

CBSE
Class XII Biology
Sample Paper 2

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 70

General Instructions:

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) The question paper has four sections: Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D. There are 33 questions in the question paper.
- (iii) Section A 14 questions of 1 mark each and 02 case-based questions. Section B has 9 questions of 2 marks each. Section C has 5 questions of 3 marks each. Section D has 3 questions of 5 marks each.
- (iv) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, internal choices are provided in some questions. A student has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.
- (v) Wherever necessary, neat and properly labelled diagrams should be drawn.

Section A

- 1. Which structure is formed after the release of ova from Graafian follicles? [1]
- 2. What happens if pregnancy is not maintained in the human female? [1]
- 3. Expand MTP. [1]
- 4. What is the role of tapetum in the pollen-grain wall formation? [1]
- 5. Non-disjunction may lead to a zygote containing XXY sex chromosomes, what sex would this produce in Drosophila and in humans? [1]
- 6. Due to mistake during transcription, ATG forms UAG in mRNA. What change would occur in polypeptide chain translated by this mRNA? [1]
- 7. Mendel studied seven traits in garden pea. Which of the following were recessive?
- Wrinkled seed, axial flower, yellow colour of pod. [1]
- 8. What is the main function of gene gun? [1]
- 9. Name any two techniques that serve the purpose of early diagnosis of some bacterial/viral human diseases. [1]
- 10. Give two examples of mutualism in living organisms. [1]
- 11. **Assertion:** The person heterozygous for sickle-cell trait produces both normal (HbA) and abnormal haemoglobin (HbS). [1]
Reason: The normal allele and the sickle allele are codominant.



- a. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- d. Both assertion and reason are false.

OR

Assertion: A single mRNA strand is capable of forming a number of different polypeptide chains.

Reason: The mRNA strand has terminator codons.

- a. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- d. Both assertion and reason are false.

12. Assertion: Plasmids are single stranded extrachromosomal DNA. [1]

Reason: Plasmids are usually present in eukaryotic cells.

- a. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- d. Both assertion and reason are false.

13. Assertion: Animals adopt different strategies to survive in hostile environments.

Reason: Praying mantis is green in colour which merges with plant foliage. [1]

- a. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- d. Both assertion and reason are false.

14. Assertion: When alien species are introduced unintentionally or deliberately for whatever purpose, some of them turn invasive, and cause decline or extinction of indigenous species. [1]

Reason: The recent illegal introduction of the African catfish *Clarias gariepinus* for aquaculture purposes is posing a threat to the indigenous catfishes in our rivers.



- a. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- d. Both assertion and reason are false.

15. Read the following and answer any four questions from 15 (i) to 15 (v) given below:

[4]

We use microbes or products derived from them in our everyday life. A common example is the production of curd from milk. Micro-organisms such as *Lactobacillus* and others commonly called lactic acid bacteria (LAB) grow in milk and convert it to curd. During growth, the LAB produces acids that coagulate and partially digest the milk proteins. A small amount of curd added to the fresh milk as inoculum or starter contain millions of LAB, which at suitable temperatures multiply, thus converting milk to curd, which also improves its nutritional quality by increasing vitamin B₁₂. LAB play very beneficial role in checking disease causing microbes in our stomach too.

- (i) Probiotics are
 - a. Food preservatives
 - b. Food allergens
 - c. Live microbial food supplement
 - d. Safe antibiotics
- (ii) Lactic acid is formed by the process of
 - a. Fermentation
 - b. Glycolysis
 - c. Krebs cycle
 - d. HMP Pathway
- (iii) A small amount of _____ added to the fresh milk as inoculum or starter that contain millions of LAB, which at suitable temperatures multiply, thus converting milk to curd.
 - a. Vinegar
 - b. Curd
 - c. Lactic acid
 - d. Carbon dioxide



- (iv) The dough which is used for making foods such as dosa and idli is fermented by _____.
a. Bacteria
b. Fungi
c. Protozoa
d. Virus
- (v) **Assertion:** Different varieties of cheese are known by their characteristic texture, flavour and taste, the specificity coming from the microbes used.
Reason: The large holes in 'Swiss cheese' are due to production of a large amount of CO₂ by a bacterium named *Propionibacterium sharmanii*.
a. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
b. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
c. Assertion is true but reason is false.
d. Both assertion and reason are false.

16. Read the following and answer any four questions from 16 (i) to 16 (v) given below:

[4]

Chromosomal Disorders

The chromosomal disorders are caused due to absence or excess or abnormal arrangement of one or more chromosomes. Failure of segregation of chromatids during cell division cycle results in the gain or loss of a chromosome(s), called aneuploidy. Examples of chromosomal disorders include Down's syndrome and Turner's syndrome. Failure of cytokinesis after telophase stage of cell division results in an increase in a whole set of chromosomes in an organism and, this phenomenon is known as polyploidy. This condition is often seen in plants. The total number of chromosomes of a normal human being is 46 (23 pairs). Out of these 22 pairs are autosomes and one pair of chromosomes are sex chromosome. Sometimes, though rarely, either an additional copy of a chromosome may be included in an individual or an individual may lack one of any one pair of chromosomes. These situations are known as trisomy or monosomy of a chromosome.

- (i) Down's syndrome is due to:
a. Linkage
b. Sex-linked inheritance
c. Crossing over
d. Non-disjunction of chromosome



- (ii) The cause of Down's syndrome is the presence of an additional copy of the chromosome number:
- 21
 - 15
 - 16
 - 8
- (iii) Which of the following is NOT correct symptom of Down's syndrome?
- Short statured
 - Small round head
 - Partially open mouth
 - Rudimentary ovaries
- (iv) _____ is caused due to the presence of an additional copy of X-chromosome resulting into a karyotype of 47, XXY.
- Down's Syndrome
 - Klinefelter's Syndrome
 - Turner's Syndrome
 - Haemophilia
- (v) _____ is caused due to the absence of one of the X chromosomes.
- Down's Syndrome
 - Klinefelter's Syndrome
 - Turner's Syndrome
 - Haemophilia

Section B

17. Mention two points of difference between oogenesis and ovulation. [2]
18. If the base sequence of one strand of DNA is CAT, TAG, TAC, GAC, what will be the base sequence [2]
- Of complementary DNA strand
 - Of its complementary RNA strand
19. What are the two causes of fever? [2]
20. What are sticky ends? Why are they named so? [2]
- OR**
- How are restriction enzymes different from the topoisomerases functionally?
21. Name two commonly used bioreactors. State the importance of using a bioreactor. [2]



22.

(a) Tobacco plants are damaged severely when infested with *Meloidogyne incognita*. Name and explain the strategy that is adopted to stop this infestation.

(b) Name the vector used for introducing the nematode specific gene in tobacco plant. [2]

OR

What are selectable markers? Give examples.

23. Explain why very small animals are rarely found in polar region. [2]

24. What do you mean by the term competition? Give an example. [2]

25. List any two adaptive features evolved in parasites enabling them to live successfully on their hosts. [2]

Section C

26. How is the progeny formed from asexual reproduction different from those formed by sexual reproduction? [3]

27. A pea plant with purple flowers was crossed with a plant with white flowers producing 40 plants with only purple flowers. On selfing, these plants produced 470 plants with purple flowers and 162 with white flowers. What genetic mechanisms account for these results? [3]

28. Name the pathogen, vector and symptoms of the disease Elephantiasis (Filariasis). [3]

29. How does the RNA interface help in developing resistance in tobacco plant against nematode infection? [3]

30. How do animals adapt to water scarcity in arid regions? [3]

Section D

31. What is spermiogenesis? Write the various changes which occur during this process? [5]

OR

- (i) How are test tube babies different from the normally produced babies?
- (ii) What is artificial insemination?
- (iii) What are the possible causes of low sperm count?
- (iv) What is the advantage of Saheli?



32. Describe briefly the mechanism of DNA replication. [5]

OR

Write the full names of the different types of RNA. State only how each type is involved in protein synthesis.

33. There is a non-specific type of immunity present at the time of birth. What is it called? Describe briefly the different lines of non-specific defence mechanism of our body. [5]

OR

Describe the structure of a biogas plant. Give various steps involved in obtaining biogas.



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Section A

1. The ovulation (ovulatory phase) is followed by the luteal phase during which the remaining parts of the Graafian follicle transform as the corpus luteum which secretes large amounts of progesterone essential for maintenance of the endometrium.
2. Corpus luteum degenerates and estrogen and progesterone levels decline resulting in starting of menstrual flow.
3. Medical termination of pregnancy.
4. It serves as a nutritive tissue for pollen mother cells and microspores.
5. It is female sex in *Drosophila* and male in humans.
6. UAG is termination codon and so protein synthesis will get stopped.
7. Wrinkled seed, yellow colour of pod.
8. It is used for vectorless direct gene transfer.
9. PCR and ELISA.
10.
 - i. Lichens formed jointly by an alga and fungus.
 - ii. Termites harbouring cellulose digesting protozoans.
11. A; Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. The person heterozygous for sickle-cell trait produces both normal (HbA) and abnormal haemoglobin (HbS). This heterozygous condition is called sickle-cell trait. The heterozygous individuals are the carriers of sickle-cell gene. If a person has one copy of the sickle cell allele, and the other half of their red blood cells is normal so the allele is codominant, since both normal and sickled shapes are seen in the blood.

OR

B; Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. In eukaryotes, the structural gene in a transcription unit is monocistronic but in prokaryotes is polycistronic as it carries information for more than one polypeptide chains. There are three termination codons that are employed at the end of a protein-coding sequence in mRNA: UAA, UAG, and UGA.
12. D; Both assertion and reason are false. Plasmids are double stranded extrachromosomal DNA. Plasmids are usually present in prokaryotic cells.



13. B; Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. Adaptation is an important feature of animals in which they adopt different strategies to survive in the hostile environment. The praying mantis having green body colour that exhibit close resemblance with twigs and foliage. This adaptation is known as camouflage.

14. A; Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. Alien species invasions is one of the causes of biodiversity losses. When alien species are introduced unintentionally or deliberately for some purpose, some of them turn invasive, and cause decline or extinction of indigenous species. The recent illegal introduction of the African catfish *Clarias gariepinus* for aquaculture purposes is posing a threat to the indigenous catfishes in our rivers.

15.

- (i) c; Probiotics are the live microbial food supplement.
- (ii) a; Lactic acid is formed by the process of fermentation.
- (iii) b; A small amount of curd added to the fresh milk as inoculum or starter that contain millions of LAB, which at suitable temperatures multiply, thus converting milk to curd.
- (iv) a; The dough which is used for making foods such as dosa and idli is fermented by bacteria.
- (v) b; Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. Different varieties of cheese are known by their characteristic texture, flavour and taste, according to the specificity coming from the microbes used. The large holes in 'Swiss cheese' are due to production of a large amount of CO₂ by a bacterium named *Propionibacterium sharmanii*.

16.

- (i) a; Down's syndrome is due to non-disjunction of chromosome
- (ii) a; The cause of Down's syndrome is the presence of an additional copy of the chromosome number 21 (trisomy of 21).
- (iii) d; In Down's syndrome the affected individual is short statured with small round head, furrowed tongue and partially open mouth.
- (iv) b; Klinefelter's Syndrome is caused due to the presence of an additional copy of X-chromosome resulting into a karyotype of 47, XXY.
- (v) c; Turner's Syndrome is caused due to the absence of one of the X chromosomes, i.e., 45 with X0.



Section B

17. Difference between oogenesis and ovulation:

Oogenesis	Ovulation
(i) It is a process of formation and development of ova in the germinal epithelium of the ovary.	(i) It is a process of maturation and release of an ovum from the ovary in the abdominal cavity.
(ii) It is initiated by hormone estrogen.	(ii) It is initiated by hormone LH.

18.

- (a) The complementary bases of the DNA strand will be GTA, ATC, ATG, CTG.
- (b) The complementary bases of the RNA strand will be GUA, AUC, AUG, CUG.

19. Causes of fever:

- (i) The WBC count of blood increases during inflammation. It generates heat which results in fever.
- (ii) Pyrogens or the toxins released by pathogens also generate fever.

20. Restriction enzymes cut the DNA duplex at specific points. Their single-stranded free ends are called sticky ends. These are named so because they can be joined end to end by DNA ligases.

OR

Restriction enzymes are nucleases which cut DNA into short pieces containing identifiable genes at specific sites. These pieces are then introduced into plasmids, yeasts or plant cells. However, topoisomerases break and reseal strands of DNA which serve as starting points for replication.

21. Two commonly used bioreactors are batch type and stirred tank bioreactors.

The importance of using bioreactors is

- (i) It provides large volume for cultures. Thus, products are obtained in high quantity.
- (ii) It also provides the optimal conditions for achieving the growth of the desired product such as temperature, pH, vitamins and oxygen.

22.

- (a) The strategy is based on the process of RNA interference. It involves blocking of a specific mRNA due to complementary ds RNA molecule that binds to and prevents translation of the mRNA. It is called silencing of mRNA.
- (b) Agrobacterium.

OR



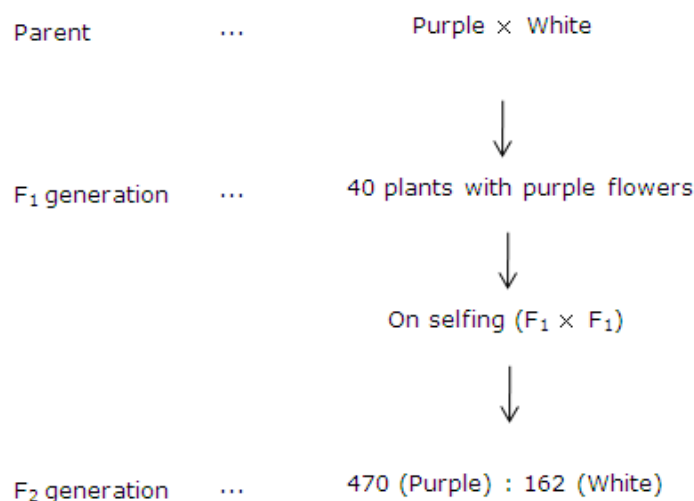
Selectable markers are the genes which help in identifying and eliminating non-transformants and will permit the growth of transformants only. Examples – Gene coding for resistance to tetracycline (tet^R) antibiotic.

23. Small animals have a larger surface area relative to their volume, and they tend to lose body heat fast when it is cold outside. They have to expend much energy to generate body heat through metabolism. So, small animals are rarely found in polar regions.
24. Competition: It is a type of interaction in which both the species suffer due to limited resources. Example: Carnivorous animals compete for prey
- 25.
- Presence of adhesive organs or suckers to cling on the host.
 - Loss of digestive system and high reproductive capacity.

Section C

26. In asexual reproduction, progeny arise from the somatic cells of the parent body and remain identical to their parents (clones). All the divisions occurring during asexual reproduction are mitotic and no variations are observed in the offspring. However, in sexual reproduction, the offspring is produced from the germinal cells of the parent body and show variation because of genetic recombination. Meiotic division occurs during gametogenesis and mitotic division occurs at the time of zygote formation. The offspring remains better adapted to environmental conditions.

27. When a pea plant with purple flowers was crossed with a plant with white flowers:



In the F₁ generation, only plants producing purple flowers appeared. This means the purple colour is dominant which does not allow the white colour to express itself. In the F₂ generation, purple and white-coloured flowers were produced in the ratio of 3:1.

Here, the parental character of white again reappeared in about quarter of the progeny. This occurs because of the segregation of genes during gamete formation. This represents the law of segregation and the monohybrid ratio.

28. Pathogen: Filarial worm (*Wuchereria bancrofti*)

Vector: *Culex* sp. of female mosquito

Symptoms:

- (i) In acute cases, filarial infection causes fever.
- (ii) Pathogen blocks the lymphatic system and lymph accumulates in other parts of the body, resulting in enlargement of these parts of the body.

29. A nematode (*Meloidogyne incognitia*) infects the roots of tobacco plants and affects its yield. So, to prevent this infestation, the RNA interference (RNAi) process is adopted. Using *Agrobacterium* vectors, nematode-specific genes were introduced into the host plant. The introduction of DNA produces sense and antisense RNA in the host cells. These two RNAs, being complementary to each other, form a double-stranded RNA which binds to and prevents the translation of mRNA (silencing) of the nematode. The parasite will not survive in a transgenic host expressing specific interfering RNA. The transgenic plant therefore gets itself protected from the parasite.

30. They undergo two types of adaptations, i.e. lowering of water loss and adapting to arid conditions, e.g. the kangaroo rat conserves water by excreting solid urine and can live from birth to death without even drinking water. Camels show unique adjustments to desert conditions, being very economical in water use, tolerant to wide fluctuations in body temperature and are able to maintain blood stream moisture even during extreme heat stress.

Section D

31. Spermiogenesis: It is the process where spermatids undergo a series of complex changes resulting in the development of mature spermatozoa.

The following changes occur during spermiogenesis:

- (i) The spherical nucleus of the spermatid changes to an elongated structure because of the loss of water from it. DNA becomes concentrated; RNA and nucleolus reduce to minimum.
- (ii) The Golgi apparatus becomes granular and then coalesces into a large globule called the acrosomal vesicle. This vesicle gets attached to the outer



portion of the nuclear membrane of the head of the sperm and forms the acrosomal cap.

- (iii) Centrioles migrate to the opposite end of the spermatid and form the proximal and distal centriole in the neck region of the sperm.
- (iv) The distal centriole forms the axial filament of the slender tail.
- (v) The mitochondria of the spermatid migrate and form the mitochondrial spiral (nebenkern) around the axial filament in the middle piece of sperm.
- (vi) The cytoplasm of the spermatid is lost except a thin, condensed sheath around the tail of the sperm (manchette).

After spermatogenesis, sperm heads become embedded in the Sertoli cells and are finally released from the seminiferous tubules by the process called spermiation.

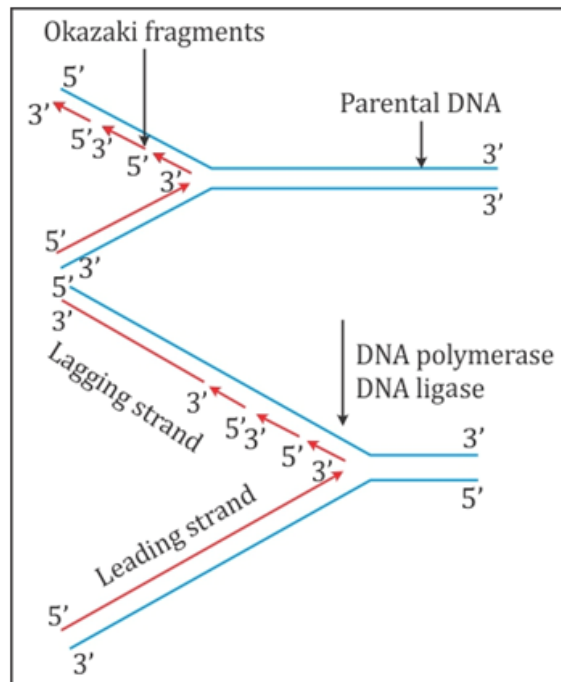
OR

- (i) Test tube babies are the babies produced by artificial insemination. In this technique, the egg of a woman is removed and fertilized by the father's sperm outside her body under sterile conditions. The fertilised egg when reaches up to 8-16 celled stage, it is reimplanted to the mother body by a fine plastic tube.
- (ii) Artificial insemination is the technique in which the semen is collected either from the husband or a healthy donor is artificially introduced either into the vagina or into the uterus of the female.
- (iii) Use of alcohol, drugs and smoking may cause decrease in sperm count.
- (iv) Saheli is the new contraception for the female which contains a non-steroidal preparation called centchroman. It is once a week pill with very few side effects and high contraceptive value.

32.

- (i) Origin of replication: It is the start point where DNA replication begins at a specific point where intertwined DNA segments start unwinding. In prokaryotic cells, there is a single origin of replication, whereas in eukaryotic cells, there are numerous origins which merge during replication.
- (ii) Unwinding of two DNA strands: It takes place in the presence of helicases which unwind the helix and topoisomerases which break and reseal one strand of DNA. Unwinding of DNA leads to the formation of a Y-shaped structure of the two strands of the DNA duplex. This is known as the replication fork.





- (iii) **Synthesis of primer:** It is a stretch of RNA formed on the DNA where synthesis of new DNA starts. The DNA-directed RNA polymerase synthesises the primer strands of RNA for leading and lagging strands. New strands grow from the fork, and as replication proceeds, it appears as if the point of divergence at the fork is moving.
- (iv) **Synthesis of leading (continuous) strand:** The synthesis of the continuous strand (new) of DNA is formed in the 5'–3' direction on the 3'–5' DNA template because of the addition of deoxyribonucleotides at the 3' end of primer RNA. This process occurs in the presence of DNA polymerase and ATP. One new strand is formed in a continuous stretch in the 5'–3' direction and is called the leading strand.
- (v) **Formation of lagging (discontinuous) stand:** In the second parental strand, the enzyme primase forms the RNA primer. The enzyme DNA polymerase synthesises the DNA in the form of short stretches once again in the 5'–3' direction starting from a RNA primer. These short DNA segments, consisting of numerous nucleotides, are called Okazaki fragments. The Okazaki short segments are joined by the enzyme DNA ligase. This newly synthesised second DNA strand is called the lagging strand because it is formed later on in reference to the first continuous strand.

OR

The full names of the different types of RNA are (i) r-RNA (ribosomal RNA), (ii) m RNA (messenger RNA) and (iii) t-RNA (transfer RNA). t-RNA has a cloverleaf structure in two dimensions:

(i) r-RNA: It forms approximately 80% of the total cellular RNA and is a component of the ribosomes. It is a single-stranded molecule but twisted on itself.

Role: It serves to release mRNA from DNA. The ribosomal proteins and the r-RNA form the functional units of ribosomes during protein synthesis.

(ii) mRNA: It is formed by the DNA template in the nucleus and moves to the cytoplasm within two subunits of ribosomes. It is a complementary strand to one of the DNA strands formed during transcription. It forms 5–10% of the total RNA in a cell. Its length is almost equivalent to the length of protein to be synthesised in the cytoplasm. It has a cap structure as 5' end and poly A tail at the 3' end.

Role: It carries codons which serve as a message tape to be decoded into a protein (amino acids).

(iii) t-RNA: It is the smallest of all the RNA with molecular weight ranging from 25 to 30 thousand Daltons. It is soluble RNA and constitutes 10–12% of the total RNA in the cytoplasm.

Role: It picks up activated amino acid from the cytoplasm and supplies it to mRNA in the ribosome according to the message expressed by the codon. Each amino acid bears a recognition site, anti-codon site, ribosome attachment site and amino acid attachment site.

33. The non-specific type of immunity present at the time of birth and is always available to protect a living body is called innate immunity.

Innate immunity consists of four types of barriers. These are:

- a. Physical barriers: Skin on our body is the main barrier which prevents entry of the micro-organisms. Mucus coating of the epithelium lining the respiratory, gastrointestinal and urogenital tracts also help in trapping microbes entering our body.
- b. Physiological barriers: Acid in the stomach, saliva in the mouth, tears from eyes—all prevent microbial growth.
- c. Cellular barriers: Certain types of leukocytes (WBC) of our body like polymorpho-nuclear leukocytes (PMNL-neutrophils) and monocytes and natural killer (type of lymphocytes) in the blood as well as macrophages in tissues can phagocytose and destroy microbes.
- d. Cytokine barriers: Virus-infected cells secrete proteins called interferons which protect non-infected cells from further viral infection.

OR



Biogas plant consists of a concrete tank (10-15 feet deep) in which bio-wastes are collected and a slurry of dung is fed. A floating cover is placed over the slurry which keeps on rising as the gas is produced. The biogas plant has an outlet for supply of biogas and another outlet for removing slurry.

Steps involved in obtaining biogas:

- (i) Slurry of animal dung is fed into the digester.
- (ii) In the digester, microbes break down or decompose the complex compounds of the biomass in the slurry.
- (iii) The anaerobic microbes do not require oxygen, so the digesters are designed like a sealed chamber.
- (iv) The process takes a few days and gases like methane, CO_2 , hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide are produced.

