

**CBSE Class 12<sup>th</sup> Biology**  
**Delhi compt. 2017 Set 1**

**General Instructions:**

- There are total 26 questions in five sections in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A contains questions number 1 to 5, very short-answer type questions of 1 mark each.
- Section B contains questions number 6 to 10, short-answer type I questions of 2 marks each.
- Section C contains questions number 11 to 22, short-answer type II questions of 3 marks each.
- Section D contains question number 23, value based question of 4 marks.
- Section E contains questions number 24 to 26, long-answer type questions of 5 marks each.
- There is no overall choice in the question paper, however, an internal choice is provided in one question of 2 marks, one question of 3 marks and all three questions of 5 marks. In these questions, an examinee is to attempt any one question out of the two given alternatives.

**SECTION – A**

1. **Name the stage of Plasmodium that gains entry into the human when bitten by an infected female Anopheles.**  
**Ans.** Sporozoites
2. **List any two characters of Pea plants used by Mendel in his experiments other than height of the plant and the colour of the seed.**  
**Ans.** Flower colour / Flower position / Pod shape / Pod colour / Seed shape (Any two)
3. **Mention the role of Restriction Enzymes in Recombinant DNA technology.**  
**Ans.** To cut DNA at specific sites / Molecular scissors (DNA)
4. **Name the disorder caused due to the absence of one of the X-chromosomes in a human female.**

**Ans.** Turner's syndrome

5. **Name the type of asexual reproduction where the parent cell ceases to exist.**

**Ans.** Fission / Binary fission / Longitudinal fission / Multiple fission

### SECTION-B

6. **Name and state the effect of a drug that is often medically prescribed, but its overuse leads to drug dependence and drug abuse.**

**Ans.** Morphine / barbiturates / amphetamines / benzodiazepines / lysergic acid diethyl amides (LSD) Affects the central nervous system / acts as a pain killer / acts as a sedative / treats depression / treats insomnia / creates hallucinogenic effect (Any two)

7. **Differentiate between pericarp and perisperm.**

**Ans.** Pericarp - wall of the fruit (which develops from the wall of ovary)

Perisperm - persistent residual nucellus.

8. **"Niche is a part of a habitat." Explain with the help of an example.**

**Ans.** A single habitat may have different kind of organisms in it but within the habitat every organism has defined range of condition that it can tolerate, resources it utilises and plays a distinct functional role - all these together comprise its niche, for example pond is a habitat for variety of plants and animals, but in it Gambusia fish is found in its peripheral parts which is its niche. (Any other suitable example with explanation)

9. **Name the type of immunity a baby is born with. How is it different from the one he gets from the mother's milk after birth?**

**Ans.** Innate Immunity, Acquired Immunity that a baby acquires from his mother's milk after birth is an example of passive Immunity

10. **State the roles of AUG codon at 5' end and UAG at 3' end of a certain m-RNA during translation.**

**Ans.** AUG codon at 5' end = start codon (for translation) / codes for methionine

UAG codon at 3' end = stop codon (for translation) / terminate polypeptide chain

OR

**'Degenerate' and 'Universal' are salient features of a genetic code. Explain.**

**Ans.** Degenerate - Some amino acids are coded by more than one codon

Universal - one codon shall code for the same amino acid in all organisms (UUU would code for phenylalanine from bacteria to human beings)

## SECTION-C

11. **Write the three basic facts that are highlighted in Mendel's Law of Dominance.**

**Ans.**

- i. Characters are controlled by discrete units called factors
- ii. Factors occur in pairs
- iii. In a dissimilar pair of factors one member of a pair dominates (dominant) the other (recessive)

12. a. **Name the causative agent of amoebiasis and mention its symptoms.**

b. **Write how does it spread.**

**Ans.**

a. Entamoeba histolytica

Symptoms - Constipation / abdominal pain / cramps / stool with excess mucus and blood clot (Any two)

b. Spreads through housefly / drinking water contaminated with faecal matter / eating food contaminated with faecal matter (Any one)

13.

**Ans.**

a. **What is green revolution ? Mention the steps that led to it.**

b. **Name the scientist whose contribution led to development of semi-dwarf wheat varieties in India.**

c. Dramatic increase in food production (wheat and rice) during the mid 1960's is termed as Green Revolution

Various plant breeding techniques / better management practices / use of agrochemicals (fertilizers and pesticides) (Any two)

d. Norman E. Borlaug

14. **Are humming birds and fish regulators or conformers ? Give reasons in support of your answer.**

**Ans.** Conformers

Heat loss or gain is a function of surface area

Since small animals have a larger surface area (relative to their volume) , they tend to lose body heat very fast when it is cold outside , they have to expend much energy , to generate body heat through metabolism / (cannot maintain a constant body temperature)

15. **GM plants are useful in many ways. How would you convince farmers to grow GM plants on their field ? Explain giving three reasons.**

**Ans.** Make crop more tolerant to abiotic stresses / Reduce reliance on chemical pesticides / Help to reduce post harvest losses / Increase efficiency of mineral usage / Enhance nutritional value of food (Any three)

16. **Name the male accessory glands in humans and write their functions.**

**Ans.** (Paired) seminal vesicles , prostate , bulbourethral glands (paired)

Functions - Secretions constitute the Seminal plasma , which is rich in fructose / calcium and certain enzymes , lubrication of penis

17. **Write in what context did Darwin use the terms ‘fitness’, ‘survival’ and ‘selection’ while elaborating on the mechanism of evolution.**

**Ans.** Fitness refers to reproductive fitness (will leave more progeny) - more survival and hence selected by nature - natural selection

18. **State the objective with which a dairy farm is set up. Describe the essential steps to be followed for dairy farm management.**

**Ans.** Processes and systems that increase yield and improve quality of milk / Selection of good breeds having high yielding potential and resistance to diseases / House to have adequate water and kept disease free / Feeding in a scientific manner with quality and quantity fodder / Storage and transport of milk and products /Regular inspection with proper record keeping / Regular visits of veterinary doctor

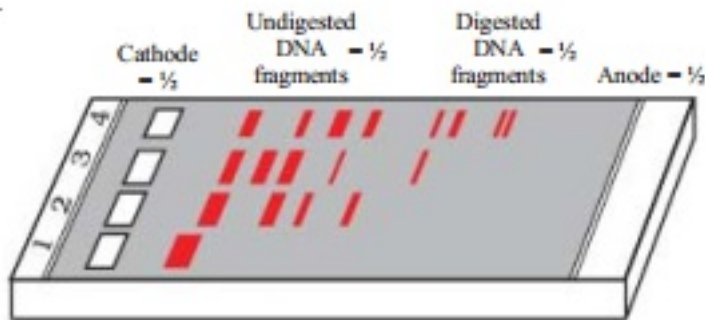
19. **When Morgan conducted dihybrid cross on *Drosophila* like Mendel did with pea plants, the  $F_2$  ratios deviated significantly from that of Mendel’s  $F_2$  ratio. Write the explanation Morgan and his group gave to the observations they obtained from their experiment.**

**Ans.**

- When two genes in a dihybrid cross were located on the same chromosome they did not segregate independently
- The proportion of parental gene combinations were much higher than non parental combinations / recombinants
- Physical association of two genes was termed linkage

20. Draw a diagram of a typical agarose gel electrophoresis showing migration of undigested and digested sets of DNA fragments. Label
- the digested and undigested DNA fragments,
  - Anode and cathode ends of the plate. Mention the role of electrophoresis in biotechnology.

Ans.



The cutting of DNA by restriction endonuclease results in fragments of DNA. These fragments can then be separated by (Gel) electrophoresis.

21. a. Name a terminal method to prevent pregnancy in humans.
- b. Describe the procedure of the terminal method carried in human male and female.

Ans.

- (a) Surgical methods / Sterilisation
- (b) Males - Vasectomy , a small part of vas deferens is removed or tied up through a small incision on the scrotum.  
Females - Tubectomy , a small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up through a small incision in abdomen or through vagina.

OR

- (a) Do all pollen grains remain viable for the same length of time? Support your answer with two suitable examples.
- (b) How are pollen grains stored in pollen banks? State the purpose of storing pollen grains in these banks.

**Ans.** (a) No

Examples :

- i. Cereals / rice / wheat - pollen grains / loose viability with in thirty minutes of their release.
- ii. In some members of Rosaceae / leguminoseae / Solanacease maintain viability for Months.

- b. Using cryopreservation techniques / in liquid nitrogen (-196° C)  
Maintaining viability / preserving threatened species / preserving commercially important plants / to be used for crop breeding programmes

**22. Expand 'ELISA'. Why is this method preferred over conventional methods of diagnosis of diseases?**

**Ans.** Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Infection by pathogen detected by the presence of antigens (protein , glycoprotein etc.) / antibodies synthesised against the pathogen, Conventional methods cannot provide early diagnosis which is made possible by ELISA.

**SECTION - D**

- 23. Waste Disposal and Waste Management poses a major problem in present times. Generation of garbage and its disposal is a major threat and consequently leads to severe environmental issues. The problem is not with biodegradable and recycled wastes. We realise that the need is to reduce non-biodegradable wastes.**
- a. **Why is there a great concern of managing non-biodegradable waste in comparison to biodegradable waste? Explain.**
  - b. **As a member of eco club of your school, suggest any two ways that you will discuss with your fellow members to organise for a “Zero garbage day” once in a month in the school.**

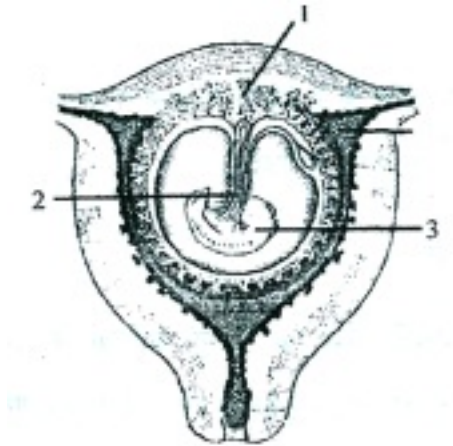
**Ans.**

- a. In comparison to biodegradable waste non biodegradable waste pollute the soil and also underground water Such waste stays for a very long time without degradation in the environment

b.

- i. Avoid use of plastics in packaging for milk and water /
- ii. Avoid use of plastics in packaging for fruits and vegetables /
- iii. Any other correct valid point

24.



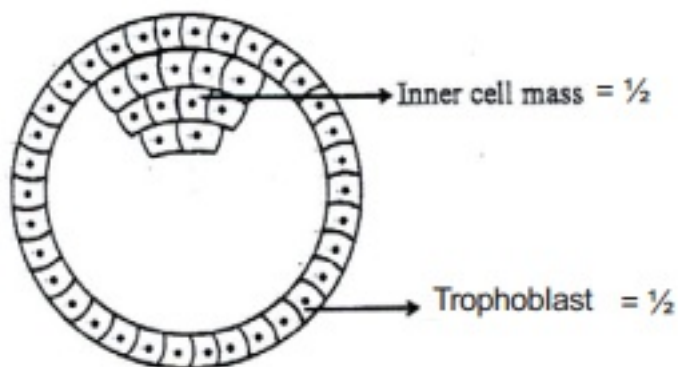
- a. Identify the parts labelled 1, 2 and 3 in the diagram given.
- b. Draw a labelled diagram of a human blastocyst.
- c. What is parturition and how is it induced at the end of pregnancy in a human female?

**Ans.**

a.

1. 1 - Placental Villi
2. 2 - Umbilical cord (with its vessels)
3. 3 - Embryo

b.



- c. Process of delivery of the foetus (at the end of pregnancy)



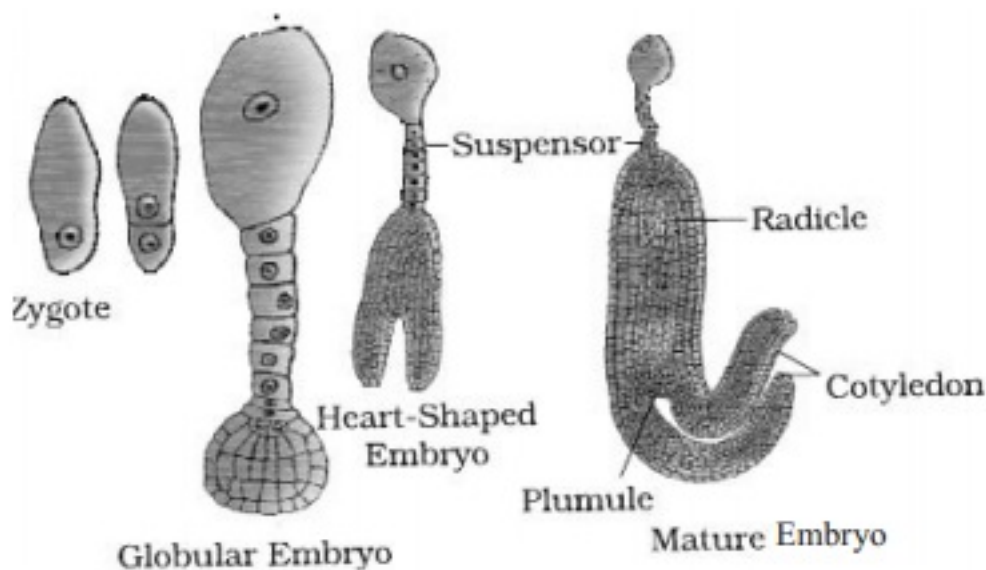
The signals for parturition originate from the fully developed foetus and placenta which induce mild uterine contractions / called foetal ejection reflex , this triggers release of oxytocin from the maternal pituitary which acts on uterine muscle and causes stronger uterine contraction which stimulates further secretion of oxytocin , the stimulatory reflex between uterine contraction and oxytocin secretion continues resulting in stronger and stronger contractions leading to parturition

OR

- a. With labelled diagrams, depict stages in embryo development in a dicotyledenous plant.
- b. Endosperm development precedes embryo development. Why ?

Ans.

a.



- b. Endosperm is filled with reserve food materials which are used for as nutrition of the developing embryo.

25.

- a. How are polygenic inheritance and multiple allelism different ? Explain with the help of an example each.
- b. List the criteria a chemical molecule must fulfill to be able to act as a genetic material.



**Ans.**

a.

Polygenic Inheritance	Multiple Allelism
Controlled by three or more genes	More than two alleles govern the same character
Example: A – B – C gene control human skin colour	Example: ABO blood grouping in humans

b.

- It should be able to generate its replica / replication
- It should be chemically and structurally stable
- 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 a Mendelian characters.

**OR**

**State the hypothesis proposed by Oparin and Haldane. How was it experimentally proved by S.L. Miller ? Explain.**

**Ans.** The first form of life could have come from pre-existing non living organic molecules (RNA , protein etc.) , and that formation of life was preceded by chemical evolution / formation of diverse organic molecule from inorganic constituents , the condition on earth were high temperature (Volcanic storms) reducing atmosphere (containing  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ , etc) , Miller in his experiment created electric discharge in a closed task , containing  $\text{CH}_4$  ,  $\text{H}_2$  ,  $\text{NH}_3$  and water vapour at  $800^\circ \text{C}$  , and observed the formation of aminoacids / organic compounds , which supported chemical evolution.

**26. What does an Ecological Pyramid indicate? Explain the three different types of upright Pyramids in nature with the help of an example each.**

**Ans.** It indicates food / energy relationship between organisms at different trophic levels

i. (i) Pyramid of Number = example grassland ecosystem



Producers are more in number than herbivores carnivores

- ii. (ii) Pyramid of Biomass example = forest / tree ecosystem



Producers have more biomass than herbivores / carnivores

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Pyramid of biomass shows a sharp decrease in biomass in higher trophic levels

- iii. (iii) Pyramid of energy = example. grassland ecosystem



Producers have more energy than herbivores / carnivores

**OR**

- a. **(a) Indiscriminate human activities such as alien species invasion, fragmentation and habitat loss have accelerated the loss of biodiversity. Justify by taking one example for each.**
- b. **(b) State the importance of**
- (i) IUCN Red data list and**
- (ii) Hot spots in conservation of biodiversity.**

**Ans. (a) Alien species invasion**

When alien species are introduced unintentionally / deliberately for whatever purpose , some of them turn invasive and cause decline / extinction of indigenous species eg.

- the introduction of African catfish / *Clarias gariepinus* (for aquaculture purpose) poses a threat to indigenous catfishes in our rivers
- The Nile perch introduced into lake Victoria in East Africa led to the extinction of more than 200 species of Cichlid fish in the lake
- Carrot grass / *Parthenium* , Lantana , Water hyacinth / *Eichhornia* poses a threat to indigenous species

**Fragmentation**

When large habitats are broken up into small fragments due to various human activities

- mammals / birds requiring large territories and certain animals with migratory habits are badly affected

## **Habitat Loss**

The Amazon rain forest is being cut and cleared for cultivating soyabeans / conversion to grasslands for raising cattle

(b)

- i. Provides information of extinction of species
- ii. Regions with very high levels of species richness , high degree of endemism / species confined to that region and not found anywhere else are identified which need to be conserve all priority basis.