

CH NO. 1 - 6 (1ST HALF BOOK)

Biology (New Scheme)	Inter Part I	Group- I / II
Time : 20 Min.	Objective Type	Marks:17

Note:- You have four choices for each objective type question as A,B,C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill that circle in front of that question number. Use marker or pen to fill the circles. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zero in that question.

- i. The study of parasite is called. (A)Paleontology (B)Histology (C)Microbiolog (D)Parasitology
- ii. Brain cells contains (A)25% (B)35% (C)55% (D)85%
water about.
- iii. Biologically active proteins.
(A) Glycoproteins (B) enzymes (C) Activators (D) Inhibitors
- iv. Organelle___ is concerned with cell secretions.
(A) Ribosomes (B) Mitochondria (C) Centriole (D) Golgi complex
- v. HIV belongs to the group of viruses called.
(A) Pox viruses (B) DNA Viruses (C) Retroviruses (D) Bacterial hepatitis
- vi. Which of the following is a prokaryote?
(A) Amoeba (B) Algae (C) Bacteria (D) Euglena
- vii. Which one of the following is not a viral disease?
(A) Cow pox (B) Mumps (C) Tetanus (D) Small pox
- viii. The phase of rapid growth in bacteria is called.
(A) Log phase (B) Decline phase (C) Lag phase (D) Stationary phase
- ix. The study of internal structure is. (A)Morphology (B)Anatomy (C)Histology (D)Physiology
- x. The Unit of life is called. (A)Organ (B)Cell (C)Tissue (D)Organelle
- xi. The percentage of lipids in plasma membrane is.
(A) 60-80% (B) 30-60% (C) 20-40% (D) 10-20%
- xii. Enzyme lowers down the energy of.
(A) Kinetic (B) Potential (C) Activation (D) Ionic
- xiii. Which one of the following is not a viral disease?
(A) Cow pox (B) Mumps (C) Tetanus (D) Small pox
- xiv. The phase of rapid growth in bacteria is called.
(A) Log phase (B) Decline phase (C) Lag phase (D) Stationary phase
- xv. The basic unit of classification is.
(A) Genus (B) Phylum (C) Class (D) Species
- xvi. Asexual reproduction in bacteria occurs by.
(A) Conjugation (B) Transduction (C) Transformation (D) Binary fission
- xvii. Enzymes involved in respiration, are found in.
(A) Chloroplasts (B) Ribosomes (C) Mitochondria (D) Nucleus

CHAPTER NO. 1 - 6 (1ST HALF BOOK)

Biology (New Scheme)	Inter Part I	Group- I / II
Time : 2:40 hours.	Subjective Type	Marks:68

SECTION - I

2. Write short answers to any EIGHT (8) questions. (8x2=16)
- Differentiate between micro molecules and macromolecules.
 - What are conjugate molecules? Give examples.
 - What is significance of study of fossils?
 - Differentiate between amylase and amylopectin starches.
 - Differentiate between reversible and irreversible inhibitors.
 - Give salient features of cell theory.
 - What are competitive inhibitors?
 - Differentiate between endocytosis and exocytosis.
 - What is meant by phylogenetic system of classification?
 - Write four postulates of germ theory of diseases.
 - Define species with example.
 - Name taxonomic groups of bacteria on the basis of presence of flagella, their number and pattern of attachment.
3. Write Short answers to any EIGHT (8) questions. (8 x 2 =16)
- What is biological control of pest?
 - Differentiate between glycosidic bond and peptide bond.
 - Give four functions of proteins.
 - What do you know about gene therapy?
 - Draw the chemical formulae of rib furanose and glucopyranose.
 - What is induced fit model of enzyme action?
 - Compare cristae with cisternae.
 - What is active site of an enzyme?
 - Define Tay-sach's disease.
 - What is cofactor? Give its role.
 - Differentiate between photosynthetic and chemosynthetic bacteria.
 - What is prophage?
4. Write Short answers to any SIX (6) questions. (6 x 2 = 12)
- What is radiotherapy and chemotherapy?
 - What are nuclearizations?
 - Define Metabolism. Name its processes.
 - Write two protective functions of water.
 - Define Cytoskeleton?
 - How extreme changes in pH affect enzyme?
 - Draw diagram of HIV
 - What are kinetics? Give their function.
 - Write down the role of pili in bacteria.

SECTION – II

Note: Attempt any THREE (3) questions: (3 x 8 = 24)

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| 5. | (a) | Give advancement of biology in production of food? | 4 | |
| | (b) | What are polysaccharides? Describe its various types. | | 4 |
| 6. | (a) | Give an account of structure and function of mitochondria. | 4 | |
| | (b) | Explain structure and function of Golgi apparatus. | 4 | |
| 7. | (a) | Write a note on hepatitis. | 4 | |
| | (b) | Describe structure and reproduction in Nostoc. | | 4 |
| 8. | (a) | What is cloning? Discuss its methods and application. | | 4 |
| | (b) | Discuss Watson and Crick model of DNA. | 4 | |
| 9. | (a) | Give a detail note on Lysosome? | 4 | |
| | (b) | Differentiate between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell | 4 | |



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