The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

## GROUP-A

## 1. Answer any FIVE:

$2 \times 5=10$
a) Differentiate euchromatin from heterochromatin.
b) Define linkage.
c) What is allele frequency?
d) Define IS element.
e) Mention the importance of 'Kornberg enzyme'.
f) Define spliceosomes.
g) What are split genes?
h) What do you mean by epigenetic regulation?

## GROUP-B

## 2. Answer any FOUR:

$5 \mathrm{X} 4=20$
a) Explain the chromosomal theory of inheritance.
b) Briefly discuss the molecular mechanism of histone methylation.
c) Define miRNA. Briefly discuss the molecular basis of ribozyme mechanisms. (1+4)
d) Define lethal gene. Explain the recessive epistasis. $1+4$
e) What is mutagen. Briefly discuss the molecular basis of mutation.
f) Define consensus sequence. Mention the molecular mechanism of transcription initiation in prokaryotes.
g) Briefly discuss the DNA repair mechanism in prokaryotes?

## GROUP-C

3. Answer any TWO questions from the following:
$10 \times 2=20$
a) Explain the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. Briefly discuss the role of different factors affecting allele frequency. Define genetic drift.
(2)
b) What is extra-chromosomal inheritance? Why it is also designated as maternal inheritance? Discuss about two different patterns of extrachromosomal inheritance with suitable examples.
$2+2+6$
c) Differentiate leading strand from lagging strand. Discuss about the different types of enzymes and their activity during DNA replication in prokaryotes. Schematically represent the molecular mechanism of telomere replication.
$2+4+4$
d) What is cDNA library? Briefly mention the mechanism of PCR based cloning. Discuss the sanger method of DNA sequencing.
$2+3+5$
