

SG7D-12-61-P1

1123 Warning:- Please write your Roll No. in the space provided and sign. Roll No-----
(Inter Part – I) (Session 2019-21 to 2022-24) Sig. of Student -----

Biology (Objective)

Group 1

Paper (I)

PAPER CODE 2463

Maximum Marks:- 17

Time Allowed:- 20 minutes

Note:- You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct; fill that circle in front of that question number. Use marker or pen to fill the circles. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zero mark in that question. Write PAPER CODE, which is printed on this question paper, on the both sides of the Answer Sheet and fill bubbles accordingly, otherwise the student will be responsible for the situation. Use of Ink Remover or white correcting fluid is not allowed.

Q. 1

- 1) Bacteria divide at exponential rate during the phase:
(A) Decline (B) Stationary (C) Log (D) Lag
- 2) Cenozoic is the era of:-
(A) Fishes (B) Amphibians (C) Reptiles (D) Mammals
- 3) In animals fatty acids are:
(A) Branched Chain (B) Straight Chain (C) Ringed Chain (D) Ringed and branched Chain
- 4) Which one is essential material for co-enzyme:
(A) Vitamins (B) Lipids (C) Proteins (D) Carbohydrates
- 5) Omnis cellula-e-cellula was hypothesized by:
(A) Weismann (B) Oken (C) Virchow (D) Lamarck
- 6) About 60% of Adults are immune to disease:
(A) Measles (B) Mumps (C) Influenza (D) Polio
- 7) Algae which take part in building coral reefs alongwith coral animals are:
(A) Green algae (B) Brown algae (C) Red algae (D) Blue green algae
- 8) The protective membrane of human heart is:
(A) Epicardium (B) Endocardium (C) Myocardium (D) Pericardium
- 9) Citric acid is obtained from the species of:
(A) Penicillium (B) Aspergillus (C) Saccharomyces (D) Neurospora
- 10) The ovule of the angiosperm can be called:
(A) An integumented megasporangium (B) Megasporangium (C) Microsporangium (D) Mega gametangius
- 11) The larva of echinoderms is called:
(A) Planaria (B) Bipinnaria (C) Valiger (D) Trochophore
- 12) Mammals had evolved from reptilian ancestor:
(A) Brontosaurus (B) Ichthyosaurus (C) Cotylosaurs (D) Varanope
- 13) During photorespiration glycine is converted into serine in organelle
(A) Peroxisome (B) Ribosomes (C) Chloroplast (D) Mitochondria
- 14) Chlorophyll do not reflect:
(A) Green wavelength (B) Blue wavelength (C) Indigo wavelength (D) Yellow wavelength
- 15) During Kreb's cycle succinate is converted into:
(A) Fumarate (B) Malate (C) Oxaloacetate (D) Citrate
- 16) The volume of blood in a body weight of 60 kgs is:
(A) 8 litres (B) 7 litres (C) 6 litres (D) 5 litres
- 17) Sarracenia pupurea is a scientific name of:
(A) Pitcher Plant (B) Venus fly trap (C) Sundew (D) Leguminous plant

1129 -- 1123 -- 11000 (2)

1123 Warning:- Please, do not write anything on this question paper except your roll no.

Biology (Subjective) (Session 2019-21 to 2022-24)

Paper (I)

Time Allowed: 2.40 hours

(Inter Part - I) Group 1

Maximum Marks: 68

SGD-11-671-P2

Section ----- I

2. Answer briefly any Eight parts from the followings:-

8 × 2 = 16

- (i) Write down structural Formula of Butyric acid.
- (ii) What is the role of metal ions with enzymes?
- (iii) How substrate concentration affect the rate of enzyme action?
- (iv) Differentiate irreversible inhibitors from reversible inhibitors.
- (v) Define mycorrhiza along with its kinds.
- (vi) How biologists classify fungi imperfecti now a days?
- (vii) What is the difference between ostia and osculum?
- (viii) What is unique in the female of Eagle?
- (ix) Which group is considered as first amniotic group give two characters of them?
- (x) Write down two basic characters of chordates.
- (xi) Define chemiosmosis.
- (xii) How Rubisco is regenerated?

3. Answer briefly any Eight parts from the followings:-

8 × 2 = 16

- (i) Biological organization is not simple. Comment on it.
- (ii) How essentiality of a certain nutrient for plant is checked in complex medium of soil.
- (iii) How the material of cell is recycled and renewed by Lysosomes?
- (iv) How magnification of microscope is determined?
- (v) Kingdom Protista is called Kingdom of exclusion. Why?
- (vi) How chalk is formed?
- (vii) Algae differ from plants. Why?
- (viii) Green algae and plants form a monophyletic lineage. Comment it.
- (ix) How bryophytes are precisely defined.
- (x) What are paraphyses?
- (xi) Define apoplast pathway. Why it becomes discontinuous.
- (xii) What are hydathodes.

4. Answer briefly any Six parts from the followings:-

6 × 2 = 12

- (i) What are obligate intracellular parasites? Give their example?
- (ii) Differentiate b/w Trichome and filament?
- (iii) In what way fluid feeder feeds?
- (iv) How prey and predator interaction is helpful in maintaining the ecosystem?
- (v) How the crop differ from gizzard?
- (vi) Suggest various disadvantages of water for ventilation?
- (vii) Explain the process of exhalation and Inhalation?
- (viii) In what way pleura and diaphragm protect the lungs?
- (ix) What factors are involved in the transport of Respiratory Gases?

Section ----- II

Note: Attempt any three questions.

(8 × 3 = 24)

- 5. (a) Define Phyletic Lineage, explain its importance.
- (b) Discuss various factors that affect the rate of Transpiration.
- 6. (a) Differentiate between DNA and RNA .
- (b) Give different modes of asexual reproduction in fungi.
- 7. (a) Explain the Nutrition in Bacteria.
- (b) Why bryophytes are called ' Amphibious plants'? Discuss their general characteristics.
- 8. (a) Write down biological classification of Corn?
- (b) Draw outline of Krebs cycle.
- 9. (a) Describe at least four main differences between Prokaryotic cell & Eukaryotic cell.
- (b) Describe parasitic & symbiotic nutrition in plants.

1130 -- 1123 -- 11000