# STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI 600 086 (For candidates admitted during the academic year 2011 – 12)

SUBJECT CODE: 11BT/MC/ML64

## B. Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2014 BRANCH V (a) – PLANT BIOLOGY AND PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY SIXTH SEMESTER

COURSE MAJOR - CORE PAPER **MOLECULAR BIOLOGY** TIME 3 HOURS MAX. MARKS: 100 **SECTION A** ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER  $(5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ Marks})$ 1. Which one of the following is not a nucleoprotein? a. H2A b. H2B c. H4 d. H1 2. The enzymatic activity of RNA molecule itself is called as --a. RNAase b. Ribozyme c. Restriction nuclease d. Ligase 3. The key enzyme for protein synthesis is – a. Amino acyl tRNA synthetase b. Protease d. Peptidase c. Protein kinase 4. Shine Delgarno sequence indicates ----- of protein synthesis. c. Elongation a. Activation b. Initiation d. Termination 5. Signal molecule that secretes and sends signals from neuron to neuron is – a. Acetyl choline b. Seratonin c. Histamine d. All II FILL IN THE BLANKS  $(5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ Marks})$ 6. The haploid DNA content in an individual is described as -----7. The factor that is involved in termination of transcription is ------8. UAA, UAG and UGA are ----- codons. 9. Hairpin loop – attenuator helps in ----- of transcription. 10. Discontinuous synthesis of DNA gives rise to ----- fragments.

### II State whether the following statements are true or false.

 $(4 \times 1 = 4 \text{ Marks})$ 

- 11. The unstable form of RNA is rRNA.
- 12. mRNA processing normally takes place in cytoplasm.
- 13. AGU codes for methionine.
- 14. Lactose acts as an inducer.

#### IV Match the following.

 $(4 \times 1 = 4 \text{ Marks})$ 

15. Harshy and Chase a. Genetic code

16. T.H. Morgan17. Jacob and Monad18. DNA19. Signaling

18. cAMP d. Gene regulation

### V Write short notes on any SIX each in about 50 words.

 $(6 \times 3 = 18 \text{ Marks})$ 

- 19. Nucleoside and nucleotide
- 20. Sigma factors
- 21. TATA box
- 22. Polycistrons
- 23. Deletions
- 24. Chargaff's rule
- 25. Splicing
- 26. Wobble hypothesis
- 27. Genetic imprinting

#### **SECTION B**

# ANSWER ANY FOUR OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS; EACH ANSWER SHOULD NOT EXCEED 200 WORDS. (4 x 6 = 24 Marks)

- 28. Comment on the MAP Kinase pathway.
- 29. Bring out various post transcriptional modifications.
- 30. Enumerate with short notes on the properties of genetic code.
- 31. Briefly explain the gene regulation at transcriptional level.
- 32. Write short notes on cell signaling molecules and receptors.
- 33. Explain the molecular organization of DNA.

### **SECTION C**

## ANSWER ANY TWO FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 1000 WORDS EACH. DRAW DIAGRAMS / FLOWCHARTS WHEREVER NECESSARY. (2 x20 = 40 Marks)

- 34. Illustrate and explain the molecular mechanism of mutations.
- 35. Describe in detail the events that take place during transcription.
- 36. Explain the process of translation in prokaryotic cells.
- 37. How does gene regulation take place in prokaryotes?

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