



Student Name					
Date		Grade	XI	Roll No.	
Subject	Biology	Marks	50	Teacher's Sign	

PERIODIC ASSESSMENT – I 2021-22]

General Instructions

Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) The question paper has four Sections: Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D. There are 25 Questions in the question paper.
- (iii) Section A has 10 question of 1 mark each. Section B has 9 questions of 2 marks each. Section C has 3 questions of 3 marks each and section D has 2 questions of 5 marks each.
- (iv) There is no overall choice . However, internal choices have been provided in some questions. A Student has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.
- (v) Wherever necessary , neat and properly labelled diagrams should be drawn.

SECTION A

1 Which of the following is used in biochemical and genetic work?

- (a) Claviceps
- (b) Aspergillus
- (c) Neurospora
- (d) Mucor

2 Two taxonomic species are distinguished from each other by

- (a) their failure to interbreed
- (b) their ability to exchange gene freely
- (c) their similarity in morphological characters
- (d) discontinuity in a set of correlated characters

3 The scientist who created the group protista for both unicellular plants and animals is

- (a) haecke
- (b) pasteur
- (c) lister
- (d) koch

OR

Potato spindle tuber disease is caused by

- (a) Phycobionts
- (b) Virus
- (c) Bacteria
- (d) Viroids

4 Which of the following is not a viral disease?

- (a) AIDS
- (b) Herpes
- (c) Tuberculosis
- (d) Smallpox

5 Which of the followings plant material is an efficient water imbibant?

- (a) Agar
- (b) Cellulose
- (c) Lignin
- (d) Pectin

6 Rhodophyceae is called red algae because of the pigment

- (a) Fucoxanthin
- (b) Phycoerythrin
- (c) Carotenoids
- (d) Chlorophyllc

7 Fusion of two motile gametes which are dissimilar in size is termed as

- (a) Oogamy
- (b) Isogamy
- (c) Anisogamy
- (d) Zoogamy

8 prothallus is ‘ ‘

- (a) A structure in pteridophytes formed before the thallus develops
- (b) A sporophytic free living structure formed in pteridophytes
- (c) A gametophyte free living structure formed in pteridophytes
- (d) A primitive structure formed after fertilization in pteridophyte

9 The Phylogenetic system of classification was put forth by

- (a) Theophrastus
- (b) George Bentham and Joseph Dalton Hooker
- (c) Carolus Linnaeus
- (d) Adolf Engler and Karl Prantl

10 Musca domestica is common name of

- (a) Housefly
- (b) Mosquito
- (c) Snail
- (d) Ant

SECTION B

11 What do we learn from identification of individuals and populations?

12 . How are viroids different from viruses?

13 What is the nature of cell-wall in diatoms?

14 Mention the ploidy of the following protonemal cell of a moss; primary endosperm nucleus in dicot, leaf cell of a moss; prothallus cell of a fern; gemma cell in Marchantia; meristem cell of monocot, ovum of a liverwort, and zygote of a fern.

OR

Explain briefly term with suitable examples, (i) Protonema

15 .Plants are autotrophic. Can you think of some plants that are partially heterotrophic?

16 Both gymnosperms and angiosperms bear seeds, then why are they classified separately?

17 In which plant will you look for mycorrhiza and corolloid roots? Also explain w'hat these terms mean.

18 . How is a key helpful in the identification and classification of an organism?

19 Give the technical terms used for the following:

- (a) Remains of an organism of a former geological age.
- (b) Science of classification of organisms.

SECTION C

20 What do the terms phycobiont and mycobiont signify?

21 . State two economically important uses of: archaebacteria?

22 How would you distinguish monocots from dicots??

23. Briefly describe the life cycle of bryophytes.

SECTION D

24 . Are viruses living or non-living'discuss.

OR

Describe the important characteristics of gymnosperms.

25 What are the characteristic features of Euglenoids?