

BOARD QUESTION PAPER : MARCH 2016 BIOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours Total Marks: 70

Note:

vi.

What is ecological succession?

- i. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Answers to Section-I and Section-II should be written in **Two Separate** answer books.
- iii. Questions from Section-I attempted in the answer book of Section-II and vice-versa will not be assessed / not be given any credit.
- iv. Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever necessary.
- v. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- vi. Answer to every new question must begin on a new page.

| | | SECTION - | - I | | |
|------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | [BOTANY] | | | | |
| Q.1. | Select and write the most appropriate answer from the given alternatives for each sub- question: | | | | |
| | i. | The phenotypic ratio of incomplete dominance is (A) 2:1 (B) (C) 1:1:1 (D) | 1:2:1 1:1:2 | | |
| | ii. | The number of purines in a segment of DNA many pyrimidines in this segment? (A) 34 (B) (C) 68 (D) | olecule is 68. What will be the number of 43 86 | | |
| | iii. | Alcoholic fermentation is brought about by (A) Lactobacillus (B) (C) Trichoderma (D) | Saccharomyces Streptomyces | | |
| | iv. | Which of the following is not a photosynthetic pig (A) Carotene (B) (C) Phycobillins (D) | ment? Xanthophyll Anthocyanin | | |
| | v. | Which one of the following is a stop codon? (A) UAG (B) (C) AUG (D) | UAC UCA | | |
| | vi. | Pyruvate undergoes oxidative decarboxylation to p (A) 2-PGA (B) (C) Succinyl - Co- A (D) | oroduce α-Ketoglutarate Acetyl - Co – A | | |
| | vii. | Which day is observed as 'World Environment Da (A) 21 st May (B) (C) 25 th September (D) | y'? 5 th June 13 th December | | |
| Q.2. | (A) i. ii. iii. iv. v. | Answer in 'One' sentence only: What is test cross? What is mycoherbicide? What is Anticodon? What is Humification? How CO ₂ makes idlies puffy? | (6)[12] | | |

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|-----------------------------------|---|--|-----|--|--|--|
| | (B) | Sketch and label 'Ultrastructure of Chloroplast'. | (2) | | | |
| | (C) i. ii. iii. iv. | Answer the following (Any TWO): Write a short note on 'Mutational breeding'. Enlist the advantages of Biogas. Explain 'Carbon cycle'. Give the floral adaptations for chiropterophily. | (4) | | | |
| Q.3. | (A) i. ii. iii. | Answer the following (Any TWO): Why the ratio in pleiotropy is 2:1? Explain it with example. Give the schematic representation of TCA cycle. Differentiate between cyclic and non-cyclic photophosphorylation. | | | | |
| | (B) | Give diagrammatic representation to show a perfect pairing and any 'two' Wobble pairings. | | | | |
| Q.4. | Wha | at is double fertilization? Describe the process in brief. | [7] | | | |
| | OR | | | | | |
| | Define r-DNA technology. Give the basic steps in r-DNA technology and give any 'three' examples of the therapeutic products produced by r-DNA technology. | | | | | |
| | SECTION – II | | | | | |
| | | [ZOOLOGY] | | | | |
| Q.5. | | ct and write the most appropriate answer from the given alternatives for each substion: If centromere is situated in the middle of the chromosome, it is called (A) metacentric (B) acrocentric (C) submetacentric (D) telocentric | [7] | | | |
| | ii. | Which one of the following is useful in treatment of burns and wound healing? (A) Tissue plasminogen activator. (B) Tissue Growth Factor. (C) DNAse (D) Bovine growth hormone. | | | | |
| | iii. | Erythroblastosis foetalis is caused when mother is (A) Rh ^{+ve} (B) with antibody 'a' (C) Rh ^{-ve} (D) with antibody 'b' | | | | |
| | iv. | Deposition of fatty substances in the lining of arteries results in (A) arteriosclerosis (B) atherosclerosis (C) hyperglycemia (D) hypotension | | | | |
| | v. | Struggle between cow and cow for getting grass is called (A) inter-specific struggle (B) environmental struggle (C) struggle against natural calamities (D) intra-specific struggle | | | | |
| | vi. | In which type of adaptation, forelimbs are modified into wings? (A) Aquatic adaptation (B) Volant adaptation (C) Arboreal adaptation (D) Cursorial adaptation | | | | |
| | vii. | Mating of two closely related individuals within the same breed is called (A) in-breeding (B) out-breeding (C) out-crossing (D) cross-breeding | | | | |



Biology

Q.6. (A) Answer in 'One' sentence each:

(6)[12]

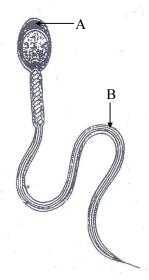
- i. Visit of a veterinary doctor to dairy farm is mandatory. Give reasons.
- ii. Why aquatic animals can afford to be ammonotelic?
- iii. Why PUC is mandatory for all vehicles?
- iv. Define organic evolution.
- v. Give the genotype of Turner's syndrome.
- vi. Write down the full form of R.F.L.P.
- **(B)** Sketch and label T.S. of vein.

(2)

(C) Attempt any TWO of the following:

(4)

- i. Give any 'two' factors responsible for genetic variation.
- ii. Give the name and functions of 'A' and 'B' from the diagram given below:



- iii. Write a note on 'artificial acquired active immunity'.
- iv. Give the economic importance of 'fisheries'.

Q.7. (A) Attempt any TWO of the following:

(6)[9]

- i. Explain sex determination in human beings.
- ii. Describe steady population with the help of a pyramid.
- iii. Illustrate any 'three' genes which can be used in gene therapy.
- **(B)** Sketch and label 'L.S. of human kidney'.

(3)

Q.8. With the help of diagrammatic representation, explain the process of gametogenesis.

[7]

ΛD

Describe the structure of cerebrum. Add a note on its functions.