

TELANGANA BOARD CLASS 6 GENERAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS

Chapter 1	Our Food
Chapter 2	Playing with magnets
Chapter 3	Rain- where does it come from
Chapter 4	What do animals eat
Chapter 5	Materials and things
Chapter 6	Habitat
Chapter 7	Separation of substances
Chapter 8	Fibre to fabric
Chapter 9	Plants: parts and functions
Chapter 10	Changes around us
Chapter 11	Water in our life
Chapter 12	Simple electric circuits
Chapter 13	Learning how to measure
Chapter 14	Movements in animals
Chapter 15	Light, shadows and images
Chapter 16	Living and nonliving

- 2) The early embryo (upto 8 blastomeres) can be transferred into the fallopian tube is known as
- (A) IUT
 - ☒ (B) ZIFT
 - (C) IUI
 - (D) ICSI
- 3) Lactational amenorrhea means :
- (A) Begins of menstruation
 - ☒ (B) Absence of menstruation during intense Lactation
 - (C) Corpus luteum degenerates
 - (D) Absence of Lactation
- 4) Diseases like chlamydiosis, trichomoniasis and syphilis are known as
- (A) MTP
 - ☒ (B) STI
 - (C) IUI
 - (D) Non infectious diseases
- 5) Expression of only one of the parental characters in the F_1 and expression of both in the F_2 , can be explained by
- (A) Punnett square
 - (B) Law of segregation
 - ☒ (C) Law of Dominance
 - (D) Multiple alleles
- 6) _____ is mendelian disorder
- ☒ (A) Cystic fibrosis
 - (B) Turner's syndrome
 - (C) Klinefelter's syndrome
 - (D) Down's syndrome

- 7) α Thalassemia and β Thalassemia linked genes are located on which chromosomes respectively
- (A) on 11 and 16
 - ☒ (B) on 16 and 11
 - (C) on 18 and 11
 - (D) on 12 and 18
- 8) N - Glycosidic linkage contains
- (A) Dipeptide
 - (B) Disaccharide
 - (C) Triglyceride
 - ☒ (D) Nucleoside
- 9) 5 - Methyl uracil means
- (A) Uracil
 - ☒ (B) Thymine
 - (C) Guanine
 - (D) Cytosine
- 10) The Genome containing all the coding and non coding sequence with the function is termed as
- ☒ (A) Sequence Annotation
 - (B) Expressed sequence Tags
 - (C) Bacterial artificial chromosomes
 - (D) Yeast artificial chromosomes
- 11) The bones of forelimbs have similar anatomical structure is _____
- ☒ (A) Divergent evolution
 - (B) Convergent evolution
 - (C) Peripheral evolution
 - (D) Radial evolution



- 12) Diagrammatic representation of the operation of natural selection two peaks are formed. This condition shows _____ effect of
- (A) Directional
 - (B) Stabilising
 - ☒ (C) Disruptive
 - (D) Destructive
- 13) The brain capacities of homoerectus was ____.
- (A) 1400 CC
 - ☒ (B) 900 CC
 - (C) 650-800 CC
 - (D) 1200 CC
- 14) During evolution _____ evolved into first amphibians.
- (A) Cartilaginous fish
 - (B) Bony fish
 - (C) Reptiles
 - ☒ (D) Lobe fins
- 15) Montreal Protocol _____ is for.
- (A) Air pollution
 - (B) Water pollution
 - (C) Soil pollution
 - ☒ (D) Ozone depletion
- 16) Interferons are considered as _____ type of barrier.
- (A) Physiological
 - (B) Physical
 - (C) Cellular
 - ☒ (D) Cytokine

Rough work



- 17) Colostrum has abundant antibodies _____.
(A) Ig G
☒ (B) Ig A
(C) Ig M
(D) Ig E
- 18) The cancer patients are given substances called biological response modifiers such as
(A) β - Interferon
☒ (B) α - Interferon
(C) γ - Interferon
(D) Δ - Interferon
- 19) Rice variety containing over five times iron made possible due to _____.
(A) Single cell protein
☒ (B) Biofortification
(C) Tissue culture
(D) Mutation
- 20) The capacity to generate a whole plant from any cell/explant is called
(A) Micropropagation
☒ (B) Totipotency
(C) Somaclones
(D) Meristem
- 21) Superior males of one breed are mated with superior females of another breed is known as.
☒ (A) Cross-breeding
(B) Out - breeding
(C) Interspecific hybridization
(D) MOET



- 22) 'Toddy' a traditional drink is made by fermenting sap from.
- (A) Soyabean
 - (B) Tomato
 - ✓(C) Palms
 - (D) Bamboo shoots
- 23) Bottled fruit juices brought from market are clearer as compared to those made at home because the bottled juices are clarified by the use of _____
- (A) Proteases
 - (B) Pectinases
 - ✓(C) Pectinases and Proteases
 - (D) Streptokinase
- 24) Many members of the genus _____ form mycorrhiza.
- (A) Saccharomyces
 - (B) Trichoderma
 - ✓(C) Glomus
 - (D) Monascus
- 25) Flocs means _____
- (A) Anaerobic sludge
 - (B) Activated sludge
 - ✓(C) Masses of bacteria associated with fungal filaments to form mesh like structure
 - (D) Primary sludge



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Rough Work

- 26) The Lady bird and Dragonflies are useful to get rid of
☒ (A) Aphids and mosquitoes
 (B) Aphids and rotifers
 (C) Housefly and Mosquitoes
 (D) Cockroach and Locust
- 27) Fragments of DNA can be separated by a technique known as
 (A) Microinjection
 (B) Selectable marker
 (C) Biolistics
☒ (D) Gel electrophoresis
- 28) _____ have the ability to transform normal cells into cancerous cells.
☒ (A) Retrovirus
 (B) Rhinovirus
 (C) Bacteriophage
 (D) T.M.V.
- 29) Which enzymes are responsible for breaking the wall of bacterial cell, plant cell and fungus cell respectively?
 (A) Cellulase, Chitinase, Lysozyme
☒ (B) Lysozyme, Cellulase, Chitinase
 (C) Chitinase, Cellulase, Lysozyme
 (D) Lysozyme, Chitinase, Cellulase
- 30) The formula of population density is
☒ (A) $N_{t+1} = N_t + [(B + I) - (D + E)]$
 (B) $N_{t+1} = N_t + [(D + E) - (B + I)]$
 (C) $N_{t+1} = N_t + [(B - I) - (D + E)]$
 (D) $N_{t+1} = N_t + [(B + I) - (D - E)]$



31) Eurythermal means _____.

- (A) Some organisms are restricted to a narrow range of salinities
- (B) Some organisms are tolerant of a wide range of salinities
- ☒ (C) Some organisms can tolerate and thrive in a wide range of temperatures
- (D) Some organisms can tolerate and thrive in a narrow range of temperatures

32) Cry I Ac and Cry I Ab encoded proteins _____ and _____ control respectively.

- (A) Corn borer - Cotton boll worms
- ☒ (B) Cotton boll worms - corn borer
- (C) Lepidoptera - Coleoptera
- (D) Coleoptera - Lepidoptera

33) Insulin chain A and Chain B are linked together by _____.

- ☒ (A) Disulfide bond
- (B) Peptide bond
- (C) Sulphur bond
- (D) Hydrogen bond

34) Rosie is the

- (A) Transgenic Vaccine
- (B) Transgenic Plant
- ☒ (C) Transgenic Cow
- (D) Transgenic disease controller

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Rough Work

- 35) Organisms breed only once in their lifetime.
- (A) Desert lizard
 - (B) Oysters
 - ☒ (C) Bamboo
 - (D) Kangaroo rat
- 36) Select the statement which explains best parasitism.
- (A) Both the organisms are benefited
 - (B) Both the organisms are affected
 - (C) One organism is benefited, other is not affected
 - ☒ (D) One organism is benefited, other is affected
- 37) The annual net primary productivity of the whole biosphere is approximately _____ (dry weight) of organic matter.
- (A) 150 billion tons
 - ☒ (B) 170 billion tons
 - (C) 190 billion tons
 - (D) 210 billion tons
- 38) The pyramid of biomass in sea is generally.
- ☒ (A) Inverted
 - (B) Upright
 - (C) Linear
 - (D) Cyclic

Rough Work

- 39) $\log S = \log C + Z \log A$ equation indicate
- (A) Biodiversity
 - ✓ (B) Species area relationships
 - (C) Loss of biodiversity
 - (D) Latitudinal gradient
- 40) The most important cause driving animals and plants to extinction is.
- (A) Over - exploitation
 - ✓ (B) Habitat loss and fragmentation
 - (C) Alien species invasions
 - (D) Co-extinctions
- 41) In India now ____ National parks and ____ wild life sanctuaries.
- ✓ (A) 90 - 448
 - (B) 75 - 348
 - (C) 110 - 548
 - (D) 90 - 248
- 42) _____ particulate size particles are responsible for causing the greatest harm to human health.
- (A) PM 5
 - (B) PM 10
 - ✓ (C) PM 2.5
 - (D) PM 7



43) A sexual reproductive structure like gemmules are observed in _____.

- (A) Hydra
- (B) Penicillium
- ✓ (C) Sponges
- (D) Zoospores

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Rough Work

44) In Honeybees the female gamete undergoes development to form new organisms without fertilization is known as

- (A) Sexual reproduction
- ✓ (B) Parthenogenesis
- (C) Polyembryony
- (D) Parthenocarpy

45) In primate mammals cyclical changes occur during reproduction are called

- ✓ (A) Menstrual cycles
- (B) Menopause
- (C) Seasonal breeders
- (D) Continuous breeders

46) Pollen grains are well preserved as fossils because of the presence of _____

- (A) Pectin
- (B) Cellulose
- (C) Lignin
- ✓ (D) Sporopollenin

- 47) A typical angiosperm embryo sac, at maturity, though _____ is _____
- (A) 7 nucleate - 8 celled
 - ✓ (B) 8 nucleate - 7 celled
 - (C) 6 nucleate - 7 celled
 - (D) 7 nucleate - 6 celled
- 48) Some seeds such as black pepper and beet, remnants of nucellus persist is known as :
- (A) Non albuminous
 - ✓ (B) Perisperm
 - (C) Albuminous
 - (D) Pericarp
- 49) Testicular hormones like androgens are synthesized by
- ✓ (A) Leydig cells
 - (B) Sertoli cells
 - (C) Spermatogonia
 - (D) Spermatozoa
- 50) Which hormone is involved in induction of parturition?
- (A) Relaxin
 - ✓ (B) Oxytocin
 - (C) Progesterone
 - (D) Estrogen

056(E)
(MARCH, 2020)
SCIENCE STREAM
(CLASS - XII)
(New Course)

(Part - B)

Time : 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 50

Instructions :

- 1) Write in a clear legible handwriting.
- 2) There are three sections in Part - B of the question paper and total 1 to 18 questions are there.
- 3) All the questions are compulsory. Internal options are given.
- 4) The numbers at right side represent the marks of the question.
- 5) Start new section on new page.
- 6) Maintain sequence.

SECTION - A

■ Answer question No. 1 to 8 as directed. Each question carry 2 marks. [16]

- 1) Explain cell division during gamete formation.
- 2) Explain the structure of pollen grain.
OR
Explain the types of natural birth control method.
- 3) Explain vaccination and immunisation.
- 4) Explain co-dominance in human with example.
- 5) Write the Biochemical characterisation of Transforming principle in human.
- 6) Explain population growth.
- 7) Write Carbon Cycle.

SEK(14) (New)

8) Explain the three important levels of biodiversity.

OR

Noise pollution and its control.

SECTION - B

■ Answer question No. 9 to 14 as directed. Each question carry 3 marks.

[18]

9) Give the important features of genetic code.

10) Explain Hardy-weinberg principle.

11) Explain innate immunity.

OR

Explain Plant breeding for improved food quality.

12) Explain Antibiotics.

13) Write the uses of G.M.O.

OR

Describe productivity as a unit of Ecosystem.

14) Describe any three causes of Biodiversity losses.

SECTION - C

■ Answer question No. 15 to 18 in detail. Each question carry 4 marks.

[16]

15) Describe pregnancy and embryonic development.

16) What is point mutation? Describe it with example.

OR

Explain packaging of DNA Helix.

17) Describe Tissue culture.

18) Explain Restriction enzymes in detail. (Fig. is not necessary)

