College - Kandana

Biology

Term Test May 2023

Grade 12

Correct statement regarding anthony.

Dismocific endopinemic residuation

Naclock get beappearen metag the pro metaplase.

Select the most suitable answer.

- Chromosomes appage with two since chromaties during the prophece Which of the following is a polysaccharide.
 - 1) Lactose 2) Inulin
- 3) glycerol 4) NAD+ 5) t-RNA managetem units (Group of elements the only contribute for the 4 % of the living matter by body weight.
 - 1) Ca,N,H,S 2) P,C,K,S 3) Ca,S,N,K 4) Ca,P,K,S 5) KOHS
- Which of the following become the limitation for the resolution power of light microscope.
- 1) Light intensity 2) Wave length of light 3) Amplitude of light 4) coloure of light
- Component of cell membrane that provide rigity yo cell
- 3) Cholesterol 4) Membrane proteins 5) Carbohydrate chains. Phospholipids 2) Glycolipids
- Correct about cell junctions.
 - Connects the call membrane . of adjacent cells
 - Tight junctions are found between muscle cells meads as of head sunt as beast
 - 3) Gap junctions consists of special membrane proteins that surrounds the pore.
 - 4) Desmosomes connect the plasma membranes of adjacent cells tightly bound by specific proteins.
 - 5) Anchor junctions mechanically attach the cytoskeletons of adjoining cells by microtubules.
- 6. Cancer cells differ from normal cell;
 - 1) It continuously dividemeiotically
 - 2) It needs growth factors to continue the cell cycle.
 - 3) Cancer cells have signals that regulate the cell cycle
 - 4) It has no DNA replication
 - 5) It has an abnormal cell cycle control system.
- Select the correct location of cell wall.
 - 1) Inner to the plasma membrane.
 - 2) Outer to primary cell wall
 - 3) Outer to plasma membrane and primary cell wall
 - 4) Inner to the plasma membrane and the primary cell wall, where the harvest of proposition of the plasma membrane and the primary cell wall.
 - 5) Outer to plasma membrane and inner to primary cell wall.
- Which of the following is not a function of central vacuole.
 - 1) Storage of water.
 - 2) Maintain the osmoregulation of the cell.
 - 3) Storage of chlorophyll pigments.
 - 4) Provide strength and support.
 - Storage of water soluble substances including ions and sugars.



 3) ADP is an allosteric inhibitor. 4) Allosteric regulatory molecules bind to the active site of the enzyme. 5) Non – competitive inhibitors bind to a part of the enzyme other than the active site. 12. Proses that occur during G2 phase. 1) DNA wind around histone beads and form chromatin. 2) Synthesis of new cellular organelles. 	
 Nuclear envelop fragments during the prophase Chromosomes appear with two sister chromatids during the prophase. Nucleoli get disappeared during the pro metaphase. During metaphase, homologous chromosomes arranged randomly at metaphase pla During anaphase, spindle microtubules get depolymerized. Correct statement about enzyme inhibitors. Most of the competitive inhibitors are irreversible inhibitors. Enzyme inhibitors bind with enzymes reversibly through covalent bonds. ADP is an allosteric inhibitor. Allosteric regulatory molecules bind to the active site of the enzyme. Non – competitive inhibitors bind to a part of the enzyme other than the active site. Proses that occur during G2 phase. DNA wind around histone beads and form chromatin. Synthesis of new cellular organelles. 	so'l arus l'es
2) Chromosomes appear with two sister chromatids during the prophase. 3) Nucleoli get disappeared during the pro metaphase. 4) During metaphase, homologous chromosomes arranged randomly at metaphase pla 5) During anaphase, spindle microtubules get depolymerized. 11. Correct statement about enzyme inhibitors. 1) Most of the competitive inhibitors are irreversible inhibitors. 2) Enzyme inhibitors bind with enzymes reversibly through covalent bonds. 3) ADP is an allosteric inhibitor. 4) Allosteric regulatory molecules bind to the active site of the enzyme. 5) Non – competitive inhibitors bind to a part of the enzyme other than the active site. 12. Proses that occur during G2 phase. 1) DNA wind around histone beads and form chromatin. 2) Synthesis of new cellular organelles.	2
 During metaphase, homologous chromosomes arranged randomly at metaphase pla During anaphase, spindle microtubules get depolymerized. Correct statement about enzyme inhibitors. Most of the competitive inhibitors are irreversible inhibitors. Enzyme inhibitors bind with enzymes reversibly through covalent bonds. ADP is an allosteric inhibitor. Allosteric regulatory molecules bind to the active site of the enzyme. Non – competitive inhibitors bind to a part of the enzyme other than the active site. Proses that occur during G2 phase. DNA wind around histone beads and form chromatin. Synthesis of new cellular organelles. 	
5) During metaphase, homologous chromosomes arranged randomly at metaphase pla 5) During anaphase, spindle microtubules get depolymerized. 11. Correct statement about enzyme inhibitors. 1) Most of the competitive inhibitors are irreversible inhibitors. 2) Enzyme inhibitors bind with enzymes reversibly through covalent bonds. 3) ADP is an allosteric inhibitor. 4) Allosteric regulatory molecules bind to the active site of the enzyme. 5) Non – competitive inhibitors bind to a part of the enzyme other than the active site. 12. Proses that occur during G2 phase. 1) DNA wind around histone beads and form chromatin. 2) Synthesis of new cellular organelles.	
 Correct statement about enzyme inhibitors. Most of the competitive inhibitors are irreversible inhibitors. Enzyme inhibitors bind with enzymes reversibly through covalent bonds. ADP is an allosteric inhibitor. Allosteric regulatory molecules bind to the active site of the enzyme. Non – competitive inhibitors bind to a part of the enzyme other than the active site. Proses that occur during G2 phase. DNA wind around histone beads and form chromatin. Synthesis of new cellular organelles. 	septemi (1
 Correct statement about enzyme inhibitors. Most of the competitive inhibitors are irreversible inhibitors. Enzyme inhibitors bind with enzymes reversibly through covalent bonds. ADP is an allosteric inhibitor. Allosteric regulatory molecules bind to the active site of the enzyme. Non – competitive inhibitors bind to a part of the enzyme other than the active site. Proses that occur during G2 phase. DNA wind around histone beads and form chromatin. Synthesis of new cellular organelles. 	ite.
 Enzyme inhibitors bind with enzymes reversibly through covalent bonds. ADP is an allosteric inhibitor. Allosteric regulatory molecules bind to the active site of the enzyme. Non – competitive inhibitors bind to a part of the enzyme other than the active site. Proses that occur during G2 phase. DNA wind around histone beads and form chromatin. Synthesis of new cellular organelles. 	
3) ADP is an allosteric inhibitor. 4) Allosteric regulatory molecules bind to the active site of the enzyme. 5) Non – competitive inhibitors bind to a part of the enzyme other than the active site. 12. Proses that occur during G2 phase. 1) DNA wind around histone beads and form chromatin. 2) Synthesis of new cellular organelles.	
 Allosteric regulatory molecules bind to the active site of the enzyme. Non – competitive inhibitors bind to a part of the enzyme other than the active site. Proses that occur during G2 phase. DNA wind around histone beads and form chromatin. Synthesis of new cellular organelles. 	
 Allosteric regulatory molecules bind to the active site of the enzyme. Non – competitive inhibitors bind to a part of the enzyme other than the active site. Proses that occur during G2 phase. DNA wind around histone beads and form chromatin. Synthesis of new cellular organelles. 	
 12. Proses that occur during G2 phase. 1) DNA wind around histone beads and form chromatin. 2) Synthesis of new cellular organelles. 	
 DNA wind around histone beads and form chromatin. Synthesis of new cellular organelles. 	
 DNA wind around histone beads and form chromatin. Synthesis of new cellular organelles. 	1) Connects the
of new centular organelles.	ate and the second
3) Duplication of centromes	
or controllicité	
3) Duplication of centromere.4) Chromatin get thickened.	
5) Building up histone proteins	
13. Which of the following is not about 1	
7) Flasma membrane 2) DNA 2) ATT	mendanca E
14. Which is not a characteristic of organisms.	osol
15. In meiosis; 1) One complete haploid set of chromosomes accurated.	4) It has no DN it has an about less the correct lo
Sister chromatids are separated at centromere in telophase. 3) One chromosome of the latest and the separated at centromere in telophase.	
One chromosome of each homologous pair moves towards the opposite poles in metaph One chromosome of each homologous pair moves towards the opposite poles in metaph DNA replicate between meiosis I an meiosis II	Mara II
 4) DNA replicate between meiosis I an meiosis II. 5) Synaptonemal complexity 	
5) Synaptonemal complex is formed in prophase II Use the given instructions to answer question 16 to 20.	
AB correct	wolligh and to dotal
2 3	combination
osmore, elation of the cell.	ed ni5m sia (
16. Which of the following are pentose.	4 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3
A. Ribose B. Ribulose C. Erythrose D. Galactose	4) Provide stren

17. V	What are the properties of water important to provide	le water surface as a habitat for water skates?
	A. High surface tension	
	B. Cohesion and adhesion of water moleculesC. Polarity •	Cities Residence Co.
	D. High heat capacity	(3())
	E. Expansion upon freezing	De Mazenod College
18. S	Sub cellular structures that posses nucleic acids.	Kandtha
	A. Centrioles B. Golgi C. Ribosome	e D. Mitochondria E. Peroxisome
19. I	Factors that affect on the rete of enzyme catalytic r	reaction.
	A. Temperature B. light C. Inhibitors	
20. 5	Structural protein.	Draw the obsertical nature of water molecule.
	A. Keratin B. Chitin C. Cellulos	
	Village 1	How high specific heat of water helps to material life or
	Part - B	Structured Essay.
	Use the given space to answer the questions.	Time ½ hours.
1.	A)	
i.	What is meant by natural resource?	Nume different types of polymens found in living organic
	·····	***************************************
ii.	What are the environmental problems that arise du	te to over exploitation of natural resources?
ii.	Define following terms.	i est. Bredly copieju kow sacrese molecuje is form simple aux
a)	Metabolism.	
		<u> </u>
b)	Growth.	enggae aktenia todow awat satito dieamana acessas wort
c)	Development	4. 4
	silgarixo :	Name strotural polyssociarides lound in plants and give
iv.	Write the adaptations of following organisms to s	survive in their environment.
a)	Xerophytes.	
b)	Tritaing 10 T vo.	
· c)		Princ elements formal to figures
v.	What are the different types of organisms accord	ing to their cellular form?
vi.	Name the most abundant elements of living matter	er.

	B)	
i.	State characteristic features of water molecule that helps to maintain properties of water.	
ii.	What are the major properties of water to maintain life on earth?	
2	P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	
		7
		•
		٠
	8 Sub cellular structures that posses nucleic acids. Heaving the manufacture and a later with the second se	
iii.	How hydrogen bonds are formed by water molecules?.	
		٠
		••
iv.	Draw the chemical nature of water molecule.	
v.	How high specific heat of water helps to maintain life on earth?	
	C)	
i.	Name different types of polymers found in living organism.	
	Team team is the first of the f	
ii.	Write the general formulae of carbohydrates.	
iii.	What are the major groups of carbohydrates?	
		•
iv.	How simple sugars are classify according to their carbonyl group and give examples.	
2.	A) Define following terms.	
i.	Briefly explain how sucrose molecule is form simple sugars.	
	ANCHOURDS, 15	
•		
ii.	How sucrose chemically differ from other simple sugars?	
	a) Development	
iii.	Name structural polysaccharides found in plants and give examples.	
	. Write the adaptations of following meanisms to survive in their environment.	7
	Astrophytes Ca	
	b) Musicoves	
is.		
iv.		
v.	What are the different types of fatty acids that contribute to form lipids?	

vi.	Briefly explain how above mentioned types differ from one another.
	В)
i.	What are the basic features that common to all types of cells?
	To the company of the property of the second second possess than the second second second second second second
	Planta lines — D. Office inputs — 3) Character — 11 Sakuston TTA to sate interest on an arthur tad W
ii.	What are the parameters of microscope?
0	
	Essay Onestion, or office steeler mestered knowledges and the continued to
iii.	State the suitable microscope to observe followings.
a)	Internal structure of cell
b)	Surface view in three dimensional appearance
iv.	() while the significances of melosis
a)	Who was the first person to describe and record living single celled organisms?
b)	Name the organisms observed / viewed by above mentioned person
	 Brieffy gyphain the Experimental concedure to identify proteins in school faborators.
v.	Briefly explain the structure of Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum.
	All Historia de la companya della co
	The latter to the countries and the interest that
vi.	Write two functions of Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum.
	The actine to the formation in the second se
	And the state of t
⁄ii.	What is the structural difference between Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum and Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum?

i.	What are enzymes?
ii.	Name different ways of phosphorylation that occur in living cells.

iii.	What is the main reason for the above different ways of phosphorylation?
iv.	What are the main components of ATP molecule?.
	Let V
	Essay Question.
	Time: 1 hour.
1.	list by structure of coll
A)	Briefly explain main steps of meiosis I occur in animal cell.
B)	State the significances of meiosis
2.	Wisconstant and betson to describe and record living single celled organisate?
	Write an essay on structural organization of proteins in living organisms.
Б)	Briefly explain the experimental procedure to identify proteins in school laboratory.
	Briefis explain the structure of Rough Epdopts and Netterlura

Smargasiyali organiyoladii ifroomis buu moturaasii sigara looboiil sheesif maa

White m of translates of Smooth Endoplasmes content on μ with