REV-00 MSZ/08/14

M.Sc. ZOOLOGY Third Semester (Repeat) GENETICS & EVOLUTION (MSZ - 301)

Duration: 3Hrs. Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20 Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins. Marks: 50

Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 8 Question no. 1 is compulsory.

- Explain about the origin of life with reference to its evolution of prokaryotes and eukaryotes. How Prokaryotic and eukaryotic evolution leads to the diversity of plants and animals? (5+5=10)
- 2. What is meant by DNA packaging? Describe the various steps of DNA packaging leading the process inactivation in the metaphase stage of a given cell. (2+6+2=10)
- What is meant by Cell cycle Checkpoint? How does the activity of Anaphase
 Promoting Complex, Cyclosome (APC/C) leads to the separation of sister chromatids.
 (3+7=10)
- 4. What is the difference between macro and micro evolution? State the various types of Micro Evolution. State the significance of macro evolution. (1+4+5=10)
- Define Somatic cell fusion. How do propagate somatic cell fusion in HAT medium?
 State the significance Of HGPRT enzyme system (Strain) for the culture of somatic cell hybrids. (2+3+5=10)
- 6. What is speciation? What are the different types of speciation? Explain with examples. (2+4+4=10)

7. Prepare a phylogram from the sequences given below using both UPGMA and maximum parsimony methods. (10)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Human	G	T	C	A	C	A	T	G	Т
Chimpanjee	С	T	C	A	С	A	T	С	T
Gorilla	C	A	C	С	C	A	T	T	C
Orangutang	A	A	A	С	С	A	G	С	C

8. What are the factors responsible for autosomal chromosome aberration in number? Differentiate between dominant pedigree trait and recessive pedigree trait.

(5+2+3=10)

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2017/08

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Duration:	20 minutes	Marks - 20

(PART A - Objective Type)

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 $1 \times 20 = 20$

- 1. The Mutation may be described as:
 - a) Change due to hybridization
 - b) Phenotypic change
 - c) Discontinuous genetic variation
 - d) Continuous genetic variation
- 2. Stromatolites are:
 - a) Bacteria

b) Virus

c) Autotrophs

- d) Photoautotrophs
- 3. The loss of genetic variation that occurs when a new population is established by a very small number of individuals from a larger population is called:
 - a) Bottle neck effect
- b) Mutation
- c) Genetic recombination
- d) Founder effect
- 4. Motoo Kimura's theory that opposed Natural selection was the:
 - a) Natural theory

b) Nearly neutral theory

c) Neutral theory

- d) Adaptive theory
- 5. The process of DNA methylation leads to a situation called:
 - a) Genetic imprinting
- b) Genetic signature
- c) Molecular signature
- d) Gene inactivation
- 6. The best example of transduction is the:
 - a) Transfer of T₄ phage protein into bacteria E.coli.
 - b) Transfer of RNA into the bacteria E.coli.
 - c) Transfer of DNA into the bacteria E.coli.
 - d) Transfer of DNA through conjugation tube.
- 7. The eukaryotic cell cycle is controlled several points; which of these statement is not true?
 - a) Cell growth is assessed at the G₁/S checkpoint.
 - b) DNA Replication is assessed at the G₂/M checkpoint.
 - c) The chromosomes are assessed at the G₂/M checkpoint.
 - d) Environmental conditions are assessed at the G₀ checkpoint.

- 8. Prezygotic isolating mechanisms include all of the following except:
 - a) Hybrid sterility

- b) Courtship rituals
- c) Habitat separation
- d) Seasonal reproduction
- 9. In man, which of the following genotypes and phenotypes may be the correct result of an euploidy in sex chromosomes?
 - a) 22 pairs + Y females
- b) 22 pairs + XX females
- c) 22 pairs + XXY males
- d) 22 pairs + XXXY females
- 10.In a given CPG strand in the promoter region of a gene is characterized by:
 - a) They are arranged linearly.
 - b) Arranged in the form of diestric bond between C and G.
 - c) Arranged in complementary manner.
 - d) All of these.
- 11. The effects of natural selection may be countered by:
 - a) Gene flow

b) Genetic drift

c) Mutation

- d) None
- 12. The random loss of allele in a population is called:
 - a) Mutation

b) Selection

c) Genetic drift

- d) None
- 13. The movement of new genes into a population as a result of migration or hybridization is called:
 - a) Founder principle
- b) Selection
- c) Bottleneck effect
- d) Adaption
- 14. The heterochromatin region of a chromosome:
 - a) consists of only inactive genes.
 - b) contains repetitive DNA.
 - c) can be activated by methylation.
 - d) contains no chromosomal proteins.
- 15.A species inhabiting same geographical area with different species is known as:
 - a) Sympatric

b) Allopatric

c) Sibling

- d) Biospecies
- 16. The microevolution is associated with the process of:
 - a) Mutation, recombination and natural selection.
 - b) Recombination, allele frequency suffling and natural selection.
 - c) Genetic drift, recombination and natural selection.
 - d) Mutation, genetic variation and genetic bottleneck.
- 17. Genetic drift is found in:
 - a) Small population with or without mutated genes.
 - b) Large population with random mating.
 - c) Plant population.
 - d) Animal population.

18. How ma		iles are prese	nt in the nucleus of a human somatic cell in G ₂ stage
a) 23	b) 46	c) 69	d) 92
	grammatic repressions) of a speci		aryotype (morphological representation of
a) Clad			b) Idiogram
c) Ecog	gram		d) Chromogram
	syndrome occurs		
	somy of 13th chro		b) Triosomy of 18 th chromosome
c) Trios	somy of 21st chro	mosome	d) Triosomy of 22 nd chromosome



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