11a1 INU.	OI Allower BOOK		F.Xor(A)) remove the Y Part-I	Kon Nullio
		<u>= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = </u>		Fic. No
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		Riology	y Part-I	
	Time: 20 Min	<u>SEC110</u>	<u>ON "A"</u>	Marks: 18
Note:		ection A No marks will	be awarded for Cutting	
			e (A,B,C,D) and write it in	,
(i).	•	ells in Sponges is made u		Taro given relevant box.
(7)	(a). Columnar cells		(c). Flagellated Cells	(d). Epithelial Cells
(ii)	` '	e enzyme converts RNA	•	(1)
( )	(a). rRNA	(b). t RNA	( ) 5114	(d). c DNA
(iii).	Which one of the following lacks nuclear membrane.			
	(a). Virus	(b). Cynobacteria		(d). Fungi
(iv).	Total Capacity of the	lungs in man is	-	•
	(a). 5 Lit	(b). 5.5 Lit	(c). 4.5 Lit	(d). 3.5 Lit
(v).	The organallac which	n help in Photo Synthesi	s is	
	(a). Plastids	(b). Centrioles	(c). Lysosomes	(d). Nucleolus
(vi). (vii).	Which one of the follo	owing is homosporus	·	
	(a). Sellaginella	(b). Pinus	(c). Rose	(d). Equisetum
	Chemically enzymes are made up of			
	(a). Protein	(b). Fats	(c). Ca <mark>rbo</mark> hydrates	(d). Salt
(viii).	Which sort of disease	e is the most Cronic		
	(a). Dysentery	(b). Pertusis	(c). Hepatitis-C (d).	Rabbies
(ix).	Which one these is the	ne characteristic <mark>of P</mark> orife	era.	
	(a). Pores	(b). Camal System	(c). Aq <mark>uat</mark> ic	(d). All o <mark>f th</mark> ese
(x).	The cell organellae ir	Eukaryote cell which is	not bounded by membra	nne i <mark>s</mark> .
	(a). Centriole	(b). Mitochondrian	(c). Lysosomes	(d). Per <mark>oxs</mark> omes
(xi).	Which inflammatory	chemical is released into	circulatory system durin	g Asthema.
	(a). Thiamine	(b). Riboflavix	(c). Histamin	(d). Biotin
(xii).	Lower vascular plant	s are called as		
	(a). Bryophytes	· ·	(c)Gymnosperms	• •
(xiii).			eray of light reaction is _	
	(a). PS	(b). ATP	(-)	(d). NADP
(xiv).		o-enzyme removed is		
	•	(b). Helo-enzyme	•	(d). Co-factor
(xv).	Galactose and fructo	se are isomers of		
	(a). Sucrose	(b). Lactose		(d). Cellulose
(xvi).		Blue green algae is		
	(a). Starch	(b). Protein	• • •	(d). Glycogen
(xvii).		ounds except		
	(a). Sugar	(b). DNA	• •	(d). Nitrate
(xviii).		abnormal Production WE		·
	(a). Blood cancer	(b). Leukemia	(c). Both A & B	(d). Anaemia

### MRD-E/XI (A)

# **Biology Part-I**

Time: Allowed: 2.40h Marks: 67

#### **SECTION "B"**

## Q2. Answer any Ten (10) Part of the following. All Part carries equal marks. (40)

- (i) What is the role of Golgi apparatus?
- (ii) Differentiate between parasite and saprophyte.
- (iii) Draw a labeled diagram of the life cycle of cellular slime mold.
- (iv) Define alternation of generation in Alva.
- (v) HBv enters the body through.....?
  - (a) Elementary canal (b) Potential zonte (c) Nose (d) Water
- (vi) What is Lactic acid fermentation.
- (vii) What is Plasmolysis? Give its importance.
- (viii) What is the role of carotenoids in photosynthesis?
- (ix) What is biotechnology?
- (x) How cusacta Plant gets food?
- (xi) Differentiate between open circulatory and closed circulatory system.
- (xii) What is Polymorphism?
- (xiii) Give the economic importance of family solanaceae.

## **SECTION "C"**

Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. (27)

- Q3. Discuss the distinguishing Characters of family poaceae. What is its economic important.
- Q4. Explain Glycolysis in detail.
- Q5. Explain Light dependant reactions.
- Q6. Write notes on the following.
  - (i) Coelomates and Acoelomates
  - (ii) Reproduction in Nostoc
  - (iii) Structure of Chlorophyll molecule