



Series SSRR3/3



SET-3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

57/3/3

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.

नोट

(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित (I) पृष्ठ 27 हैं ।

(II) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में (II) 33 प्रश्न हैं ।

✱ (III) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए (III) प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।

✱ (IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से (IV) पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।

✱ (V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का (V) 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 ।

NOTE

Please check that this question paper contains 27 printed pages.

Please check that this question paper contains 33 questions.

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 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 : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) *This question paper contains **33** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.*
- (ii) *Question paper is divided into **five** sections – Sections **A, B, C, D** and **E**.*
- (iii) ***Section A** – questions number **1** to **16** are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.*
- (iv) ***Section B** – questions number **17** to **21** are very short answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks.*
- (v) ***Section C** – questions number **22** to **28** are short answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks.*
- (vi) ***Section D** – questions number **29** and **30** are case-based questions. Each question carries **4** marks. Each question has subparts with internal choice in one of the subparts.*
- (vii) ***Section E** – questions number **31** to **33** are long answer type questions. Each question carries **5** marks.*
- (viii) *There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in Sections B, C and D of the question paper. A candidate has to write answer for only **one** of the alternatives in such questions.*
- (ix) *Kindly note that there is a separate question paper for Visually Impaired candidates.*
- (x) *Wherever necessary, neat and properly labelled diagrams should be drawn.*

SECTION A

*Questions no. **1** to **16** are Multiple Choice Type Questions, carrying **1** mark each.*

16×1=16

- 1. Embryo formation without fertilization is observed in some species of :
 - (A) Maize
 - (B) Rose
 - (C) Mango
 - (D) Rice
- 2. The origin of life according to the early Greek philosophers was transfer of unit of life from outer space to the different planets in the form of :
 - (A) seeds
 - (B) spores
 - (C) gemmules
 - (D) gametes



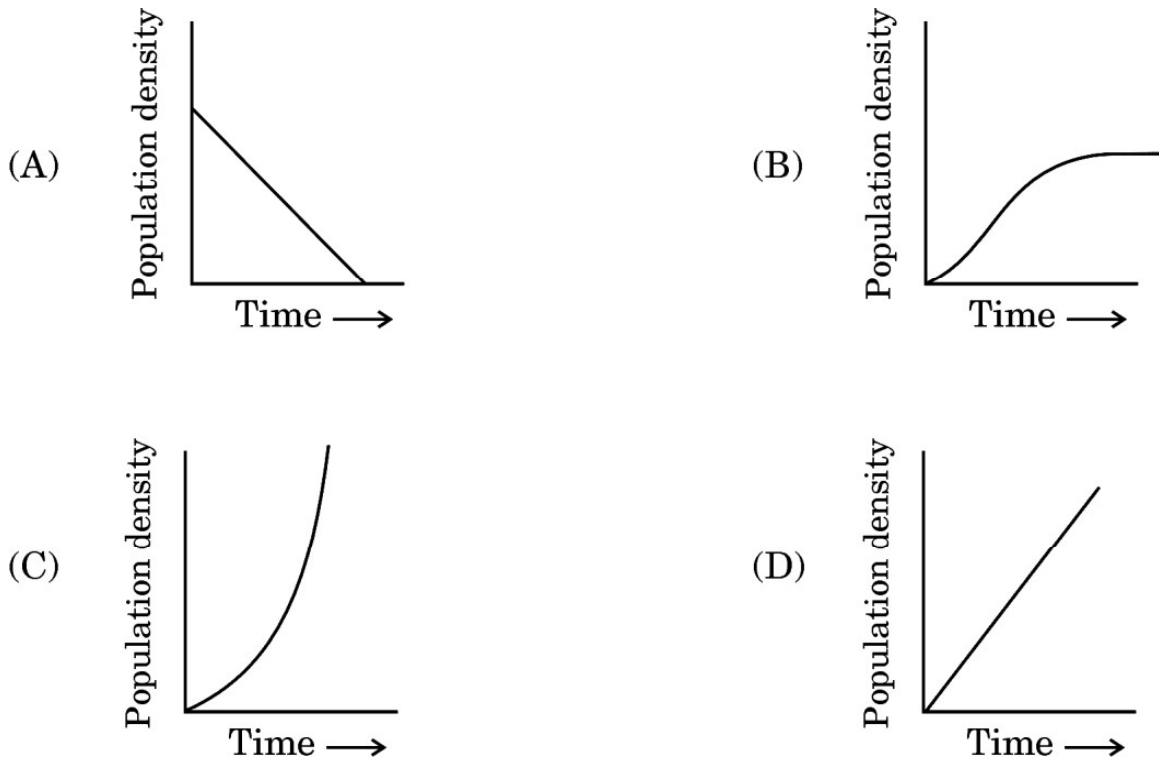
3. The ploidy of apomictic embryos developing from the nucellus and antipodal cells respectively would be :
- (A) $2n, 3n$ (B) $2n, n$
(C) $3n, 2n$ (D) $n, 2n$
4. A DNA fragment has 3000 nucleotides, out of which 160 are Guanine. How many bases having double hydrogen bonds between them does this DNA fragment possess ?
- (A) 160 (B) 320
(C) 1340 (D) 2680
5. After the 1850s in the post-industrialisation era in England, the expected effect of natural selection on the number of white-winged moths as compared to the dark-winged moths was :
- (A) Less in number (B) More in number
(C) Both were less in number (D) Both were more in number
6. In which of the following chromosomal disorders do the individuals have short stature, small head, furrowed tongue and partially open mouth ?
- (A) Turner's syndrome
(B) Down's syndrome
(C) Klinefelter's syndrome
(D) Edwards' syndrome
7. A Snapdragon plant bearing pink colour flowers is crossed with a Snapdragon plant bearing white colour flowers. Their F_1 progeny will show :
- (A) 25% Red : 50% Pink : 25% White
(B) 50% Red : 50% White
(C) 50% Pink : 50% White
(D) 25% Pink : 50% Red : 25% White



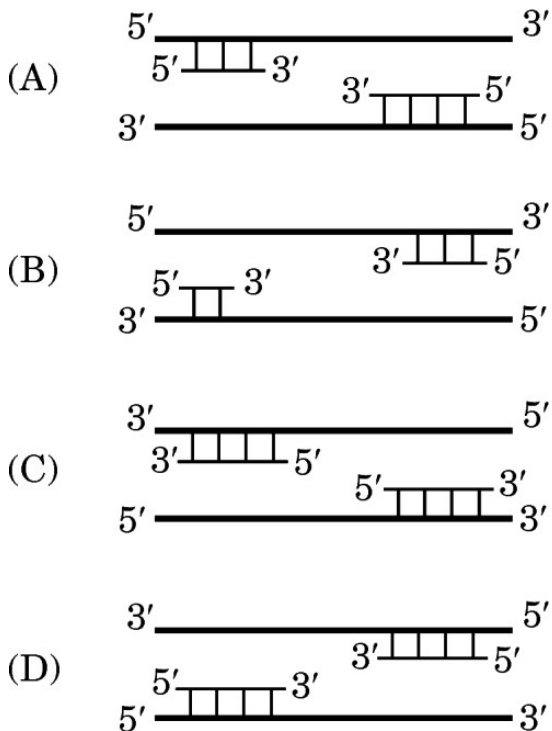
8. A patient is suffering from the infection of the alveoli of lungs and is showing the symptoms of fever, chills, cough, headache and bluish coloured lips and finger nails. The patient was diagnosed to be suffering from the infection of :
- (A) *Epidermophyton* (B) *Entamoeba histolytica*
(C) *Haemophilus influenzae* (D) *Salmonella typhi*
9. The linking of the antibiotic resistance gene with the plasmid vector of *Salmonella typhimurium* by Stanley Cohen and Herbert Boyer was made possible by the enzyme :
- (A) Taq polymerase (B) DNA ligase
(C) Restriction endonuclease (D) β -galactosidase
10. In an experiment, *E. coli* is grown in a medium containing $^{14}\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$. (^{14}N is the light isotope of Nitrogen) followed by growing it for six generations in a medium having heavy isotope of nitrogen (^{15}N). After six generations, their DNA was extracted and subjected to CsCl density gradient centrifugation. Identify the correct density (Light/Hybrid/Heavy) and ratio of the bands of DNA in CsCl density gradient centrifugation.
- (A) Hybrid : Heavy, 1 : 16
(B) Light : Heavy, 1 : 31
(C) Hybrid : Heavy, 1 : 31
(D) Light : Heavy, 1 : 05



11. The population growth curve applicable for a population of beetles growing in nature under unlimited resource conditions available to them will be :



12. Which one of the following represents the correct annealing of primers to the DNA to be amplified in the PCR ?





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 zygote gives rise to heart-shaped embryo and subsequently proembryo in most angiosperms.

Reason (R) : The zygote is present at the micropylar end of the embryo sac and develops into an embryo.

14. *Assertion (A) :* The stirrer facilitates the even mixing of oxygen availability in a bioreactor.

Reason (R) : Stirred-tank bioreactors generally have a flat base.

15. *Assertion (A) :* Primary transcripts in eukaryotes are subjected to splicing to remove the introns.

Reason (R) : Primary transcripts contain both exons and introns and the introns are non-functional in eukaryotes.

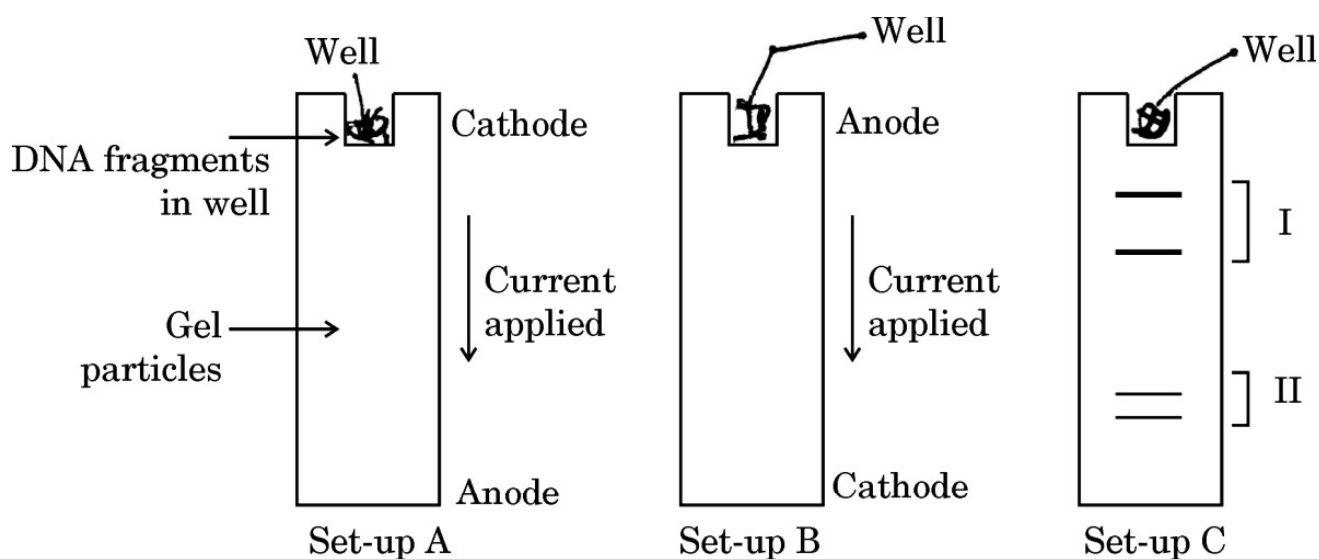
16. *Assertion (A) :* The chronic use of alcohol by a person leads to cirrhosis.

Reason (R) : Alcohol addiction at times becomes the cause of mental and financial distress to the entire family of the addicted person.



SECTION B

17. “Amniocentesis is a very useful and important technique, but due to some reason there is a statutory ban on amniocentesis.” Justify this statement. 2
18. With reference to the set-ups (A, B and C) given below, of the electrophoretic separation of a mixture of DNA fragments of varied lengths, answer the questions that follow :



- (a) In which one of the two Set-ups, A or B, would you see the DNA fragments separated and why ? Justify your answer.
- (b) In Set-up C, which one of the two, I / II, are the bands of longer fragments of DNA ? Justify your answer. 2
19. Consider the given data of a hypothetical small portion of mRNA that codes for a functional polypeptide chain and answer the questions that follow :
- mRNA 5' – UCAUUACCACGAUUCUUUAAAAGA – 3'
- (a) How many amino acids will be formed from the given codons, if substitution of 'U' by 'C' takes place at the 5th codon ? Explain your answer.
- (b) Write the number of amino acids that would be in the polypeptide synthesised by a similar mRNA as above, where in the fourth codon instead of 'C' there is 'U'. Justify your answer. 2



20. (a) Write important features of 'humus' formed during the decomposition cycle in a terrestrial ecosystem. 2

OR

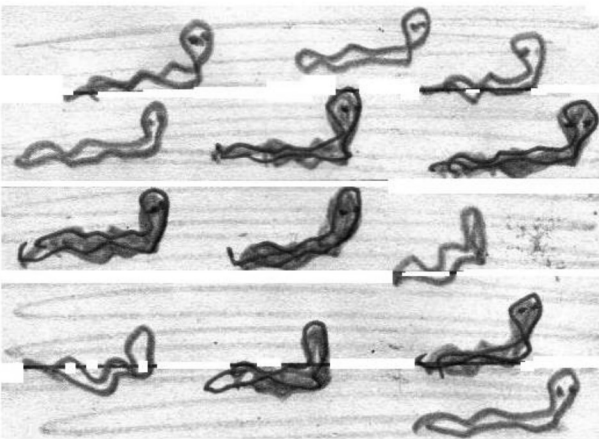
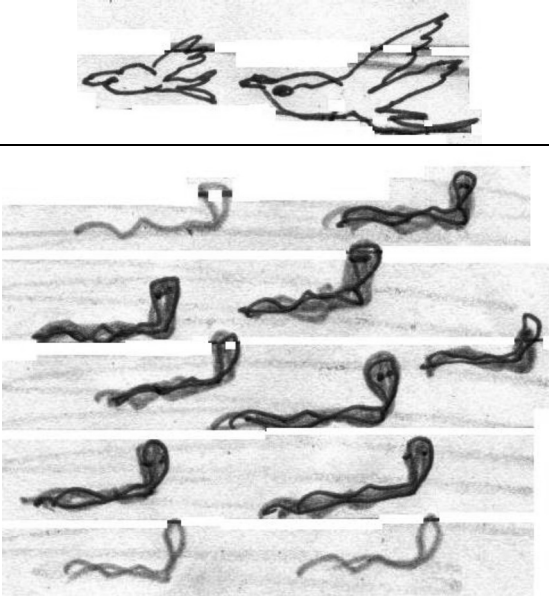
(b) (i) Graphically represent the relationship between species richness and area on a log-log scale for bats and fishes. (ii) Write the equation for the relationship as on a logarithmic scale. 2

21. What is a vaccine ? Write the basis on which it acts when administered in the body. 2

SECTION C

22. Draw a T.S. of a mature anther of an angiosperm. Label its any three wall layers and mention their functions. 3

23. A population of snakes lived in a desert with brown sand. Study the drawings given below showing the change in the population from 'one' to 'two' over time and answer the question that follows. Brown snakes and Grey snakes are represented by alleles A/a (Dominant/recessive).

Population-one	Population-two (Migration of Birds)
	





- (a) If the frequency of the recessive trait is 9% in population-one, work out the frequency of homozygous dominant and heterozygous dominant snakes.
- (b) Name the mechanism of evolution that must have operated so that population-two evolved from population-one. 3

24. (a) (i) List two major reasons for using cow-dung in a biogas plant instead of using domestic sewage.
- (ii) Mention one use of the unspent slurry of the biogas plant. 3

OR

- (b) Name the bioactive molecule and its microbial source generally used by physicians to treat the patients for : 3
- (i) Myocardial infarction
- (ii) High blood cholesterol level
- (iii) Organ transplantation

25. Differentiate between spermatogenesis and oogenesis in humans on the basis of the following : 3
- (a) When the process is initiated.
- (b) Number of functional gametes produced per primary spermatocyte/oocyte.
- (c) Specific site at which meiosis II is completed.



26. Three crosses were carried out in pea plants with respect to flower colour violet/white (V/v) and flower position axial/terminal (A/a). Study in the table the crosses 'a', 'b' and 'c' where parental phenotypes and their F_1 progeny phenotypes are given.

<i>Parental plants (Phenotypes)</i>	<i>F₁ Progeny (Phenotypes)</i>
(a) Violet, axial $\times$ white, axial	6/16 white, axial 2/16 white, terminal 6/16 violet, axial 2/16 violet, axial
(b) Violet, axial $\times$ white, terminal	1/4 violet, axial 1/4 violet, terminal 1/4 white, axial 1/4 white, terminal
(c) Violet, axial $\times$ violet, axial	3/4 violet, axial 1/4 white, axial

Find the genotypes of each of the parental pairs of crosses 'a', 'b' and 'c'. 3

27. Explain any three roles of 'predation' in an ecosystem with the help of suitable examples. 3



28. (a) Give the scientific name of the bacteria widely used in biotechnology to create a GM cotton crop resistant to bollworm attacks.

(b) Explain how GM cotton crop is able to resist insect attacks.

3

SECTION D

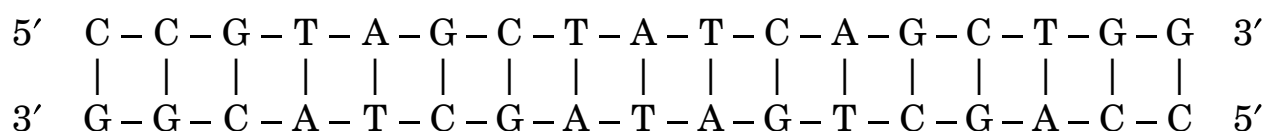
Questions no. 29 and 30 are case-based questions. Each question has 3 sub-questions with internal choice in one sub-question.

29. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

In recombinant DNA technology, restriction enzymes are used as they recognize and cut DNA within a specific recognition sequence. BamH I is one such restriction enzyme which binds at the recognition sequence 5' G-G-A-T-C-C 3' and cleaves this sequence between G and G on each strand, whereas Alu I binds at the recognition sequence 5' A-G-C-T 3' and cleaves these sequences between G and C on each strand.

(a) If Alu I is used to cut the given DNA strand, how many DNA fragments would be formed ? Write the sequence of each fragment formed with its polarity.

1



(b) Which one of the two restriction enzymes BamH I or Alu I will preferably be used on the same given DNA strand to make a recombinant DNA molecule and why ?

1

(c) After binding to the two strands of the double helix DNA, where specifically does the restriction enzyme act to cut the two strands of DNA ? Write the specific term used for the specific nucleotide sequences of DNA recognised by a restriction endonuclease.

2

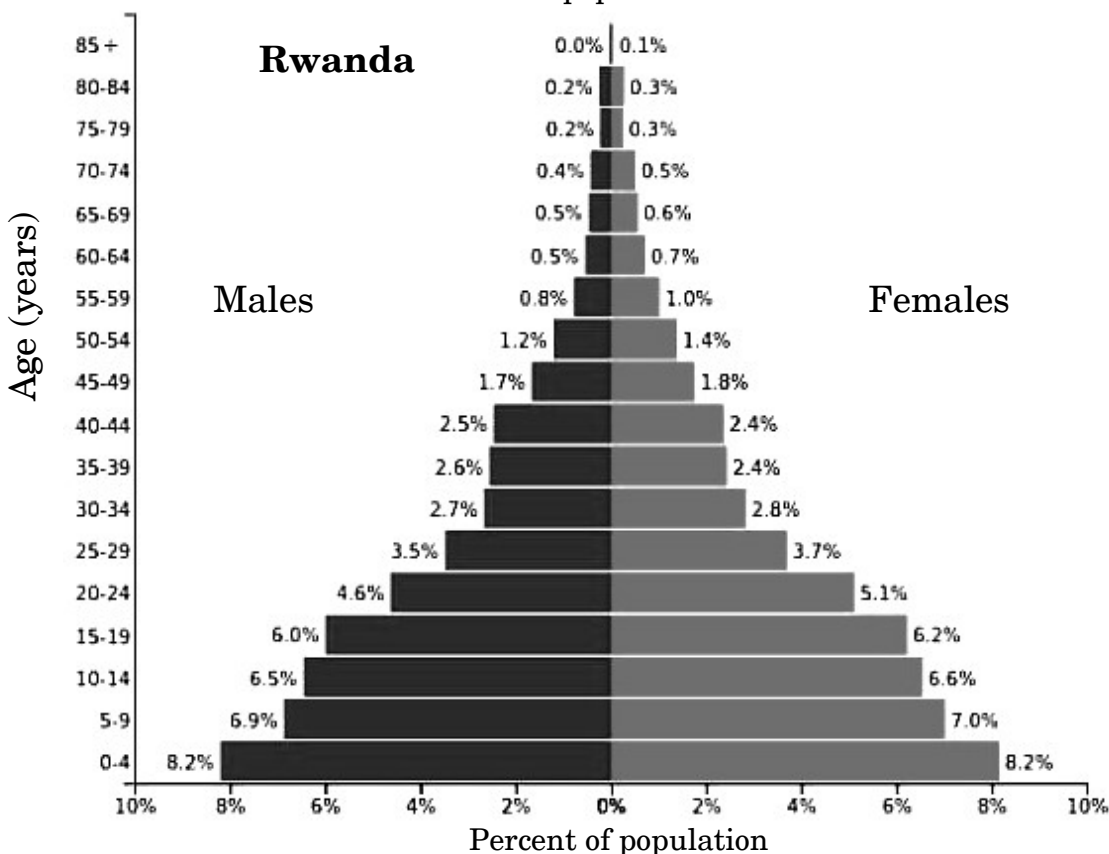
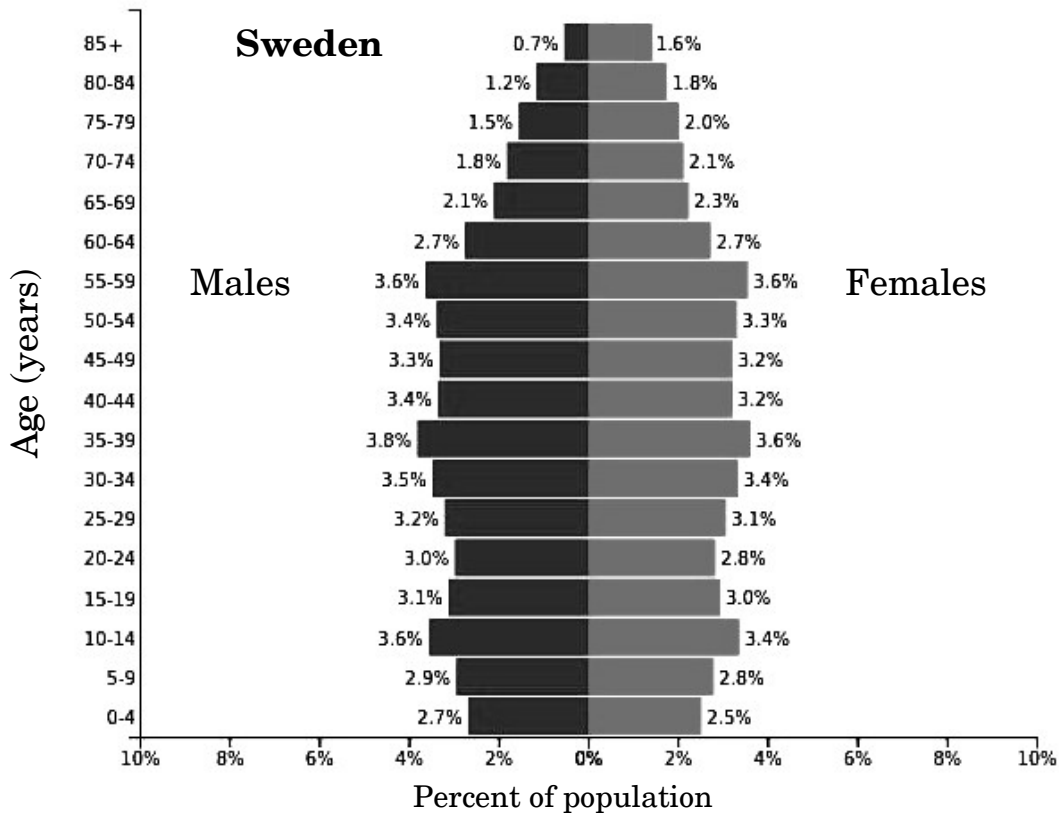
OR

(c) Write the specific sequence of DNA segment recognised by the restriction endonuclease EcoRI.

2



30. Study the figures given below that depict the comparative age distribution of human populations in Sweden and Rwanda. (International Data Base 2003) and answer the questions that follow :





- (a) What can be inferred from the very broad base of Rwanda's age pyramid ? Support your answer with the data provided in the figure. 2
- (b) Sweden has an age distribution that is approximately of the same width near its base as at the apex. What does this indicate ? 1
- (c) Name the type of age pyramid shown above for Sweden. 1

OR

- (c) Name the type of age pyramid shown above for Rwanda. 1

SECTION E

31. (a) "The influence of both the alleles in a heterozygous state is clearly expressed in codominance." Explain with the help of inheritance of ABO blood group in humans. 5

OR

- (b) "A group of genes are regulated and expressed together as a unit in *lac* operon."
- (i) Explain the mechanism of switching 'on' of the structural genes of *lac* operon.
- (ii) "Regulation of '*lac* operon' is referred to be negatively regulated." Justify giving a reason. 5

32. (a) (i) Describe the life cycle of *Plasmodium* from the time it enters the human body till a female *Anopheles* mosquito bites an infected person.
- (ii) Mention the two events of *Plasmodium* life cycle that occur within the female *Anopheles* body. 5

OR

- (b) (i) Write two differences between malignant tumor and benign tumor.
- (ii) Explain any three diagnostic techniques for the detection of cancer. 5



- 33.** (a) (i) Explain any four devices that flowering plants have developed to encourage cross-pollination.
- (ii) Why do plants discourage self-pollination ? State any one reason. 5

OR

- (b) Explain the ovarian and uterine events taking place along with the role of pituitary and ovarian hormones, during menstrual cycle in a normal human female under the following phases : 5
- (i) Follicular phase/proliferative phase
- (ii) Luteal phase/secretory phase
- (iii) Menstrual phase

