NEW STANDARD ACADEMY

SEMRI KOTHI SUPER MARKET, RAEBARELI

CLASS 11(BIOLOGY) DPP (Academy)

1. Who give the term enzyme and firstly crystallize an enzyme.
2. How do enzymes increase the rate of a chemical reaction ? what factor affect the reaction rate?
3. Why enzymes are called biocatalysts
4. What is Holoenzyme
5. Define (i) Apo enzyme (ii) Co-facter
6. How many majer classes of enzyme give the name
7. What is feedback inhibition
8. Define turn over number with example
9. What is isoenzyme give the example
10. What is combative inhilution give the example
11. What is noncompetitive inhibition give the example
12. What is oxidoreductase. give the example
13. What is difference between DNA and RNA.
14. What is active site of enzyme explain it
15. Give the difference between Nucleoside and nucleotide .
16. What is km value give the importance?
17. What is phosphodiester bond in DNA?
18. Why enzyme are called biocatalyst?
19. What is activation energy of chemical reation in elation ot enzyme
20. What is zwitter ion explain it.

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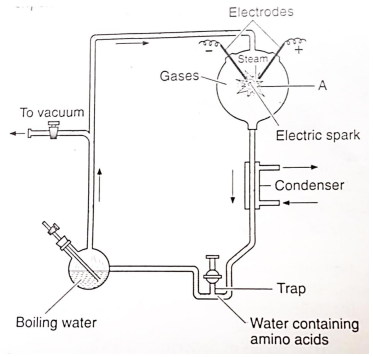
CLASS 12 (BIOLOGY) DPP (Academy)

1. Are the thorn of Bougainvillea and tendril of cucurbita homologous or analogous? What type of evolution has brought such similarity in them?
2. State the significance of biochemical similarities among diverse organisms in evolution
3. Write the basic of origin of variations in organisms as described by Hugo de vries.
4. State two postulates of oparin and Haldane's theory with reference to the origin of life.
5. What is 'fitness of an individual' according to Darwin?
6. Mention the contribution of S.L Miller's experiments to origin of life
7. Convergent evolution leads to analogous structures. Explain with with the help of an example.
8. Divergent evolution leads to homologous structures. Explain with the help of an example.
9. List the two main propositions of oparin and Haldane.
10. How do palaeontological evidences support evolution of organisms on earth?
11. Explain adaptive radiation with the help of suitable example.
12. Wings of birds and wings of butterflies contribute to locomotion. Explain the type of evolution such organs are a result of.
13. Select two pairs from the following which exhibit divergent evolution. Give reasons for your answer.
    i) Forelimbs of cheetah and mammals
    ii) Flippers of dolphins and penguins.
    iii) Wings of butterflies and birds.
    iv) Forelimbs of whales and mammals.
14. Darwin observed a variety of beaks in small black birds inhabiting Galapagos Islands. Explain what conclusion did he draw and how?

15. Explain adaptive radiation and convergent evolution by taking example of some of Australian marsupials and Australian placental mammals.
16. State the theory of biogenesis. How does miller's experiment support this theory?
17. Given below is a diagrammatic representation of the experimental setup used by S.L Miller for his experiment.



i) Write the names of different gases contained and the conditions set for the reaction in the flask A.
ii) State the type of organic molecule he collected in the water at B
iii) Write the conclusion he arrived at.

18. How did industrialization play a role in natural selection of light and dark coloured moth in England?
19. Natural selection operates when nature selects for fitness. Explain
20. How does hardy- weinberg equation explain genetic equilibrium?