

**Q.P. Code :20786****[Time: Three Hours]****[ Marks:100]**

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. All questions are compulsory.
  2. Internal choices have been given.
  3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
  4. Draw flowcharts / diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q.1**
- A) State true or false.** **04**
- i) The recessive characteristic is denoted by small letters.
  - ii) In test cross,  $F_1$  progeny is crossed with the dominant parent.
  - iii) The blending of the dominant and recessive trait to produce a third trait occurs in codominance.
  - iv) Round pea seeds are dominant over the wrinkled pea seeds.
- B) Attempt the following. (any three) -** **09**
- i) Explain the principle of dominance.
  - ii) A homozygous plant with the genotype PP is crossed with another homozygous plant with the genotype pp. Draw the Punnett square for  $F_1$  generation and give details of the phenotype and genotype of the progeny.
  - iii) Comment on back cross.
  - iv) Elaborate on genotype and  $F_1$  generation.
  - v) Define allele and pure breeding plant.
  - vi) Write a note on epistasis.
- C) Elaborate on (any two) -** **12**
- i) Reasons for Mendel's success and his experimental setup
  - ii) Dihybrid cross
  - iii) Incomplete dominance and codominance
  - iv) Non-Mendelian inheritance
- Q.2**
- A) State true or false.** **04**
- i) Histones are rich in lysine and asparagine.
  - ii) The 30 nm fiber is also known as solenoid fiber.
  - iii) Conjugation is a bidirectional transfer of DNA between two bacteria.
  - iv) Non-histone proteins are present in prokaryotes.
- B) Write short notes on (any three)** **09**
- i) Cross between  $F^+$  and  $F^-$  cell
  - ii) *Hfr* strain
  - iii) Mitotic checkpoint
  - iv) Morphology of chromosome
  - v) Supercoiling of DNA
  - vi) Transformation

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**C) Elaborate on (any two) -****12**

- i) Lytic cycle
- ii) Cyclins
- iii) Organization of eukaryotic chromosome
- iv) Euchromatin and Heterochromatin

**Q.3****A) State true or false.****04**

- i) Active transport is thermodynamically favourable.
- ii) Transport of chloride and bicarbonate ions takes place by symport.
- iii) The calcium pump of sarcoplasmic reticulum is an antiport transporter.
- iv) Ferritin is the storage form of copper.

**B) Write short notes on (any three)****09**

- i) Metabolic acidosis and alkalosis
- ii) Disorders of iron metabolism
- iii) Differentiate between carriers and channels
- iv) Types of endocytosis
- v) Electrochemical gradient
- vi) Chloride shift

**C) Elaborate on (any two)****12**

- i) Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup>ATPase pump
- ii) Transport mechanisms across cell membrane
- iii) Dissociation curve of oxyhaemoglobin
- iv) Plasma proteins in transport

**Q.4****A) Define the following (any five)****10**

- i) Recessive trait
- ii) Wild type
- iii) Nucleosome
- iv) Satellite DNA
- v) Exocytosis
- vi) Active transport
- vii) Bohr's effect

**B) Answer the following : (any three)****15**

- i) A homozygous pea plant with the genotype RRYy is crossed with another homozygous pea plant with the genotype rryy. Give the details of the genotype and phenotype of F<sub>2</sub> generation.
- ii) Write a note on Law of segregation.
- iii) Write an elaborate note on proteins involved in chromosomal structure
- iv) Discuss the regulations by CDKs.
- v) Describe in detail antiport system with suitable example
- vi) Explain with examples lipoproteins

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