





प्रश्न-पत्र कोड Q.P. Code 57/2/3

रोल नं. Roll No.

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें। Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 15 हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 13 प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
- Please check that this question paper contains **15** printed pages.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **13** questions.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

जीव विज्ञान (सैद्धान्तिक)

BIOLOGY (Theory)

निर्धारित समय : 2 घण्टे

Time allowed : 2 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 35

Maximum Marks : 35





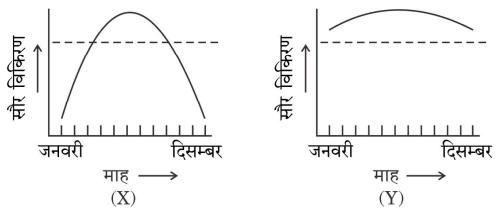
सामान्य निर्देशः

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख़्ती से पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 13 प्रश्न हैं ।
- (ii) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (iii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र तीन खण्डों में विभाजित किया गया है खण्ड अ, ब और स ।
- (iv) खण्ड अ में 6 प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है ।
- (v) खण्ड ब में 6 प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है।
- (vi) खण्ड स में एक प्रकरण-आधारित प्रश्न है जिसके 5 अंक हैं।
- (vii) सामान्यत: प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई विकल्प नहीं है । परन्तु कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं । ऐसे प्रश्नों में केवल एक विकल्प का ही उत्तर लिखना है ।
- (viii) जहाँ आवश्यक हो, वहाँ स्वच्छ, आनुपातिक तथा समुचित नामांकित चित्र बनाइए ।

खण्ड अ

- एक रोगी जिसका अंग प्रत्यारोपण होना है, को 'प्रतिरक्षा निरोधक (इम्युनोसप्रेसेंट)' दिया जाता है । इस 'प्रतिरक्षा निरोधक' का नाम लिखकर उसके स्रोत जीव का नाम लिखिए ।
- 2. यद्यपि फाइलेरिएसिस मारक (घातक) रोग नहीं है, परन्तु मानव में यह रोग काफी पीड़ा, घोर विरूपताओं और विकलांगता का कारक है । ऐसे किन्हीं दो हेलिंमथ कृमि के वैज्ञानिक नाम लिखिए जो इस रोग के कारक हैं तथा फाइलेरिएसिस के कारण दो दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों (अभिव्यक्तियों) का उल्लेख भी कीजिए ।
- 3. (क) नीचे दिए गए ग्राफ (X) तथा (Y) में पृथ्वी पर जनवरी से दिसम्बर तक के वार्षिक सौर विकिरण परिवर्तन को दर्शाया गया है । इसका अध्ययन कर संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।



(i) ग्राफ को पहचानिए जो क्रमश: (I) उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्र, तथा (II) शीतोष्ण क्षेत्र दर्शाता है।

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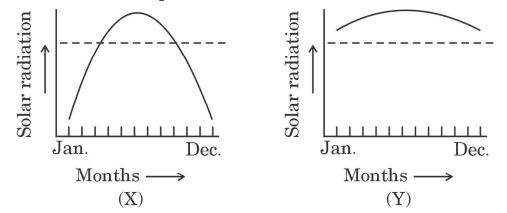
General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) This question paper consists of **13** questions.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) The question paper has three sections Section A, B and C.
- (iv) Section A has 6 questions of 2 marks each.
- (v) Section B has 6 questions of 3 marks each.
- (vi) Section C has a case-based question of 5 marks.
- (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, internal choices have been provided in some questions. Attempt only one of the alternative in such questions.
- (viii) Wherever necessary, neat, proportional and properly labelled diagrams should be drawn.

SECTION A

- 1. A patient who has undergone an organ transplant is put on 'immunosuppressant'. Name the 'immunosuppressant' and its source organism.
- 2. Though filariasis is not fatal, but the disease in humans is responsible for considerable suffering, gross deformities and disability. Write the scientific name of any two helminth worms causing the disease and state two chronic manifestations of filariasis.
- **3.** (a) Study the given graphs (X) and (Y) depicting the annual variation in solar radiation on Earth from January to December and answer the undermentioned questions.



(i) Identify the graph that depicts (I) tropical region, and (II) temperate region, respectively.

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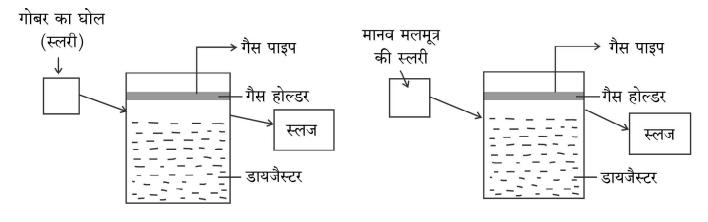
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 (ii) क्षेत्र (X) अथवा क्षेत्र (Y) में से कौन-सा क्षेत्र अधिक जैव विविधता दर्शाएगा तथा क्यों ? दो कारण दीजिए ।

अथवा

- (ख) (i) सन् 1920 के आरम्भ में जब ऑस्ट्रेलिया में नागफनी को लाया गया तो उसने वहाँ बहुत तेजी से फैल कर तबाही मचा दी तथा बहुत अधिक समष्टि घनत्व वाली प्रजाति बन कर पारितंत्र को अस्थिर कर दिया । इसके वहाँ लाखों हेक्टेयर प्रक्षेत्र में तेज़ी से फैलने के कारण की व्याख्या कीजिए ।
 - (ii) एक आवास में 'शिकार तथा परभक्षी' के पारस्परिक संबंध के महत्त्व का उल्लेख कीजिए ।
- बायोगैस संयंत्र 'A' तथा 'B' के नीचे दिए गए आरेखों का अध्ययन करके संबंधित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :



बायोगैस संयंत्र (A)

उपर्युक्त बायोगैस संयंत्र में से किस संयंत्र का उपयोग गैसीय ईंधन तथा विद्युत के उत्पादन के लिए किया जा सकता है और क्यों ? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि में समुचित कारण लिखिए।

- 5. जब पर्यटक रोहतांग दर्रा अथवा मानसरोवर जैसे उच्च तुंगता वाले क्षेत्रों में जाते हैं, तो उन्हें बाहर जाने से पूर्व उन्हें वहाँ की परिस्थितियों के प्रति कम-से-कम दो दिनों तक पर्यानुकूलित होने की सलाह दी जाती है । समझाइए कि वे किस प्रकार पर्यानुकूलित होते हैं ।
- 6. (क) एड्स से पीड़ित एक व्यक्ति की समयानुवर्ती संक्रमणों (ए.आर.सी.) के कारण मृत्यु हो जाती है, अर्थात् वह संक्रमण जिन्हें समय रहते इलाज द्वारा टाला जा सकता था।
 - (i) 'एच.आई.वी.' के रोगी की 'समयानुवर्ती संक्रमण' के कारण मृत्यु क्यों होती है ? किसी एक कारण का उल्लेख कीजिए ।



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बायोगैस संयंत्र (B)

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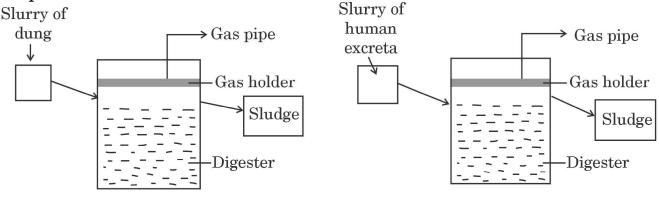
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(ii) Which of the two regions, (X) or (Y), will show high biological diversity and why? Give two reasons.

OR

- (b) (i) When prickly pear cactus was introduced into Australia in early 1920s, it caused havoc and ecosystem instability by achieving very high population densities. Explain the reason for its rapid spread into millions of hectares of rangeland.
 - (ii) State the importance of 'Prey-predator' relationship in a habitat.
- **4.** Study the given diagrams of Biogas plants 'A' and 'B' and answer the questions that follow :



Biogas Plant (A)

Biogas Plant (B)

Which one of the two biogas plants can be used for generating gas fuel and electricity and why? Give suitable reasons in support of your answer.

- 5. When tourists go to places of high altitude like Rohtang Pass or Mansarovar, they are advised not to venture out for two days at least to get acclimatized to the prevailing conditions there. Explain how they get acclimatized.
- **6.** (a) A person suffering from AIDS dies of opportunistic infections (ARC) i.e., infections that could have been otherwise overcome.
 - (i) State one reason as to why an 'HIV' patient dies of 'opportunistic infections'.





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- (ii) एक जीवाणु तथा एक परजीवी का वैज्ञानिक नाम लिखिए जो मुख्यत: एड्स संक्रमित व्यक्ति पर हमला कर सकते हैं ।
- (iii) एड्स के लिए व्यापक रूप से उपयोग किए जाने वाले नैदानिक परीक्षण का पूरा नाम लिखिए ।

अथवा

(ख) 'धूम्रपान' के कारण स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले दुष्प्रभाव से संबंधित सिगरेट के पैकेटों पर छपी चेतावनी के बावजूद समाज में धूम्रपान की आदत बनी हुई है । धूम्रपान करने वाले के स्वास्थ्य के लिए चार प्रमुख ख़तरों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

खण्ड ब

7. आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी की आनुवंशिक इंजीनियरिंग तकनीकों के विकास से अब हम डी.एन.ए. को सरलता से पृथक कर परिशुद्ध कर सकते हैं । प्रतिबंधन एंडोन्यूक्लिऐज़ों द्वारा काटे गए डी.एन.ए. खंडों के पृथक्करण तथा विलगन के विभिन्न चरणों का नाम लिख कर उनकी व्याख्या कीजिए ।

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- 8. (क) पुनर्योगज डी.एन.ए. प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास से सुरक्षात्मक प्रोटीन प्रतिजन (जिसे 'वैक्सीन' (टीके) के रूप में उपयोग किया जा सकता है) का किसी विषमजात (हेटेरोलोगस) तंत्र/जीवाणु अथवा अन्य किसी परपोषी में अभिव्यक्त होना संभव हो सका है । इस प्रौद्योगिकी द्वारा विकसित एक वैक्सीन (टीका) का उदाहरण दीजिए तथा प्रयुक्त परपोषी का नाम लिखिए ।
 - (ख) जब कोई रोगजनक मानव शरीर में प्रविष्ट होता है, तो तरल प्रतिरक्षा अनुक्रिया
 (ह्यूमोरल इम्यून तंत्र) किस प्रकार क्रियाशील हो जाता है ? व्याख्या कीजिए ।
- 9. (क) "किसी पारितंत्र में कुछ प्रजातियाँ (स्पीशीज़) पारितंत्र के मुख्य कार्यों को अन्य स्पीशीज़ की अपेक्षा अधिक प्रभावित करती हैं।" पॉल एहरलिक ने अपनी 'रिवेट पोपर परिकल्पना' द्वारा इसकी व्याख्या किस प्रकार की ?

अथवा

- (ख) (i) जब नाइल पर्च को पूर्व अफ्रीका की विक्टोरिया झील में डाला गया तो झील की स्थानिक प्रजातियों पर किस प्रकार विनाशकारी प्रभाव पड़ा ?
 - (ii) ऐसी दो विदेशज खरपतवार प्रजातियों (स्पीशीज़) के नाम लिखिए जो हमारे
 देश की देशज प्रजातियों के अस्तित्व के लिए विनाशकारी सिद्ध हुई हैं ।

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- (ii) Give the scientific name of one bacterium and one parasite which mainly attack a person suffering from AIDS.
- (iii) Write the full form of the name of the widely used diagnostic test for AIDS.

OR

(b) In spite of the statutory warning on cigarette packets against 'smoking' and its injurious effects on health, smoking is still prevalent in the society. Enumerate four important health hazards to a smoker.

SECTION B

- 7. With the advent of sophisticated techniques of genetic engineering, we can now readily purify and isolate DNA. Name and explain the different steps involved in the separation and isolation of DNA fragments once cut by restriction endonucleases.
- 8. (a) Development of recombinant DNA technology has made the expression of protective protein antigens (to be used as 'vaccines') in heterologous systems/bacteria or any other organism. Give an example of a vaccine developed by such a technology and the host used.
 - (b) Explain how a humoral immunity system gets into action when a foreign antigen enters into a human body.
- **9.** (a) "Some species in an ecosystem exert greater influence in driving major ecosystem services than others." How did Paul Ehrlich explain this concept in his 'rivet popper hypothesis'?

OR

- (b) (i) How has the introduction of Nile Perch into Lake Victoria in East Africa had a devastating effect on the indigenous species in the lake ?
 - (ii) Name two invasive weed species which have posed a threat to the existence of our native species.



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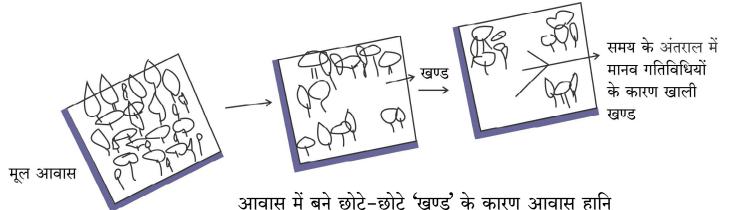
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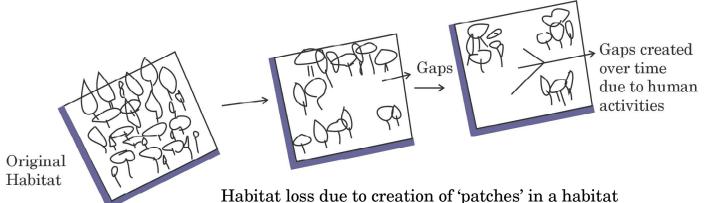
- 10. जब प्लैज़्मोडियम स्प. (मलेरिया परजीवी) मानव शरीर में प्रविष्ट होते हैं तब यह अलैंगिक प्रजनन द्वारा अपनी संख्या बढ़ाते रहते हैं । इस अवधि में प्रभावित व्यक्ति मलेरिया से पीड़ित (संक्रमित) रहता है । अलैंगिक प्रजनन के अनेक चक्रों के बाद परजीवी अपना जीवन चक्र पूरा करने हेतु लैंगिक प्रावस्था में प्रवेश करता है । जब एक मादा ऐनोफ़ेलीज़ मच्छर संक्रमित रोगी को काटती है, तो प्लैज़्मोडियम के जीवन चक्र में विकसित परिपक्व संक्रामक अवस्था के बनने तक के विभिन्न लैंगिक चरणों को दर्शाइए ।
- 11. नीचे दिए गए चित्र में एक प्राकृतिक बृहत् आवास को दर्शाया गया है, जो मानव गतिविधियों के कारण क्रमिक रूप से लगातार छोटे-छोटे खण्डों में विभाजित होता जा रहा है । यह गतिविधियाँ प्रजातियों के लिए उनके ही आवास में उनके अस्तित्व के लिए बड़ा ख़तरा बन गई हैं ।



- (क) क्या आप उपर्युक्त कथन से सहमत हैं ? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि में दो समुचित कारण दीजिए ।
- (ख) मौलिक आवास का इस प्रकार खण्डों में विभाजन के लिए पारिस्थितिक शब्दावली का नाम लिखिए ।
- 12. कृषि में जैव प्रौद्योगिकी का एक उपयोग बैसीलस थुरीनजिएंसिस जीवाणु के 'क्राई' जीनों द्वारा पीड़करोधी पौधों का उत्पादन करना है ।
 - (क) किस विशिष्ट Bt विष जीनों द्वारा कूटलेखन की गई प्रोटीन मक्का छेदक (कॉर्न बोरर)
 को नियंत्रित करता है ?
 - (ख) जीवाणु द्वारा निर्मित Bt विष कीट को किस प्रकार मार देती है ? व्याख्या कीजिए। 3

 \mathcal{B}

- 10. When *Plasmodium* sp. (malarial parasite) enters the human body, it reproduces asexually and increases its number. During this course, the affected person suffers from malaria. After a number of asexual cycles, the parasite, in order to complete its life cycle, enters the sexual phase of its life. Trace the sexual stages in the life cycle of *Plasmodium* in a female *Anopheles* mosquito, when it bites an infected person, up to the formation of mature infective stages of the parasite.
- 11. Given below is a picture of a natural large habitat that is being continuously broken into smaller patches. This process is continuing, increasing and expanding over time due to human impact, thereby posing a great risk to the existence of species in the habitat.



- (a) Do you agree with the above statement ? Give two suitable reasons in support of your answer.
- (b) Write the ecological term used for such patches formed in an original habitat.
- **12.** An application of biotechnology in agriculture involves production of pest resistant plants using 'cry' genes from a bacterium, *Bacillus thuringiensis*.
 - (a) Proteins coded by which specific Bt toxin genes control corn borer ?
 - (b) How does Bt toxin produced by the bacteria kill the insect ? Explain.



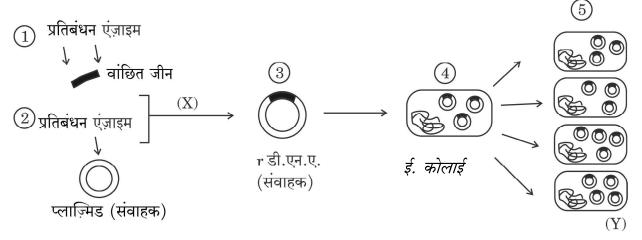
3

3

3

P.T.O.

पुनर्योगज डी.एन.ए. प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास ने चिकित्सा तथा कृषि के क्षेत्रों में अनेक (क) 13. क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तनों के दरवाजे खोल दिए हैं । वैज्ञानिक इसके उपयोग से जीवित अथवा मृत कोशिकाओं से विशिष्ट जीनों के पृथक्करण, अनुक्रम के निर्धारण तथा उनके हेर-फेर करने में समर्थ हुए हैं । आनुवंशिक रूप से जीवों के रूपांतरण हेतु मुख्य चरणों को निम्न आरेख द्वारा दर्शाया गया है । दिए गए आरेख का अध्ययन कीजिए तथा निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :



- क्या संवाहक डी.एन.ए. को काटने के लिए तथा क्लोन किए जाने वाले (i) वांछित डी.एन.ए. को काटने के लिए दो भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के प्रतिबंधन एंडोन्यूक्लिऐज़ों का उपयोग किया जाता है ? कारण देते हुए अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए ।
- चरण (X) में विजातीय डी.एन.ए. को संवाहक डी.एन.ए. में समाविष्ट करने (ii) के लिए किस एंज़ाइम का उपयोग किया जाता है ?
- रूपांतरित *ई. कोलाई* में विजातीय (बाहरी) डी.एन.ए. की अनेक (iii) प्रतिलिपियों के निर्माण को दर्शाने वाले चरण (Y) को किस पारिभाषिक शब्दावली द्वारा जाना जाता है ?
- ई. कोलाई क्लोनिंग संवाहक pBR322 में निम्न को दर्शाने के लिए आरेख (iv)बनाइए :
 - टेट्रासाइक्लीन प्रतिरोधी जीन का कोई एक प्रतिबंधन एंडोन्यूक्लिऐज़ स्थल **(I)**
 - एंपिसिलिन प्रतिरोधी जीन का कोई एक प्रतिबंधन एंडोन्यूक्लिऐज़ स्थल (II)
 - 'मूल (ori)' स्थल (III)
- प्लाज़्मिड pBR322 में "rop" किसका कूट लेखन करता है ? (\mathbf{v})

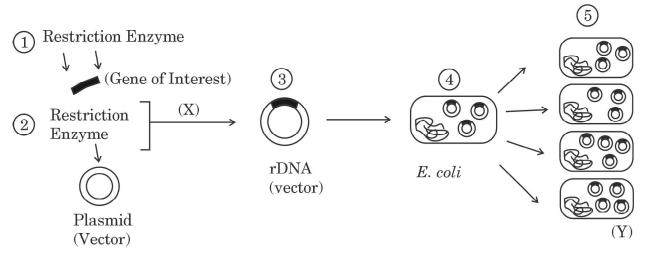
 $5 \times 1 = 5$

अथवा



SECTION C

13. (a) Development of recombinant DNA technology has opened gates to many breakthroughs in the fields of medicine and agriculture. This has enabled scientists to isolate, sequence and manipulate individual genes obtained from diverse living or dead cells. Given below is a diagram showing the basic steps involved in genetically modifying an organism. Study the given diagram and answer the questions that follow :



- (i) Are two different types of restriction endonucleases used, one to cut the vector DNA and another to cut the desired DNA to be cloned ? Support your answer, giving reason.
- (ii) Which enzyme is used at step (X) to integrate the foreign DNA with the vector DNA ?
- (iii) What is the term used for step (Y) showing multiple copies of the foreign DNA being formed in transformed *E. coli* ?
- (iv) Draw a diagram of *E. coli* cloning vector pBR322 to show the following :
 - (I) Any one restriction endonuclease site in tetracycline resistance gene
 - (II) Any one restriction endonuclease site in ampicillin resistance gene
 - (III) 'ori' site
- (v) What does "rop" code for in plasmid pBR322 ? $5 \times 1=5$

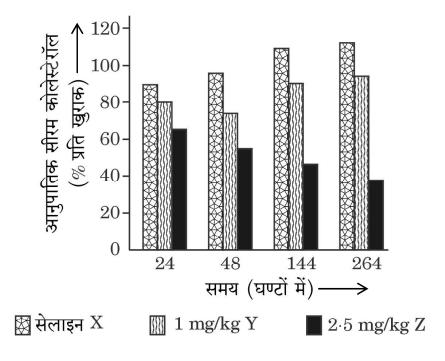
P.T.O.

(ख) मानव रोगों की चिकित्सा तथा कृषि क्षेत्रों में पीड़कों के नियंत्रण के लिए आर.एन.ए. व्यतिकरण (आर.एन.ए.i) की चिकित्सीय एजेंट के रूप में बहुत अधिक संभावनाएँ हैं । कोलेस्टेरॉल उपापचय विकारों की चिकित्सा में 'आर.एन.ए.i' के उपयोग के अध्ययन के लिए एक प्रयोग किया गया । कुछ लोगों में आनुवंशिक उत्परिवर्तन होते हैं जिसमें 'ApoB' जीन के उच्च स्तर के कारण हृद-धमनी रोग हो जाते हैं ।

'ApoB' के स्तर को कम करने से लिपोप्रोटीनों की संख्या तथा रक्त कोलेस्टेरॉल की मात्रा में कमी आ सकती है।

ट्रेसी ज़िमरमैन तथा उनके सहयोगियों ने 2006 में 'आर.एन.ए.i' का उपयोग अमानव प्राइमेट्स *सायनोमोलगस* वानरों में 'ApoB' के स्तर (मात्रा) को कम करने के लिए किया । (i) वानरों के एक समूह को 'आर.एन.ए.i' चिकित्सा (अल्प व्यतिकारी आर.एन.ए., SiRNAs) की (1 mg/kg SiRNAs) की खुराक दी गई, (ii) वानरों के दूसरे समूह को 'आर.एन.ए.i' चिकित्सा हेतु (2.5 mg/kg SiRNAs) की खुराक दी गई, तथा (iii) वानरों के तीसरे समूह को नियंत्रण प्रतिदर्श हेतु सेलाइन निवेशन (इन्जेक्ट) किया गया ।

प्रयोगों से प्राप्त परिणामों को नीचे दिए गए ग्राफ द्वारा दर्शाया गया है :



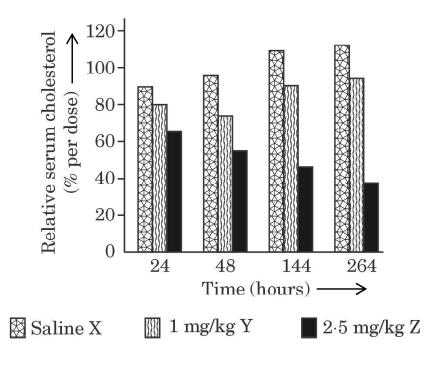


(b) RNA interference (RNAi) holds great potential as a therapeutic agent for the treatment of human diseases and as a bicontrol agent for controlling pests in the agricultural fields. An experiment was conducted to study the use of 'RNAi' for the potential treatment of disorders of cholesterol metabolism. Some people possess genetic mutations with elevated levels of 'ApoB' gene which predisposes them to coronary artery diseases.

Lowering the amount of 'ApoB' can reduce the number of lipoproteins and lower the blood cholesterol.

Tracy Zimmerman and her colleagues used RNAi in 2006 to reduce the level of 'ApoB' in non-human primates *Cynomolgus* monkeys. (i) One group of monkeys were given RNAi treatment (Small interfering RNAs, SiRNAs) (doses 1 mg/kg SiRNAs), (ii) Second group of monkeys were given RNAi treatment (doses 2.5 mg/kg SiRNAs), and (iii) Third group of monkeys were injected saline as control.

The results of the experiments are illustrated in the graph given below :







- (i) वानरों की सेलाइन तथा 2.5 mg/kg SiRNAs द्वारा चिकित्सा के 264 घण्टों के पश्चात् प्राप्त स्तंभों (X तथा Z) की व्याख्या आप किस प्रकार करेंगे ?
- (ii) सजीव जगत में जीवों के उस संवर्ग का नाम लिखिए जिनमें आर.एन.ए.
 व्यतिकरण (RNAi) होता है । क्यों ?
- (iii) आर.एन.ए. व्यतिकरण (आर.एन.ए.i) द्वारा वांछित जीन को शांत (अप्रभावी) करने वाला मूल सिद्धान्त क्या है ?

- What do you interpret from the bars (X and Z) obtained after
 264 hours of treatment of monkeys with saline and
 2.5 mg/kg SiRNAs treatment ?
- (ii) Name the category of organisms in the living world, where RNA interference (RNAi) takes place. Why ?
- (iii) What is the basic principle involved in RNA interference (RNAi) in silencing the preferred genes ?

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior Secondary School Term II Examination, 2022 Marking Scheme – **BIOLOGY** (SUBJECT CODE – 044) (PAPER CODE – 57/2/3)

General Instructions: -

- You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
- 2. "Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under IPC."
- 3. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, marks should be awarded.
- 4. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
- 5. Evaluators will mark($\sqrt{}$) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
- 6. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
- 7. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
- 8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
- 9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.

- 10. A full scale of marks 0-35 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
- 11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
- 12. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on a reply.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
 - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
 - Wrong grand total.
 - Marks in words and figures not tallying.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
 - Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)
 - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
- 13. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
- 14. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
- 15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
- 16. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
- 17. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

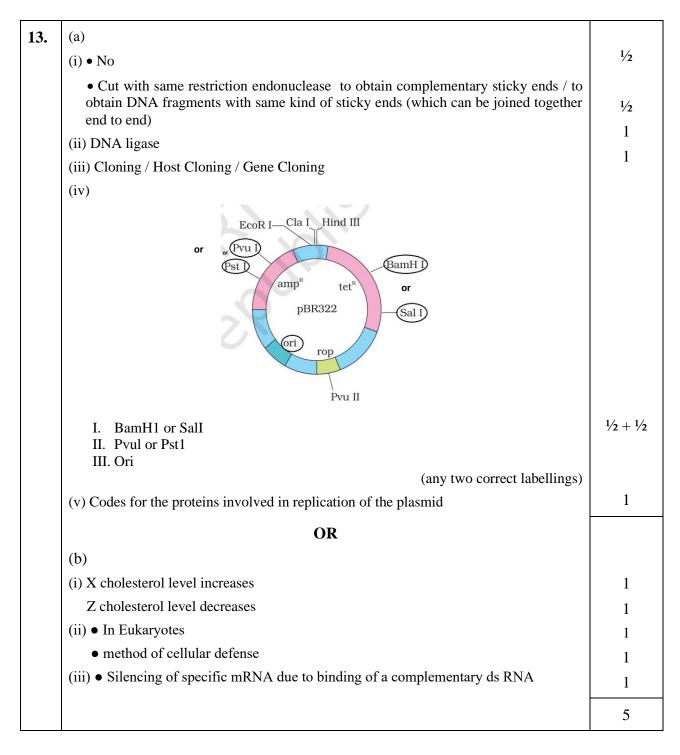
MARKING SCHEME Senior Secondary School Examination TERM–II, 2022 BIOLOGY (Subject Code–044) [Paper Code : 57/2/3]

Maximum Marks : 35

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
1.00	SECTION—A	
1.	 Cyclosporin A Trichoderma polysporum 	1 1
		2
2.	 Wuchereria bancrofti and Wuchereria malayi inflammation of the organs in which they live for many years, inflammation of lymphatic vessels of the lower limbs , deformities in genital organs	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
		2
3.	 (a) (i) (I) Y, (II) X Note : ¹/₂ mark to be awarded if student writes either one or both parts correctly 	1/2
	in 6(a)(i)(ii) ● Y will show high biological diversity	1⁄2
	• Reason : less seasonal / constant and predictable environment, more solar energy available for species diversification	1/2+1/2
	OR (b)	
	(i) Does not have its natural predators.	1
	(ii) predators act as conduits for energy transfer across trophic levels, they keep prey population under control, predators help in maintaining species diversity in a community by reducing competition among prey species, if a predator is too efficient and over exploits its prey then the prey become extinct followed by	
	predator / predators are prudent in nature.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
	(any two)	
		2
4.	Biogas plant A	1
	• Methanogens present in the cow dung (grow anaerobically on cellulosic material), produce large amounts of methane along with carbon dioxide and hydrogen.	1/2+1/2
		2
5.	Increased RBC production, decrease in the binding affinity of Haemoglobin, increase in breathing rate (any two)	1 + 1

		2
6.	a)	
	(i) Decrease in the number of helper T –lymphocytes / weakened immunity	1⁄2
	(ii) Bacterium- <i>Mycobacterium</i> ;	1⁄2
	Parasite- Toxoplasma	1/2
	(iii) Enzyme Linked Immuno-sorbent Assay / Polymerase Chain Reaction	1⁄2
	OR	
	b)	
	Increased CO content in blood, reduced the concentration of haem bound oxygen / oxygen deficiency in the body, increased incidence of cancers (of lung / urinary bladder / throat), bronchitis, emphysema, coronary heart disease, gastric ulcer, raised blood pressure, increased heart rate.	¹∕₂ ×4
	(any <i>four</i> points)	
		2
	SECTION—B	
7.	• Gel electrophoresis	1/2
	• Negatively charged DNA fragments (produced by restriction endonuclease)	
	move towards anode through agarose gel, smaller fragments move further,	
	move towards anode through agarose gel, smaller fragments move further, separated fragments are stained with ethidium bromide, followed by exposure	½×5
	move towards anode through agarose gel, smaller fragments move further,	¹ / ₂ ×5
8.	move towards anode through agarose gel, smaller fragments move further, separated fragments are stained with ethidium bromide, followed by exposure to UV radiation, extraction of DNA bands by elution.	
8.	 move towards anode through agarose gel, smaller fragments move further, separated fragments are stained with ethidium bromide, followed by exposure to UV radiation, extraction of DNA bands by elution. (a) • Vaccine - Hepatitis B 	3
8.	 move towards anode through agarose gel, smaller fragments move further, separated fragments are stained with ethidium bromide, followed by exposure to UV radiation, extraction of DNA bands by elution. (a) • Vaccine - Hepatitis B • Host - Yeast (or any other correct example) 	3
8.	 move towards anode through agarose gel, smaller fragments move further, separated fragments are stained with ethidium bromide, followed by exposure to UV radiation, extraction of DNA bands by elution. (a) • Vaccine - Hepatitis B 	3
8.	 move towards anode through agarose gel, smaller fragments move further, separated fragments are stained with ethidium bromide, followed by exposure to UV radiation, extraction of DNA bands by elution. (a) • Vaccine - Hepatitis B Host – Yeast (or any other correct example) (b) (B Lymphocytes) produce an army of proteins / antibodies in blood to fight 	3
<u>8</u> . 9.	 move towards anode through agarose gel, smaller fragments move further, separated fragments are stained with ethidium bromide, followed by exposure to UV radiation, extraction of DNA bands by elution. (a) • Vaccine - Hepatitis B Host – Yeast (or any other correct example) (b) (B Lymphocytes) produce an army of proteins / antibodies in blood to fight against foreign antigen. a) Paul – Ehrlich compared Airplane with ecosystem, in an airplane (ecosystem) all parts are joined together using thousands of rivets (species), if every passenger travelling in it starts popping a rivet to take home (causing a species to become extinct), it may not affect flight safety (proper functioning of ecosystem) initially, if more and more rivets are removed then the plane becomes dangerously weak over a period of time, loss of rivets on the wings (Key species that drives major ecosystem functions) is a more serious threat to 	3 1 1 1
	 move towards anode through agarose gel, smaller fragments move further, separated fragments are stained with ethidium bromide, followed by exposure to UV radiation, extraction of DNA bands by elution. (a) • Vaccine - Hepatitis B Host – Yeast (or any other correct example) (b) (B Lymphocytes) produce an army of proteins / antibodies in blood to fight against foreign antigen. a) Paul – Ehrlich compared Airplane with ecosystem, in an airplane (ecosystem) all parts are joined together using thousands of rivets (species), if every passenger travelling in it starts popping a rivet to take home (causing a species to become extinct), it may not affect flight safety (proper functioning of ecosystem) initially, if more and more rivets are removed then the plane becomes dangerously weak over a period of time, loss of rivets on the wings (Key species that drives major ecosystem functions) is a more serious threat to flight 	3 1 1 1 3
	 move towards anode through agarose gel, smaller fragments move further, separated fragments are stained with ethidium bromide, followed by exposure to UV radiation, extraction of DNA bands by elution. (a) • Vaccine - Hepatitis B Host – Yeast (or any other correct example) (b) (B Lymphocytes) produce an army of proteins / antibodies in blood to fight against foreign antigen. a) Paul – Ehrlich compared Airplane with ecosystem, in an airplane (ecosystem) all parts are joined together using thousands of rivets (species), if every passenger travelling in it starts popping a rivet to take home (causing a species to become extinct), it may not affect flight safety (proper functioning of ecosystem) initially, if more and more rivets are removed then the plane becomes dangerously weak over a period of time, loss of rivets on the wings (Key species that drives major ecosystem functions) is a more serious threat to 	3 1 1 1 3

	(ii) carrot grass / (<i>Parthenium</i>), <i>Lantana</i> , water hyacinth / (<i>Eichhornia</i>)	1 + 1
	(or any correct example)	3
10.	Sexual Stage (gametocytes) develop in RBC, gametocytes are taken by female Anopheles mosquito with blood meal, fertilisation and development take place in the mosquito's gut, mature infective stages (sporozoites) escape from gut, migrate to mosquito's salivary glands, when the mosquito bites another human sporozoites are injected with bite	¹ √2 x 6 //
	When the mosquito subjected with bite. Mature infective stage isporzozitea) escape from to the mosquito subvery glands Use of the mosquito subvery glands Use of the mosquito subvery glands Use of the mosquito subvery glands Use of the mosquito is the mosquito subvery glands Use of the mosquito subvery the mos	¹ ∕2 x 6
		3
11.	 (a) • Yes Degradation of habitats by fragmentation threatens the survival of many species / mammals / birds / migratory birds which require large territories (are badly affected), leading to decline of population. (or any other relevant reason) (b) Fragments / Fragmentation 	1 1/2+1/2 1
12.	 (a) <i>cryIAb</i> (b) The ingested inactive toxin in insect get solubilise / become active due to alkaline pH of insect's gut. It binds to the surface of midgut epithelial cells and perforate the walls, causes cell swelling, lysis and ultimately kill the insect. 	3 1 $1/2$ $1/2 \times 3$
		3
	SECTION—C	



* * *