G2 I04



Series





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Т

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 : कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 31 हैं । (i) Please check that this question paper contains **31** printed pages. प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के (ii) मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें । 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. कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 33 प्रश्न हैं । (iii) Please check that this question paper contains 33 questions. कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य (iv) लिर्र्वे । Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it. इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण (v) 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.

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सामान्य निर्देशः

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए 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 । 16×1=16

- 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 N¹⁴ 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 ।
 - (iii) N¹⁵ माध्यम में जीवाणुओं का कई पीढ़ियों तक संवर्धन किया गया।
 - (iv) सभी जीवाणुओं में N¹⁵ डीएनए पाया गया।
 - (v) जीवाणुओं में या तो सभी N¹⁴ डीएनए थे अथवा सभी संकरित डीएनए थे।

(a)
$$(ii) \rightarrow (iv) \rightarrow (iii) \rightarrow (i) \rightarrow (v)$$

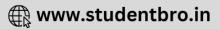
- $(b) \qquad (i) \mathop{\rightarrow} (ii) \mathop{\rightarrow} (v) \mathop{\rightarrow} (iv) \mathop{\rightarrow} (iii)$
- $(c) \qquad (iii) \rightarrow (iv) \rightarrow (i) \rightarrow (ii) \rightarrow (v)$
- $(d) \qquad (iv) \rightarrow (iii) \rightarrow (ii) \rightarrow (v) \rightarrow (i)$

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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. 16×1=16

- **1.** 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^{14} DNA and N^{15} DNA).
 - (iii) Bacteria grown in N^{15} medium for many generations.
 - (iv) All bacteria contain N^{15} DNA.
 - (v) Bacteria contain either all N^{14} DNA or all hybrid DNA.
 - (a) $(ii) \rightarrow (iv) \rightarrow (iii) \rightarrow (i) \rightarrow (v)$
 - (b) $(i) \rightarrow (ii) \rightarrow (v) \rightarrow (iv) \rightarrow (iii)$
 - $(c) \qquad (iii) \rightarrow (iv) \rightarrow (i) \rightarrow (ii) \rightarrow (v)$
 - $(d) \qquad (iv) \mathop{\rightarrow} (iii) \mathop{\rightarrow} (ii) \mathop{\rightarrow} (v) \mathop{\rightarrow} (i)$

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P.T.O.

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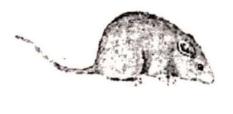


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 मधुमक्खी (मधुप) की समष्टि में नर (पुंमधुप) के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं ?

- (i) उनकी प्रत्येक कोशिका में 16 गुणसूत्र (क्रोमोसोम) होते हैं।
- (ii) वे अर्धसूत्री विभाजन द्वारा शुक्राणु उत्पन्न करते हैं।
- (iii) उनके दादा तो होते हैं, परन्तु पिता नहीं होते ।
- (iv) कॉलोनी में एक को छोड़ कर अन्य सभी नर (पुंमधुप) अगुणित होते हैं।
- (a) केवल (i) तथा (iii)
- (b) केवल (ii) तथा (iii)
- (c) केवल (iii) तथा (iv)
- (d) केवल (ii) तथा (iv)
- 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।







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

4.

स्तम्भ I में दी गई संरचनाओं का स्तम्भ II में दिए गए फलों के साथ सही मिलान कीजिए :

	स्तम्भ I		स्तम्भ	II
	(संरचना)		(फल))
Р.	परिभ्रूणपोष	i.	मक्का	
Q.	पुष्पासन	ii.	काली	मिर्च
R.	फलभित्ति	iii.	स्ट्रॉबेर्र	t
S.	भ्रूणपोष	iv.	आम	
(a)	P-i, Q-ii, R-iii, S-ii		(b)	P-ii, Q-iii, R-iv, S-i
(c)	P-iii, Q-i, R-i, S-iii		(d)	P-iv, Q-i, R-ii, S-iv
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- **2.** Which of the following statements are true about the males in a colony of honey bees ?
 - (i) They have 16 chromosomes per cell.
 - (ii) They produce sperms by meiosis.
 - (iii) They have a grandfather but no father.
 - (iv) All males in the colony are haploid except one.
 - (a) (i) and (iii) only
 - (b) (ii) and (iii) only
 - (c) (iii) and (iv) only
 - (d) (ii) and (iv) only
- **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



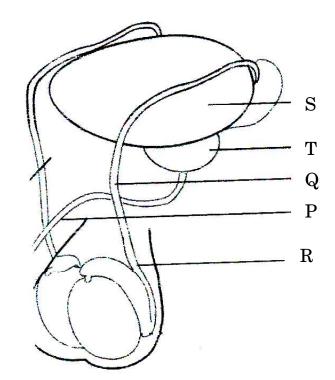
Marsupial mouse

- (a) Convergent Evolution
- (b) Disruptive Selection
- (c) Divergent Evolution
- (d) Homologous Ancestry
- 4. Match the correct Structures given in Column I with the Fruit in Column II in the chart given below :

	Column I (Structure)		Column II (Fruit)	
Р.	Perisperm	i.	Maize	
Q.	Thalamus	ii.	Black pepper	
R.	Pericarp	iii.	Strawberry	
S.	Endosperm	iv.	Mango	
(a)	P-i, Q-ii, R-iii, S-ii		(b) P-ii, Q-iii, R-iv,	S-i
(c)	P-iii, Q-i, R-i, S-iii		(d) P-iv, Q-i, R-ii, S	-iv
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- 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 ।



- 6. एक सामान्य स्त्री (मानव मादा) में आर्तव चक्र की अंडाशयी घटनाओं की अवधि में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से हॉर्मोन सक्रिय रहते हैं ?
 - (a) एफ.एस.एच. तथा एल.एच. (b) एल.एच. तथा ऐस्ट्रोजन
 - (c) एफ.एस.एच. तथा ऐस्ट्रोजन (d) ऐस्ट्रोजन तथा प्रोजेस्टेरोन
- निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा जीव वायुमण्डलीय नाइट्रोजन का स्थिरीकरण करता है, परन्तु वह स्वपोषी *नहीं* है ?

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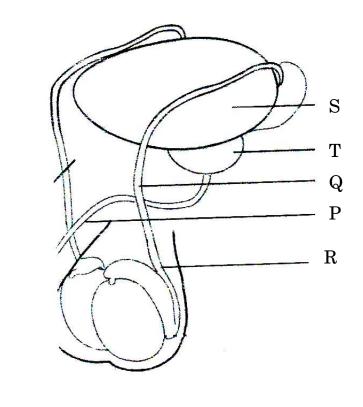
- (a) ऑसिलेटोरिया (b) राइज़ोबियम
- (c) ऐनाबीना (d) नोस्टॉक

57/3/2 % % % %





5. 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

6. Which of the following hormones are active during the ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle in a normal human female ?

- (a) FSH and LH (b) LH and Estrogen
- (c) FSH and Estrogen (d) Estrogen and Progesterone
- 7. Which one of the following fixes the atmospheric nitrogen but is *not* an autotroph ?

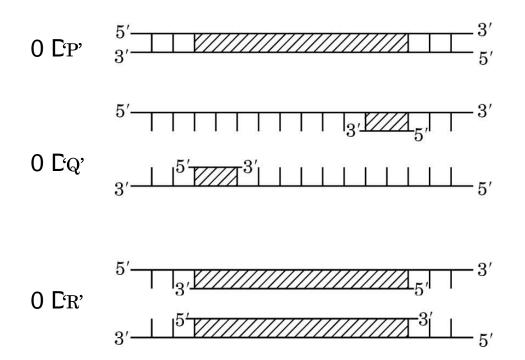
(a)	Oscillatoria	(b)	Rhizobium
(c)	Anabaena	(d)	Nostoc
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P.T.O.





 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 ?

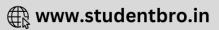
- (i) चरण 'P' कम तापमान पर निष्क्रियकरण दर्शाता है।
- (ii) चरण 'Q' डीएनए रज्जु का उच्च तापमान पर विकृतिकरण के पश्चात् तापानुशीतन (अनीलन) का परिचायक है।
- (iii) चरण 'R' तापस्थायी डीएनए पॉलीमरेज की उपस्थिति में डीएनए का प्रसार है।
- (iv) चरण 'Q' उपक्रामक (प्राइमर) के दो सेटों के साथ प्रसार है।
- (a) केवल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

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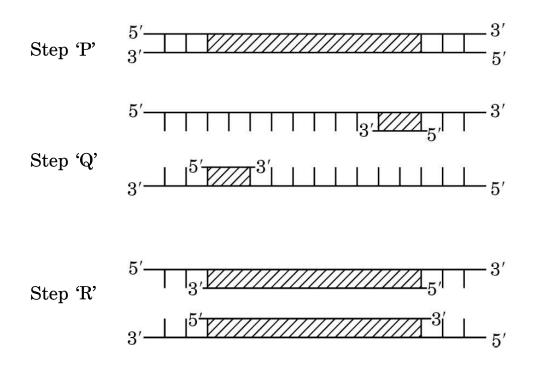
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8. The given schematic illustration shows three steps 'P', 'Q' and 'R' of the polymerase chain reaction.



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

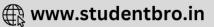
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P.T.O.







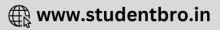
9. नीचे एक बच्चे के तथा तीन अन्य व्यक्तियों 1, 2 तथा 3 के डीएनए के प्रतिरूप प्रोफ़ाइल दर्शाए गए हैं । ये व्यक्ति अपने-आप को बच्चे का जनक बताते हैं । बच्चे के वास्तविक जनक/जनकों को दर्शाने वाले विकल्प को चुनिए ।

बच्चा	व्यक्ति	व्यक्ति	व्यक्ति
X	1	2	3

- (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

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9. 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.

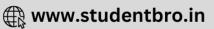
Child	Individual	Individual	Individual
Х	1	2	3
	24		

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

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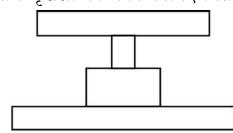




 मानव शरीर में टी-लसीकाणु के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से उस/उन विकल्प/विकल्पों को चुनिए, जो सही कथन नहीं है/हैं।

- (i) वे एक प्रकार की श्वेत रुधिर कोशिकाएँ हैं ।
- (ii) उनका निर्माण अस्थि मज्जा में होता है।
- (iii) वे शरीर के अंदर हर समय सक्रिय रहती 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)
- 11. नीचे जैव संख्या के एक पारिस्थितिक पिरैमिड का आरेख दिया गया है । नीचे दी गई सूची से सही खाद्य श्रृंखला का चयन कीजिए जिसका निरूपण पिरैमिड द्वारा किया गया है ।



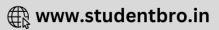
- (a) $uit \to aat \to cih + si \to aat \to cih + si \to aat \to aaat \to aat \to aat \to aaat \to aat \to aat \to aat \to$
- (b) $\qquad \overline{q}$ ्हा $\rightarrow \overline{a}$ ल्ली $\rightarrow \overline{c}$ कड़बग्धा $\rightarrow \overline{d}$ ता
- (c) घास \rightarrow शशक \rightarrow लोमड़ी \rightarrow पिस्सू
- (d) घास \rightarrow कीट \rightarrow गौरैया \rightarrow साँप
- 12. मानव क्रियाकलापों द्वारा अकसर आवासीय क्षति होती है, जिसके कारण आवास में खंडन होने से आवास के छोटे-छोटे खंड बन जाते हैं । उन कथनों का चयन कीजिए, जो छोटे आवासीय खंडों का उसी आवास के बड़े खंडों से विभेद करते हैं ।
 - (i) यहाँ बाहरी जातियाँ कभी परिलक्षित नहीं होंगी ।
 - (ii) बड़े जन्तुओं की समष्टि घट जाएगी ।
 - (iii) जैव-विविधता कम हो जाती है।
 - (iv) आस-पास के आवास क्षेत्रों से स्पर्धा बढ़ जाती है।
 - (a) केवल (ii) , (iii) और (iv)
 - (b) केवल (ii) और (iv)
 - (c) केवल (i) और (iii)
 - (d) केवल (i), (ii) और (iii)

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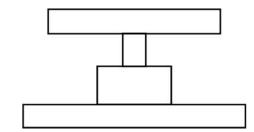
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- Select the options which is/are incorrect statement(s) with respect to T-lymphocytes in the human body.
 - (i) They are a type of white blood cells.
 - (ii) They are produced in bone marrow.
 - (iii) They remain active at all times in the body.
 - (iv) They mature in the bone marrow.
 - (a) (i) and (iv) only (b) (iii) only
 - (c) (iv) only (d) (iii) and (iv) only
- **11.** Given below is a diagram of an ecological pyramid of numbers. Choose the correct food chain from the list of food chains given, that represents the given pyramid.



- (a) $Grass \rightarrow Goat \rightarrow Fox \rightarrow Tiger$
- $(b) \qquad Mice \rightarrow Cat \rightarrow Hyena \rightarrow Cheetah$
- $(c) \qquad Grass \rightarrow Rabbit \rightarrow Fox \rightarrow Flea$
- $(d) \qquad Grass \rightarrow Insects \rightarrow Sparrow \rightarrow Snake$
- 12. Human settlement often leads to habitat loss which leads to fragmentation, forming smaller patches of habitats. Select the statements that describe how a small patch differs from a large patch of the same habitat.
 - (i) Invasive species will never be seen here.
 - (ii) Population of large animals decreases.
 - (iii) Biodiversity decreases.
 - (iv) Competition from surrounding habitats increases.
 - $(a) \qquad (ii), (iii) and (iv) only$
 - (b) (ii) and (iv) only
 - $(c) \qquad (i) \text{ and } (iii) \text{ only}$
 - $(d) \qquad (i), (ii) \ and \ (iii) \ only$

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

- (a) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।
- (b) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या *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) : लंबे पौधों तथा बौने पौधों के एक एकसंकर क्रॉस में F₂ पीढ़ी में लंबे तथा बौने पौधों का अनुपात 3 : 1 पाया गया ।
 - कारण (R) : F_2 पीढ़ी में विशेषकों/लक्षणों का संमिश्रण नहीं होता ।
- 14. अभिकथन (A) : होमो सैपियंस का विकास चिंपैंजी-जैसे पूर्वजों से हुआ ।
 - कारण (R) : दोनों के साइटोक्रोम-C प्रोटीन में ऐमीनो अम्ल अनुक्रम में कोई अंतर नहीं है।
- 15. अभिकथन (A): डॉक्टर (चिकित्सक) नवजात शिशु को स्तनपान कराने की सलाह देते हैं क्योंकि यह नवजात के लिए अनिवार्य (जरूरी) है।
 - *कारण (R) :* दुग्धस्रवण के आरंभिक दिनों में माँ द्वारा प्रथम स्तन्य (कोलोस्ट्रम) स्रावित होता है जिसमें I_gE तथा I_gG प्रतिपिंड प्रचुर मात्रा में पाए जाते हैं ।
- 16. अभिकथन (A) : मोनार्क तितली अपने परभक्षियों के लिए अत्यंत अरुचिकर होती है।
 - *कारण (R) :* इस तितली की त्वचा बहुत ही खुरदरी होती है जिसके कारण उसे खाया नहीं जा सकता ।

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

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is *not* the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
- 13. Assertion (A): In a monohybrid cross between tall plants and dwarf plants, the F_2 generation showed tall and dwarf plants in the ratio of 3:1.
 - Reason(R): There is no blending of traits/characters in the F_2 generation.
- **14.** Assertion (A) : Homo sapiens have evolved from chimpanzee-like ancestors.

Reason(R): There is no difference between the two in the amino acid sequence of the protein Cytochrome-C.

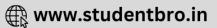
- **15.** Assertion (A) : Breast-feeding is advised by the doctor as it is essential for the new borns.
- **16.** Assertion (A) : The Monarch butterfly is highly distasteful to the predators.
 - Reason(R): The butterfly has a very rough skin which is not palatable.

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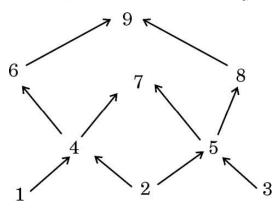
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17. नौ जीवों के आहार जाल को निम्न आरेख द्वारा दर्शाया गया है।



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

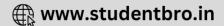
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- (ख) किसी रोग के नैदानिक लक्षण के दिखाई देने से पहले ही उसकी पहचान में प्रयुक्त
 पुनर्योगज डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी किस प्रकार सहायक है, व्याख्या कीजिए ।
- 19. ऐसे दो कारकों की सूची बनाकर व्याख्या कीजिए, जिनसे किसी क्षेत्र के समष्टि घनत्व में कमी आती है।
- 20. (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 ?
- 21. निम्नलिखित में से सूक्ष्मजीवों की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए : 2
 - (क) अंगूर के रस में शर्करा की मात्रा घटाना
 - (ख) ईंधन का उत्पादन

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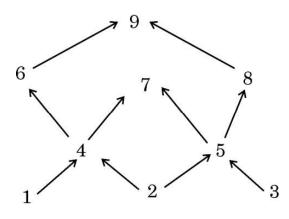
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SECTION B

17. 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.
- 18. (a) 'Insertional inactivation' is a method to detect recombinant DNA.Explain the method.

OR

- (b) Explain how recombinant DNA technology is used to detect a disease even before any clinical symptom appears.
- **19.** List and explain any two factors that lead to a decrease in the population density of an area.
- **20.** (a) Explain the process of the development of a male gametophyte in an angiosperm.
- (b) Why is it called a male gametophyte ?2**21.** Explain the role of microorganisms in the following :2
 - (a) Reducing the sugar content in grape juice
 - (b) **Production of a fuel**
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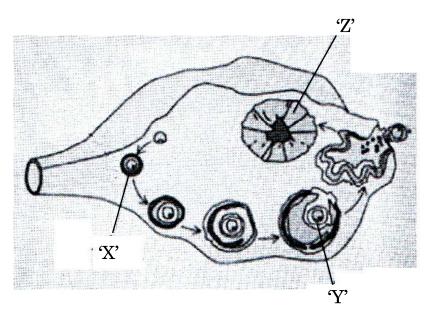






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22. एक स्त्री (मानव मादा) के अंडाशय में अंडजनन के दौरान होने वाली परिघटनाओं को निम्न आरेख द्वारा दर्शाया गया है।



- (क) 'X' को पहचानिए । मानव स्त्री में यह प्रक्रिया किस समय होती है ? उल्लेख कीजिए ।
- (ख) 'Y' को पहचानिए । यह कब और कैसे बनता है ?
- (ग) 'Z' द्वारा स्नावित हॉर्मोन का नाम लिखिए।
- 23. (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 ।

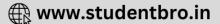
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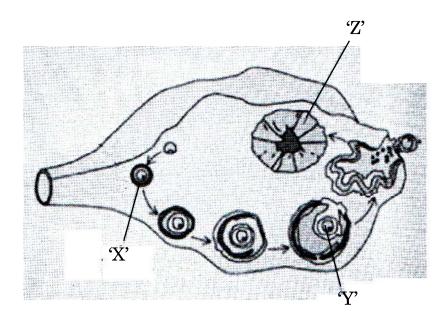






SECTION C

22. The diagram given below shows the events occurring in an ovary during Oogenesis in a human female.



- (a) Identify 'X'. Mention the time when the process occurs in a human female.
- (b) Identify 'Y'. When and how is it formed ?
- (c) Name the hormone produced by 'Z'.
- 23. (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.
 - Mention any two ways the limitations identified in Darwin's theory of evolution are explained in modern biology.

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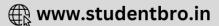
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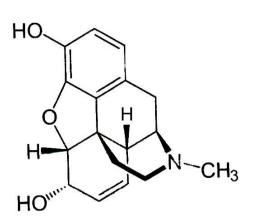


- 24. (क) (i) किसी सुकेन्द्रकी कोशिका में कितने प्रकार के आरएनए पॉलीमरेज़ पाए जाते हैं ? उल्लेख कीजिए कि उनमें से कौन-सा आरएनए पॉलीमरेज़ विषमांगी केन्द्रकीय आरएनए (hnRNA) का अनुलेखन करता है ।
 - mRNA के रूप में केन्द्रक से बाहर आने से पूर्व hnRNA में होने वाले बदलाव लिखिए।

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 ।

25.



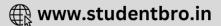
(क) उपर्युक्त रासायनिक संरचना का निरूपण करने वाले ड्रग के संवर्ग का नाम लिखिए।

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

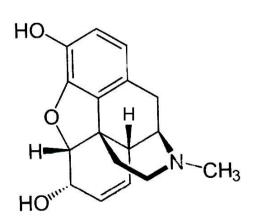
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OR

(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.

25.



(a) Name the category of drugs represented by the chemical structure given above.





- (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।
- 26. निम्नलिखित संक्षिप्त संकेतों का विस्तृत पूरा नाम लिखिए तथा समझाइए कि 'टेस्ट ट्यूब बेबी' कार्यक्रम में इनका उपयोग किस प्रकार करते हैं :
 - (क) जी.आई.एफ.टी.
 - (ख) जेड.आई.एफ.टी.
 - (ग) आई.यू.आई.
- 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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- (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. *3*
- 26. Expand and explain the following techniques used in the 'Test Tube Baby' programme :
 - (a) GIFT
 - (b) ZIFT
 - (c) IUI
- 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

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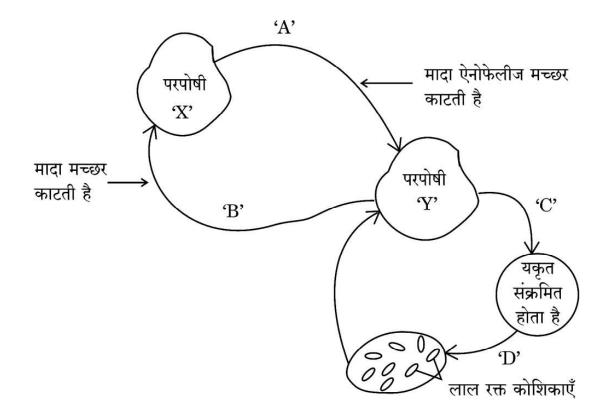


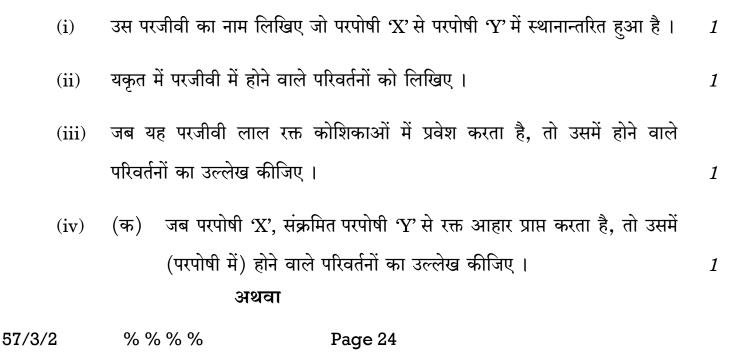


खण्ड घ

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

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





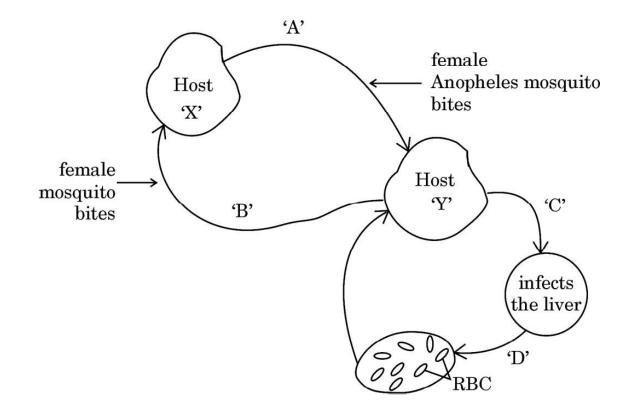




SECTION D

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

29. 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'.	1

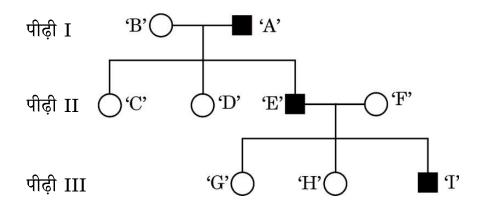
- (ii) Write the changes the parasite undergoes in the liver. 1
- (iii) Write the changes the parasite undergoes when it enters the RBC. 1
- (iv) (a) Trace the changes the parasite undergoes when the host 'X' takes its blood meal from infected host 'Y'.

OR

57/3/2% % % %Page 25P.T.O.Get More Learning Materials Here : If CLICK HERE ()



- (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. 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 ।
- (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?

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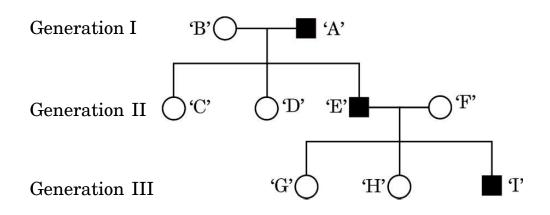
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- (iv) (b) At which stage during the life cycle of the pathogen does the host 'Y' experience the symptoms of the disease ? Name the disease and the toxic substance responsible for these symptoms.
- **30.** The following pedigree chart shows the inheritance 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 ? 1
- (iii) Write the genotypes of the individuals 'C', 'D' and 'H'. *1*
- (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

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(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

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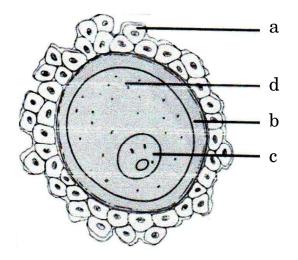
खण्ड ङ

- **31.** (क) (i) एक असीमकेन्द्रकी (पूर्वकेन्द्रकी) प्रतिकृत द्विशाख का नामांकित चित्र बनाइए जिसमें डीएनए प्रतिकृतियन प्रक्रम का निरूपण किया गया है।
 - (ii) आपके द्वारा डीएनए के नामांकित किए गए द्विशाख के दो नव-संश्लेषित रज्जुओं के बीच विभेद कीजिए ।
 - (iii) डीएनए प्रतिकृतियन की प्रक्रिया में शामिल एंज़ाइमों के नाम लिखिए ।
 - (iv) उस सुकेन्द्रकी का नाम लिखिए जिसमें डीएनए के अर्धसंरक्षी प्रतिकृतियन की प्रायोगिक पुष्टि की गई ।

अथवा

(ख) आपको मटर का एक लंबा तथा हरे बीजों वाला पौधा दिया गया । इस पौधे का जीनप्ररूप ज्ञात नहीं है । आपको इस पौधे का जीनोटाइप ज्ञात करने के लिए केवल 'स्वपरागण' कराने की अनुमति है । सभी संभावित क्रॉस बनाकर दर्शाइए कि आप दिए गए पौधे का जीनोटाइप किस प्रकार ज्ञात करेंगे ।

32. (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 ?

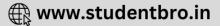
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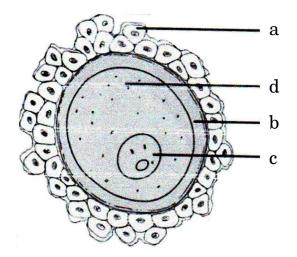


SECTION E

- **31.** (a) (i) Draw a labelled diagram of a replication fork in a prokaryote indicating the process of DNA replication.
 - (ii) Differentiate between the two newly synthesised DNA strands within the fork.
 - (iii) Name the enzymes involved in the process of DNA replication.
 - (iv) Name the eukaryote where the semi-conservative mode of replication was experimentally proved.

OR

- (b) You are given a tall pea plant with green seeds. The genotype of this plant is unknown. You are allowed to do only 'selfing' of these plants to find out the genotype of the given plant.
 Work out all possible crosses and show how you would determine the genotype of the given plant.
- **32.** (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 ?

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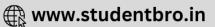
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 (iii) निषेचन के समय यह कैसे सुनिश्चित होता है कि अंडाणु में केवल एक ही शुक्राणु प्रवेश कर सके ?

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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।
- 33. (क) पुनर्योगज डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :
 - (i) 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 :

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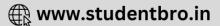
- (i) बिना आनुवंशिकत: रूपांतरित कपास की फ़सल की अपेक्षा किसान Bt-कपास की फ़सल उगाना क्यों पसन्द करते हैं ?
- (ii) ऐसे दो कीटों के नाम लिखिए जो Bt-जीव-विष से मर जाते हैं।
- (iii) Bt-जीव-विष की कार्यविधि की व्याख्या कीजिए जिसके द्वारा Bt-जीव-विष कीटों को तो मार देता है परन्तु उस जीवाणु कोशिका को प्रभावित नहीं करता जिसमें यह पाया जाता है ।

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(iii) How does an ovum ensure the entry of a single sperm during fertilisation ?

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

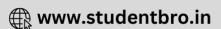
- (b) Answer the following questions based on Bt-crops :
 - (i) Why do farmers prefer to grow Bt cotton crop than genetically unmodified cotton crops ?
 - (ii) Name any two insects that are killed by Bt toxin.
 - (iii) Explain the mechanism by which Bt toxin kills the insects but not the bacterium which possesses the toxin.

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	Marking Scheme
	Strictly Confidential
	(For Internal and Restricted use only)
	Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023
	SUBJECT NAME BIOLOGY (SUBJECT CODE 044) (PAPER CODE 57/3/2)
Gen	eral 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	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
4	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	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.The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answersThese 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
5	 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. The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no
	 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. The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators. Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (√) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct
5	 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. The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluators. Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (√) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and





10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks 0-70 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
14	 Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. Wrong totalling 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 totalling on the title page. Wrong totalling 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. 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 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.
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)

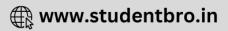
[Paper Code: 57/3/2]

Maximum Marks: 70

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks	Total Marks
	SECTION—A		
1.	$(c)/(iii) \rightarrow (iv) \rightarrow (i) \rightarrow (ii) \rightarrow (v)$	1	1
2	(a)/(i) and (iii) only	1	1
3	(a)/ Convergent evolution	1	1
4	(b)/ P-ii, Q-iii, R-iv, S-i	1	1
5	(c) / Point Q	1	1
6	(a)/ FSH and LH //	1 //	
	 (b)/ LH and Estrogen // (c)/ FSH and Estrogen 	1 // 1	1
7	(b)/ <i>Rhizobium</i>	1	1
8	(b)/ (ii) and (iii) only	1	1
9	(a) Individual 1 and 3	1	1
10	(b)/ (iii) only // (d)/ (iii) and (iv) only	1 // 1	1
11	(c)/ Grass – Rabbit – Fox—flea	1	1
12	(a)/ (ii), (iii) and (iv) only	1	1
13	a)/ A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1	1
14	(a)/ A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1	1

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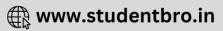
15	(c)/ A is true and R is false.	1	1
16	(c)/ A is true and R is false .	1	1
	SECTION—B		
17	 a) •Producers: 1/2/3 • Carnivores: 6/7/8/9 	1/2 1/2	
	(half mark for any one correct producer and half mark for any one correct carnivore)	,2	
	b)	17	
	 No Duramid does not accommodate food web 	$\frac{1/2}{1/2}$	
	• Pyramid does not accommodate food web //	*/2 //	
	•Yes	1⁄2	
	•In the given food web no organism occupy more than one trophic level	1⁄2	2
18	(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.	¹⁄2 × 4	
	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.	½ ×4	
	//	//	
	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	2
19	• Mortality/Death rate, the number of deaths in a given population during a given period.	¹⁄₂ ×2	
	• Emigration, the number of individuals who have left the habitat and gone elsewhere during the time period under consideration.	½×2	2
20	(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	1 ⁄₂ × 2	





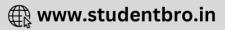
	(b) Because its generative cell divides, to form two male gametes.	¹⁄₂×2	2
21	 (a) Saccharomyces cerevisiae/ Yeast, is used to ferment grape juice/fermentation to convert sugar into ethanol/ alcohol (b) Mathemagans, anaerobically act on cellulosic material in everate (dung) of 	¹⁄₂ ×2	
	(b) Methanogens, anaerobically act on cellulosic material in excreta (dung) of cattle to produce biogas which is used as a fuel.	¹∕₂ ×2	2
	SECTION—C		
22	(a)		
	Primary follicle	1/2	
	• During fetal stage	1/2	
	(b) • Secondary Oocyte	1/2	
	 At follicular phase/ between 6-13 day of menstrual cycle 	1⁄2	
	• Tertiary follicle grows in size and completes its first meiotic division and this unequal division results in a large haploid secondary Oocyte and a tiny first polar body.	1⁄2	
	(c) Progesterone	1/2	3
23	(a) Darwin's theory could not explain how the variations arise.	1	
	(b) •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/hybridization /crossing over/sexual reproduction	½ ×2	3
24	(a)		
	(i) • 3 types	1/2	
	• RNA Polymerase –II	1	





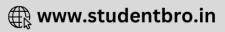
	triphosphate) is added, tailing/ at 3' end where (200-300) adenylate residues are added.		
	OR		
	(b) A set of positively charged proteins called histones, due to presence of lysine and arginine(basic amino acids), holds the negatively charged DNA around it in a coiled manner, histones are organised 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).	¹ ∕2 × 6	3
25	(a) Opioids / Morphine	1/2	
	(b) Diacetylmorphine/Smack	1⁄2	
	(c) Papaver somniferum/Poppy plant	1	
	(d) Slows down body function, act as depressant	¹⁄₂ ×2	3
26	(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	½ ×2	
	development/ It has no role in the process of test tube baby program.		
	(b) Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer, zygote or early embryo up to 8 blastomeres transferred into fallopian tube.	¹⁄₂ ×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.	1⁄2 ×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 these 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 host.	¹⁄₂ × 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	

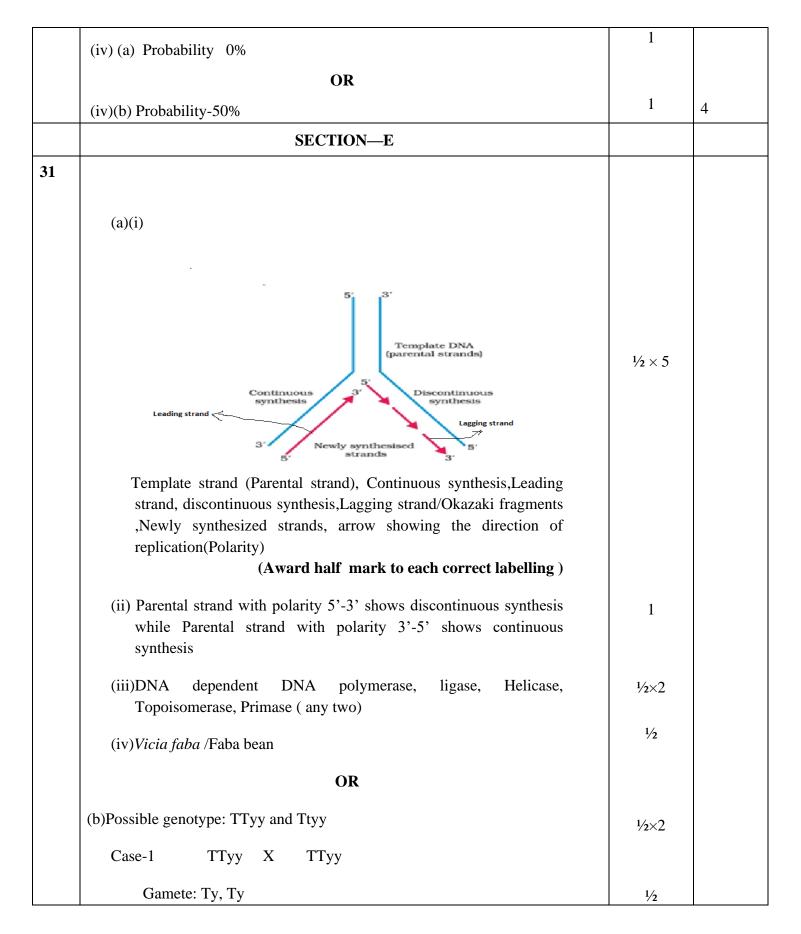




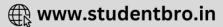
Eggs of cuckoo (Koel) have evolved in time to resemble the eggs of the crow, koel lays eggs in the nest of the crow and lets them be hatched there, cuckoo is the parasitic bird here exhibiting brood parasitism. (or any other correct example) b) When evolution of one species is tightly linked with the evolution of other species Plant pollinator interaction / fig species and wasp / any other relevant example SECTION—D (i) Sporozoites (ii) Undergoes Asexual reproduction (iii) The number increase asexually, parasites ultimately change into	1/2 × 3 1/2 1 1 1	3
there, cuckoo is the parasitic bird here exhibiting brood parasitism. (or any other correct example) b) When evolution of one species is tightly linked with the evolution of other species Plant pollinator interaction / fig species and wasp / any other relevant example SECTION—D (i) Sporozoites (ii)Undergoes Asexual reproduction	1/2 1 1	3
(or any other correct example) b) When evolution of one species is tightly linked with the evolution of other species Plant pollinator interaction / fig species and wasp / any other relevant example SECTION—D (i) Sporozoites (ii)Undergoes Asexual reproduction	1	3
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other species Plant pollinator interaction / fig species and wasp / any other relevant example SECTION—D (i) Sporozoites (ii) Undergoes Asexual reproduction	1	3
example SECTION—D (i) Sporozoites (ii)Undergoes Asexual reproduction	1	3
(i) Sporozoites(ii)Undergoes Asexual reproduction		
(ii)Undergoes Asexual reproduction		
	1	
(iii) The number increase asexually parasites ultimately change into		
(iii) The number increase asexuary, parasites utilinately change into	¹⁄₂ ×2	
gametocytes/ undergoes gametogenesis		
(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		
• Haemozoin	¹⁄₂ × 2	
(Award 1 mark if any two are correct)		4
(i) •Sex linked disorder	1⁄2	
•More males are affected in the family as males have only one X	1/	
chromosome which if affected expresses	*/2	
i) Recessive disorder	1	
ii) C -XX ^c ; D- XX ^c ; H- XX ^c	½×2	
c' is affected allele, accept other symbols used for the same		
If any two genotypes are correct then award 1 mark)		
i	forming the infective stage sporozoites. OR (iv) (b) • Bursting of RBCs • Malaria • Haemozoin (i) •Sex linked disorder (i) •Sex linked disorder •More males are affected in the family as males have only one X chromosome which if affected expresses i) Recessive disorder ii) C -XX ^c ; D-XX ^c ; H- XX ^c Y is affected allele, accept other symbols used for the same	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ or ming the infective stage sporozoites.OR(iv) (b)• Bursting of RBCs• Malaria• Haemozoin $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ (Award 1 mark if any two are correct)(i) •Sex linked disorder(i) •Sex linked disorder•More males are affected in the family as males have only one X chromosome which if affected expressesi) Recessive disorderi) Recessive disorderii) C -XX°; D-XX°; H- XX°y2 × 2y2 × 2y2 × 2











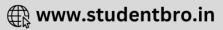
	Ty Ty Ty TTyy	1⁄2	
	Phenotype of F1- All tall pea plants with green seeds	1⁄2	
	Conclusion: Given plant is homozygous dominant for plant height and homozygous recessive for seed colour(TTyy)	1⁄2	
	Case-2 Ttyy X Ttyy Gamete: Ty, ty	1⁄2	
	TytyTyTyyTyTtyytyTtyy	1⁄2	
	Phenotype of F1- Tall green : Dwarf green	1⁄2	
	3 : 1Conclusion: Given plant is heterozygous for plant height and homozygous recessive for seed colour(Ttyy).	1⁄2	
			5
32	(a)		
	(i)		
	a- Cells of corona radiata.		
	b- Zona pellucida /Perivitelline space	¹⁄₂ × 3	
	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 nd meiotic division of the secondary oocyte, it is unequal division and results in formation of a second polar body and a haploid ovum(ootid).	¹⁄₂ ×2	
	(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.	¹⁄₂ ×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	
	• Syngamy-Fusion of one of the male gamete and the egg cell resulting in formation of a zygote (diploid).	1	
	• Triple fusion - Fusion of another male gamete with two haploid polar nuclei to produce a (triploid) primary endosperm nucleus.	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 from the ovary after fertilisation.	1/2 +1/2	5
33	 (a)(i) Can act as vector/can self-replicate to form multiple copies/ have selectable markers/ small in size will facilitate insertion / presence of 'Ori' 	1	
	• E. coli, Agrobacterium tumefaciens, Salmonella typhi, Bacteria	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	
	(or any other correct example) (Any two)		
	(ii)		





1	
¹ ∕2 ×2	
½ ×2	
1	
¹ ∕2 ×2	
1/	
¹ ∕2×0	5
	5
	¹ / ₂ ×2 ¹ / ₂ ×2 1



