

SET - A

QP.NO.	VALUE POINTS	SPLIT UP MARKS
1.	Blastocyst	1
2.	Yes, the pattern of distribution will shift towards the poles with increase in temperature	1
3.	acrosome= help the sperm enter into the cytoplasm of the ovum through the zona pellucida and plasma membrane." zona pellucida - block the entry of more than one sperm into egg during fertilization.	2
4.	Morphological-thorns and Spines; chemical-cardiac glycosides defences	2
5.	stenothermal interspecific interaction	2
6.	mammary gland starts differentiating and producing milk at the end of pregnancy./ to feed the baby/ contains antibodies to provide immunity to baby.	3
7.	(a) An endothermic animal: Human being (Mammal) (b) An ectothermic animal: Frog (Amphibian) (c) An organism of benthic zone: Bacteria (Decomposers)	3
8.	i. Density: It is expressed as the total number of individuals per unit area or volume at a given time. The size of the population is determined by the available resources nutrients, water etc. at a given time and other group properties such as natality, mortality and age structure. ii. Natality: It is the increase in the number of individuals in a population under given environmental conditions. Birth, hatching, germination and even vegetative propagation cause increase in the number of individuals. iii. Mortality: The loss of individuals due to death in a population under given environmental conditions is called mortality.	3
9.	At higher altitudes the body shows symptoms like nausea, fatigue, Heart palpitations, due to insufficient oxygen in the body. The body increases RBC production, decreases oxygen binding capacity of haemoglobin and I ncreases breathing rate.	3