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CLASS 11

Biology

Sample Paper 2 - Questions

33 questions | 70 marks | 2026-27

Time: 3 hours. Answer all questions and subparts unless a choice is stated. Marks are shown on the right. Write answers on separate sheets. Independently prepared practice paper.

Section A - Objective questions

1. Select the term described below. Living organisms are classified through nested ranks from broad groups to species. (A) Enzyme (B) Oxygen dissociation curve (C) Taxonomic hierarchy (D) Binomial nomenclature **1**

2. Select the term described below. A scientific species name combines the genus with a specific epithet. (A) Oxygen dissociation curve (B) Binomial nomenclature (C) Taxonomic hierarchy (D) Enzyme **1**

3. Select the term described below. A cell lacks a membrane-bound nucleus and typical membrane-bound organelles. (A) Taxonomic hierarchy (B) Enzyme (C) Oxygen dissociation curve (D) Prokaryotic cell **1**

4. Select the term described below. Acellular infectious entities reproduce using host-cell machinery. (A) Enzyme (B) Oxygen dissociation curve (C) Taxonomic hierarchy (D) Viruses **1**

5. Select the term described below. Small nonvascular plants generally depend on water for sexual reproduction. (A) Bryophytes (B) Taxonomic hierarchy (C) Oxygen dissociation curve (D) Enzyme **1**

6. Select the term described below. Seed plants bear ovules and seeds without an enclosing ovary or fruit. 1
(A) Oxygen dissociation curve (B) Taxonomic hierarchy (C) Gymnosperms (D) Enzyme

7. Select the term described below. Closely arranged cells cover surfaces, line cavities and perform specialised functions. 1
(A) Epithelial tissue (B) Taxonomic hierarchy (C) Oxygen dissociation curve (D) Enzyme

8. Select the term described below. A nucleotide polymer stores or transfers genetic information. 1
(A) Oxygen dissociation curve (B) Taxonomic hierarchy (C) Enzyme (D) Nucleic acid

9. Select the term described below. A biological catalyst increases reaction rate without being consumed in the overall reaction. 1
(A) Oxygen dissociation curve (B) Taxonomic hierarchy (C) Nucleic acid (D) Enzyme

10. Select the term described below. A nuclear division generally maintains chromosome number in daughter nuclei. 1
(A) Taxonomic hierarchy (B) Oxygen dissociation curve (C) Mitosis (D) Nucleic acid

11. Select the term described below. Two successive divisions after one DNA replication reduce chromosome number and generate variation. 1
(A) Meiosis (B) Taxonomic hierarchy (C) Nucleic acid (D) Oxygen dissociation curve

12. Select the term described below. Carbon fixation reactions use ATP and reducing power to form organic compounds. 1
(A) Calvin cycle (B) Nucleic acid (C) Taxonomic hierarchy (D) Oxygen dissociation curve

13. Select the term described below. Rubisco's oxygenation activity initiates a pathway that can reduce photosynthetic efficiency. 1
(A) Photorespiration (B) Taxonomic hierarchy (C) Oxygen dissociation curve (D) Nucleic acid

14. Select the term described below. Glucose is converted to pyruvate through a cytoplasmic sequence with a net ATP gain.
(A) Glycolysis (B) Taxonomic hierarchy (C) Nucleic acid (D) Oxygen dissociation curve 1

15. Select the term described below. The shoot apex can suppress growth of lateral buds through hormonal regulation.
(A) Nucleic acid (B) Taxonomic hierarchy (C) Oxygen dissociation curve (D) Apical dominance 1

16. Select the term described below. The relation between oxygen partial pressure and haemoglobin saturation is typically sigmoid.
(A) Taxonomic hierarchy (B) Nucleic acid (C) Apical dominance (D) Oxygen dissociation curve 1

Section B - Short responses

17. Define Taxonomic hierarchy and illustrate it with a relevant example. 2

18. Define Binomial nomenclature and illustrate it with a relevant example. 2

19. Define Prokaryotic cell and illustrate it with a relevant example. 2

20. Define Viruses and illustrate it with a relevant example. 2

21. Define Bryophytes and illustrate it with a relevant example. 2

Section C - Short responses

22. Define Gymnosperms and illustrate it with a relevant example. 3

23. Define Epithelial tissue and illustrate it with a relevant example. 3

24. Define Nucleic acid and illustrate it with a relevant example. 3

25. Define Enzyme and illustrate it with a relevant example. 3

26. Define Mitosis and illustrate it with a relevant example. 3

27. Define Meiosis and illustrate it with a relevant example. 3

28. Define Calvin cycle and illustrate it with a relevant example. 3

Section D - Case and application questions

29. Consider the following case: A species belongs to a genus, which belongs to a family.

(a) Name the concept demonstrated in the case. 1

(b) Explain how the details of the case support your choice. 1

(c) Explain Viruses with another appropriate example. 2

30. Consider the following case: Mangifera indica is written with the genus capitalised and the specific epithet lowercase.

(a) Name the concept demonstrated in the case. 1

(b) Explain how the details of the case support your choice. 1

(c) Explain Bryophytes with another appropriate example. 2

Section E - Extended responses

31. List the taxonomic hierarchy from kingdom to species. Explain genus and species using one correctly written scientific name. 5

32. Compare mitosis and meiosis using five points relevant to chromosome number, divisions, products, genetic variation and biological role. 5

33. Distinguish cyclic and non-cyclic photophosphorylation in five respects. 5

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