

**B****1041**Register  
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**Part III — BIOLOGY**

( English Version )

Time Allowed : 3 Hours ]

[ Maximum Marks : 150

*N. B. :* Candidates should answer **Part - I** ( Botany ) & **Part - II** ( Zoology ) in separate answer-books.

**PART - I ( BOTANY )**

( Marks : 75 )

**SECTION - A***Note :* i) Answer *all* the questions.

ii) Choose and write the correct answer.

iii) Each question carries *one* mark. $14 \times 1 = 14$ 

- Dr. M. S. Swaminathan Research Institute is situated at
  - New Delhi
  - Mumbai
  - Chennai
  - Lucknow.
- The pentose phosphate pathway takes place in
  - chloroplast
  - peroxisome
  - mitochondrion
  - cytoplasm.
- When the bulb of onion is cut, it releases a lacrymatory substance called
  - acalyphine
  - allicin
  - atropine
  - stramonium.

[ Turn over

4. The carbon dioxide acceptor molecule in the bundle sheath cells of  $C_4$  plants is
- a) Phosphoenol pyruvic acid
  - b) Ribulose bisphosphate
  - c) Oxaloacetic acid
  - d) Pyruvic acid.
5. Nullisomy is represented by
- a)  $2n - 1$
  - b)  $2n + 1$
  - c)  $2n + 2$
  - d)  $2n - 2$ .
6. The rice Tungro virus is transmitted by
- a) mosquitoes
  - b) aphids
  - c) leaf hoppers
  - d) ants.
7. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* causes
- a) Crown gall disease
  - b) Tungro disease
  - c) Tikka disease
  - d) Blight disease.
8. The hormone which promotes positive geotropic growth in roots is
- a) auxin
  - b) gibberellin
  - c) ethylene
  - d) cytokinin.
9. The companion cells are present in
- a) Bryophytes
  - b) Pteridophytes
  - c) Gymnosperms
  - d) Angiosperms.
10. The metacentric chromosomes are
- a) V-shaped
  - b) L-shaped
  - c) J-shaped
  - d) Circular.
11. *Thespesia populnea* is a
- a) tree
  - b) shrub
  - c) herb
  - d) herb with bulb.



**SECTION - C**

Note : i) Answer any four questions including Question No. 25 which is compulsory.

ii) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

iii) Each question carries five marks.

4 × 5 = 20

25. Write the economic importance of members of Malvaceae.
26. Give a brief account on tikka disease of groundnut.
27. With the help of diagrams, describe the structure of polytene and lampbrush chromosomes.
28. Bring out any five significances of photosynthesis.
29. Explain the experiment to measure growth in length of a plant.
30. What is single cell protein ? State any three uses of single cell protein.
31. With examples, explain the structure of concentric vascular bundles.

**SECTION - D**

Note : i) Answer any two questions.

ii) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

iii) Each question carries ten marks.

2 × 10 = 20

32. With the help of flowchart, discuss Bentham and Hooker's classification of plants.
33. Describe the reactions of Krebs cycle. (Explanation or flowchart)
34. Discuss the basic techniques of plant tissue culture. (Diagram not necessary)
35. With the help of diagram, describe the anatomy of dicot stem.

**PART - II ( ZOOLOGY )**

( Marks : 75 )

**SECTION - A****Note :** i) Answer all questions.

ii) Choose and write the correct answer.

iii) Each question carries *one* mark.

16 × 1 = 16

1. The chromosomes 4 and 5 belong to the group classified by karyotyping
  - a) A
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) D.
2. In Proteomics, the amino acid sequences are read by
  - a) Haemocytometer
  - b) Glucometer
  - c) Thermometer
  - d) Sequenators.
3. Which of the following gases destroys ozone layer faster ?
  - a) Chlorofluorocarbons
  - b) Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
  - c) Both (a) and (b)
  - d) Sulphur dioxide.
4. Which of the following provides about 95% of all commercial energy in the world ?
  - a) Sunlight
  - b) Nuclear energy
  - c) Petroleum, natural gas and coal
  - d) Water power.
5. The gall stones are formed of
  - a) calcium
  - b) growing infected tissue
  - c) cholesterol
  - d) sodium crystals.
6. Urea biosynthesis takes place in
  - a) pancreas
  - b) kidney
  - c) liver
  - d) stomach.

7. Which is called artificial kidney ?
- a) Donor kidney
  - b) Dializer
  - c) Tissue-matched kidney
  - d) Preserved kidney.
8. Excessive exposure to UV-rays can cause
- a) vomiting
  - b) redness of eyes
  - c) colour change
  - d) skin cancer.
9. Which one of the following is an example for contagious disease in cattle ?
- a) Constipation
  - b) Milk fever
  - c) Cowpox
  - d) Diarrhoea.
10. The air breathing fish among the following is
- a) Mrigal
  - b) Mullet
  - c) Rohu
  - d) Cat fish.
11. The diluting fluid used to count RBC is
- a) Turk's solution
  - b) Hayem's solution
  - c) Toisson's solution
  - d) Lymphatic fluid.
12. Which one of the following is considered as raw materials for evolution ?
- a) Ploidy
  - b) Gene mutation
  - c) Change of environment
  - d) Natural selection.
13. Which one of the following is a protozoan disease ?
- a) Cholera
  - b) Measles
  - c) African sleeping sickness
  - d) Taeniasis.
14. The more promising chemotherapeutic agent for treating viral disease is
- a) Tetracycline
  - b) Ampicillin
  - c) Interferon
  - d) Anthramycin.



**SECTION - C**

Note : i) Answer any three questions including Question No. 31 which is compulsory.

ii) Each question carries five marks.

3 × 5 = 15

29. Draw the V.S of human eye and label the parts.
30. Write the symptoms of AIDS, defined by WHO.
31. Give an account of immunodeficiency diseases.
32. What are the uses of recombinant DNA technology ?
33. Write a detailed account on Population Genetics.

**SECTION - D**

Note : i) Answer any two questions.

ii) Each question carries ten marks.

2 × 10 = 20

34. Enumerate the events involved in the function of the human heart.
35. Define bone fracture and explain the different types of bone fracture.
36. Write an essay on common diseases of cattle.
37. How will you manage hazardous wastes ?