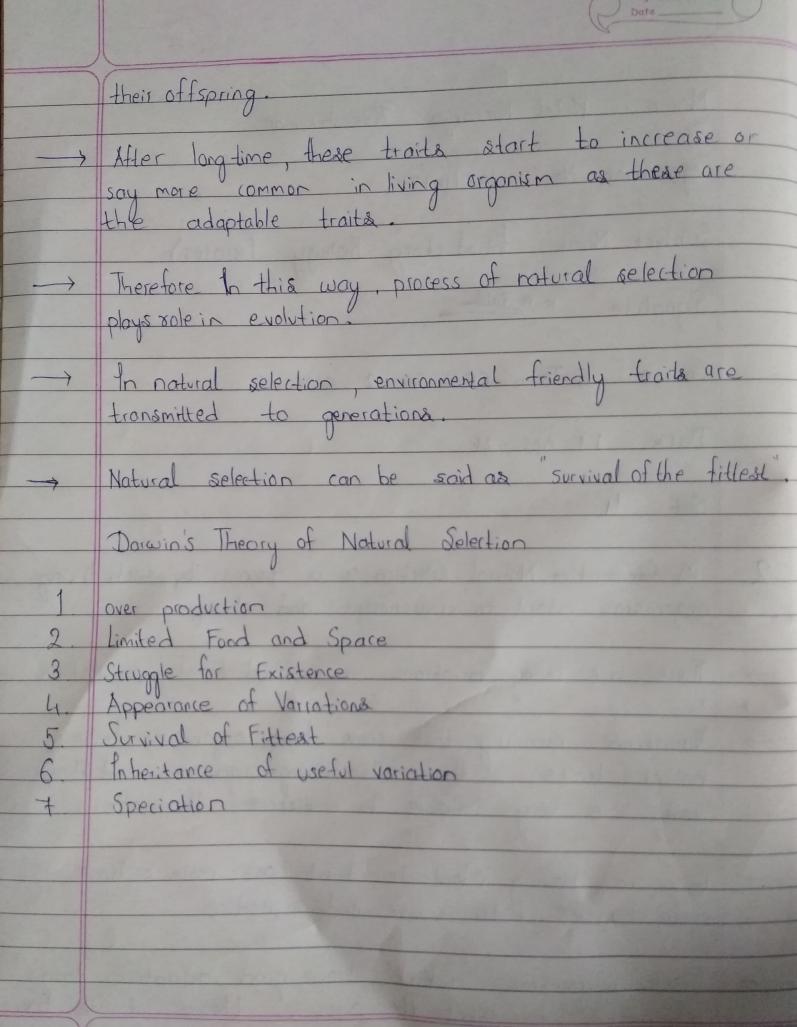
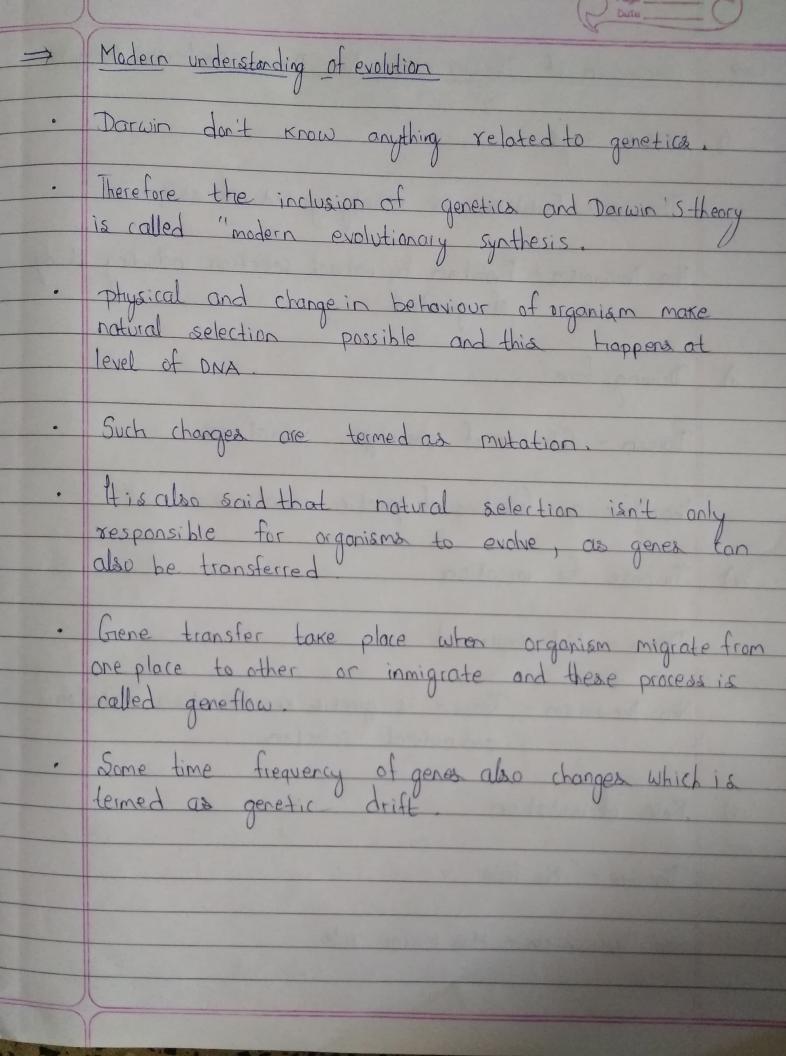
these traits to

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	Date: 19-Apr-21
	Set: 4
	Leaded Ander Downsell and Company
2.	-) Chromatin Natural selection is a process by which living organisms adapt to environment and change.
→	There are many variations in individual of a population
	Variation meaning that some living organisms have better traits than other living organisms and these traits are very suitable to environment than others.
	Organism traving adaptable trait are more or have more chance I to survive and reproduce
	These organisms which have good adaptive traits compared to others then pass these traits to

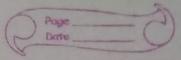




\Rightarrow	Comparision of Darwin and Neo-Darwinism (Modern Theory)
i)	What it says
	Darwin - Evalution is mainly by natural selection
	Neo-Darwinism - Fuolution by natural selection including study of genetics
(1)	Driving force
	Darwin - Collection of phenotypic variations
	Neo-Darwinism - Collection of genetic variations
iii)	Purpose for variation
14.3	Darwin - Not explained
	Nea-Dorwinism - Reason is genetic recombination, mutation and natural solection
(1)	Role of isolation
	Dorwin - No Role
	Neo-Darwinism - Has major rok

:) Chromatin: It makes the chromosome which includes

DNA and protein. - It is a packing trick to gell all of the DNA in a cell. "i) Nucleolus: It plays key sole an transcription and processing of sibosomal RNA (TRNA). iii) Rough endoplasmic reticulum (Ribasames attached):
Function is to make proteins for cell. iv) amonth endoplasmic reticulum (without ribo some): It functions in many metabolic process It synthesized lipids, phospholipds. v) Lysosome They break excess or worn-out cell parts vi) Golgi complex: responsible for transporting, modifying and packaging proteins and lipids into besides of for delivery to targeted destinations. A is chromatin and make it possible for number of process including DNA seplication, transcription, DNA sepair and cell division. Bis rough endoplossemic reticulum and in general it produce protein for cell.



\Rightarrow	The nuclear envelope consists of an inner and outer membrane
	Outer membrane is continuous with endoplasmic reticulum and having space between it
-	inner membrane is continuous with endoplasmic reticulum lumen
-	RNA molecules, synthesized in nucleus, and it subunits are assembled here and exported to cytosol.
-	Nucleon pore complexes provide a passage way across nucleon envelope for materials between nucleus and cytosol.
-	Nuclear pare complexes mediates transportation of molecules between nucleus and cytoplasm.
_	Inert proteins and small proteins traving size < 9 nm in diameter can freely diffuse through NPC.
-	opening of NPC is pluggin with biological valve which only permits selected chemicals to make in and out.
	In order to pass through NPC, a large molecule must associate with another protein called transport receptor.