



Previous Year Solved Question Papers of

CBSE Class 12 Exams

BIOLOGY – 2015

Compt. Delhi: Set-1

Original Question Paper + Answer Key

**CBSE: CENTRAL BOARD OF
SECONDARY EDUCATION**



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SET - 1

Series : SSO/1/C

कोड नं. 57/1/1
Code No.

रोल नं.

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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 8 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 8 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 minutes 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 :

- प्रश्न-पत्र में पाँच खण्डों में 26 प्रश्न दिए गए हैं । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- खण्ड – क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 5 अति लघुत्तर प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न एक अंक का है ।
- खण्ड – ख में प्रश्न संख्या 6 से 10 लघुत्तर प्रश्न I प्रकार के हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न दो अंक का है ।
- खण्ड – ग में प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 22 लघुत्तर प्रश्न II प्रकार के हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न तीन अंक का है ।
- खण्ड – घ में प्रश्न संख्या 23 मूल्याधारित प्रश्न चार अंकों का है ।
- खण्ड – ङ में प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 26 दीर्घ उत्तर प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न पाँच अंक का है ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र पर विकल्प नहीं है, फिर भी दो अंक के एक प्रश्न, तीन अंक के एक प्रश्न और पाँच अंकों के तीन प्रश्नों के भीतरी विकल्प दिए गए हैं । प्रत्येक परीक्षार्थी को ऐसे प्रश्नों के दो विकल्पों में से एक प्रश्न हल करना है ।

57/1/1

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[P.T.O.]

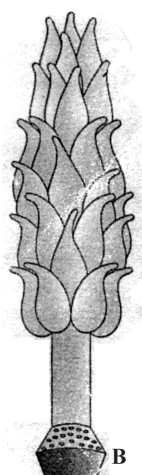
General Instructions :

- (i) There are a total of **26** questions and **five** sections in the question paper. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section **A** contains question number **1** to **5**, Very Short Answer type questions of **one** mark each.
- (iii) Section **B** contains question number **6** to **10**, Short Answer type **I** questions of **two** marks each.
- (iv) Section **C** contains question 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 question 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** of the questions out of the **two** given in the question paper with the same question number.

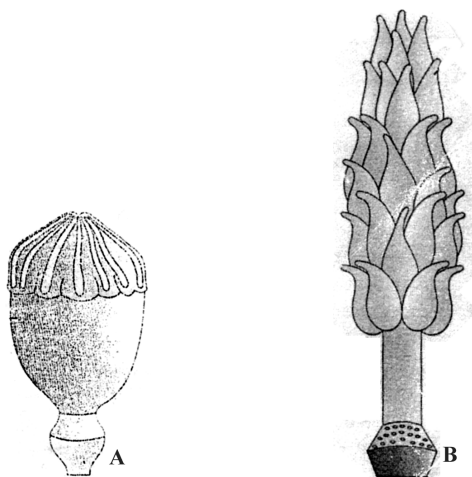
खण्ड – क**SECTION – A**

1. सुकेन्द्रकी में उस एंजाइम का नाम बताइए जो hnRNA का अनुलेखन (ट्रांसक्रिप्शन) करता है । 1
Name the enzyme that transcribes hnRNA in eukaryotes.
2. कस्कुटा और गुड़हल के पौधों के बीच पारस्परिक क्रिया को आप क्या नाम देंगे ? 1
Name the interaction that exists between Cuscuta and shoe-flower plant.
3. टर्नर सिंड्रोम के क्रोमोसोमीय विकार क्या हैं ? बताइए । 1
State the chromosomal defect in individuals with Turner's syndrome.

4.



यहाँ दिए गए दो चित्रों में पैपेवर (A) और माइकेलिया (B) के पुष्पों के जायांग (स्त्रीकेसर) दर्शाए गए हैं । इनके अंडाशयों की संरचना में अंतर बताइए । 1



These pictures show the gynaecium of (A) Papaver and (B) Michellia flowers. Write the difference in the structure of their ovaries.

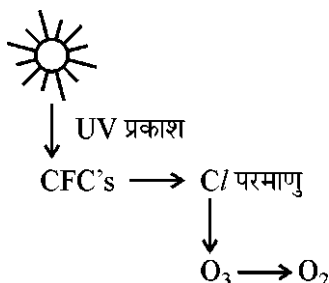
5. ऐपिस इंडिका के आर्थिक महत्त्व की चर्चा कीजिए । 1
Mention the economic value of Apis indica.

खण्ड - ख

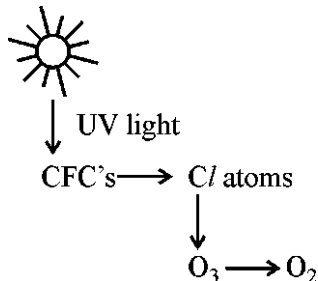
SECTION - B

6. शार्क पृथुतापी है और ध्रुवीय भालू तनुतापी । बताइए कि इससे शार्क को क्या फ़ायदा और ध्रुवीय भालू की क्या सीमाएँ हैं । 2
Shark is eurythermal while polar bear is stenothermal. What is the advantage the former has and what is the constraint the later has ?
7. E-coRI क्या है ? बताइए कि EcoRI किस प्रकार एक्सोन्यूक्लिऐज़ से भिन्न होता है । 2
What is EcoRI ? How does EcoRI differ from an exonuclease ?

8.



- (a) ओज़ोन के निम्नीकरण के पश्चात् होने वाले दुष्प्रभाव क्या हैं ?
(b) इससे मानव स्वास्थ्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है ? 2



- (a) What are the after effects of the degradation of ozone ?
(b) How does it affect human health ?

9. एक निःसंतान दम्पति 'टेस्ट ट्यूब बेबी' प्रोग्राम के लिए राजी हो गए हैं। गर्भधारण करने के लिए इस पद्धति में अपनाए जाने वाले मूलभूत चरणों की सूची बनाइए।

अथवा

केले को अनिषेकफलनी फल कहा जाता है, जबकि टर्की को अनिषेकजननी कहा जाता है। क्यों? 2

A childless couple has agreed for a test tube baby programme. List only the basic steps the procedure would involve to conceive the baby.

OR

Banana fruit is said to be parthenocarpic where as turkey is said to be parthenogenetic. Why?

10. शकरकंद और आलू (ट्यूबर) समवृत्ति अंग हैं अथवा समजात अंग? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि के लिए कारण बताइए। 2

Is sweet potato analogous or homologous to potato tuber? Give reasons to support your answer.

खण्ड – ग

SECTION – C

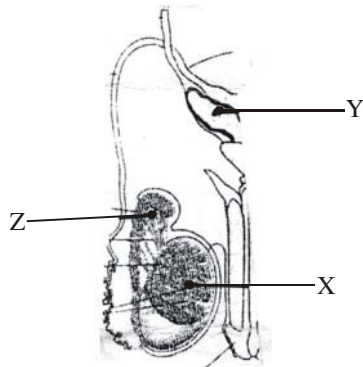
11. PCR में Taq पॉलीमरेज़ को क्यों वरीयता दी जाती है? इस एंजाइम के स्रोत की चर्चा कीजिए। 3
Why is Taq polymerase preferred in PCR? Mention the source of this enzyme.

12. हमारे किसान आज भी DDT का उपयोग करते हैं। इससे स्थानीय पक्षी-समष्टि पर किस प्रकार दुष्प्रभाव पड़ता है? 3

Our farmers still use DDT. How is this affecting the local bird population?

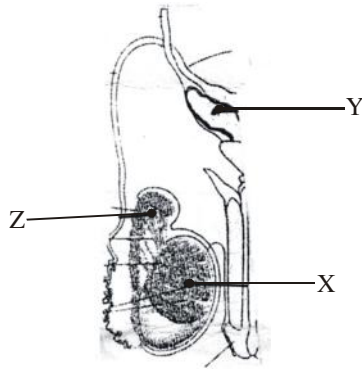
13. बताइए कि HIV के कारण AIDS के पीड़ित व्यक्ति का प्रतिरक्षा-तंत्र किस प्रकार भंग हो जाता है। 3
How does the HIV breakdown the immune system of the AIDS patient?

- 14.



उपरोक्त आरेख में मानव का नर जनन-तंत्र (केवल एक तरफ़ का) दर्शाया गया है।

- (a) 'X' की पहचान कीजिए तथा शरीर के भीतर उसकी स्थिति बताइए।
(b) सहायक ग्रंथि 'Y' का नाम बताइए तथा उसके स्राव का नाम भी बताइए।
(c) 'Z' का नाम तथा उसका कार्य बताइए। 3



The above diagram shows human male reproductive system (one side only).

- Identify 'X' and write its location in the body.
- Name the accessory gland 'Y' and its secretion.
- Name and state the function of 'Z'.

15. इंग्लैण्ड में श्वेत और काले रंग के शलभों के प्राकृतिक चरण में औद्योगीकरण की क्या भूमिका रही ? 3

अथवा

विकास के संदर्भ में उड़न गिलहरी और उड़न फैलैन्जर के बीच समानता का क्या अर्थ समझते हैं ?

How did industrialization play a role in Natural Selection of light and dark coloured moth in England ?

OR

What do you infer from the resemblance between flying squirrel and flying phalanger with reference to their evolution.

16. एक व्यक्ति अमीबीय पेचिस (अमीबता) से ग्रस्त है । उन रोग लक्षणों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए जिनसे इस संक्रमण की पुष्टि की जा सकती हो । इस संक्रमण के कारक रोगजनक का नाम बताइए । 3

A patient is down with Amoebiasis. List the symptoms that confirm this infection. Name the causative pathogen.

17. (a) DNA के टेम्प्लेट रज्जुक और कोडिंग रज्जुक में अंतर बताइए ।
 (b) DNA के प्रतिकृतियन के लिए ऊर्जा के स्रोत का नाम बताइए । 3
- Differentiate between a template strand and coding strand of DNA.
 - Name the source of energy for the replication of DNA.

18. मरुद्भिद् पर्यावास में होने वाले उस पादप-अनुक्रमण की व्याख्या कीजिए जब तक चरमोत्कर्ष समुदाय तक नहीं पहुँच जाता । 3

Explain succession of plants in xerophytic habitat until it reaches climax community.

19. गन्ने की एक फसल किसी वायरस से संक्रमित हो गयी है । इससे वायरस मुक्त गन्ना-फसल किस प्रकार विकसित की जा सकती है ? इस प्रणाली की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

A sugarcane has been affected by virus. How can a virus free cane be developed from it ? Explain the procedure.

20. RNA की तुलना में DNA क्यों बेहतर आनुवंशिक पदार्थ है ? 3

Why is DNA a better genetic material when compared to RNA ?

21. एक अपरदाहारी किस प्रकार अपघटक से भिन्न होता है ? प्रत्येक का उदाहरण देते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

How does a detritivore differ from a decomposer ? Explain with an example each.

22. आर्तव चक्र के दौरान निम्नलिखित दिनों में एक सामान्य स्त्री में होने वाली घटनाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए : 3

- (a) 13वें से लेकर 15वें दिन तक अंडाशय के भीतर होने वाली घटना
- (b) 16वें से लेकर 23वें दिन तक अंडाशय के भीतर पाए जाने वाले हॉर्मोनों का स्तर
- (c) 24वें से लेकर 29वें दिन तक गर्भाशय के भीतर होने वाली घटनाएँ

Explain the events in a normal woman during her menstrual cycle on the following days.

- (a) Ovarian event from 13-15 days
- (b) Ovarian hormones level from 16 to 23 days
- (c) Uterine events from 24 to 29 days

खण्ड – घ

SECTION – D

23. एक इक्कीस वर्षीय युवा दुर्घटना में मृत्यु को प्राप्त हो गया । उसके माता-पिता उसके अंगों को दान देने के लिए तत्पर हो गए । उन दो अति आवश्यक चिकित्सकीय चरणों की सूची बनाइए, जो किसी अंग के प्रतिरोपण करने से पहले लिए जाने ज़रूरी होते हैं । कभी-कभी प्रत्यारोपण कुछ मामलों में क्यों अस्वीकृत हो जाता है ? अंग दान को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए आप अपने स्वास्थ्य-क्लब के सदस्यों के साथ क्या विचार-विमर्श करना चाहेंगे ? 4
- A youth in his twenties met with an accident and succumbed to the injuries. His parents agreed to donate his organs. List any two essential clinical steps to be undertaken before any organ transplant. Why is the transplant rejected sometimes ? What views would you share with your health club members to promote organ donation ?

खण्ड – ङ

SECTION – E

24. प्रतिकृति द्विशाख की सहायता से DNA प्रतिकृतीयन की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

अथवा

- (a) एक समयुग्मजी लंबे और गोल बीजों वाले तथा एक बौने और झुर्रीदार बीजों वाले उद्यान मटर के पौधों के बीच द्विसंकर संकरण कराया गया ।
- (i) इस संकरण से प्राप्त F_1 संतति के फीनोटाइप और जीनोटाइप के बारे में लिखिए ।
- (ii) F_1 संतति द्वारा बनने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के युग्मक बताइए ।
- (iii) इस संकरण से प्राप्त F_2 पीढ़ी के फीनोटाइपों और उसके अनुपातों की चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही मेण्डल द्वारा दी गयी व्याख्या भी लिखिए ।
- (b) मॉर्गन द्वारा ड्रोसोफिला में किए गए तथा मेंडल द्वारा मटर के पौधों में किए गए द्विसंकर संकरणों के F_2 संतति के प्रेक्षणों में क्या अंतर थे ? कारण बताते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

Explain the process of DNA replication with the help of a replicating fork.

OR

- (a) Dihybrid cross between two garden pea plant one homozygous tall with round seeds and the other dwarf with wrinkled seeds was carried.
- (i) Write the genotype and phenotype of the F_1 progeny obtained from this cross.
- (ii) Give the different types of gametes of the F_1 progeny.
- (iii) Write the phenotypes and its ratios of the F_2 generation obtained in this cross along with the explanation provided by Mendel.
- (b) How were the observations of F_2 progeny of dihybrid crosses in Drosophila by Morgan different from that of Mendel carried in pea plants ? Explain giving reasons.

25. Bt कपास उत्पन्न करने में प्रयुक्त जैवप्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग की व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

अथवा

जब तक वेक्टर और DNA-स्रोत को न काटा जाए, अलग हुए खंडों को अलग न किया जाए, तथा जोड़ा न जाए, तब तक वांछित पुनर्योजी वेक्टर अणु को उत्पन्न नहीं किया जा सकता ।

- (a) वांछित DNA क्रमों को किस प्रकार काटा जाता है ?
- (b) काटे गए खंडों को अलग करने की तकनीक की व्याख्या कीजिए ।
- (c) इस प्रकार निर्मित पुनर्योजी वेक्टर DNA अणु से किस प्रकार जुड़ जाते हैं ?

Explain the application of biotechnology in producing Bt cotton.

OR

Unless the vector and source DNA are cut, fragments separated and joined, the desired recombinant vector molecule cannot be created.

- (a) How are the desirable DNA sequences cut ?
- (b) Explain the technique used to separate the cut fragments.
- (c) How are the resultant fragments joined to the vector DNA molecule ?

26. मानव-अंडाणु का निषेचन किस स्थल पर होता है ? इसके बाद कोरकपुटी (ब्लास्टोसिस्ट) के अंतर्रोपण तक होने वाली घटनाओं की क्रमवार सूची बनाइए । 5

अथवा

- (a) द्विबीजपत्री पुष्प के निषेचित भ्रूणकोष का आरेख बनाइए । इसके सभी कोशिकीय संघटकों का नामांकन कीजिए ।
- (b) इस भ्रूणकोष से उत्पन्न एक परिपक्व भ्रूण के परिवर्धन की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

Mention the site of fertilization of a human ovum. List the events that follow in sequence until the implantation of the blastocyst.

OR

- (a) Draw a diagram of a fertilized embryo sac of a dicot flower. Label all its cellular components.
- (b) Explain the development of a mature embryo from this embryo sac.

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**Senior School Certificate Examination
COMPARTMENT (2015)
Marking Scheme - Biology (Theory)
Expected Answers/Value Points**

General Instructions

The Marking Scheme and mechanics of marking

1. In the marking scheme-the marking points are separated by commas, one oblique line (/) indicates acceptable alternative, two obliques (//) indicate complete acceptable alternative set of marking points.
2. Any words/phrases given within brackets do not have marks.
3. Allow spelling mistakes unless the misspelt word has another biological meaning. Ignore plurals unless otherwise stated in the marking scheme.
4. In any question exclusively on diagram no marks on any description. But in questions on descriptions, same value points may be marked on the diagrams as a substitute.
5. All awarded marks are to be written in the left hand margin at the end of the question or its part.
6. Place a tick (v') in red directly on the key/operative term or idea provided it is in correct context. Place "Half-tick" ½ wherever there is ½ mark in the marking scheme. (Do not place tick indiscriminately just to show that you have read, the-answer).
7. If no marks are awarded to any part or question put a cross (x) at incorrect value portion and mark it zero (in words only).
8. Add up ticks or the half ticks for a part of the question, do the calculation if any, and write the part total or the question total in the left hand margin.
9. Add part totals of the question and write the question total at the end. Count all the ticks for the entire question as a recheck and draw a circle around the question total to confirm correct addition.
10. If parts have been attempted at different places do the totalling at the end of the part attempted last.
11. If any extra part is attempted or any question is reattempted, score out the last one and write "extra".
12. In questions where only a certain number of items are asked evaluate only that many numbers in sequence as is asked ignoring all the extra ones even if otherwise correct.
13. Transcribe the marks on the cover page. Add up question totals. Recheck the script total by adding up circled marks in the script.
14. Points/answer given in brackets in marking scheme are not so important and may be Ignored for marking.

Section A

Q nos 1-5 are of one mark each

Q1 Name the enzyme that transcribes hnRNA in eukaryotes.

Ans RNA Polymerase II

1

Q2. Name the interaction that exists between Cuscuta and shoe-flower plant.

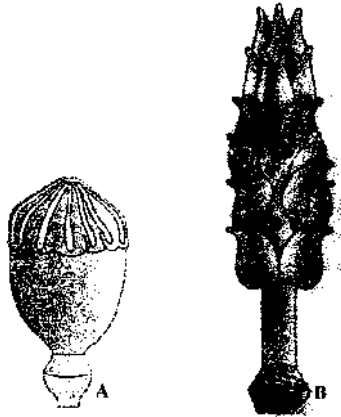
Ans. Parasitism

1

Q3 State the chromosomal defect in individuals with Turner's syndrome.

Ans. Monosomy of sex chromosome // XO condition // Absence of one X chromosome(in female) 1

Q4. These pictures show the gynoecium of (A) Papaver and (B) Michellia flowers. Write the difference in the structure of their ovaries.



Ans. a. (multicarpellary) ovary showing fused/ syncarpous pistil

b. (multicarpellary) ovary showing free/ apocarpous pistil

1/2 + 1/2

Q5. Mention the economic value of Apis indica.

Ans. Bee keeping to be useful in agriculture yield / honey/bee wax/pollination

1

Section B

Q nos 6-10 are of two marks each

Q6. Shark is eurythermal while polar bear is stenothermal. What is the advantage the former has and what is the constraint the later has?

Ans. Shark -tolerates wide range of temperature so wide spread / survives in all waters

Polar bear- restricted occurrence in narrow range of temperature so constraint to live in very cold icy environment.

1+1=2

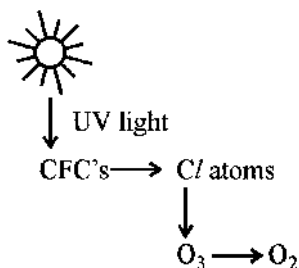
Q7. What is EcoRI ? How does EcoRI differ from an exonuclease?

Ans. EcoRI is restriction endonuclease enzyme.

1

Exonuclease removes nucleotides from the ends of DNA 1/2

**Q8. (a) What are the after effects of the degradation of ozone?
(b) How does it affect human health?**



Ans. a. Thinning of Ozone/ Ozone depletion/ UV-B penetrates Ozone- forms hole- reaches earth. 1

b. UV –B damages DNA causes mutation, ageing of skin/ damage of skin cells/ skin cancer/ inflammation of cornea (snow blindness, cataract) (any two) 1/2 + 1/2

Q9. A childless couple has agreed for a test tube baby programme. List only the basic steps the procedure would involve to conceive the baby.

OR

Banana fruit is said to be parthenocarpic where as turkey is said to be parthenogenetic. Why?

Ans. Extraction of gametes from the parents/donors. 1/2

Invitro / fertilisation (simulated conditions in laboratory) 1/2
transfer of the zygote / early embryo (at 8 blastomere stage) , into the fallopian tube 1/2 + 1/2

OR

Banana –the fruit develops without fertilisation from an unfertilised ovary. 1

Turkey- the ovum/ female gamete develop into a new chick without fertilisation. 1

Q10. Is sweet potato analogous or homologous to potato tuber ? Give reasons to support your answer.

Ans. Analogous , sweet potato- root modification , potato tuber – stem modification, they are structurally different but both are functionally similar (both store food). 1/2 x4=2

Section C

Q nos 11-22 are of three marks each

Q11. Why is Taq polymerase preferred in PCR ? Mention the source of this enzyme.

Ans. Taq polymerase is used for amplification of DNA /gene, (Usually enzymes get denatured) Taq polymerase remains active at high temperature, Thermus aquaticus (If bacteria written give only 1/2) 1+1+1=3

Q12. Our farmers still use DDT. How is this affecting the local bird population?

Ans. As a result of Biomagnification, through an aquatic food chain, high concentration of DDT disturbs calcium metabolism in birds,

Which causes thinning of egg shell, and premature breaking, eventually leading to decline in bird population.

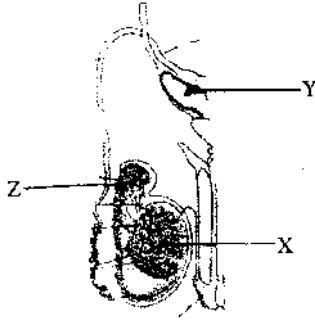
1/2 x6=3

Ans.

- Virus enters in macrophages
- RNA genome replicates to form viral DNA with help of reverse transcriptase,
- Viral DNA gets incorporated into host cells DNA to produce virus particles,
- HIV enters into helper 'T' lymphocytes and produces progeny virus,
- Which are released in the blood and attack other helper 'T' lymphocytes,
- This leads to progressive decrease number of helper 'T' lymphocytes and the persons starts suffering from infections (loss of immunity)

$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

Q14.



The above diagram shows human male reproductive system (one side only).

- Identify 'X' and write its location in the body.
- Name the accessory gland 'Y' and its secretion.
- Name and state the function of 'Z'.

Ans. (a) X=Testicular lobules, location – Testis// Testis , location outside the abdominal cavity/ scrotum $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

(b) Y= Accessory glands , seminal plasma $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

(c) Z= epididymis, function: storage of sperms $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

Q15. How did industrialization play a role in Natural Selection of light and dark coloured moth in England?

OR

What do you infer from the resemblance between flying squirrel and flying phalanger with reference to their evolution.

Ans. Before industrialisation there were more white winged moth on trees than dark winged. $\frac{1}{2}$

- After industrialisation due to industrial smoke and soot, tree trunks became dark, $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- Under this condition the white winged moths did not survive, due to predation $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- And dark coloured moth survive/ able to camouflage to survive $\frac{1}{2}$

OR

Evolution of marsupial mammals has resulted in flying phalanger, through adaptive radiation. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

Evolution of placental mammals has led to the evolution of a flying squirrel (independently) .1

The resemblance between the two, proves convergent evolution. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

Q16. A patient is down with Amoebiasis. List the symptoms that confirm this infection. Name the causative pathogen.

Ans. Constipation, abdominal pain, stools with mucous, and blood clot, $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

Entamoeba histolytica

1

Q17. (a) Differentiate between a template strand and coding strand of DNA.

EBC

(b) Name the source of energy for the replication of DNA.

Ans. a.

| Role/Strand | Template strand | Coding strand |
|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| function | codes for the protein molecule | Does not code for anything |
| polarity | 3'→5' | 5'→3' |

1+1=2

b. Deoxynucleoside triphosphates

1

Q18. Explain succession of plants in xerophytic habitat until it reaches climax community.

Ans. Lichens on bare rock, acids to dissolve rock (weathering of soil), Bryophytes to hold soil water, grass , small plants / shrubs, trees- forest(Climax community)

½ x6=3

Q19. A sugarcane has been affected by virus. How can a virus free cane be developed from it ? Explain the procedure

Ans. Tissue culture / micropropagation,

1

Meristem (Apical and axillary) can be removed from the explants, grown in vitro culture with special nutrient medium(with sucrose, amino acids, auxins & cytokinin) , under sterile / aseptic condition, plantlets develop as virus free plants

½ x4=2

Q20. Why is DNA a better genetic material when compared to RNA?

Ans.

| | DNA | RNA |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | Stable molecule because of having 2' H group at every nucleotide | Unstable molecule (more reactive) because of having 2'OH group at every nucleotide, |
| 2 | presence of thymine , | presence of uracil, |
| 3 | occasional mutation ½ x3=1 ½ | prone to faster mutation resulting in shorter life span. ½x3=1 ½ |

Q21. How does a detritivore differ from a decomposer ? Explain with an example each.

Ans.

| | detritivore | decomposer |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | feeds on waste dead plant and animal remains including faecal matter. | degrades dead organic matter |
| 2 | breaks feeding material into fragments | secretes enzymes into dead organic matter for decomposition |
| 3 | Eg. Earth worm | eg- Bacteria/ Fungi |

1+1+1=3

Q22. Explain the events in a normal woman during her menstrual cycle on the following days.

EBC

- (a) Ovarian event from 13-15 days
(b) Ovarian hormones level from 16 to 23 days
(c) Uterine events from 24 to 29 days

Ans. (a) Rupture of Graafian follicle leads to ovulation / release of ovum

(b). Estrogen level is low

(c). Disintegration of endometrium and menstrual cycle begins

1+1+1 =3

Section D

Q no 23 is of four marks

Q23. A youth in his twenties met with an accident and succumbed to the injuries. His parents agreed to donate his organs. List any two essential clinical steps to be undertaken before any organ transplant. Why is the transplant rejected sometimes ? What views would you share with your health club members to promote organ donation?

Ans. Blood group matching, and tissue matching should be done prior to the organ transplant , the body is able to identify the 'non-self' graft, triggers the cell mediated immune response , this rejects the graft

5x ½ =2 ½

Views-

Cornea can be transplanted to any one and a blind can see the world . Heart / lung/ Kidney can be transplanted and a person is gifted with life , the mind set to volunteer to register for organ donation – (particularly eye donation) (any other valid views)

3x ½ =1 ½

Section E

Q nos 24-26 are of five marks each

Q24. Explain the process of DNA replication with the help of a replicating fork.

OR

(a) Dihybrid cross between two garden pea plant one homozygous tall with round seeds and the other dwarf with wrinkled seeds was carried.

(i) Write the genotype and phenotype of the F1 progeny obtained from this cross.

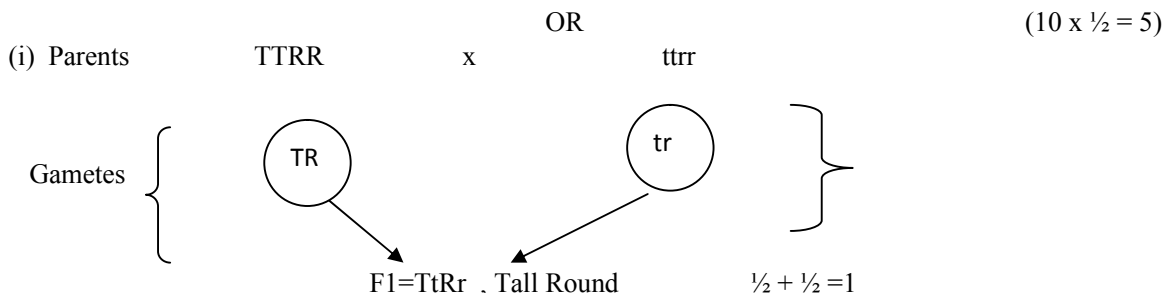
(ii) Give the different types of gametes of the F1 progeny.

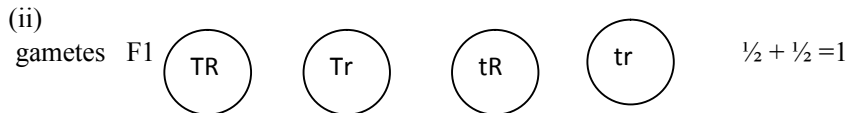
(iii) Write the phenotypes and its ratios of the F2 generation obtained in this cross along with the explanation provided by Mendel.

(b) How were the observations of F2 progeny of dihybrid crosses in Drosophila by Morgan different from that of Mendel carried in pea plants ? Explain giving reasons.

Ans. There is a definite region in DNA where the replication originates called as origin of replication, For long DNA molecules since the two strands of DNA cannot be separated in its entire length, the replication occurs within a small opening of the DNA helix , referred to as replication fork.

The DNA dependent DNA polymerase, catalyze polymerization only in one direction, that is 5'-->3', on one strand (the template with polarity 3'-->5') the replication is continuous, while on the other(the template with polarity 5'-->3') it is discontinuous. The discontinuous synthesized fragments are later joined by the enzyme DNA ligase.





($\frac{1}{2}$ mark for two correct gamete genotypes)

(iii)

| | | |
|------------|---|---------------|
| Phenotypes | Tall Round : Tall Wrinkled : Dwarf Round : Dwarf Wrinkled | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| ratio | 9 : 3 : 3 : 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Explanation:– The law of Independent Assortment states that when two pairs of traits are combined in a hybrid , segregation of one pair of character is independent of the other pair of characters 1.

(b) Morgan observed the result of linkage of genes on a chromosome , but Mendel did not observe phenomenon of linkage in pea plants // F2 ratio of Morgan deviated significantly from 9:3:3:1 ratio (Mendelian ratio) 1

Q25. Explain the application of biotechnology in producing Bt cotton.

OR

Unless the vector and source DNA are cut, fragments separated and joined, the desired recombinant vector molecule cannot be created.

(a) How are the desirable DNA sequences cut?

(b) Explain the technique used to separate the cut fragments.

(c) How are the resultant fragments joined to the vector DNA molecule?

Ans. Bt toxin gene has been cloned from the bacteria, and has been expressed in plants, to provide resistance to insects (without the need for synthetic insecticide) , Bt toxin gene forms protein crystals, these crystals contain a toxic insecticidal protein, Bt toxin protein exists as inactive protoxin in the host , but once the insect ingests the inactive toxin, it is converted in active form of toxin , due to alkaline pH of the gut which solubilises the crystals, causing death of the insect. (10 x $\frac{1}{2}$ = 5)

OR

(a)DNA sequences of the vector as well as the source are cut by the same restriction enzyme like EcoRI, in a palindromic Sequence $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

(The Cut ends overhang as sticky ends in the medium.)

(b) These cut ends fragments are to be extracted from the culture medium using gel electrophoresis. $\frac{1}{2}$

This has an agarose gel matrix $\frac{1}{2}$

Fragments are fed in the wells $\frac{1}{2}$

They are negatively charged $\frac{1}{2}$

So move towards anode under an electric field through the gel $\frac{1}{2}$

smaller fragments move faster ,thus separated $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) Fragments are now added to the medium containing the vector DNA $\frac{1}{2}$

The sticky ends facilitates the action of the enzyme ligase and join the source DNA to the Vector

$\frac{1}{2}$ (10x $\frac{1}{2}$ =5)

Q26. Mention the site of fertilization of a human ovum. List the events that follow in sequence until the implantation of the blastocyst. *EBC*

OR

- (a) Draw a diagram of a fertilized embryo sac of a dicot flower. Label all its cellular components.
(b) Explain the development of a mature embryo from this embryo sac.

Ans. The site of fertilisation is the ampullary isthmic junction (fallopian tube) $\frac{1}{2}$

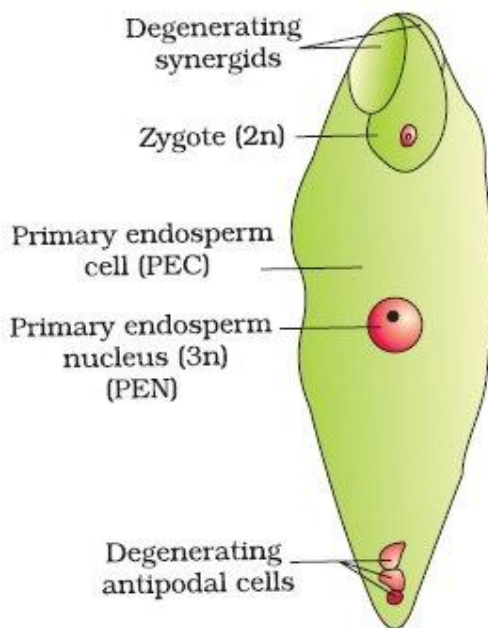
Events:

Fertilisation(Zygote formation), → Cleavage, → 8-16 Blastomeres stage- Morula, → Continuously divides and transforms in blastocysts(as it moves into uterus), → Blastomeres in the Blastocyst arrange to form outer layer trophoblast and inner cell mass, → Trophoblast attaches to endometrium ,and inner cell mass differentiates as embryo, → After attachment of blastocyst the uterine cells cover it, → Embedded blastocyst in the endometrium- implantation

(9 x $\frac{1}{2}$ = 4 $\frac{1}{2}$)

OR

(a)



(Five correct labelling 5x $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$)

Zygote starts mitotic division and gives rise to pro-embryo, → globular and heart shaped, → mature embryo with radicle- plumule and two cotyledons, primary endosperm nucleus divides and forms endosperm, which may persist or used up in nourishing the embryo (5x $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$)

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