

**Name/Title of Paper – CELLULAR ORGANIZATION AND MOLECULAR ORGANIZATION**

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

[Minimum Passing Marks : 29]

नोट : दोनों खण्डों से निर्देशानुसार उत्तर दीजिए। प्रश्नों के अंक उनके दाहिनी ओर अंकित हैं।

Note : Answer from both the section as directed. The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

**SECTION-A****1. Answer the following questions:** **$1 \times 10 = 10$** 

- (a) What is the scientific name of HIV ?
- (b) Where does protein synthesis take place ?
- (c) How do chromosome replicate ?
- (d) What is intracellular digestion ?
- (e) The most common solid tumor – breast colon etc. arise in which cells ?
- (f) How many filamentous structure together comprise the cytoskeleton ?
- (g) Give one example of chromosomal abnormalities.
- (h) Oncogenes do not encode for ..... ?
- (i) Nuclear organizer regions (NOR) is found in ..... ?
- (j) What is the another name of Lysosomes ?

**2. Answer the following questions** **$2 \times 5 = 10$** 

- (a) How do yeasts reproduce ?
- (b) What is the structure of peroxisomes
- (c) What is the DNA function ?
- (d) What is the function of proto oncogenes ?
- (e) What is the main function of nucleolus ?

**SECTION-B****Answer the following questions** **$15 \times 4 = 60$** **UNIT-I****3. Describe the general organization and characteristics of SV40 and HIV viruses.****OR**

Explain basic ideas of its application as vectors for gene cloning.

**UNIT-II****4. Describe ultra structure and function of Lysosomes.****OR**

Explain synthesis and targeting of mitochondrial, mitochondrial protein.

**UNIT-III****5. Describe the difference between normal cells and cancer cells.****OR**

Write short notes :

|                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Biochemical changes | (b) Cytoskeleton change |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|

**UNIT-IV****6. Describe the general idea of oncogenes and proto oncogenes.****OR**

Write short notes :

- (a) Transforming agents.
- (b) Tumor suppressor genes.