## SECOND YEAR HIGEHR SECONDARY MODEL EXAMINATION MARCH-2022 Part-III ZOOLOGY

	2001			
Qn. No	Scorin	ng Key	Score	
	A-Answer any three questions for	rom 1 to 4. Each carries 1 score	1	
1.	i) Gene migration or gene flow,			
	ii) Genetic drift,		1	
	iii) Mutation,			
	iv) Genetic recombination and			
	v) Natural selection(Any one)			
2	Morula		1	
3	single nucleotide polymorphism		1	
4	menopause		1	
<del>_</del>	B-Answer all questions from	5 to 6. Each carries 1 score		
5	Johannesburg		1	
6	Penicillin		1	
	A-Answer any two questions from	om 7 to 9. Each carries 2 score		
7		y of the chromosome number 21	0.5×4=	
,	(trisomy of 21).	y of the chromosome number 21	2	
	• Short statured		_	
	Small round head,			
	Furrowed tongue			
	Partially open mouth			
	Palm is broad with character			
		ental development is retarded.		
	(Any four characteristic feature )			
8	This associations helps		0.5×4=	
	<ul> <li>to absorbs phosphorus from soil and passes it to the plant.</li> </ul>		2	
	<ul> <li>Resistance to root-borne path</li> </ul>	ogens,		
	<ul> <li>Tolerance to salinity and drou</li> </ul>	ight,		
	<ul> <li>Overall increase in plant grow</li> </ul>	rth and development		
9	A-Salmonella typhi		0.5×4=	
	B-Malaria		2	
	C-Fungi			
	D-Ascaris/Round worm			
	<b>B-Answer any two questions from</b>	m 10 to 13. Each carries 2 score	1	
10	Active Immunity	Passive Immunity	3	
	When a host is exposed to	When ready-made antibodies		
	antigens, which may be in the	are directly given to protect		
	form of living or dead microbes	the body against foreign		
	or other proteins, antibodies	agents, it is called passive		
	are produced in the host	immunity		
	body		-	
	Active immunity is slow and	Passive immunity is quick and		
	takes time to give its full	takes short time to give its full		
	effective response	effective response		
	Examples:	Examples:		
	01-Injecting the microbes	01-The yellowish fluid		
	11 -	<u>-</u>		
	deliberately during	colostrum secreted by mother		
	immunisation or infectious	during the initial days of		

NAVAS CHEEMADAN SOHSS AREEKODE

navas9895@gmail.com nvs biology classes

navassosso	organisms gaining access into	lactation has abundant	y classes	
	body during natural infection			
	induce active	infant.		
	immunity.	02-The foetus also receives		
		some antibodies from their		
		mother, through the placenta		
		during pregnancy		
11	a)Chemical evolution		1	
	b) S.L. Miller		1	
12	a)Mammary tubule b)Mammary duct		1	
13	a) It is the crossing of a progeny with its recessive parent.		1	
	b)It is used to find unknown genotype of an individual.		î	
		om 14 to 17. Each carries 3 score		
14	(i) Avoid undue peer pressure		1	
	(ii)Education and counselling		1	
	(iii)Seeking help from parents and	d peers	1	
	(iv)Looking for danger signs			
	(v)Seeking professional and med	ical nelp (Any three measures)		
15	Pedigree analysis.	ral gaparations of a family is	1	
	It is the analysis of trait in a seve	rai generations of a family is		
	called pedigree analysis.	anguino que matina)	0.5	
	i)Mating between relatives (const	angumeous mating)	0.5 0.5	
	ii)Sex unspecified iii)Female		0.5 0.5	
	iv)Mating		0.5 0.5	
16		n coefficient)	0.5	
10	a)Z = slope of the line (regression coefficient) C = Y-intercept		0.5	
	b)Within a region species richness increased with increasing			
	explored area, but only up to a limit			
	c) 0.1 to 0.2			
17	Homologous organs	Analogous organs		
	Homologus organs are organs	Analogous Organs having same		
	having same structure and	function but different structure	1	
	origin but different functions.	and origin		
	Eg:1) whales, bats, Cheetah	Eg;1) Wings of butterfly and of	_	
	and human (all mammals)	birds	1	
	share similarities in the pattern	Eg;2) the eye of the octopus		
	of bones of forelimbs	and of mammals		
	Eg;2) the thorn and tendrils of			
	Bougainvillea and Cucurbita	·		
	represent homology	Eg;4) Sweet potato (root		
	Eg;3) vertebrate hearts or			
	brains (Any one example )	modification)		
		(Any one example )		
	Homologus organs are	Analogous are developed due		
	developed due to <b>divergent</b>		1	
	evolution.		_	
B-Answer The following question. Carries 3 Scores				
18	The Heterogenous nuclear RNA (I			
	the exons and the introns and are non-functional. Hence, it is			

NAVAS CHEEMADAN SOHSS AREEKODE

navas9895@gmail.com nvs biology classes subjected to a processing Splicina Here the introns are removed and exons are joined in a defined 1 order. capping nucleotide In capping an unusual (methyl quanosine 1 triphosphate) is added to the 5'-end of hnRNA. Tailing In tailing, adenylate residues (200-300) are added at 3'-end in a template independent manner. 1 Answer any one question from 19 to 20. Carries 5 scores 19 a) central Dogma in molecular biology is the unidirectional flow of 1 information from DNA-RNA-Protein/ or/ the genetic information flows from DNA-->RNA-->Protein. 2 Processes in central Dogma in molecular biology DNA Replication **DNA Transcription** DNA Translation (Any two processes) b)Regulation of gene expression in Eukaryotes 0.5 i) Transcriptional level (formation of primary transcript), 0.5 ii) Processing level (regulation of splicing), 0.5 iii) Transport of mRNA from nucleus to the cytoplasm, 0.5 iv) Translational level 20 (a) 0.5 A-Ampulla 0.5 **B-Ovary** 0.5 C-Fimbriae 0.5 D-Cervical canal 1 b) Surgical contraceptive method in male: Vasectomy 1 Surgical contraceptive method in male: Tubectomy 0.5 The part which is cut or tied up in Vasectomy: Vas deferens 0.5 The part which is cut or tied up in Tubectomy: oviduct/fallopian tube

NAVAS CHEEMADAN SOHSS AREEKODE