

2015

(5th Semester)

BOTANY

SEVENTH PAPER

(Cytogenetics, Plant Breeding and Bioinformatics)

Full Marks : 55

Time : 2½ hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 35)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Write short notes on the following : $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 7$

(a) Duplication

(b) Cytoskeleton

Or

**Give an account of the physical structure of
chromosomes. 7**

2. Write brief notes on the following : $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 7$

(a) Allopolyploidy

(b) Types of aneuploidy

G16/150a

(Turn Over)

(2)

Or

Describe the different sources of chromosomal anomalies. 7

3. Briefly describe the following : $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 7$

(a) Cytoplasmic male sterility

(b) Plastid inheritance in *Mirabilis jalapa*

Or

What do you mean by mapping of genes on chromosomes? Discuss the different types of maps. $2+5=7$

4. Write short notes on the following : $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 7$

(a) Mass selection

(b) Theories of hybrid vigour

Or

Describe the different types of physical mutagens and the mechanism of their action. 7

5. Describe briefly the following : $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 7$

(a) Biological database

(b) DNA sequence alignment

Or

Give a brief account of BLAST and its variants. 7

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 20)

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SECTION—A

(Marks : 5)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×5=5

1. In pericentric inversion, the inverted segment

- (a) does not include the centromere ()
- (b) includes the centromere ()
- (c) is completely eliminated ()
- (d) is duplicated ()

2. A monosomic plant obtained from a plant with 24 chromosomes will have

(a) 22 chromosomes ()

(b) 23 chromosomes ()

(c) 24 chromosomes ()

(d) 25 chromosomes ()

3. Kappa particles in *Paramecium* are endosymbiotic bacteria belonging to the genus

(a) *Enterococcus* ()

(b) *Helicobacter* ()

(c) *Haematobacter* ()

(d) *Caedibacter* ()

4. A strain of an organism that is homozygous because of continued inbreeding is a

(a) hybrid ()

(b) cybrid ()

(c) pure line ()

(d) mutant () ()

(3)

5. A byte is equal to

(a) 4 bits ()

(b) 8 bits ()

(c) 12 bits ()

(d) 16 bits ()

(4)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

3×5=15

Write notes on the following :

1. Translocation

(5)

2. Segmental polyploidy

(6)

3. Karyotype

V/BOT (vii)/150

4. Point mutation

Point mutation is a change in a single nucleotide base pair in a DNA sequence.

(8)

5. Significance of bioinformatics

G16—350/150

V/BOT (vii)