

SAMPLE PAPER
BIOLOGY
Class – XI

Section A

- Q-1 Give the significance of herbarium.
- Q-2 Give examples of Monera.
- Q-3 Give two essential fatty acids.
- Q-4 Name the pentose sugar in genetic material
- Q-5 Give the function of oxysome

Section B

- Q-6 What is the site of gaseous exchange of gases in man?
- Q-7 What is chylomicron?
- Q-8 Give the function of cell membrane.
- Q-9 How open circulatory system differs from closed circulatory system?
- Q-10 Give important features of kingdom Protista.

OR

What is blood clotting?

Section C

- Q-11 What is vital capacity?
- Q-12 Draw a diagram of Respiratory System with four labels.
- Q-13 Give the significance of Metaphase stage.
- Q-14 Give examples of Ligases and Lyases enzymes.

Q-15 Name the types of spores formed in kingdom fungi.

Q-16 What is peptide bond?

Q-17 Differentiate between Archaeobacteria and Eubacteria.

Q-18 Give labeled diagram of chloroplast.

OR

Name the salivary glands and their function.

Q-19 Draw a labeled diagram of human digestive system .

Q-20 Differentiate between Phycomycetes and Ascomycetes.

Q-21 Give examples of heteropolymer and homo polymer.

Q-22 How Emphysema differs from Asthma.

Section D

Q23 Ria want to see the zoo in her own town with her parents and saw many wild animals, their food and habits,behaviour etc.She saw that there was wide variety of animals in zoo. She was amazed to see the board placed in front of lion cage and monkey which tells that both were mammals. However, she thought that they were totally different in appearance.

a)Why lions and monkeys are considered to be mammals?

b) Explain the scientific reason to maintain a zoological park.

c)Is there any place to see a variety of plants?

d) What values are shown by Ria?

Section E

Q- 24 Explain cardiac cycle.

OR

Describe the transport of Gases in man.

Q-25 Name the six classes of enzymes with examples.

OR

Describe the secondary structure of protein.

Q-26 Explain following in short

(a)Virus (b)Viroids (c)Lichens (d) Dikaryon (e)Isogamy

OR

Give the structure and function of Mitochondria.
