

**GOVERNMENT ZIRTIRI RESIDENTIAL SCIENCE COLLEGE**

Subject: Zoology

Paper name: Molecular Biology and Genetics

Paper No.: ZL XVII

Semester: 6<sup>th</sup> Semester

**A. Multiple choice questions: (5) from each unit)**

1. Nitrogenous base is attached to which carbon in the sugar

- (a) Carbon no. 1      ( )
- (b) Carbon no. 2      ( )
- (c) Carbon no. 3      ( )
- (d) carbon no. 5      ( )

2. Histone Octamer is comprised of two of

- (a) H1, H<sub>2</sub>A, H<sub>2</sub>B, H3      ( )
- (b) H<sub>2</sub>A, H<sub>2</sub>B, H3, H4      ( )
- (c) H<sub>2</sub>A, H<sub>2</sub>B, H3, H5      ( )
- (d) H<sub>2</sub>A, H<sub>2</sub>B, H3, H6      ( )

3. The 3' end of tRNA is known as

- (a) Anticodon loop      ( )
- (b) Variable arm      ( )
- (c) Aminoacyl site      ( )
- (d) Acceptor arm      ( )

4. Example of facultative heterochromatin is

- (a) X chromosome of human female ( )
- (b) Y chromosome of Drosophila ( )
- (c) 21<sup>st</sup> chromosome of human ( )
- (d) Philadelphia chromosome ( )

5. The 3'-OH of one nucleotide is linked to 5' Phosphate of the next nucleotide by

- (a) Phosphodiester bond      ( )
- (b) Hydrogen bond      ( )
- (c) Peptide bond      ( )
- (d) Disulphide bond      ( )

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6. Semiconservative method of DNA replication was proved by

- (a) Meselson & Stahl ( )
- (b) Watson and Crick ( )
- (c) Jacob and Monod ( )
- (d) Hershey and Chase. ( )

7. Replication occurs in which direction

- (a) 5' – 3' ( )
- (b) 3' – 5' ( )
- (c) both directions ( )
- (d) Multiple direction. ( )

8. Which of the following binds to separated DNA strand?

- (a) Helicase ( )
- (b) Topoisomerase ( )
- (c) Gyrase ( )
- (d) SSBP ( )

9. Thymine dimers are caused by

- (a) Single strand breakage ( )
- (b) Double strand breakage ( )
- (c) Mismatch base pairs ( )
- (d) UV rays ( )

10. In DNA replication, the strand which is synthesized continuously is called

- (a) lagging strand ( )
- (b) Okazaki fragments( )
- (c) leading strand ( )
- (d) template strand ( )

11. The three structural genes are involved in

- (a) transcription ( )
- (b) translation ( )
- (c) replication ( )

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(d) *lac* operon ( )

12. RNA polymerase enzyme is made up of

(a)  $\alpha_2\beta\beta'\omega\sigma$  ( )

(b)  $\alpha_1\beta\beta'\omega\sigma$  ( )

(c)  $\alpha_2\beta\beta'\omega\sigma_2$  ( )

(d) All of these ( )

13. Genetic code is

(a) Degenerate ( )

(b) Triplet code ( )

(c) Universal ( )

(d) All of the above ( )

14. Translation occurs inside the

(a) Nucleus ( )

(b) Cytoplasm ( )

(c) Cell membranes ( )

(d) Nucleolus ( )

15. Unwinding of DNA helix by breaking hydrogen bonds is done by

(a) DNA ligase ( )

(b) DNA polymerase ( )

(c) Helicase ( )

(d) Topoisomerase ( )

16. Which one of the following is an example of co-dominance?

(a) ABO blood group in man ( )

(b) Eye colour in *Drosophila* ( )

(c) Kernel colour in wheat ( )

(d) Coat colour of shorthorn breed of cattle ( )

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17. Which one of the following is an example of multiple allelism

- (a) Coat colour of rabbit ( )
- (b) Wings of drosophila ( )
- (c) Blood groups in man ( )
- (d) All of these ( )

18. When a single gene is having multiple effects, it is called

- (a) Multiple allelism ( )
- (b) Pleiotropism ( )
- (c) Dosage compensation ( )
- (d) One gene-one enzyme hypothesis ( )

19. Cytoplasmic inheritance is ( )

- (a) Maternal inheritance ( )
- (b) Extra nuclear inheritance ( )
- (c) Inheritance by cell organelles ( )
- (d) All of these

20. Mendel's dihybrid ratio is

- (a) 1:2:1 ( )
- (b) 3:1 ( )
- (c) 9:4:3 ( )
- (d) 9:3:3:1 ( )

21. Trisomy of chromosome 21 is

- (a) Turner's syndrome ( )
- (b) Down's syndrome ( )
- (c) Patau's syndrome ( )
- (d) Klinefelter's syndrome ( )

22. Human with X0 sex chromosome is having

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- (a) Turner's syndrome ( )
- (b) Down's syndrome ( )
- (c) Patau's syndrome ( )
- (d) Klinefelter's syndrome ( )

23. Testis determining factor (TDF) is present in

- (a) Autosome ( )
- (b) X chromosome ( )
- (c) Y chromosome ( )
- (d) Metacentric chromosome ( )

24. When an abnormal egg with XX chromosome is fused with normal sperm carrying Y chromosome, it result in

- (a) Turner's syndrome ( )
- (b) Down's syndrome ( )
- (c) Patau's syndrome ( )
- (d) Klinefelter's syndrome ( )

25. Which one of the following genetic disorder is not sex-linked?

- (a) Haemophilia ( )
- (b) Eye colour in Drosophila ( )
- (c) Colour blindness ( )
- (d) Down's syndrome ( )

B. Fill up the blanks: (3) from each unit

1. Permanently inactive heterochromatin that remains condensed throughout the cell cycle is called\_\_\_\_\_
2. The packaging of nucleosome is facilitated by Histone and \_\_\_\_\_proteins.
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ hydrogen bonds between Adenine and Thymine.
4. \_\_\_\_\_enzyme recognize the damaged base in the DNA.
5. DNA replication is a semi\_\_\_\_\_ process
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are a short strands of DNA produced during discontinuous replication of the lagging strand.
7. In transcription, the template strand is called \_\_\_\_\_ strand.
8. The flow of information from DNA to mRNA to protein is called \_\_\_\_\_ of molecular biology.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a starting codon.
10. Mendel's Law of segregation is also called Law of \_\_\_\_\_
11. The expression of both alleles in a heterozygote is called \_\_\_\_\_
12. A gene which suppresses or masked the action of a gene at another locus is termed as \_\_\_\_\_ gene.

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13. Crossing over occurs at \_\_\_\_\_ of meiosis.
14. Complete linkage is due to absence of \_\_\_\_\_ between genes on same chromosome.
15. The chromosomes which are responsible for the determination of sex are known as \_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes.

Key Answers

A. Multiple Choice

1. (a) Carbon no. 1
2. (b) H<sub>2</sub>A, H<sub>2</sub>B, H<sub>3</sub>,H<sub>4</sub>
3. (c) Aminoacyl site
4. (a) X chromosome of human female
5. (a) Phosphodiester bond
6. (a) Meselson & Stahl
7. (a) 5' – 3'
8. (d) SSBP
9. (d) UV rays
10. (c) leading strand
11. (d) *lac* operon
12. (a)  $\alpha_2\beta\beta'\omega\sigma$
13. (d) All of the above
14. (b) Cytoplasm
15. (c) Helicase
16. (a) ABO blood group in man
17. (d) All of these
18. (b) Pleiotropism
19. (d) All of these

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20. (d) 9:3:3:1
21. (b) Down's syndrome
22. (a) Turner's syndrome
23. (c) Y chromosome
24. (d) Klinefelter's syndrome
25. (d) Down's syndrome

**B. Fill up the blanks**

1. Constitutive heterochromatin
2. Non-histone proteins
3. Two
4. Glucosylase
5. Conservative
6. Okazaki fragments
7. Sense strand
8. Central dogma
9. AUG
10. Purity of gametes

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11. Codominance
12. Epistatic gene
13. Pachytene
14. Crossing over
15. Sex

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29/5/2020.