



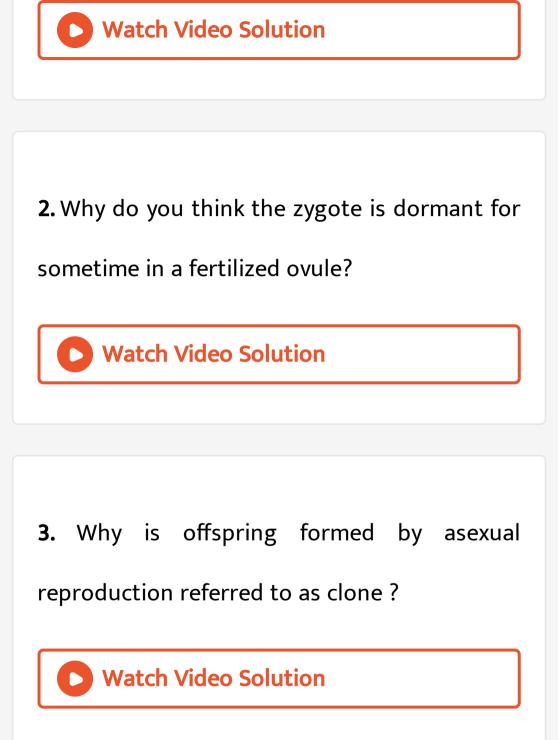
BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD

MODEL TEST PAPER -1



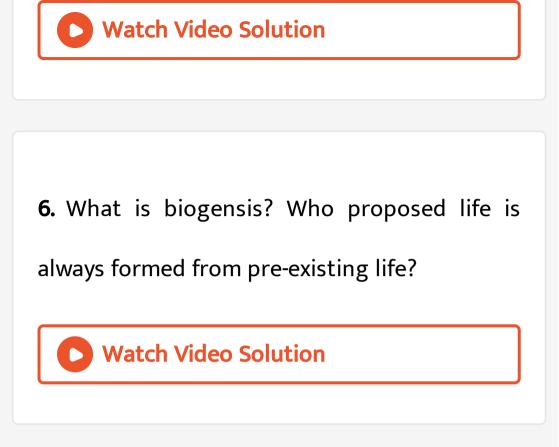
1. Mention two inherent characteristics of Amoeba and yeast that enable them to reproduce asexually.



4. How does colostrum provide initial protection against diseases to new-born infants? Give one reason.

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5. In antirrhinum (sanpdragon) all its flower was crossed with a white flower and in a F_1 generation pink flowers where obtained. when pink flower were selfed the F_2 generation show white, red and pink flowers. choose the incorrect statement from the following:



7. Would it be appropriate to use DNA probes such as VNTR in DNA fingerprinting of a bacteriophage?



8. Why is the time of treatment for a gentic

disease different from an infectious disease?



9. What is the function of TPA?

10. Why are green plants not found beyond

certain depth in the ocean?

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11. Assertion : Primary transcripts in eukaryotes are non-functional.Reason : Methyl guanosine triphoshate is

attached to 5' - end of hnRNA.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and

reason is the correct explanation of

assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but

reason is the correct explanation of

assertion

- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both asertion and reason are false.

Answer:

12. Assertion : E.coli having pBR322 with DNA insert at BamH 1 site cannot grow in medium containing tetracycline.

Reson: Recognition site for BamH 1 is present in tetR region of pBR322.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but

reason is the correct explanation of

assertion

C. Assertion is true but reason is false.

D. Both asertion and reason are false.

Answer:

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13. Name the mode of reproduction that helps

in producing genetically identical offspring.

14. Assertion: In India , the human popultion is currently undergoing the lag phaseReason: 90% of india population is still below poverty line.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is the correct explanation of assertion

C. Assertion is true but reason is false.

D. Both asertion and reason are false.

Answer:

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15. Many diseases can be diagnosed by observing the symptoms in the patient. which group of symptoms in the patient of pneumonia ?

A. a.	difficulty	in	respiration.		
fever,chills,cough,headache					
B. b.cor	nstipation,		abdominal		
pain,	cramps,blood	d clots			
C. c. n	asal conge	stion an	d discharge,		
coug	h,sore throat	,headach	e		
D. d. hi	gh fever,weal	mess,ston	nach pain,loss		
of ap	petite and co	onstipatio	n		

Answer:



16. Read the paragraph and answer the

following questions

Sex Determination

The sex is hereditary variation between two individuals of same species. Sex is one of the most noticeable and interesting kinds of hereditary differences seen among individuals of same species. It is determined at the time of fertilisation when the male and female gametes fuse together. In most of organisms, sex is determined by one pair of chromosomes called sex chromosomes or allosomes.

Note that all the eggs carry X-chromosome, but one-half of the sperm carries an X-chromosome and one half carries a Y-chromosome.

Genic balance theory that was given by Calvin Bridges states that instead of chromosomes, sex is determined by genic balance or ratio between X-chromosomes and autosome genomes.

- (i) Male sex is:
 - (a) heterogametic
 - (b) homogametic
 - (c) haplodiploid
 - (d) none of above
- (ii) Genic balance theory was give by:

T		(a) Morgan	
		(b) Beadle and Ta	tum
		(c) Calvin Bridges	
		(d) William Bates	on
6	(iii	Female gametes ha	ve chromosome set
		up as:	
		(a) (22 + XY)	(b) (22 + XX)
		(c) (22 + X)	(d) (22 + Y)
0	(v)	ZZ/ZW type of set	determination is
		seen in:	
		(a) Platypus	(b) Snails
		(c) Cockroach	(d) Peacock
(v)	Assertion: XX-X	Y type of sex-
		determination m	
		example of female l	heterogamety.
Re	12.54	on: Male heterogi	amety is seen in
mo	the	s in which male pro-	duces two different
typ	-	of gametes.	
(a)	Be	oth Assertion and	Reason are true,
		d Reason is the cor	
	As	sertion.	
hì	Ba	th Assertion and R	eason are true, but
and a	Re	ason is not the cor	rect explanation of
		sertion.	
		sertion is true but I	Reason is false.
C)	Also	sertion is true out i	anaon are false
d)	Bo	th Assertion and R	curson site muse.

17. Comment on the essential features

required for an ideal contraceptive.



18. a man with blood group A married woman with blood group B. they have a son with AB blood group and a daughter with blood group O. work out the cross and show the possibility of such inheritance.



19. Give an example for convergent evolution and identify the features to which they are converging.



20. What do you understand by the term selectable marker?

21. How is a continous culture system maintained in bioreactors and why?
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22. Trophical regions are likely to have more biological diversity than temperate ones. Give two reasons to justify the statement.



23. What is EcoRI? How does EcoRI differ from

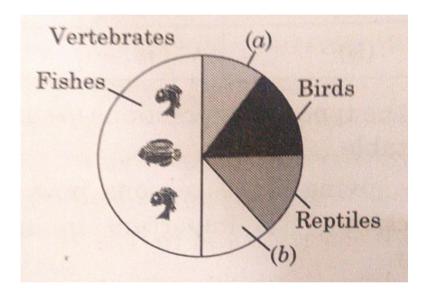
an exonuclease?

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24. What are two core techniques that enabled

birth of biotechnology?

25. Identify 'a' and 'b' in the figure given below representing proportionate number of major vertebrate taxa.





26. What is the main idea behind "Joint farm

management concept" introduced by

Government of India?



27. List a few transgenic organisms and their

potential application.



28. Draw a lebelled diagram to show interrelationship of four accessory ducts in a human male reproductive system.



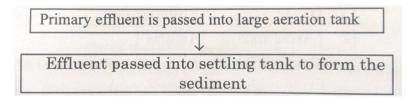
29. While creation and presence of variations

is directionless, natural selection is directional

as it is in the concept of adaptation . Explain.



30. Large quantity of sewage is generated every day in cities and towns, Which is treated in Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) to make it less polluted. Given below is the flow diagram of one of the stages of STP. Observe the given flow diagram and answer the questions accordigly.

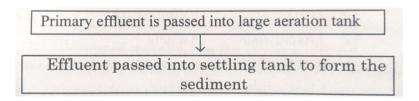


Why is primary effluent passed into large aeration tanks?



31. Large quantity of sewage is generated every day in cities and towns, Which is treated in Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) to make it less polluted. Given below is the flow diagram of one of the stages of STP.

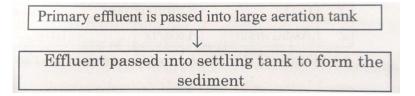
Observe the given flow diagram and answer the questions accordigly.



Write the technical term used for the

sediment formed. MEntion its significance.

32. Large quantity of sewage is generated every day in cities and towns. Which is treated in Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) to make it less polluted. Given below is the flow diagram of one of the stages of STP. Observe the given flow diagram and answer the questions accordigly.



Explain the final step that results in the formation of biogas in the large tank before the treated effluent is released into waterbodies.



33. "Species Bt Toxin gene is incorporated into cotton plant so as to control infestation of Bollworm". Mention the organism from which the gene was isolated and explain its mode of action.





34. Given below is a table depicting population

interactions between species A and Species B.

Type of interaction	Species A	Species B
(a)	(-)	(+)
(b)	(+)	(-)

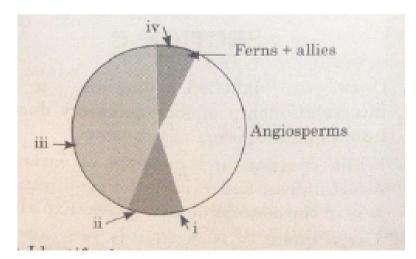
Name the types of interactions (a) and (b) in the above table.

Justify giving three reasons how the type of interaction (b) is important in an ecological context.



35. Indentify the areas labellel as I, ii, iii, and iv in the pie chart given below representing the biodiversity of plants showing their proportionate number of species of major



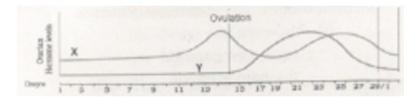




36. Study the graph given below related to menstrual cycle in demales:

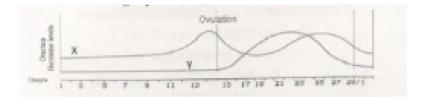
Identify ovarian hormones X and Y mentioned

in the graph and specify their source.



37. Study the graph given below related to

menstrual cycle in Females:



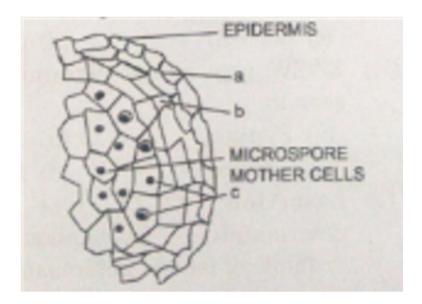
Correlate and describe the uterine events that take place according to the ovarian hormone levels X and Y mentioned in the graph during 6-15 dats

16-25 days

26-28 days (when ovum is not fertilised)

38. Given below is an enlarged view of one

microsporangium of a mature anther.

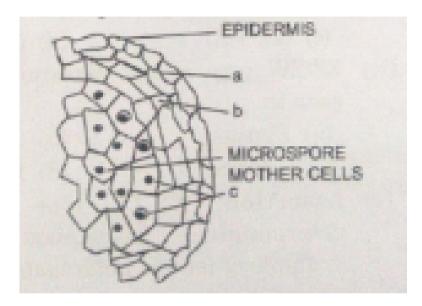


Name 'a', 'b' and 'c' wall layers.



39. Given below is an enlarged view of one

microsporangium of a mature anther.



Mention the charcteristics and function of the

cells forming wall layer 'c'.

40. Describe Meselson's and Stahl's experiment

to explain semiconservative mode of replication.

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41. Describe the structure of a polymer of deoxyribonucleotides.

42. Name the mode of reproduction that ensures the creation of new variants.Watch Video Solution

43. Which of the following represents the female gametophyte in angiosperms?

A. a. Embryo

B. b. Embryo sac

C. c. Synergid

D. d. Endosperm

Answer:

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	Name of Disease	Causative Organism	Symptoms
W	Pneumonia	Streptococcus	(<i>i</i>)
Χ	Typhoid	(ii)	High fever, weakness, headache, stomach pain
Y	(iii)	Rhinoviruses	Nasal congestion and discharge, sore throat, cough, headache
Z	Ascariasis	Ascaris	(<i>iv</i>)

Which of the above mentioned diseases are

transmitted through mechanical carriers?

45. Give two important contributions of Dr. M.

S. Swaminathan .



46. Suggest two features of plants that will

prevent insect and pest infestation.