

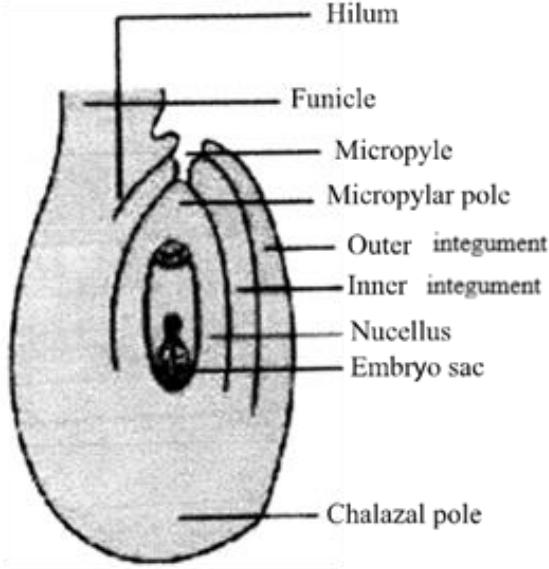
SOLUTIONS
Biology (Subject Code-044)
(PAPER CODE : 57/1/1) (26-01-44N)

[illegible]

	<table><tr><td>No endosperm is left in the seed as it is fully consumed during embryo development.</td><td>It contains some amount of endosperm as it is not consumed completely during embryo development.</td></tr></table> (Any one difference) OR (b) • Tertiary follicle in the ovary • Secondary oocyte and 1st polar body.	No endosperm is left in the seed as it is fully consumed during embryo development.	It contains some amount of endosperm as it is not consumed completely during embryo development.	1 1/2+1/2	2				
No endosperm is left in the seed as it is fully consumed during embryo development.	It contains some amount of endosperm as it is not consumed completely during embryo development.								
19.	(a) • Palindromic sequences • Restriction endonuclease / EcoRI. (b) Restriction endonucleases cut the strands of DNA a little away from the centre of the palindrome sites to form sticky end on each strand / Restriction endonucleases cut at specific recognition site between two same bases in opposite strands to produce sticky ends / EcoRI cuts the DNA between bases G and A in both the strand in the sequence 5'-GAATTC-3' 3'-CTTAAG-5'	1/2 1/2 1	2						
20.	(a) Case 1 –Male heterogamety Organism – Many insects / grasshopper / any correct example. Case II–Female heterogamety Organism – Birds / hen / any correct example. OR (b) (i) <table><tr><td>DNA nucleotide</td><td>RNA nucleotide</td></tr><tr><td>Has deoxyribose sugar</td><td>Has Ribose sugar</td></tr><tr><td>Types of nitrogen bases are A,G,C,T</td><td>Types of nitrogen bases are A,G,C,U</td></tr></table> (Any one difference) (ii) Bonds in a nucleotide N – Glycosidic linkage (between Sugar and Base) Phosphoester linkage – (Between Sugar and Phosphate)	DNA nucleotide	RNA nucleotide	Has deoxyribose sugar	Has Ribose sugar	Types of nitrogen bases are A,G,C,T	Types of nitrogen bases are A,G,C,U	1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1 1/2 1/2	2
DNA nucleotide	RNA nucleotide								
Has deoxyribose sugar	Has Ribose sugar								
Types of nitrogen bases are A,G,C,T	Types of nitrogen bases are A,G,C,U								
21.	(a)								

	(i) • Inverted Pyramid of Biomass • Such pyramids are seen in- Aquatic Conditions where a small standing crop of phytoplanktons supports a large standing crop of zooplankton or fish / In terrestrial ecosystem – when a large number of insects are feeding on a single tree / or any other correct example (ii) -Ecological pyramids does not take into account the same species belonging to two or more trophic levels. -It does not accommodate a food web. -Saprophytes are not given any place in ecological pyramids even though they play a vital role in the ecosystem. (Any two) OR (b) (i) -Decline in plant production. -Lowered resistance to environmental perturbations as drought. -Increased variability in certain ecosystem processes such as water use and pest and disease cycles - Any other correct point (Any two points) (ii) -Habitat loss and fragmentation. -Alien species invasion. -Over exploitation -Co-extinction (Any two)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	2
	SECTION – C		
22.	(a) • No • -In cereals or rice or wheat pollen grains lose viability within 30 minutes of their release , -In some members of Rosaceae or Leguminosae or Solanaceae –they maintain viability for months , - or any other correct example (b) They are stored using Cryo-preservation techniques / In liquid nitrogen at -196°C	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
23.	(a) • Pedigree analysis –It is analysis of traits or inheritance of traits in several generations of a family.	1	

	Importance : To trace the inheritance of a trait , abnormality or a disease. (b) (i) Autosomal- Recessive (ii) Sickle Cell Anaemia / Thalassemia / Phenylketonuria /Any other correct example.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
24.	(a) According to Hardy Weinberg principle – Sum total of all the Allelic frequencies in a population = 1. Let there be two alleles A and a in the population. Let their frequencies be ‘p’ and ‘q’ respectively. $p + q = 1$ The frequency of AA will be p^2 because - the probability that an allele A with frequency ‘p’ would appear on both the chromosomes of a diploid individual will be product of probabilities i.e. p^2. Similarly frequency of ‘a’ will be q^2 , and Aa is $2pq$ Hence $p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$ (b) Gene migration or Gene flow, Genetic drift, Mutation, Genetic Recombination, Natural selection (Any two factors)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	3

25.	 (Label any six parts)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6$	3
26.	(a) Source plant - <i>Papaver somniferum</i> Part - latex of the plant (b) - Heroin is formed by acetylation of morphine. - Morphine → It is effective sedative/ used as pain killer/ useful in patient who have undergone surgery Heroin is a depressant / slows down body function	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
27.	(a) Cry I Ab (b) The spores of Bt were mixed with water and sprayed in field A where these are eaten by the insect larvae, in the gut of the insect toxins are released, and insect get killed. (c) The genetically modified plants (GM) express Bt gene /produce Bt toxin which when ingested will kill the pest.	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ 1	3
28.	(a) - No bands will be seen in agarose gel. - DNA fragments being negatively charged will not move towards negative end or cathode / DNA being negatively charged will remain positioned at anode or positive end. (b)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	

	- Position of positive terminal or anode and negative terminal or cathode has been interchanged. - Band at X being the smallest fragment of DNA move farthest towards the anode.	1 1	3
	SECTION – D		
29.	(a) -Competitive release. -A species whose distribution is restricted to small geographical area due to the presence of competitively superior species expands its distributional range when competing superior species is removed. OR (a) Gause's competitive exclusion principle, states that two closely related species cannot co-exist indefinitely and the competitively inferior one will be eliminated eventually. (b) In shallow south American lakes visiting flamingos and resident fishes compete for common food Zooplankton / any other correct example (c) - By "Resource partitioning" - They choose different times for feeding or different foraging patterns e.g. Five closely related species of warblers avoid competition and coexist due to behavioural differences in their foraging activities / any other correct example.	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 1	4
30.	(a) Cross I – Genotypes TT and tt / TT and Tt / TT and TT Cross II – Genotypes Tt and Tt. OR (a) Monohybrid Cross (b) - Test Cross. - It is done to find the genotype of an organism showing dominant phenotype. (c) - It shows that tall trait is dominant over dwarf . - Genetic principle – Law of Dominance.	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	4
	SECTION – E		
31.	(a) After the entry of sperm into female gamete, it undergoes meiotic division II, to produce haploid ovum ie ootid, then the nucleus of sperm and ootid fuse together to form zygote, zygote moves through		

	the isthmus of oviduct towards uterus and it undergoes mitotic division or cleavage to form blastomeres, the embryo with 8 to 16 blastomere is called morula and it further divides and transforms into Blastocyst, blastocyst have outer layer trophoblast and inner cell mass and the trophoblast layer of blastocyst gets attached to endometrium, Uterine wall divide rapidly and covers blastocyst and this it gets embedded in the endometrium of uterus this is called implantation. - The site of fertilization is- ampullary region of fallopian tube /isthmus ampullary junction of fallopian tube. OR (b) (i) Case I In vitro fertilization followed by zygote intra fallopian transfer or ZIFT / In vitro fertilization followed by Intra uterine transfer or IUT / Intra Uterine insemination or IUI / Artificial insemination or AI . Case II - Invitro fertilization followed by IUT Case III - Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection or ICSI / Artificial insemination or AI / Intra Uterine insemination or IUI. (ii) - The copper releasing IUD's are CUT, Cu7, Multiload 375 (Any two) -Copper releasing IUD's increases phagocytosis of sperms within the uterus, -Cu ions released suppress sperm motility and the fertilising capacity of sperms.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ 1 1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	5
32.	(a) (i) -Maurice Wilkins and Rosalind franklin, – X- ray diffraction studies of DNA. -Erwin Chargaff ,– For a double stranded DNA the ratios between Adenine and Thymine and Guanine and Cytosine are constant and equal to one. (ii) The salient features of double helix structure of DNA are as follows : -It is made of two polynucleotide chains, in which backbone is constituted by sugar phosphate and the bases project inside. -The two chains have antiparallel polarity. -The bases in two stands are paired through hydrogen bonds forming base pairs(bp). Adenine form double hydrogen bond with thymine and Guanine form triple hydrogen bond with cytosine.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 1x3	

	-The two chains are coiled in a right handed fashion. The pitch of helix is 3.4 nm and 10b.p in each turn. Distance between base pair in a helix is approximately 0.34 nm . -The plane of one base pair stacks over the other in double helix. (Any three points) OR (b)(i) Template strand 3' – TAC TGG CAT AAA AGA CAT CAC GGG CAT GAA GTC CGT AAT – 5' m – RNA 5' – AUG ACC GUA UUU UCU GUA GUG CCC GUA CUU CAG GCA UUA – 3' (ii) (1) In a bacterium 5' – AUG ACC GUA UUU UCU GUA GUG CCC GUA CUU CAG GCA UUA – 3' (2) In humans 5' – mGppp AUG ACC UUU UCU GUG CCC CUU CAG GCA UUA – poly A tail 3' (iii) It will have 10 amino acids .	1	
33.	(a)(i) <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> (ii) - Female Anopheles Mosquito -Mosquito picks up gametocytes from the infected person. -Fertilization and development takes place in mosquito gut. -Sporozoites from gut migrate to salivary glands of mosquito. (iii) After entering the blood stream they enter liver, and then into red blood cells and reproduce asexually, RBCs rupture and a toxic substance haemozoin is released causing chills and high fever. (iv) -Avoiding stagnation of water in and around residential areas. -Regular cleaning of household coolers. -Use of mosquito nets. -Introduce fishes like Gambusia in ponds – they feed on mosquito larval. -Spraying insecticides in ditches of doors and windows to have wire mesh. -Any other appropriate preventive measures. (Any two) OR (b) (i) Bio fertilizers – Organisms that enrich the nutrient quality of soil. e.g. bacteria fungi and cyanobacteria.	½ ½ ½x3 ½x3 ½+½ 1	5

	(ii) -Bacteria / <i>Rhizobium</i> / <i>Azotobacter</i> / <i>Azospirillum</i> <i>Rhizobium</i> forms symbiotic association with roots of leguminous plants and fix atmospheric nitrogen into organic forms to be used by the plant, <i>Azotobacter</i> or <i>Azospirillum</i> fix atmospheric nitrogen while free living in the soil. (Award one mark for any one organism with its correct contribution) -Fungi /genus <i>Glomus</i> . Fungi breakdown organic matter to release nutrients, <i>Glomus</i> form mycorrhiza with roots of the plants. This association helps to absorb phosphorous from soil and pass to the plant, plants show resistance to root-borne pathogens, plants show tolerance to salinity and drought, There is increase in plant growth. (Any one) -Cyanobacteria / <i>Anabaena</i> / <i>Nostoc</i> / <i>Oscillatoria</i> Fix atmospheric Nitrogen , serve as important biofertilizers in paddy fields (Any one) (iii)-Bio fertilizers do not pollute our environment (soil, ground water). -They conserve the beneficial soil microbes. -Do not cause contamination and harm human health. (Any two)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	5
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