

Sample Question Paper - I (Botany)
Answer Key

Qn. No.	Sub Qn. No.	Value points/Scoring indicators	Score splitted	Total score
1		(B) DNA Amplification	1	1
2		Yeast	1	1
3		(D) Cockroach	1	1
4		Fragmentation, leaching, catabolism, humification and mineralisation. (Any four points give full score)	2	2
5		Any four uses of Genetically Modified Organisms	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	2
6	A.	Using Agrobacterium vectors, nematode specific genes were introduced into the host plant. So both sense and antisense RNA are formed. These two RNA form a double stranded RNA that initiate RNAi, and thus silence the mRNA of nematode.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$	2
		OR	OR	
	B.	Eli Lilly company prepared two DNA sequences corresponding to A & B and introduced in the plasmids of E.coli to produce insulin chains. Chains A & B combined to get insulin.	1	2
			1	
7		Thick cuticle on their leaf surface/ Stomata are arranged in deep pits to minimise water loss/CAM pathway/No leaves, which are reduced to spines / Photosynthesis by stem (Any two adaptations give full score)	1 1	2
8		A = Antipodals B = Secondary nucleus / Polar nuclei C = Egg D = Synergid	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
9		A = Producers B = Consumers C = Detritus D = Soil solution	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
10		Any two examples for mutualism give full score	1+1	2
11	(i)	Meiosis / Reduction division	1	3
	(ii)	Microsporogenesis : All microspores become functional pollen grains	1	
		Megasporogenesis : After meiosis, only one megaspore becomes functional while others degenerate or Any other correct responses.	1	

Qn. No.	Sub Qns	Value points/Scoring indicators	Score splitted	Total score
12	(a) (b)	(C) Sonalika Breeding crops with higher levels of vitamins and minerals or protein and healthier fats Protein content and quality / oil content & quality / vitamin content / mineral content Any two objectives	1 1 1	3
13		1. Isolation of genetic material 2. Cutting of DNA at specific locations 3. Amplification of gene of interest using PCR 4. Insertion of recombinant DNA into the host cell 5. Obtaining the foreign gene product 6. Downstream processing OR 1. First letter from the name of the genus of bacterium 2. Second two letters from species 3. Next letter from the name of strain 4. Roman number is the order of discovery Any three points give full score	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 1	3 3
14	(i) (ii)	(B) Carbon dioxide Any three points regarding the control of global warming	1 3	4
		TOTAL	30	30

Sample Question Paper - I (Zoology)
Answer Key

Qn. No.	Sub Qns	Value points	Score	Total
1	a.	Hotspots and sacred grove Zoological Park and Wild Life Safari Park	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$	2
	b.	A. Western ghats	1	1
2		ZIFT	1	1
3		Vasectomy & Tubectomy Merit - highly effective Demerit - Reversibility is poor	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$	2
4		a - 200 sperms & 50 ova b - a. Fallopian tube b. Vagina c. Ovary d. Uterus	1 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$	1 2
5		a. Clostridium butylicum b. Carried with the help of aerobic bacteria	1 1	2
6	A	a - Sickle cell anaemia b - Phenyl Ketonuria c - Turners' Syndrome	1 1 1	3
		OR		
	B	1 - Henking - X - body 2 - T.H. Morgan - Linkage in Drosophila 3 - Sutton & Boveri - Chromosomal Theory of inheritance	1 1 1	3
7		RY, Ry, rY, ry	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	2
8		Dryopithecus - Homo habilis Homo erectus - Neanderthal man	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	2
9		a - Hardey - Weinberg Principle b - Mutation, Natural Selection Migration, Genetic drift (Any two)	1 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$	2
10	A	A - Salmonella typhi B - Sustained fever 39-40°C C - Common cold D - Running Nose and Nasal congestion E - Pneumonia F - Haemophilus influenzae	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6$	3
		OR		
	B	Primary Lymphoid Organs → Thymus, Bone marrow Secondary Lymphoid Organs → Spleen, Peyer's Patches	$\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 3$	3

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Qn. No.	Sub Qns	Value points	Score	Total
11		Helper T - Cells	1	1
12		a and d	1	1
13		(a) A - start codon B - stop codon (b) A - AUG B - UAA, UGA, UAG (any one)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$	2
14		a - 2968 instead of 1968 b - No change	1	1
15		a - act as cap b - Joins DNA fragments during replication	1 1	2
		TOTAL		30