



Series EF1GH/C



SET~1

रोल नं.							
Roll No.							

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **57/C/1**

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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निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Maximum Marks : 70

नोट / NOTE :

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 19 हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 19 printed pages.
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
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.
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 33 प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 33 questions.
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 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।
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.



सामान्य निर्देश:

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

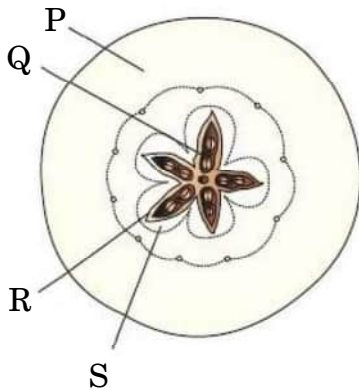
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 33 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- यह प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ एवं ङ।
- खण्ड क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 16 तक बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) प्रकार के एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं।
- खण्ड ख में प्रश्न संख्या 17 से 21 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय (VSA) प्रकार के दो-दो अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- खण्ड ग में प्रश्न संख्या 22 से 28 तक लघु-उत्तरीय (SA) प्रकार के तीन-तीन अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- खण्ड घ में प्रश्न संख्या 29 तथा 30 केस-आधारित चार-चार अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में उप-प्रश्न हैं तथा एक उप-प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प दिया गया है।
- खण्ड ङ में प्रश्न संख्या 31 से 33 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय (LA) प्रकार के पाँच-पाँच अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- 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।
- जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो, साफ-सुथरे और उचित रूप से नामांकित चित्र बनाए जाने चाहिए।

खण्ड क

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 16 तक बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) प्रकार के एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं।

16×1=16

- उस विकल्प को चुनिए जो एक सेब के अनुप्रस्थ-काट के चित्र में दिए गए नामांकन के साथ सही ढंग से मेल खाता हो जिसके कारण इसे एक आभासी फल की श्रेणी में रखा गया है।



- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) P – पुष्पासन | (b) Q – अंडबीज |
| (c) R – अंतः फलभित्ति | (d) S – मध्य फलभित्ति |



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow them :

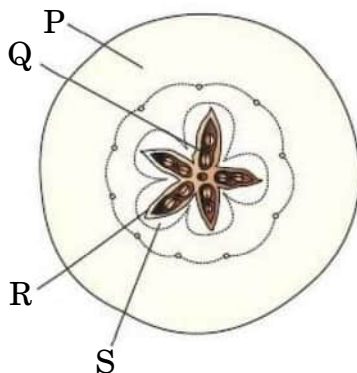
- (i) This question paper contains **33** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into **five** sections – Section **A, B, C, D** and **E**.
- (iii) In **Section A** – Questions no. **1** to **16** are multiple choice (MCQ) type questions, carrying **1** mark each.
- (iv) In **Section B** – Questions no. **17** to **21** are 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. Select the option that correctly matches with the labelling in the given diagram of T.S. of an apple which categorizes it as a false fruit.



- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) P – Thalamus | (b) Q – Seed |
| (c) R – Endocarp | (d) S – Mesocarp |



2. निम्नलिखित में से किस तकनीक का उपयोग टेस्ट ट्यूब बेबी कार्यक्रम में किया जाता है ?
- (a) अंतः कोशिकीय शुक्राणु निक्षेपण
 - (b) अंतः गर्भाशयी वीर्यसेचन
 - (c) युग्मक अंतः डिंबवाहिनी स्थानांतरण
 - (d) युग्मनज अंतः डिंबवाहिनी स्थानांतरण
3. जब गोल तथा पीले बीज वाले विषमयुग्मजी मटर के पौधों को स्वयं संकरित किया गया, तो F_2 संतति में $RrYY$ जीनोटाइप (जीनीप्ररूप) प्राप्त होने की संभाव्यता होगी :
- (a) $9/16$
 - (b) $3/16$
 - (c) $1/16$
 - (d) $2/16$
4. पौधों में चरघातांकी वृद्धि को निम्न रूप से दर्शाया जा सकता है :
- (a) $L_t = L_0 + rt$
 - (b) $W_1 = W_0 e^{rt}$
 - (c) $W_1 = W_0 e^{rt}$
 - (d) $W_1 = W_0 + e^{rt}$
5. स्वचालित डीएनए अनुक्रम _____ द्वारा विकसित विधि के सिद्धान्त पर कार्य करते हैं ।
- (a) एलेक जेफ्रीस
 - (b) फ्रेंसिस क्रिक
 - (c) फ्रेडरिक मिशर
 - (d) फ्रेडरिक सैंगर
6. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प को चुनिए जो चित्र में दर्शाए गए पुष्पी पौधे से प्राप्त होने वाली द्रुग के साथ सही ढंग से मेल करता है :



- (a) धतूरा – विभ्रमकारी (हैलुसिनोजन)
- (b) कैनेबिस – उद्दीपक
- (c) धतूरा – अवसादक
- (d) पोस्त (पोपी) – अवसादक (डीप्रेसेंट)



2. Which one of the following techniques is employed in test tube baby programme ?
- (a) Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection
 - (b) Intra Uterine Insemination
 - (c) Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer
 - (d) Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer
3. When round yellow seed bearing heterozygous pea plant is selfed, the frequency of occurrence of RrYY **genotype** among the F₂ offsprings is :
- (a) 9/16
 - (b) 3/16
 - (c) 1/16
 - (d) 2/16
4. Exponential growth in plants can be expressed as :
- (a) $L_t = L_0 + rt$
 - (b) $W_1 = W_0 ert$
 - (c) $W_1 = W_0 e^{rt}$
 - (d) $W_1 = W_0 + e^{rt}$
5. Automated DNA sequences work on the principle of a method developed by :
- (a) Alec Jeffreys
 - (b) Francis Crick
 - (c) Friedrich Miescher
 - (d) Frederick Sanger
6. Choose the correct option in which the diagram of the flowering plant shown below is correctly matched with the drug obtained from it :



- (a) Datura – Hallucinogen
- (b) Cannabis – Stimulant
- (c) Datura – Depressant
- (d) Poppy – Depressant



7. वंशावली विश्लेषण में, प्रयुक्त प्रतीक $\square \equiv \bigcirc$ निरूपित करता है :
- (a) विसंबन्धी मैथुन
 - (b) प्रभावित व्यक्ति
 - (c) रिश्तेदारों के बीच (सम रक्त) मैथुन
 - (d) असम जुड़वाँ
8. 'टी-डीएनए' के लिए संवाहक है :
- (a) एशरिकिआ कोलाई
 - (b) एग्रोबैक्टीरियम ट्यूमीफेशिएंस
 - (c) थर्मस एक्वेटिकस
 - (d) बैसीलस थुरीनजिएंसीस
9. जीन क्लोनिंग के लिए प्लाज्मिड उपयुक्त वाहक माने जाते हैं क्योंकि :
- (a) वे डीएनए के छोटे वलयाकार अणु होते हैं जो होस्ट (पोषी) गुणसूत्रीय डीएनए के साथ पुनर्योगित हो जाता है।
 - (b) डीएनए के छोटे वलयाकार अणु होते हैं जिनका अपना प्रतिकृतियन उद्गम स्थल होता है।
 - (c) वे असीमकेन्द्रकी तथा ससीमकेन्द्रकी कोशिकाओं के बीच आवागमन कर सकते हैं।
 - (d) वे प्रतिजैविक प्रतिरोधी जीन का संवाहन करते हैं।
10. अनंतस्पर्शी प्रावस्था की स्थिति में समष्टि :
- (a) की वृद्धि होती है
 - (b) का अवनमन (घटती) होता है
 - (c) स्थिर रहती है
 - (d) बदलती रहती है
11. ग़लत ढंग से मिलान किए गए युग्म को चुनिए।
- (a) खासी तथा जयंतिया पहाड़ियाँ – मेघालय
 - (b) अरावली पर्वत – कर्नाटक
 - (c) पश्चिमी घाट – महाराष्ट्र
 - (d) चंदा तथा बस्तर क्षेत्र – मध्य प्रदेश
12. सूत्रकृमि प्रतिरोधी तंबाकू के पौधों को डीएनए के निवेशन द्वारा विकसित किया गया है जो निम्न का उत्पादन करता है :
- (a) जीव-विष प्रोटीन
 - (b) एक विशिष्ट हॉर्मोन
 - (c) अर्थ (सेंस) तथा प्रतिअर्थ (एंटीसेंस) आरएनए
 - (d) केवल अर्थ (सेंस) आरएनए



7. In a pedigree analysis, $\square=\bigcirc$ represents :
- (a) Unrelated mating
 - (b) Affected individuals
 - (c) Consanguineous mating
 - (d) Non-identical twins
8. The vector for 'T-DNA' is :
- (a) *Escherichia coli*
 - (b) *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*
 - (c) *Thermus aquaticus*
 - (d) *Bacillus thuringiensis*
9. Plasmids are suitable vectors for gene cloning because :
- (a) They are small circular DNA molecules which can integrate with the host chromosomal DNA.
 - (b) They are small circular DNA molecules with their own origin of replication site.
 - (c) They can shuttle between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.
 - (d) They carry antibiotic resistance genes.
10. In asymptote state, population is :
- (a) Increasing
 - (b) Decreasing
 - (c) Stabilized
 - (d) Changing
11. Choose the pair that is incorrectly matched.
- (a) Khasi and Jaintia Hills – Meghalaya
 - (b) Aravalli Hills – Karnataka
 - (c) Western Ghats – Maharashtra
 - (d) Chanda and Bastar areas – Madhya Pradesh
12. Nematode resistant tobacco plants have been developed by introduction of the DNA that produces :
- (a) Toxin protein
 - (b) A particular hormone
 - (c) Sense and Antisense RNA
 - (d) Only Sense RNA



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) गलत है।
- (d) अभिकथन (A) गलत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।

13. अभिकथन (A) : अधिकतर “विकासवादी वृक्षों” में पारस्परिक संबंधों के पैटर्न की सूचना को क्षैतिज अक्ष तथा समय (काल) को ऊर्ध्वाधर अक्ष द्वारा दर्शाया जाता है।

कारण (R) : एक “विकासवादी वृक्ष” जनकों एवं उनकी संततियों के संबंधों के पैटर्न को प्रतिबिम्बित करता है।

14. अभिकथन (A) : गर्भाशय ग्रीवा टोपी तथा वॉल्ट स्त्रियों द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने वाले अवरोधक उपाय हैं।

कारण (R) : शुक्राणुओं की भक्षकाणु क्षमता के कारण यह युक्तियाँ गर्भाधान को अवरुद्ध कर देती हैं।

15. अभिकथन (A) : कोकेन सुखाभास (यूफोरिया) तथा ऊर्जा में वृद्धि की अनुभूति उत्पन्न करता है।

कारण (R) : यह तंत्रिका प्रेषक (न्यूरोट्रांसमीटर) डोपेमीन के परिवहन में अवरोध उत्पन्न करता है।

16. अभिकथन (A) : केला एक अनिषेकजनित फल है।

कारण (R) : यह केवल अंडाशय से ही विकसित होता है।

खण्ड ख

17. भुट्टा (मक्का) पौधे के नर तथा मादा पुष्प वायु परागण के लिए भलीभाँति अनुकूलित होते हैं। कथन की न्यायसंगतता को सिद्ध कीजिए।

2

18. किसी अणु के आनुवंशिक पदार्थ के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए विभिन्न चार मानदंडों की सूची बनाइए जिनको पूर्ण करना आवश्यक है।

2



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)* : Most “evolutionary trees” place information about pattern of relationship on horizontal axis and time on vertical axis.

Reason (R) : An “evolutionary tree” depicts pattern of relationship among parents and offsprings.

14. *Assertion (A)* : Cervical caps and vaults are barrier methods of contraception used by human females.

Reason (R) : They prevent conception by phagocytosis of sperms.

15. *Assertion (A)* : Cocaine produces a sense of euphoria and energy.

Reason (R) : It interferes with the transport of neurotransmitter dopamine.

16. *Assertion (A)* : Banana is a parthenocarpic fruit.

Reason (R) : It develops only from the ovary.

SECTION B

17. The male and female flowers of corn plant (maize) are well adapted for pollination by wind. Justify. 2

18. List the different criteria (4 points) that a molecule must fulfil to act as a genetic material. 2



19. (a) मानव के उस लसीकाभ अंग का नाम लिखिए जो विभिन्न प्रकार की कोशिकाओं का निर्माण करता है।
 (b) ऐसी रक्त कोशिकाओं का नाम लिखिए जो इस लसीकाभ अंग से अन्य लसीकाभ अंगों में स्थानांतरित हो जाते हैं तथा प्रतिरक्षा प्रदान करने हेतु इनमें होने वाले परिवर्तनों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

2

20. (a) निम्नलिखित के अध्ययन के लिए पारजीवी जंतु (ट्रांसजेनिक एनिमल्स) किस प्रकार लाभकारी सिद्ध हुए हैं :
 (i) सामान्य शरीरक्रिया एवं विकास
 (ii) रासायनिक सुरक्षा परीक्षण

2

अथवा

- (b) पौधों के ऐसे चार अनुप्रयोगों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिनके जीन हस्तकौशल द्वारा परिवर्तित किए गए हैं।
21. निम्नलिखित मानदंडों के आधार पर मानव स्त्रियों के आर्तव चक्र की पुटकीय प्रावस्था तथा स्रावी प्रावस्था के बीच विभेद कीजिए :
- (a) चक्र में इनके होने के दिन
 (b) पुटक की अवस्था
 (c) अवस्थाओं को प्रभावित करने वाले हॉर्मोन्स
 (d) गर्भाशय के अन्तःस्तर परत की अवस्था

2

2

खण्ड ग

22. (a) आवृतबीजी (ऐंजियोस्पर्म) के एक परिपक्व भ्रूण कोष का स्वच्छ आरेख बनाकर उसके किन्हीं चार कोशिकीय घटकों को नामांकित कीजिए।
 (b) तंतुरूप समुच्चय का प्रकार्य लिखिए।

3

23. (a) नर फलमक्खी (फ्रूट फ्लाई) तथा मादा कुक्कुट (पक्षी) विषमयुग्मकी होते हैं जबकि मादा फलमक्खी तथा नर कुक्कुट (पक्षी) समयुग्मकी होते हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए।
 (b) पुंमधुप के पिता नहीं होते। अतः उनके पुत्र भी नहीं होते हैं परंतु उनके दादा तथा पोते हो सकते हैं। कथन की न्यायसंगतता सिद्ध कीजिए।

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

24. एक आरेखित निरूपण की सहायता से समझाइए कि किसी समष्टि में विभिन्न लक्षणों पर प्राकृतिक वरण की संक्रिया किस प्रकार होती है।

3

25. (a) स्ट्रेप्टोकोकस नीमोनी के 'आर' प्रभेद तथा 'एस' प्रभेद के बीच अंतर का उल्लेख कीजिए।
 (b) ग्रिफ़ीथ द्वारा अपने प्रयोग में अपनाए गए विभिन्न चरणों को लिखिए तथा प्रयोग के अंत में उनके निष्कर्ष का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

3



19. (a) Name the lymphoid organ in humans that produces different types of cells.
(b) Mention the name of the blood cells that migrate from this lymphoid organ to another lymphoid organ, and state the changes it undergoes so as to provide immunity. 2
20. (a) How have transgenic animals proved to be beneficial in the study of : 2
(i) Normal physiology and development ?
(ii) Chemical safety testing ?

OR

- (b) Mention four applications of plants whose genes have been altered by manipulation. 2
21. Differentiate between Follicular phase and Luteal phase of the Menstrual cycle in human females on the basis of the following criteria : 2
(a) Days of their occurrence in the cycle
(b) Stage of the follicle
(c) Hormones influencing the phases
(d) State of endometrium

SECTION C

22. (a) Draw a neat diagram of a mature angiospermic embryo sac and label any four cellular components.
(b) Write the function of filiform apparatus. 3
23. (a) The male fruit fly and female fowl are heterogametic, whereas female fruit fly and male fowl are homogametic. Explain. $1\frac{1}{2}$
(b) Male honey bees do not have a father and hence no sons, but can have a grandfather and grandson. Justify. $1\frac{1}{2}$
24. Explain with the help of a diagrammatic representation, how natural selection operates on different traits in a population. 3
25. (a) Mention the difference between the 'R' strain and 'S' strain in *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.
(b) Write the steps followed by Griffith during the course of his experiment and the conclusion he arrived at, at the end of his experiment. 3



26. (a) एक जलाशय पारितंत्र के विभिन्न संघटकों के नाम लिखिए तथा समझाइए कि वे एक इकाई के रूप में किस प्रकार कार्य करते हैं।

3

अथवा

- (b) (i) मेडिटेरेनियन ऑर्किड 'ऑफ्रिस', कोई भी पुष्प पुरस्कार दिए बिना ही किस प्रकार मक्षिकाओं द्वारा परागण सुनिश्चित करता है ?
(ii) निम्न चित्र में प्रेक्षित समष्टि की पारस्परिक क्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए।

3



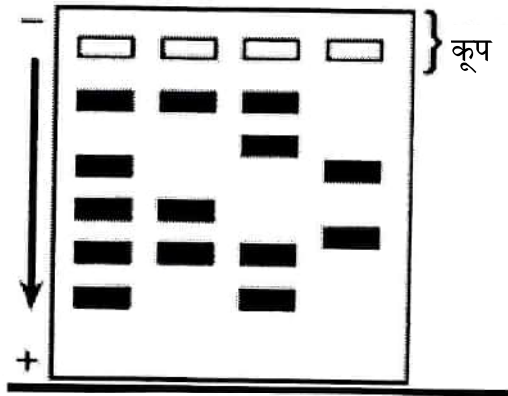
27. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में घायल सैनिकों के उपचार में उपयोग किए गए प्रतिजैविक (एंटीबायोटिक) का नाम लिखिए। इसकी खोज एक आकस्मिक घटना के कारण हुई, व्याख्या कीजिए।

2

उन वैज्ञानिकों के नाम लिखिए जिन्हें इस खोज के लिए नोबल पुरस्कार दिया गया।

1

28. एक प्रतिबंधन एंजाइम एक विशिष्ट डीएनए अणु का पाचन कर उसे खंडों में विभाजित कर देता है। इन खंडों पर एक तकनीक का प्रयोग किया गया तथा प्राप्त परिणाम को नीचे दिए गए आरेख द्वारा दर्शाया गया है। चित्र का प्रेक्षण कर दिए गए संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।



- (a) इस तकनीक का नाम तथा इसका उद्देश्य लिखिए।
(b) निम्नलिखित चरणों में अपनाए जाने वाली क्रियाविधि की व्याख्या कीजिए :
(i) उपयोग किए जाने वाले माध्यम का नाम तथा इसकी भूमिका
(ii) डीएनए का अभिरंजन तथा निष्कर्षण

3



26. (a) Name the different components of a pond ecosystem and explain how they function as a unit. 3

OR

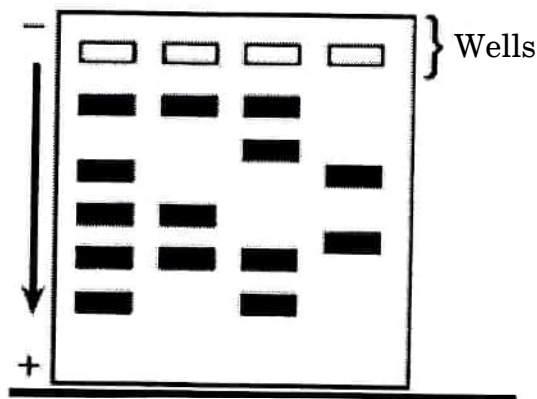
- (b) (i) How does the Mediterranean orchid '*Ophrys*' ensure its pollination by bees without offering any floral reward ?
(ii) Explain the kind of population interaction observed in the following diagram. 3



27. Name the antibiotic that was used to treat wounded soldiers in World War II. Explain its chance discovery. 2

Name the scientists who were awarded the Nobel Prize for this discovery. 1

28. A restriction enzyme digests a certain DNA into fragments. The fragments are subjected to a technique, the result obtained is in the illustration given below. Observe and answer the questions that follow.



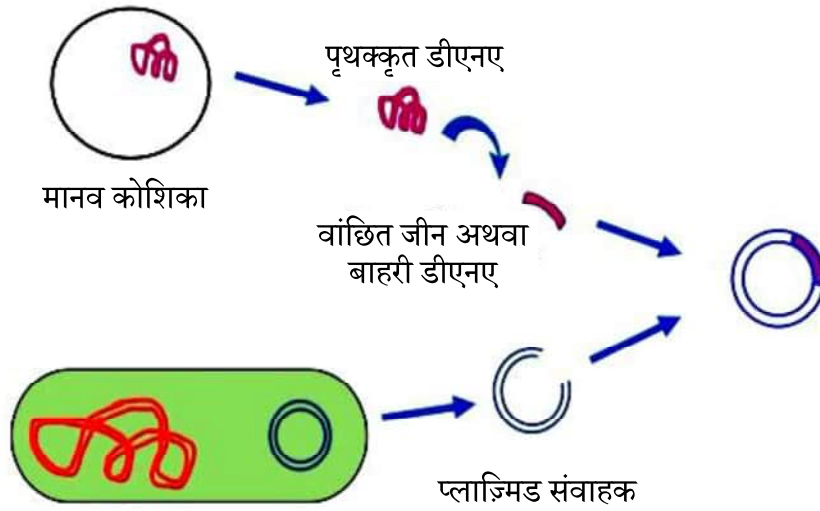
- (a) Name the technique and its purpose.
(b) Explain the procedure carried out under the following steps :
(i) Matrix used and its role
(ii) Staining and extraction of the DNA 3



खण्ड घ

प्रश्न 29 तथा 30 प्रकरण-आधारित प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उपभाग हैं तथा एक उपभाग में आंतरिक विकल्प दिया गया है।

29. कक्षा के प्रदर्शन पट्ट पर लगे चित्रण आरेख को निम्न रूप से दर्शाया गया है। इस आरेख का अध्ययन करके संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।



(i) (a) प्रदर्शित विशिष्ट तकनीक का नाम लिखिए।

1

अथवा

(b) जीवाणु कोशिकाओं तथा कवक कोशिकाओं से डीएनए पृथक् करने हेतु आवश्यक एंजाइमों के नाम क्रमशः लिखिए।

1

(ii) एली लिली कंपनी के वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा मधुमेह के रोगियों के लिए अत्यधिक लाभदायक दवा के उत्पादन में उपयोग किए गए विभिन्न चरणों की व्याख्या प्रदर्शित चित्र की सहायता से कीजिए।

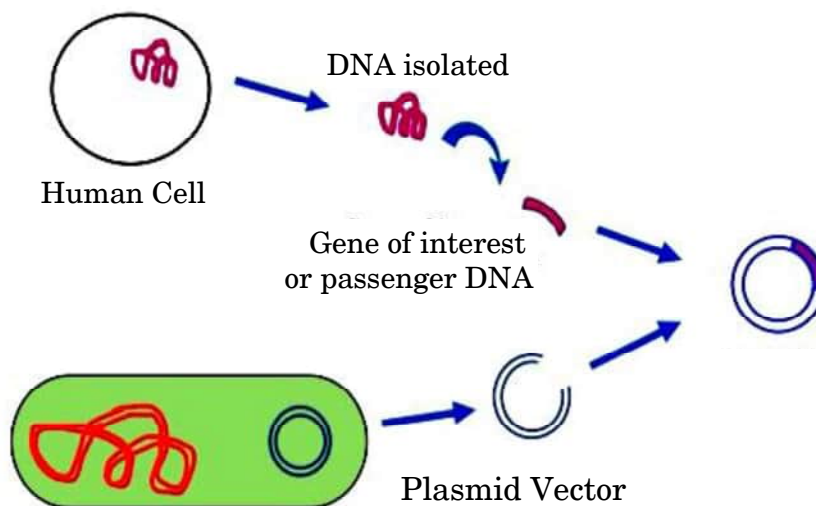
3



SECTION D

Questions number 29 and 30 are case-based questions. Each question has subparts with internal choice in one subpart.

29. An illustration given below was on the display board in the class. Study the illustration and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) (a) Name the particular technique shown.

1

OR

- (b) Name the enzymes needed to isolate the DNA from bacterial and fungal cells respectively.

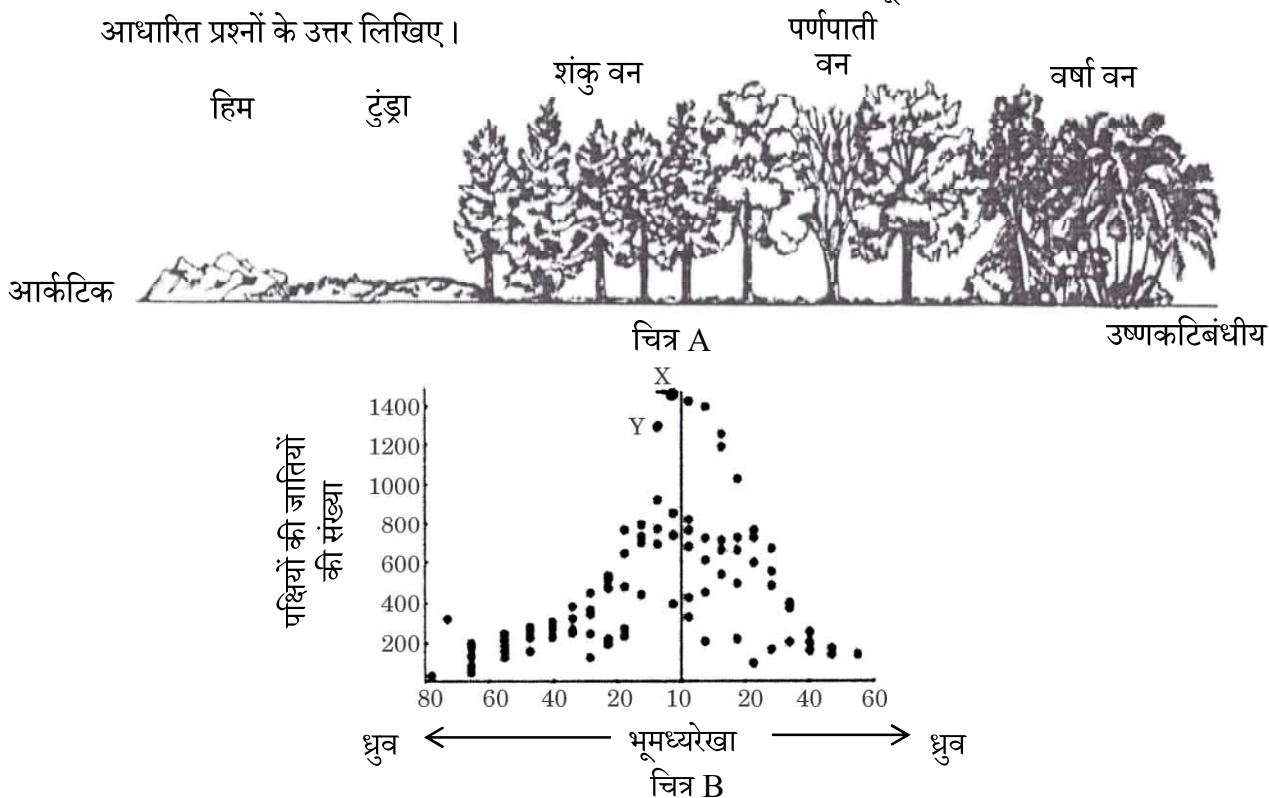
1

- (ii) Taking the help of the illustration, explain the steps used by the scientists at Eli Lilly Company to produce a drug that proved to be highly beneficial to diabetic patients.

3



30. संपूर्ण विश्व में पौधों तथा जंतुओं में विविधता एकसमान नहीं है, वरन् इससे एक असमान वितरण परिलक्षित होता है। नीचे प्रदर्शित अभिचित्रण 'A' तथा 'B' का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करके उन पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।



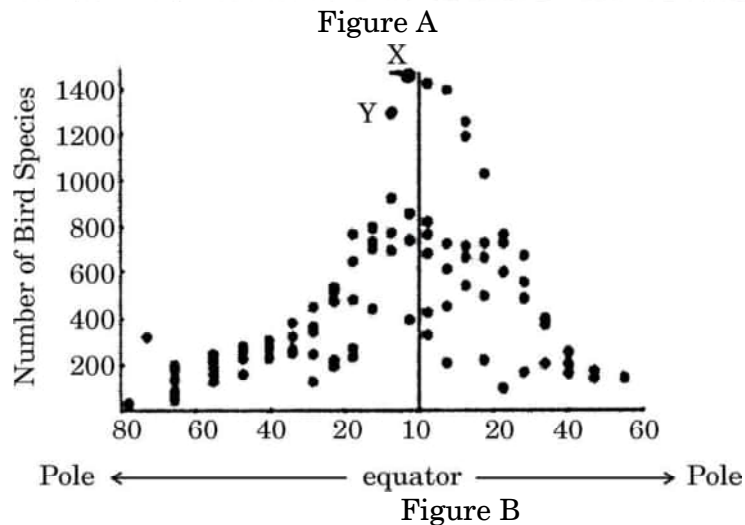
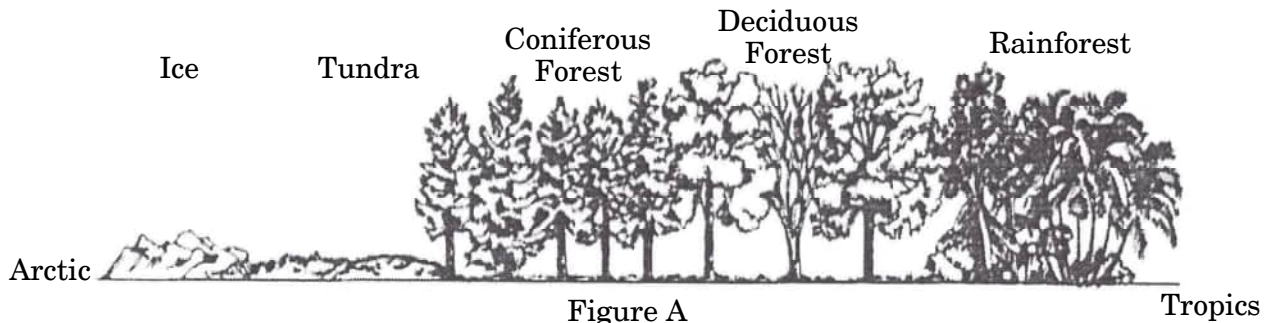
- (i) (a) चित्र A में आपके द्वारा प्रेक्षित जैव विविधता के पैटर्न (प्रतिमान) का उल्लेख कीजिए। 1
अथवा
(b) चित्र B में पक्षियों की जातियों (स्पीशीज) की संख्या दर्शाई गई है। 'X' तथा 'Y' चिह्नित देशों को पहचानिए। 1
(ii) चित्र A में प्रेक्षित जैव विविधता के पैटर्न के लिए उत्तरदाई तीन कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 3

खण्ड ड

31. (a) (i) निषेचन के लिए तैयार मानव परिपक्व अंडाणु का नामांकित चित्र बनाइए। इसके उपरांत विघटित होने वाली परिघटनाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए जिनके फलस्वरूप युग्मनज (जाइगोट) का निर्माण होता है। 4
(ii) यह कहा जाता है कि निषेचन प्रक्रम प्रारंभ होते ही शिशु के लिंग का निर्धारण हो जाता है। कथन का स्पष्टीकरण कीजिए। 1
अथवा
(b) (i) भारत में जनन स्वास्थ्य के स्तर को सुधारने हेतु ऐसे कोई चार उपाय (चरण) लिखिए जिनकी आप अनुशंसा करना चाहेंगे। 2



30. The diversity of plants and animals is not uniform throughout the world but shows a rather uneven distribution. Study carefully the illustrations 'A' and 'B' given below. Answer the questions based on them.



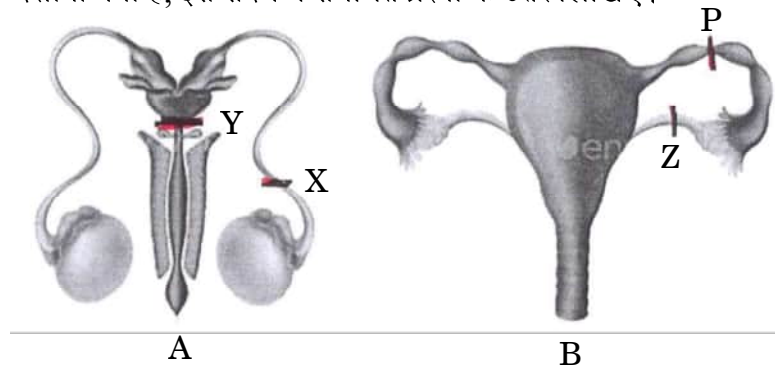
- (i) (a) Mention the pattern of biodiversity that you observe in Figure A. 1
- OR**
- (b) Figure B shows number of bird species. Identify the countries marked 'X' and 'Y'. 1
- (ii) Explain the three reasons for the pattern of biodiversity that is observed in Figure A. 3

SECTION E

31. (a) (i) Draw a labelled diagram of a matured human ovum ready for fertilization. Explain the events thereafter, leading to zygote formation. 4
- (ii) It is said that the sex of the baby is decided as soon as the process of fertilization begins. Justify the statement. 1
- OR**
- (b) (i) Write any four steps that you would recommend to improve the human reproductive health standards in India. 2



- (ii) निम्न रूप से दर्शाए गए चित्र 'A' तथा 'B' में मानव में बंध्यकरण की विधियों को दर्शाया गया है, इस संदर्भ में संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।



- (1) चित्र 'A' तथा 'B' में प्रदर्शित नामांकनों की पहचान कीजिए जहाँ यह प्रक्रिया की गई है।
 (2) उपर्युक्त तकनीकों के तकनीकी नाम तथा अपनाई गई कार्यविधि लिखिए।

3

32. (a) (1) मटर के पौधे के फूल के रंग के विकल्पी लक्षणों वाले दो पौधों के एकल संकर क्रॉस तथा (2) ऐंटराइनम के पुष्प रंग के विकल्पी लक्षणों वाले दो पौधों के मध्य एकल संकर क्रॉस F_2 पीढ़ी तक बनाइए। उनके वंशागति के पैटर्न पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

5

अथवा

- (b) (i) hn आरएनए का विस्तृत रूप लिखिए। उन कोशिकाओं का प्रकार तथा एंजाइम का नाम लिखिए जो इसे अनुलेखित करते हैं।
 (ii) क्या यह एक अग्रदूत है ? एक प्रकार्यात्मक अणु बनने के लिए इसके प्रक्रम की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस अणु का नाम लिखिए।
 (iii) कोशिकाओं में उनकी भूमिका के संदर्भ में एम-आरएनए तथा टी-आरएनए के मध्य विभेद कीजिए।

$1 \frac{1}{2}$

$2 \frac{1}{2}$

1

33. (a) 'कैंसर' के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित की व्याख्या कीजिए :

- (i) संस्पर्श संदमन (कांटेक्ट इनहिबिशन) 1
 (ii) सभी प्रसामान्य कोशिकाओं में आदि-अर्बुद जीन (प्रोटो-ऑन्कोजीन) होते हैं 1
 (iii) कैंसरजन का नाम तथा उनकी भूमिका लिखिए 1
 (iv) सुदम (बिनाइन) तथा दुर्दम (मैलिगनेंट) अर्बुद में अंतर लिखिए 2

अथवा

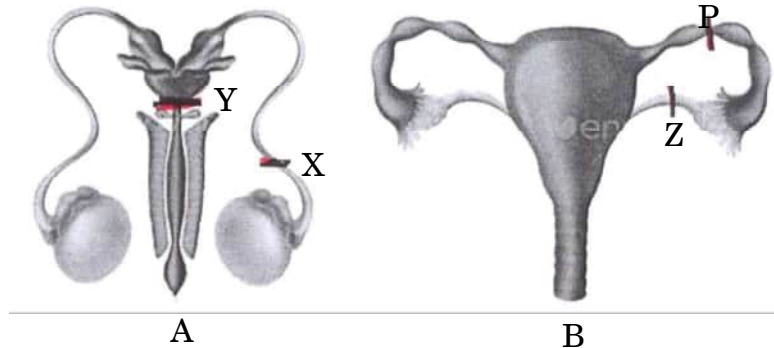
- (b) (i) नदियों तथा झरनों (जल स्रोत) में विसर्जित करने से पहले वाहितमल जल का उपचार करना क्यों आवश्यक है ? वाहितमल जल उपचार में किए जाने वाले विभिन्न चरणों तथा इस प्रक्रम में ईंधन के निर्माण की व्याख्या कीजिए।
 (ii) हमारे देश में प्रमुख नदियों को प्रदूषण से बचाने के लिए पर्यावरण तथा वन मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई पहल/उठाए गए उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

4

1



- (ii) Refer to the following diagrams 'A' and 'B' showing sterilization in humans and answer the questions.



- (1) Identify the labellings in the diagrams 'A' and 'B' where the procedure is carried out.
- (2) Write the technical terms, and the procedures followed in the above-mentioned techniques.

3

32. (a) Work out a monohybrid cross up to F_2 generation (1) between two pea plants (2) between two *Antirrhinum* plants, both having contrasting traits with respect to colour of the flower. Comment on their pattern of inheritance.

5

OR

- (b) (i) Expand hnRNA. Name the type of cells and the enzyme that transcribes it.
- (ii) Is it a precursor ? Explain the process that it undergoes to become a functional molecule. Name this molecule.
- (iii) Differentiate between mRNA and tRNA with respect to their roles in the cells.

$1\frac{1}{2}$

$2\frac{1}{2}$

1

33. (a) Explain the following with reference to 'Cancer' :

- (i) Contact Inhibition
- (ii) All normal cells have proto-oncogenes
- (iii) Name of carcinogens and their role
- (iv) Difference between benign and malignant tumours

1

1

1

2

OR

- (b) (i) Why is it necessary to treat sewage water before it can be discharged into rivers and streams ? Explain different steps carried out in the treatment of sewage water and the production of fuel during this process.
- (ii) Mention the initiative taken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to save the major rivers of our country from pollution.

4

1

Marking Scheme
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Senior School Certificate Supplementary Examination, 2023
SUBJECT NAME: BIOLOGY (SUBJECT CODE 044) (PAPER CODE 57/C/1)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and 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 be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks 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 deliberation 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 (✓) 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 awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-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	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. • Wrong totalling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. • Wrong question wise totalling on the title page. • Wrong totalling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • 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.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
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 totalling 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.

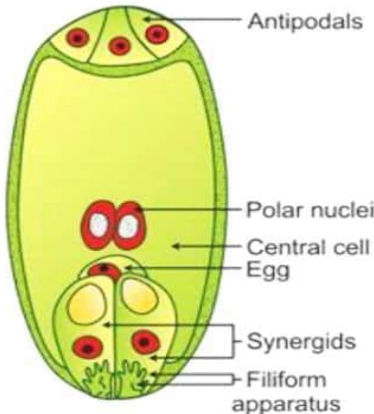
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totalled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional 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 Supplementary Examination, 2023
BIOLOGY (Subject Code–044)
[Paper Code: 57/C/1]

Maximum Marks:70

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks	Total Marks
	SECTION—A		
1	(a) / P-Thalamus	1	1
2	(a) / Intra Cytoplasmic sperm injection // (d) / Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer	1 // 1	1
3	(d) / 2/16.	1	1
4	(c) / $W_1 = W_o e^{rt}$.	1	1
5	(d) / Frederick Sanger.	1	1
6	(a) / Dhatura – Hallucinogen.	1	1
7	(c) / Consanguineous mating.	1	1
8	(b) / <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> .	1	1
9	(b) / They are small circular DNA molecules with their own origin of replication site.	1	1
10	(c) / Stabilized.	1	1
11	(b) / Aravalli Hills- Karnataka.	1	1
12	(c) / Sense and Antisense RNA.	1	1
13	(c) / (A) is true, but(R)is false.	1	1
14	(c) / (A) is true, but(R) is false.	1	1
15	(a) / Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1	1
16	(b) / Both (A) and (R) are true, but(R) is not the correct explanation of (A).	1	1
	SECTION B		
17	Features of male flowers: Well exposed stamen, so that pollens are easily dispersed into wind current / light and non-sticky pollen grains, so that they are easily transported in wind current. Features of female flowers: Large often feathery stigma and style wave in the wind , to easily trap air borne pollen grains/ numerous flowers packed into an inflorescence, to easily trap air borne pollen grains. (Or any other features with correct justification)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	2

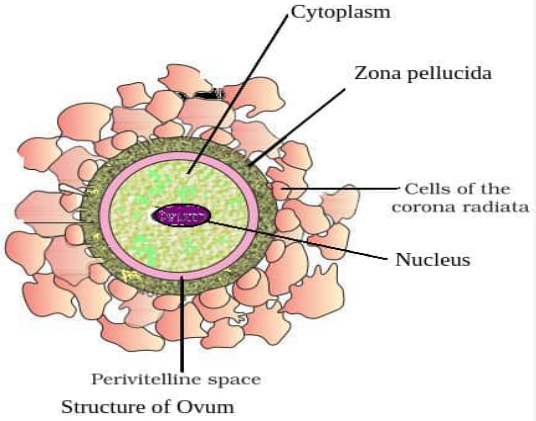
18	<p>A molecule that can act as a genetic material must fulfil the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It should be able to generate its replica (Replication). -It should be stable chemically and structurally. -It should provide the scope for slow changes (mutation) that are required for evolution. -It should be able to express itself in the form of 'Mendelian characters'. 	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	2
19	<p>(a) Bone marrow</p> <p>(b) T- Lymphocytes, Maturation/ Proliferation/become antigen sensitive / become effector cells.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p>	2
20	<p>(a)</p> <p>(i) Transgenic animals are designed to allow the study of gene regulation and effects of gene on the normal functions of the body/ The result obtained by introducing gene from other species that alter the formation of any growth like factors(such as insulin like growth factor) is used to know its biological role.</p> <p>(ii) Transgenic animals are made more sensitive to toxic substances and when exposed to these substances the effect is studied to get results in lesser time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Made crops more tolerant to abiotic stresses (cold, drought, salt, heat). -Reduced reliance on chemical pesticides (pest-resistant crops). -Helped to reduce post-harvest losses. -Increased efficiency of mineral usage by plants (this prevents early exhaustion of fertility of soil). -Enhanced nutritional value of food, e.g., golden rice, i.e., Vitamin 'A' enriched rice. -In addition to these uses, GM has been used to create tailor-made plants to supply alternative resources to industries, in the form of starches, fuels and pharmaceuticals. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Four applications)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$</p>	2

21	<p style="text-align: center;">($\frac{1}{2}$ mark to be awarded for every correct difference)</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>Follicular phase</td><td>Luteal Phase</td></tr><tr><td>(a) Days of their occurrence in the cycle</td><td>6th -13th /6th -14th day</td><td>15th -28th/15th -29th day</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Stage of the follicle</td><td>Development of Primary follicle into Graafian follicle</td><td>Transformation of Graafian follicle into Corpus Luteum</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Hormones influencing the phases</td><td>LH/FSH/Estrogen</td><td>Progesterone</td></tr><tr><td>(d) State of endometrium</td><td>Regeneration of endometrium through proliferation.</td><td>Endometrium further proliferate and thickens.</td></tr></table>		Follicular phase	Luteal Phase	(a) Days of their occurrence in the cycle	6 th -13 th /6 th -14 th day	15 th -28 th /15 th -29 th day	(b) Stage of the follicle	Development of Primary follicle into Graafian follicle	Transformation of Graafian follicle into Corpus Luteum	(c) Hormones influencing the phases	LH/FSH/Estrogen	Progesterone	(d) State of endometrium	Regeneration of endometrium through proliferation.	Endometrium further proliferate and thickens.	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>	2
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	SECTION –C																	
22.	<p>(a)</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Mature Embryo Sac</p> <p style="text-align: center;">($\frac{1}{2}$ mark each for any 4 correct labellings)</p> <p>(b) Guide pollen tube into synergids.</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$</p> <p>1</p>	3															
23	<p>(a) Male fruit fly has XY and female fowl has ZW sex chromosomes, they produce two different types of gametes in terms of sex chromosomes, while female fruit fly has XX and male fowl has ZZ sex chromosomes and they produce same type of gametes in terms of sex chromosomes.</p> <p>(b) Females are diploid and produces egg by meiosis, males are haploid produces sperm by mitosis, Unfertilized eggs develop into male by</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 3$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 3$</p>																

	<p>parthenogenesis(so do not have a father and will not have sons) and fertilized eggs develop into female.</p> <p>(Consider given points if flow chart is drawn)</p>		3						
24	<p>(1/2 mark for each figure with correct labelling)</p>	1/2×6	3						
25	<p>(a)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>'R' Strain</td> <td>'S' Strain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-Virulent</td> <td>Virulent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No polysaccharide coat</td> <td>Have polysaccharide coat</td> </tr> </table> <p>(1/2 mark for any one difference)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>S strain → Inject into mice → Mice die</p> <p>R strain → Inject into mice → Mice live</p> <p>S strain (heat killed) → Inject into mice → Mice live</p> <p>S strain (heat killed)+ R stain → Inject into mice → Mice die</p> <p>Conclusion: He concluded that the R strain bacteria had somehow been transformed by the heat-killed S strain bacteria / Some 'transforming principle' transferred from heat killed S strain and transform R strain into S strain.</p>	'R' Strain	'S' Strain	Non-Virulent	Virulent	No polysaccharide coat	Have polysaccharide coat	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2×4</p> <p>1/2</p>	3
'R' Strain	'S' Strain								
Non-Virulent	Virulent								
No polysaccharide coat	Have polysaccharide coat								

26	<p>(a) Abiotic components (water, soil, sunlight), Biotic components {Phytoplanktons (producers), Zooplanktons, free swimming forms, bottom dwellers and decomposers (Fungi, Bacteria, Flagellates)}</p> <p>Conversion of inorganic into organic material with the help of the radiant energy of the sun by autotroph like phytoplanktons (Productivity), Consumptions of autotrophs by heterotrophs like zooplanktons /free swimming forms / bottom dwellers (flow of energy), decomposition and mineralization of the dead organic matter, to release them back for reuse by the autotrophs. (Cycling of nutrients)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) (i) The Mediterranean orchid <i>Ophrys</i> employs ‘sexual deceit’ to get pollination done by a species of bee, one petal of its flower bears an uncanny resemblance to the female of the bee in size colour and markings, The male bee is attracted to what it perceives as a female ‘pseudocopulates’ with the flower, and during this process is dusted with pollen from the flower and transfer them to another flower. (ii) Brood parasitism, the parasitic bird lays its eggs in the nest of its host and lets the host incubate them.</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p>	3
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penicillin • Alexander Fleming while working on <i>Staphylococci</i> bacteria, once observed a mould growing in one of his unwashed culture plates around which <i>Staphylococci</i> could not grow, He found out that it was due to a chemical produced by the mould and he named it Penicillin after the mould <i>Penicillium notatum</i>. • Alexander Fleming, Ernest Chain , Howard Florey. (1/2 mark each for any two correct names) 	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 3$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p>	3
28	<p>(a) Gel electrophoresis, to separate DNA fragments.</p> <p>(b) (i) Agarose gel, to separate DNA fragments according to their size through sieving effect.</p> <p>(ii) Stained with Ethidium bromide followed by exposure to UV light which can be seen as orange coloured DNA band, Separated DNA bands are cut out from the gel and extracted from gel piece.</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p>	

			3
	SECTION-D		
29	<p>(i)</p> <p>(a) Recombinant DNA technology</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Bacterial- Lysozyme, Fungal- Chitinase</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>Scientist at Eli Lilly company prepared two DNA sequences , corresponding to A and B peptide chains of human insulin, and introduced them in plasmids of E. coli to produce insulin chains ,Chains A and B were produced separately, extracted , and combined by creating disulfide bonds to form human insulin.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 6$</p>	4
30	<p>(i)</p> <p>(a) Biodiversity increases as we move from arctic towards tropics/ biodiversity decreases as we move from tropics towards arctic</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) X- Columbia Y- India/ South America</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Or any other correct name)</p> <p>(ii) Tropics harbor more biological diversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Speciation is generally a function of time unlike temperate regions subjected to frequent glaciations in the past tropical latitudes have remained relatively undisturbed for millions of years and thus had a long evolutionary time for species diversification. -Tropical environments are less seasonal relatively more constant and predictable which promote niche specialization and lead to a greater species diversity. -There is more solar energy available in the tropics which contributes to higher productivity that contributes indirectly to greater diversity. 	<p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 2$</p> <p>1×3</p>	4
	SECTION E		

31	<p>(a)</p> <p>(i)</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">(½ mark each for any three correct labelling)</p> <p>During fertilisation a sperm comes in contact with the zona pellucida layer of the ovum and induces changes in the membrane that block the entry of additional sperms, The secretions of the acrosome help the sperm enter into the cytoplasm of the ovum through the zona pellucida and the plasma membrane, This induces the completion of the meiotic division of the secondary oocyte , and results in the formation of a second polar body and a haploid ovum (ootid), the haploid nucleus of the sperms and that of the ovum fuse together to form a diploid zygote.</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>If sperm carrying X chromosomes fertilize egg child born will be a female baby, If sperm carrying Y chromosome fertilize the egg child born will be a male baby.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(i)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Educating them about safe and hygienic sexual practices and sexually transmitted diseases. -Educating people in marriageable age group about the birth control measures pre-natal and post-natal care of the mother and significance of breastfeeding. -Sex education should be provided to the school going children so as to discourage myths and misconceptions about sex related aspects. -A legal ban on the checking of the gender of the foetus. -Create awareness about sex-abuse and drawbacks of population explosion. 	½×3	
		½×5 ½+½	
		½×4	

	<div>-Proper infrastructural and professional facilities to attain reproductive health standards (Any other correct recommendation)</div> <div>(Any Four Points)</div> <div>(ii)</div> <div>(1) ‘A’-X, ‘B’-P</div> <div>(2)</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">‘A’- Vasectomy , small part of vas deferens is removed or tied up‘B’-Tubectomy, small part of fallopian tube is removed or tied up</div>	<div>$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$</div> <div>$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$</div> <div>$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$</div>	5
32	<div>(a)</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">In case of Pea plant</div> <div><div><div><div><div>VV</div><div>X</div><div>vv</div></div><div><div>(Violet)</div><div></div><div>(White)</div></div></div><div><div></div><div>↓</div><div></div></div><div><div>F₁</div><div>Vv(violet)</div></div><div><div></div><div>↓</div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div>Selfing</div><div></div></div><div><div>F₂</div><div><div><div>Gametes(Male/Female)</div><div><div><div>V</div><div>v</div></div><div><div><div><div><div>VV</div><div>Vv</div></div><div><div>Violet</div><div>Violet</div></div></div><div><div><div>Vv</div><div>vv</div></div><div><div>Violet</div><div>White</div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div><div>Phenotype- Violet:White 3 : 1</div><div>It shows Complete dominance</div></div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">In case of Snapdragon flower / Dogflower /<i>Antirrhinum</i></div><div><div><div><div>RR</div><div>X</div><div>rr</div></div><div><div>(Red)</div><div></div><div>(White)</div></div></div><div><div></div><div>↓</div><div></div></div></div></div><div><div>$\frac{1}{2}$</div><div>$\frac{1}{2}$</div><div>$\frac{1}{2}$</div><div>$\frac{1}{2}$</div></div></div>		

	<p>F₁</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rr(Pink)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Selfing</p> <p>F₂</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">(R)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(r)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(R)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">RR Red</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Rr Pink</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(r)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Rr Pink</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">rr White</td> </tr> </table> <p>Phenotype- Red:Pink:White 1 :2 :1</p> <p>One Allele is incompletely dominant over the other allele/ Incomplete dominance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(i)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heterogenous nuclear RNA • Eukaryotic cell • RNA polymerase-II <p>(ii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • hn RNA it is subjected to a process called <u>splicing</u> where the introns are removed and exons are joined in a defined order , In <u>capping</u> an unusual nucleotide (methyl guanosine triphosphate) is added to the 5'-end of hnRNA , In <u>tailing</u> adenylate residues (200-300) are added at 3'-end. • mRNA <p>(iii)</p> <table> <tr> <td>mRNA</td> <td>tRNA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provide template for protein synthesis</td> <td>Act as adaptor molecule/ brings amino acids and read genetic code</td> </tr> </table>		(R)	(r)	(R)	RR Red	Rr Pink	(r)	Rr Pink	rr White	mRNA	tRNA	Provide template for protein synthesis	Act as adaptor molecule/ brings amino acids and read genetic code	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2 × 3</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2 × 3</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p>	<p>5</p>
	(R)	(r)														
(R)	RR Red	Rr Pink														
(r)	Rr Pink	rr White														
mRNA	tRNA															
Provide template for protein synthesis	Act as adaptor molecule/ brings amino acids and read genetic code															
33	<p>(a)</p> <p>(i) Cancer cells appears to have lost the property of contact inhibition as a result they continue to divide to form mass of cells(tumor).</p>	<p>1</p>														

<p>(ii) When proto-oncogenes are activated under certain conditions it could lead to oncogenic transformation of the cells .</p> <p>(iii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• X-rays/ UV rays/ Nicotine / Caffeine/ Tobacco smoke/ Oncogenic viruses• Damage DNA which causes neoplastic transformation. <p>(iv)</p> <table><tr><td>Benign tumors</td><td>Malignant tumors</td></tr><tr><td>Remain confined to their original location</td><td>Not remain confined to their original location/ Show property of metastasis</td></tr><tr><td>Cause little damage</td><td>Damage surrounding tissue and starve normal cells by competing for vital nutrients</td></tr></table> <p>(1 mark for each correct difference)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) (i)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To make it less polluting• Steps for sewage treatment <p>-Primary treatment- physical removal of floating debris through sequential filtration and sedimentation</p> <p>- secondary treatment/ biological treatment</p> <p>- primary effluent is passed to large aeration tank where it is constantly agitated and air is pumped into it</p> <p>-This allow vigorous growth of aerobic microbes into floc which significantly reduces organic matter or BOD</p> <p>-flocs are allowed to settle in settling tank this sediment is called activated sludge</p> <p>- major part of sludge is pumped into anaerobic sludge digester to produce biogas</p> <p>(ii) Ganga Action plan, Yamuna action plan ,To build a large number of sewage treatment plants so that only treated sewage may be discharged into the rivers.</p> <p>(Any two points to be considered)</p>	Benign tumors	Malignant tumors	Remain confined to their original location	Not remain confined to their original location/ Show property of metastasis	Cause little damage	Damage surrounding tissue and starve normal cells by competing for vital nutrients	<p>1</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>1+1</p> <p>1</p> <p>½ × 6</p> <p>½ +½</p>	<p>5</p>
Benign tumors	Malignant tumors							
Remain confined to their original location	Not remain confined to their original location/ Show property of metastasis							
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