HIMACHAL PRADESH BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

Class 12th Biology (2024-25)

Maximum Marks: 60 Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:-

- 1. All questions are compulsory.

 The question paper consists of the section A contains 12 multiples. Section B contains 10 very sheet. Section C contains 6 short and the section D contains 2 long and the section D contains 3 long and the section D contains 2 long and the section D contains 2 long and the section D contains 3 long and 3	e-choice questior ort answer questi swer questions of swer questions of	ns of 1 mark each. ons of 2 marks each. 3 marks each. 5 marks each.	
	N A: Multiple Cho		
1. A person accidentally cuts his fir swollen, and warm. Which compone these signs?			
A) Antibodies	B) Memo	•	
C) Inflammatory response	D) Plasma	ı cell	(1)
2. What is the role of reverse transcr(a) It synthesises proteins.(c) It transcribes RNA to DNA.	(b) It copi	irus? es DNA to RNA. icates RNA.	(1)
3. Hormones releasing IUD is(a) CuT(c) LNG-20	(b) Lippe (d) Cu7	es loop	(1)
4. For a long time, it was believed that mud, etc. This was the theory of (a) catastrophism		decaying and rotting matt	er like straw,
(C) panspermia	(d) chemo	•	(1)
5. Angiospermic endosperm is : (a) Haploid (b) Diploid	(c) Triploid	(d) Polyploid	(1)
6. If a red-flowered plant (RR) is cross dominance, what will be the phenoty A) Red B) White C) Pink	ype of the offsprii		er incomplete (1)
7. How many polar bodies are given (a) Two (b) Three	•	•	
(c) One (d) Four			(1)
8. From a Sewage treatment plant, to and the recorded values of BOD are about these samples?. a) Sample A is taken from Untreated b) Sample B belong to secondary efflict) Sample C is taken from Primary efflicts.	e 6mg/L, 400mg/ sewage luent of sewage		

- d) Sample B is collected from untreated sewage

(1)

- 9. Name the bacterium that yields thermostable DNA polymerase.
- a) Agrobacterium tumefacien.
- b) Thermus aquaticus.

c) Azotobactor Sp.

- d) Escherichia coli
- 10. The diagram shows a pyramid of biomass.

Γ	2	
	1	

A sharp decrease is seen in biomass at higher trophic levels in the grassland ecosystem. Choose the correct option for the levels of the ecosystem.

	1	2
а	Carnivor	Herbivore
b	Producers	Herbivore
С	Herbivore	Producers
d	Producers	Carnivor

(1)

(1)

Question Nos. 11 & 12 consist of two statements- Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below

- (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 not the correct explanation of assertion
- (c)Assertion is false, but Reason is false
- (d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true
- 11. Assertion (A): Mice is the most preferred mammal for studies on gene transfers.

 Reason (R): Mice possesses features like short oestrous cycle and gestation period, relatively short generation time, production of several offspring per pregnancy, etc. (1)
- 12. Assertion: Monarch butterfly is highly distasteful because of a special chemical present in its body.

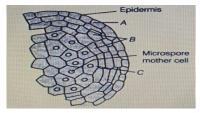
Reason: Animals adopt different strategies to survive in hostile environment. (1)

Section B (Very Short Answers)

- 13 .ldentify the sex of organism as male or female in which the sex chromosome are found as :
- (i) ZW in bird.
- (ii) XY in Drosophila
- (iii) ZZ in birds.
- (iv) XO in grasshopper

(2)

14. Given below is a view of a microsporangium of a mature anther



- (i)Name A, B and C wall layers.
- (ii)Mention the characteristics and function of the cells forming wall layer C.

(2)

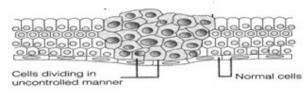
15. Given below are the pathogens and the diseases caused by them. Which out of these

- (b) Microsporum Ringworm
- (c) Salmonella Common Cold
- (d) Plasmodium Malaria

OR

What are allergens? How do they cause inflammatory response inside human body? (2)

16. The figure given below indicates the uncontrolled growth of cells which results in tumour. These can be either benign (stay in fix spot) or malignant (can move to other parts of the body) and can cause cancer.



Based on the above figure, answer the following questions.

- (i) Cancer is one of the most dreaded diseases. Explain contact inhibition with respect to the disease.
- (ii) Cancer patients are often given a-interferon as a part of the treatment. Give a reason.

(2)

17. An orchid plant is growing on the branch of mango tree. How do you describe this interaction between the orchid & the mango tree?

OF

Name the bind of interaction present between the following:

- i) Indian Nightingale & crow
- ii) Nodulated roots & rhizobium
- iii) Plasmoduim & man
- iv) Sea anemone and Clown fish (2)
- 18. .Mention any two applications of Biotechnology in the field of Agriculture. (2)
- 19.Biodiversity must be conserved as it plays an important role in many ecosystem services that nature provides. Explain any two services of the ecosystem. (2)
- 20. The figure given below is related to the control of pregnancy. Study the figure and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) Name the process that is shown in the above figure.
- (ii) Explain how this process helps to control pregnancy.

(1+1)

21 Draw a labelled diagram of a nucleosome. Where is it found in a Cell?

(2)

22 In the activated sludge process, what is the role of the aeration tank, and why is it important to maintain adequate oxygen levels in this tank?. (2)

SECTION C(Short Answer)

23. Consider a eukaryotic cell where the transcription of a gene is initiated by RNA polymerase binding to the promoter region. The gene sequence on the DNA template strand is 3'-

Question:

Based on the scenario provided:

- (a) Identify the mRNA sequence that would be synthesised from the given DNA template strand. Explain the role of the promoter region in the initiation of transcription.
- (b) List two key modifications that occur to the primary RNA transcript in eukaryotic cells to form mature mRNA.
- 24. Explain the structure of an anatropous ovule with a neat and well labeled diagram?

 OR

How dose pollination takes place in Yucca plant .List any three adaptations required for such type of pollination. (3)

25 Describe how nematode – resistant transgenic plants have been obtained?

OR

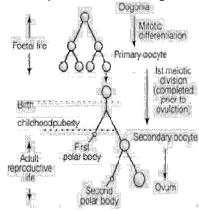
What are Cry proteins? Name an organism that produces it. How has man exploited this protein for his benefit.

- 26. Who were the two scientists that conducted an experiment to synthesise organic molecule abiotically? How did they provide the probable condition of the primitive earth in this experiment?
- 27. A forest ecosystem is observed where fallen leaves from various trees have accumulated on the forest floor. Over time, the leaves start to decompose, and the nutrient-rich humus forms in the soil. Explain the role of decomposers in this process and discuss how the decomposition of leaf litter contributes to the nutrient cycling and overall health of the forest ecosystem. (3)
- 28. A cross between a normal couple resulted in a son , who was haemophilic and a normal daughter. In course of time when the daughter was married to a normal man, their son was also haemophilic.
- (a) Represent this cross in the form of a punnett square.
- (b) Give the genotypes of the daughter and her husband.
- (c) Write the conclusion you draw of the inheritance pattern of this disease.?

(3)

SECTION D LONG ANSWERS

29. Observe the schematic representation of orgenesis given below.



- (i) Explain and illustrate the phases in oogenesis.
- (ii) After the formation of a secondary oocyte, if sperm does not fertilise the egg, what will happen then? Explain. (2+3)

OF

- (a)Draw T.S. of mammalian testis revealing seminiferous tubules show different types of cell.
- (b) Name the two types of cells of germinal epithelium.
- (c) Name the hormones produced by the cells scattered in connective tissue and lying between seminiferous tubules. (3+1+1)

- 30 (a) In recombinant DNA technology, vectors are used to transfer a gene of interest in the host cells. Mention any three features of vectors that are most suitable for this purpose.
- (b) A selectable marker is used in the section of recombinants on the basis of their ability to produce colour in presence of chromogenic substrate.
- (i) Mention the name of mechanism involved.
- (ii) Which enzyme is involved in production of colour?

(3+2)

OR

- (a) Why are restriction endonucleases, so called?
- (b) What is a palindromic nucleotide sequence? How do restriction endonucleases act on palindromic sites, to create sticky ends?
- (c) Name the material used as matrix in gel electrophoresis.

(2+2+1)

CHAPTER WISE MARKS DISTRIBUTION

CHAITER WISE MARKS DISTRIBUTION						
S No	Name of Chapter	1 Mark MCQ	2 Marks Questions	3 Marks Questions	5 Marks Questions	TOTAL MARKS
1	Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants	01 01Mark	01 02 Marks	01 03 Marks		06 Marks
2	Human Reproduction	01 01 Mark			01 05 Marks	06 Marks
3	Reproductive Health	01 01 Mark	01 02 Marks			03 Marks
4	Principles of Inheritance and Variations	01 01Mark	01 02 Marks	01 03 Marks		06 Marks
5	Molecular Basis Of Inheritance	01 01Mark	01 02 Marks	01 03 Marks		06 Marks
6	Evolution	01 01Mark		01 03 Marks		04 Marks
7	Human Health and Disease	01 01Mark	02 04 Marks			05 Marks
8	Microbes in Human Welfare	01 01Mark	01 02 Marks			03 Marks
9	Biotechnology: Principles & Processes	01 01Mark			01 05 Marks	06 Marks
10	Biotechnology : Applications	01 01Mark	01 02 Marks	01 03 Marks		06 Marks
11	Organisms and Populations	01 01Mark	01 02 Marks			03 Marks
12	Ecosystem	01 01Mark		01 03 Marks		04 Marks
13	Biodiversity and Conservation		01 02 Marks			02 Marks

BLUEPRINT FOR MCQs

Sr. No.	Name of Unit	Number of Questions
1	Concept Based/Direct Questions	4
2	Understanding & Knowledge Based	3
3	High Difficulty Level	3
4	Assertion & Reason	2
	Total	12