

SET - 1

Series : GBM/1

कोड नं.

Code No.

57/1/1

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Roll No.

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

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

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **11** हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **26** प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जायेगा । 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 ।
- Please check that this question paper contains **11** printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **26** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

जीव विज्ञान (सैद्धान्तिक)

BIOLOGY (Theory)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) प्रश्न-पत्र में **पाँच** खण्डों में **26** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं । **सभी** प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) खण्ड - **क** में प्रश्न संख्या **1** से **5** अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **एक** अंक का है ।
- (iii) खण्ड - **ख** में प्रश्न संख्या **6** से **10** लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न प्रकार **I** के हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न **दो** अंकों का है ।
- (iv) खण्ड - **ग** में प्रश्न संख्या **11** से **22** लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न प्रकार **II** के हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न **तीन** अंकों का है ।
- (v) खण्ड - **घ** में प्रश्न संख्या **23** मूल्य आधारित प्रश्न **चार** अंकों का है ।
- (vi) खण्ड - **ङ** में प्रश्न संख्या **24** से **26** दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न **पाँच** अंकों का है ।
- (vii) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र पर कोई विकल्प नहीं है, फिर भी **दो** अंकों वाले **एक** प्रश्न में, **तीन** अंकों वाले **एक** प्रश्न में और **पाँच** अंकों वाले सभी **तीनों** प्रश्नों में भीतरी चयन-विकल्प दिए गए हैं । प्रत्येक परीक्षार्थी को ऐसे प्रश्नों के **दो** विकल्पों में से कोई **एक** प्रश्न हल करना है ।

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General Instructions :

- (i) There are total **26** questions in **five** sections in the question paper. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section **A** contains questions number **1** to **5**, Very Short Answer type questions of **one** mark each.
- (iii) Section **B** contains questions number **6** to **10**, Short Answer type-**I** questions of **two** marks each.
- (iv) Section **C** contains questions number **11** to **22**, Short Answer type-**II** questions of **three** marks each.
- (v) Section **D** contains question number **23**, Value Based Question of **four** marks.
- (vi) Section **E** contains questions number **24** to **26**, Long Answer type questions of **five** marks each.
- (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper, however, an internal choice is provided in **one** question of **two** marks, **one** question of **three** marks and all **three** questions of **five** marks. An examinee is to attempt any **one** question out of the **two** given in the question paper with the same question number.

खण्ड – क

SECTION – A

1. हमारी सरकार ने हमारे देश में M.T.P. के लिए जानबूझकर सख्त शर्तें लगा दी हैं । कारण बताते हुए इसकी पुष्टि कीजिए । **1**

Our government has intentionally imposed strict conditions for M.T.P. in our country. Justify giving a reason.
2. युग्मक निर्माण के दौरान एक जोड़ी अलिंगसूत्री गुणसूत्रों की नियति क्या होती है ? **1**

State the fate of a pair of autosomes during gamete formation.
3. डार्विन के प्राकृतिक चरण के सिद्धांत के अनुसार किसी व्यष्टि जीव की क्या भूमिका होती है ? **1**

What role does an individual organism play as per Darwin's theory of natural selection ?

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4. मानवों में अनुस्मरण अनुक्रिया को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक विधि का सुझाव दीजिए । 1
Suggest a method to ensure an anamnestic response in humans.

5. जैव अवैध नकल क्या होती है ? 1
What is biopiracy ?

खण्ड – ख

SECTION – B

6. पुष्पी पौधे में एक परिपक्व भ्रूण-कोश में सात कोशिकाएँ होती हैं, लेकिन केन्द्रक आठ होते हैं । केवल आरेख के द्वारा समझाकर बताइए । 2
A mature embryo-sac in a flowering plant may possess 7-cells, but 8-nuclei. Explain with the help of a diagram only.

7. न्यूक्लियोसोम की संरचना का वर्णन कीजिए । 2

अथवा

निम्नलिखित जीवों के विकासीय महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए : 2

- (a) छछूंदर
- (b) लोबफ़िन
- (c) होमो हैबिलिस
- (d) होमो इरेक्टस

Describe the structure of a nucleosome.

OR

Mention the evolutionary significance of the following organisms :

- (a) Shrews
- (b) Lobefins
- (c) *Homo habilis*
- (d) *Homo erectus*

8. किसी खेत में निम्नलिखित जीवों और फ़सल-रोगों की बहुलता है जिसके फ़सल की पैदावार दुष्प्रभावित हो गयी है :

- (a) ह्वाइट रस्ट
- (b) लीफ़ और स्ट्राईप रस्ट
- (c) ब्लेक रॉट
- (d) जैसिड कीट

किसानों को फ़सलों की विविधता का सुझाव दीजिए जिन्हें वे खेतों में उगाएँ ताकि मौजूदा समस्या का हल हो सके और पैदावार भी बेहतर हो सके ।

2

In an agricultural field there is a prevalence of the following organisms and crop diseases which are affecting the crop yield badly :

- (a) White rust
- (b) Leaf and stripe rust
- (c) Black rot
- (d) Jassids

Recommend the varieties of crops the farmers should grow to get rid of the existing problem and thus improve the crop yield.

9. किसी खेत में ग्लोमस नामक कवक जीनस का समावेश कराने पर उस खेत की पैदावार किस प्रकार बेहतर हो जाएगी ?

2

How does the application of the fungal genus, *Glomus*, to the agricultural farm increase the farm output ?

10. आपके इलाके के किसी तालाब में बड़े पैमाने पर शैवाल प्रस्फुटन दिखायी देता है ।

- (a) यह प्रस्फुटन किस कारण उत्पन्न हुआ है और जल की गुणवत्ता पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?
- (b) इस प्रस्फुटन की रोकथाम के उपाय का सुझाव दीजिए ।

2

Plenty of algal bloom is observed in a pond in your locality.

- (a) Write what has caused this bloom and how does it affect the quality of water.
- (b) Suggest a preventive measure.



SECTION – C

11. (a) अपने जीवन-चक्र के दौरान एकवर्षीय और द्विवर्षीय एंजियोस्पर्म पौधे जिन तीन अवस्थाओं से होकर गुजरते हैं उनकी सूची बनाइए ।
- (b) पुष्पी पौधों के किन्हीं दो कायिक प्रवर्ध्यों (Propagules) की सूची बनाइए तथा उनका वर्णन कीजिए । 3
- (a) List the three stages the annuals and biennial angiosperms have to pass through during their life cycle.
- (b) List and describe any two vegetative propagules in flowering plants.
12. मानव शुक्रजनक नलिका की आरेखी नामांकित काट के दृश्य बनाइए । 3
- Draw a labelled diagrammatic sectional view of a human seminiferous tubule.
13. डॉक्टरी जाँच के दौरान पता लगा कि एक नवजात शिशु में एक 21वाँ गुणसूत्र अधिक है । इस बच्चे में बड़े होकर क्या रोग लक्षण प्रकट होने की संभावना है ? 3
- During a medical investigation, an infant was found to possess an extra chromosome 21. Describe the symptoms the child is likely to develop later in the life.
14. किसी रेल दुर्घटना के दौरान अनेक यात्री इतने अधिक जल गए कि उन्हें पहचानना भी कठिन हो गया । उस आधुनिक तकनीक का नाम बताइए तथा उसका वर्णन भी कीजिए जिसकी सहायता से उन्हें उनके रिश्तेदारों को सौंपा जा सके । 3
- A number of passengers were severely burnt beyond recognition during a train accident. Name and describe a modern technique that can help hand over the dead to their relatives.

15. $p^2 + 2 pq + q^2 = 1$ हार्डी वाइनबर्ग के नियम के आधार पर इस बीजगणितीय समीकरण की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
- $p^2 + 2 pq + q^2 = 1$. Explain this algebraic equation on the basis of Hardy Weinberg's principle.
16. (a) बार-बार रक्ताधान की जिस रोगी को आवश्यकता होती है ऐसे रोगी को आप क्या पूर्वोपाय लेने की सलाह देंगे ?
- (b) यदि रोगी इस सलाह का पालन नहीं करता, तब रोगी द्वारा ऐसे रोग से पीड़ित होने की संभावना है जिसके कारण उसके शरीर का प्रतिरक्षा तंत्र नष्ट हो सकता है । केवल एक योजनाबद्ध आरेख की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए कि उसका प्रतिरक्षा तंत्र किस प्रकार प्रभावित होगा और नष्ट होगा । 3
- (a) What precaution(s) would you recommend to a patient requiring repeated blood transfusion ?
- (b) If the advise is not followed by the patient, there is an apprehension that the patient might contract a disease that would destroy the immune system of his/her body. Explain with the help of schematic diagram only how the immune system would get affected and destroyed.
17. (a) अंतःप्रजनन अवसाद क्या होता है ?
- (b) पशुओं के अंतःप्रजनन के दौरान “वरण” के महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
- (a) What is inbreeding depression ?
- (b) Explain the importance of “selection” during inbreeding in cattle



18. वाहित मल-उपचार में फ्लॉक्स (उर्णिक) तथा सक्रियित स्लज किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं, वर्णन कीजिए । 3

Describe how do 'flocs' and 'activated sludge' help in Sewage Treatment.

19. जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी में निम्नलिखित की भूमिकाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए :

(a) प्रतिबंधन एंडोन्यूक्लिऐज़

(b) जेल-विद्युतकण संचलन

(c) pBR322 में वरणात्मक चिह्नक

3

Explain the role(s) of the following in Biotechnology :

(a) Restriction endonuclease

(b) Gel – electrophoresis

(c) Selectable markers in pBR322.

20. विदेशी-जीन-उत्पाद को प्राप्त करने के लिए लिये जाने वाले चरणों का सुझाव दीजिए । 3

Write the steps you would suggest to be undertaken to obtain a foreign-gene-product.

21. Bt कपास के पौधों पर भरण-पोषण करने वाले लेपिडोप्टेरा-कीट क्यों मर जाते हैं ? समझाकर बताइए कि ऐसा क्यों होता है । 3

Why do lepidopterans die when they feed on Bt cotton plant ? Explain how does it happen.



22. 'स्वस्थाने' संरक्षण से संकटापन्न स्पीशीजों को मदद मिल सकती है । इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 3

अथवा

जैव-विविधता "हानियों" के किन्हीं तीन कारणों के नाम बताइए तथा उनका वर्णन कीजिए । 3

'*in-situ*' conservation can help endangered/threatened species. Justify the statement.

OR

Name and describe any three causes of biodiversity losses.

खण्ड – घ

SECTION – D

23. संपूर्ण भारत की जनता उत्तरी भारत के बड़े भाग की वायु की बिगड़ती हुयी गुणवत्ता को लेकर बहुत अधिक चिंतित है । इस स्थिति से संत्रस्त होकर आपके इलाके की रिहायशी कल्याण संस्था ने "दफ़नाइए, जलाइए मत" जागरूकता कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया । जीव-विज्ञान के विद्यार्थी होने के नाते संस्था ने इसमें भाग लेने के लिए आमंत्रित किया है ।

(a) दफ़नाने को बढ़ावा देने तथा जलाने को निरुत्साहित करने के आपके तर्क की पुष्टि किस प्रकार करेंगे ? (कोई दो कारण दीजिए) ।

(b) प्रवाह-चाटों, प्रत्येक कार्रवाही के लिए एक-एक, की सहायता से, कार्रवाही के पश्चात् होने वाली परिघटनाओं की शृंखला की चर्चा कीजिए । 4

Public all over India is very much concerned about the deteriorating air quality in large parts of North India. Alarmed by this situation the Resident's Welfare Association of your locality organized an awareness programme entitled "Bury not burn". They invited you, being a biology student to participate.

(a) How would you justify your arguments that promote burying and discourage burning ? (Give two reasons)

(b) With the help of flow charts, one for each practice depict the chain of events that follow.



खण्ड – ड

SECTION – E

24. निम्नलिखित कथन को पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

“अमरूद के फल में 200 जीवनक्षम बीज होते हैं ।”

(a) जीवन बीज क्या होते हैं ?

(b) अमरूद के 200 जीवनक्षम बीज उत्पन्न करने के लिए

(i) पराग कणों और (ii) युग्मकों की कुल संख्या लिखिए ।

(c) पुष्पी पौधे में जीवनक्षम बीजों के उत्पादन से पूर्व परागण-पश्ची परिघटनाओं को दर्शाने के लिए एक प्रवाह-चार्ट बनाइए ।

(1 + 1 + 3) = 5

अथवा

(a) गर्भवती महिला में निम्नलिखित हार्मोनों को उनके स्रवण के अनुक्रम में लिखिए ।

(b) इनके स्रोत तथा उनके द्वारा संपन्न किए गए कार्य बताइए :

hcG, LH, FSH, Relaxin

(1 + 4) = 5

Read the following statement and answer the questions that follow :

“A guava fruit has 200 viable seeds.”

(a) What are viable seeds ?

(b) Write the total number of :

(i) Pollen grains (ii) Gametes

in producing 200 viable guava seeds.

(c) Prepare a flow-chart to depict the post-pollination events leading to viable-seed production in a flowering plant.

OR

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[P.T.O.]



(a) Arrange the following hormones in sequence of their secretion in a pregnant woman.

(b) Mention their source and the function they perform :

hcG ; LH ; FSH ; Relaxin

25. एक प्ररूपी मेन्डेलीय द्विसंकर क्रॉस में “स्वतंत्र अपव्यूहन के नियम” की चर्चा कीजिए तथा उसकी व्याख्या कीजिए ।

5

अथवा

(a) इंग्लैंड में औद्योगीकरण से पहले और बाद में शलभ-एकत्रीकरण के दौरान किए गए प्रेक्षणों से प्राकृतिक वरण द्वारा विकास के विचार को पुष्टि किस प्रकार मिलती है ?

(b) उस परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए जो, प्राकृतिक वरण के अतिरिक्त, डार्विन फिचों (पक्षियों) द्वारा भलीभाँति प्रदर्शित करती है ।

(4 + 1) = 5

State and explain the “law of independent assortment” in a typical Mendelian dihybrid cross.

OR

(a) How do the observations made during moth collection in pre- and post-industrialized era in England support evolution by Natural Selection ?

(b) Explain the phenomenon that is well represented by Darwin’s finches other than natural selection.

26. (a) आयु का पिरैमिड क्या होता है ?

(b) मानव जनसंख्या के आयु-पिरैमिड के तीन निरूपक प्रकारों के नाम बताइए और प्रत्येक की लाक्षणिकता की सूची बनाइए ।

(1 + 4) = 5

अथवा

आर्थिक, पर्यावरणीय तथा सौन्दर्यपरक वस्तुओं तथा सेवाओं के व्यापक परिसर के लिए पूर्वपेक्षित स्वस्थ पारितंत्रिय सेवाओं की भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए ।

5

(a) What is an age-pyramid ?

(b) Name three representative kinds of age-pyramids for human population and list the characteristics for each one of them.

OR

Discuss the role of healthy ecosystem services as a pre-requisite for a wide range of economic, environmental and aesthetic goods and services.



57/1/1

12

Question Paper Code 57/1/1

SECTION – A

(Q. Nos. 1 - 5 are of one mark each)

1. **Our government has intentionally imposed strict conditions for M.T.P. in our country. Justify giving a reason.**

Ans. To prevent female foeticide / to maintain sex ratio / to avoid any danger for (young) mother (and foetus)

[1 mark]

2. **State the fate of a pair of autosomes during gamete formation.**

Ans. Segregate / separate

[1 mark]

3. **What role does an individual organism play as per Darwin's theory of natural selection?**

Ans. Individual with reproductive fitness passes on the useful gene to the next generation

[1 mark]

4. **Suggest a method to ensure an anamnestic response in humans.**

Ans. Vaccination / Immunization (Active / passive) / weakened or inactive microbes or pathogens or proteins or antibodies introduced into the host body

[1 mark]

5. **What is biopiracy ?**

Ans. Use of bioresources by MNC/organizations / individuals , without proper authorization / legal permission / without compensatory payment from the countries and people concerned = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

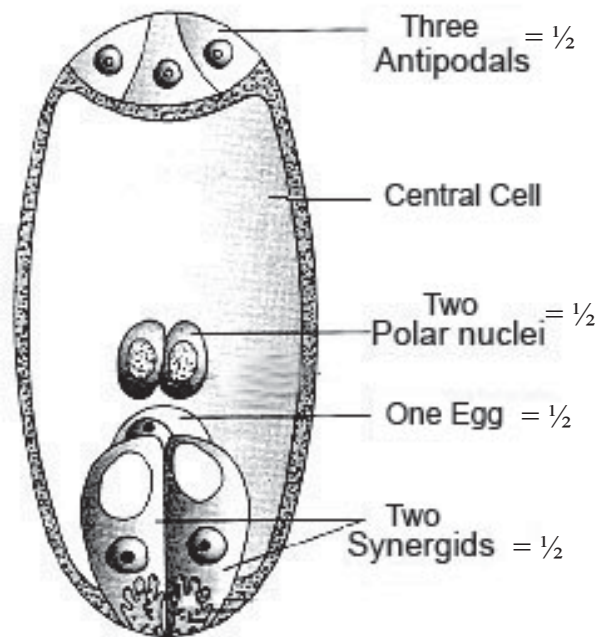
[1 mark]

SECTION -B

Q. Nos. 6 - 10 are of two marks each

6. **A mature embryo-sac in a flowering plant may possess 7-cells, but 8-nuclei. Explain with the help of a diagram only.**



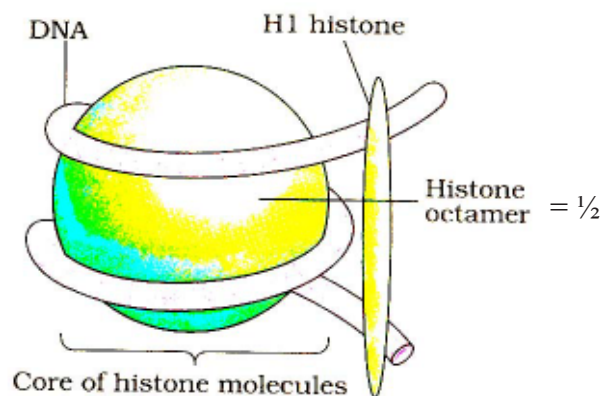


[$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks]

7. Describe the structure of a nucleosome.

Ans. A unit of eight molecules of positively charged histones, negatively charged DNA, wrapped around the histones octamer, contains 200 bp of DNA helix = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

// In lieu of the above explanation the following diagram along with the following statement can be considered



DNA is negatively charged, histone is positively charged, 200 bp of DNA helix = $\frac{1}{2} \times 3$, Diagram = $\frac{1}{2}$

[2 marks]

OR

Mention the evolutionary significance of the following organisms :

D17 - 57/1/1/2/3 5

- (a) **Shrews**
- (b) **Lobefins**
- (c) ***Homo habilis***
- (d) ***Homo erectus***

Ans. (a) first mammals = $\frac{1}{2}$

(b) first amphibians (lived both on land and in water) / fish with stout and strong fins which could move on land and go back to water = $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) first human like being / hominid / brain capacity from 650 - 800 cc / did not eat meat = $\frac{1}{2}$

(d) brain around 900 cc / ate meat = $\frac{1}{2}$

[$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks]

8. In an agricultural field there is a prevalence of the following organisms and crop diseases which are affecting the crop yield badly :

- (a) **White rust**
- (b) **Leaf and stripe rust**
- (c) **Black rot**
- (d) **Jassids**

Recommend the varieties of crops the farmers should grow to get rid of the existing problem and thus improve the crop yield.

Ans. (a) Pusa Swarnim / Karan rai = $\frac{1}{2}$

(b) Himgiri = $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) Pusa Shubhra / Pusa Snowball K-1 = $\frac{1}{2}$

(d) Pusa Sem 2 / Pusa Sem 3 = $\frac{1}{2}$

[$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks]

9. How does the application of the fungal genus, *Glomus*, to the agricultural farm increase the farm output ?

Ans. *Glomus* forms mycorrhizal association, absorbs phosphorus , provide resistance to root borne pathogens , enhanced to tolerate salinity / drought = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

[2 marks]

10. Plenty of algal bloom is observed in a pond in your locality.

- (a) **Write what has caused this bloom and how does it affect the quality of water.**
- (b) **Suggest a preventive measure.**

Ans. (a) Presence of large amounts of nutrients / Nitrogen / Phosphorus in water causes excessive growth of algae , depletes dissolved oxygen / imparts distinct colour to the water bodies / bloom forming algae are extremely toxic / deteriorates water quality / fish mortality = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

(b) Treatment of waste water before it reaches the pond / Integrated waste water treatment / avoiding using NPK fertilizers / use of organic or biodegradable manure / resort to organic farming = 1

[1 + 1 = 2 marks]



SECTION-C

Q. Nos. 11 - 22 are of three marks each

11. (a) List the three stages the annuals and biennial angiosperms have to pass through during their life cycle.

(b) List and describe any two vegetative propagules in flowering plants.

Ans. (a) Vegetative / Juvenile , Reproductive / Mature , senescence (old age) ($\frac{1}{2}$ for two correct stages and 1 mark for three correct stages)

(b) Eye , of potato

Rhizome , of ginger

Bulbil , of Agave

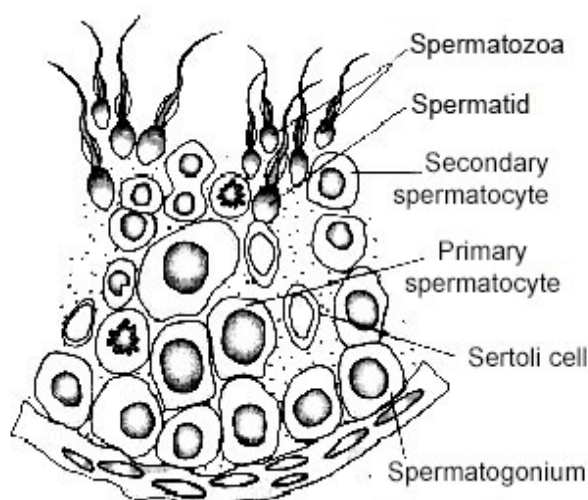
Leafbuds , of Bryophyllum

Offset , of water hyacinth

(Any two) = $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) \times 2$

[2 marks]

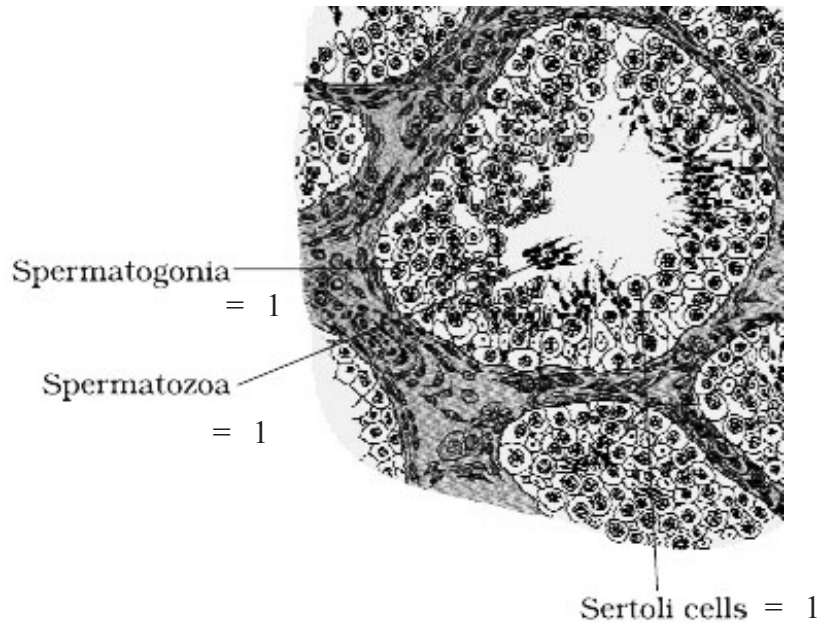
12. Draw a labelled diagrammatic sectional view of a human seminiferous tubule.



(Any three correct labellings) = $(1 \times 3 = 3)$

//





[3 marks]

13. During a medical investigation, an infant was found to possess an extra chromosome 21. Describe the symptoms the child is likely to develop later in the life.

Ans. Short statured , small round head , furrowed tongue , partially open mouth , broad palm with characteristic palm crease , physical psychomotor & mental development retarded , big and wrinkled tongue , broad flat face , flat back of head , many 'loops' on finger tips

(Any three) = 1×3

[3 marks]

14. A number of passengers were severely burnt beyond recognition” during a train accident. Name and describe a modern technique that can help hand over the dead to their relatives.

Ans. DNA finger printing = 1

Isolation of DNA and digestion of DNA by restriction endonucleases, separation of DNA fragments by (gel) electrophoresis and transferring (blotting) of separated DNA fragments to synthetic membrane or nitrocellulose or nylon , hybridization using VNTR probe and detection of hybridised DNA fragments by autoradiography , matching the banding pattern so obtained with that of relative = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

[3 marks]

15. $p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$. Explain this algebraic equation on the basis of Hardy Weinberg’s principle.

Ans. If p represents the frequency of allele A, q represent the allele frequency of a , then frequency of AA = p^2 , aa = q^2 , Aa = $2pq$

Total genes and their alleles in a population or gene pool remains constant (called as genetic equilibrium)

Sum total of all the allelic frequencies is 1 / $[p + q = 1 / (p + q)^2 = 1]$

(Any six) = $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$

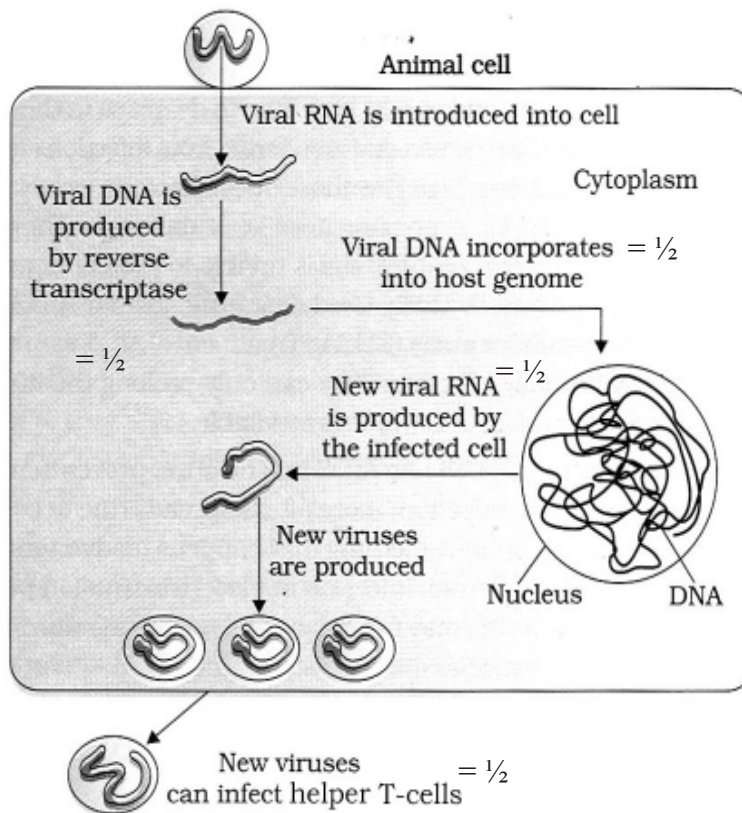
[3 marks]



16. (a) What precaution(s) would you recommend to a patient requiring repeated blood transfusion ?
- (b) If the advise is not followed by the patient, there is an apprehension that the patient might contract a disease that would destroy the immune system of his/her body. Explain with the help of schematic diagram only how the immune system would get affected and destroyed.

Ans. (a) Ensuring blood (from blood banks) is safe from HIV / screening blood for HIV / AIDS / Hepatitis / ensuring use of only disposable needles and syringes in (public and private) hospitals / clinic = 1

(b)



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

[1 + 2 = 3 marks]

17. (a) What is inbreeding depression ?
- (b) Explain the importance of “selection” during inbreeding in cattle.

Ans. (a) Continuous inbreeding especially close inbreeding usually reduces fertility , and even productivity / yield = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

- (b) Helps in accumulation of superior genes / elimination of less desirable genes , increases homozygosity , pure lines , true breeding , helps to restore fertility , helps to increase yield / productivity , produces more milk per lactation , produces superior progeny , produces disease resistant breeds

(Any two) = 1 + 1

[1 + 2 = 3 marks]



18. Describe how do 'flocs' and 'activated sludge' help in Sewage Treatment.

Ans. Flocs - Aerobic microbes consume the major part of the organic matter in the effluent , significantly reduces BOD = 1 + 1

Activated sludge - Small part of activated sludge is used as inoculum and pumped back to aeration tank / pumped into anaerobic sludge digesters where microbes or bacteria grow anaerobically to produce CH_4 or H_2S or CO_2 or biogas = 1

[2 + 1 = 3 marks]

19. Explain the role(s) of the following in Biotechnology :

(a) **Restriction endonuclease**

(b) **Gel - electrophoresis**

(c) **Selectable markers in pBR322.**

Ans. (a) Cuts at specific position within the DNA / cuts DNA at specific nucleotide / cuts at palindromic nucleotide sequence = 1

(b) Separation of DNA fragments (under the influence of electric field) = 1

(c) Helps in identifying and eliminating non-transformants from transformants / selection of transformants = 1

[1 + 1 + 1 = 3 marks]

20. Write the steps you would suggest to be undertaken to obtain a foreign-gene-product.

Ans. Insert a piece of alien or desired or foreign DNA into a cloning vector , transfer it into a bacterial / plant / animal cell , the alien DNA gets multiplied , optimised condition (temperature pH , substrate , salts , vitamins , O_2) provided to the culture / culture in bioreactor / in continuous culture system to induce the expression of the target product , extracting the desired product , purifying it by using different separation techniques = $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$

[3 marks]

21. Why do lepidopterans die when they feed on Bt cotton plant ? Explain how does it happen.

Ans. Bt cotton contains inactive toxin protein / protoxin / insecticidal protein / crystal protein , once the insect ingest it the inactive protoxins are converted into active form due to alkaline pH in gut , which solubilise the crystals , activated toxins binds to surface of midgut (epithelial cells) , create pores causes cell swelling , lysis eventually leading the death of the insect pest = $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$

[3 marks]

22. 'in-situ' conservation can help endangered/threatened species. Justify the statement.

Ans. Threatened organisms are conserved in their natural habitat / eco system , and such regions are legally protected = 1 + 1

As hotspots / biosphere reserves / national parks / sanctuaries / sacred groves / ramsar sites

(Any two names) = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

[3 marks]

OR

Name and describe any three causes of biodiversity losses.

Ans. Habitat loss and fragmentation = $\frac{1}{2}$, Habitat loss from tropical rainforest / The Amazon rain forest is

being cut and cleared / for raising cattle / for conversion to grass lands / for cultivating soyabeans / large habitats are broken up into small fragments due to human activities / mammals and birds requiring large territories are badly affected leading to decline in population = $\frac{1}{2}$

Over exploitation = $\frac{1}{2}$, when 'need' turns 'greed' lead to over exploitation of natural resources / steller's sea cow / passenger pigeon were over exploited / marine fish populations around the world are over exploited / endangering existence of commercially important species = $\frac{1}{2}$

Alien species invasions = $\frac{1}{2}$, when introduced unintentionally or deliberately for any purpose some of them turn invasive and decline indigenous species / carrot grass / parthenium / African cat fish / *Clarias gariepinus* poses threat to indigenous cat fishes of our river = $\frac{1}{2}$

Co-extinctions = $\frac{1}{2}$, when a species becomes extinct the plant or animal species associated with it (an obligate way) become extinct / when a host species becomes extinct (its unique assemblage of) parasites meets the same fate / extinction of any member in plant pollinator mutualism leads to extinction of other = $\frac{1}{2}$

(Any three named and explained) = 1×3

[3 marks]

SECTION-D

Q. Nos. 23 is of four marks

23. Public all over India is very much concerned about the deteriorating air quality in large parts of North India. Alarmed by this situation the Resident's Welfare Association of your locality organized an awareness programme entitled "Bury not burn". They invited you, being a biology student to participate.

- (a) How would you justify your arguments that promote burying and discourage burning? (Give two reasons)
- (b) With the help of flow charts, one for each practice depict the chain of events that follow.

Ans. (a) - Burying of biodegradable wastes (Agricultural waste / plant parts such as dry leaves / vegetable peels / fallen flower / rotten fruits etc.) : in the pit / landfill and should be covered with soil leading to the decomposition of organic matter / which enrich soil / increase soil fertility (Any two points) = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

- If these things are burnt it will lead to formation of harmful gases / smoke / particulate matter which causes air pollution / global warming / respiratory diseases (Any two points) = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

(b) - Burying of biodegradable wastes (Agricultural waste / plant parts such as dry leaves / vegetable peels / fallen flower / rotten fruits etc.) : in pit / landfill → decomposition → compost → increase soil fertility / recycling of nutrients

//

Burying of biodegradable wastes (Agricultural waste / plant parts such as dry leaves / vegetable peels / fallen flower / rotten fruits etc.) : fragmentation → leaching → catabolism → humification → mineralisation

//



Burying of biodegradable wastes (Agricultural waste / plant parts such as dry leaves / vegetable peels / fallen flower / rotten fruits etc.) : Detritus → decompositions

(Any one flow chart) = 1

- If these things are burnt : air pollution / global warming → respiratory disease

//

If these things are burnt : release of CO₂ → global warming

(Any one flow chart) = 1

[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

SECTION-E

Q. Nos. 24 - 26 are of five marks each

24. Read the following statement and answer the questions that follow :

“A guava fruit has 200 viable seeds.”

(a) What are viable seeds ?

(b) Write the total number of:

(i) Pollen grains

(ii) Gametes in producing 200 viable guava seeds.

(c) Prepare a flow-chart to depict the post-pollination events leading to viable-seed production in a flowering plant.

Ans. (a) Seeds that remain alive / gives rise to new plant / ability to germinate (*Any one*) = 1

(b) (i) 200 = ½

(ii) 600 gametes / 400 male gametes / 200 female gametes = ½

(c) Pollen grain germinates on stigma , pollen tube carrying the male gametes reach the ovule , discharge male gametes near the egg , syngamy / fusion of male gamete with egg occurs to form zygote , triple fusion / fusion of male gamete with two polar nuclei to form PEN (Primary Endosperm Nucleus) , ovule develops into seed = ½ × 6

[1 + 1 + 3 = 5 marks]

OR

(a) Arrange the following hormones in sequence of their secretion in a pregnant woman.

(b) Mention their source and the function they perform : hCG ; LH ; FSH ; Relaxin

Ans. (a) FSH , LH , hCG , relaxin (all four hormones in correct sequence = 1 if less than four correct = ½) = 1

(b) FSH : anterior pituitary , = ½

stimulates follicular development = ½

LH : anterior pituitary , = ½

rupture of Graafian follicle to release ovum / ovulation / dev. of corpus luteum = ½



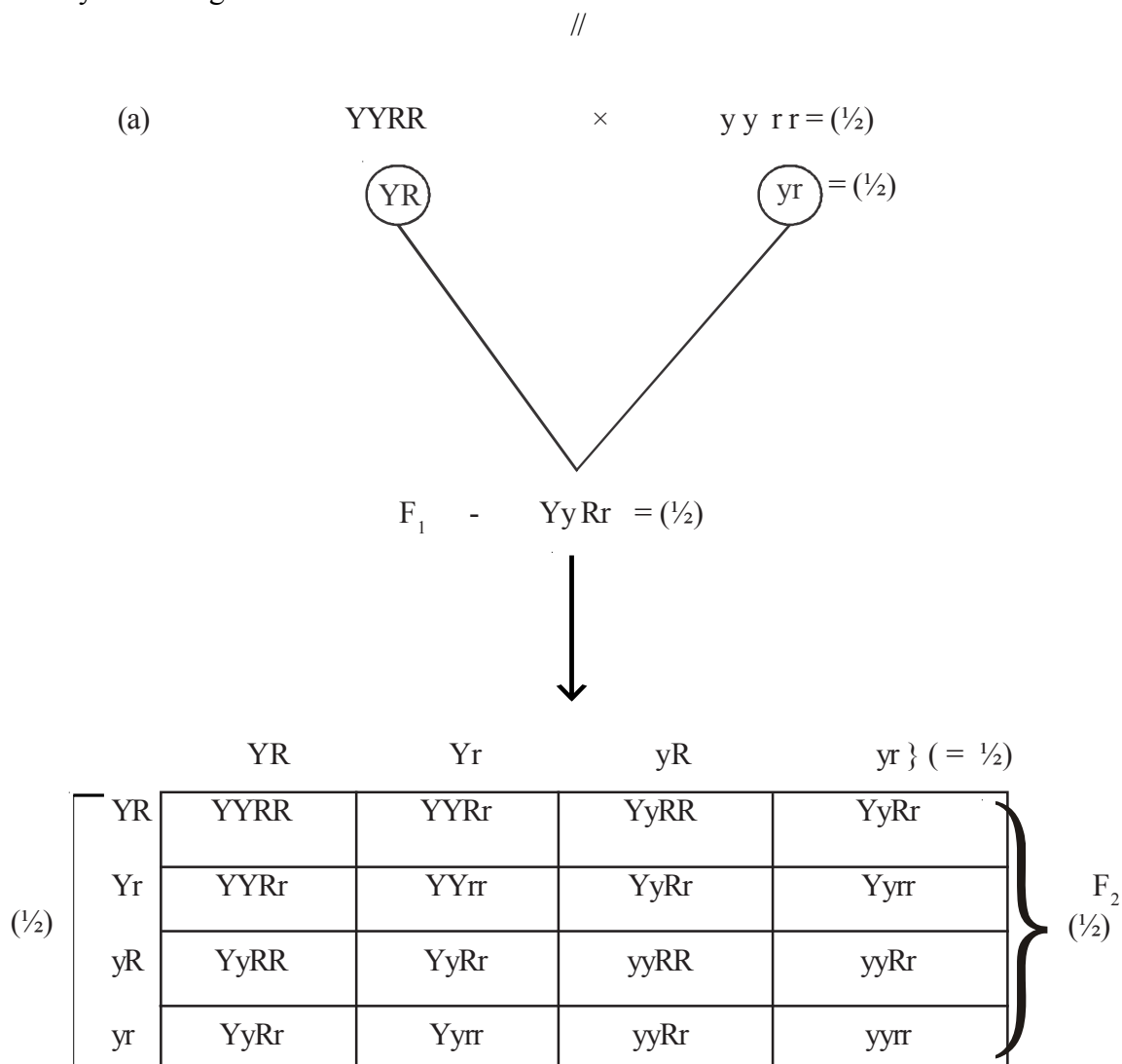
- hCG : placenta, = $\frac{1}{2}$
 supports foetal growth / metabolic changes in mother and / maintenance of pregnancy = $\frac{1}{2}$
- Relaxin : ovary, = $\frac{1}{2}$
 secreted during (later stage) of pregnancy / softens symphysis pubis = $\frac{1}{2}$

[1 + 4 = 5 marks]

25. State and explain the “law of independent assortment” in a typical Mendelian dihybrid cross.

Ans. Law of Independent Assortment : when two pair of traits are combined in a hybrid , inheritance of one pair of characters is independent of the other pair of characters / when two pairs of contrasting characters or genes or traits are inherited together in a dihybrid cross (in a pea plant) the inheritance of one pair of character is independent of inheritance of the other character in the progeny = 1

Explanation : Mendel took homozygous pea plant producing yellow and round seeds and crossed them with homozygous pea plant producing green and wrinkled seeds / shown in a flow chart of a dihybrid cross given



Phenotypes – Yellow round : Yellow wrinkled : Green round : Green wrinkled

Phenotype ratio – 9 : 3 : 3 : 1

(Four different types of phenotypes in correct ratio) = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$



(Formation of new phenotypes along with parental phenotypes is possible because inheritance of two pairs of contrasting traits or genes in the progeny is independent of each other)

[4 + 1 = 5 marks]

OR

- (a) **How do the observations made during moth collection in pre- and post-industrialized era in England support evolution by Natural Selection ?**
- (b) **Explain the phenomenon that is well represented by Darwin's finches other than natural selection.**

- Ans. (a)
- Before industrialisation white coloured lichen covered the trees in which white winged moths camouflaged themselves from predators ,
 - More white winged moths existed on trees than dark winged or melanised moths ,
 - After industrialisation there were more dark winged moths in the same area i.e. proportion was reversed ,
 - Predators would spot a moth easily against a contrasting background ,
 - During post industrialisation tree trunks became dark due to industrial smoke and soot ,
 - White winged moth did not survive due to detection by predators whereas dark winged survived = $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$
- (b) The process of evolution of different species in a given geographical area starting from a point , radiating to other areas of geography (habitats) is called adaptive radiation , finches evolved in the same island from original seed eating features , many other altered beaks arose enabling them to become insectivorous and vegetarian finches = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

[3 + 2 = 5 marks]

26. (a) **What is an age-pyramid ?**
- (b) **Name three representative kinds of age-pyramids for human population and list the characteristics for each one of them.**

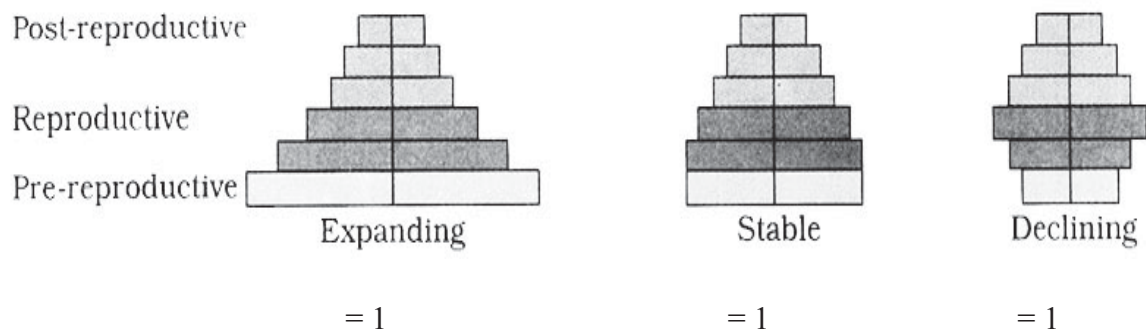
- Ans. (a) If the age distribution (per cent individuals of a given age or age group) is plotted for the population the resulting structure is called the age pyramid = 2
- (b) Expanding = $\frac{1}{2}$: pre reproductive population is greater than reproductive or post reproductive population / growing with maximum no. of individuals in pre reproductive phase and least no. in post reproductive phase = $\frac{1}{2}$
- Stable = $\frac{1}{2}$: Pre-reproductive & reproductive population are almost similar / ideal for population / maintains balanced continuity / no. of individuals in reproductive and pre reproductive phase is almost same and less no. of individuals in post reproductive phase = $\frac{1}{2}$
- Declining = $\frac{1}{2}$: Pre-reproductive population is less than reproductive population / less no. of individuals in pre reproductive phase than reproduction → phase = $\frac{1}{2}$

($\frac{1}{2} \times 6$)

// (b part)



In lieu of the above explanation the following diagram can be considered



[2 + 3 = 5 marks]

OR

Discuss the role of healthy ecosystem services as a pre-requisite for a wide range of economic, environmental and aesthetic goods and services.

Ans. Purify air and water , mitigate droughts and floods , cycle nutrients , generate fertile soils , provide wild life - habitat , maintain biodiversity , pollinate crops , provide storage site for carbon , provide aesthetic cultural and spiritual value recreation , climate regulation

[$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$]