

[This question paper contains 7 printed pages.]

Your Roll No. ....

5116

B

**B.Sc. Prog. / II**

**LS-204 GENETICS, GENOMICS AND  
MOLECULAR BIOLOGY**

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Maximum Marks : 75*

*(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.)*

*Attempt Five questions in all.*

*Question No. 1 is compulsory.*

*All questions carry equal marks.*

1. (a) Attempt any *ten* (write only the answers) :  $1 \times 10 = 10$ 
  - (i) Replication begins at the ..... end of template strand.
  - (ii) If a polypeptide chain contains 25 different amino acids, how many nucleotide base pairs would be there in the corresponding gene?
  - (iii) From which parent (*i.e.*, mother, father or both) does a man receive his X chromosome).
  - (iv) Give *two* examples of X linked recessive genes in man.

[P. T. O.]

- (v) How many possible phenotypes are there for ABO blood group?
- (vi) What is the chromosomal constitution of an individual with Turner Syndrome?
- (vii) In the Meselson and Stahl's experiment it was confirmed that DNA replication is ..... as was predicted by Watson Crick's double helix model.
- (viii) Of the 64 codons, how many code for amino acids?
- (ix) How many linkage groups are there in man and *Drosophila*?
- (x) If individuals of genotypes AaBb are intercrossed, how many different genotypes and phenotypes can appear in their progeny?
- (xi) When red flowered snapdragons were crossed with white flowered snapdragons, their progeny had pink flowers. What would be this genotypic expression called?
- (xii) Give *one* example each of an alkylating agent and a Base analogue that are mutagenic.

(b) Define any five of the following : 1×5=5

- (i) Hemizygous
- (ii) Centromere
- (iii) Crossing over
- (iv) Mutation
- (v) Operon
- (vi) Enchromatin.

2. (a) When a dihybrid individual AaBb is test crossed to aabb, the following progeny are produced :

35% AaBb

35% aabb

15% Aabb

15% aaBb

- (i) Classify the above progeny into parental and recombinant types.
- (ii) Find the distance between the genes A and B.
- (iii) What is the linkage relationship between the genes A and B in the dihybrid parent?

Explain.

1+2+2=5

[P. T. O.]

- (b) Define genetic code. How was it established that the genetic code is triplet? 5
- (c) Identify the following point mutations in DNA and RNA as :  $1 \times 5 = 5$
- (i) transitions
  - (ii) transversions
  - (iii) reading frameshifts :
    - (a) A to G
    - (b) C to T
    - (c) C to G
    - (d) T to A
    - (e) UAV ACC UAU to UAU AAC CUA.
3. (a) With the help of neat well labelled diagrams explain the process of DNA replication in prokaryotes. 7
- (b) Discuss the role of polyploidy in evolution of bread wheat. 8
4. (a) In poultry the genes for red comb (R) and pea comb (P) together produce walnut comb. The

alternative alleles of both in a homozygous condition (i.e.,  $rrPP$ ) produce a single comb. Determine the phenotypes and proportions expected in the following crosses :

(i)  $RRPp \times rrPp$

(ii)  $rrPP \times RrPp$

(iii)  $RrPp \times RrPP$

(iv)  $RrPP \times rrPP$  2×4=8

(b) (i) What are the key properties of the genetic material? 3

(ii) Give one experimental evidence to prove that DNA is the genetic material. 4

5. (a) Describe the role of the following in regulation of gene expression in the lac operon :

(i) Promotor

(ii) Operator

(iii) Regulator

(iv) Structural gene Z

- (v) Structural gene Y
- (vi) Structural gene A
- (vii) Cyclic AMP. 1×7=7
- (b) With the help of labelled diagrams show the different levels of chromatin organisation in Eukaryotes. 8
6. (a) Differentiate between the following :
- (i) Transcription in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. 7
- (ii) Mendelian inheritance and Cytoplasmic inheritance. 4
- (b) How is sex determined in *Drosophila*? 4
7. (a) If adenine makes up 18 percent of bases in a DNA molecule, what percentage of the bases is cytosine? 4
- (b) Give cytological evidence of crossing over (i.e., Creighton and Mcclintock's experiment in maize). 6
- (c) The diploid number of an organism is 10. How many chromosomes would be expected in the

following. Write down the chromosome formulae also in each case :

(i) Monoploid

(ii) Double trisomic

(iii) Monosomic

(iv) Tetrasomic

(v) Triploid.

$$1 \times 5 = 5$$