Seat	
No.	

M.Sc. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023 GENETICS

**Concepts of Genetics (MSC29101)** 

Day & Date: Wednesday, 19-07-2023 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

**Instructions:** 1) Question 1 and 2 are compulsory.

- 2) Answer any Three questions from Q.3 to 7
- 3) All questions carry equal marks.
- 4) Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

#### Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions.

- A individual with blood group heterozygous 'A', what will be the possible 1) blood groups of his parent?
  - a) AB and O
  - c) Pure A and pure B
- 2) Change of a single nucleotide is called as
  - a) Freamshift mutation
  - c) Duplication mutation
- The gene present on non-homologous region of Y-chromosome are called 3) as \_\_\_\_.
  - a) Holandric gene c) Recessive gene

- b) Somatic gene d) Hemizygous
- is formed by UV radiation. 4)
  - a) Adanine dimers c) Thymine dimmers
- b) Guanine dimmers
- d) Urasil dimmers
- In Chinchilla fur colour, \_\_\_\_\_ Pigmentation is absent. 5)
  - a) White b) Yellow
  - c) Black d) Red
- 6) Crossing over is advantageous because it brings about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Variation b) Linkage
  - d) Stability c) In breeding
- 7) The phenotypic ratio of a dihybrid cross is \_
  - a) 1:2:1 b) 3:1
  - c) 2:1:1 d) 9:3:3:1
- The cross between heterozygous F1 hybrid and is known as the 8) test cross.
  - a) the dominant homozygous
  - b) F1Hybrid
  - c) the double recessive homozygous
  - d) Heterozygous
- Alleles are nothing but \_\_\_\_\_. 9)
  - a) Alternate forms of genes
  - b) Linked genes
  - c) Chromosomes that have crossed over
  - d) Homologous chromosomes

Max. Marks: 80

10

SLR-SK-1

Set

b) A and O d) Option a and b

- b) Insertion mutation
- d) Point mutation

	10)	The genome of <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> has chromosomes. a) Five b) Two c) Eleven d) Nine	
	B)	<ul> <li>Answer the following.</li> <li>1) The crossing of F1 to either of the parents is known as</li> <li>2) An exception to Mendel's law is</li> <li>3) The tendency of an offspring to resemble its parent is known as</li> </ul>	06
		<ol> <li>Coat colour in Rabbit and mice is the example of</li> <li>Milk production in female cattle is an example of</li> <li>Point Mutation is nothing but change in</li> </ol>	
Q.2	Ans	<ul> <li>wer the following.</li> <li>1) Write about Test cross.</li> <li>2) Explain 3:1 phenotypic ratio.</li> <li>3) Write about complementation test.</li> <li>4) What is heritability?</li> </ul>	16
Q.3	<b>Ans</b> a) b)	wer the following. Add a note on chemical mutagenic agents. Describe Colour blindness and hemophilia.	08 08
Q.4	Ans a) b)	wer the following. What are multiple alleles? Add a note on multiple alleles involved in Rabbit coat colour. Explain Base Excision Repair.	10 06
Q.5	<b>Ans</b> a) b)	w <b>er the following.</b> Give general outline of <i>E.coli</i> genome. Explain incomplete dominance with suitable example.	10 06
Q.6	<b>Ans</b> a) b)	wer the following. Explain law of Independent Assortment with suitable example of dihybrid cross. Describe gene penetrance and its types.	08 08
Q.7	<b>Ans</b> a) b)	wer the following. Explain in detail complete and incomplete linkage with suitable examples. Describe transposon mediated mutagenesis.	08 08

•		turday, 22-07-2023 Max. Marks: 80 To 06:00 PM	
Instructio	2	) Question 1and 2 are compulsory. ) Attempt any Three from Q.3 to Q.7. ) Figure to right indicate full marks.	
Q.1 A)	<b>Cho</b> 1)	Dse the correct alternatives from the given options.       10         In eukaryotes rRNA is transcribed by       10	
		<ul> <li>a) RNA polymerase I</li> <li>b) RNA polymerase II</li> <li>c) RNA polymerase III</li> <li>d) Poly A polymerase</li> </ul>	
	2)	codon codes for methionine in eukaryotes. a) UAA b) AUG c) UGA d) UAG	
	3)	In prokaryotes is responsible for removal RNA primers. a) DNA polymerase I b) DNA polymerase II c) DNA polymerase III d) DNA polymerase IV	
	4)	Microfilaments are polymer of a) Tubulin dimer b) Globular actin c) Albumin d) Lamin	
	5)	proposed the Fluid mosaic model of plasma membrane. a) Watson & Crick b) Singer & Nicolson c) Temin & Baltimore d) Jacob & Monad	
	6)	is not an example of passive transport. a) simple diffusion b) facilitated diffusion c) Osmosis d) Na-K ATPase pump	
	7)	In prokaryotes, elongation of transcription process is by a) Sigma factor b) Rho factor c) Pol- $\alpha$ d) Core enzyme	
	8)	<ul> <li>are also known as Zonula occludens.</li> <li>a) Desmosomes</li> <li>b) Hemi-desmosomes</li> <li>c) Gap junctios</li> <li>d) Tight junctions</li> </ul>	
	9)	ARF1 is a binding protein.a) Carbohydrateb) GTPc) GDPd) ATP	
	10)	<ul> <li>During cell cycle condition is necessary for a cell to qualify through the G2 checkpoint.</li> <li>a) Cell should be of a size sufficient enough</li> <li>b) Complete and accurate DNA replication</li> <li>c) Sufficient stockpile of nucleotides</li> </ul>	

Complete attachment of mitotic spindle fibers to kinetochores

## Seat No.

M.Sc. (Semester - I) (New) (CBCS) Examination March/April-2023

GENETICS Cellular and Molecular Biology (MSC29108)

# SLR-SK-4

Set

Max. Marks: 80

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Day & Date: Saturday, 22-07-2023

d)

	B)	<ul> <li>Fill in the blanks.</li> <li>1) enzyme required for unwinding of DNA duplex during replication.</li> <li>2) Dyenins are end directed motor proteins of microtubules.</li> <li>3) Unit membrane model of plasma membrane was proposed by</li> <li>4) proposed the Clover leaf model of tRNA molecule.</li> <li>5) are known as communicating junction in animal cells.</li> <li>6) AGGAGGU sequences are identified as binding site in prokaryotes.</li> </ul>	06
Q.2	Ans a) b) c) d)	swer the following. Describe different types of DNA polymerases in eukaryotes. Write a note on ribosomes. Describe structure and functions of actin filaments. Write a note on desmosomes.	16
Q.3	Ans a) b)	swer the following. Describe mechanism of replication in eukaryotes. Describe mechanism of transcription in prokaryotes.	16
Q.4	Ans a) b)	swer the following. Explain characteristics of genetic code with suitable examples. Describe structure and functions of intermediate filaments.	16
Q.5	Ans a) b)	<b>swer the following.</b> Explain process of vesicular transport between ER and Golgi apparatus. Describe mechanism of regulation of eukaryotic cell cycle.	16
Q.6	Ans a) b)	5	16
Q.7	Ans a) b)	swer the following. Explain Ras-MAP kinase signal transduction pathway. Describe structure and functions of various cell-cell adhesion molecules.	16

Seat	
No.	

M.Sc. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023 **GENETICS** 

Immunology & Immunotechnology (MSC29301)

Day & Date: Monday, 10-07-2023 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

1)

Instructions: 1) Q. Nos 1 and 2 are compulsory.

2) Attempt any Three questions from Q. No.3 to Q. No.7 Figures to the right indicates full marks.

#### Choose the correct alternatives from the given options. Q.1 A)

- Which among the following are Primary lymphoid organs?
  - Lymph nodes a)
  - Spleen b)
  - c) Thymus and Bone marrow
  - Mucosa Associated Lymphoid Tissues d)
- 2) Which term is used for Engulfment and destruction of pathogenic microorganisms by lymphoid cells?
  - a) Pinocytosis b) Cytolysis
  - c) Phagocytosis Plasmolysis d)

#### What is referred as when an animal is given an antigen preparation to 3) induce the formation of antibodies and activated lymphocytes?

- a) Artificially acquired active immunity
- b) Naturally acquired active immunity
- c) Artificially acquired passive immunity
- d) Naturally acquired passive immunity
- What is called as to a substance, which stimulates the production of an 4) antibody (AMI) and reacts specifically with it when injected into the body?
  - a) Antibody b)
  - c) Interferon
- What does it contain in Immunoglobulin? 5)
  - a) 1 H chain and 1 L chain b) 2 H chains and 2 L chains
  - c) 3 H chains and 3 L chains d) 4 H chains and 4 L chains
- 6) Which Antibody is found in colostrums, saliva and tears?

a)	lgE	b)	IgA
C)	lgD	d)	lgG

- What is called to the highest dilution of the serum containing antibodies 7) which shows an observable reaction with the antigen in the particular test?
  - a) Sensitivity Specificity b)
  - Viscosity c) Antibody titre d)
- 8) What is the name of process in which Histamine, leukotrienes, heparin, prostaglandins substances are released?
  - Allergic reaction Vaccination a) b)
  - Inflammation c) d) Phagocytosis



Max. Marks: 80

- Complement
- Antigen
- d)

06

16

- 9) Which vaccine is given to prevent tetanus, pertusis and diphtheria?
  - a) DDT b) TAB
    - c) DPT d) MMR
- 10) Which substrate is used in ELISA test which is acted by an enzyme alkaline phosphatise?
  - a) paranitroacetyl phosphate
  - b) paranitrophenyl phosphate
  - c) parachlorophenyl phosphate
  - d) paranitrophenyl sulphate

## B) Fill in the blanks:

- Large, granular lymphocytes that display cytotoxic activity against a wide range of tumor cells and cells infected with some viruses are termed as
- 2) Monoclonal antibodies are produced by \_\_\_\_\_ technique.
- 3) Resistance transferred passively to a recipient by administration of antibodies is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Long form of ELISA is \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Hypersensitivity caused by jewellery, cosmetics, plant material is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) In the cell-mediated immunity \_\_\_\_\_ complex plays important role in antigen presentation.

## Q.2 Answer the following.

- a) Explain anatomical barriers.
- **b)** Write on MHC molecules.
- c) Discuss Factors affecting antigenicity.
- d) Explain Graves disease.

## Q.3 Answer the following.

Q.4

- a) Write on traditional and new trend vaccines with their advantages and disadvantages.
  b) Explain schematically Thymus and Spleen.
  Answer the following.
- a) Explain Complement system with respect to Introduction, function and O8 Classical pathway.
   b) Schematically complete structure prepartice and functions of InC and Interview.
- b) Schematically explain structure, properties and functions of IgG and IgM. 08

## Q.5 Answer the following.

- a) Describe types of hypersensitivity with examples. 08
- b) Write on Immunosuppressive therapy and Cancer and Immune System. 08

## Q.6 Answer the following.

a) Describe Immunofluorescence technique with examples.
b) Describe ELISA w.r.t. mechanism, procedure and applications.
08

## Q.7 Answer the following.

a) Write on classification of immunity with example.
b) Explain factors affecting antigenicity.
08

Seat	
No	

# M.Sc. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023 GENETICS

## Genetic Engineering (MSC29302)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 11-07-2023 Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

1)

## Instructions: 1) Question Nos.1 and 2 are compulsory.

- 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7.
- 3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

#### Q.1 Choose correct alternative. (MCQ) A)

- region of the phage genome is not essential for growth.
  - Between N and Q genes a)
  - Cohesive sites b)
  - Recombination and lysogenization c)
  - d) Host lysis

#### 2) \_ removes a length of DNA between two telomere sequences.

- EcoRI **EcoRII** a) b)
- HindIII BamHI c) d)
- In hybridization method, \_\_\_\_\_ is pressed onto agar. 3)
  - Nitrocellulose paper Silicon paper b) a)
    - C) Filter paper d) PVDF

#### 4) DNA Ligase, used in recombinant DNA technology is obtained from

- E. coli only a)
- b) *E. coll* and also Ligase encoded by T4 phage
- Saccharomyces species C)
- Retroviruses d)
- 5) Size of pBR322 is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 100 kb b) 10 kb a) C) 4.3 kb d) 1 kb
- \_\_\_\_ is the smallest plasmid and an ideal cloning vector. 6)

a)	CoIE1	b)	RP4
c)	pUC18	d)	F

- Degradative plasmid TOL, responsible for the metabolism of toluene 7) is present in .
  - a) Escherichia coli
- b) Saccharomyces cerevisiae Pseudomonas putida
- c) Staphylococcus aureus d)
- is the role of Rop protein in a plasmid. 8)
  - Maintaining stability a)
  - Antibiotic resistance b)
  - Maintaining copy number C)
  - Conversion into a shuttle vector d)

10

Max. Marks: 80

- 9) The correct order of arrangement of cloning vectors with decreasing cloning capacity is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) BAC, Cosmid, Phage, Plasmid, YAC
  - b) YAC, BAC, Cosmid, Phage, Plasmid
  - c) Phage, Cosmid, YAC, BAC, Plasmid
  - d) Cosmid, BAC, YAC, Phage, Plasmid
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ is not a component of YAC.

Centromere

- b) Telomere
- c) Origin of replication d) Cos site

## B) Fill in the blanks.

a)

06

16

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a DNA molecule that is used to carry a foreign DNA into the host cell.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is used for making DNA fragments with blunt ends shorter from both its ends.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ enzyme is used for removal of single-stranded protrusions from ends; both 3'- and 5'-extensions are removed.
- 4) Introduction of DNA into cells by exposing to high voltage electric pulse is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is an endo-ribonuclease that specifically hydrolyses the phosphodiester bonds of RNA which is hybridized to DNA.
- 6) Ability of a cell to grow into a complete individual is called \_\_\_\_\_.

## Q.2 Answer the following.

- a) C-DNA probes.
- **b)** Cosmids.
- **c)** Agrobacterium tumefaciens.
- d) Genetic engineering in Trypanosoma cruzi.

## Q.3 Answer the following.

a) What are the characteristics of ideal plasmid vectors? Discuss pUC18 with its idea features.
b) What are restriction endonucleases? Discuss Type II restriction of endonucleases with example.

## Q.4 Answer the following.

Q.5

Q.6

a) b)	Take a detailed account of PCR technique and its types. Restricted Fragment Length Polymorphism.	10 06
An	swer the following.	
a)	What is genomic library? Write on its Construction.	10
b)	Screening of Recombinant cell by colony hybridization.	06
An	swer the following.	
a)	Describe DNA sequencing by Maxam and Gilbert's method.	10
b)	Write on Transformation of cell by electroporation and CaC1 <sub>2</sub> .	06

## Q.7 Answer the following.

- a) Describe production of insulin by genetically engineered *E. coli.* 08
- b) Discuss development of plant as edible vaccines by genetic engineering. 08

No.					
	M.So	c. (Se	emester - III) (New) (CBCS) E	Exami	nation: March/April-2023
		·	GENETIC	CS	-
			Molecular Medicine	(MSC	C29306)
			ednesday, 12-07-2023 1 To 02:00 PM		Max. Marks: 80
Instr	uctio		) Q. Nos. 1 and. 2 are compulsory.		
			<ul> <li>Attempt any three questions from</li> <li>Figure to right indicate full marks.</li> </ul>		. 3 to Q. No. 7
Q.1	A)	Rew	vrite the sentence using correct a	alterna	ntive. 10
		1)	The genetic and the physical map	os were	e assigned based on
			the genome. a) Microsatellites	b)	Macrosatellites
			c) Kinetochores	d)	Centromeres
		2)	If the blood group of an individual	is A th	en the antibody present is
			a) Anti B antibodies	b)	
			c) Anti O antibodies	d)	
		3)	a) Agammaglobulinemia	n the ⊢ b)	-
			c) Parkinson's disease	d)	•
		4)	Stem cells are present in		
			<ul><li>a) unicellular organisms</li><li>c) non-living things</li></ul>	b) d)	multicellular organisms viruses
		5)	The common gene delivery syste	m for in	n vivo gene therapy is
			a) Electroporation	b)	•
		6)	c) Lipofection	d) izod co	adeno viral vectors
		6)	cells.	izeu su	ource of Mesenchymal stem
			a) Adrenal glands c) Brain	b)	Bone Marrow Kidney
		7)	c) Brain Gene therapy in humans was firs	d) t practi	
		')	W. French Andresco to cure	·	-
			<ul><li>a) Cystic fibrosis</li><li>c) Thalassemia</li></ul>	b) d)	Haemophilia SCID
		8)	MHC antigen in mouse is known a	,	3012
		0)	a) HLA	b)	H-2
		•	c) H-3	d)	HLB
		9)	Bioavailability is a) The time of absorption of the	e drug	from its dosage form
			b) The rate of absorption of the	•	5
			form. c) The time of absorption of the	e unch:	anged drug from its dosage

- c) The time of absorption of the unchanged drug from its dosage form.
- d) The rate of absorption of the drug from its dosage form.

Set P

SLR-SK-12

## Set No.

		<ul> <li>10) is the major process of absorption for more than 90% of drugs.</li> <li>a) Facilitated diffusion b) Active transport</li> <li>c) Endocytosis d) Passive diffusion</li> </ul>	
	В)	<ul> <li>Fill in the blanks.</li> <li>1) is a procedure by which amniotic fluid is removed from the uterus for diagnosis purpose.</li> <li>2) DNA microarray is invented by scientist</li> <li>3) Trisomy 21, is also referred as</li> <li>4) is defined as the study of variability in drug response due to heredity.</li> <li>5) Is the principal organ for drug excretion.</li> <li>6) Full form of MHC is</li> </ul>	96
Q.2	a) b)	wer the following.1Write short note on Functional cloning.1Write short note on Sickle cell anemia.1Explain in short DNA Fingerprinting.1Explain In-vivo Gene therapy.1	6
Q.3	Ans a) b)	1 71	)8 )8
Q.4	Ans a) b)	<b>0</b> 1 11	0
Q.5	Ans a) b)		)8 )8
Q.6	Ans a) b)		0
Q.7	Ans a) b)		)8 )8

Seat	
No.	

## M.Sc. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination March/April-2023 **GENETICS**

Cancer Genetics and Stem Cell Research (MSC29401)

Day & Date: Monday, 10-07-2023 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

1)

Instructions: 1) Question 1 and 2 are compulsory.

- 2) Attempt any Three from Q.3 to Q.7
- 3) All questions carry equal marks.
- 4) Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

#### Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the given options.

- \_ of the following is NOT the example of proto-oncogenes.
  - Rb a) Src b)
  - c) Myc d) Abl
- Cancer is caused by \_\_\_\_ 2)
  - a) Necrosis
  - b) Uncontrolled cell division
  - c) Plasma membrane rupturing
  - d) cell signaling

#### 3) Arrange the following sequences of tumor development in the correct order.

- 1) Metastasis Progression 2) 3) Promotion Initiation 4)
- 2, 3, 4, 1 b) 4, 3, 2, 1 a)
- 1, 2, 3, 4 1, 3, 4, 2 c) d)
- Angiogenesis is nothing but 4)
  - a) Differentiation process b) Growth factors
  - c) Contact inhibition New Blood vessel formation d)
- The most common cancer in the world, due to which women died IS \_\_\_\_\_. 5)
  - a) Breast Cancer **Ovarian Cancer** b)
  - Vaginal Cancer c) Rectal Cancer d)
- \_ molecules is directly involved in angiogenesis. 6)
  - a) VEGF b) Cytochrome C
  - EGF c) Cyclin d)
- 7) Anticancer drug that is also used to treat psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis: . b) methotrexate
  - a) mercaptomurine (6-MP)
  - c) procarbazine (Matulane) allopurinol (Zyloprim, Purinol) d)
- An embryonic stem cell can be described as \_\_\_\_ 8)
  - Pluripotent Totipotent a) b)
    - **Multipotent** d) Unipotent c)
- Embryonic stem cells isolated from blastula are \_ 9) Multipotent
  - a) Pluripotent b)
  - c) Oligopotent Totipotent d)

Ρ Set

Max. Marks: 80

		<ul> <li>Bioink is in bioprinting.</li> <li>a) cell carrier material</li> <li>b) cell free material</li> </ul>		
		c) cell absorbing material d) cell deleting material		
	B) Fill in the blanks OR Write true/false.			
		<ol> <li>When cancer cells are grown in culture, they do not form monolayers.</li> <li>a) True</li> <li>b) False</li> </ol>		
		2) Apoptosis is programmed cell death.		
		a) True b) False		
		<ul> <li>Angiogenesis is not occurred in normal physiology</li> <li>a) True</li> <li>b) False</li> </ul>		
		4) All adult body cells are not stem cell		
		a) True b) False		
		<ol> <li>5) tumor suppressor gene is mutated in over 50% of cancers.</li> <li>6) Caspases belong to the class of</li> </ol>		
		o) Caspases belong to the class of		
Q.2	a) b) c)	wer the following. Write short note on tumor suppressor gene BRCA. Write short note on Embryonic Stem Cells. Explain role of Epigenetic in cancer. Write about pRb regulation.	16	
Q.3	Ans <sup>.</sup> a) b)	wer the following. Explain in detail processes of new blood vessel synthesis in cancer region. Explain role of mitochondria in apoptosis.	10 06	
Q.4	Ans <sup>.</sup> a) b)	wer the following. Write a note on cascade event of Cancer spreading. Write a note on Radiation therapy on Cancer.	16	
Q.5	a)	wer the following. Describe different factors activating proto-oncogene to oncogene. Write a note on trypsinization of tissue.	10 06	
Q.6	Ans <sup>y</sup> a) b)	wer the following. Write a note on principle of tissue culture. Add a note on Transplantation Technique.	16	
Q.7	Ans <sup>v</sup> a) b)	w <b>er the following.</b> Explain detail about Bioprinting of Organs and Tissues. Add a note on Bioartificial Pancreas.	10 06	

	1				
Set No.			Set P		
N	M.Sc. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023				
	Δ	GENETI nalytical Instruments and T			
Day &		ednesday, 12-07-2023	Max. Marks: 80		
		To 06:00 PM			
Instru	2	) Q. Nos. 1 and. 2 are compulsory ) Attempt any three questions fron ) Figure to right indicate full marks	n Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7		
Q.1	A) Cho	ose correct alternative. (MCQ)	10		
	1)	<ul> <li>The charged molecules can be s</li> <li>a) Column chromatography</li> <li>b) Ion exchange chromatography</li> <li>c) Thin layer chromatography</li> <li>d) Affinity chromatography</li> </ul>	eparated by		
	2)	•	al aperture of 1.5 is for alens. b) air interface d) Binocular		
	3)	NMR spectroscopy indicates the spatial positions of a) Electrons, Protons c) Nuclei, electrons	<ul> <li>chemical nature of the and</li> <li>b) Neutrons, electrons</li> <li>d) Nuclei, neighboring nuclei</li> </ul>		
	4)	In the sample cell, is selectransmission in the UV- visible real (a) Tungsten (b) Phosphor			
	5)	The resolving power of TEM is de a) Electrons c) Power	erived from b) Specimens d) ocular system		
	6)	<ul> <li> centrifugation is used to s</li> <li>whole cell.</li> <li>a) Rate-zonal centrifugation</li> <li>b) Differential centrifugation</li> </ul>	eparate certain organelles from b) Normal centrifugation d) Isopycnic centrifugation		
	7)	In state of matter mass a) Solid c) Gaseous	spectroscopy is being performed. b) Liquid d) Plasma		
	8)	The cathode of transmission elec a) tungsten wire c) iron filament	ctron microscope consists of a b) Bulb d) gold wire		
	9)	<ul> <li>Resolving power of a microscope</li> <li>a) Wavelength of light used</li> <li>b) Numerical aperture of lens</li> <li>c) Refractive index</li> </ul>			

- Refractive index C)
- Wavelength of light used and numerical aperture of lens system d)

- 10) \_ membrane is used in blotting techniques.
  - a) Agarose b) Sucrose
  - c) Polythene Nylon d)

#### B) Fill in the blanks.

- \_\_\_\_\_developed Northern blotting technique. 1)
- \_\_\_\_\_\_ spectroscopy is used for identification of microorganisms. 2)
- 3) part of the light microscope controls the intensity of light entering the viewing area.
- In electron microscope filament cathode is used as the electron 4) source.
- Paper chromatography technique is developed by\_ 5)
- is an electrophoretic separation method which separates 6) amphoteric molecules such as proteins and peptides according to their charge.

#### Answer the following. Q.2

16

06

- What is fluorescent microscope? Give its significance. a)
- Brief on Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy. b)
- Write on labeling procedure by radioactive isotopes. c)
- Discuss High performance liquid chromatography in brief. d)

## Q.3 Answer the following.

a)	Discuss compound light microscope with respect to: Principle, construction,	08
	working and applications.	
b)	Describe compound Transmission electron Microscope with respect to:	08
	Principle, construction, working and applications.	

#### Q.4 Answer the following.

- Explain in detail principle, working and applications of Atomic Absorption 80 a) Spectroscopy. 80
- **b)** Write in detail on UV Spectroscopy.

#### Q.5 Answer the following.

- Describe methods of measurement of Radioactivity based on Gas 80 a) Ionization.
- Discuss in detail on applications of Radioisotopes in Biological Sciences **08** b) and Safety Measures.

#### Q.6 Answer the following.

Explain in detail Southern Blotting Technique and its applications. 80 a) Discuss Electrophoresis with respect to: Definition, Principle, Factors 80 b) affecting electrophoretic mobility and Support Media.

#### Answer the following. Q.7

- Explain the principle and working of ion exchange chromatography. 80 a)
- Discuss Principle, procedure and applications of Gas chromatography mass 08 b) Spectrometry. (GCMS)

GENETICS						
	Agriculture Science and Seed Technology (MSC29403)					
			day, 14-07-2023 To 06:00 PM		Max. Marks	s: 80
Instr	uctio	2	Question no. 1 and 2 are compu Attempt any three questions from Figure to right indicate full marks	m Q.		
Q.1	A)	<b>Multi</b> 1)		n the b) d)	Soil is Known as Hygroscopic water Chemically bound water	10
		2)	, ·	Exce: b) d)		
		3)	Among the following,Acida) Gibberellic acidbc) Indole-3-acetic acidc	b)	Indole butyric acid	
		4)	,	b) d)	 4 8	
		5)	content and permeability of soil. a) flora and fauna		emical properties, mineral Time parent rock	
		6)	<ul> <li>The chief characteristics of mix f</li> <li>a) Cultivation of both cash crop</li> <li>b) cultivation of two or more crop</li> <li>c) Rearing of animals and cultivation</li> <li>d) none of the above</li> </ul>	os an ops i	ld food crops n the same field	
		7)	, , ,	ctive b) d)		
		8)	seed production is called asa) Breeder seed		on to the farmers for commercial Foundation seed Certified seed	
		9)	, 3	is ca b) d)	illed as soil profile soil texture	
		10)	Which of the following is not a bi a) Mycorrhiza bi	iofert b)	ilizer? Rhizobium	

d)

Nostoc

c) Agrobacterium

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## B) Fill in the blanks OR Write true/false.

- 1) The manure from animals is used as fertilizer for the soil in which crops are grown.
  - a) True
  - b) False
- 2) Turgidity of cell is maintained by wall pressure.
  - a) True
  - b) False
- 3) Abscisic acid is reason for seed dormancy.
  - a) True
  - b) False
- 4) The physical process involved in diffusion of molecular oxygen from leaves is known as diffusion.
  - a) True
  - b) False
- 5) Fungi and bacteria usually enter through hydathodes in plants.
  - a) True
    - b) False
- 6) The grow out test is done for verification of genetic purity.
  - a) True
  - b) False

## Q.2 Answer the following.

- a) Explain plant cell water relation.
- **b)** Explain mineral deficiencies and their symptoms in plants.
- c) Explain soil types in India.
- d) Explain photo oxidative stress.

## Q.3 Answer the following.

- a) Explain mineral and organic constituents of soil and its role in crop production.
- b) Explain chemical and microbiological properties of soil.

## Q.4 Answer the following.

- a) Explain physiological and molecular response to salinity stress, temperature stress.
- b) Explain Animal breeding with example.

# Q.5Answer the following.<br/>a) Explain principle of soil fertility and soil composition.<br/>b) Explain Seed dormancy and germination.16Q.6Answer the following.16

- a) Explain process of fruit ripening and its control.
- **b)** Explain plant growth hormones and its role in plant growth.

## Q.7 Answer the following.

- a) Explain relation between plant and animal husbandry and mixed farming.
- b) Explain New seed policy and seed control order.

## Seat Set No. M.Sc. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2023 **GENETICS Research Methodology and Scientific report writing and IPR** (MSC29406) Day & Date: Sunday, 16-07-2023 Max. Marks: 80 Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM Instructions: 1) Q. Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory.

- 2) Attempt any Three questions from Q.No.3 to Q.No.7.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

#### Choose the correct alternatives from the options. Q.1 A)

- is related to some abstract idea. 1)
  - b) Clinical a) Conceptual
  - c) Quantitative d) Applied
- 2) Which of following is not a characteristic of hypothesis?
  - a) Hypothesis should be consistent with most unknown facts
  - b) Hypothesis should be amenable to testing within a reasonable time.
  - c) Hypothesis should be limited in scope and must be specific.
  - d) Hypothesis should be capable of being tested.
- 3) \_\_\_ are conducted in case of descriptive research studies.
  - a) Surveys
  - b) Experiments
  - c) Both surveys and experiments
  - d) Neither Surveys nor experiments
- should placed at bottom of page in a document. 4)
  - a) Title b) Footnotes
  - c) Dates d) Place
- 5) Analysis of variance is statistical method of comparing the several population
  - a) Means
  - SD C)

- b) Variance d) Interaction
- 6) Plagiarism in research is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) creative use of previous data
    - b) Copying unscrupulous and making use of it
    - c) Quoting someone and citing him or her
    - d) Referring to previous data and working over it with new objectives

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**SLR-SK-17** 

Ρ

- 7) IPR in India covers \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Patent
  - c) Trademarks d) All of above
- 8) Trade marks in India enacted in \_\_\_\_
  - a) 1999 b) 2000
  - c) 2001 d) 2002
- Exploitation of indigenous knowledge without proper compensation termed as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Biodiversity
- b) Bioprospecting

b) Copyrights

- c) Biopiracy d) Traditional knowledge
- 10) How many years a patent is valid in India?
  - a) 30 b) 20
- c) 40 d) 10

## B) State whether statement is true or false

- 1) Applied research aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing a society or industrial organization.
- 2) Sampling theory is applicable only to random samples.
- 3) Bibliography should always right first.
- 4) Trademark registration gives exclusive proprietary rights to trademark owner.
- 5) Composition of matter cannot be patented.
- 6) Farmers cannot claim for compensation if the registered variety of seed fails to provide expected performance under given conditions.

## Q.2 Write a note on

- a) Criteria of good research
- b) Cautious taken during secondary data collection
- c) Significance of report writing
- d) Traditional knowledge

## Q.3 Answer the following.

- a) What is hypothesis? Explain procedure of hypothesis testing. 10
- b) Research is much concerned with proper fact-finding, analysis of evaluation. Do you agree with this statement give the reasons to support your answer?

## Q.4 Answer the following.

- a) Write a note on Chi-square as non-paramatic test. 08
- b) Explain in Characteristics of a Good Sample Design and types of sample 08 designs.

06

Q.5	Ans a) b)	wer the following. Describe, in brief, the layout of a research report, covering all relevant points. 'Interpretation is a fundamental component of research process", Explain. Why so?	08 08
Q.6	Ans a) b)	wer the following. Write a note on plagiarism. Mention tools used in detection of plagiarism. Describe in brief patent procedure in India.	08 08
Q.7	Ans a) b)	wer the following. Give an account of Technology transfer and Indian scenario. Detailed note. 'plant breeder's rights'.	08 08