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E-529

M. Sc. (Second Semester) (Main/ATKT)

EXAMINATION, May-June, 2021

BOTANY

Paper Second

(Molecular Biology)

Time: Three Hours] [Maximum Marks: 80

Note: Attempt all Sections as directed.

Section—A 1 each

(Objective/Multiple Choice Questions)

Note: Attempt all questions.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1. The measurement unit of DNA:
 - (a) Picogram
 - (b) Microgram
 - (c) Base pair
 - (d) Kilo base pair

	(b)	36°	
	(c)	32°	
	(d)	-10°— -50°	
3.	3. Tailor, Woods et al. 1957 experimental evidence for semi		
	cons	ervative mode replication the species.	
	(a)	Vicia foba	
	(b)	China rose	
	(c)	Pisum sativa	
	(d)	Rose	
4.	DNA polymerase I is also known as:		
	(a)	Holoenzyme	
	(b)	Core enzyme	
	(c)	Kornberg enzyme	
	(d)	All of the above	
5.	. In eukaryotes the helicase enzyme is		
	(a)	DNA-B	
	(b)	DNA-A	
	(c)	MCM	
	(d)	MDM	

2. Helical twist in B-DNA:

(a) 38°

6.	Which of the following is not termed as hybridization '	

- (a) DNA and cDNA
- (b) DNA and mRNA
- (c) DNA from different species
- (d) DNA from male and female of same species
- 7. Gene mutation occurs at the time of:
 - (a) DNA repair
 - (b) DNA replication
 - (c) Cell division
 - (d) RNA transcription
- 8. X-rays cause mutation by:
 - (a) Deletion
 - (b) Transition
 - (c) Transversion
 - (d) Base substitution
- 9. Which of the following is not ionizing radiation?
 - (a) X-rays
 - (b) UV-rays
 - (c) Cosmic-rays
 - (d) Alpha-rays

- 10. There are how many histones in the core of a nucleosome?
 - (a) Eight (8)
 - (b) Six (6)
 - (c) Four (4)
 - (d) Two (2)
- 11. The full name of DAG:
 - (a) Di Acyl Glycerol
 - (b) Di Acetic Glucose
 - (c) Depend Acyl Glycerol
 - (d) None of the above
- 12. The Burkitt lymphoma belongs to
 - (a) Blood cancer
 - (b) Brain cancer
 - (c) Breast cancer
 - (d) All of the above
- 13. Mutated codon becomes stop signal. This condition belongs to:
 - (a) Nonsense mutation
 - (b) Sense mutation
 - (c) Neutral mutation
 - (d) Silent mutation

E-529 [6] 18. The significance of 5' capping: It protects the mRNA. Translation initiation Transport of mRNA from nucleus to cytoplasm All of the above 19. The bacterial RNA polymerase consists of : Core enzyme σ-factor Both (a) and (b) DNA polymerase α , β , γ 20. The size of telomeres in human: (a) > 10 kbp10-15 kbp 10-50 kbp (d) < 100 kbpSection—B 2 each (Very Short Answer Type Questions) Note: Attempt all questions.

1. What is replication fork?

2. Define central dogma?

3. What is cot curve?

4. Define *in situ*-hybridization?

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- 5. What is RNA splicing?
- 6. Define *cis-trans* tert.
- 7. What are gene families?
- 8. Define B-A translocation.

Section—C 3 each

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Note: Attempt all questions.

- 1. What is DNA? Explain the DNA damage and repair.
- 2. Explain the transcription.
- 3. Explain detailed account of nuclear DNA content.
- 4. Explain the flow cytometry.
- 5. What is gene expression? Explain their regulation.
- 6. What is Mutation? Describe their kinds.
- 7. General account of fine structure of gene.
- 8. What is transposons? Explain detailed account.

Section—D 5 each

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note: Attempt all questions in 150 words each.

1. Write the salient features of RNA and describe their kinds, structure, function.

Or

General account of translation.

2. What is Microscope ? Describes detailed account of confocal microscope.

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Or

General account of karyotype analysis.

3. What is Protein Sorting? Describe in detail.

Or

General account of lac repressor gene.

4. What is Mutagen? Describe physical mutagen.

Or

What is Translocation? Describe detailed account of Robertsonian translocation.

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