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3 (Sem -5/CBCS) ZOO HC 2

2022

**ZOOLOGY**

(Honours)

Paper : ZOO-HC-5026

**(Principles of Genetics)**

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

**The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.**

1. Fill in the blanks : **(any seven)** 1×7=7

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ is called "Father of Modern Genetics".

(b) The term 'gene' is coined by \_\_\_\_\_ .

Contd.

(c) The unit of measurement for genetic linkage is \_\_\_\_\_.

(d) ABO system in human is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_ alleles.

(e) Crossing over take place in \_\_\_\_\_ stage of meiosis.

(f) The term 'mutation' was coined by \_\_\_\_\_.

(g) Genic balance theory was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_.

(h) SRY gene is located on \_\_\_\_\_ chromosome.

(i) In humans, sex of an individual is determined by the presence or absence of the \_\_\_\_\_ chromosome.

(j) \_\_\_\_\_ in *Drosophila* is a classical example of duplication.

(k) Aneuploidy is produced by \_\_\_\_\_.

(l) The enzyme responsible for transposition is the \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Answer the following briefly : **(any four)**

2×4=8

(a) Write down the salient features of multiple allele.

(b) Name the factors that affect the strength of linkage.

(c) Why is extra-chromosomal inheritance is maternal?

(d) What is tautomerization?

(e) What are sex-limited genes?



(f) What is cri-du-chat? How does it occur?

(g) Give four examples of trisomy in human beings.

(h) Explain Lyon hypothesis.

3. Answer **any three** questions from the following :  $5 \times 3 = 15$

(a) Differentiate between back cross and test cross with suitable example.

$$2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 5$$

(b) Define inversion. Explain different types of inversion and mention one genetic consequence of inversion.  $1 + 3 + 1 = 5$

(c) Distinguish between interference and coincidence.  $2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 5$

(d) What is a mutagen? How do they cause mutation? Give example.  $1 + 3 + 1 = 5$

(e) Mention the characteristics of extra-chromosomal inheritance. Explain the role of mitochondrial DNA on inheritance.  $3 + 2 = 5$

(f) What is polygenic inheritance? Explain with an example.

(g) How does recombination occur in phage virus? Describe it with suitable example.

(h) What are Ac-Ds elements? Explain with suitable examples.

4. Answer **any three** :  $10 \times 3 = 30$

(a) Explain the law of independent assortment with a suitable illustration. Describe the results obtained from a test cross of a hybrid  $F_1$ .  $8 + 2 = 10$

(b) Define Epistasis. Explain **any two** of the gene interaction with the help of a suitable example.  $2 + 4 + 4 = 10$

(c) Write the chromosome theory of Linkage. Describe Morgan's experiment on *Drosophila* to illustrate complete and incomplete types of linkage.

2+4+4=10

(d) In which cellular process the synaptonemal complex is formed? Illustrate the structure of a synaptonemal complex and write its significance.

1+6+3=10

(e) Define translocation. Give its different types. Describe the cytogenetics of a reciprocal translocation with the help of suitable diagram.

1+3+6=10

(f) What is sex-linked inheritance? Explain the phenomenon by giving the examples of colour blindness and Haemophilia.

2+4+4=10

(g) What is F-factor? What is its role in conjugation in bacteria? What is HFR?

2+6+2=10

(h) What are transposons? How retrotransposons move in the genome? Name some important eukaryotic transposons.

3+6+1=10

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