## **BIOLOGY**

## PAPER - 1

(THEORY)

(Maximum Marks: 70)

(Time allowed: Three hours)

(Candidates are allowed additional 15 minutes for only reading the paper.

They must NOT start writing during this time.)

This paper comprises TWO PARTS – Part I and Part II.

Answer all questions.

Part I consists of **one** question of 20 marks having five subparts.

Part II consists of Sections A, B and C.

Section A consists of seven questions of two marks each.

Section B consists of seven questions of three marks each, and

Section C consists three questions of five marks each.

Internal choices have been provided in two questions in Section A, two questions in Section B and an all three questions of Section C.

The intended marks or questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

## PART I (20 Marks)

Answer all questions.

## Question 1

(a) Answer the following questions briefly and to the point:

[8×1]

- (i) Name the antibody which is most effective in allergies.
- (ii) What is the function of GEAC?
- (iii) What is a *clone?*
- (iv) What do detritus food chains begin with?
- (v) Give the full form of EFB.
- (vi) How many chromosomes are present in meiocytes of a fruit fly?
- (vii) Name the common ancestor of apes and man.

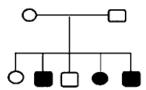
(viii) Give the scientific term used for the preservation of germplasm at a very low Downhead adureNOTES and PAPERS at StudentSuvidha.com

- (i) Eyelids in human foetus separate in:
  - (1) 14 weeks
  - (2) 16 weeks
  - (3) 24 weeks
  - (4) 40 weeks
  - (ii) Study the given monohybrid cross:



A test cross for this F<sub>1</sub> will be:

- (1)  $Tt \times TT$
- (2)  $Tt \times tt$
- (3)  $Tt \times Tt$
- (4)  $TT \times tt$
- (iii) Montreal Protocol aims at:
  - (1) Reduction of ozone depleting substances
  - (2) Biodiversity conservation
  - (3) Control of water pollution
  - (4) Control of CO<sub>2</sub> emission.
- (iv) In the given pedigree chart, the trait shown is:



- (1) Autosomal dominant
- (2) Autosomal recessive
- (3) X-linked

(c)	Give	one significant contribution of each of the following scientists:	[4×1]
	(i)	Wallace	
	(ii)	R. Mishra	
	(iii)	G. Gamow	
(d)	(iv) Defii	Sanger ne the following:	[2×1]
	(i)	Carrying capacity	
	(ii)	Homologous chromosomes	
(e)	Give	a reason for each of the following:	[2×1]
	(i)	Bagging is essential in artificial hybridisation.	
	(ii)	Climax stage is achieved quickly in secondary succession as compared to primary succession.  PART II	
		SECTION A (14 Marks)	
		(Answer all questions)	
Question 2			
_		e any four essential features of good and effective poultry farm management practice	[2] es.
2	a	s any jour cooling reality of good and officerive pourity farm management practice	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Qu	estion	3	[2]
Wł	nat is a	single cell protein? How is it significant for human welfare?	
Qu	estion	4	[2]
(a)	List	t four reasons for drug addiction.	
		OR	
(b)	) Lis	et four effects of alcoholism on human health.	
Qı	uestion	5	[2]
Sta	ate four	features of flowers pollinated by insects.	
Qı	uestion	6	[2]
_		eproductive fitness? Explain it with the help of an example. Ownload all NOTES and PAPERS at StudentSuvidha.com	

Qı	uestion 7	[2]
	ve one significant difference between primary lymphoid organs and secondary lymphoid gans. Give one example of each.	
Qı	uestion 8	[2]
(a)	Explain the term <i>biofortification</i> . How is this technique useful for the production of golden rice?	
(b)	OR ) Write a short note on Electrophoresis.	
	SECTION B (21 Marks) (Answer all questions)	
Ou	nestion 9	[3]
_	plain the evolution of long neck of giraffe according to Charles Darwin.	[-]
Qu	estion 10	[3]
(a)	Draw a labelled diagram of the T.S. of a mature anther.	
(b)	OR  Draw a labelled diagram of the internal structure of human ovary.	
_	dedition	
_	estion 11	[3]
Des	scribe the structure of a precessome with the help of a well-labelled diagram.	
Que	estion 12	[3]
(a)	Explain the Rivet Popper hypothesis.	
	OR	
(b)	Define:	
	(1) Standing crop	
	(2) Stenothermal organisms	
	(3) Niche	
<b>Ω</b> 110	stion 13	[3]
-	the biological names of the following:	[3]
(i)	The mould from which penicillin is obtained.	
(ii)	Baker's yeast.	
(iii)	The microbe used to control insect larvae growing on cotton.	
(iv)	The microbe used to produce Swiss cheese.	
(v)	TEGWINDAG AT NOTES and PAPERS at StudentSuvidha.com	n
		-

-	e <b>stion</b> olain th	14 ne different types of endosperms in angiosperms.	[3]		
A h	ozygo Giv	ygous pea plant with round seed coat and yellow cotyledons is crossed with another ous pea plant having wrinkled seed coat and green cotyledons.  The the types of gametes produced by plants of F <sub>1</sub> -generation.  The the dihybrid phenotypic ratio with the corresponding phenotypes.	[3]		
	(ii	SECTION C (15 Marks)			
Ques	(Answer all questions)  Question 16				
(a)	Desc	cribe the physico-chemical events that take place during fertilization in humans.  OR			
(b)	(i)	Define and give the role of amniocentesis.			
	(ii)	Name the causative agent and give any one symptom of Gonorrhoea.			
	(iii)	What is the significance of dispersal of seeds? Give any two points.			
	(iv)	What are seasonal reeders? Give an example.			
	(v)	How is the chromosome number maintained in sexually reproducing organisms?			
Oue	stion 1		[5]		
(a)	(i)	What are restriction endonucleases? Give the rules of their nomenclature.	,		
	(ii)	Explain the mechanism of action of restriction endonucleases that makes them suitable for genetic engineering.			
		OR			
(b)	(i)	Explain what are the desirable characteristics of an ideal cloning vector used in rDNA technology.			
	(ii)	Describe two vectorless methods of gene transfer used in rDNA technology.			
On	estion	. 18	[5]		
(a)		ve a graphic representation of carbon cycle in nature.	[~]		
(/		OR			
(b)	Giv	e a graphic representation of phosphorus cycle in nature.			
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