भाग-1

3322355

M

नामांकन संख्या

अनुक्रमांक (अंकों में)

अनुक्रमांक (शब्दों में)

परीक्षार्थी का पूरा नाम ..... हस्ताक्षर .....

कक्ष निरीक्षक का नाम .....

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा सम्पूर्ण विवरण भर लिए गये हैं।

R

2018- भाग-2

M.Sc. Internal

चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ
Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut

निम्नलिखित विवरण परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाए (To be filled by the Examinee)

परीक्षा का नाम..... वर्ष 20 ..... भाग/सेमेस्टर .....
(Name of Exam) (Year 20.....) (Part / Semester)

विषय ..... प्रश्न-पत्र/पाठ्यक्रम..... पेपर कोड नं. .....
(Subject) (Paper /Course) (Paper Code No.)

परीक्षा का दिन..... दिनांक .....
(Day of Examination) (Date)

प्राप्तांक एवं पूर्णांक परीक्षकों द्वारा भरे जायें

पूर्णांक.....
(Max. Marks)

प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	a/I	b/II	c/III	d/IV	e/V	f/VI	g/VII	h/VIII	i/IX	j/X	योग
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											

प्राप्तांक

(शब्दों में)	अंकों में

जाँचकर्ता के हस्ताक्षर एवं तिथि

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं तिथि

2018- भाग-3

R

चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ

आवश्यक निर्देशों हेतु पृष्ठ भाग देखें

Date Stamp to be affixed here

(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाए)

परीक्षा का नाम..... भाग/सेमेस्टर .....

विषय .....

प्रश्न पत्र ..... दिनांक .....

परीक्षार्थी का अनुक्रमांक (Roll Number)

उत्तर-पुस्तिका क्रमांक

KM-I-01-

कालेज कोड

(परीक्षार्थी की श्रेणी)

- संस्थागत
- व्यक्तिगत
- बैक पेपर
- अंक सुधार
- भूतपूर्व
- एकल विषय

नामांकन संख्या (Enrollment Number)

M

पेपर कोड

परीक्षार्थी का पूरा नाम

कक्ष निरीक्षक का नाम

Section - C

Ans = 9

Mendalion Principles :-

Outline :-

→ Law of Dominance
→ Law of Segregation
→ Law of Dominant

→ Mendal Succes

Mendal law :-

Mendal was a
citizenship. Mendal start his
work on optimal mice
But he was approach
by local people do to
Mendal decreding to
work on plant.

firstly mendal was a chossen
of plant pea.

Because pea plant cleistogamous closed. (removal it item So self fertilization and close fertilization are possible Mendal was chossen the plant pea.

Mendal law :-

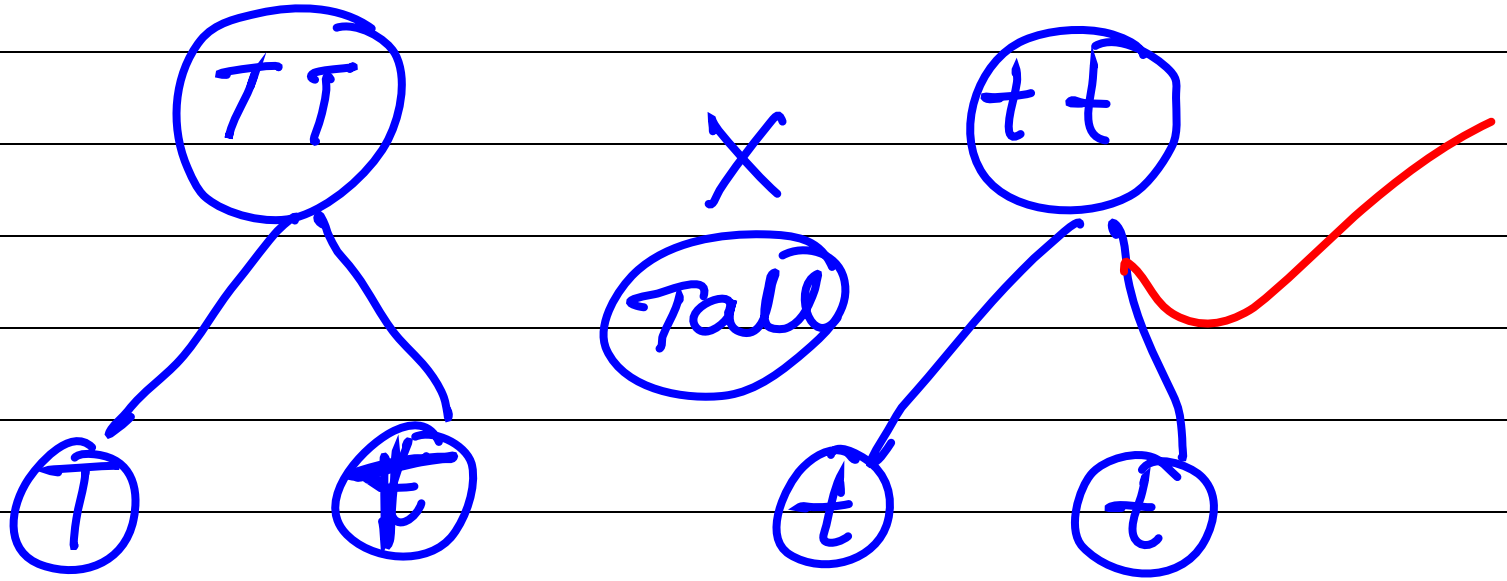
Mendal was given a three law.

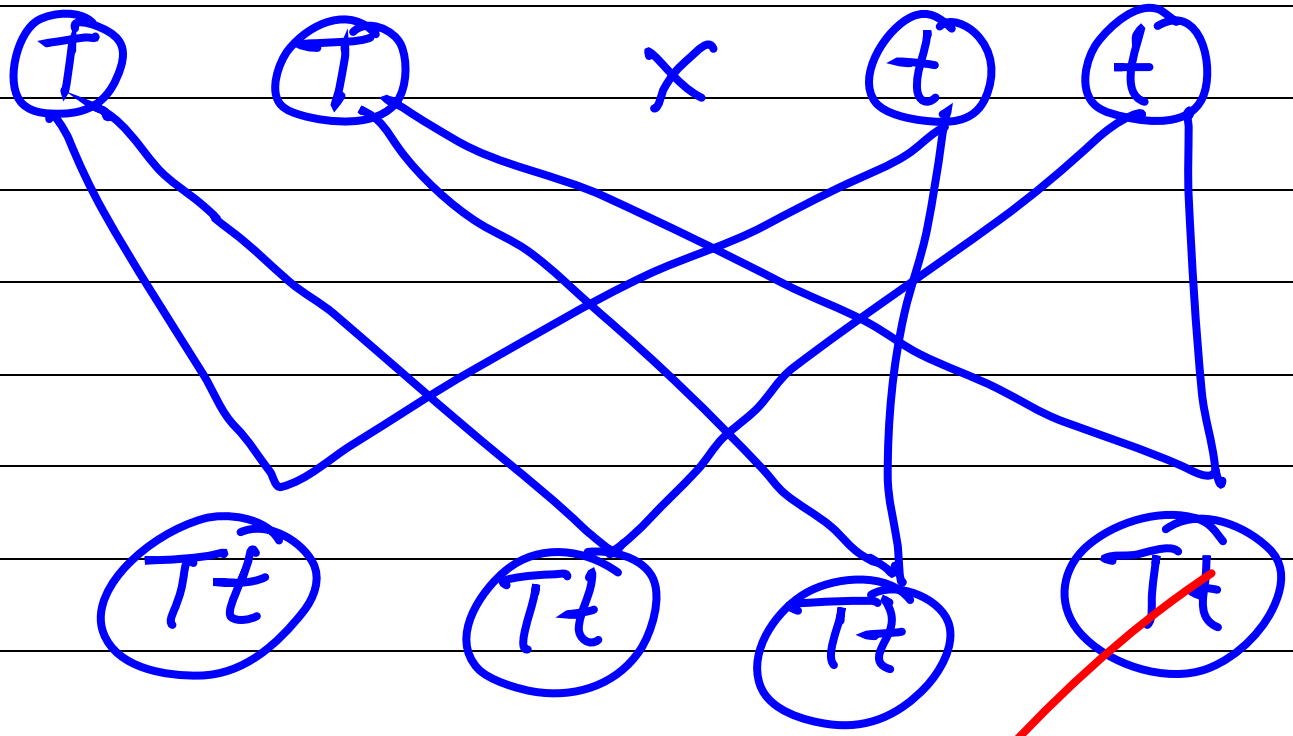
law of Dominance

→ Law of Segeration

→ Law of Independent Assortment

Law of Dominance :-



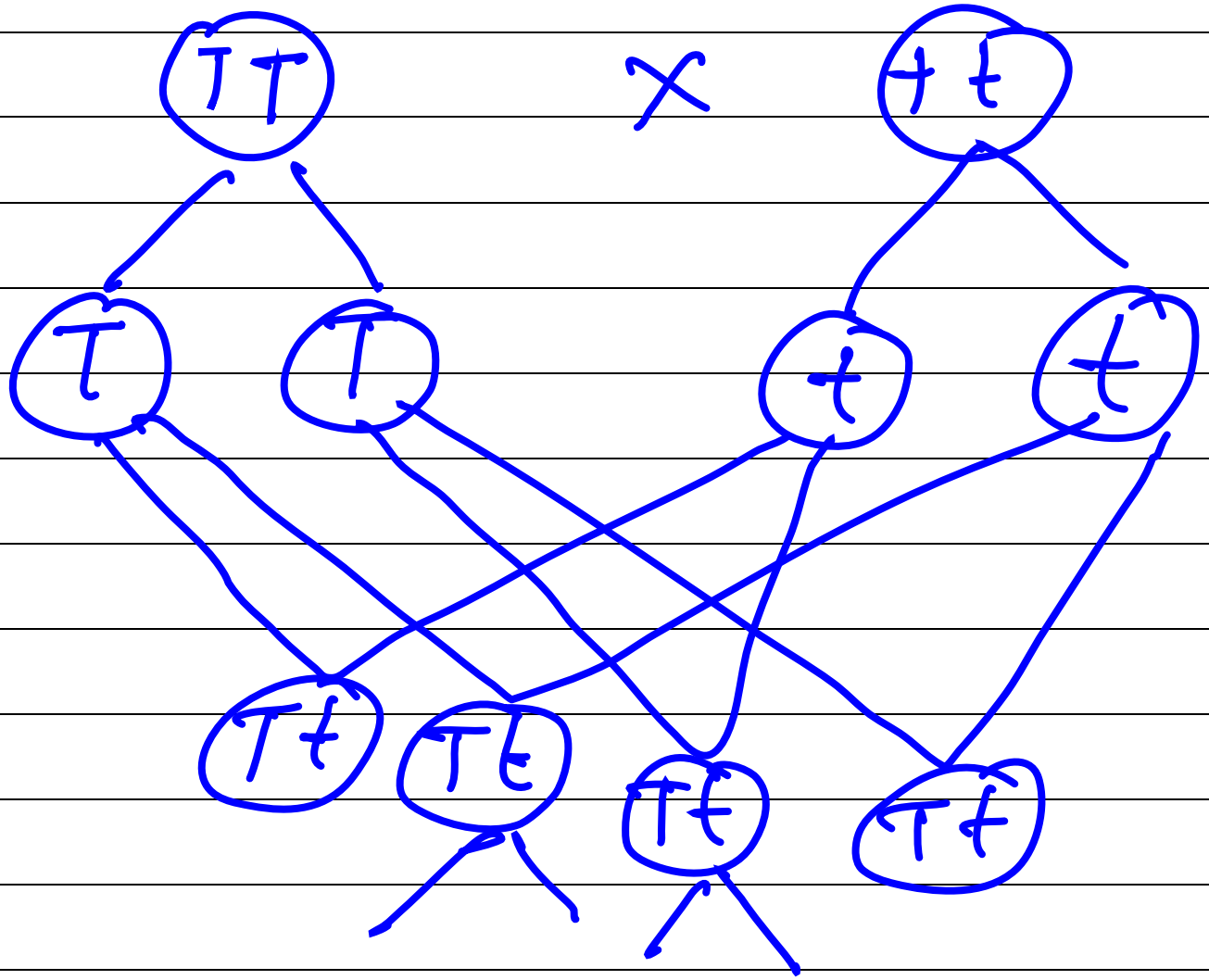


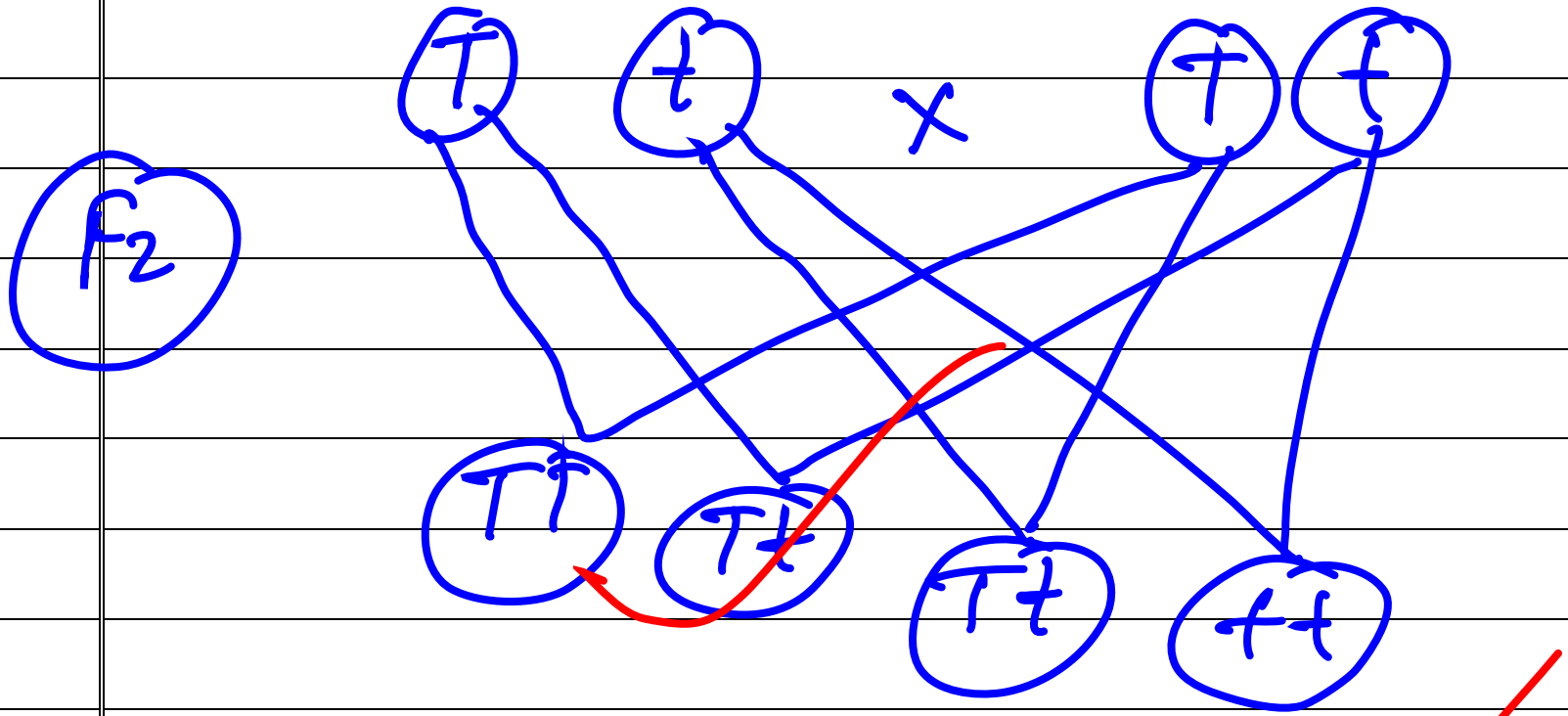
All plant are Tall

If we make a cross between two pure form of a characters. The form of a characters which appear

in 1st generation it's called dominant form and which characters does not appear in 1st generation it's called Recessive form we cross Tall and Short plant The characters or show 1st generation Tall is Dominant form. And those characters are Not form in 1st generation Draft is Recessive form.

★ Law of Seggeration -





Phenotype ratio

3 : 1

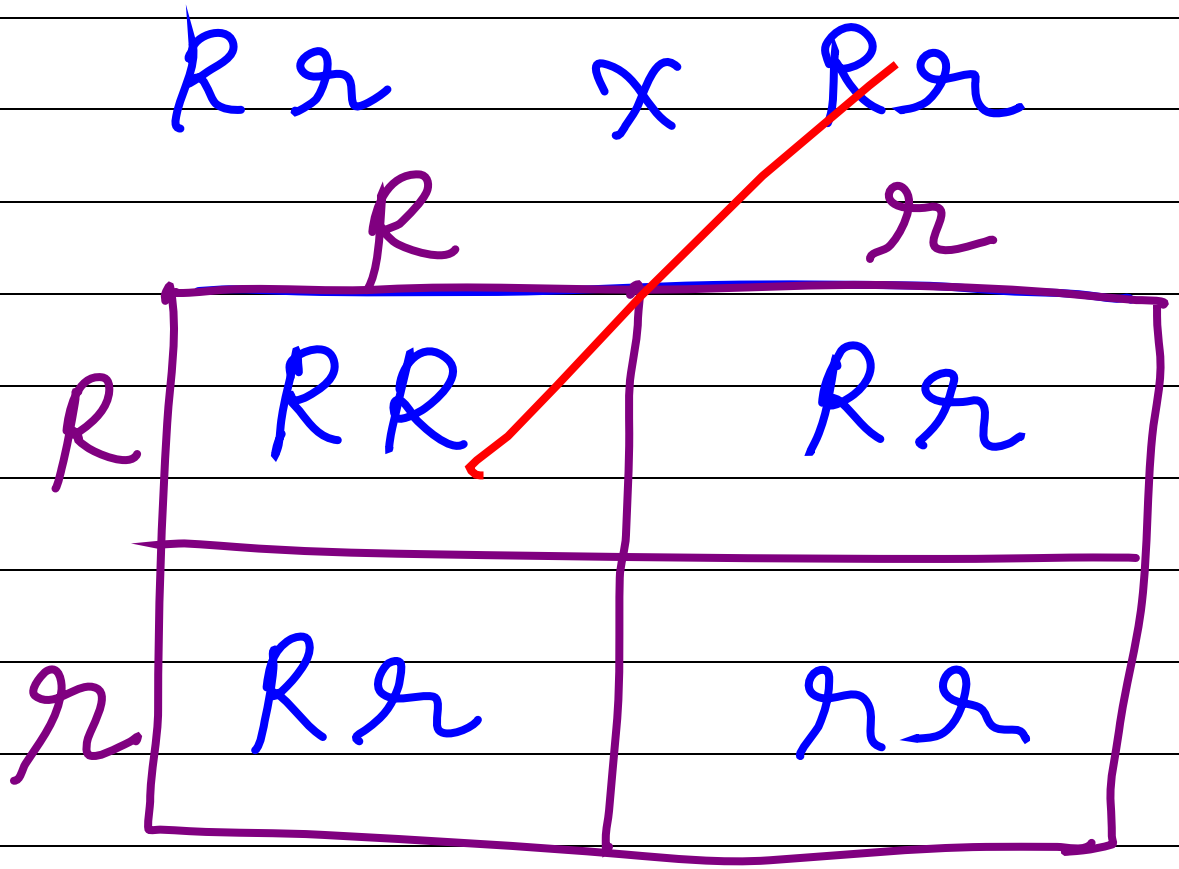
Genotype ratio

1 : 2 : 1

The characters which does not appear in 1st generation. But they cross are again in f1 generation and they characters are appear in f2 Generation than its is called law of Segregation.

Law of Independent :-

Law of independent are also called True.



Ans = = 1 : 2 : 1

If cross are Tall and Dwarf So if found in Tall, and dwarf it is law of Independent.

Mendel Succes :

Many scientist starting the work of genetics But Mendel was succes Because other scientist are

Locateted in the plant or
Mesurment, crop Not a
Mechanism But Mendal
was only focus
of the mechanism
Not a crop mesurment.

- Mendal was a Methmatical
so he given a raw
data given But Not a
given of other scientst!
of

Ans = 10

Numerical Alterations of Chromosome –

Summary

Chromosomal abnormality
- → Numerical ..
- → Structural ..

Numerical Alternations chromosome

- Euploidy
  - Monoploidy (x)
  - Diploidy (2x)
  - Polyploidy (3x, 4x, 5x etc)
- Aneuploidy

Aneuploidy

- Nullisomy (2n - 2)
- Monosomy (2n - 1)
- Trisomy (2n + 1)
- Tetrosomy (2n + 2)

☆ Chromosomal Abnormality -

Chromosomal abnormality are the find the chromosome. and which amount of the sufficant amount of the chromosome.

Chromosomal abnormality are divided the two term

① Numerical Abnormality
② structural Abnormality

Numerical Abnormality

Numerical Abnormality are divided in two parts

(i) Euploidy

(ii) Aneuploidy

☆ Euploidy :-

Euploidy are

the divided in ~~three~~ three parts

(I) Monoploidy

(II) Diploidy

(III) Polyploidy.

Monoploidy (x) :-

are the found the one Monoploidy part of the chromosome

Diploidy ÷ (2x) –

Diploidy are the found of the set of chromosome

Polyploidy ÷ (3x, 4x, 5x)

Polyploidy are the found of the many set of chromosome (3x, 4x, 5x, 6x ---. etc)

Aneuploidy –

- → Nullisomy (2n-2)
- → Monosomy (2n-1)
- → Trisomy (2n+1)
- → Tetrasomy (2n+2)

* **Nullisomy** :- (2n+2)

Nullisomy are the not found set of in chromosome

Monosomy (2n-1)

Monosomy are not found in one set of chromosome.

Trisomy — (2n+1)

Trisomy are the found in extra sets of chromosome

Tetrasomy (2n+2)

Trisomy are the found in two set of extra chromosome.

Section - A

Ans = 1

Mendal was a citizenmen.
Firstly Mendal start in
work on mouth fly and
mice But he Approach
by local people.
So Mendal decreding
to work on plant.

Ans = 2

Initiation genetic code

(I) UAA

(II) UAG

(III) UGA

Ans = 3

Gene Bank :-

Gene Bank are the create in sequence of Nucleotides DNA, RNA and protein. Gene Bank are starting in 1992. Gene bank are located in Molecular biological laboratory. are create in National Genetics Institute (NIG).

Ans = 4

P C R

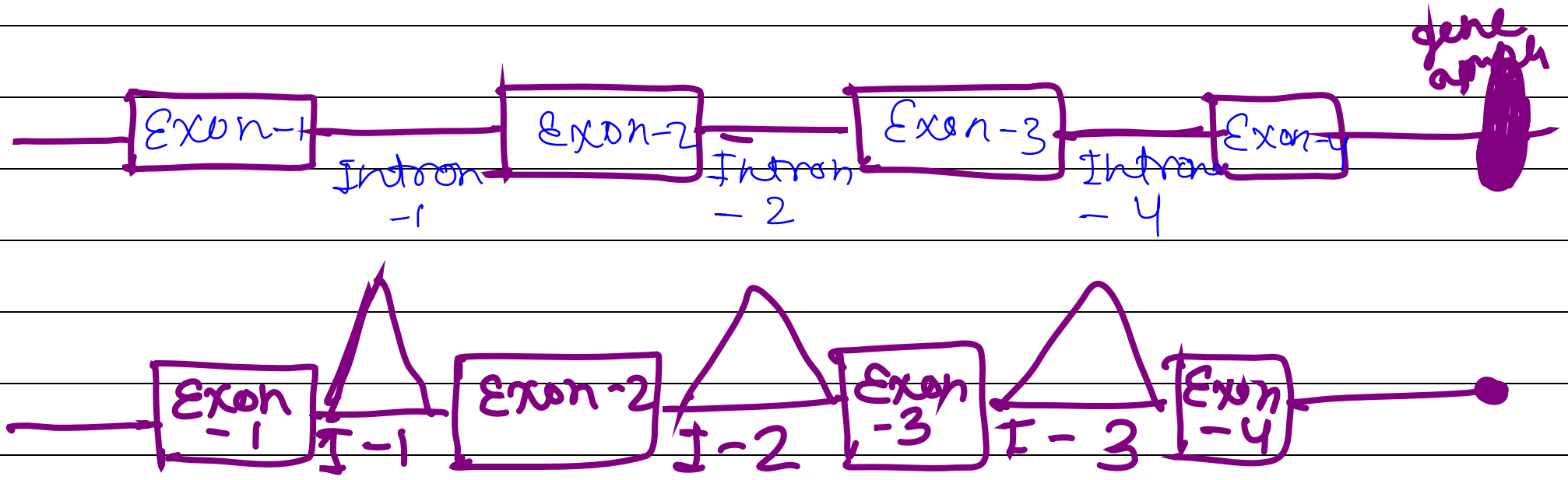
⇒ Polymer, chain, Reaction.

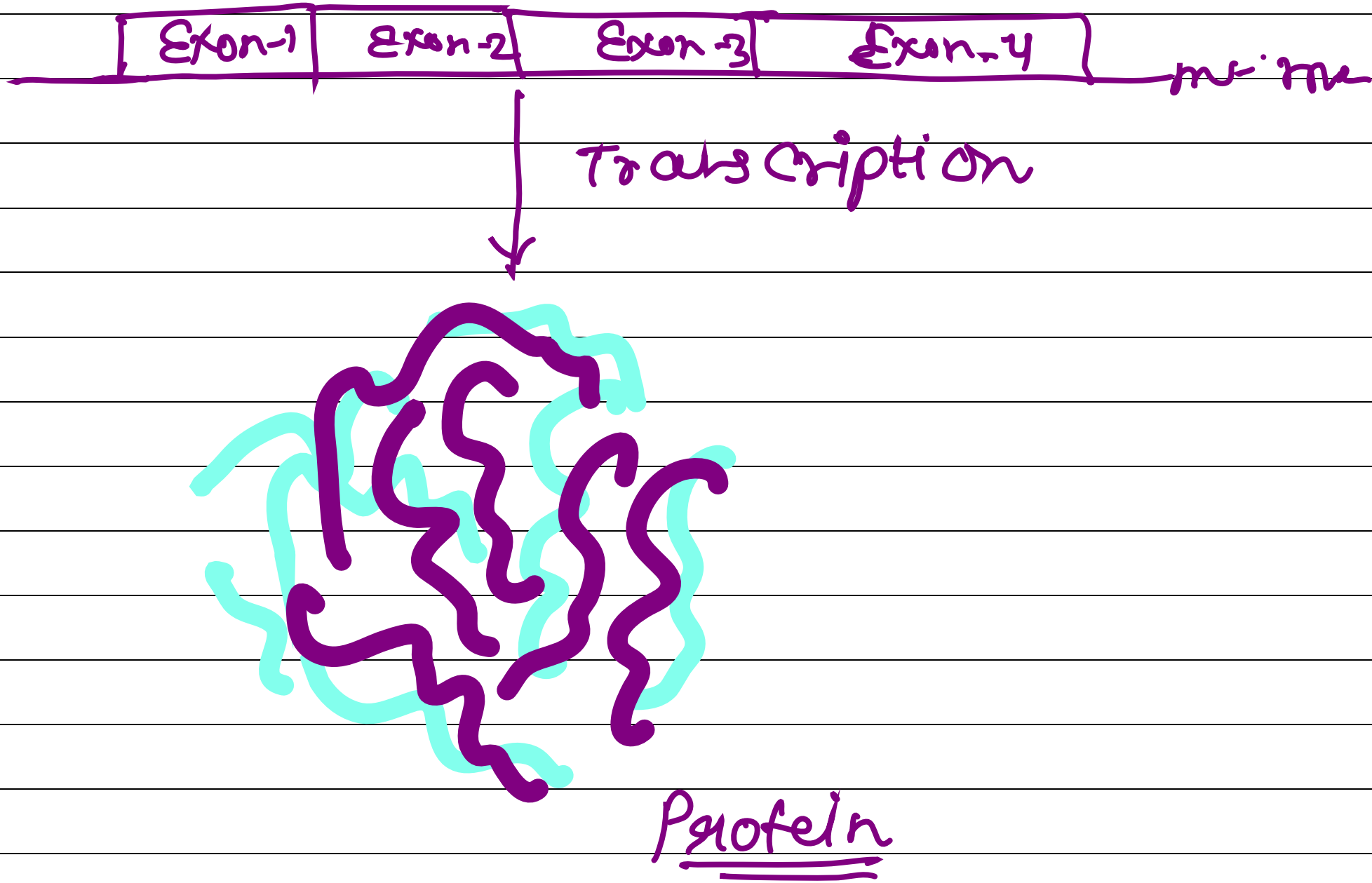
Ans = 5

Split Gene :-

The sequences

Of the short inbiation (Exon) and Long Non inbiation (Intron) that intervation are Exon.




Exon-1
Exon-2
Exon-3
Exon-4
Transcription
Protein

Section - B

Ans = 6

✯ Polytene Chromosome :-

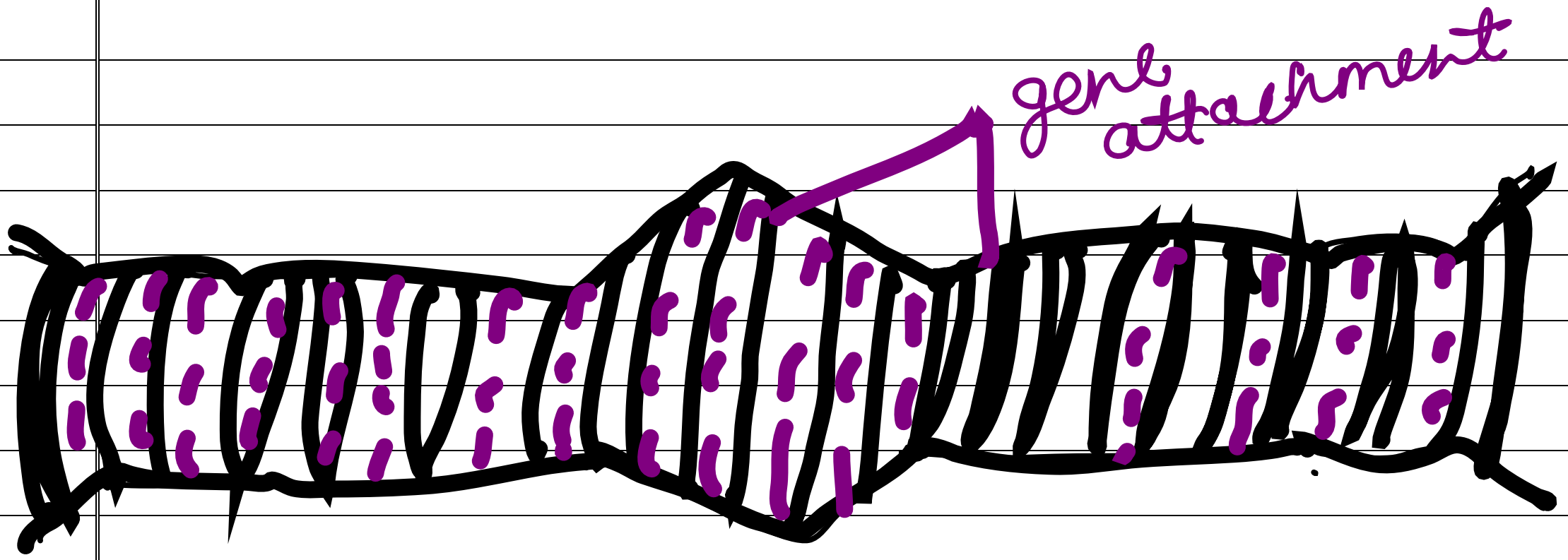
Polytene chromosome are the sequences of DNA. They found in thousands of DNA.

- polytene chromosome are the value of high Label of the value of polytene chromosome.

- polytene chromosome are discovered in E.G Bibiene 1881.

- the polytene chromosome are example of Drosophila

- polytene chromosome are manly see in the salivary gland.
- polytene chromosome are the join of the Giant chromosome.
- polytene chromosome are the attached the mostly found in Giant, Lampbrush chromosome.



A part of polytene chromosome

Ans = 8

In-born disorders :-

In-born disorders are also know as genetic disorders.

Genetic disorders

- Genetic
- Chromosomal Disorders.

Chromosomal classification :-

Group	point	Characters Chromosome	♀	♂
A	3	M		
B	2	S		
C	~~7~~	SM	8	7·5
D	3	A		
E	3	M / S		
F	2	SM		
G	2	A		2·5
	22		23	23

Chromosomal disorders.

- Autosomal chromosomal
- Sex chromosomal

★ Down Syndrome :- 44 + XXY

- Cut the upper lip.
- Infertile.
- Mentle retarted
- Reproduction Normal

Eward Syndroms :-

- Mentle Retarted.
- Infertile.
- Short life spum.
- Less than one chromosome.

- **Sex chromosomal disorders**

☆ Klinefilter's Syndroms :-

44 + XXXY , XXXXY

- They are found in extra chromosome.
- Male are found in female chromosome
- Male are mature in female characters.

- They are infertile exil Super Male Super female.

- Super Male :-

- They are criminal bare mind.

- They are aggrisive for Normal Man.

- They are Tall stately.

Super Female :-

- Tall status.
- Reproduction Normal.
- Criminal based mind.
- They are aggressive for Normal people