

Series AAB1/2



SET-1

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 57/2/1

रोल नं.
Roll No.

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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.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 15 हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 13 प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में 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 जाएगा । 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 15 printed pages.
- Q.P. Code 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 13 questions.
- **Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
- 15 minute 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 : 2 घण्टे

Time allowed : 2 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 35

Maximum Marks : 35

57/2/1



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) *This question paper consists of **13** questions.*
- (ii) ***All** questions are compulsory.*
- (iii) *The question paper has **three** sections – **Section A, B and C.***
- (iv) ***Section A** has **6** questions of **2** marks each.*
- (v) ***Section B** has **6** questions of **3** marks each.*
- (vi) ***Section C** has a case-based question of **5** marks.*
- (vii) *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, internal choices have been provided in some questions. Attempt only one of the alternative in such questions.*
- (viii) *Wherever necessary, neat, proportional and properly labelled diagrams should be drawn.*

SECTION A

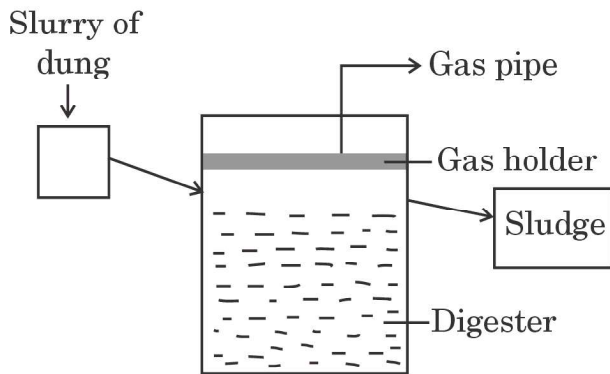
1. Though filariasis is not fatal, but the disease in humans is responsible for considerable suffering, gross deformities and disability. Write the scientific name of any two helminth worms causing the disease and state two chronic manifestations of filariasis. 2
2. “Curd is easier to digest by humans than milk.” Justify, giving two suitable reasons. 2
3. (a) A person suffering from AIDS dies of opportunistic infections (ARC) i.e., infections that could have been otherwise overcome.
 - (i) State one reason as to why an ‘HIV’ patient dies of ‘opportunistic infections’.
 - (ii) Give the scientific name of one bacterium and one parasite which mainly attack a person suffering from AIDS.
 - (iii) Write the full form of the name of the widely used diagnostic test for AIDS. 2

OR

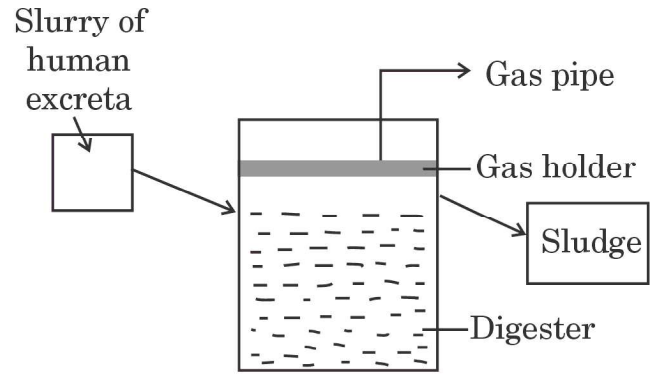
- (b) In spite of the statutory warning on cigarette packets against ‘smoking’ and its injurious effects on health, smoking is still prevalent in the society. Enumerate four important health hazards to a smoker. 2



4. Study the given diagrams of Biogas plants – ‘A’ and ‘B’ and answer the questions that follow :



Biogas Plant (A)



Biogas Plant (B)

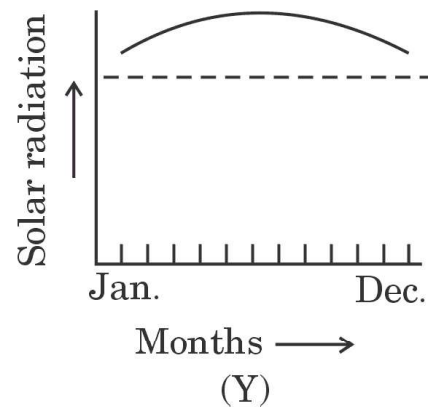
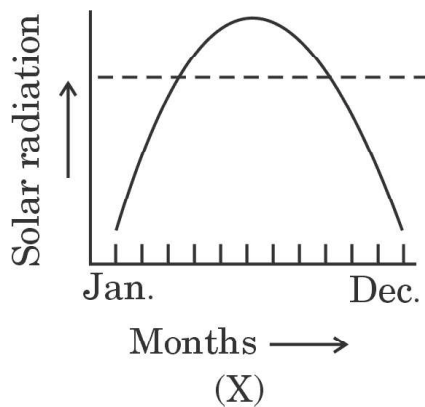
Which one of the two biogas plants can be used for generating gas fuel and electricity and why ? Give suitable reasons in support of your answer.

2

5. Explain the two physiological attributes which enable a kangaroo rat to survive in desert conditions.

2

6. (a) Study the given graphs (X) and (Y) depicting the annual variation in solar radiation on Earth from January to December and answer the undermentioned questions.



- Identify the graph that depicts (I) tropical region, and (II) temperate region, respectively.
- Which of the two regions, (X) or (Y), will show high biological diversity and why ? Give two reasons.

2

OR



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- (b) (i) When prickly pear cactus was introduced into Australia in early 1920s, it caused havoc and ecosystem instability by achieving very high population densities. Explain the reason for its rapid spread into millions of hectares of rangeland.
- (ii) State the importance of 'Prey-predator' relationship in a habitat.

2

SECTION B

7. When *Plasmodium* sp. (malarial parasite) enters the human body, it reproduces asexually and increases its number. During this course, the affected person suffers from malaria. After a number of asexual cycles, the parasite, in order to complete its life cycle, enters the sexual phase of its life. Trace the sexual stages in the life cycle of *Plasmodium* in a female *Anopheles* mosquito, when it bites an infected person, up to the formation of mature infective stages of the parasite.
8. (a) Name and state the type of immunity that acts as a 'biological shield' to the developing foetus against many infections in the mother's womb.
- (b) A large proportion of infants remain free from potent infections at least three months after birth, or even longer if breast fed. Explain, giving suitable reasons.
9. With the advent of sophisticated techniques of genetic engineering, we can now readily purify and isolate DNA. Name and explain the different steps involved in the separation and isolation of DNA fragments once cut by restriction endonucleases.

3

3

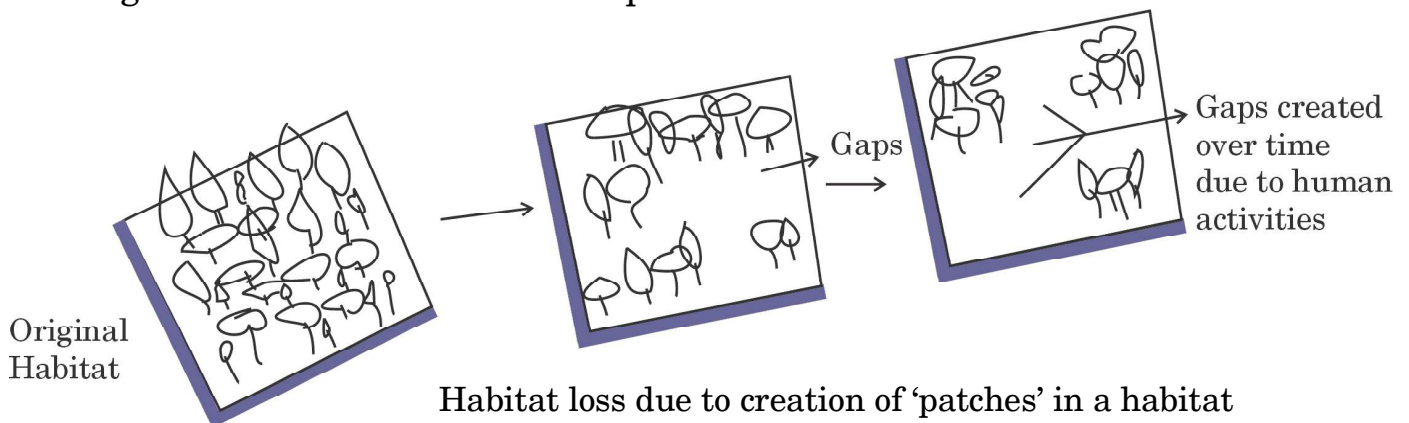
3



10. (a) "Some species in an ecosystem exert greater influence in driving major ecosystem services than others." How did Paul Ehrlich explain this concept in his 'rivet popper hypothesis' ? 3

OR

- (b) (i) How has the introduction of Nile Perch into Lake Victoria in East Africa had a devastating effect on the indigenous species in the lake ?
- (ii) Name two invasive weed species which have posed a threat to the existence of our native species. 3
11. Given below is a picture of a natural large habitat that is being continuously broken into smaller patches. This process is continuing, increasing and expanding over time due to human impact, thereby posing a great risk to the existence of species in the habitat.

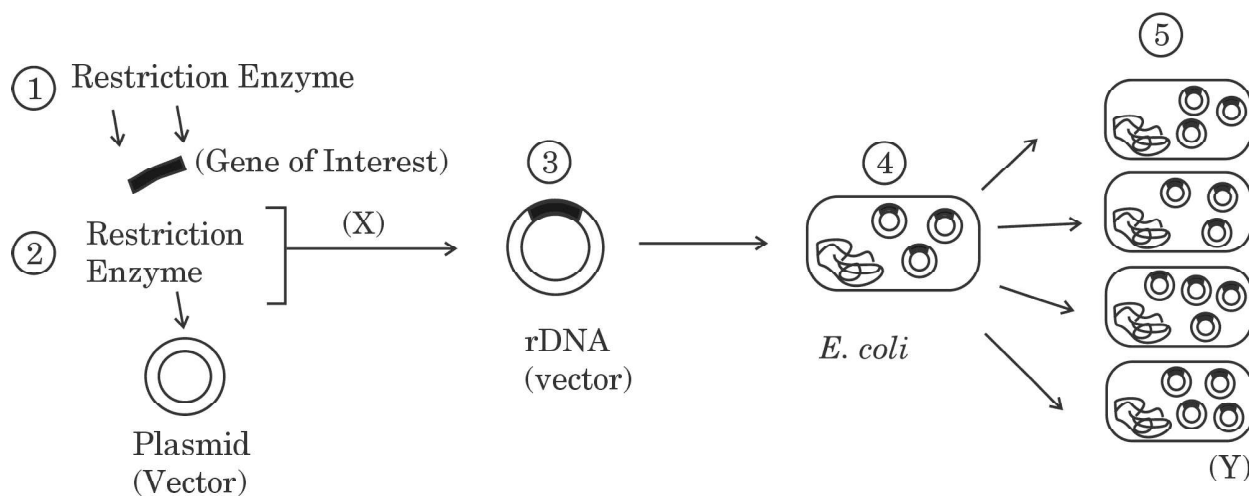


- (a) Do you agree with the above statement ? Give two suitable reasons in support of your answer.
- (b) Write the ecological term used for such patches formed in an original habitat. 3
12. An application of biotechnology in agriculture involves production of pest resistant plants using 'cry' genes from a bacterium. Name the bacterium. Explain why the 'cry' gene kills the pest but not the bacterium itself. 3



SECTION C

13. (a) Development of recombinant DNA technology has opened gates to many breakthroughs in the fields of medicine and agriculture. This has enabled scientists to isolate, sequence and manipulate individual genes obtained from diverse living or dead cells. Given below is a diagram showing the basic steps involved in genetically modifying an organism. Study the given diagram and answer the questions that follow :



- (i) Are two different types of restriction endonucleases used, one to cut the vector DNA and another to cut the desired DNA to be cloned ? Support your answer, giving reason.
- (ii) Which enzyme is used at step (X) to integrate the foreign DNA with the vector DNA ?
- (iii) What is the term used for step (Y) showing multiple copies of the foreign DNA being formed in transformed *E. coli* ?
- (iv) Draw a diagram of *E. coli* cloning vector pBR322 to show the following :
 - (I) Any one restriction endonuclease site in tetracycline resistance gene
 - (II) Any one restriction endonuclease site in ampicillin resistance gene
 - (III) 'ori' site
- (v) What does "rop" code for in plasmid pBR322 ? 5×1=5

OR



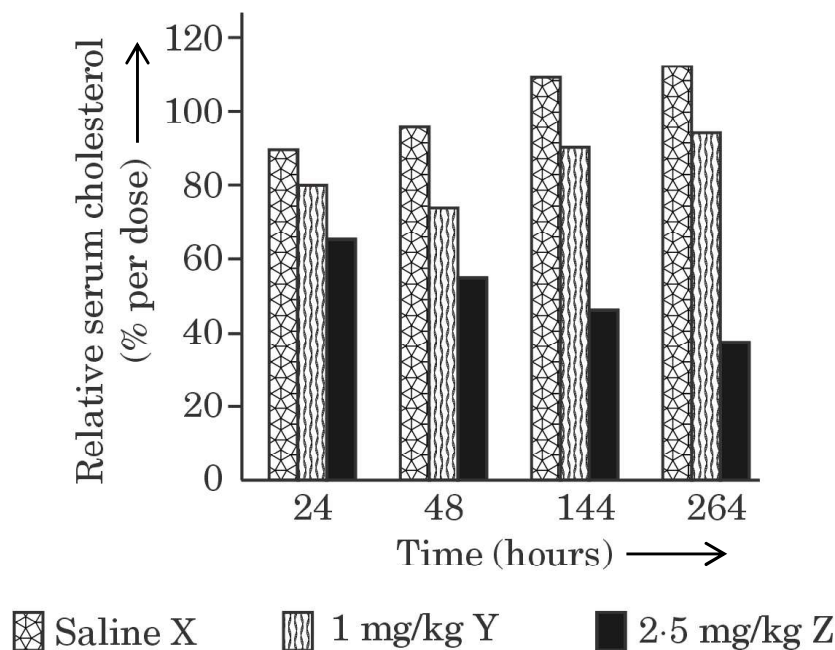
- (b) RNA interference (RNAi) holds great potential as a therapeutic agent for the treatment of human diseases and as a biocontrol agent for controlling pests in the agricultural fields. An experiment was conducted to study the use of 'RNAi' for the potential treatment of disorders of cholesterol metabolism. Some people possess genetic mutations with elevated levels of 'ApoB' gene which predisposes them to coronary artery diseases.

Lowering the amount of 'ApoB' can reduce the number of lipoproteins and lower the blood cholesterol.

Tracy Zimmerman and her colleagues used RNAi in 2006 to reduce the level of 'ApoB' in non-human primates *Cynomolgus* monkeys.

(i) One group of monkeys were given RNAi treatment (Small interfering RNAs, SiRNAs) (doses 1 mg/kg SiRNAs), (ii) Second group of monkeys were given RNAi treatment (doses 2.5 mg/kg SiRNAs), and (iii) Third group of monkeys were injected saline as control.

The results of the experiments are illustrated in the graph given below :



-
- (i) What do you interpret from the bars (X and Z) obtained after 264 hours of treatment of monkeys with saline and 2·5 mg/kg SiRNAs treatment ?
- (ii) Name the category of organisms in the living world, where RNA interference (RNAi) takes place. Why ?
- (iii) What is the basic principle involved in RNA interference (RNAi) in silencing the preferred genes ?

5

