

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
, (AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2019
(Third Semester)

Branch - **BIOTECHNOLOGY**

MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks (10 x 1 = 10)

- 1 A sequence of three nucleotides is called
 - (i) Message
 - (ii) Code
 - (iii) Codon
 - (iv) Amino acid
- 2 DNA is present in
 - (i) Nucleus only
 - (ii) Nucleus, mitochondria and ER
 - (iii) Nucleus, mitochondria and chloroplast
 - (iv) Nucleus, mitochondria and RER
- 3 What is the origin of replication?
 - (i) Particular site at which DNA replication starts
 - (ii) Site which prevents initiation
 - (iii) Random location on the DNA
 - (iv) Site at which replication terminated
- 4 Which of the following protein is required for connecting Okazaki fragments?
 - (i) Scaffold protein
 - (ii) Helicase
 - (iii) Primase
 - (iv) DNA gyrase
- 5 Which of the following mechanisms will remove uracil and incorporate the correct base?
 - (i) Direct repair
 - (ii) Base excision repair
 - (iii) Mismatch repair
 - (iv) Nucleotide excision repair
- 6 The function of enzyme involved in base excision repair is
 - (i) Addition of correct base
 - (ii) Addition of correct nucleotide
 - (iii) Removal of incorrect base
 - (iv) Removal of phosphodiester bond
- 7 To Which class of transcription factor do nuclear receptors belong?
 - (i) Zinc finger proteins
 - (ii) Leucine zipper proteins
 - (iii) Helix-tum-helixproteins
 - (iv) Helix-loop-proteins
- 8 Which of the following statement about lac operon in E.coli is true?
 - (i) Promoter is the binding site for the lac repressor-
 - (ii) Operon is only switched on in the absence of lactose in the growth medium
 - (iii) p -galactosidase is only produced in large quantities when the lac repressor is bound to the operator
 - (iv) Lac operon mRNA is a polycistronic mRNA
- 9 Molecules which play the key role in the transfer of genetic information during protein synthesis are
 - (i) DNA
 - (ii) RNA
 - (iii) Nucleic acid
 - (iv) Lipids
- 10 Which form of structure has been adopted by RNA?
 - (i) A - form
 - (ii) B - form
 - (iii) Z - form
 - (iv) D - form

SECTION - B (25 Marks)Answer **ALL** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks (5x5 = 25)

- 11 a Explain the structure of DNA.
OR
b How will you prove Meselson-Stahl experiment?
- 12 a Discuss the replication process of SS DNA using M13 DNA.
OR
b Describe about DNA polymerase.
- 13 a Show the homologous recombination.
OR
b Outline the broken end repair.
- 14 a Describe ribosomal protein operons.
OR
b Explain molecular biology of Lambda DNA.
- 15 a Infer the Wobble's hypothesis.
OR
b What are the steps involved in translation?

SECTION -C (40 Marks)Answer **ALL** questions• **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks (5x8 = 40)

- 16 a Enumerate DNA as the genetic material.
OR
b Give an account on double stranded DNA.
- 17 a Outline the mechanism of replication factors and mechanism.
OR
b Give an account on prokaryotic replication.
- 18 a Discuss on glycosylase pathway.
OR
b Enumerate DNA recombination.
- 19 a Justify RNA editing in eukaryotes.
OR
b Highlight the mechanism of transcription in prokaryotes.
- 20 a Discuss on the structures and various types of RNA.
OR
How will you compare translation in pro and eukaryotes?