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NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA
(An Autonomous Institute Affiliated to AKTU, Lucknow)

B.Tech

SEM: I - THEORY EXAMINATION (2025 - 2026)

Subject: Remedial Biology

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

General Instructions:

IMP: Verify that you have received the question paper with the correct course, code, branch etc.

1. This Question paper comprises of **three Sections -A, B, & C**. It consists of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's) & Subjective type questions.

2. Maximum marks for each question are indicated on right -hand side of each question.

3. Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.

4. Assume suitable data if necessary.

5. Preferably, write the answers in sequential order.

6. No sheet should be left blank. Any written material after a blank sheet will not be evaluated/checked.

SECTION-A

20

1. Attempt all parts:-

- 1-a. Protoplasm found inside the nucleus is known as (CO1, K1) 1
- (a) Cytoplasm
- (b) Nucleoplasm
- (c) Amyloplasm
- (d) Elaioplast
- 1-b. Walls of young cell in plants are mainly composed of (CO1, K1) 1
- (a) Cellulose
- (b) Starch
- (c) Glycogen
- (d) Protein
- 1-c. Which of the following organisms can be found in extreme saline CO₂, K1) 1
- (a) Eubacteria
- (b) Archaeobacteria
- (c) Cyanobacteria
- (d) Mycobacterium
- 1-d. . Linnaeus used which kingdom of classification?(CO2,K1) 1
- (a) Artificial system
- (b) Natural system
- (c) Phylogenetic system
- (d) Asexual system
- 1-e. These tissues are made up of actively dividing cells. (CO3, K2) 1

- (a) Meristematic cell
 (b) Bark
 (c) Permanent tissue
 (d) Phloem
- 1-f. White adipose tissue contains _____(CO3, K1) 1
 (a) Multilocular fat cells
 (b) Bilocular fat cells
 (c) Unilocular fat cells
 (d) alocular fat cells
- 1-g. The division of cytoplasm is known as (CO4, K1) 1
 (a) Cytokinesis
 (b) Karykinesis
 (c) Prophase
 (d) Metaphase
- 1-h. The stage in which chromosomes align on the equator of spindle fiber is (CO4, K1) 1
 (a) Prophase
 (b) Metaphase
 (c) Anaphase
 (d) Telophase
- 1-i. The first step in photosynthesis is (CO5, K1) 1
 (a) joining of three carbon atoms to form glucose
 (b) formation of ATP
 (c) ionization of water
 (d) excitement of an electron of chlorophyll a by a photon of light
- 1-j. Dark reaction in photosynthesis is called so because (CO5,K1) 1
 (a) it can also occur in dark
 (b) it does not require light energy
 (c) neither of these
 (d) both of these
2. Attempt all parts:-
- 2.a. Why are mitochondria known as the “powerhouse of the cell”?(CO1,K1) 2
 2.b. What structure is a key focus in plant classification but generally absent in animal?
 (CO2, K1) 2
 2.c. What is the main function of the plant root? (CO3, K1) 2
 2.d. What is a gene and an allele?CO 4, K1) 2
 2.e. Write short notes on cyclic and non-cyclic photophosphorylation? (CO5, K1) 2
- SECTION-B** 30
3. Attempt all parts:-
- 3.a. Answer any one of the following:-
- 3.a.(i) Discuss the primary,secondary,tertiary and quaternary structure of protein? (CO1, 6

	K2)	
3.a.(ii)	Discuss inorganic catalysts and enzymes? Discuss the properties of enzymes? (CO1,K2)	6
3.b.	Answer any one of the following:-	
3.b.(i)	Who proposed the five kingdoms of classification? Discuss the salient features of kingdom of Monera, Protista and Fungi? (CO2, K2)	6
3.b.(ii)	Discuss the salient features of Lichens? (CO2, K2)	6
3.c.	Answer any one of the following:-	
3.c.(i)	Discuss different types of phyllotaxy with suitable examples. (CO3, K2)	6
3.c.(ii)	Describe the modifications of the stem. Give examples for the same. ? (CO3, K2)	6
3.d.	Answer any one of the following:-	
3.d.(i)	Explain the significance of mitotic cell division and meiotic cell division? (CO4, K2)	6
3.d.(ii)	Explain G1, G2, S phase of cell cycle? (CO4, K2)	6
3.e.	Answer any one of the following:-	
3.e.(i)	Define the term osmosis and diffusion? What role does osmosis play in the process of water uptake by plant (CO5, K1)	6
3.e.(ii)	Differentiate between Apoplast and Symplast pathways of water movement. Which of these would need active transport? (CO5, K2)	6
SECTION-C		50
4.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
4-a.	Describe the ultra-structure of Golgi complex and mitochondria? Discuss the various functions of Golgi complex and mitochondria? (CO1, K2)	10
4-b.	Draw the diagram of prokaryotic cell and eukaryotic cell? (CO1, K1)	10
5.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
5-a.	Describe the salient features of Kingdom Monera and fungi including their cell structure and mode of nutrition? (CO2, K2)	10
5-b.	Describe the three major functional groupings within Kingdom Protista and provide an example of each? (CO2, K2)	10
6.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
6-a.	Explain the different types of phyllotaxy. Give one example of each type. (CO3, K2)	10
6-b.	What is a flower? Describe the parts of typical angiosperm plants with the help of a diagram. (CO3, K1)	10
7.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
7-a.	Discuss Mendel's law of segregation in detail. Explain the concept of alleles, homozygous and heterozygous individuals, and the segregation of alleles during gamete formation? (CO4, K2)	10
7-b.	Explain Mendel's law of independent assortment. Discuss how the law applies to the inheritance of two or more genes located on different chromosomes? (CO4, K2)	10
8.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-	

- 8-a. Discuss the Krebs cycle and Calvin cycle? (CO5, K2) 10
- 8-b. Name five major classes of plant growth regulators (hormones) and specify one primary role for each.? (CO5, K1) 10

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