## **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.)

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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 of three questions of five marks each.

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

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

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#### PART I (20 Marks)

Answer all questions.

#### **Ouestion 1**

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

 $[8\times1]$ 

- (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 temperature.

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This Paper consists of 5 printed pages and 1 blank page.

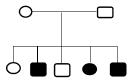
#### 1219-863A

- (b) Each of the following sub-parts, (i) to (iv) has four choices. Choose the best option in  $[4\times1]$ each case:
  - (i) Eyelids in human foetus separate in:
    - (1) 14 weeks
    - (2) 16 weeks
    - (3) 24 weeks
    - (4) 40 weeks
  - Study the given monohybrid cross: (ii)



A test cross for this  $F_1$  will be:

- (1)  $Tt \times TT \\$
- (2)  $\text{Tt}\times\text{tt}$
- (3)  $Tt \times Tt \\$
- (4)  $TT \times tt \\$
- (iii) Montreal Protocol aims at:
  - Reduction of ozone depleting substances (1)
  - (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
- **(4)** Y-linked
- (c) Give *one* significant contribution of each of the following scientists:

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 $[4\times1]$ 

- (i) Wallace
- R. Mishra (ii)
- G. Gamow (iii)

(d)	(iv) Define	Sanger e the following:	[2×1]	
	(i)	Carrying capacity		
	(ii)	Homologous chromosomes		
(e)	Give a	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)		
Quest	tion 2		[2]	
•		ny four essential features of good and effective poultry farm management practices.	[-]	
Quest	ion 3		[2]	
What	is a <i>sin</i> ,	gle cell protein? How is it significant for human welfare?		
Quest (a)		ur reasons for drug addiction.	[2]	
(b)	List fo	ur effects of alcoholism on human health.		
Quest	ion 5		[2]	
•	Question 5 State <i>four</i> features of flowers pollinated by insects.			
zucz	o 100	and of the political of moods.		
Quest	ion 6		[2]	
What	is <i>repr</i> o	oductive fitness? Explain it with the help of an example.		
Quest	ion 7		[2]	
-		gnificant difference between primary lymphoid organs and secondary lymphoid		
	_	one example of each.		
Quest	ion 8		[2]	
(a)	-	in the term <i>biofortification</i> . How is this technique useful for the production of <i>n rice</i> ?		
		OR		
(b)	Write	e a short note on <i>Electrophoresis</i> .		

1219-863A Turn over

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## **SECTION B (21 Marks)**

(Answer all questions)

_	estion 9 lain the evolution of long neck of giraffe according to Charles Darwin.	[3]			
Que	Question 10				
(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.				
Que	estion 11	[3]			
_	Describe the structure of a nucleosome with the help of a well-labelled diagram.				
Que	estion 12	[3]			
(a)	Explain the <i>Rivet Popper</i> hypothesis.				
()	OR				
(b)	Define:				
` /	(1) Standing crop				
	(2) Stenothermal organisms (3) Niche SSRESULI				
Question 13					
Give the biological names of the following:					
(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)	The fungus that is being developed as a bio-control agent.				
(vi)	A symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacterium found in root nodules.				
Question 14					
Exp	lain the different types of endosperms in angiosperms.				
Que	estion 15	[3]			
	omozygous pea plant with round seed coat and yellow cotyledons is crossed with another nozygous pea plant having wrinkled seed coat and green cotyledons.				
(i)	Give the types of gametes produced by plants of $F_1$ -generation.				
(ii)	Give the dihybrid phenotypic ratio with the corresponding phenotypes.				

# (iii) State the Mendel's principle involved in this cross. **SECTION C (15 Marks)**

(Answer all questions)

Que	stion 1	6	[5]
(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 breeders? Give an example.	
	(v)	How is the chromosome number maintained in sexually reproducing organisms?	
Oue	stion 1	7	[5
(a)	(i)	What are <i>restriction endonucleases</i> ? Give the rules of their nomenclature.	
` ,	(ii)	Explain the mechanism of action of restriction endonucleases that makes them suitable for genetic engineering.	
(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.	
Que	stion 1	.8	[5]
(a)	Give	a graphic representation of carbon cycle in nature.	
		OR	
(b)	Give	a graphic representation of phosphorus cycle in nature.	