Class: 12

COMMON QUARTE	RLY EXAMINATION	N - 2024 - 25
Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours Part	BIOLOGY I (Bio-Botany) (Marks: 35)	Max. Marks: 70
Note. (i) Answer All the question	SECTION - I	****
(ii) Choose the most appro	priate answer from the given	four alternatives and write
the option code and co	rresponding answer	ion, alternatives and wille
1. Which of the following represent r	negagametonkute	
a) Ovule b) Emb	ryo sac c) Nucellus	d) Endoscom
2. In his classic experiments on pea	plants mandal did not use	d) Endosperm
a) Flowering position b) Seed	colour c) Pod length	d) Cond shaps
3 Appurate manning of cases	- down by the complete tank assess	
a) Possibility of single cross over c) Possibility of multiple cross over which one of the following palind	h) Possibility of	double cross succ
c) Possibility of multiple cross over	d) Possibility of	recombination frequency
4. Which one of the following palind	romic base sequence in DNA co	an he easily out at about the
middle by some particular restricti	on enzymes	all be easily cut at about the
a) 5'CGTTCG 3'3'ATCGT	TA 5' b) 5'GATATO 3'	3°CTACTA 5°
c) 5'GAATTC 3'3'CTTAA		3'CTCAGT 5'
5. Totipotency refers to	d) 3 CACGIAS	CICAGI S
a) Capacity to generate genetica	Ily identical plants	
b) Capacity to generate a whole	plant from any plant cell/aypand	
c) Capacity to generate hybrid p	rotonlasts	
d) Recovery of healthy plants fro	m diseased the plants	
6. Which is the common type of oval	found in Digot and manages 2	
a) Amphitropous b) Cam	pylotropous c) Anatropous	d) Oath streets
7. Which of the following is not a Sto	in codon?	d) Orthotropous
a) UAA b) AUG		0.1110
		d) UAG
Increasing speed of the degradati a) Composting	ugumentation c) Bio leaching	d) Phytoremidiation
Answer any four of the follows		
Answer any four of the following. What is endothelium?	ng questions.	4×2=8
10. Differentiate incomplete dominant	ce and codominance.	
11. What is cell suspension culture?		
12. What is plasmogene?		
13. DefineBiopiracy.		
14. What is primary metabolism? Give		
	SECTION - III	
Answer any three of the follow	ing questions. Q.No 19 is co	ompulsory 3×3=
Give an account on cryopreserva		
What is meant by cytoplasmic inf		
17. Write the salient features of Satto	on and Beveri concept.	
Which is known as the natural ge	netic engineer in plant? Why is	it called so?
19. Write about the gene transfer pro	ocess through biolistics method. SECTION - IV	
Answer all the questions.		2x5=1
20. a) What is tapetum ? write its Or (OR		
b) How is Nicotiana exhibit self in		iem
21.a) Mention the application of bio	technology.	usm
 b) Explain the basic concepts in 	voived in plant tissue culture.	

V/12/Bio/1

PART - II (BIO-ZOOLOGY) (Max. Marks: 35)

	Note: (i) Answer all the questions (ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four Alternatives a write the option code and the corresponding answer 8x1=	nd 8
1	Match the following	
	A) External fertilization - 1) Human	
	B) Internal fertilization - 2) Actinosphaerium C) Autogamy - 3) Mammals.	
	D) Evogamy - 4) Amphibians	
	a = (a - 2) (b + 1) (a + 4) (d - 2)	
	$A \setminus \{0, A\} \setminus \{0, A\} \setminus \{0, A\} \setminus \{0, A\}$	ont
2.	Assertion: Offencings produced by asexual reproduction are genetically identical to the par	CIII.
	Pasen · Asevial reproduction involves only fillosis and in	
	a) If both A and D are true and D is coffect capitaliation for A	
	b) If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A c) If A is true but R is false d) If both A and R are false.	
_	C) If A is the barriers testestering is secreted from	
3.	The male sex hormone testosterone is secreted from a) Sertoli cells b) Leydig cell c) Epididymis d) Prostate gland	
,	a) Sertoli cells b) Leydig cell c) Epididyinis The foetal membrane that forms the basis of the umbilical cord is C) Chorion d) Yolk sac	
	a) Allantoic h) Amnion () Ollolloll	
5	Solort the incorrect action of hormonal contraceptive pills from the following	
Э.		
	Changes in capical mucus impairing its ability to allow passage and transport of sperm	S.
	Alteration in utoring andomatrium to make il unsullable for implantation.	
6	What can be the blood group of offspring when both parents have an blood group.	
	h h and he changed with and but	
7	Which of the following is the correct sequence of events with reference to the central dogr	na?
7.	Transpirition Translation Renlication 1) Hallscription, Nephroducing Translation	
	c) Duplication, Translation, Transcription. d) Replication, Transcription, Translation	n.
Ω	The first life on earth originated	
0.	a) in air b) on land c) in water d) on mountain	
	SECTION - II	
	Answer any four questions.	4×2=8
۵	Name an organism where cell division is itself a mode of reproduction.	
41	Firmand the coronyme a FSH h I H C NULT O NPL	
11	. Which method do you suggest the couple to have a baby, if the male partner fails to inse	minate
	the female or due to very low sperm count in the ejaculate?	
10	. What is criss-cross inheritance?	
12	. Give reasons: Genetic code is 'universal'.	
10	Mention the symptoms of Down's syndrome.	
14	SECTION - III	
	Answer any Three questions.Question No : 19 is compulsory.	3×3=9
		100
15	. What is Exogamy?	•
16	. Mention the importance of the position of the testes in humans.	omment
17	Amniocentesis, the foetal sex determination test, is banned in our country, Is it necessary? Co	Jeninent.
18	. What is male heterogamety?	
19	Why the human genome project is called a mega project? SECTION – IV	p week
	Answer all the questions.	2×5=10
20	a) State any three goals of the human genome project.	
	(OR)	
	b) Explain the three major categories in which fossilization occur?	
21	a) Explain the genetic basis of ABO blood grouping in man.	
21	(OR)	4.2
	b) Describe the structure of the human ovum with a neat labelled diagram.	12 / Bio / 2
	역원 경기 12일 : 10일 전 12일 2일 1 - 12일	12/10/0/

School Education - Villupuram district Higher Secondary Second year - Quarterly Exam- 2024 Bio Botany - Key Answer

I. Answer All the questions

8 x 1=8

Q. NO	Option	Part - I	Marks
1	b	Embryosac	1
2	С	Pod length	1
3	c	2n + 1 + 1	1
4	С	5'GAATTC3' 3'CTTAAG5'	1
5	b	Capacity to generate a whole plant from any plant cell /explant	1
6	c	Anatropous	1
7	b	AUG	1
8	b	Bio augmentation	1

II. Answer any Four questions.

 $4 \times 2 = 8$

		Part -	· II	
9.	Endoth	elium		
	The inn	er most layer of the integument .W	Which is specialized to provide nutrition	2
	for grov	ving embryo sac.		
10.	S.No	±	Co - Dominance	
	1	Effect one of the two alleles is	Effects of both the alleles are equally	
		more conspicuous	conspicuous	
	2	The effect in hybrid is	Both the alleles are produces their	
		intermediate expression of the	effect independently.	
		two alleles.		2
	3	In produces new phenotype	Does not produce new phenotype	
	4	Qualitative approach of the gene	Quantitative approach of the gene	
		expression	expression	
	5	Ex. Mirabilis jalapa.	Ex .Red and white flowers of	
			camellia	
			(Any 2 difference)	
11.		spension culture		2
40		wing of single cells or small aggreg	gates of cells in liquid medium.	
12.	Plasmo		1	1
		e gene which is present in the cytop	blasmic organelles.	1
13.		carry out cytoplasmic inheritance.		
13.	Biopira		. 1 . 1 . 1	2
			ights law by corporation without giving	-
14.		v metabolism	e original genetic resources possessors	1
1-7.		•	maintenance of life process by living	•
	organis		maintenance of the process by fiving	
	_	e : Ethanol, citric acid, lactic acid	(Any one)	1
	Lampi	PART - III	(my one)	3 x 3 = 9

15.	Cryopr	eservation		
	1. It is	preservation process in which the b	piological materials like protoplast,	2
	cells	s, Tissue; organelles are preserved in	n low temperature.	1
	2. The	better known Cryopreservant liquid	l nitrogen, maintain at –196°c	1

16.		
	Cytoplasmic inheritance	0
	Some traits are controlled by chloroplast or mitochontrial gene.	2
	The gene which is present in cytoplasmic organelles are called plasmogene,	1
	which responsible cytoplasmic inheritance.	
17.	Satton and Beveri concept	
	1. Somatic cells of organisms are derived from the zygote by mitosis. This	
	consists of two identical sets of chromosomes.	
	2. One set is received from female parent and the other from male parent. This	
	two chromosome constitute the homologous pair	3
	3. Chromosomes retains their structural uniqueness and throughout the life cycle	
	an organism.	
	4. Each chromosomes carries mendalian factor which are now termed as gene.	
	5. The behaviour of chromosomes during the gametes formation provides	
	evidence to the fact that gene or factor located on chromosomes.	
	(Any three points)	
18.	Natural genetic engineer	1
	 Agrobacterium tumefaciens. Agrobacterium tumifaciens has Ti Plasmid (Tumour inducing) and large size T 	•
	6	2
	DNA (transfer DNA). which have innate ability to transfer T DNA into plant genome via infection at wound site.	
19.	Biolistics method	
	1. The foreign DNA is coated onto the surface of minute gold or tungsten particle	2
	(1-3um) and bombarded onto the target cell (or) tissue.	
	2. The bombarded cells are cultured on selected medium to regenerate plants	1
	from the transformed cells.	
	Part – IV	2 x 5=10
	Answer all the questions	
20 (A) .	Tapetum - Origin, types and functions	
	i) Tapetum is the inner most wall of anther.	1
		•
	ii) Which is partly derived from the peripheral wall layer and partly derived from	-
	ii) Which is partly derived from the peripheral wall layer and partly derived from the connection tissue. That is why; It is called dual in origin.	1
		-
	the connection tissue. That is why; It is called dual in origin.	-
	the connection tissue. That is why; It is called dual in origin. Function: 1. It supplies nutrition to developing microspore 2. It contribute sporopollenin, which play important role in pollen wall formation	-
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21. (A)	Application of Biotechnology	(Any five application)	5 x 1=5
21 (B)	Plant tissue culture concepts		
(OR)	Title		1
	Explanation		
	Totipotency,		4
	Differentiation,		1
	Redifferentiation		1
	Dedifferentiation		1



QUARTERLY EXAM ANSWER KEY 2024

XII-BIOZOOLOGY

PART 1

MAXIMUM MARK 35

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

8X1=8

Q.NO	OPTION	ANSWER
1	D	(a-4), (b-3), (c-2), (d-1)
2	Α	If both A and R are true and R is correct explanation for A
3	В	Leydig cell
4	Α	Allantois
5	А	Inhibition of spermatogenesis.
6	В	A, B and AB
7	D	Replication, Transcription, Translation.
8	С	in water

PART II

ANSWER ANY 4 QUESTIONS

6X2=12

Q.NO	ANSWER	MARK
9	Unicellular organisms like Amoeba, Bacteria, Paramecium and Vorticella.	2
10	a) FSH- Follicle Stimulating Hormone. b) LH- Leutinising Hormone. c) hCG- human Chorionic Gonadotropin. d) hPL-human Placenta Lactogen.	2
11	The method suggested is the micro-testicular sperm extraction, in which a small amount of testicular tissue in areas of active sperm production are removed and improved for sperm yield and used for fertilization of ovum. Intracytoplasmic sperm injection can also be done.	1
12	Trait is inherited from the male parent to his grandson through carrier daughter	2
13	The genetic code is universal. It means that all known living systems use nucleic acids and the same three base codons (triplet codon) direct the synthesis of protein from amino acids. Example: The mRNA (UUU) codon codes for phenylalanine in all cells of all organisms. Some exceptions are reported in prokaryotic, mitochondrial and chloroplast genome. However similarities are more common than differences.	1
14	It is characterized by severe mental retardation, defective development of the central nervous system, increased separation between the eyes, flattened nose, ears are malformed, mouth is constantly open and the tongue protrudes.	ANY 4 2

PART III ANSWER ANY 6 QUESTIONS NO 19 IS COMPULSORY

3X3=9

Q.NO	ANSWER	MARK
15	The male and female gametes are produced by different parents and they fuse to form a zygote. So it is biparental. Example: Human-dioecious or unisexual animals	3
16	 Testes are paired male sex organs lying in the scrotum, which hangs outside the abdominal cavity, because viable sperms cannot be produced at normal body temperature. The scrotum is placed outside the abdominal cavity to create a temperature 2-3oC lower than the normal internal body temperature. Thus the testes are placed in the scrotum, Which acts as a thermo regulator for better spermatogenesis 	1
17	Amniocentesis is a prenatal technique used to detect any chromosomal abnormalities in the foetus and it is being often misused to determine the sex of the foetus.	1.5
	Once the sex of the foetus is known, there may be a chance of female foeticide. Hence, a statutory ban on amniocentesis is imposed.	1.5
18	Heterogametic individuals (dissimilar sex chromosomes) 2. Produce two types of gametes, so they are called heterogamete. Example:In	2
	human males produce two kinds of sperms. Some with X chromosome and some with Y chromosome.	1
19	The genetic code is universal. It means that all known living systems use nucleic acids and the same three base codons (triplet codon) direct the synthesis of protein from amino acids. Example: The mRNA	1
	(UUU) codon codes for phenylalanine in all cells of all organisms. Some exceptions are reported in prokaryotic, mitochondrial and chloroplast genome. However similarities are more common than differences.	1

PART IV

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

2X5=10

Q.NO	ANSWER	MARK
20 A		
	Identify all the genes (approximately 30000) in human DNA.	5
	Determine the sequence of the three billion chemical base pairs that makeup	
	the human DNA. To store this information in databases.	
	Improve tools for data analysis.	
	Transfer related technologies to other sectors, such as industries.	
	Address the ethical, legal and social issues (ELSI) that may arise from the	
	project.	
20 B		
	i) Actual remains – The original hard parts such as bones, teeth or shells are	
	preserved as such in the earth's atmosphere. This is the most common	
	method of fossilization. When marine animals die, their hard parts such as bones, shells, etc., are covered with sediments and are protected from	2
	further deterioration. They get preserved as such as they are preserved in vast	2
	ocean; the salinity in them prevents decay. The sediments become hardened	
	to form definite layers or strata. For example, Woolly Mammoth that lived 22	
	thousand years ago were preserved in the frozen coast of Siberia as such.	
	Several human beings and animals living in the ancient city of Pompeii were	
	preserved intact by volcanic ash which gushed out from Mount Vesuvius.	
	ii) Petrifaction – When animals die the original portion of their body may be	
	replaced molecule for molecule by minerals and the original substance being lost through disintegration. This method of fossilization is called petrifaction.	1
	The principle minerals involved in this type fossilization are iron pyrites, silica,	'
	calcium carbonate and bicarbonates of calcium and magnesium.	
	iii) Natural moulds and casts – Even after disintegration, the body of an	
	animal might leave indelible impression on the soft mud which later	
	becomes hardened into stones. Such impressions are called moulds. The	
	cavities of the moulds may get filled up	
	by hard minerals and get fossilized, which are called casts. Hardened faecal	2
	matter termed as coprolites occur as tiny pellets. Analysis of the coprolites	
	enables us to understand the nature of diet the pre-historic animals thrived	
	on.	

Genoty	ype	BO blood group bhenotype	Antigens present on red blood cell	Antibodies present in blood plasma
IvIv		Type A	A	Anti -B
IAIo		Type A	A	Anti -B
I ^B I ^B	3	Туре В	В	Anti -A
IBIo		Туре В	В	Anti -A
I _V I _B		Туре АВ	A and B	Neither Anti-A nor Anti-B
I ₀ I ₀		Туре О	Neither A nor B	Anti -A and anti - B
cytoplas vesicle. The ovui vitelline follicula	sm call m is su e mem ır cells	led ooplas urrounded l brane, mid called cor	m contains by three cov ddle thick zo ona radiata	thal and mid a large nuc verings name ona pellucion. I zona pelluci
			Zona P Vitellini membr Nucleu	rane is nal vesicle