Zoology [Honours] [CBCS]

B.Sc. Fifth Semester End Examination-2023 (Regular & Supplementary Paper) PAPER-C12T

Full Marks: 40

Time: 02 Hrs

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as

far as practicable

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary

Group A

1. Answer any FIVE questions of the following: 5x2=10

- a. What is linkage? Give an example of complete linkage.
- b. What is co-dominance? Give an example
- c. Define lethal alleles with an example.
- d. Differentiate between sexlimited and sexlinked inheritance.
- e. What is silent mutation? Give an example.
- f. What is cistron
- g. What is tautomerization? Give example.
- h. Distinguish between Hfr and F⁺ cells.

Group B

- 2. Answer any FOUR questions of the following: 4x5 = 20
- a. Describe dominant epistasis and recessive epistasis with checker board along with phenotypic ratio.
- b. What is transposable element? Write down the methods of transposition.
- c. Write down the cause Karyotype and symptoms of Patau and Turner syndrome.
- d. Explain Cis-trans complementation test with examples.
- e. A boy is red green colour blind, Which is a sex-linked recessive gene on the X chromosome. Whom did he inherit the diffective allele from? Explain. Will any of his children inherit this colour blindness if he marries a normal vision girl? Explain with a Punnett square.
- f. i) Does cross-over suppression occur in an inversion homozygote? Explain.
 - ii) What is Ames test?

Group C

- 3. Answer any ONE question of the following: 1x10 = 10
- a. Drosophila stock carrying the dominant eye nutation star(s) on the second chromosome crossed to homogygous for the second chromosome recessive mutation aristaless(a) dumpy (d). The F_I

star female are back crossed to homogugous aristaless dumpy males and following phenotypes were observed-

SI	Phenotype	No
1	Aristaless, dumpy	918
2	Star	956
3	Aristaless, star	7
4	Dumpy	5
5	Aristaless	132
6	Star, dumpy	100

What are the recombination distance and order of the loci for these three genes? What classes of phenotypes are missing and why?

- b. i) What are merodiploids?
 - ii) Briefly describe generalised transduction with labelled diagram
 - iii) Explain the difference between epistasis and dominance. How many loci are involved in each case? 2+5+(2+1)