

(7 Pages)

Max. Marks: 70

Note: (1) All questions are compulsory.

Time: 3 Hrs.

- (2) Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever necessary.
- (3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- (4) Answers to the questions in Section-I and Section-II must be written in two separate answer books.
- (5) Questions from Section-I attempted in the answer book of Section-II and vice-versa will not be assessed / not be given any credit.
- (6) Answer to every new question must be started on a new page.

## SECTION – I [BOTANY]

Q. 1. Select and write the most appropriate answer from the given alternatives (along with its alphabets) for each subquestion:

[7]

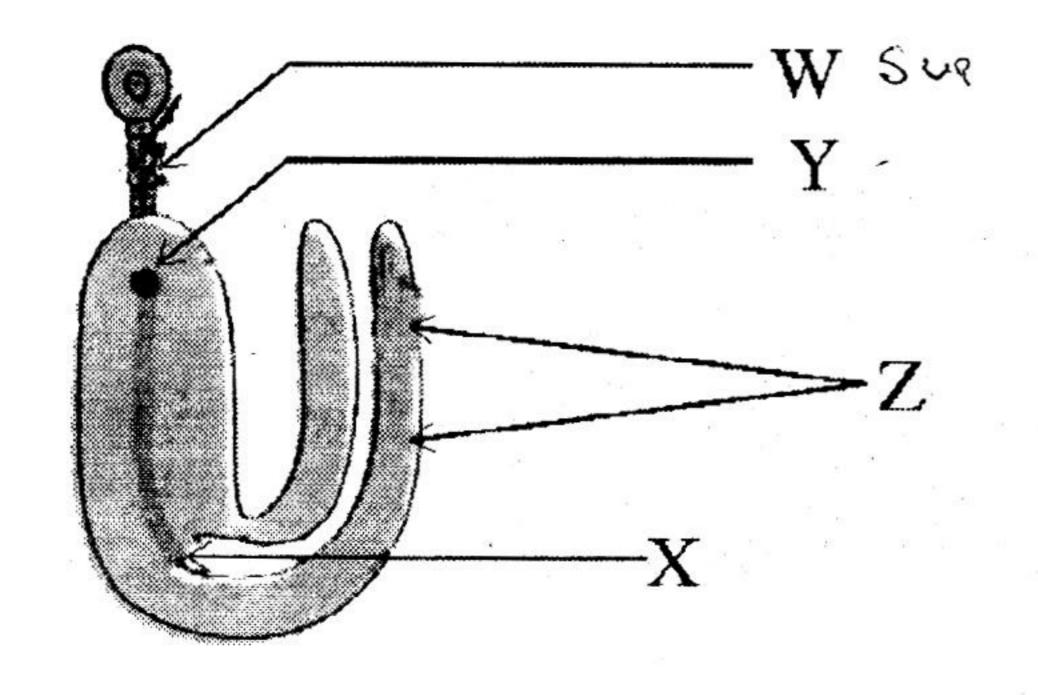
- (i) The genotype of human blood group B is
  - (a)  $I^{A}i$
  - (b)  $I^{B}i$
  - (c) IAIA
  - (d) *ii*

0 5 7 3

(ii)	Breakdown of detritus into smaller particles is called
	(a) fragmentation
	(b) leaching
	(c) catabolism
	(d) humification .
(iii)	In Brassica (rapeseed, mustard) variety is
	resistant to Aphids.
	(a) Pusa A-4
	(b) Pusa Gaurav
	(c) Pusa Sawni
	(d) Pusa Shubra
(iv)	The antibiotic chloromycetin is obtained from
	(a) Sclerotiana libertine
	(b) Aspergillus niger
	(c) Streptomyces griseus
	(d) Streptomyces venezuelae
(v)	The enzyme is used to cut DNA at specific point.
	(a) DNA polymerase
	(b) Alkaline phosphatase
196	(c) restriction endonuclease
	(d) DNA ligase
(vi)	R. Q. for proteins is about .
	(a) $0.7$ (b) $0.8$
	(c) 0.9 (d) 1.0
(vii)	Ozone depletion is occuring widely in the stratosphere, it
	leads to ozone hole caused mainly due to .
	(a) ethylene
	(b) methane
	(c) CFCs
	(d) CO <sub>2</sub>
	<b>Z</b>

Q. 2. (A) Answer each question in 'one' sentence of	nly:	sentence onl	sent	'one'	in	question	each	Answer	<b>(A)</b>	2.	Q.
---	------	--------------	------	-------	----	----------	------	--------	------------	----	----

- (6)[12]
- (i) Give an example of the source of thermostable enzyme DNA polymerase.
- (ii) Give an example of the non-edible or poisonous mushroom, studied by you.
- (iii) Name the secondary metabolites in catharanthus roseus.
- (iv) What is meant by ecological succession?
- (v) Name the organism and enzyme which bring about alcoholic fermentation of sucrose.
- (vi) Enlist any 'two' floral adaptations in salvia.
- (B) Give schematic representation of carbon cycle. (2)
- (C) Attempt any <u>TWO</u> of the following: (4)
  - (i) What is a 'test cross'? Explain significance of a test cross.
  - (ii) Explain 'Wobble hypothesis' with the help of a suitable diagram.
  - (iii) What is a 'biopatent'? Explain it with a suitable example.
  - (iv) Name the parts W, X, Y and Z from the following figure:



Q. 3.	<b>(A)</b>	Atte	empt any TWO of the following:	(6)	[9]		
		(i)	Explain replication of bacteriophage with the help of a suitable diagram.				
		(ii)	What are 'biofertilizers'? Explain them with suitable examples.				
		(iii)	Differentiate between anemophily and entomophily.				
	<b>(B)</b>	Ske	tch and label V. S. of mature anatropous ovule.	(3)			
Q. 4.	pho		'photophosphorylation'? Describe non-cyclic photo- rylation with schematic representation. Give its		[7]		
			OR				
		**************************************	'RNA'? Explain different types of non-genetic RNA grams and functions.	**			
			SECTION – II				
			[ZOOLOGY]				
Q. 5.	Select and write the most appropriate answer from the given alternatives (along with its alphabets) for each sub-						
	question:  (i) Which of the following has normal vision?						
	(1)		Xc Xc	88			
			Xc Y				
			XC Xc				
		(d)	Xc Yc				
	SM						

(ii)	In DNA fingerprinting technique, radioactive DNA probe						
	is obtained from of female banded krait snake.						
	(a)	X chromosome					
	(b)	Y chromosome					
	(c)	X and Y chromosomes					
	(d)	autosome					
(iii)	Abo	rtion in the first trimester of pregnancy may occur due					
	to la	ack of					
	(a)	aldosterone					
	(b)	testosterone					
	(c)	oestrogen					
	(d)	progesterone					
(iv)	******	contribute about 60% of the total volume of					
	the s	semen.					
	(a)	Prostate glands					
	(b)	Cowper's glands					
	(c)	Seminal vesicles					
	(d)	Bartholin's glands					
(v)	Low	vering of blood pressure is related with the production					
*	of _						
	(a)	ADH					
	(b)	ANF					
3	(c)	GH					
	(d)	LH					
(vi)	Hun	nulin is used to treat					
	(a)	Diabetes mellitus					
	(b)	Diabetes insipidus					
	(c)	Hepatitis					
	(d)	Nephritis					

		(vii)	The	modification of original genetic make-up is focussed	
<b>(</b> )			by		
			(a)	PCR	
*			(b)	DNA fingerprinting	
			(c)	Electrophoresis	
×	Se.		(d)	Gene therapy	
	Q. 6.	(A)	Ans	wer the following questions only in 'one' sentence	[12
			eacl		(6)
			(i)	Which material is used for isolation of DNA in fingerprinting technique?	
			(ii)	Give significance of podocyte.	
B T		8	(iii)	What is 'commensalism'?	
			(iv)	What is the function of acrosome?	
			(v)	Distinguish between X and Y chromosomes.	
				(Mention any 'two' points.)	
			(vi)	Give any 'two' examples of endangered species.	
•		<b>(B)</b>	Ske	tch and label the 'Structure of HIV'.	(2)
		<b>(C)</b>	Atte	empt any TWO of the following:	(4)
			(i)	Write a note on erythrocytes.	
			(ii)	What are the uses of vaccine?	
			(iii)	Describe the process of budding in hydra.	
			(iv)	Name the species used in sericulture. Name the stages	
				in the life cycle of a silk moth in cyclic form.	
	Q. 7.	(A)	Atte	empt any TWO of the following:	(6) [9
			(i)	Explain ABO blood group system in human being	
				with a suitable chart.	
W)			(ii)	Describe diagrammatic representation of age structure	
				showing declining population.	
	0 5	7 3		Page 6	
			g		
	3				

- (iii) With the help of a neat and labelled diagram, describe reflex arc.
- (B) Sketch and label 'human male reproductive system'. (3)
- Q. 8. Enlist human endocrine glands.

  Describe the T. S. of thyroid gland and add a note on deficiency of thyroxine.

## OR

Define 'evolution'. Give the principles of Darwin's theory of natural selection. Mention any 'one' objection to it.

