/ it is constantly agitated mechanically and air is pumped into it, this allows vigorous growth of flocs (masses of bacteria associated with fungal filaments to form mesh like structure)/ to consume organic matter/to reduce BOD level of primary effluents (b) It is a measure of organic matter /polluting potential in the water, greater BOD more is polluting potential.  19 (a) *Producers: 1/2/3 *				
BOD more is polluting potential.  (a) •Producers: 1/2/3 • Carmivores: 6/7/8/9 (half mark for any one correct producer and half mark for any one correct carnivore)  (b) • No • Pyramid does not accommodate food web  //  • Yes • In the given food web no organism occupy more than one trophic level  Introduction of Nile perch introduced into Lake Victoria, led eventually to the extinction of more than 200 species of Cichlid fish  //  African catfish / Clarias gariepinus, causes threat to indigenous catfish //  Parthenium/ carrot grass/ Lantana/ Water hyacinth/ Eicchornia sp., causes threat to native species  21 (a) Recombinant DNA/Desired DNA is inserted into the coding sequence of an enzyme β-galactosidase, this results into inactivation of the gene for the synthesis of this enzymes, presence of chromogenic substrate gives blue coloured colonies if the plasmid in bacteria does not have the insert (Non recombinants), but presence of insert (Recombinants) leads to the growth of bacterial colonies with no colour.  OR (b) A single stranded DNA or RNA tagged with a radioactive molecule (probe), is allowed to hybridize with its complementary DNA in a clone of cells, followed by detection using autoradiography, the clone having the mutated gene will hence not appear on the photographic film.  //  Polymerase Chain Reaction/PCR is used to detect a disease even before any clinical symptoms appears, involves denaturation, annealing, to amplify DNA of the pathogen using pathogen specific primers	18.	mechanically and air is pumped into it, this allows vigorous growth of flocs (masses of bacteria associated with fungal filaments to form mesh like	½×2	
(half mark for any one correct producer and half mark for any one correct carnivore)  (b)  No Pyramid does not accommodate food web  No Pyramid does not accommodate food web  In the given food web no organism occupy more than one trophic level  Introduction of Nile perch introduced into Lake Victoria, led eventually to the extinction of more than 200 species of Cichlid fish  African catfish / Clarias gariepinus, causes threat to indigenous catfish  If Parthenium/ carrot grass/ Lantana/ Water hyacinth/ Eicchornia sp., causes threat to native species  21  (a) Recombinant DNA/Desired DNA is inserted into the coding sequence of an enzyme β-galactosidase, this results into inactivation of the gene for the synthesis of this enzymes, presence of chromogenic substrate gives blue coloured colonies if the plasmid in bacteria does not have the insert (Non recombinants), but presence of insert (Recombinants) leads to the growth of bacterial colonies with no colour.  OR  (b) A single stranded DNA or RNA tagged with a radioactive molecule (probe), is allowed to hybridize with its complementary DNA in a clone of cells, followed by detection using autoradiography, the clone having the mutated gene will hence not appear on the photographic film.  If Polymerase Chain Reaction/PCR is used to detect a disease even before any clinical symptoms appears, involves denaturation, annealing, to amplify DNA of the pathogen using pathogen specific primers			½×2	2
(half mark for any one correct producer and half mark for any one correct carnivore )  (b)  • No  • Pyramid does not accommodate food web  //  //  • Yes  • In the given food web no organism occupy more than one trophic level  20.  Introduction of Nile perch introduced into Lake Victoria, led eventually to the extinction of more than 200 species of Cichlid fish  //  //  African catfish / Clarias gariepinus, causes threat to indigenous catfish  //  Parthenium/ carrot grass/ Lantana/ Water hyacinth/ Eicchornia sp., causes threat to native species  21 (a) Recombinant DNA/Desired DNA is inserted into the coding sequence of an enzyme β-galactosidase, this results into inactivation of the gene for the synthesis of this enzymes, presence of chromogenic substrate gives blue coloured colonies if the plasmid in bacteria does not have the insert (Non recombinants), but presence of insert (Recombinants) leads to the growth of bacterial colonies with no colour.  OR  (b) A single stranded DNA or RNA tagged with a radioactive molecule (probe), is allowed to hybridize with its complementary DNA in a clone of cells, followed by detection using autoradiography, the clone having the mutated gene will hence not appear on the photographic film.  //  Polymerase Chain Reaction/PCR is used to detect a disease even before any clinical symptoms appears, involves denaturation, annealing, to amplify DNA of the pathogen using pathogen specific primers	19			
<ul> <li>No</li> <li>Pyramid does not accommodate food web</li> <li>/½</li> <li>½</li> <li>½</li> <li>½</li> <li>½</li> <li>1//</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>Introduction of Nile perch introduced into Lake Victoria, led eventually to the extinction of more than 200 species of Cichlid fish</li> <li>//</li> <li>African catfish / Clarias gariepinus, causes threat to indigenous catfish</li> <li>//</li> <li>Parthenium/ carrot grass/ Lantana/ Water hyacinth/ Eicchornia sp., causes threat to native species</li> <li>(a) Recombinant DNA/Desired DNA is inserted into the coding sequence of an enzyme β-galactosidase, this results into inactivation of the gene for the synthesis of this enzymes, presence of chromogenic substrate gives blue coloured colonies if the plasmid in bacteria does not have the insert (Non recombinants), but presence of insert (Recombinants) leads to the growth of bacterial colonies with no colour.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>(b) A single stranded DNA or RNA tagged with a radioactive molecule (probe), is allowed to hybridize with its complementary DNA in a clone of cells, followed by detection using autoradiography, the clone having the mutated gene will hence not appear on the photographic film.</li> <li>//</li> <li>Polymerase Chain Reaction/PCR is used to detect a disease even before any clinical symptoms appears, involves denaturation, annealing, to amplify DNA of the pathogen using pathogen specific primers</li> </ul>		(half mark for any one correct producer and half mark for any one	1/2	
• Yes  • In the given food web no organism occupy more than one trophic level  20.  Introduction of Nile perch introduced into Lake Victoria, led eventually to the extinction of more than 200 species of Cichlid fish  //  African catfish / Clarias gariepinus, causes threat to indigenous catfish  //  Parthenium/ carrot grass/ Lantana/ Water hyacinth/ Eicchornia sp.,causes threat to native species  21 (a) Recombinant DNA/Desired DNA is inserted into the coding sequence of an enzyme β-galactosidase, this results into inactivation of the gene for the synthesis of this enzymes, presence of chromogenic substrate gives blue coloured colonies if the plasmid in bacteria does not have the insert (Non recombinants), but presence of insert (Recombinants) leads to the growth of bacterial colonies with no colour.  OR  (b) A single stranded DNA or RNA tagged with a radioactive molecule (probe), is allowed to hybridize with its complementary DNA in a clone of cells, followed by detection using autoradiography, the clone having the mutated gene will hence not appear on the photographic film.  ///  Polymerase Chain Reaction/PCR is used to detect a disease even before any clinical symptoms appears, involves denaturation, annealing, to amplify DNA of the pathogen using pathogen specific primers		<ul> <li>No</li> <li>Pyramid does not accommodate food web</li> </ul>	1/2	
20. Introduction of Nile perch introduced into Lake Victoria, led eventually to the extinction of more than 200 species of Cichlid fish  //  African catfish / Clarias gariepinus, causes threat to indigenous catfish  //  Parthenium/ carrot grass/ Lantana/ Water hyacinth/ Eicchornia sp.,causes threat to native species  21 (a) Recombinant DNA/Desired DNA is inserted into the coding sequence of an enzyme β-galactosidase, this results into inactivation of the gene for the synthesis of this enzymes, presence of chromogenic substrate gives blue coloured colonies if the plasmid in bacteria does not have the insert (Non recombinants), but presence of insert (Recombinants) leads to the growth of bacterial colonies with no colour.  OR  (b) A single stranded DNA or RNA tagged with a radioactive molecule (probe), is allowed to hybridize with its complementary DNA in a clone of cells, followed by detection using autoradiography, the clone having the mutated gene will hence not appear on the photographic film.  ///  Polymerase Chain Reaction/PCR is used to detect a disease even before any clinical symptoms appears, involves denaturation, annealing, to amplify DNA of the pathogen using pathogen specific primers		• Yes		
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(b) A single stranded DNA or RNA tagged with a radioactive molecule (probe), is allowed to hybridize with its complementary DNA in a clone of cells, followed by detection using autoradiography, the clone having the mutated gene will hence not appear on the photographic film.  Polymerase Chain Reaction/PCR is used to detect a disease even before any clinical symptoms appears, involves denaturation, annealing, to amplify DNA of the pathogen using pathogen specific primers  1/2 × 4	21	an enzyme $\beta$ -galactosidase, this results into inactivation of the gene for the synthesis of this enzymes, presence of chromogenic substrate gives blue coloured colonies if the plasmid in bacteria does not have the insert (Non recombinants), but presence of insert (Recombinants) leads to the growth	1/2 × 4	
(probe), is allowed to hybridize with its complementary DNA in a clone of cells, followed by detection using autoradiography, the clone having the mutated gene will hence not appear on the photographic film.  Polymerase Chain Reaction/PCR is used to detect a disease even before any clinical symptoms appears, involves denaturation, annealing, to amplify DNA of the pathogen using pathogen specific primers  1/2 × 4  1/2 × 4		OR		
Polymerase Chain Reaction/PCR is used to detect a disease even before any clinical symptoms appears, involves denaturation, annealing, to amplify DNA of the pathogen using pathogen specific primers $1/2 \times 4$		(probe), is allowed to hybridize with its complementary DNA in a clone of cells, followed by detection using autoradiography, the clone having the	½×4	
any clinical symptoms appears, involves denaturation, annealing, to amplify DNA of the pathogen using pathogen specific primers $^{1/2} \times 4$			//	
		any clinical symptoms appears, involves denaturation, annealing, to	½×4	
				2

	SECTION-C		
22	(a) (i)		
	<ul><li> 3 types</li><li> RNA Polymerase –II</li></ul>	½ 1	
	(ii) Splicing /Introns are removed and exons are joined in a definite order, undergoes capping /at 5' end where unusual nucleotide (methyl guanosine triphosphate) is added, tailing/ at 3' end where (200-300) adenylate residues are added.	½×3	
	OR		
	(b) A set of positively charged proteins called histones, due to presence of lysine and arginine (basic amino acids), holds the negatively charged DNA around it in a coiled manner, histones are organised to form a unit of eight molecules (histone octamer), a typical nucleosome contains 200 bp of DNA helix, Nucleosomes constitute repeating units of a structure in nucleus called chromatin thread (like bodies as "beads on string" structure in a nucleus).	½×6	3
23	(a) Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer, transfer of an ovum collected from a donor into the fallopian tube of another female who cannot produce an ovum but can provide suitable environment for fertilization and further development / It has no role in test tube baby program.	½ ×2	
	(b) Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer, zygote or early embryo up to 8 blastomeres transferred into fallopian tube.	½×2	
	(c) Intra Uterine Insemination, semen collected either from husband or a healthy donor is artificially introduced either into vagina or uterus of the female / It has no role in test tube baby program .	½×2	3
24	(a)		
	(i) 'b' (secondary spermatocytes) formed after <u>first meiotic division/</u> <u>Meiosis -I</u> in 'a' (primary spermatocytes)	1/2	
	(ii) 'e' (sperms) formed via a process called <b>spermiogenesis</b> / <b>differentiation</b> from 'd' (spermatids)	1/2	
	(iii) 'd' (Spermatids) formed after <u>second meiotic division/ Meiosis- II</u> from 'b' ( secondary spermatocyte).	1/2	
	(b) a – Primary spermatocyte	1/2	
	b – Secondary spermatocyte	1/2	
	c – Sertoli cell	1/2	3
25	(a) Darwin's theory could not explain how the variations arose.	1	
	(b)		

	• Synthetic theory of avalution		
	• Synthetic theory of evolution	1/2	
	• Origin of species is based on the interaction of genetic variation and natural selection.	1/2	
	(c)Mutation, recombinants formed during meiosis / crossing over		
	/hybridization /sexual reproduction	½ ×2	3
26	(a) Opioids / Morphine	1/2	
	(b) Diacetylmorphine / Smack	1/2	
	(c) Papaver somniferum / Poppy plant	1	
	(d) Slows down body function, act as depressant	½ ×2	3
27	(a)		
	Meloidegyne incognitia	1/2	
	• Roots	1/2	
	(b) By using <i>Agrobacterium</i> vector, Nematode specific genes were introduced into host plant, introduction of DNA produced both sense and anti-sense RNA in the host cells this two RNAs being complementary to each other form a double stranded RNA (ds RNA), that initiated RNAi and thus silenced the specific mRNA of the nematode hence parasite could not survive in transgenic host.	½×4	3
28	(a) Parasitic bird lays resembling eggs in the nest of host bird	1/2	
	Cuckoo (Koel) lay eggs in the nest of crow	1	
	Eggs of cuckoo (Koel) have evolved in time to resemble the eggs of the	//	
	crow, koel lays eggs in the nest of the crow and lets them be hatched there, cuckoo is the parasitic bird here exhibiting brood parasitism.	½×3	
	(Any other correct example)		
	(b) When evolution of one species is tightly linked with the evolution of other species	1/2	
	Plant pollinator interaction / fig species and wasp / any other relevant example	1	3
	SECTION-D		
29	(i) •Sex linked disorder	1/2	

			1
	•More males are affected in the family as males have only one X chromosome which if affected expresses	1/2	
	(ii) Recessive disorder	1	
	(iii) C -XX <sup>c</sup> ; D- XX <sup>c</sup> ; H- XX <sup>c</sup>	½×2	
	'c' is affected allele, accept other symbols used for the same		
	(If any two genotypes are correct then award 1 mark)		
	(iv) (a) Probability 0%	1	
	OR		4
	(iv) (b)Probability-50%	1	•
30	(i) Sporozoites.	1	
	(ii)Undergoes Asexual reproduction	1	
	(iii) The number increase asexually, parasites ultimately change into gametocytes/ undergoes gametogenesis	½×2	
	(iv)(a) Fertilisation and development_takes place in host 'X', ultimately forming the infective stage sporozoites.	¹⁄₂ × 2	
	OR		
	(iv) (b)		
	Bursting of RBCs		
	Malaria	½×2	
	Haemozoin		
	(Award 1 mark if any two are correct)		4
	SECTION-E		
31	<ul> <li>(a)(i)</li> <li>Can act as vector/can self-replicate to form multiple copies/ have selectable markers/ small in size will facilitate insertion / presence of 'Ori'</li> </ul>	1	
	• E. coli, Agrobacterium tumefaciens, Salmonella typhi, Bacteria, any other correct example (any two)	1/2 + 1/2	
	(ii)	1	

<ul> <li>'Ori' – this is a sequence from where replication starts / any piece of DNA when linked to this sequence can be made to replicate with in the host cells/controls copy number of linked DNA.</li> <li>Selectable marker helps in identifying and eliminating non-transformants, and selectively permitting the growth of</li> </ul>	1/2 × 2	
(iii) Restriction endonuclease identifies a specific palindromic sequence of DNA and cut the DNA at the specific sites in both the host as well in desired/foreign DNA, thereby <b>creates "sticky ends"</b> facilitating ligation to form a recombinant DNA.	72 // 2	
	1	
productivity	½ ×2	
(ii) Cotton bollworms/corn borer/tobacco budworm/army worm/ coleopterans (beetles)/dipterans (flies, mosquitoes)  (Any two)		
(iii) BT toxin protein exists as an inactive protoxin in the bacterium, but once the insect ingests this toxin it is converted into an active form, due to the alkaline pH of the gut ,which solubilizes inactive crystals of toxic insecticide the activated toxin binds to the surface of the midgut epithelial cells of the insect, creates pores, that cause cell swelling and lysis and eventually the death of the insect.	½×6	5
(a) <b>tRNA</b> – Act as adaptor molecule, with amino acid binding site and anticodon loop, brings specific amino acid to the amino acid binding site on the ribosome, initiator t-RNA starts the process of translation.	½×4	
mRNA- Act as a template for protein synthesis, carries information in the form of codon, It has the initiator codon /start codon /AUG to initiate the process, it has the stop codon/UAA/UAG/UGA for termination of the protein synthesis (Any two)	½×2	
<b>rRNA-</b> rRNA organizes itself into ribosomes, there are two sites in the large subunit in which one site is for binding the incoming t-RNA with the corresponding amino acid second site for peptide bond formation, when the small subunit of rRNA (ribosomes) encounters the mRNA the process of	½×4	
	of DNA when linked to this sequence can be made to replicate with in the host cells/controls copy number of linked DNA.  • Selectable marker helps in identifying and eliminating nontransformants, and selectively permitting the growth of transformants during recombinant DNA technology.  (iii) Restriction endonuclease identifies a specific palindromic sequence of DNA and cut the DNA at the specific sites in both the host as well in desired/foreign DNA, thereby creates "sticky ends" facilitating ligation to form a recombinant DNA.  OR  (b)(i) Bt cotton crop is pest resistant /insect resistant/ with increase productivity  (ii) Cotton bollworms/corn borer/tobacco budworm/army worm/ coleopterans (beetles)/dipterans (flies, mosquitoes)  (Any two)  (iii) BT toxin protein exists as an inactive protoxin in the bacterium, but once the insect ingests this toxin it is converted into an active form, due to the alkaline pH of the gut ,which solubilizes inactive crystals of toxic insecticide the activated toxin binds to the surface of the midgut epithelial cells of the insect, creates pores, that cause cell swelling and lysis and eventually the death of the insect.  (a)tRNA — Act as adaptor molecule, with amino acid binding site and anticodon loop, brings specific amino acid to the amino acid binding site on the ribosome, initiator t-RNA starts the process of translation.  mRNA- Act as a template for protein synthesis, carries information in the form of codon, It has the initiator codon /start codon /AUG to initiate the process, it has the stop codon/UAA/UAG/UGA for termination of the protein synthesis (Any two)  rRNA- rRNA organizes itself into ribosomes, there are two sites in the large subunit in which one site is for binding the incoming t-RNA with the	of DNA when linked to this sequence can be made to replicate with in the host cells/controls copy number of linked DNA.  • Selectable marker helps in identifying and eliminating nontransformants, and selectively permitting the growth of transformants during recombinant DNA technology.  (iii) Restriction endonuclease identifies a specific palindromic sequence of DNA and cut the DNA at the specific sites in both the host as well in desired/foreign DNA, thereby creates "sticky ends" facilitating ligation to form a recombinant DNA.  OR  (b)(i) Bt cotton crop is pest resistant /insect resistant/ with increase productivity  (ii) Cotton bollworms/corn borer/tobacco budworm/army worm/ coleopterans (beetles)/dipterans (flies, mosquitoes)  (Any two)  (iii) BT toxin protein exists as an inactive protoxin in the bacterium, but once the insect ingests this toxin it is converted into an active form, due to the alkaline pH of the gut ,which solubilizes inactive crystals of toxic insecticide the activated toxin binds to the surface of the midgut epithelial cells of the insect, creates pores, that cause cell swelling and lysis and eventually the death of the insect.  (a)tRNA — Act as adaptor molecule, with amino acid binding site and anticodon loop, brings specific amino acid to the amino acid binding site on the ribosome, initiator t-RNA starts the process of translation.  mRNA- Act as a template for protein synthesis, carries information in the form of codon, It has the initiator codon /start codon /AUG to initiate the process, it has the stop codon/UAA/UAG/UGA for termination of the protein synthesis (Any two)  rRNA- rRNA organizes itself into ribosomes, there are two sites in the large subunit in which one site is for binding the incoming t-RNA with the

	OR		
	(b) (i) Phenotype – Tall plant with Yellow seeds		
	Genotype – TtYy	1/2	
	(ii)	1/2	
	• Law of Dominance: Out of two contrasting traits only one trait will appear in F1 generation and is called dominant trait while the one which remain unexpressed is called recessive trait.	1	
	<ul> <li>Law of segregation: In a hybrid union trait simply remain together and segregate at the time of gamete formation.</li> </ul>		
		1	
	(iii) Phenotypic ratio of F <sub>2</sub>		
	Tall yellow: Tall green: Dwarf yellow: Dwarf green	1/2	
	9 : 3 : 1	1/2	
	(iv)		
	Male gametes of $F_1$ TY Ty tY ty	1/2	
	Female gametes of $F_1$ TY Ty tY ty	1/2	
			5
33	(a)		
	a- Cells of corona radiata.	½×3	
	b- Zona pellucida /Perivitelline space c- Haploid nucleus		
	(ii)		
	• Once the sperm enters the cytoplasm of the ovum	1/2	
	• The whole process is completed within the fallopian tube.	1/2	
	• Entry of sperm in the cytoplasm of the ovum induces the completion of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> meiotic division of the secondary oocyte,	¹⁄₂ ×2	
	it is unequal division and results in formation of a second polar body and a haploid ovum(ootid).		
	(iii) During fertilisation as the sperm comes in contact with the zona pellucida layer of the ovum, it induces changes in the membrane, that block the entry of any additional sperms.	½×3	

OR		
(b)		
(i)		
• Double fertilisation is the occurrence of two types of fusion syngamy and triple fusion in an embryo sac of the angiosperm.	1	
<ul> <li>Syngamy- Fusion of one of the male gamete and the egg cell resulting in formation of a zygote (diploid).</li> </ul>	1	
<ul> <li>Triple fusion - Fusion of another male gamete with two haploid polar nuclei to produce a (triploid) primary endosperm nucleus.</li> </ul>	1	
(ii)		
(1) Some of the nucellar cells surrounding the embryo start dividing and protrude into the embryo sac to form embryos.	1	
(2) In case of Cashew thalamus also contribute in fruit formation along		
with ovary /development of fruit after fertilisation from the part other than ovary, Guava fruit develops only from the ovary after fertilisation.	¹⁄₂ ×2	5