

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains **33 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A: Questions 1 to 16 carry 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section B: Questions 17 to 21 carry 2 marks each.
- (iv) Section C: Questions 22 to 28 carry 3 marks each.
- (v) Section D: Questions 29 to 30 carry 4 marks each.
- (vi) Section E: Questions 31 to 33 carry 5 marks each.
- (vii) Attempt one alternative where an internal choice is provided. Follow the instructions within each question.
- (viii) Draw neat, properly labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

Section A

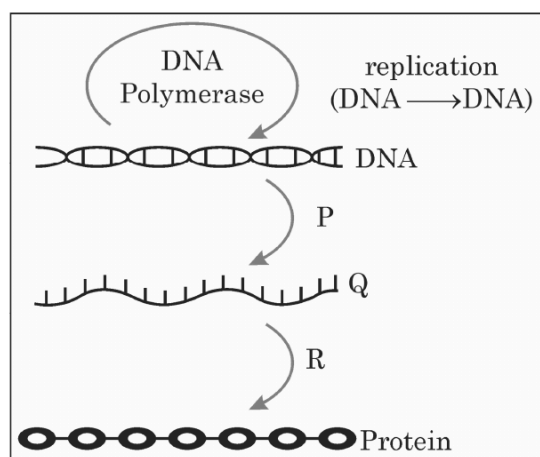
1. In a fertilized ovule of an angiosperm, the cells in which n , $2n$ and $3n$ conditions respectively occur are:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| (A) antipodal, zygote and endosperm | (B) zygote, nucellus and endosperm |
| (C) endosperm, nucellus and zygote | (D) antipodals, synergids and integuments |

2. Turner's syndrome in humans occurs due to:

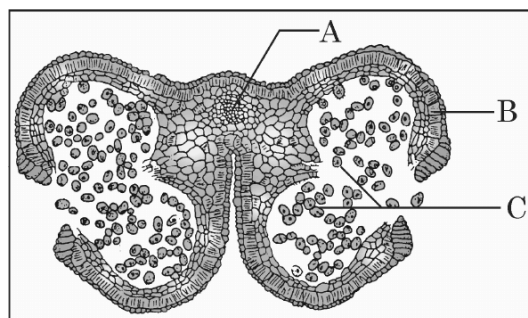
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|----------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Aneuploidy | (B) Euploidy |
| (C) Polyploidy | (D) Autosomal abnormality |

3. Which of the options has correct identification of 'P', 'Q' and 'R' in the illustration of 'Central Dogma' given below?



- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) P - Replication, Q - rRNA, R - Transcription | (B) P - Translation, Q - mRNA, R - Transcription |
| (C) P - Replication, Q - mRNA, R - Translation | (D) P - Transcription, Q - mRNA, R - Translation |

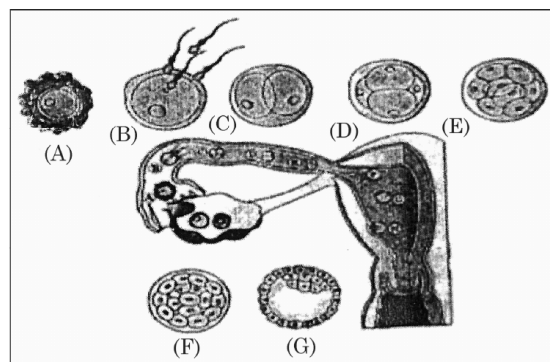
4. Study the following diagram of Transverse Section of a young anther of an angiosperm:



Select the option where parts 'A', 'B' and 'C' are correctly identified.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (A) A - Connective, B - Endothecium, C - Pollen grain | (B) A - Endothecium, B - Connective, C - Pollen grain |
| (C) A - Pollen grain, B - Connective, C - Endothecium | (D) A - Endothecium, B - Pollen grain, C - Connective |

5. Select the option that gives the correct identification of ovum, morula and blastocyst in a human female reproduction system as shown in the following diagram:



- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) Ovum - B, Morula - D, Blastocyst - F | (B) Ovum - A, Morula - B, Blastocyst - G |
| (C) Ovum - A, Morula - E, Blastocyst - G | (D) Ovum - B, Morula - D, Blastocyst - G |

6. Study the table given below:

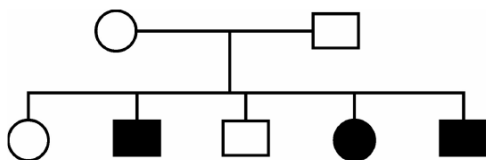
Contraceptive / Contraceptive Method	Mode of Action
--------------------------------------	----------------

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| A. The pill | I. Prevent sperm reaching cervix |
| B. Condom | II. Prevent implantation |
| C. Vasectomy | III. Inhibits ovulation |
| D. Copper-T | IV. Semen contains no sperm |

Select the option where contraceptive/contraceptive method are correctly matched with their mode of action.

- (A) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV (B) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
(C) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II (D) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

7. Identify the category of genetic disorder depicted in the pedigree chart given below:



- (A) X-Linked recessive (B) X-Linked dominant
(C) Autosomal recessive (D) Autosomal dominant

8. ELISA technique is based on the principle of:

- (A) DNA replication (B) antigen-antibody interaction
(C) pathogen - antigen interaction (D) antigen - protein interaction

9. Homologous organs indicate:

- (A) Convergent evolution (B) Divergent evolution
(C) Adaptive radiation (D) Natural selection

10. The 'molecular scissors' fall in the category of:

- (A) Cleaving enzyme (B) Endonuclease
(C) Exonuclease (D) Restriction enzymes

11. Which of the chromosome in a human possesses the least number of genes?

- (A) 21st chromosome (B) 16th chromosome
(C) X-chromosome (D) Y-chromosome

12. Given below is a list of some commercially important products in column A, whereas in column B are names of source organisms:

Column A (Bioactive Products)	Column B (Source Organisms)
-------------------------------	-----------------------------

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Cyclosporin | (i) Streptococcus |
| B. Statins | (ii) Trichoderma polysporum |
| C. Streptokinase | (iii) Penicillium notatum |
| D. Penicillin | (iv) Monascus purpureus |

Select the option where the product and their source organisms are correctly matched.

- (A) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv) (B) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(i)
(C) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i) (D) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(iii)

13. Assertion (A): Plasmids are autonomously replicating circular extra-chromosomal DNA.

Reason (R): Plasmids are usually present in Eukaryotic cells.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). | (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). |
| (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false. | (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true. |
-

14. Assertion (A): Patents are granted by government to an inventor.

Reason (R): Patents prevents others from commercial use of an invention.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). | (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). |
| (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false. | (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true. |
-

15. Assertion (A): A given fig species can be pollinated only by its 'partner' wasp.

Reason (R): The wasp pollinates the fig inflorescence while searching for suitable egg laying sites.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). | (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). |
| (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false. | (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true. |
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16. Assertion (A): Some aquatic ecosystems have inverted biomass pyramids.

Reason (R): More energy is required by the organisms occupying higher trophic levels.

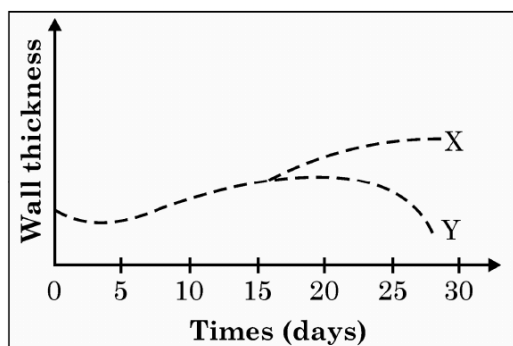
- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). | (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). |
| (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false. | (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true. |
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Section B

17. What is artificial insemination in ART? Under what conditions is the person medically advised to go for it?

18. Why does a patient of ADA - deficiency require repeated infusions of genetically engineered lymphocytes? Suggest a possible permanent remedy.

19. Study the graph given below that represents the changes in the thickening of the uterine wall in women 'X' and women 'Y' over a period of one month:



What does the graph with respect to woman 'X' and woman 'Y' indicate? Give suitable reason.

20. (a) Biodiversity hotspots cover less than 2% of Earth's land area. Strict protection of these areas can reduce the rate of ongoing extinctions. Explain.

(b) Name any two hotspots in India.

21(a). Differentiate between grazing food chain and detritus food chain.

OR

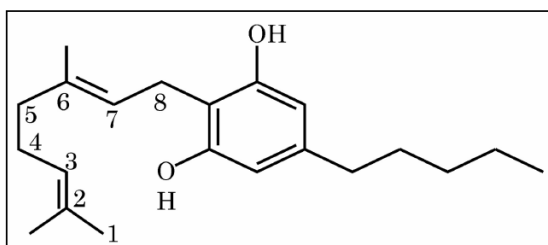
21(b). Explain Brood parasitism with the help of a suitable example.

Section C

22. With reference to flower colour two independent crosses were made, one between true breeding garden pea plants and another between true breeding Antirrhinum plants. Write the phenotypes of their F₁-progeny. Justify your answer giving reason.

23. Draw a well labelled diagram of sectional view of male gametophyte/microspore of an angiosperm and write the functions of any two parts labelled. (Any four labels).

24(a). (i) Name the group of drugs whose skeletal molecule is shown below:



(ii) How are such drugs consumed?

(iii) Name the human body organ affected by the consumption of these drugs.

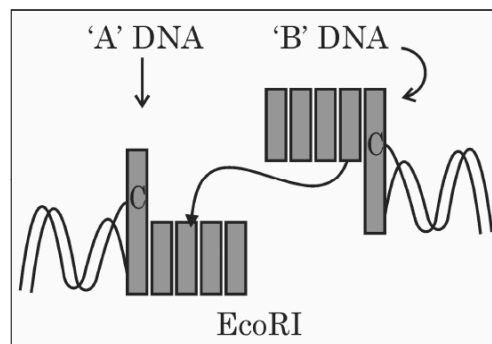
OR

24(b). Draw a schematic diagram of an antibody molecule and label any 4 parts. Mention their chemical nature. Name the cells which produce them.

25. Explain the role of transgenic animals in:

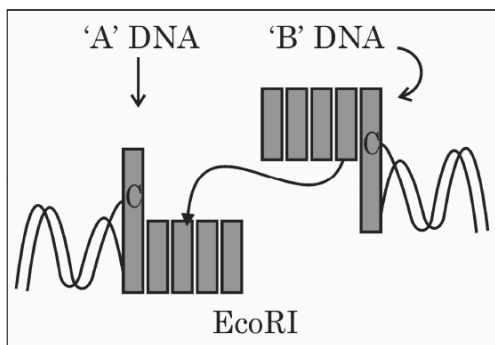
- (a) Production of Biological products
- (b) Studying diseases
- (c) Chemical safety testing

26(a). The schematic representation as above is showing the linking of two DNA fragments.



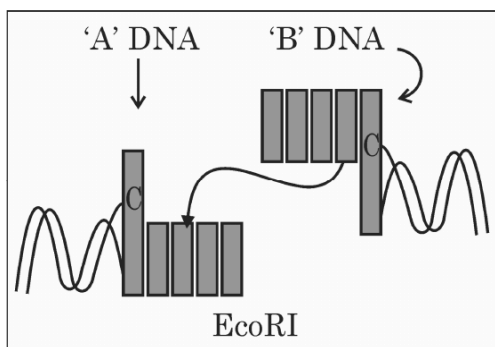
Name 'A' and 'B' fragments.

26(b). The schematic representation as above is showing the linking of two DNA fragments.



Write the 'palindrom' recognised by EcoRI.

26(c). The schematic representation as above is showing the linking of two DNA fragments.

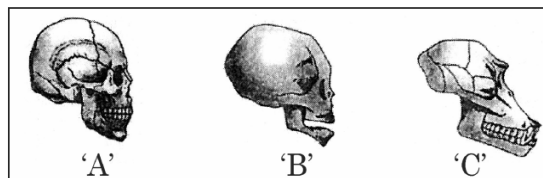


Where does EcoRI cut the palindrome? Write the events followed thereafter to form a recombinant DNA.

27. How do the following organisms act as bio-fertilisers? Explain.

- (a) Mycorrhiza
- (b) Anabaena
- (c) Rhizobium

28(a). Whose skulls 'A', 'B', and 'C' are shown below? Which of the two are more similar to each other?



28(b). Name the (i) ape like (ii) man like primates that existed 1.5 million years ago.

Section D

29(a). Generally, in eukaryotic cells the average length of a transcription unit along a DNA molecule is about 8,000 nucleotides, so the RNA product of the transcription is also that long. But it only takes about 1200 nucleotides from the above RNA product to translate average sized polypeptide of 400 Amino acids.

Name this RNA product transcribed from the DNA that subsequently translates into a polypeptide of 400 amino acids. Mention the enzyme responsible for transcribing this type of RNA from the DNA.

29(b). Generally, in eukaryotic cells the average length of a transcription unit along a DNA molecule is about 8,000 nucleotides, so the RNA product of the transcription is also that long. But it only takes about 1200 nucleotides from the above RNA product to translate average sized polypeptide of 400 Amino acids.

Name and explain the process the RNA molecule transcribed from 8000 nucleotide long DNA undergoes to be able to translate a polypeptide of 400 amino acids.

29(c). Generally, in eukaryotic cells the average length of a transcription unit along a DNA molecule is about 8,000 nucleotides, so the RNA product of the transcription is also that long. But it only takes about 1200 nucleotides from the above RNA product to translate average sized polypeptide of 400 Amino acids.

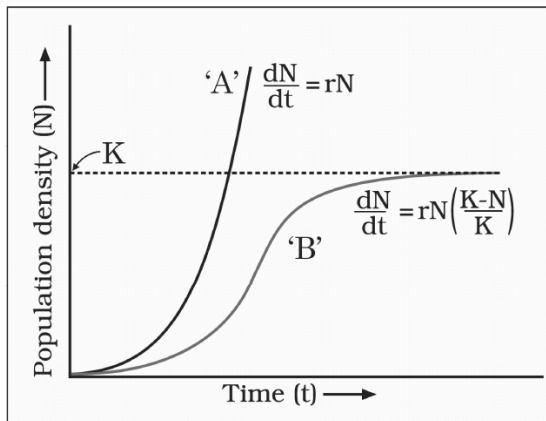
Write the number of RNA polymerases involved in the transcription of DNA in a prokaryote and eukaryotes.

OR

29(c). Generally, in eukaryotic cells the average length of a transcription unit along a DNA molecule is about 8,000 nucleotides, so the RNA product of the transcription is also that long. But it only takes about 1200 nucleotides from the above RNA product to translate average sized polypeptide of 400 Amino acids.

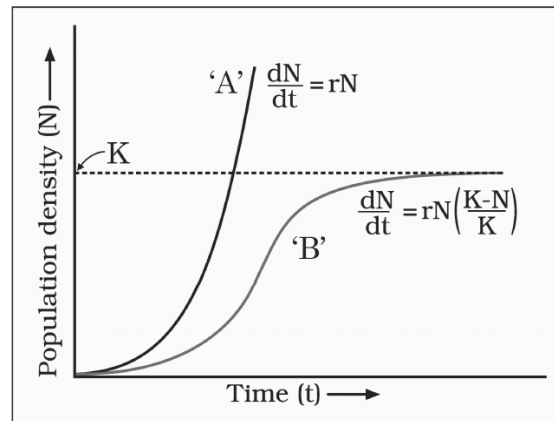
Mention the difference in the site of transcription in a prokaryote and eukaryote cell.

30(a). Populations evolve to maximise their reproductive fitness in the habitat in which they live. Ecologists suggest, the life history of organisms have evolved in relations to the constraints imposed by the biotic and abiotic components of the habitat in which they live. This gets reflected in the population growth pattern of all organisms including humans.



Study the population growth curves shown in the given graph and answer the questions that follow:
Identify the growth curves 'A' and 'B'.

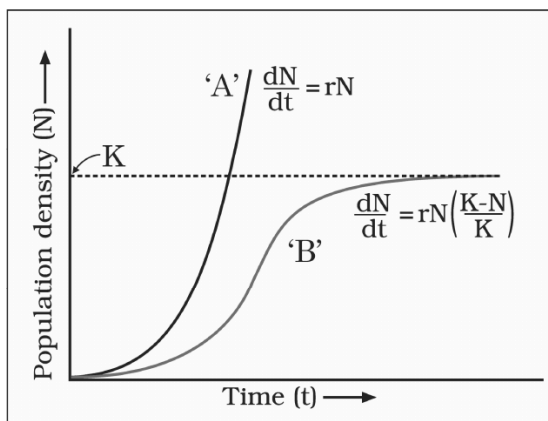
30(b). Populations evolve to maximise their reproductive fitness in the habitat in which they live. Ecologists suggest, the life history of organisms have evolved in relations to the constraints imposed by the biotic and abiotic components of the habitat in which they live. This gets reflected in the population growth pattern of all organisms including humans.



Study the population growth curves shown in the given graph and answer the questions that follow:
Mention what does the dotted line in the graph indicate and state its importance also.

OR

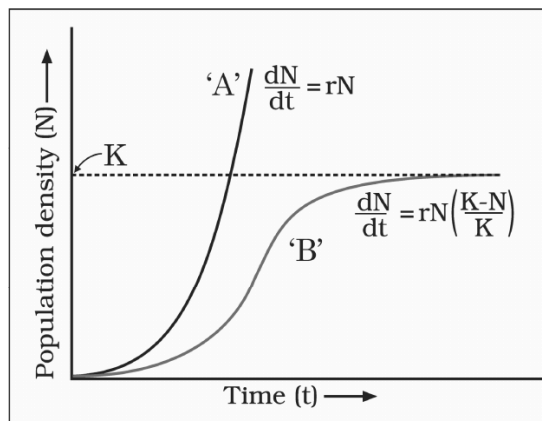
30(b). Populations evolve to maximise their reproductive fitness in the habitat in which they live. Ecologists suggest, the life history of organisms have evolved in relations to the constraints imposed by the biotic and abiotic components of the habitat in which they live. This gets reflected in the population growth pattern of all organisms including humans.



Study the population growth curves shown in the given graph and answer the questions that follow:

Growth curve 'B' shows a different pattern from that of growth curve 'A'. Justify giving one reason.

30(c). Populations evolve to maximise their reproductive fitness in the habitat in which they live. Ecologists suggest, the life history of organisms have evolved in relations to the constraints imposed by the biotic and abiotic components of the habitat in which they live. This gets reflected in the population growth pattern of all organisms including humans.



Study the population growth curves shown in the given graph and answer the questions that follow:

(i) Which one of the two curves is more 'realistic' and why?

(ii) Which one of the two curves is relevant in present days with respect to human population in our country and why?

Section E

31(a)(i). Explain the following phases in the menstrual cycle of a human female:

- (1) Menstruation
- (2) Follicular phase
- (3) Luteal phase

31(a)(ii). 'A proper understanding of the menstrual cycle can help immensely in family planning.' Do you agree with the statement? Provide reasons for your answer.

OR

31(b)(i). Why does endosperm development precede embryo development in angiosperm seeds? State the role of endosperm in mature albuminous seeds.

OR

31(b)(ii). Draw a labelled diagram showing the different embryonic stages of a dicot plant, upto a fully mature embryo.

32(a). Describe the life cycle of HIV from the time of its entry into the human body till full blown AIDS sets in.

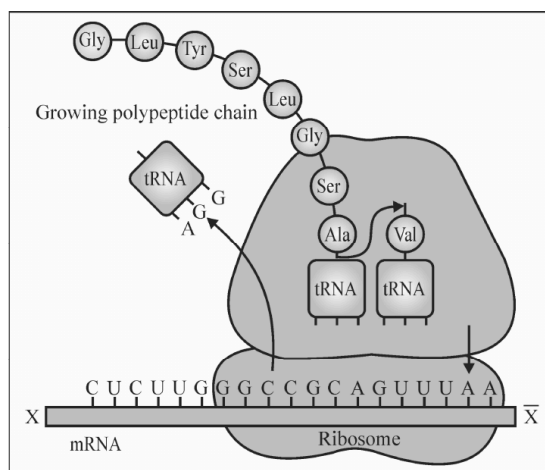
OR

32(b)(i). Write the symptoms of malaria in human and explain what causes these symptoms.

OR

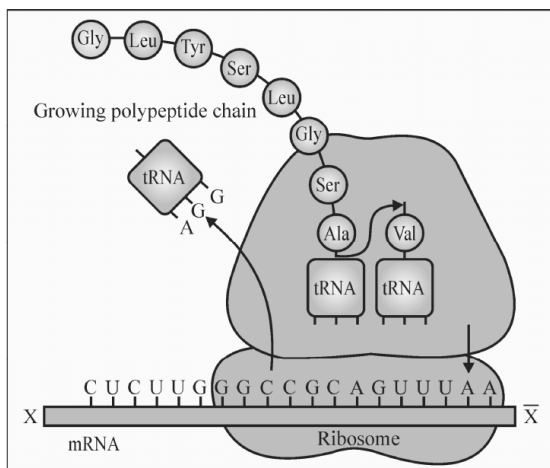
32(b)(ii). Describe the different steps in the sexual mode of reproduction in the life cycle of a malarial parasite from the time of its initiation till where it is completed and ready to start a fresh cycle.

33(a)(i). Study the schematic diagram given below and answer the questions that follow:



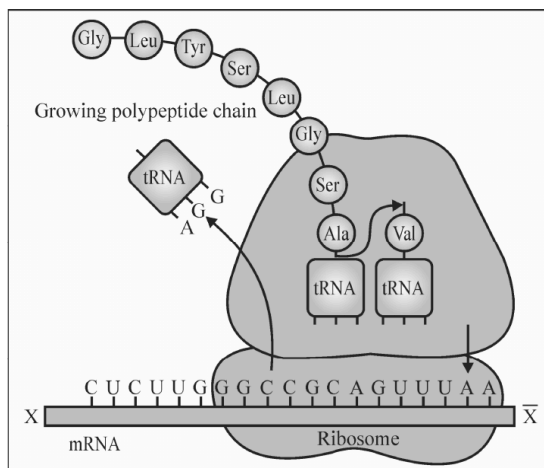
Identify the polarity from 'X' to 'X' in the mRNA segment shown. Mention how many more amino acids can be added to the polypeptide that is being translated and why.

33(a)(ii). Study the schematic diagram given below and answer the questions that follow:



Write the initiating codon for translation, its anticodon and the amino acid it codes for.

33(a)(iii). Study the schematic diagram given below and answer the questions that follow:



Explain the charging of an adaptor molecule. Why this molecule needs to be charged?

OR

33(b)(i). Why is sickle-cell anaemia, a human blood disorder so named?

OR

33(b)(ii). Explain the genetic basis that results in the expression of this disorder.

OR

33(b)(iii). Work out a cross to explain how normal parents may have a sickle-cell anaemic child.

- End of Question Paper -