SSLC Evaluation March/April 2022 BIOLOGY

On	Ange you Very / Hinto (English medium)	Score	Total
Qn	Answer Key / Hints (English medium) By Rasheed Odakkal, 9846626323, GVHSS Kondotty	Distr	Scor
1	Cone cell.	1	
2	b. Amino acids	1	
3	22+Y	1	
4	Ripening of leaves and fruits : Ethylene.	1	
5	B-ve	1	
6	b. Plasmid	1	4
7	Eye spot.	1	
8	b. Heartbeat increases.	1	
9	i. Bacteria ii. Leptospira.	1	3
10	a. Gene therapy.	1	2
	b. Genes that are responsible for diseases are removed and normal functional genes are	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	2
11	inserted in their place.	1	2
11	a. i. Cercopithecoidea.	1	2
10	b. ii.Developed brain, freely movable hands.	1+1	2
12	a. 44 b. Female, because XX are the sex chromosomes of females.	1	
13	Cornea – The projected transparent anterior part Refracts light rays to the retina.	1	
	Pupil - The aperture seen at the centre of iris- Regulates the amount of light falling	1	2
	Yellow spot – The part of retina where plenty of	1	3
14	a. Pheromones.	1	
- '	b. Civetone, Muscone(musk), Bombycol (any 2)	_	
	c. Help in attracting mates, informing about food, determining the path of travel,	1	3
	signalling dangers, help honey bees and termites to live in colonies. (any 2)	1	3
15	a. i. Cell wall .	1	
	b. Lignin, Cutine, Suberin (any 2)	1	3
	c. Callose, a polysaccharide, prevents germs.	_	3
16	Tuberculosis Malaria		
	- Spread through air High fever with shivering and profuse sweating		
	- Bacteria is the pathogen Spread through anopheles mosquito.	3	3
	- Loss of body weight, fatigue Protozoa is the pathogen.		
	1 Totozou is the putilogen.		
17	a. i. Myelin sheath/Schwann cells.	1	
	b. Provide nutrients and oxygen to the axon, accelerate impulse, act as an electric		
	insulator, protects the axon from external shocks (any 2)	2	3
18	a. Sickle cell anaemia.	_	
	b. The defects in genes cause deformities in the sequencing of amino acids which are	1	
	the building blocks of haemoglobin.	1	
	c. The oxygen carrying capacity of red blood cells decreases. The sickle shaped		
	RBCs get collected in the blood vessels and block the flow of blood in them.	2	4
19	a. i. r ii. Rr iii. Rr iv. rr	2	
	b. Round.	1	
	c. During gamete formation the factors that determine a particular character segregate	1	4
	without getting mixed.	1	4
20	a. Theory of Natural Selection / Darwinism.	1	
	b. vi. Over production. iii. Struggle for existence	_	
	v. Those with no favourable variations are destroyed and survival of others.		
	iv. Favourable variations are transferred to the next generation.		
	i. Accumulation of variations inherited through generations.	3	4
	ii. Origin of new species.		
21	a. Aqeous fluid. b. Supply nutrients and oxygen to tissues.		
	c. Glaucoma. d. Through laser surgery.	1each	
22	a. X= Thromboplastin	1	
	b. Tissues and platelets at the site of wound degenerate to form hromboplastin.	1	

	c. * Fibrinogen Fibrin fibres.  * The red blood cells and platelets get entangled in the network of fibrin fibres to form the blood clot.	2	4
23	a. For redrawing:  ii. Cerebrum  iii. Thalamus  i. Cerebellum	1 1 each	
24	<ul> <li>b. X= Medulla oblongata.</li> <li>Controls involuntary actions like heartbeat, breathing etc</li> <li>a. X= Insulin, Y=Glucagon.</li> <li>b. Pancreas.</li> <li>c. Diabetes mellitus.</li> <li>d. Increased appetite and thirst and frequent urination.</li> <li>e. Synthesizes glucose from amino acids.</li> </ul>	1 1 1 1 1	5