



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT PRAKASHAN

CHSE ODISHA EXAMINATION PAPER

2019

Section A Botany

1. Fill in the blanks: The most common and abundant greenhouse gas is _____

A. methane

B. CFC

C. carbon dioxide

D. nitrous oxide

Answer: C



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2. Fill in the blanks: Nocturnal flowers like *Nyctanthes* attract insects by their _____

A. colour

B. nectur

C. scent

D. elible sap

Answer: C



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3. Fill in the blanks:The example of start codon

is _____

A. UAA

B. UGA

C. UAG

D. AUG

Answer: D



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4. Fill in the blanks:The phenomenon of single gene contributing to multiple phenotypic traits is called _____

A. pleiotropy

B. codominance

C. incomplete dominance

D. polygenic inheritance

Answer: A



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5. Fill in the blanks: Fermentation of milk sugar

, _____ is done by Lactobacillus ..

A. glucose

B. fructose

C. sucrose

D. lactose

Answer: D



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6. Correct the statement of each bit, if necessary, by changing the underlined word

only:

Carnivores are always primary consumers.



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7. Correct the statement of each bit, if necessary, by changing the underlined word

only:

Yeasts generally reproduce asexually by fission.



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8. Correct the statement of each bit, if necessary, by changing the underlined word only:

Nutritive tissue of a fertilized egg in angiosperms is embryo.



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9. Correct the statement of each bit, if necessary, by changing the underlined word only:

Mutation that completely eliminates a gene is called silent mutation.



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10. Correct the statement of each bit, if necessary, by changing the underlined word only:

In tissue culture, amorphous mass of thin-walled parenchymatous cells developing from proliferating cells is called explant.



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11. Write notes with 2 to 3 important points :

Ecological pyramid



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12. Write notes with 2 to 3 important points :

Population density attributes



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13. Write notes on any three of the following, each with 2 to 3 important points :

Sporulation .



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14. Write notes with 2 to 3 important points :

Outbreeding devices



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15. Write notes on any three of the following, each with 2 to 3 important points :

Single-cell protein



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16. Write notes with 2 to 3 important points :

t-RNA



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17. Differentiate between the following with 2 to 3 important points : Parthenocarpy and Parthenogenesis



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18. Differentiate between any one pair of the following with 3 or 4 important points :
Habitat and Niche .



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19. Differentiate between the following with 2 to 3 important points : Somatic embryogenesis and Somatic hybridization



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20. Answer within 200 words : Give a structure of a typical pollen grain and its pre- and post-pollination changes .



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21. Describe the process of DNA replication.



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22. Describe the structure of DNA?



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23. Answer within 200 words : Discuss how waste water treatment can be done .



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Section B Zoology

1. What is the name of the scientist who cloned a sheep named Dolly?



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2. Colostrum is rich in which type of antibody?



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3. Graafian follicle is observed in the ovary of

A. rohu

B. amphioxus

C. salamander

D. human

Answer: D



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4. Which one is not terminal birth control method ?

A. Vasectomy

B. tubectomy

C. Hysterectomy

D. Copper-T

Answer: D



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5. What is the diploid chromosome number in a person suffering from down syndrome ?

A. 45

B. 46

C. 47

D. 48

Answer: C



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6. What is HIV ?



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7. What is Humulin ?



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8. What is tubectomy ?



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9. What is fossil ?



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10. What is antibody ?



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11. Write a note on Queen bee ?



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12. Differentiate between with 3 to 4 important points:

Amoebiasis and Filariasis



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13. Different the following (Restrict each answer three to four important sentences):

Homologous organ and Analogous organ



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14. Differentiate between of the following

t- lymphocyte and B- lymphocyte



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15. Write notes on any two of the following:

Biochemical origin of ligo.



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16. Write notes on any two of the following:

Turner syndrome.



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17. Write notes on any two of the following:

Human male reproductive system



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18. Write notes on any two of the following:

Spermiogenesis.



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19. Illustrate in detail the process of spermatogenesis in human.



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20. What is sex-linked inheritance? Discuss how sex-linked gene inheritance occurs in human, giving two examples.



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21. Describe briefly recombinant DNA technology.



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Section B Zoology Fill In The Blanks With Correct Answer S Correct The Underlined Portion Of The Sentences

1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer(s):

Plasmodium vivax causes cerebral malaria.



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2. Fill in the blank

The full form of ELISA is _____.



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3. Fill in the blanks with correct answer(s):

Cancer of muscle is named as_____.



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4. Fill in the blanks with correct answer(s):

Recapitulation theory was postulated by_____.



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5. Fill in the blanks with correct answer(s): In honeybee, the process of development of male bee without fertilization is termed as swarming.



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