Mrs. M. AHAMED NOWROSE BEGAM M.Sc., M.Phil., B.Ed., M.A., M.Phil., (Edn.)

PRINCIPAL, J.M. MATRIC. GIRLS HR. SEC. SCHOOL, CHENNAI – 6000 007

Class:12

Register			
number			

#### **FIRST REVISION EXAMINATION - 2022-23**

#### **ZOOLOGY**

Time allotted: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 70

#### **PART-I**

#### NOTE:

- (i) Answer all the questions.
- (ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding 15 x 1 = 15 answer.

#### **PART-I**

- 1. Arrange the layers of an ovum from outside to inside
  - (a) Corona radiata, Zona pellucida, Vitelline membrane
  - (b) Zona pellucida, Corona radiata, Vitelline membrane
  - (c) Vitelline membrane, Zona pellucida, Corona radiata
  - (d) Zona pellucida, Vitelline membrane, Corona radiata
- 2. Universal Donor and Universal Recipient blood groups are ----- and ----respectively.
  - (a) AB, O (b) O, AB (c) A, B (d) B, A
- 3. Thymine is unique for DNA, while ----- is unique for RNA.
  - (a) Adenine (b) Guanine (c) Cytosine (d) Uracil
- 4. In which type of parthenogenesis, are only males produced?
  - (a) Arrhenotoky (b) Thelytoky (c) Amphitoky (d) Both a and b
- 5. The golden age of reptiles was
  - (a) Mesozoic era (b) Cenozoic era (c) Paleozoic era (d) Proterozoic era
- 6. Which of the following is correctly matched?
  - (a) Syphilis
- Treponema pallidum
- (b) AIDS
- Bacillus anthracis
- (c) Gonorrhoea Leishmania donovani
- (d) Trichomoniasis Candida albicans
- 7. If the immune system attacks self-cells, it is called
  - (a) allergy (b) immunodeficiency (c) autoimmunity (d) hyper sensitivity
- 8. Marijuana is extracted from
  - (a) Dried leaves and flowers of hemp plant (b) Ergot fungus (c) Roots of hemp plant (d) Cocoa plant
- 9. The most common substrate used in distilleries for the production of ethanol is
  - (a) Soya meal (b) Ground gram (c) Molasses (d) Corn meal

- 10. In the E-waste generated by the mobile phones which among the following metals is the most abundant?
  - (a) Copper (b) Silver (c) Palladium (d) Gold
- 11. Extinction of Dodo birds lead to the extinction of one of the following trees.
  - (a) Orchid (b) Calvaria (c) Rauwolfia (d) Papaya
- 12. Match the following and find the correct option
  - A. Mutualism 1
    - 1. Tapeworm
  - B. Commensalism 2. Head lice
  - C. Ectoparasite 3. Sea anemone on crab
  - D. Endoparasite 4. Sucker fish on shark
  - (a) A -3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- (b) A-4, B-3, C-1, D- 2
- (c) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- (d) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
- 13. ELISA is mainly used for
  - (a) Detection of mutations (b) Detection of pathogens
    - (c) Selecting animals having desirable traits (d) Selecting plants having desirable traits
- 14. The hormone inhibin is secreted by
  - (a) Interstitial cells (b) Leydig cells (c) Sertoli cells (d) Helper cells
- 15. Acid rain is a form of precipitation that contains acidic components like
  - (a)  $O_2$  and  $O_3$  (b)  $SO_2$  and  $NO_2$  (c)  $SO_2$  and CO (d)  $CO_2$  and CO PART II
- II. Answer any six of the following questions. Question No. 24 is compulsory.

 $6 \times 2 = 12$ 

- 16. Differentiate exogenous and endogenous budding.
- 17. Define Hardy- Weinberg principle.
- 18. Write the preventive measures of STDs.
- 19. What are holandric genes?
- 20. Mention the advantages of cloning.
- 21. What is bioremediation?
- 22. List the functions of soil.
- 23. What is eutrophication?
- 24. Name the types of malaria with their causative agents.

**PART-III** 

III. Answer any six of the following questions. Question No. 33 is compulsory.

 $6 \times 3 = 18$ 

- 25. Mention the role of oxytocin in parturition and lactation.
- 26. List the common withdrawal symptoms of drugs and alcohol abuse.
- 27. Write short notes on sacred groves.

- 28. Give the action of any two enzymes in industries.
- 29. What are the strategies to be implemented in India to attain total reproductive health?
- 30. Differentiate between innate immunity and acquired immunity.
- 31. What are the potential applications of human stem cells?
- 32. State any three goals of the human genome project.
- 33. What can be fitted in vehicles and industries to reduce pollution?

#### **PART-IV**

IV. Note: Answer all questions.

 $5 \times 5 = 25$ 

34.(a) Explain the various phases of the menstrual cycle.

(OR)

- (b) How is sex determined in human beings?
- 35. (a) What are the applications of DNA finger printing?

(OR)

- (b) What are the types of responses observed in animals to overcome environmental conditions?
- 36. (a) Tabulate the causative agent, mode of transmission and symptoms of any five viral diseases in man.

(OR

- (b) Explain three levels of biodiversity.
- 37. (a) What are recombinant vaccines? Explain the types.

(OR)

- (b) Explain the action of natural selection taking industrial melanism as an example.
- 38. (a) Explain the structure of immunoglobulin with suitable diagram.

(OR)

(b) Write an account on waste water management.



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https://www.blogger.com/blog/posts/953431245247623415?tab=rj &bpli=1&pli=1 Mrs. M. AHAMED NOWROSE BEGAM M.Sc., M.Phil., B.Ed., M.A., M.Phil., (Edn.)

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### FIRST REVISION EXAMINATION - 2022-23 ZOOLOGY

Time allotted: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 70

#### ANSWER KEY PART- I

#### NOTE:

- (i) Answer all the questions.
- (ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

  15 x 1 = 15

allswei.
1. a. Corona radiata, Zona pellucida, Vitelline membrane
2. b. O, AB
3. d. Uracil
4. a. Arrhenotoky
5. a. Mesozoic era
6. a. Syphilis – Treponema pallidum
7. c. autoimmunity
8. a. Dried leaves and flowers of hemp plant
9. c. Molasses
10. a. Copper
11. b. Calvaria
12. a. A- 3, B- 4, C-2, D-1
13. b. Detection of pathogens
14. c. Sertoli cells
15. b. SO <sub>2</sub> and NO <sub>2</sub>
15. b. SO <sub>2</sub> and NO <sub>2</sub>

#### PART – II

Note	Note: Answer any six of the following questions. Question No. 24 is			
com	oulsory.	6 x 2 = 12		
16.	Exogenous budding -Buds formed on the outer surface of the parent body. Ex. <i>Hydra</i> .  Endogenous budding- Hundreds of buds are formed inside the cytoplasm and many remain within the body of the parent. Ex. Noctiluca	2 x 1=2		
17.	Hardy of UK and Weinberg of Germany stated that the allele frequencies in a population are stable and are constant from generation to generation in the absence of gene flow, genetic drift, mutation, recombination and natural selection.	2		

18.	Avoid sex with unknown partner/ multiple partners.	
	Use condoms.	
	In case of doubt, consult a doctor for diagnosis and get	2×1=2
	complete treatment. (any two points)	
19.	The genes present in the differential region of Y	
	chromosome are called Y- linked or holandric genes. The Y	
	linked genes inherit along with Y chromosome and they are	2
	expressed phenotypically only in the male sex.	4
20.	Offers benefits for clinical trials and medical research.	
	It can help in the production of proteins and drugs in the	
	field of medicine.	2×1=2
	Aids stem cell research.	
	Animal cloning could help to save endangered species.	
	(any two points)	
21.	The use of naturally occurring or genetically engineered	
	microorganisms to reduce or degrade pollutants is called	2
	bioremediation.	
22.	Medium for plant growth	
	Means for water storage and purification	2 × 1=2
	Modifier of earth's atmosphere	
	Habitat for many organisms, which modify the soil (any two	
	points)	
23.	Eutrophication is the process in which, a water body is	
	enriched with excessive nutrients, leading to profuse growth	
	of plant life like algae. Eutrophication affects the quality of	2
	water and depletion of dissolved oxygen.	
24.	Tertian, benign tertian or vivax malaria – P. vivax	
	Quartan malaria – P. malaria	4×½= 2
	Mild tertian malaria – P. ovale	
	Malignant tertian or quotidian malaria – P. falciparum	
	PART - III	
Note	: Answer any three of the following questions. Question No. 33	is
		5 x 3 = 18
25.	Oxytocin causes the "Let-Down" reflex, the actual ejection	
	of milk from the alveoli of the mammary glands.	
	During lactation, oxytocin also stimulates the recently	
	emptied uterus to contract, helping it to return to pre -	2×1½=3
	pregnancy size.	

26.	Mild tremors and convulsions	
	Severe agitation and fits	
	Depressed mood	
	Anxiety	
	Nervousness, Restlessness	3
	Irritability	
	Insomnia	
	Dryness of throat (any three points)	4
27.	A sacred grove or sacred woods are any grove of trees that	
	are of special religious importance to a particular culture.	3
	Sacred groves feature in various cultures throughout the	
	world.	
28.	PETase and MHETase enzymes to breakdown PET plastic into	
	terephthalic acid and ethylene glycol.	
	Fungal amylase (enzyme) from Aspergillus is used to break	2×1½=3
	down the starch into fermentable sugars.	
	Lipases is used in detergent formulations and to remove oily	
	stains from laundry.	
	Bottled juices are clarified by the use of pectinase, protease	
	and cellulase. (any two)	
29.	Creating awareness and providing medical assistance to build	
	a healthy society.	
	Introducing sex education in schools to provide information	
	about adolescence and adolescence related changes.	
	Educating couples and those in the marriageable age groups	
	about the available birth control methods and family	
	planning norms.	3×1 =3
	Creating awareness about care for pregnant women, post-	
	natal care of mother and child and the importance of breast	
	feeding.	
	Encouraging and supporting governmental and non -	
	governmental agencies to identify new methods and/or to	
	improve upon the existing methods of birth control. (any	
	three points)	

30.	Innate immunity	Acquired immunity	
30.	It is the natural	This is the resistance	
	phenomenon of resistance	developed or acquired in an individual afterbirth.	
	to infection present in an	an individual afterbirth.	
	individual right from the birth.		
		It is a specific varietopes	3×1 =3
	It is a non-specific	It is a specific resistance	3/1 -3
	resistance against a wide	against aparticular	
	range of infectious	pathogen.	
	agents.  It is otherwise known as	It may be active acquired	
		It may be active acquired	
	non- specific or natural	or passive acquired	
24	immunity.	immunity.	
31.	Stem cells are capable of self-rend	ewai and exhibit 'cellular	1
	potency'.		1
	The most important and potentia		
	human stem cells is the generation		
	that could be used for cell-based		2
	Human stem cells could be used to test new drugs.		
32.	Identify all the genes (approximately 30000) in human DNA.		
	To store this information in databases.		
	Improve tools for data analysis.	<u> </u>	
33.	Catalytic converters in vehicles he	elp to reduce polluting gases	
	drastically.	llas suits valassa af	
	Diesel exhaust filters in automobi	lies cuts release of	24 -2
	particulate matter	undana aftadostatal	3×1 =3
	Electrostatic precipitators reduce	release of industrial	
	pollutants.	IV.	
	Part		
Note	: Answer all questions.		5 × 5 = 25
34.	Menstrual cycle comprises of the	following phases:	
(a)	1. Menstrual phase:		
	The cycle starts with the menstrual phase when menstrual		
	flow and lasts for 3-5 days.		
	Menstrual flow is due to the brea	kdown of endometrial lining	
	of the uterus, and its blood vesse	ls.	
	2. Follicular or proliferative phase	<u>e:</u>	

	This phase extends from the 5 <sup>th</sup> day of the cycle till the time of ovulation.  During this phase, the primary follicle grows to become a fully mature Graafian follicle and the endometrium regenerates through proliferation.  FSH and LH increase gradually during the follicular phase.  3. Ovulatory phase:  Both LH and FSH attain peak level in the middle of the cycle (about the 14 <sup>th</sup> day).  Maximum secretion of LH during the mid - cycle is called LH	
	surge. This leads to the rupture of the Graafian follicle and the release of the ovum, which is called ovulation.	
	4. <u>Luteal or secretory phase:</u>	
	Graafian follicle is transformed into corpus luteum, and	
	secretes large amount of progesterone.	
	In case of fertilization, the uterine wall secretes nutritious	
	fluid in the uterus for the foetus, hence this phase is also	
	called secretory phase.	
	In the absence of fertilization, the corpus luteum degenerates	
	and leaves a scar tissue called corpus albicans.  It also initiates the disintegration of the endometrium leading	
	to menstruation, marking the next cycle.	
	(OR)	
34.	Genes determining sex in human beings are located on two	
(b)	sex chromosomes, called allosomes.	
(~)	23 pairs of human chromosomes include 22 pairs of	
	autosomes (44A) and one pair of sex chromosomes or	3+2 = 5
	allosomes (XX or XY). Females are homogametic producing	
	similar gametes (eggs), each containing one X chromosome	
	while the males are heterogametic producing dissimilar	
	gametes (sperms) with X and Y chromosomes.	
	Schematic illustration (3+2 illustration)	
35.	1. Forensic analysis: It can be used in the identification of a	
(a)	person involved in criminal activities, for settling paternity or	5
	maternity disputes, and in determining relationships for	
	immigration purposes.	
	2. <u>Pedigree analysis:</u> inheritance pattern of genes through	
	generations and for detecting inherited diseases.	

	<u>-</u>	<u>n of wild life:</u> prot		_	
	• •	intaining DNA rec		ication of	
	tissues of the dead endangered organisms.				
	4. Anthropological studies: It is useful in determining the				
		ration of human p	opulations and	l genetic	
	diversities.				
		(0	OR)		
<b>35.</b>	Regulate:				1
(b)	Some organism	ns are able to mai	ntain homeosta	asis by	
	physiological n	neans which ensu	res constant bo	dy	
	temperature, i	onic/osmotic bala	nce. Ex. Birds,	mammals	
	Conform:				
	In some anima	ls their body temp	perature chang	es with the	
	ambient tempe	erature. Ex. fishes			
	Migrate:				
	Organisms ten	d to move away to	emporarily fror	n a stressful	5
		w, hospitable are			
	-	d is over. Birds mi			
	_	in Tamil Nādu to e	escape from the	e severe	
	winter periods				
	Suspend:				
	This is seen commonly in bears going into hibernation during				
		nails and fish go i			
		d problems like h			
		suspend a certain	-	life cycle,	
		ed to as diapause.	1	Γ _ Γ	
36.	Disease	Causative	Mode of	Symptoms	
(a)		agent	transmission		
	Common	Rhino viruses	Droplet	Nasal	
	cold		infection	congestion	
				and	
				discharge,	5 × 1=5
				sore throat,	
				cough and	
				headache	
	Poliomyelitis	Polio virus	Droplet	Fever,	
		(RNA virus)	infection	muscular	
			through	stiffness and	
1 1	1 <b>1</b>	1	1	ı	1

			faecal oral route	weakness, paralysis and respiratory failure	
	Mumps	Mumps virus (RNA virus), Paramyxovirus	Saliva and droplet infection	Enlargement of the parotid glands	1
	Chicken pox	Varicella -Zoster virus (DNA Virus)	Droplet infection and direct contact	Mild fever with itchy skin, rash and blisters	
	Dengue fever	Dengue virus or Flavivirus (DENV 1-4 virus)	Mosquito vector Aedes aegypti	Severe flu like illness with a sudden onset of	
				fever and painful headache, muscle and joint pain	
36.		out genetic divers	DR) sity, species div	versity and	5
(b)	community/eco	osystem diversity	DR)		
37. (a)	generation vac Different types	NA technology had cines, called record of recombinant vaccines, attenuate	as been used to mbinant vaccin accines include	es. e subunit	1
	Explanation ab	out the types.			4
(OR)					
37. (b)	•				5

38. (a)	An antibody molecule is Y shaped structure that comprises of two identical light chains (L) of molecular weight 25,000 Da and two identical heavy chains (H) of molecular weight 50,000 Da  The polypeptide chains are linked together by di-sulphide (S-S) bonds. One light chain is attached to each heavy chain and two heavy chains are attached to each other. Hence, an antibody is represented as H <sub>2</sub> L <sub>2</sub> .  Each chain (L and H) has two terminals. They are C - terminal (Carboxyl) and amino or N-terminal.  They have variable (V) region at one end and a much larger constant (C) region at the other end.  Diagram	1
38.	Explanation about Primary treatment-secondary	
(b)	treatment- tertiary treatment.	5



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