

# Series EF1GH/3





SET~3

रोल नं.						
Roll No.						

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के
मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।
Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on
the title page of the answer-book.

# जीव विज्ञान (सैद्धान्तिक)

# **BIOLOGY** (Theory)

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निध	र्गित समय : 3 घण्टे	अधिकतम अंक : 70
Tim	ne allowed : 3 hours M	aximum Marks : 70
	/ 2075	
716	/ NOTE :	
(i)	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 31 हैं ।	
1	Please check that this question paper contains <b>31</b> printed pages.	
(ii)	प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परी मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।	क्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के
	Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should page of the answer-book by the candidate.	be written on the title
(iii)	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 33 प्रश्न हैं ।	
	Please check that this question paper contains <b>33</b> questions.	
(iv)	कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में ! लिखें ।	पश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य
	Please write down the serial number of the question in the attempting it.	answer-book before
(v)	इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा   10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छ पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिख	गत्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को
	15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The ordistributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the sequestion paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-box	students will read the
•••••		•••••••
57/3	/3 ~~~ Page 1	P.T.O.

सामान्य निर्देशः

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख़्ती से पालन कीजिए :

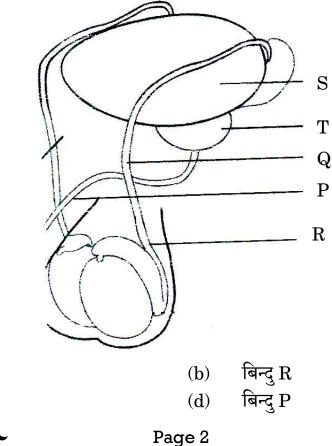
- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 33 प्रश्न हैं । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है क, ख, ग, घ एवं ङ /
- (iii) खण्ड क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 16 तक बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) प्रकार के एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं।
- (iv) खण्ड ख में प्रश्न संख्या 17 से 21 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय (VSA) प्रकार के दो-दो अंकों के प्रश्न हैं ।
- (v) खण्ड ग में प्रश्न संख्या 22 से 28 तक लघु-उत्तरीय (SA) प्रकार के तीन-तीन अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (vi) खण्ड घ में प्रश्न संख्या 29 तथा 30 केस-आधारित चार-चार अंकों के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न में उपप्रश्न हैं तथा एक उपप्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प दिया गया है ।
- (vii) खण्ड ङ में प्रश्न संख्या 31 से 33 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय (LA) प्रकार के पाँच-पाँच अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (viii) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है । यद्यपि, खण्ड ख के 1 प्रश्न में, खण्ड ग के 1 प्रश्न में, खण्ड घ के 2 प्रश्नों में तथा खण्ड ङ के 3 प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान दिया गया है । परीक्षार्थी को इन प्रश्नों में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना है ।
- (ix) जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो, साफ सुथरे और उचित रूप से नामांकित चित्र बनाए जाने चाहिए ।

#### खण्ड क

16×1=16

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 16 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के **एक-एक** अंक के प्रश्न हैं ।

 एक पुरुष ने गर्भनिरोध के लिए शल्यक्रिया विधि अपनाने का निर्णय लिया । चित्र में उस बिन्दु/अभिस्थल को पहचानिए जहाँ संबंधित भाग को काटा और बाँधा जाएगा ।



57/3/3

(a)

(c)

बिन्द S

बिन्दु Q

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# **General Instructions :**

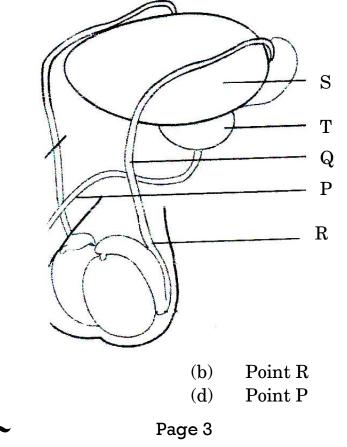
*Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :* 

- (i) This question paper contains **33** questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii) In **Section A** Questions no. **1** to **16** are multiple choice (MCQ) type questions, carrying **1** mark each.
- (iv) In Section B Questions no. 17 to 21 very short answer (VSA) type questions, carrying 2 marks each.
- (v) In Section C Questions no. 22 to 28 are short answer (SA) type questions, carrying 3 marks each.
- (vi) In Section D Questions no. 29 and 30 are case-based questions carrying 4 marks each. Each question has subparts with internal choice in one subpart.
- (vii) In Section E Questions no. 31 to 33 are long answer (LA) type questions carrying 5 marks each.
- (viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 1 question in Section B, 1 question in Section C, 2 questions in Section D and 3 questions in Section E. A candidate has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.
- *(ix)* Wherever necessary, neat and properly labelled diagrams should be drawn.

# SECTION A

Questions no. 1 to 16 are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type Questions, carrying 1 mark each.  $16 \times 1=16$ 

1. A human male decides to adopt a surgical method for contraception. Identify the point in the diagram where a cut would be made and tied.



57/3/3

(a)

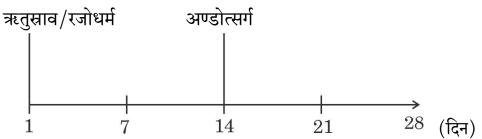
(c)

Point S

Point Q

 काली मिर्च के परिपक्व बीज में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी संरचना भली-भाँति विकसित होती है ?

- (a) परिभ्रूणपोष (b) पुष्पासन
- (c) बाह्यदल (d) पुष्पवृंत
- निम्नलिखित रेखाचित्र में एक स्वस्थ युवा स्त्री (युवती) के 28 दिनों के आर्तव चक्र का अभिचित्रण किया गया।



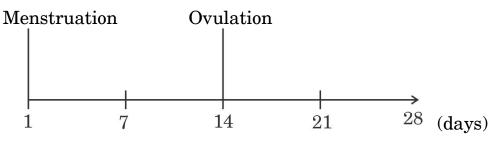
उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिए जिन दिनों की अवधि में यह स्त्री सर्वाधिक जननक्षम होगी तथा जिसमें उसकी यह जननक्षमता न्यूनतम होगी ।

सर्वाधिक जननक्षम	न्यूनतम जननक्षम
दिन (अवधि)	दिन (अवधि)

- (a) 14 21 1 7
- (b) 10 17 21 28
- (c) 1-7 14-21
- (d) 21 28 7 14
- भूवैज्ञानिक समय मापक्रम के मेसोज़ोइक युग की अवधि में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से विद्यमान नहीं थे ?
  - (a) फर्न (b) हॉर्सटेल
  - (c) जिंकगोस (d) ब्रायोफाइट्स
- 5. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से उस तत्त्व की पहचान कीजिए जिसका उपयोग हर्षे तथा चेस ने अपने प्रयोग में प्रोटीन को लेबल करने के लिए किया था :
  - (a)  $P^{32}$  (b)  $S^{32}$ (c)  $S^{35}$  (d)  $P^{35}$
- 57/3/3 ~~~ Page 4

**2.** Which of the following structures is well-developed in a mature seed of black pepper ?

- (a) Perisperm (b) Thalamus
- (c) Sepals (d) Peduncle
- **3.** Observe the following line diagram depicting the 28 days menstrual cycle of a healthy young woman.



Select the option of days on which this woman would be most and least fertile.

Most fertile days Least fertile days

- (a) 14 21 1 7
- (b) 10 17 21 28
- (c) 1-7 14-21
- (d) 21-28 7-14
- 4. Which one of the following was not present during the Mesozoic Era of the geological time scale ?
  - (a) Ferns(b) Horsetails(c) Ginkgos(d) Bryophytes
- **5.** Identify the element used by Hershey and Chase to label the protein in their experiment, from the following options :

Page 5

- (a)  $P^{32}$  (b)  $S^{32}$
- (c)  $S^{35}$  (d)  $P^{35}$
- 57/3/3



6. नीचे एक बच्चे के तथा तीन अन्य व्यक्तियों 1, 2 तथा 3 के डीएनए के प्रतिरूप प्रोफ़ाइल दर्शाए गए हैं । ये व्यक्ति अपने-आप को बच्चे का जनक बताते हैं । बच्चे के वास्तविक जनक/जनकों को दर्शाने वाले विकल्प को चुनिए ।

बच्चा	व्यक्ति	व्यक्ति	व्यक्ति
X	1	2	3
			_

- (a) व्यक्ति 1 तथा 3
- (b) व्यक्ति 1 तथा 2
- (c) व्यक्ति 2 तथा 3
- (d) 1, 2 तथा 3 में से बच्चे का जनक केवल व्यक्ति 1 है

57/3/3 **~~~** Page 6

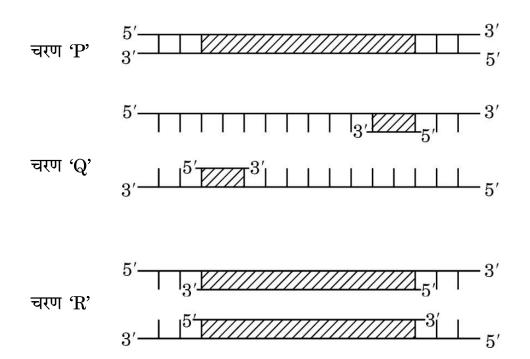
6. DNA profiles of the child and three individuals 1, 2 and 3 who claim to be the parents of the child are given below. Select the option that shows the correct actual parent/parents of the child.

Child	Individual	Individual	Individual
X	1	2	3
	21		

- (a) Individual 1 and 3
- (b) Individual 1 and 2
- (c) Individual 2 and 3
- (d) Individual 1 is the only parent of the child amongst 1, 2 and 3

57/3/3

 दिए गए योजनात्मक आरेख में पॉलीमरेज शृंखला अभिक्रिया के तीन चरणों 'P', 'Q' तथा 'R' को दर्शाया गया है।



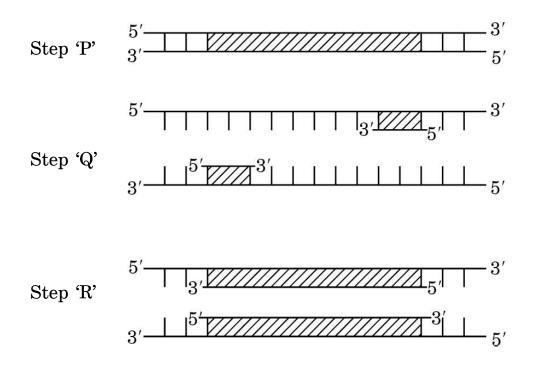
ऊपर दिए गए आरेखों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं ?

- (i) चरण 'P' कम तापमान पर निष्क्रियकरण दर्शाता है ।
- (ii) चरण 'Q' डीएनए रज्जु का उच्च तापमान पर विकृतिकरण के पश्चात् तापानुशीतन (अनीलन) का परिचायक है।
- (iii) चरण 'R' तापस्थायी डीएनए पॉलीमरेज की उपस्थिति में डीएनए का प्रसार है।
- (iv) चरण 'Q' उपक्रामक (प्राइमर) के दो सेटों के साथ प्रसार है।
- (a) केवल (i) और (iii)
- (b) केवल (ii) और (iii)
- (c) केवल (ii)

(d) केवल (i)

57/3/3 ~~~ Page 8

7. The given schematic illustration shows three steps 'P', 'Q' and 'R' of the polymerase chain reaction.



Which of the following statements are correct with reference to the illustration given above ?

- (i) Step 'P' is showing denaturation at low temperature.
- (ii) Step 'Q' is a denaturation of DNA strand at high temperature, followed by annealing.
- (iii) Step 'R' is an extension of DNA in presence of thermostable DNA polymerase.
- (iv) Step 'Q' is extension with two sets of primers.
- (a) (i) and (iii) only
- $(b) \qquad (ii) \text{ and } (iii) \text{ only} \\$
- (c) (ii) only
- $(d) \qquad (i) \ only$

57/3/3

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- 8. उस कवक को पहचानिए जो प्रसिद्ध 'रॉक्यूफोर्ट चीज़' को परिपक्व करता है :
  - (a) सैकेरोमाइसीज़ सैरीविसी
  - (b) प्रोपिओनिबैक्टीरियम शारमैनाई
  - (c) मोनैस्कस परप्यूरियस
  - (d) पेनिसिलियम नोटेटम

 मानव शरीर में टी-लसीकाणु के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से उस/उन विकल्प/विकल्पों को चुनिए, जो सही कथन नहीं है/हैं।

- (i) वे एक प्रकार की श्वेत रुधिर कोशिकाएँ हैं ।
- (ii) उनका निर्माण अस्थि मज्जा में होता है।
- (iii) वे शरीर के अंदर हर समय सक्रिय रहती हैं।
- (iv) वे अस्थि मज्जा में परिपक्व होती हैं।
- (a)
   केवल (i) और (iv)
   (b)
   केवल (iii)
- (c)
   केवल (iv)
   (d)
   केवल (iii) और (iv)
- 10. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा क्षेत्र जैव-विविधता का हॉटस्पॉट नहीं है ?
  - (a) इंडो-बर्मा क्षेत्र
  - (b) मेघालय की जयंतिया पहाड़ी
  - (c) पश्चिमी घाट और श्रीलंका
  - (d) हिमालय
- 11. मानव क्रियाकलापों द्वारा अकसर आवासीय क्षति होती है, जिसके कारण आवास में खंडन होने से आवास के छोटे-छोटे खंड बन जाते हैं । उन कथनों का चयन कीजिए, जो छोटे आवासीय खंडों का उसी आवास के बड़े खंडों से विभेद करते हैं ।
  - (i) यहाँ बाहरी जातियाँ कभी परिलक्षित नहीं होंगी ।
  - (ii) बड़े जन्तुओं की समष्टि घट जाएगी ।
  - (iii) जैव-विविधता कम हो जाती है।
  - (iv) आस-पास के आवास क्षेत्रों से स्पर्धा बढ़ जाती है।
  - (a) केवल (ii) , (iii) और (iv)
  - (b) केवल (ii) और (iv)
  - (c) केवल (i) और (iii)
  - (d) केवल (i), (ii) और (iii)

57/3/3

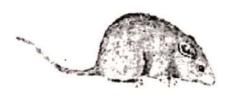


- 8. Identify the fungus that ripens the famous 'Roquefort' cheese :
  - (a) Saccharomyces cerevisiae
  - (b) Propionibacterium sharmanii
  - (c) *Monascus purpureus*
  - (d) Penicillium notatum
- **9.** Select the options which is/are incorrect statement(s) with respect to T-lymphocytes in the human body.
  - (i) They are a type of white blood cells.
  - (ii) They are produced in bone marrow.
  - (iii) They remain active at all times in the body.
  - (iv) They mature in the bone marrow.
  - (a) (i) and (iv) only (b) (iii) only
  - (c) (iv) only (d) (iii) and (iv) only
- **10.** Which one among the following regions is *not* a hotspot of biodiversity ?
  - (a) The Indo-Burma Region
  - (b) Jaintia Hills in Meghalaya
  - (c) The Western Ghats and Sri Lanka
  - (d) The Himalayas
- 11. Human settlement often leads to habitat loss which leads to fragmentation, forming smaller patches of habitats. Select the statements that describe how a small patch differs from a large patch of the same habitat.
  - (i) Invasive species will never be seen here.
  - (ii) Population of large animals decreases.
  - (iii) Biodiversity decreases.
  - (iv) Competition from surrounding habitats increases.
  - (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
  - (b) (ii) and (iv) only
  - (c) (i) and (iii) only
  - (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) only

57/3/3

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- 12. उस विकल्प को पहचानिए जो निम्न चित्र में दिखाए गए ऑस्ट्रेलिया के एक ही आवास में रहने वाले दो जन्तुओं के विकास के सही प्रकार को निरूपित करता है।



चूहा



शिशुधानी चूहा

- (a) अभिसारी विकास
- (b) विखंडित चयन
- (c) अपसारी विकास
- (d) समजात पूर्वज परंपरा

प्रश्न संख्या 13 से 16 के लिए, दो कथन दिए गए हैं — जिनमें एक को अभिकथन (A) तथा दूसरे को कारण (R) द्वारा अंकित किया गया है । इन प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर नीचे दिए गए कोडों (a), (b), (c) और (d) में से चुनकर दीजिए ।

- (a) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।
- (b) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या *नहीं* करता है ।
- (c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है।
- (d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।
- 13. अभिकथन (A): कोविड-19 विषाणु का जीवन-काल अल्प होता है तथा वह बहुत तीव्रता से नवीन स्ट्रेन में विकसित हो जाता है।
  - कारण (R) : आरएनए के अस्थाई होने के कारण, इसमें तीव्र गति से उत्परिवर्तन होता है ।
- 57/3/3 ~~~ Page 12

**12.** Identify the option that gives the correct type of evolution exhibited by the two animals shown, living in the same habitat in Australia.



Mouse



Marsupial mouse

- (a) Convergent Evolution
- (b) Disruptive Selection
- (c) Divergent Evolution
- (d) Homologous Ancestry

For Questions number 13 to 16, two statements are given — one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is *not* the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
- **13.** Assertion (A) : The Covid-19 virus has a shorter life-span and evolves into new strains at a fast speed.

Reason(R): RNA being unstable, mutates at a faster rate.

57/3/3

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- 14. अभिकथन (A): डीएनए अनुक्रमण के लिए, एक कोशिका का समग्र (सारा) डीएनए विलग करके उसे अपेक्षाकृत छोटे आकार के यादृच्छिक खण्डों में बाँट देते हैं।
  - कारण (R) : मानव जीनोम में लगभग  $3 imes 10^9$  क्षार युग्म मिलते हैं और अनुक्रम जानने का कुल अनुमानित मूल्य (खर्चा) बहुत ही अधिक है।
- 15. अभिकथन (A) : जीव-विज्ञानविद् भली-भाँति जानते हैं कि वर्तमान समय में प्रोकैरिओट्स की कितनी जातियाँ जीवित हैं ।
  - कारण (R) : पारंपरिक वर्गीकरण के तरीके सूक्ष्मजीवी जातियों को पहचानने के लिए उपयुक्त (समर्थ) नहीं हैं।
- 16. अभिकथन (A) : मैरी मैलॉन अनेक वर्षों तक टाइफॉइड फैलाती रही ।
  - *कारण (R) : साल्मोनेला टाइफी* आमतौर से संदूषित भोजन तथा जल द्वारा छोटी आँत में प्रवेश करता है ।

#### खण्ड ख

- 17. (क) एक आवृतबीजी (ऐंजियोस्पर्म) में नर युग्मकोद्भिद के विकास के प्रक्रम की व्याख्या कीजिए ।
  - (ख) इसे नर युग्मकोद्भिद के नाम से क्यों जाना जाता है ?
- 18. (क) ऐसे दो संस्थानों के नाम लिखिए जिन्होंने भारत में बायोगैस उत्पादन की तकनीक को विकसित किया ।
  - (ख) इस तकनीक में प्रयुक्त प्रमुख सिद्धान्त की व्याख्या कीजिए।

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- 14. Assertion (A): For DNA sequencing, the total DNA from a cell is isolated and converted into random fragments of relatively smaller sizes.
  - Reason (R): Human genome is said to have approximately  $3 \times 10^9$  bp and the total estimated cost for sequencing is very high.
- **15.** Assertion (A) : Biologists are sure about how many prokaryotic species are living now.
  - Reason(R): The conventional taxonomic methods are not suitable for identifying microbial species.
- **16.** Assertion (A) : Mary Mallon continued to spread typhoid for many years.
  - Reason(R): Salmonella typhi generally enters the small intestine through food and water contaminated with it.

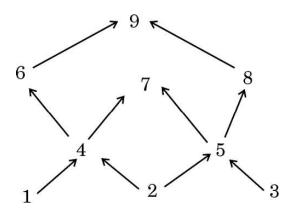
#### **SECTION B**

- 17. (a) Explain the process of the development of a male gametophyte in an angiosperm.
  - (b) Why is it called a male gametophyte ?
- 18. (a) Name the two institutes which developed the technology of biogas production in India.
  - (b) Explain the main principle used in this technology.

2



19. नौ जीवों के आहार जाल को निम्न आरेख द्वारा दर्शाया गया है।



- (क) आहार जाल में दो उत्पादकों तथा दो मांसाहारी जीवों को पहचानिए।
- (ख) इस आहार जाल का चित्रण करते हुए क्या एक पारिस्थितिक पिरैमिड बना सकते हैं ?
   अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए ।

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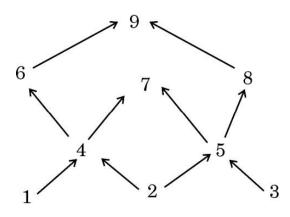
20. (क) 'निवेशी निष्क्रियता' (इनसर्शनल इनएक्टीवेशन) पुनर्योगज डीएनए को पहचानने की एक विधि (उपाय) है । इस विधि की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

#### अथवा

- (ख) किसी रोग के नैदानिक लक्षण के दिखाई देने से पहले ही उसकी पहचान में प्रयुक्त
   पुनर्योगज डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी किस प्रकार सहायक है, व्याख्या कीजिए ।
- 21. 22 अगस्त, 2022 को, अमेज़ॉन वर्षावनों में दावानल (आग लगने) की 3358 घटनाएँ हुईं । इस घटना का पर्यावरण के जैविक तथा अजैविक घटकों पर पड़ने वाले एक अल्पकालिक तथा एक दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव का उल्लेख कीजिए ।



**19.** Given below is a food web that involves nine organisms.



- (a) Identify two producers and two carnivores shown in the food web.
- (b) Is it possible to make an ecological pyramid depicting this food web? Give reason in support of your answer.
- 20. (a) 'Insertional inactivation' is a method to detect recombinant DNA.Explain the method.

#### OR

- (b) Explain how recombinant DNA technology is used to detect a disease even before any clinical symptom appears.
- 21. On August 22 in the year 2022, 3358 fires were detected in the Amazon rainforests. Write one short-term and one long-term effect of this event on the biotic and abiotic components of the environment.

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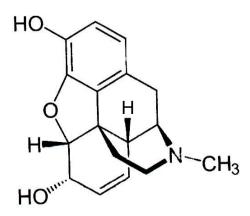
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#### खण्ड ग

- प्रत्येक के एक उदाहरण की सहायता से निम्नलिखित समष्टि पारस्परिक-क्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए :
  - (क) ब्रूड (अंड) परजीविता
  - (ख) सहोपकारियों का सह-विकास
- 23. (क) उस सूत्रकृमि का वैज्ञानिक नाम लिखिए जो तंबाकू के पौधों को संक्रमित करता है ।
   पौधे के उस भाग का नाम भी लिखिए जिसे यह संक्रमित करता है ।
  - (ख) इस कृमि के आक्रमण से सुरक्षा के लिए *ऐग्रोबैक्टीरियम* का उपयोग कैसे करते हैं ? 3

**24**.



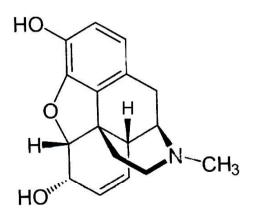
- (क) उपर्युक्त रासायनिक संरचना का निरूपण करने वाले डूग के संवर्ग का नाम लिखिए ।
- (ख) यदि इसके मेथिल समूह को ऐसीटिल समूह से प्रतिस्थापित कर दिया जाए तो हमें एक कड़वा क्रिस्टली यौगिक प्राप्त होता है । इस यौगिक का नाम लिखिए ।
- (ग) इन यौगिकों के प्राकृतिक स्रोत का नाम लिखिए।
- (घ) ड्रग के इस संवर्ग का मानव शरीर पर पड़ने वाले हानिकारक प्रभावों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- 57/3/3 ~~~ Page 18



#### SECTION C

- **22.** Explain the following population interactions with the help of one example each :
  - (a) Brood Parasitism
  - (b) Co-evolution of mutualists
- **23.** (a) Write the scientific name of the nematode that infests the tobacco plants and the part that it infests.
  - (b) How is *Agrobacterium* used to protect tobacco plant from this attack?

**24**.



- (a) Name the category of drugs represented by the chemical structure given above.
- (b) If the methyl group is substituted by acetyl group we get a bitter crystalline compound. Name the compound.
- (c) Name the natural source of these compounds.
- (d) State the harmful effects of this class of drugs on the human body. *3*

57/3/3

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3

 $\mathcal{B}$ 



- 25. (क) डार्विन के प्राकृतिक वरण के सिद्धान्त को व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया गया है, परन्तु आधुनिक जीवविज्ञानविदों ने इसकी कुछ सीमाओं की पहचान की है । पहचानी गई इन सीमाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए ।
  - (ख) आधुनिक काल में विकास के सबसे स्वीकृत सिद्धान्त का नाम लिखकर उसका
     उल्लेख कीजिए।
  - (ग) डार्विन के विकासवाद में पहचानी गई सीमाओं को आधुनिक जीव विज्ञान द्वारा समझाने के किन्हीं दो तरीकों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

 $\mathcal{B}$ 

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 $\mathcal{B}$ 

- 26. (क) (i) किसी सुकेन्द्रकी कोशिका में कितने प्रकार के आरएनए पॉलीमरेज़ पाए जाते हैं ? उल्लेख कीजिए कि उनमें से कौन-सा आरएनए पॉलीमरेज़ विषमांगी केन्द्रकीय आरएनए (hnRNA) का अनुलेखन करता है ।
  - mRNA के रूप में केन्द्रक से बाहर आने से पूर्व hnRNA में होने वाले बदलाव लिखिए।

#### अथवा

 (ख) किसी भी कोशिका में केंद्रक की परिमिति की अपेक्षा उसके अंदर के डीएनए की लंबाई बहुत अधिक होती है । समझाइए कि एक सुकेन्द्रकी (यूकैरियोटिक) कोशिका में यह बृहत् डीएनए कैसे पेकेज़्ड होता है ।



- 25. (a) Darwin's theory of Natural Selection is widely accepted but some limitations have been identified by modern biologists. Mention the limitations identified.
  - (b) Name and state the most accepted theory of evolution in modern times.
  - (c) Mention any two ways the limitations identified in Darwin's theory of evolution are explained in modern biology.

- 26. (a) (i) How many types of RNA polymerases are there in a eukaryote cell ? Mention which one of them transcribes hnRNA.
  - Write the changes that hnRNA undergoes before it leaves the nucleus as mRNA.

#### OR

(b) The length of DNA in any cell is far greater than the dimension of its nucleus. Explain how this enormous DNA is packaged in a eukaryotic cell. 3

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57/3/3

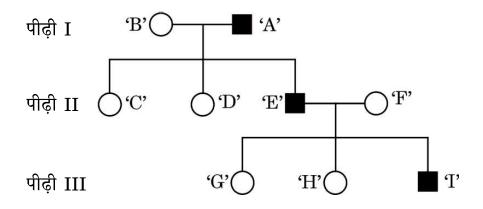


- 27. निम्नलिखित संक्षिप्त संकेतों का विस्तृत पूरा नाम लिखिए तथा समझाइए कि 'टेस्ट ट्यूब बेबी' कार्यक्रम में इनका उपयोग किस प्रकार करते हैं :
  - (क) जी.आई.एफ.टी.
  - (ख) जेड.आई.एफ.टी.
  - (ग) आई.यू.आई.
- 28. एक स्त्री (मानव मादा) में युग्मनज (ज़ाइगोट) की अंडवाहिनी के संकीर्ण पथ (इस्थमस) से प्रारंभ होकर गर्भाशय में अंतर्रोपण (इम्प्लांटेशन) तक की यात्रा का पथ निर्धारण कीजिए । इस दौरान युग्मनज में होने वाले परिवर्तनों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

#### खण्ड घ

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केस-आधारित प्रश्न हैं । केस को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़िए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

29. एक परिवार की तीन पीढ़ियों तक के एक वंशागत (आनुवंशिक) विकार को निम्न वंशावली चार्ट द्वारा दर्शाया गया है । चार्ट का अध्ययन कीजिए तथा उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।



 (i) वंशावली चार्ट के अनुसार क्या यह विकार लिंग-सहलग्न है अथवा अलिंगी क्रोमोसोम सहलग्न विकार है ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए ।

57/3/3 ~~~ Page 22

3



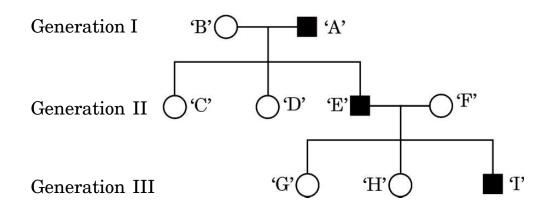
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- 27. Expand and explain the following techniques used in the 'Test Tube Baby' programme :
  - (a) GIFT
  - (b) ZIFT
  - (c) IUI
- **28.** Trace the journey of a zygote from the isthmus of the fallopian tube up to its implantation in the uterus of a human female. Highlight the changes the zygote undergoes during the course of its journey up to implantation.

#### SECTION D

The following questions are case-based questions. Read the cases carefully and answer the questions that follow.

**29.** The following pedigree chart shows the inheritance of a genetic disorder up to three generations of a family. Observe the chart and answer the questions that follow.



(i) Is the disease sex-linked or autosomal as per the chart ? Give reasons in support of your answer.

1

 $\mathcal{B}$ 



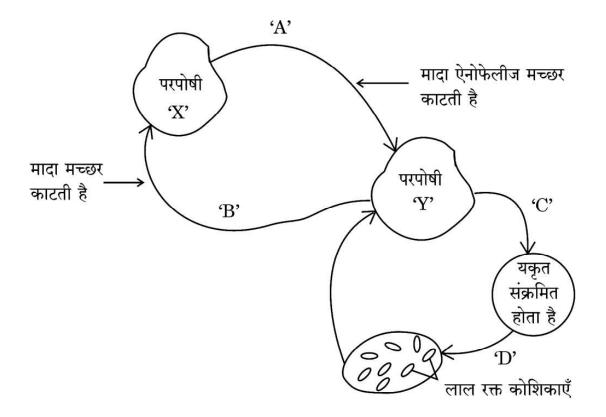
- (ii) क्या यह एक अप्रभावी विकार है अथवा प्रभावी विकार है ?
- (iii) व्यष्टि 'C', 'D' तथा 'H' के जीनोटाइप लिखिए।
- (iv) (क) यदि स्त्री 'D' एक सामान्य पुरुष से विवाह करती है, तो उनकी पुत्री के इस विकार से ग्रस्त होने की संभाव्यता कितनी है ?
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- (iv) (ख) यदि माँ 'B' इस विकार की संवाहक है, तो उनकी पुत्री के इस रोग से ग्रस्त होने की संभाव्यता क्या है?
- 30. नीचे दिए गए चित्र में एक रोगजनक प्रोटोज़ोअन का जीवन चक्र दर्शाया गया है ।



(i) उस परजीवी का नाम लिखिए जो परपोषी 'X' से परपोषी 'Y' में स्थानान्तरित हुआ है । 1
 (ii) यकृत में परजीवी में होने वाले परिवर्तनों को लिखिए । 1

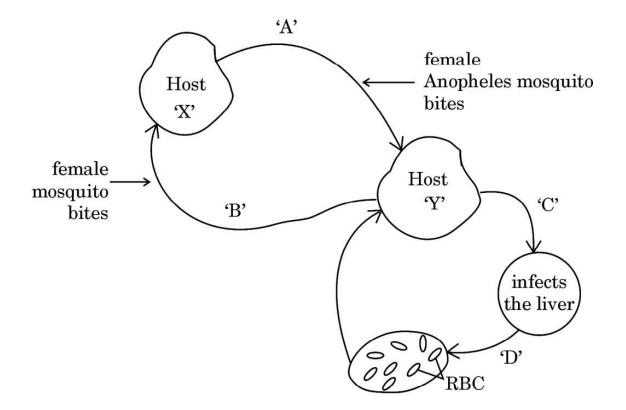
57/3/3



- (ii) Is it a recessive or a dominant disorder ?
- (iii) Write the genotypes of the individuals 'C', 'D' and 'H'.
- (iv) (a) If the female 'D' marries a normal man, what will be the probability of their daughter being a sufferer of this disease ? 1

#### OR

- (iv) (b) If the mother 'B' is a carrier of the disease, what will be the probability of their daughter being a sufferer of this disease ? 1
- **30.** The diagram shows the life cycle of a pathogenic protozoan.



- (i) Name the parasitic stage that is being transferred from host 'X' to host 'Y'.
- (ii) Write the changes the parasite undergoes in the liver.

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- (iii) जब यह परजीवी लाल रक्त कोशिकाओं में प्रवेश करता है, तो उसमें होने वाले
   परिवर्तनों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।
- (iv) (क) जब परपोषी 'X', संक्रमित परपोषी 'Y' से रक्त आहार प्राप्त करता है, तो उसमें
   (परपोषी में) होने वाले परिवर्तनों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

#### अथवा

 (iv) (ख) रोगजनक के जीवन चक्र की किस अवस्था में परपोषी 'Y' को रोग के लक्षणों का अनुभव होता है ? रोग का नाम तथा इसके लक्षणों के लिए उत्तरदायी आविष पदार्थ का नाम लिखिए ।

#### खण्ड ङ

31. (क) प्रोटीन संश्लेषण के लिए तीनों प्रकार के आरएनए यथा अंतरण आरएनए (t-RNA), एम-आरएनए (m-RNA) तथा आर-आरएनए (r-RNA) की आवश्यकता होती है । असीमकेन्द्रकियों में प्रोटीन संश्लेषण की प्रक्रिया में प्रत्येक की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

#### अथवा

- (ख) एक समयुग्मजी मटर के हरे बीज वाले लंबे पौधे का संकरण समयुग्मजी पीले बीज वाले बौने पौधों से कराया गया ।
  - (i)  $F_1$  पीढ़ी के संभावित लक्षणप्ररूप (फीनोटाइप) तथा जीनप्ररूप (जीनोटाइप) लिखिए ।
  - (ii) मेंडल के उन नियमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिनकी F1 पीढ़ी द्वारा पुष्टि हुई।
  - (iii) F<sub>2</sub> पीढ़ी का फीनोटाइप अनुपात उनके संभाव्य फीनोटाइप के नाम सहित
     लिखिए।
  - (iv) F<sub>1</sub> संतति द्वारा उत्पन्न नर युग्मकों तथा मादा युग्मकों के जीनप्ररूप (जीनोटाइप) लिखिए।

57/3/3

#### Page 26

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- (iii) Write the changes the parasite undergoes when it enters the RBC. 1
- (iv) (a) Trace the changes the parasite undergoes when the host 'X' takes its blood meal from infected host 'Y'.

#### OR

(iv) (b) At which stage during the life cycle of the pathogen does the host 'Y' experience the symptoms of the disease ? Name the disease and the toxic substance responsible for these symptoms.

#### **SECTION E**

(a) Protein synthesis requires the services of all three types of RNAs, namely t-RNA, m-RNA and r-RNA. Explain the role of each of them during the process of protein synthesis in prokaryotes.

#### OR

- (b) A homozygous tall pea plant with green seeds is crossed with a homozygous dwarf pea plant with yellow seeds.
  - (i) Write the possible phenotype and genotype of  $F_1$  generation.
  - (ii) State the laws of Mendel that are proved true by the  $F_1$  generation.
  - (iii) Mention the  $F_2$  phenotypic ratio along with their possible phenotypes.
  - (iv) Write the genotypes of the male and female gametes produced by  $F_1 \mbox{ progeny}.$

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- 32. (क) पुनर्योगज डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :
  - (i) r-डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए प्लाज़्मिड को एक महत्त्वपूर्ण साधन क्यों माना जाता है ? प्लाज़्मिड्स को कहाँ से विलग कर सकते हैं ? (कोई दो स्रोत लिखिए)
  - (ii) क्लोनिंग संवाहक में 'ori' तथा वरण-योग्य चिह्नक की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए ।
  - (iii) "प्रतिबंधन एंडोन्यूक्लिऐज़ के बिना r-डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी नहीं हो सकती ।" कथन की न्यायसंगतता सिद्ध कीजिए ।

#### अथवा

(ख) Bt-फ़सलों पर आधारित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

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- बिना आनुवंशिकत: रूपांतरित कपास की फ़सल की अपेक्षा किसान
   Bt-कपास की फ़सल उगाना क्यों पसन्द करते हैं ?
- (ii) ऐसे दो कीटों के नाम लिखिए जो Bt-जीव-विष से मर जाते हैं।
- (iii) Bt-जीव-विष की कार्यविधि की व्याख्या कीजिए जिसके द्वारा Bt-जीव-विष कीटों को तो मार देता है परन्तु उस जीवाणु कोशिका को प्रभावित नहीं करता जिसमें यह पाया जाता है ।
- 33. (क) (i) प्ररूपी आवृतबीजियों के एक परिपक्व भ्रूणकोष में केन्द्रकों तथा कोशिकाओं
   की व्यवस्था का वर्णन कीजिए ।
  - (ii) निम्न प्रकार के परागण को रोकने के लिए पुष्पी पादपों द्वारा विकसित युक्तियों की व्याख्या कीजिए :
    - (1) स्वयुग्मन (ऑटोगैमी) तथा सजातपुष्पी परागण, दोनों को रोकना
    - (2) स्वयुग्मन को रोकना, परन्तु सजातपुष्पी परागण को नहीं

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अथवा

57/3/3

- **32.** (a) Answer the following questions with respect to recombinant DNA technology :
  - Why is plasmid considered to be an important tool in rDNA technology ? From where can plasmids be isolated ? (Any two sources)
  - (ii) Explain the role of 'ori' and selectable marker in a cloning vector.
  - (iii) "r-DNA technology cannot proceed without restriction endonuclease." Justify.

#### OR

(b) Answer the following questions based on Bt-crops :

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- (i) Why do farmers prefer to grow Bt cotton crop than genetically unmodified cotton crops ?
- (ii) Name any two insects that are killed by Bt toxin.
- (iii) Explain the mechanism by which Bt toxin kills the insects but not the bacterium which possesses the toxin.
- **33.** (a) (i) Describe the arrangement of nuclei and cells in a mature embryo sac of a typical angiosperm.
  - (ii) Explain the devices the flowering plants have developed to prevent the following types of pollination :
    - (1) Prevents both autogamy and geitonogamy
    - (2) Prevents autogamy, but not geitonogamy

#### OR

57/3/3



- (ख) (i) मानव के वृषण में निम्नलिखित की विशिष्ट अवस्थिति लिखिए :
  - (1) सर्टोली कोशिकाएँ
  - (2) लीडिंग कोशिकाएँ
  - (ii) गोनैडोट्रॉपिन, लीडिंग कोशिकाओं तथा सर्टोली कोशिकाओं के मध्य समन्वय तथा शुक्राणुजनन में उनकी भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए ।



- (b) (i) Write the specific location of the following in the testis in humans :
  - (1) Sertoli cells
  - (2) Leydig cells
  - (ii) Explain the coordination between Gonadotropins, Leydig cells and Sertoli cells and their role in spermatogenesis.

# Marking Scheme

### **Strictly Confidential**

#### (For Internal and Restricted use only)

#### Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023

### SUBJECT NAME BIOLOGY (SUBJECT CODE 044) (PAPER CODE 57/3/3)

# **General Instructions: -**

| 1 | You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct<br>assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems<br>which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession.<br>To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and<br>understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.  |
|---|---|
| 2 | "Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."  |
| 3 | Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not<br>be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking<br>Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while<br>evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are<br>innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be<br>awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions,<br>please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme<br>but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be<br>awarded. |
| 4 | The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers<br>These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The<br>students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks<br>should be awarded accordingly.   |
| 5 | The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.   |
| 6 | Evaluators will mark( $$ ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right ( $\checkmark$ ) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.  |
| 7 | If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks<br>awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-<br>hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.  |

| 8  | If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.   |
|----|---|
| 9  | If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question".  |
| 10 | No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.  |
| 11 | A full scale of marks 0-70 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.  |
| 12 | Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).   |
| 13 | <ul> <li>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</li> <li>Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li> <li>Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</li> </ul>  |
|    | <ul> <li>Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</li> <li>Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.</li> <li>Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.</li> <li>Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</li> <li>Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.</li> <li>Wrong grand total.</li> <li>Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.</li> <li>Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.</li> <li>Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)</li> <li>Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li> </ul> |
| 14 | While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.   |
| 15 | Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.  |
| 16 | The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "Guidelines for spot Evaluation" before starting the actual evaluation.   |
| 17 | Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.  |
| 18 | The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.   |

# MARKING SCHEME

# Senior Secondary School Examination, 2023

# BIOLOGY (Subject Code-044)

# [Paper Code: 57/3/3]

# Maximum Marks: 70

| Q. No. | EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS   | Marks   | Total<br>Marks |
|--------|--|---------|----------------|
|        | SECTION—A  |         |                |
| 1.     | (c)/Point Q  | 1       | 1              |
| 2      | (a)/ Perisperm   | 1       | 1              |
| 3      | (a) / Most fertile days 14-21, least fertile days 1-7<br>//  | 1 //    |                |
|        | (b) / Most fertile days 10-17, least fertile days 21-28  | 1       | 1              |
| 4      | (d)/ Bryophytes  | 1       | 1              |
| 5      | $(c)/ S^{35}$  | 1       | 1              |
| 6      | (a) / Individual 1 and 3   | 1       | 1              |
| 7      | (b) / (ii) and (iii) only  | 1       | 1              |
| 8      | Marks to be awarded if attempted .   | 1       | 1              |
| 9      | (b)/ (iii) only<br>//  | 1 //    |                |
|        | (d)/ (iii) and (iv) only   | 1       | 1              |
| 10     | (b)/ Jaintia Hills in Meghalaya  | 1       | 1              |
| 11     | (a) / (ii) (iii) and (iv) only   | 1       | 1              |
| 12     | (a) / Convergent evolution   | 1       | 1              |
| 13     | (a) A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.   | 1       | 1              |
| 14     | (b) A and R are correct and R is <i>not</i> the correct explanation of A.  | 1       | 1              |
| 15     | (d) A is false but R is true.  | 1       | 1              |
| 16     | (a) A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.   | 1       | 1              |
|        | SECTION—B  |         |                |
| 17     | a) Cells of sporogenous tissue/Microspore mother cell / Pollen mother cells / (PMC) in anther undergoes meiotic division, to form microspore | 1/2 × 2 |                |

|    |  |                     | 2 |
|----|--|---------------------|---|
|    | Polymerase Chain Reaction/PCR is used to detect a disease even before<br>any clinical symptoms appears, involves denaturation, annealing, to<br>amplify DNA of the pathogen using pathogen specific primers  | ¹⁄₂ × 4             |   |
|    | //   | //                  |   |
|    | (b) A single stranded DNA or RNA tagged with a radioactive molecule (probe), is allowed to hybridize with its complementary DNA in a clone of cells, followed by detection using autoradiography, the clone having the mutated gene will hence not appear on the photographic film.  | <b>¹⁄₂</b> × 4      |   |
|    |  |                     |   |
| 20 | (a) Recombinant DNA/Desired DNA is inserted into the coding sequence of an enzyme $\beta$ -galactosidase, this results into inactivation of the gene for the synthesis of this enzymes, presence of chromogenic substrate gives blue coloured colonies if the plasmid in bacteria does not have the insert( Non recombinants), but presence of insert (Recombinants) leads to the growth of bacterial colonies with no colour. | <sup>1</sup> ∕2 × 4 |   |
|    | • In the given food web no organism occupy more than one trophic level   | 1⁄2                 | 2 |
|    | • Yes  | 1/2                 |   |
|    | <ul> <li>Fyrainid does not accommodate rood web</li> <li>//</li> </ul>   | //<br>//            |   |
|    | <ul> <li>b)</li> <li>No</li> <li>Pyramid does not accommodate food web</li> </ul>  | 1/2<br>1/2          |   |
|    | ( half mark for any one correct producer and half mark for any one correct carnivore )   |                     |   |
| 19 | <ul> <li>a) •Producers: 1/2/3</li> <li>• Carnivores: 6/7/8/9</li> </ul>  | 1/2<br>1/2          |   |
|    | (b) Methanogens when grown on cellulosic material anaerobically, they produce a large amount of methane along with $CO_{2}$ and $H_{2}$ which is called biogas and has a high calorific value.   | <b>¹∕₂</b> ×2       | 2 |
| 18 | (a) IARI / Indian Agricultural Research Institute, KVIC / Khadi and<br>Village Industries Commission (Any other correct name)<br>(Any two)   | <b>¹∕₂</b> ×2       |   |
|    | b) Because its generative cell divides, to form two male gametes.  | ¹⁄₂×2               | 2 |
|    | tetrad which mature and dissociate to form pollen grains or male gametophyte   |                     |   |

| -  |   |         |   |
|----|---|---------|---|
| 21 | • Short-term; Death of organisms / habitat loss of migratory animals/Food loss/Green cover loss/Pollution/ any other correct effect.  | 1       |   |
|    | • Long term: fragmentation of habitat/ effects of pollution/<br>population decline/important links in food chains disappear<br>leading to imbalances in biodiversity/any other correct effect.  | 1       | 2 |
|    | SECTION—C   |         |   |
| 22 | a) Parasitic bird lays resembling eggs in the nest of host bird   | 1⁄2     |   |
|    | Cuckoo (Koel) lay eggs in the nest of crow  | 1<br>// |   |
|    | Eggs of cuckoo (Koel) have evolved in time to resemble the eggs<br>of the crow, koel lays eggs in the nest of the crow and lets them<br>be hatched there, cuckoo is the parasitic bird here exhibiting  | ¹⁄₂ × 3 |   |
|    | brood parasitism. (Any other correct example)   |         |   |
|    | (b) When evolution of one species is tightly linked with the evolution  |         |   |
|    | of other species  | 1/2     | 2 |
|    | Plant pollinator interaction / fig species and wasp / any other relevant example  | 1       | 3 |
| 23 | (a)   |         |   |
|    | Meloidegyne incognitia  | 1/2     |   |
|    | • Roots   | 1/2     |   |
|    | (b) By using <i>Agrobacterium</i> vector, Nematode specific genes were introduced into host plant, introduction of DNA produced both sense and anti-sense RNA in the host cells these two RNAs being complementary to each other form a double stranded RNA (ds RNA), that initiated RNAi and thus silenced the specific mRNA of the nematode | ½×4     | 3 |
| 24 | (a) Opioids / Morphine  | 1/2     |   |
|    | (b) Diacetylmorphine/Smack  | 1/2     |   |
|    | (c) <i>Papaver somniferum</i> /Poppy plant  | 1       |   |
|    | (-)   |         | 3 |
|    | (d) Slows down body function, act as depressant   | ½×2     |   |
| 25 | (a) Darwin's theory could not explain how the variations arise.   | 1       |   |
|    | (b) •Synthetic theory of evolution  | 17      |   |
|    |   | 1/2     |   |
|    | • Origin of species is based on the interaction of genetic variation and natural selection.   | 1⁄2     |   |
| L  |   | 1       |   |

| (c)Mutation, recombinants formed during meiosis/ hybridization /  | ¹⁄₂×2  | _  |
|---|--|--|
|   |  | 3  |
| a)<br>(i)   |  |  |
| <ul><li> 3 types</li><li> RNA Polymerase –II</li></ul>  | 1⁄2<br>1   |  |
| (ii) Splicing /Introns are removed and exons are joined in a definite order, undergoes capping /at 5' end where unusual nucleotide (methyl guanosine triphosphate) is added, tailing/ at 3' end where (200-300) adenylate residues are added.   | <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> × 3  |  |
| OR  |  |  |
| b) A set of positively charged proteins called histones, due to presence of<br>lysine and arginine (basic amino acids), holds the negatively charged<br>DNA around it in a coiled manner, histones are organised to form a unit<br>of eight molecules (histone octamer), a typical nucleosome contains 200<br>bp of DNA helix, Nucleosomes constitute repeating units of a structure in<br>nucleus called chromatin thread ( like bodies as "beads on string"<br>structure in a nucleus).                 | <sup>1</sup> ∕2 × 6  | 3  |
| (a) Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer, transfer of an ovum collected from<br>a donor into the fallopian tube of another female who cannot produce an<br>ovum but can provide suitable environment for fertilization and further<br>development/It has no role in test tube baby program   | <sup>1</sup> ∕₂×2  |  |
| <ul><li>(b) Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer, zygote or early embryo up to<br/>8 blastomeres transferred into fallopian tube.</li></ul>  | 1⁄2×2  |  |
| <ul><li>(c) Intra Uterine Insemination, semen collected either from husband or<br/>a healthy donor is artificially introduced either into vagina or uterus<br/>of the female.</li></ul>   | ¹⁄₂× 2   | 3  |
| Mitotic division of the zygote (in isthmus) is called cleavage, the zygote moves towards the uterus, cleavage results in formation of (2,4,8,16) daughter cells called blastomeres, embryo with 8 to 16 blastomeres is called morula which continues to divide and transforms into blastocyst as it moves further into the uterus, blastomeres in the blastocyst are arranged into an outer layer called trophoblast, trophoblast layer gets embedded to the endometrium and this is called implantation. | <sup>1</sup> ∕2 × 6  |  |
|   | //   |  |
|   | <ul> <li>(i) <ul> <li>3 types</li> <li>RNA Polymerase –II</li> </ul> </li> <li>(ii) Splicing /Introns are removed and exons are joined in a definite order, undergoes capping /at 5' end where unusual nucleotide (methyl guanosine triphosphate) is added, tailing/ at 3' end where (200-300) adenylate residues are added. <ul> <li>OR</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) A set of positively charged proteins called histones, due to presence of lysine and arginine (basic amino acids), holds the negatively charged DNA around it in a coiled manner, histones are organised to form a unit of eight molecules (histone octamer), a typical nucleosome contains 200 bp of DNA helix, Nucleosomes constitute repeating units of a structure in nucleus called chromatin thread ( like bodies as "beads on string" structure in a nucleus).</li> <li>(a) Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer, transfer of an ovum collected from a donor into the fallopian tube of another female who cannot produce an ovum but can provide suitable environment for fertilization and further development/It has no role in test tube baby program</li> <li>(b) Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer, zygote or early embryo up to 8 blastomeres transferred into fallopian tube.</li> <li>(c) Intra Uterine Insemination, semen collected either from husband or a healthy donor is artificially introduced either into vagina or uterus of the female.</li> </ul> Mitotic division of the zygote (in isthmus) is called cleavage, the zygote moves towards the uterus, cleavage results in formation of (2,4,8,16) daughter cells called blastomeres, embryo with 8 to 16 blastomeres is called morula which continues to divide and transforms into blastocyst are arranged into an outer layer called trophoblast, trophoblast layer gets embedded to the endometrium and this is called implantation. | (c) Mutation, recombinants formed during inclosits' hybridization?crossing over / sexual reproductiona)(i)• 3 types• RNA Polymerase –II(ii) Splicing /Introns are removed and exons are joined in a definite order, undergoes capping /at 5' end where unusual nucleotide (methyl guanosine triphosphate) is added, tailing/ at 3' end where (200-300) adenylate residues are added. <b>OR</b> b) A set of positively charged proteins called histones, due to presence of lysine and arginine (basic amino acids), holds the negatively charged DNA around it in a coiled manner, histones are organised to form a unit of eight molecules (histone octamer), a typical nucleosome contains 200 by of DNA helix, Nucleosomes constitute repeating units of a structure in nucleus called chromatin thread ( like bodies as "beads on string" structure in a nucleus).(a) Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer, transfer of an ovum collected from a donor into the fallopian tube of another female who cannot produce an ovum but can provide suitable environment for fertilization and further development/I has no role in test tube baby program(b) Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer, zygote or early embryo up to 8 blastomeres transferred into fallopian tube.(c) Intra Uterine Insemination, semen collected either from husband or a healthy donor is artificially introduced either into vagina or uterus of the female.Mitotic division of the zygote (in isthmus) is called cleavage, the zygote moves towards the uterus, cleavage results in formation of (2,4,8,16) daughter cells called blastomeres, embryo with 8 to 16 blastomeres is called morula which continues to divide and transforms into blastocyst are arranged into an outer layer called trophoblast, trophoblast layer gets embedded to the endometrium and this is called i |

| Zygota 1st mitolic 2-cell stage<br>(19 days) 16-cell<br>(19 days) 16-cel | <sup>1</sup> ∕2 × 6 |   |
|--|---------------------|---|
| (Consider diagram with above mentioned value points)   |                     | 3 |
| SECTION—D  |                     |   |
| 29 (i) •Sex linked disorder  | 1/2                 |   |
| •More males are affected in the family as males have only one<br>X chromosome which if affected expresses  | 1/2                 |   |
| (ii) Recessive disorder  | 1                   |   |
| (iii) C -XX <sup>c</sup> ; D- XX <sup>c</sup> ; H- XX <sup>c</sup>   | 1/2 × 2             |   |
| 'c' is affected allele, accept other symbols used for the same   |                     |   |
| (If any two genotypes are correct then award 1 mark)   |                     |   |
| (iv)(a) Probability 0%   | 1                   |   |
| OR   |                     |   |
| (iv)(b) Probability-50%  | 1                   | 4 |
| 30 (i) Sporozoites   | 1                   |   |

|    | (ii)Undergoes Asexual reproduction  | 1  |   |
|----|---|--|---|
|    | (iii) The number increase asexually, parasites ultimately change into gametocytes/ undergoes gametogenesis  | <b>½</b> ×2  |   |
|    | (iv)(a) <u>Fertilisation</u> and <u>development</u> takes place in host 'X',<br>ultimately forming the infective stage sporozoites.   | ¹⁄₂ ×2   |   |
|    | OR  |  |   |
|    | (iv)(b)   |  |   |
|    | • Bursting of RBCs  |  |   |
|    | • Malaria   | ¹⁄₂ × 2  |   |
|    | • Haemozoin   |  |   |
|    | (Award 1 mark if any two are correct)   |  | 4 |
|    | SECTION—E   |  |   |
| 31 | (a)   |  |   |
|    | <ul> <li>tRNA – Act as adaptor molecule, with amino acid binding site and anticodon loop, brings specific amino acid to the amino acid binding site on the ribosome, initiator t-RNA starts the process of translation.</li> <li>mRNA- Act as a template for protein synthesis, carries information in the form of codon, It has the initiator codon /start codon /AUG to initiate the process, it has the stop codon/UAA/UAG/UGA for termination of the protein synthesis (Any Two)</li> <li>rRNA- rRNA organizes itself into ribosomes, there are two sites in the large subunit in which one site is for binding the incoming t-RNA with the corresponding amino acid second site for peptide bond formation, when the small subunit of rRNA (ribosomes) encounters the mRNA the process of translation begins, ribosome also acts as a catalyst for the</li> </ul>  | $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$<br>$\frac{1}{2} \times 2$<br>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ |   |
|    | <ul> <li>tRNA – Act as adaptor molecule, with amino acid binding site and anticodon loop, brings specific amino acid to the amino acid binding site on the ribosome, initiator t-RNA starts the process of translation.</li> <li>mRNA- Act as a template for protein synthesis, carries information in the form of codon, It has the initiator codon /start codon /AUG to initiate the process, it has the stop codon/UAA/UAG/UGA for termination of the protein synthesis (Any Two)</li> <li>rRNA- rRNA organizes itself into ribosomes, there are two sites in the large subunit in which one site is for binding the incoming t-RNA with the corresponding amino acid second site for peptide bond formation, when the small subunit of rRNA (ribosomes) encounters the mRNA the process of translation begins, ribosome also acts as a catalyst for the formation of peptide bond.</li> </ul>               | 1/2 × 2  |   |
|    | <ul> <li>tRNA – Act as adaptor molecule, with amino acid binding site and anticodon loop, brings specific amino acid to the amino acid binding site on the ribosome, initiator t-RNA starts the process of translation.</li> <li>mRNA- Act as a template for protein synthesis, carries information in the form of codon, It has the initiator codon /start codon /AUG to initiate the process, it has the stop codon/UAA/UAG/UGA for termination of the protein synthesis (Any Two)</li> <li>rRNA- rRNA organizes itself into ribosomes, there are two sites in the large subunit in which one site is for binding the incoming t-RNA with the corresponding amino acid second site for peptide bond formation, when the small subunit of rRNA (ribosomes) encounters the mRNA the process of translation begins, ribosome also acts as a catalyst for the formation of peptide bond.</li> </ul>               | $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$<br>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$                           |   |
|    | tRNA – Act as adaptor molecule, with amino acid binding site and anticodon loop, brings specific amino acid to the amino acid binding site on the ribosome, initiator t-RNA starts the process of translation. mRNA- Act as a template for protein synthesis, carries information in the form of codon, It has the initiator codon /start codon /AUG to initiate the process, it has the stop codon/UAA/UAG/UGA for termination of the protein synthesis (Any Two) rRNA- rRNA organizes itself into ribosomes, there are two sites in the large subunit in which one site is for binding the incoming t-RNA with the corresponding amino acid second site for peptide bond formation, when the small subunit of rRNA (ribosomes) encounters the mRNA the process of translation begins, ribosome also acts as a catalyst for the formation of peptide bond. OR (b) (i) Phenotype – Tall plant with Yellow seeds | $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$<br>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$<br>$\frac{1}{2}$          |   |
|    | <ul> <li>tRNA – Act as adaptor molecule, with amino acid binding site and anticodon loop, brings specific amino acid to the amino acid binding site on the ribosome, initiator t-RNA starts the process of translation.</li> <li>mRNA- Act as a template for protein synthesis, carries information in the form of codon, It has the initiator codon /start codon /AUG to initiate the process, it has the stop codon/UAA/UAG/UGA for termination of the protein synthesis (Any Two)</li> <li>rRNA- rRNA organizes itself into ribosomes, there are two sites in the large subunit in which one site is for binding the incoming t-RNA with the corresponding amino acid second site for peptide bond formation, when the small subunit of rRNA (ribosomes) encounters the mRNA the process of translation begins, ribosome also acts as a catalyst for the formation of peptide bond.</li> </ul>               | $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$<br>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$                           |   |

|    | • Law of Dominance: Out of two contrasting traits only one trait will appear in F1 generation and is called dominant trait while the one which remain unexpressed is called recessive trait.                         | 1             |   |
|----|--|---------------|---|
|    | • Law of segregation: In a hybrid union trait simply remain together and segregate at the time of gamete formation.  | 1             |   |
|    | (iii)Phenotypic ratio of F <sub>2</sub>  |               |   |
|    | Tall yellow : Tall green : Dwarf yellow : Dwarf green  | 1⁄2           |   |
|    | 9 : 3 : 3 : 1  | 1⁄2           |   |
|    | (iv)   |               |   |
|    | Male gametes of $F_1$ TY Ty tY ty  | 1⁄2           |   |
|    | Female gametes of $F_1$ TY Ty tY ty  | 1/2           | 5 |
| 32 | <ul> <li>(a)(i)</li> <li>Can act as vector/can self-replicate to form multiple copies/ have selectable markers/ small in size will facilitate insertion / presence of 'Ori'</li> </ul>                               | 1             |   |
|    | • E. coli, Agrobacterium tumefaciens, Salmonella typhi, Bacteria,  | <b>½</b> ×2   |   |
|    | (or any other correct example)   |               |   |
|    | (Any two)  |               |   |
|    | (ii)   |               |   |
|    | <ul> <li>'Ori' – this is a sequence from where replication starts / any piece of DNA when linked to this sequence can be made to replicate with in the host cells/controls the copy number of linked DNA.</li> </ul> | 1             |   |
|    | • Selectable marker helps in identifying and eliminating non-<br>transformants, and selectively permitting the growth of<br>transformants during recombinant DNA technology.   | <b>¹∕₂</b> ×2 |   |
|    |  |               |   |

|    | <ul><li>(iii) Restriction endonuclease identifies a specific palindromic sequence of DNA and cut the DNA at the specific sites in both the host as well in desired/foreign DNA, thereby creates "sticky ends" facilitating ligation to form a recombinant DNA.</li></ul>  | ¹⁄₂ ×2              |   |
|----|---|---------------------|---|
|    | OR  |                     |   |
|    | (b)(i) Bt cotton crop is pest resistant /insect resistant/ with increase productivity   | 1                   |   |
|    | <ul><li>(ii) Cotton bollworms/corn borer/tobacco budworm/army worm/</li><li>coleopterans (beetles)/dipterans (flies, mosquitoes) (Any Two)</li></ul>  | <b>¹∕₂</b> ×2       |   |
|    | (iii) BT toxin protein exists as an inactive protoxin in the bacterium, but<br>once the insect ingests this toxin it is converted into an active form, due<br>to the alkaline pH of the gut, which solubilizes inactive crystals of toxic<br>insecticide the activated toxin binds to the surface of the midgut epithelial<br>cells of the insect, creates pores, that cause cell swelling and lysis and<br>eventually the death of the insect. | <sup>1</sup> ⁄₂×6   | 5 |
| 33 | eventuariy the death of the insect.   |                     |   |
| 55 | (a)   |                     |   |
|    |   |                     |   |
|    | (i)   |                     |   |
|    | A typical angiospermic embryo sac is 7 celled and 8 nucleated,<br>three cells are grouped together at the micropylar end to<br>constitute the egg apparatus, egg apparatus has two synergids,<br>and one egg cell, three cells are at the chalazal end and are<br>called antipodals, the seventh cell is the large central cell with<br>two polar nuclei.   | <sup>1</sup> ⁄₂ × 6 |   |
|    | //  | //                  |   |
|    |   |                     |   |
|    |   |                     |   |
|    |   |                     |   |
|    |   |                     |   |
|    |   |                     |   |

