

## FIRST YEAR HSS EXAM – 2025

### Botany - Answer Key

HSE I

Total marks – 30

Category	Question No:	Answer key / Value points	Split score	Total score
Part I		Answer any 3 questions from 1 - 5 Each carries 1 mark		
	1.	a/ Chrsophytes	1	1
	2.	Floridean starch	1	1
	3.	Reticulate	1	1
	4.	Zygotene	1	1
	5.	Log phase / Exponential phase	1	1
Part II		Answer any 9 questions from 6 - 16. Each carries 2 mark		
	6.	Phycobiont - Algal partner in lichens Mycobiont - Fungal partner in lichens	1+1	2
	7.	Chlamydomonas – Algae Cycas – Gymnosperm Selaginella – Pteridophytes Sphagnum – Moss	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	2
	8.	i. (A) – Subsidiary cell (B) – Guard cell ii. Stomatal pore, guard cells & subsidiary cells together known as Stomatal apparatus.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ 1	2
	9.	(A) – Closed vascular bundle Parts - 1 – Phloem 2 – Xylem (B) - Open vascular bundle Part- 3- Cambium	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	10.	a. Fluid Mosaic Model b. Lipid / Protein / Carbohydrate (any 2) c. Transport of some molecules across it ( Membrane is selectively permeable)/ Cell growth / Formation of intercellular junctions / Secretion / Endocytosis / Cell division. (any 1)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	11.	a. Cristae –Cristae infoldings of inner mitochondrial membrane .All others are parts of chloroplast . b. Fimbriae - Small bristle like fibres sprouting out of prokaryotic the cell .All others are parts of chromosome	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	2
	12.	Ribulose -1,5-biphosphate CO <sub>2</sub> acceptor in dark reaction	1+1	2
	13.	a. Photorespiration b. Photo respiration is the metabolic pathway occurs in the presence of light in which O <sub>2</sub> is consumed & CO <sub>2</sub> is	1 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$	2

		released / There is no synthesis of ATP & NADPH (energy) , and glucose formation but ATP is utilised / RuBP combines with O <sub>2</sub> to form 1 molecule of 3PGA & 1 molecule of phosphoglycolate, when, O <sub>2</sub> concentration is more than that of CO <sub>2</sub> , Enzyme RuBisCO catalyse this reaction/ Correct equation (any 2 point )		
	14.	a. Acetyl CoA b. Pyruvate dehydrogenase	1+1	2
	15.	a. Internode elongation before flowering in beet, cabbage etc b. Gibberellin	1+1	2
	16.	a. Auxin b. Apical dominance / Inhibition of growth of lateral buds by the terminal bud / Initiate rooting in stem cutting /Promote flowering in pineapple /Prevent fruit & leaf drop at early stages but promote the abscission of older mature leaves & fruits /Induce Parthenocarpy. eg., in tomatoes / Weedicide_(2,4-D used to kill dicot weeds, & does not affect monocot plants) / 2,4-D used to prepare weed-free lawns by gardeners / Auxin control xylem differentiation & helps in cell division (any 2 response)	1  ½ x 2	2
Part III		Answer any 3 questions from 17 - 20. Each carries 3 scores		
	17.	a. (A) Cymose (B) Racemose b. Racemose inflorescence - main axis continues to grow / unlimited growth / Flowers borne laterally in an Acropetal succession / Younger flowers at tip and older flowers at bottom Cymose inflorescence :- Main axis terminates in a flower / limited growth/ Flowers borne in a Basipetal succession / Younger flowers at bottom and older flowers at tip (any 2 difference)	½ x 2  ½ x 4	3
	18.	a. Anaphase b. Centromere split/ Sister chromatids separate / Sister chromatids move towards opposite poles. (any 2 point) c. Cell growth / Cell repair / Maintenance of nucleo-cytoplasmic ratio /Regeneration (any 3 point)	½ ½ x 2  ½ x 3	3
	19.	a. (A) – Mesophyll cell (B) – Bundlesheath cell b. First stable compound (First CO <sub>2</sub> fixation product) is 4-C compound (C <sub>4</sub> acid) c. C <sub>4</sub> plants – Lack photorespiration / Better productivity and yield / Tolerance to high temperature / Show response to high light intensities (any 3 response)	½ x 2 ½  ½ x 3	3
	20.	a. Glycolysis / EMP pathway	½	3

		<p>b. (A) – Glucose 6- phosphate. (B) 3 PGAL (3- Phosphoglyceraldehyde) (C) - 2- phosphoglyceric acid (2 PGA) (D) – PEP (Phospho enol pyruvic acid)</p> <p>c. Alcoholic fermentation by microorganisms and yeast / Pyruvic acid reduced to ethanol and CO<sub>2</sub> in the cells of microorganisms /</p> <p>Lactic acid fermentation in muscle cells / Pyruvic acid reduced to lactic acid in muscle cells</p> <p>Aerobic respiration / Pyruvic acid Oxidatively decarboxylated to acetyl CoA and enter into aerobic respiration</p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{4} \times 4</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} \times 3</math></p>	
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