

**FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION MARCH 2016**  
**FINALIZED SCHEME OF VALUATION**

Subject - Biology - Part A Botany

Code No. 317

Qn.No	SUB QTN	Scoring Indicators	Split Score	Total Score
1		a ) Pasteur	1	1
2		d) Chlorophyll a	1	1
3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The members of Rhodophyceae are known as red algae.</li> <li>• Presence of red pigment r-phycoerythrin, Chlorophyll a and d.</li> <li>• The food is stored as floridean starch.</li> <li>. Cel wall is made up of cellulose, pectin, poly sulphate esters.</li> <li>. Present in fresh water, brackish water, salt water.</li> <li>• Red thalli of most of the red algae are multicellular.</li> <li>• Vegetatively reproduced by fragmentation.</li> <li>• Asexually reproduced by non-motile spores.</li> <li>• Sexually reproduced by non-motile gametes .</li> <li>• Sexual reproduction is oogamous with post-fertilization developments.</li> </ul> (Any two distinguishing features of Rhodophyceae give 2 scores)	1+1	2
		<b>OR</b>	<b>OR</b>	<b>OR</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mycorrhiza</b> is the symbiotic association of a fungus with root system / Fungal association in the roots of Pinus.</li> <li>• <b>Corolloid roots</b> are the specialised roots of Cycas / Roots associated with nitrogen fixing cyanobacteria.</li> </ul>	1  1	(2)
4		<p><b>Active transport:-</b> Transport of substances from low concentration to a higher concentration (uphill transport). Requires ATP to carry substances across the cell membrane. ( Any one response of the above give 1 score )</p> <p><b>Facilitated diffusion:-</b> Transport of substances from higher concentration to lower concentration. Substances move across the cell membrane without the expenditure of energy. ( Any one response of the above give 1 score )</p>	1  1	2
5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chlorosis / loss of chlorophyll and yellowing in leaves.</li> <li>• Necrosis / death of tissues.</li> <li>• Stunted plant growth.</li> <li>• Premature fall of leaves and buds.</li> <li>• Inhibition of cell division.</li> <li>• Delay in flowering etc.</li> </ul> ( Any four deficiency symptoms give 2 scores )	1/2 x 4= 2	2

6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respiration is an amphibolic pathway as it involves both anabolism (synthesis of substrates) and catabolism (breaking down of substrates).</li> </ul> <p>(Any explanation showing respiration is an amphibolic pathway give full score 2) or (Any Schematic representation showing respiration is an amphibolic pathway give full score 2).</p>	1 +1	2
7		<p><b>Alcoholic fermentation:-</b> Pyruvic acid is converted to carbondioxide and ethanol .</p> <p><b>Lactic acid fermentation :-</b> Pyruvic acid is converted to lactic acid.</p> <p>(Schematic representation of reaction steps of alcoholic and lactic acid fermentation give full score 2 /any one difference between alcoholic and lactic acid fermentation give full score 2)</p>	1 1	2
8	a	i) ABA or NAA ( Synthetic hormone )	1	3
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote bolting in rosette plants(internode elongation just prior to flowering).</li> <li>Increase the length of grapes stalk/increase in length axis.</li> <li>Delay of senescence.</li> <li>Speed up malting process in brewing industry.</li> </ul> <p>( Any two correct physiological functions of gibberellin give 2 scores ).</p>	1+1	
9	a	Kranz anatomy	1	3
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tolerate higher temperature.</li> <li>Show responses to high light intensities.</li> <li>Lack of photorespiration.</li> <li>Greater productivity of biomass.</li> </ul> <p>. At very low Co<sub>2</sub> concentration C<sub>4</sub> plants reach saturation level. .In C<sub>4</sub> plants Co<sub>2</sub> fixation takes place both in mesophyll cells and bundle sheath cells.</p> <p>(Any two advantages of C<sub>4</sub> plants give 2 scores Or Explanation about C<sub>4</sub> pathway give 2 scores Or Schematic representation of C<sub>4</sub> photosynthetic pathway give 1 score)</p>	1+1	
10	a	iii) Pachytene	1	3
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation of specific chromosome number of each species .</li> <li>Increases genetic variability in the population of organisms from one generation to the next.</li> <li>Formation of haploid gametes.</li> <li>Reduction of chromosomes by half.</li> </ul> <p>(Any two significances of meiosis give 2 scores)</p>	1+1	
11	a	Liliaceae / Lily family	1	3

	<p>b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bisexual</li> <li>• Actinomorphic</li> <li>• Six tepals in fused condition with valvate aestivation./(3+3)</li> <li>• Six stamens in epipetalous condition/(3+3)</li> <li>• Tricarpellary, trilobular, syncarpous, superior ovary/ G (3)</li> <li>• Axile placentation etc</li> </ul> <p>(Any four floral features or floral formula of liliaceae with four floral features give full score 2 )</p>	1/2 x 4 =2	
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fluid mosaic model of plasma membrane.</li> <li>• Cell membrane is composed of lipids that are arranged in a bilayer.</li> <li>• Lipids are arranged within the membrane with polar head towards the outer sides .</li> <li>• Hydrophobic tails towards the inner part.</li> <li>• Lipid component of the membrane mainly consist of phosphoglycerides.</li> <li>• Cell membrane also possess proteins and carbohydrates.</li> <li>• Membrane proteins can be integral or peripheral.</li> <li>• Peripheral proteins lie on the surface of membrane while the integral proteins are partially or totally buried in the membrane</li> <li>• The quasi-fluid nature of lipid enables lateral movement of proteins within the overall bilayer.</li> </ul> <p>( Any three correct structural features of plasma membrane give 3 scores )</p> <p>Or Singer and Nicolson model or Fluid mosaic model give 2 scores</p>	1 x 3 = 3	3
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meristematic tissue cork cambium or phellogen develops in the cortex.</li> <li>• Phellogen cut off cells on both sides.</li> <li>• The outer cells differentiate into suberised cork or phellem.</li> <li>• The inner cells differentiated into parenchymatous sec.cortex or phelloderm .</li> <li>• Phellogen,phellum and phelloderm are collectively known as periderm.</li> <li>• Due to the activity of cork cambium ,pressure build up on the remaining layers peripheral to it and finally become die and slough off.</li> <li>• At certain region ,the phellogen cut off closely arranged parenchymatous cells on outer side with lens shaped opening called lenticels.</li> </ul> <p>( Any three events or its explanation during periderm formation give 3 scores or</p>	1x3	3
	<b>OR</b>	<b>OR</b>	<b>OR</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cambial ring become active and begins to cut off new cells both towards the inner and outsides.</li> <li>• The cells cut off towards innerside and form sec.xylem.</li> <li>• The cells cut off towards periphery and form sec.phloem.</li> <li>• The cambium is greatly more active on the innerside than the outside and form more secondary xylem than sec.phloem.</li> <li>. Formation of annual rings</li> <li>. Heart wood, sap wood formation.</li> <li>• The primary xylem remains more or less intact.</li> <li>• Cambium forms narrow bands of parenchyma which passes through the sec.xylem and sec.phloem in radial direction and form secondary medullary rays.</li> </ul> <p>(Any three events about the cambial ring activity give full score 3) Or Diagrammatic representation of the activity of cambial ring with correct 3 labelling give full score 3)</p>	1x3	3
	<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>