DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS CHENNAI – 6 HIGHER SECONDARY SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION – MAY – 2022 KEY ANSWER FOR BOTANY

Note: 1. Answer written only in BLACK or BLUE should be evaluated.

2. Choose the correct answer and write the option code with corresponding Answer

Maximum marks - 70

PART – I

Answer all questions			15 x 1 = 15		
TYPE – A			15 x 1 = 15 TYPE - B		
1	d	Transposan	1	С	Hilum
2	d	Explant	2	d	CFC and Co ₂
3	а	AUG	3	d	(1) - (iii), (2) - (i), 3 - (iv), (4) - (ii)
4	d	(1) - (iii), (2) - (i), 3 - (iv), (4) - (ii)	4	d	niche
5	d	Alkaline phosphatase	5	b	Microspore
6	d	2 - 10%	6	d	Transposan
7	d	CFC and Co ₂	7	а	Community→ Ecosystem→ Landscape → Biome
8	а	Community→ Ecosystem→ Landscape → Biome	8	d	2 10%
9	b	Microspore	9	а	intravarietal
10	а	Plasmid Boliver and Rodriguez	10	b	Bacteria
11	d	niche	11	а	Green co yledon
12	а	Green cotyledon	12	d	Alkaline phosphatase
13	С	Hilum	13	а	Plasmid Boliver and Rodriguez
14	b	Bacteria	14	d	Explant
15	а	intravarietal	15	а	AUG

Answer any six questions.

Question No. **24** is compulsory.

16	In Some species the inner layer of the in egument may become specialized to	
	perform the nutritive function for he embryo sac and is called as endothelium or	2
	integumentary tapetum	
17	Test cross is crossing an individual of unknown genotype with a homozygous	
	recessive.	2
18	The transcription start site contains about 25 bp upstream. The sequence is	
	TATAAT known as TATA (or) Hogness box.	
	(or)	2
	A specific sequence of DNA nucleotides act as Promoter which is necessary for	
	transcription, is called TATA box where transcription begins	
19	i) Restriction enzymes	
	ii) DNA Ligase Any two	2
	iii) Alkaline phosphatase	
20	Jumping genes	
	transposable genetic elements are called as jumping genes.	
	(or)	2
	DNA sequences which can move from one position to another position in a	
	genome.	
21	The movement of ene gy from producers upto top carnivores is known as food	2
	chain.	
22	1. Used to build up railway carriage.	
	2. Used to build up wagon.	
	3.Used to build up Ship - building.	
	4. Used to build up bridge - building.	
	5. Used to make boats. Any two	2
	6. Used to make toys.	
	7. Used to make plywood	
	8. Used to make door frames.	
	9. Used to make doors.	
23	The interaction between organisms, when continues for generations.Involves	2
	reciprocal changes in genetic and morphological characters of both organisms.	
24	The fusion product of protoplasts without nucleus of different cells.	2

25	Must able to replicate autonomously.(Must contain origin of replication) It should be small in size (Less than 10kb).			
	3. It Should contain a suitable marker	,		
		. They three points		
26	It should have unique target sites. The Phenomenon in which two alleles are both expressed in the			
20	heterozygous individual.	s are both expressed in the	2	
	Eg: 1. Red and white flowers of <i>Cam</i>	ellia		
	2. Inheritance of Sickle cell haen		1	
	3. ABO blood group.	, and ag		
27	5.7.25 Sissa g.sap.			
	Filiform apparatus Synergids			
	Egg apparatus	Diagram : 2 Marks	3	
	Polar nucleus	Parts (Any 2): 1 Mark		
	(8)			
28	Primary Introduction	Secondary Introduction		
28		Secondary Introduction When the Introduced variety in		
28	Primary Introduction	•	3	
28	Primary Introduction When the Introduced variety is well	When the Introduced variety in subjected to selection to isolate a superior variety and hybridized with a	3	
28	Primary Introduction When the Introduced variety is well adapted to the new environment	When the Introduced variety in subjected to selection to isolate a	3	
28	Primary Introduction When the Introduced variety is well adapted to the new environment without any alternation to the original genotype.	When the Introduced variety in subjected to selection to isolate a superior variety and hybridized with a local variety to transfer one or a few characters to them.	3	
28	Primary Introduction When the Introduced variety is well adapted to the new environment without any alternation to the original genotype. The change in the temperature profile	When the Introduced variety in subjected to selection to isolate a superior variety and hybridized with a local variety to transfer one or a few		
	Primary Introduction When the Introduced variety is well adapted to the new environment without any alternation to the original genotype. The change in the temperature profile is called thermal stratification.	When the Introduced variety in subjected to selection to isolate a superior variety and hybridized with a local variety to transfer one or a few characters to them.	3	
	Primary Introduction When the Introduced variety is well adapted to the new environment without any alternation to the original genotype. The change in the temperature profile is called thermal stratification. There are three evels of thermal strategies.	When the Introduced variety in subjected to selection to isolate a superior variety and hybridized with a local variety to transfer one or a few characters to them.		
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	Primary Introduction When the Introduced variety is well adapted to the new environment without any alternation to the original genotype. The change in the temperature profile is called thermal stratification. There are three evels of thermal strat. 1. Epilimnion 2. Metalimnion	When the Introduced variety in subjected to selection to isolate a superior variety and hybridized with a local variety to transfer one or a few characters to them.	2	
29	Primary Introduction When the Introduced variety is well adapted to the new environment without any alternation to the original genotype. The change in the temperature profile is called thermal stratification. There are three evels of thermal strating 1. Epilimnion 2. Metalimnion 3. Hypolimnion	When the Introduced variety in subjected to selection to isolate a superior variety and hybridized with a local variety to transfer one or a few characters to them.	2	
	Primary Introduction When the Introduced variety is well adapted to the new environment without any alternation to the original genotype. The change in the temperature profile is called thermal stratification. There are three evels of thermal stratement of the evels of thermal stratement of the evels of the evel o	When the Introduced variety in subjected to selection to isolate a superior variety and hybridized with a local variety to transfer one or a few characters to them.	2	
29	Primary Introduction When the Introduced variety is well adapted to the new environment without any alternation to the original genotype. The change in the temperature profile is called thermal stratification. There are three evels of thermal stratical interpretation interpretation. 1. Epilimnion 2. Metalimnion 3. Hypolimnion 1. Phytoplankton stage 2. Submerged plant stage.	When the Introduced variety in subjected to selection to isolate a superior variety and hybridized with a local variety to transfer one or a few characters to them. with increasing depth in a water body tifications: -	2	
29	Primary Introduction When the Introduced variety is well adapted to the new environment without any alternation to the original genotype. The change in the temperature profile is called thermal stratification. There are three evels of thermal strating. 1. Epilimnion 2. Metalimnion 3. Hypolimnion 1. Phytoplankton stage 2. Submerged plant stage. 3. Submerged free-floating stage.	When the Introduced variety in subjected to selection to isolate a superior variety and hybridized with a local variety to transfer one or a few characters to them. with increasing depth in a water body tifications: -	2	
29	Primary Introduction When the Introduced variety is well adapted to the new environment without any alternation to the original genotype. The change in the temperature profile is called thermal stratification. There are three evels of thermal stratical interpretation interpretation. 1. Epilimnion 2. Metalimnion 3. Hypolimnion 1. Phytoplankton stage 2. Submerged plant stage.	When the Introduced variety in subjected to selection to isolate a superior variety and hybridized with a local variety to transfer one or a few characters to them. with increasing depth in a water body tifications: -	2	

	6. Shrub stage.				
	7. Forest stage.				
31	Total amount of green house gases produced by human activities such as				
	agriculture, industries, deforestration,	waste disposal, burning fossil fuels	3		
	directly or indirectly is called Carbon	foot print.			
32	Coding Strand	Non - Coding strand			
	1. The other names are Coding	1. The other names are template			
	strand/ Non - template Strand/	strand/ Non - coding Strand/	3		
	Sense strand.	Antisense strand.			
	2. The other strand of DNA which	2 The strand of DNA which is			
	is not transcribed is called coding	oriented in 3' \rightarrow 5' direction that			
	strand. The direction is $5' \rightarrow 3'$.	serves as a template for the			
		synthesis of mRNA is cal ed			
		template strand.			
33	Sterilization is the technique employe	ed to get rid of microbes such as			
	bacteria and fungi in the culture medium, vessels and explants				
	1. Floor and walls are washed first with detergent and then with 2% sodium				
	hypochlorite				
	2. 95% ethanol.	Any One point	1		
	3. Exposure of UV radiation for 15 mi				
	•		1		

PART – IV

Answ	Answer all questions $5 \times 5 =$		
34 a	It is the innermost layer of anther wall.		1
	Types:-		
	1. Secretory tapetum or Parietal/ glandular/cell	ular.	
	2. Invasive tapetum or Periplasmodial.		1
	Functuions:-		
	It supplies nutrition to the developing microspores.		
	• It contributes sporopollenin through ubisch bodies thus plays an		
	important	Any three points	
	role in pollen wall formation.	7 tilly till 00 politic	_
	The pollenkitt material is contributed by tapetal cells and is later		
	transferred to the pollen surface		
	• Exine proteins responsible for 'rejection reaction' of the stigma are		
	present in the cav ties of the exine.		

34.b	Eg:4 O' clock plant (or) Mirabilis jalapa	1	
	Explanation (OR) Flow Chart		
	Ratio: (1:2:1)		
35.a	Crossing over is a biological process that produces new combination of	2	
	genes by inter changing the corresponding segments between non-		
	sister chromatids of homologous pair of chromosomes.		
	Prophase I of meiosis Non-sister chromatids of homologous chromosome Tetrad		
	Pachytene stage of prophase I Chiasma - a site of crossing over		
	Metaphase I		
	Metaphase II	3	
	Recombinants		
	Daughter cells		
	Parental type Parental type		
35.b	Single cell proteins are dried cells of microorganism that are used as	2	
	protein supplement in human foods or animal feeds.		
	Applications of Single-Cell Protein Any three points		
	• It is used as protein supplement		
	It is used in cosmetics products for healthy hair and skin	3	
	It is used as the excellent source of protein for feeding cattle, birds		
	fishes etc.		
	It is used in food industry as aroma carriers, vitamin carrier, amulaifying agents to improve the putritive value of baked products in		
	emulsifying agents to improve the nutritive value of baked products, in soups, in ready-to-serve-meals, in diet recipes		
	It is used in industries like paper processing, leather processing as		
	foam stabilizers.		

00	Talinglangu		
36.a	Totipotency, Differentiation, Redifferentiation, Dedifferentiation	1	
	Totipotency The prope ty of live plant cells that they have the genetic potential when cultured in nutrient medium to give rise to a complete individual plant.	1	
	Differentiation The process of biochemical and structural changes by which cells		
	become specialized in form and func ion. Redifferentiation The further differentiation of already differentiated cell into another type	1	
	of cell. For example, when the component cells of callus have the ability to form a whole plant in a nutrient medium, the phenomenon is called redifferentiation.	1	
	Dedifferentiation	1	
	The phenomenon of the reversion of mature cells to the meristematic state leading to the formation of callus is called dedifferentiation.		
36.b	Ephemerals		
	Succulents	1	
	Non - Succulents		
	Ephemerals (explanation with any one example)	1	
	Succulents (explanation with any one example)	1½	
	Non succulent plants(explanation with any one example)	1½	
37.a	Type of Ecosystem:		
	Two types of ecosystem		
	1. Natural Ecosystem 1		
	(with or without human interference)		
	 Artificial or manmade ecosystem Eg: Rice field and Maize field 		
	Natural Ecosystem two types :		
	1 Terrestrial ecosystem 1/2		
	Ex: Forest ecosystem		
	Grass land ecosystem	5	
	Desert ecosystem		
	2 Aquatic ecosystem 1/2		

	(open water)			
	Aquatic ecosystem two 1 Fresh water ecos 2 Marine ecosyster	ystem	1/2 1/2	
	Fresh wa er ecosystem	two types :		
	Lotic (Running water bo Ex: River,Spring a	•	1/2	
	2. Lentic (Standing water be Ex : Pond and Lak	,	1/2	
			ne example for each type)	
37.b	1. Methods of solid wa		ludes Landfill, incineration,	2
	recovery, recycling, composting, and pyrolysis. 2. Technological advancement for processing treatment and disposal of solid waste helps in converting it into renewable energy and organic manure.			1
	3. Electronic waste contains toxic materials and are found to be non-biodegradable which causes threat to human health and the smoke during recycling and leaching causes great threat to water bodies. Agricultura landfills method stands a good method to reduce these problems.			
38.a	'			1
	Seed storage in cryopre	eservation(explanation	n)	2
	Seed storage in gene bank(explanation)			1
	Svalbard seed bank(explanation)			1
38.b	Common Name	Useful parts	Uses	
	Holy basil	Leaves & Roots	Leaves are 1.stimulant, 2.antiseptic, 3.anti-hypertensive,	1

		bronchitis. 6. Decoction of roots is given as a diaphoretic in malarial level.	
Indian gooseberry	Fruit	 Potent rejuvenator, immune modulator has an anti-ageing property. helps to promote longevity, enhance digestion, treat constipation and reduce fever and cough 	1
Indian acalypha	Leaves	 Used to cure skin diseases caused by ringworms, Powdered leaves used to cure bedsores and infected wounds. 	1
Vilvam	Fruit	 Unripe fruit is used to treat stomach indigestion problems. Kills In estinal parasites. 	1
Veldt grape	Stem and root	1. Paste obtained from the powdered stem and root is used to treat bone fracture. 2. whole plant is used to treat asthma and stomach troubles.	1

(Any one useful part and use for each plant: 1 Mark)