Model Question paper Bio-Diversity(B) 2

11th Standard

| | Biology | Reg.No.: | | П | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------|--|----|-------|-------|------|
| | I. Answer all the questions. | , | | | | | _ |
| | II. Use blue pen only. | | | | | | |
| Time: 01:30:00 Hrs | | | | То | tal M | | |
| - 1 | Part - A | | | | 10 |) x 1 | = 10 |
| 1) | T.M.V has the following symmetry | | | | | | |
| | (a) Cubical (b) Helical (c) Atypical (d) Square | | | | | | |
| 2) | The infective nature of virus is due to | | | | | | |
| | (a) protein coat (b) nucleic acid (c) envelope (d) tail fibres | | | | | | |
| 3) | The chlorophyll pigment found in green sulphur bacteria is | | | | | | |
| | (a) Bacteriochlorophyll (b) Bacterioviridin (c) Phycocyanin (d) Phycoerythrin | | | | | | |
| 4) | Cell which keeps changing its shape is called | | | | | | |
| | (a) Spirilla (b) Pleomorphic (c) Symbiont (d) Gram-negative | | | | | | |
| 5) | Production of gametes in bryophytes involve | | | | | | |
| | (a) Meiosis (b) Mitosis (c) Fertilization (d) Reduction division | | | | | | |
| 6) | Bacteria useful in retting of fibres are | | | | | | |
| | (a) Clostridium species (b) Rhizobium species (c) Acetobacter aceti (d) Lactobacillus | | | | | | |
| 7) | Fusarium oxysporum causes | | | | | | |
| | (a) Wilt of cotton (b) Tikkka disease of groundnut (c) Red rot of sugarcane (d) Ringworm | | | | | | |
| 8) | The thick walled non-motile spores are called | | | | | | |
| | (a) Aplanospores (b) Zoospores (c) Akinetes (d) Basidiospores | | | | | | |
| 9) | (a) Wilt of cotton (b) Tikkka disease of groundnut (c) Red rot of sugarcane (d) Ringworm The thick walled non-motile spores are called (a) Aplanospores (b) Zoospores (c) Akinetes (d) Basidiospores Gymnosperms were more abundant during | | | | | | |
| | (a) Silurian period (b) Devonian period (c) Mesozoic era (d) Palaeozoic era | | | | | | |
| 10 | Ephedrine is an alkaloid used in curing | | | | | | |
| | (a) Blood cancer (b) Cardiac problems (c) Asthma and respiratory problem (d) Skin disease | | | | | | |
| | (a) Blood cancer (b) Cardiac problems (c) Asthma and respiratory problem (d) Skin disease Part - B What is meant by Tracheophyta? List any two living characteristics of virus. | | | | 10 |) x 2 | = 20 |
| 11 | What is meant by Tracheophyta? | | | | | | |
| | List any two living characteristics of virus. | | | | | | |
| | what are enveloped viruses? | | | | | | |
| 14 | What are interferons? | | | | | | |
| 15 |) What is retting of fibres? | | | | | | |
| 16 | Distinguish between Ascocarp and Basidiocarp. | | | | | | |
| 17 | What are the diseases caused by fungi in man?Mention the causative agent. | | | | | | |
| 18 | Mention some of the fern plants. | | | | | | |
| 19 | What are microphyllous pteridophytes?Giver examples. | | | | | | |
| 20 | Define heterospory | | | | | | |
| | Part - C | | | | į | 5 x 3 | = 15 |
| 21 | How do you justify a separate kingdom status for fungi? | | | | | | |
| 22 | Write the salient features of Gymnosperms | | | | | | |
| 23 | What is heterospory? What is its significance? | | | | | | |
| 24 | What is meant by biological control? Illustrate your answer with suitable examples. | | | | | | |
| 25 | Discuss the advantages associated with seed habit | | | | | | |
| | Part - D | | | | 2 | 2 x 5 | = 10 |

26) Distinguish lytic cycle of a phage from lysogenic cycle.

27) Describe the various divisions of fungi.