# HIMACHAL PRADESH BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Class 12th Biology (2025-26)

**Maximum Marks: 60** Time: 3 Hours

#### **General Instructions:-**

- 1. All questions are compulsory.
- 2. The question paper consists of four sections: A, B, C, and D.

4. 5. 6.	Section B cont Section C cont Section D cont	ains 10 very s ains 6 short a ains 2 long a	ple-choice question short answer questi answer questions of answer questions of grams wherever nec	ons of 2 marks each. 3 marks each. 5 marks each.	
		SECTIO	ON A: Multiple Cho	ice Questions	
•		•	•	nail. Within hours, the a	
swolle these	·	Which compo	onent of the innate	immune system is prima	rily responsible for
	tibodies		B) Memor	·v T cells	
•	ammatory respo	onse	D) Plasma	•	(1)
2. Wha	at is the role of	reverse trans	scriptase in a retrovi	rus?	
	ynthesises prot		•	es DNA to RNA.	
(c) It ti	ranscribes RNA	to DNA.	(d) It repli	cates RNA.	(1)
	mones releasing	g IUD is			
(a) Cu			(b) Lippe	s loop	(1)
(c) LNO	J-2U		(d) Cu7		(1)
	_		hat life came out of	decaying and rotting mat	ter like straw,
	etc. This was the	e theory of	(b) an anta	. no a a a no matic n	
	astrophism nspermia		(d) chemo	neous generation geny	(1)
	iospermic endo	cnarm ic :	(1)	0 · /	( )
(a) Ha	•	•	(c) Triploid	(d) Polyploid	(1)
			ossed with a white-fotype of the offsprir	flowered plant (WW) unde	er incomplete
A) Red				d white spotted	(1)
-	•	·	,	of one egg during oogene	
(a) Tw	• •	(b) Three			
(c) On	e	(d) Four			(1)
and the about a) Same b) Same	ne recorded val these samples in ple A is taken fi nple B belong to	ues of BOD a ?. rom Untreate secondary e	are 6mg/L, 400mg/ ed sewage ffluent of sewage	les, the A, B and C are te L and 20 mg/L respective	
c) Sam	inle C is taken fr	om Primary	offluant -		

(1)

- c) Sample C is taken from Primary effluent
- d) Sample B is collected from untreated sewage

- 9. Name the bacterium that yields thermostable DNA polymerase.
- a) Agrobacterium tumefacien.
- b) Thermus aquaticus.

c) Azotobactor Sp.

- d) Escherichia coli
- 10. The diagram shows a pyramid of biomass.

Γ	2	
	1	

A sharp decrease is seen in biomass at higher trophic levels in the grassland ecosystem. Choose the correct option for the levels of the ecosystem.

	1	2	
а	Carnivor	Herbivore	
b	Producers	Herbivore	
С	Herbivore	Producers	
d	Producers	Carnivor	

(1)

(1)

Question Nos. 11 & 12 consist of two statements- Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- (b)Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- (c)Assertion is false, but Reason is false
- (d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true
- 11. Assertion (A): Mice is the most preferred mammal for studies on gene transfers.

  Reason (R): Mice possesses features like short oestrous cycle and gestation period, relatively short generation time, production of several offspring per pregnancy, etc. (1)
- 12. Assertion: Monarch butterfly is highly distasteful because of a special chemical present in its body.

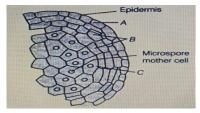
Reason: Animals adopt different strategies to survive in hostile environment. (1)

#### **Section B (Very Short Answers)**

- 13 .ldentify the sex of organism as male or female in which the sex chromosome are found as :
- (i) ZW in bird.
- (ii) XY in Drosophila
- (iii) ZZ in birds.
- (iv) XO in grasshopper

(2)

14. Given below is a view of a microsporangium of a mature anther



- (i)Name A, B and C wall layers.
- (ii)Mention the characteristics and function of the cells forming wall layer C.

(2)

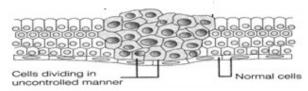
15. Given below are the pathogens and the diseases caused by them. Which out of these

- (b) Microsporum Ringworm
- (c) Salmonella Common Cold
- (d) Plasmodium Malaria

OR

What are allergens? How do they cause inflammatory response inside human body? (2)

16. The figure given below indicates the uncontrolled growth of cells which results in tumour. These can be either benign (stay in fix spot) or malignant (can move to other parts of the body) and can cause cancer.



Based on the above figure, answer the following questions.

- (i) Cancer is one of the most dreaded diseases. Explain contact inhibition with respect to the disease.
- (ii) Cancer patients are often given a-interferon as a part of the treatment. Give a reason.

(2)

17. An orchid plant is growing on the branch of mango tree. How do you describe this interaction between the orchid & the mango tree?

OF

Name the bind of interaction present between the following:

- i) Indian Nightingale & crow
- ii) Nodulated roots & rhizobium
- iii) Plasmoduim & man
- iv) Sea anemone and Clown fish (2)
- 18. .Mention any two applications of Biotechnology in the field of Agriculture. (2)
- 19.Biodiversity must be conserved as it plays an important role in many ecosystem services that nature provides. Explain any two services of the ecosystem. (2)
- 20. The figure given below is related to the control of pregnancy. Study the figure and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) Name the process that is shown in the above figure.
- (ii) Explain how this process helps to control pregnancy.

(1+1)

21 Draw a labelled diagram of a nucleosome. Where is it found in a Cell?

(2)

22 In the activated sludge process, what is the role of the aeration tank, and why is it important to maintain adequate oxygen levels in this tank?. (2)

#### **SECTION C( Short Answer )**

23. Consider a eukaryotic cell where the transcription of a gene is initiated by RNA polymerase binding to the promoter region. The gene sequence on the DNA template strand is 3'-

#### Question:

Based on the scenario provided:

- (a) Identify the mRNA sequence that would be synthesised from the given DNA template strand. Explain the role of the promoter region in the initiation of transcription.
- (b) List two key modifications that occur to the primary RNA transcript in eukaryotic cells to form mature mRNA.
- 24. Explain the structure of an anatropous ovule with a neat and well labeled diagram?

  OR

How dose pollination takes place in Yucca plant .List any three adaptations required for such type of pollination. (3)

25 Describe how nematode – resistant transgenic plants have been obtained?

OR

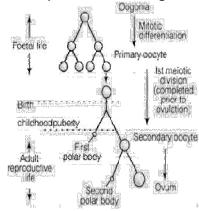
What are Cry proteins? Name an organism that produces it. How has man exploited this protein for his benefit .

- 26. Who were the two scientists that conducted an experiment to synthesise organic molecule abiotically? How did they provide the probable condition of the primitive earth in this experiment?
- 27. A forest ecosystem is observed where fallen leaves from various trees have accumulated on the forest floor. Over time, the leaves start to decompose, and the nutrient-rich humus forms in the soil. Explain the role of decomposers in this process and discuss how the decomposition of leaf litter contributes to the nutrient cycling and overall health of the forest ecosystem. (3)
- 28. A cross between a normal couple resulted in a son , who was haemophilic and a normal daughter. In course of time when the daughter was married to a normal man, their son was also haemophilic.
- (a) Represent this cross in the form of a punnett square.
- (b) Give the genotypes of the daughter and her husband.
- (c) Write the conclusion you draw of the inheritance pattern of this disease.?

(3)

#### SECTION D LONG ANSWERS

29. Observe the schematic representation of orgenesis given below.



- (i)Explain and illustrate the phases in oogenesis.
- (ii) After the formation of a secondary oocyte, if sperm does not fertilise the egg, what will happen then? Explain. (2+3)

OF

- (a)Draw T.S. of mammalian testis revealing seminiferous tubules show different types of cell.
- (b) Name the two types of cells of germinal epithelium.
- (c) Name the hormones produced by the cells scattered in connective tissue and lying between seminiferous tubules. (3+1+1)

- 30 (a) In recombinant DNA technology, vectors are used to transfer a gene of interest in the host cells. Mention any three features of vectors that are most suitable for this purpose.
- (b) A selectable marker is used in the section of recombinants on the basis of their ability to produce colour in presence of chromogenic substrate.
- (i) Mention the name of mechanism involved.
- (ii) Which enzyme is involved in production of colour?

(3+2)

OR

- (a) Why are restriction endonucleases, so called?
- (b) What is a palindromic nucleotide sequence? How do restriction endonucleases act on palindromic sites, to create sticky ends?
- (c) Name the material used as matrix in gel electrophoresis.

(2+2+1)

### **CHAPTER WISE MARKS DISTRIBUTION**

CHAITER WISE MARKS DISTRIBUTION						
S No	Name of Chapter	1 Mark MCQ	2 Marks Questions	3 Marks Questions	5 Marks Questions	TOTAL MARKS
1	Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants	01 01Mark	01 02 Marks	01 03 Marks		06 Marks
2	Human Reproduction	01 01 Mark			01 05 Marks	06 Marks
3	Reproductive Health	01 01 Mark	01 02 Marks			03 Marks
4	Principles of Inheritance and Variations	01 01Mark	01 02 Marks	01 03 Marks		06 Marks
5	Molecular Basis Of Inheritance	01 01Mark	01 02 Marks	01 03 Marks		06 Marks
6	Evolution	01 01Mark		01 03 Marks		04 Marks
7	Human Health and Disease	01 01Mark	02 04 Marks			05 Marks
8	Microbes in Human Welfare	01 01Mark	01 02 Marks			03 Marks
9	Biotechnology: Principles & Processes	01 01Mark			01 05 Marks	06 Marks
10	Biotechnology : Applications	01 01Mark	01 02 Marks	01 03 Marks		06 Marks
11	Organisms and Populations	01 01Mark	01 02 Marks			03 Marks
12	Ecosystem	01 01Mark		01 03 Marks		04 Marks
13	Biodiversity and Conservation		01 02 Marks			02 Marks

## **BLUEPRINT FOR MCQs**

Sr. No.	Name of Unit	Number of Questions
1	Concept Based/Direct Questions	4
2	Understanding & Knowledge Based	3
3	High Difficulty Level	3
4	Assertion & Reason	2
	Total	12