# BIOLOGY

# BOOKS - SANTRA BIOLOGY (BENGALI ENGLISH)

# MOLECULAR BASIS OF INHERITANCE

## Multiple Choice Questions

**1.** In polypeptide synthesis, amino acids are brought over ribosome mRNA complex by

A. rRNA

B. tRNA

C. DNA

D. Nucleotides

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**2.** tRNA attaches amino acid at its

A. 3 end

B. 5 end

C. Anticodon

D. Loop

**Answer: A**

 Watch Video Solution

**3.** Blender experiment to prove DNA as genetic material was performed by

A. Hershey and Chase

B. Messelson and Stahl

C. watson and crick

D. Rosalind franklin

**Answer: A**

 Watch Video Solution

**4.** Genetic information is carried out by long chain molecule made up of

A. Amino acid

B. Enzymes

C. Nucleotides

D. histone proteins

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**5.** Beadle and Tatum mutant strain of Neurospora by

A. X-rays

B. UV rays

C. Beta rays

D. Gamma rays

**Answer: A**

 Watch Video Solution

**6.** A gene that takes part in the synthesis of polypeptide is

A. Structural gene

B. Regulator gene

C. Operator gene

D. Okazaki segment

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**7.** Regulated unit of genetic material is termed as

A. Operon

B. Regulator gene

C. Operator gene

D. Okazaki segment

**Answer: A**

 Watch Video Solution

**8.** Components of an operon are

A. Operator, promoter and regulator genes

B. Regulator, promoter, operator and structural genes

C. Regulator, promoter and structural genes

D. Operator, regulator and structural genes

**Answer: B**

 Watch Video Solution

**9.** Part of the operon producing repressor is known as

A. Repressor gene

B. Operator gene

C. Regulator gene

D. Promoter gene

**Answer: C**

 Watch Video Solution

**10.** The essential components of eukaryotic cistron are

A. Introns

B. exons

C. operon

D. Operator and regulator region

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**11.** Segments of mRNA removed during splicing are

A. Exon

B. Intros

C. Integrator regions

D. Promoter regions

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**12.** Cistron is

A. Functional unit of DNA

B. Functional unit of RNA

C. Nonfunctional unit of DNA

D. Nonfunctional unit of RNA

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**13.** Griffith effect is

A. RNA translation

B. DNA trans ription

C. Bacterial transformation

D. bacterial transduction

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**14.** Adapter molecule is

A. mRNA

B. rRNA

C. tRNA

D. DNA

**Answer: C**

 Watch Video Solution

**15.** mRNA coded language is known as

A. Cryptogam

B. Cryptoanalysis

C. Cryptogram

D. Codons

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**16.** Anticodon is made of

A. Three adjacent nitrogen bases

B. Unpaired triplet of nitrogen bases at one end of tRNA

C. unpaired triplet bases on mRNA

D. Paired triplet of nitogen bases on tRNA

**Answer: B**

 Watch Video Solution

**17.** RNA which is present in minimn amout in a cell is

A. mRNA

B. tRNA

C. rRNA

D. Both (a) and (c)

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**18.** Methionine carrying tRNA has an anticodon

A. AUG

B. UAG

C. UAA

D. UAC

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**19.** Protein can not be a genetic material because it is not

A. ubiquitous

B. Large molecule

C. Having diversity and specificity

D. Able to replicate

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**20.** Bacterium in which transformation was first studied is

A. Salmonella typhimurium

B. Streptococus pneumoniae

C. Escherichia coli

D. Streptococcus aureus

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**21.** Experimental material used by hershey and Chase for proving that DNA controls heredity was

A. Diplococcus pneumoniae

B. T2 phage

C. Salmonella typhimurium

D. TMV

**Answer: B**

 Watch Video Solution

**22.** In eukaryotes mRNA is synthesised with the aid of

A. RNA polymerase III

B. RNA polymerase II

C. RNA polymerase I

D. Reverse transcriptase

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**23.** A bacterium grown over medium having radioactive 35S imcorporates radioactivity in

A. Carbohydrates

B. proteins

C. DNA

D. RNA

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**24.** GUG specifies amino acid valine. However, when functioning as initiation codon it specifies

A. Valine

B. Isoleucine

C. Lysine

D. methionine

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**25.** New strand formation on a DNA template can be intiated only by

A. RNA primer

B. DNA primer

C. DNA polymerase I

D. DNA polymerase

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**26.** DNA has alternate grooves

A. One major and one minor

B. Two major and one minor

C. One major and two minor

D. Two major and two minor

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**27.** Number of DNA coils of Nucleosome is

A. 21/4

B. 23/4

C. 13/4

D. 11/4

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**28.** what is true about Ori?

A. One in all organisms

B. Several in all organism

C. One in eukaryotes and deveral in prokaryotes

D. One in prokaryotes of amino acids during protein

**Answer: D**

 Watch Video Solution

**29.** Energy for activation of amino acids during protein synthesis comes from

A. GTP

B. ATP

C. CTP

D. UTP

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**30.** Central doma is not directly connected with synthesis of

A. Polypeptide

B. mRNA

C. Amino acids

D. Both (a) and (b)

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**31.** AUG initiation codon occurs over

A. 5'end of mRNA

B. 3' end of mRNA

C. Long arem of tRNA

D. short arm of tRNA

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**32.** In sterptococcu pneumoniae

A. virulent form is rough

B. virulent form is smooth

C. Nanvirulent form is capsulated

D. All forms are rough

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**33.** A codon is read in

A. 5' ---rarr 3' direction

B. 3' ---rarr 5' direction

C. 6'--rarr 3' direction

D. 3'--rarr 6' direction

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**34.** Enzyme required during DNA replication is

A. DNA ligase

B. DNA polymerase

C. Sigma factor

D. Both a and b

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**35.** Codon is triplet of

A. mRNA

B. tRNA

C. Template strand of DNA

D. Non -template strand of DNA

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**36.** First triplet codon to be deciphered was

A. AAA

B. UUU

C. CCC

D. CTA

**Answer: B**

 Watch Video Solution

**37.** Finger printing was first used in

A. Germany

B. USA

C. India

D. England

**Answer: D**

 Watch Video Solution

**38.** Number of base pairs present in minisatellite sequence is

A. 11-60

B. 1-6

C. 400-1000

D. 100-300

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**39.** For DNA fingerprinting , DNA is obtained from

A. Hair root cells

B. White blood corpuscles

C. Body secretions

D. All the above

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**40.** Father of DNA fingreprinting is

A. Sundar lal Bahugana

B. jeffreys

C. Vishwanath

D. Rockfella

**Answer: B**

 Watch Video Solution

**41.** DNA finger printing can resolve

A. Meternity dispute

B. Paternity dispute

C. Indentification of a person

D. All the above

**Answer: D**

 Watch Video Solution

**42.** The scientists involved in discovery of DNA as chemical basis of heredity were

A. Watson and Crick

B. Griffith and Avery

C. Harshey and Chase

D. Avery, MacLeod and McCarty

**Answer: D**

 Watch Video Solution

**43.** The process of multiplication of DNA from DNA is known as

A. Duplication

B. Transcription

C. Replication

D. Translation

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**44.** Number of codons in the genetic triplet code is as

A. 4

B. 32

C. 16

D. 64

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**45.** DNA strand is synthesised in the direction

A. 5'--rarr 3'

B. 3 ---rarr 5'

C. 6' --- gt 1'

D. 1' ---rarr 4'

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**46.** Okazaki framents give rise to

A. Master strand

B. Lagging strand

C. Sense strand

D. Leading strand

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**47.** The area of unwinding and separation of DNA strands during replication is called

A. Intiation point

B. Origin

C. Replication fork

D. Primer

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**48.** Leading strand during DNA replication is formed

A. In short segment

B. Continuously

C. First

D. Ahead of replication

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**49.** Topoisomerase is involved in

A. Joining of DNA segment

B. Producing RNA primer

C. Producing nick in DNA

D. Separation of DNA strands

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**50.** One turn of DNA possesses

A. One base pair

B. Two base pairs

C. Four base pairs

D. Ten base pairs

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**51.** Nucleic acids are found in

A. Cytoplasm

B. Nucleus

C. Nucleus and ribosome

D. Both (a) and (b)

**Answer: D**

 Watch Video Solution

**52.** nucleic acids/chromosomes absorb UV light of

A. 260nm

B. 1600A

C. 3600 A

D. 2600 mu

**Answer: A**

 Watch Video Solution

**53.** DNA absorbs

A. 7600 A (760nm)

B. 2600 A (260 nm)

C. 3000 A (760 nm )

D. 3900 A (390 nm )

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**54.** The contribution of cytoplasmic DNA is cells's total DNA is

A. 1-5%

B. 10-12%

C. 5-10%

D. 0.65%

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**55.** On cooling the two separated strands of DNA again recoil. It is called

A. annealing

B. renaturation

C. palindrome

D. Both (a) and (b)

**Answer: D**

 Watch Video Solution

**56.** How many nucleotides are found in one spiral of B-DNA?

A. 25

B. 20

C. 10

D. 5

**Answer: B**

 Watch Video Solution

**57.** How many spirals (Twins or helices ) of DNA of 2000 base pairs will have

A. 45.5

B. 200

C. 4000

D. 2000

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**58.** Which one of the following elements is not present in nitrogenous base?

A. C

B. P

C. H

D. N

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**59.** A nucleotide importan important in transfer of energy is

A. GDP

B. AMP

C. ATP

D. ADP

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**60.** which one is a nucleotide

A. Glutamic acid

B. Cytosine

C. Thymidine

D. uridylic acid

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**61.** RBC cannot dvide because

A. They lack nezyames

B. They lack mitochondria and nucleus

C. They do not have any type of nucleic acid

D. none of the above

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**62.** Nitrogenous base absent in DNA is

A. U

B. T

C. C

D. A

**Answer: A**

 Watch Video Solution

**63.** The DNA genetic information is carried by

A. Sugar

B. Bases

C. Phosphoric acid

D. All of them

**Answer: B**

 Watch Video Solution

**64.** DNA replicates during

A. G2 phase

B. S phase

C. prophase

D. G1 phase

**Answer: B**

 Watch Video Solution

**65.** Ratio of DNA: RNA in prokaryotes in 1:2 what is this ratio in eukaryotes?

A. 2:1

B. 1:1

C. 1: 2

D. not fixed

**Answer: B**

 Watch Video Solution

**66.** Which of the following is the odd one out in RNA?

A. Guanine

B. Thymine

C. Adenine

D. none of these

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**67.** In the sperm instead of histone the basic protein is

A. albumin

B. nuclein

C. protamines

D. none of these

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**68.** Gene is a

A. Piece of DNA

B. Piece of chromosome

C. Linkage group

D. sequence of amino acid

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**69.** similarity of RNA and DNA is that both

A. have similar pyrimidines

B. are polymers of nuleotides

C. have sinilar sugar

D. are double

**Answer: B**


**70.** DNA can be tested by

A. Iodine

B. Molish test

C. fuelgen reaction

D. Millons ragent

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**71.** In which year it was porve that DNA in the genetic material

A. 1950

B. 1944

C. 1928

D. 1945

**Answer: B**

 Watch Video Solution

**72.** The distance between 2 strands of DNA is

A. 34A

B. 19.8A

C. 10A

D. 3.4A

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**73.** Which is odd among the following in terms of {A}/{T} and {G}/{C} in DNA is equal .

A. Polio virus

B. TMV

C. coliphage o x 174

D. All of these

**Answer: B**

 Watch Video Solution

**74.** Viruses with doubel stranded (ds) RNA are called

A. Prophase

B. Retroviruses

C. Riboviruses

D. Revoviruses

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**75.** The DNA in o x 174 coliphage is single stranded and called

A. = strand

B. +ve strand

C. -ve strand

D. None of this

**Answer: B**

 Watch Video Solution

**76.** In 'Z' DNA pitch of each turn of helix is

A. 46A

B. 250 nm

C. 340 nm

D. 34A

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**77.** The biochemical nature of gene (DNA) was shown by

A. Taylor

B. harshey and Chase

C. Avery et al

D. Griffith

**Answer: C**

 Watch Video Solution

**78.** The helical model for DNA given by Watson and crick was

A. Z type right handed

B. B type left handed

C. Z type left handed

D. B type right handed

**Answer: D**

 Watch Video Solution

**79.** Diameter and pitch per turn of helix of 'A' model of DNA is

A. 19A and 20A

B. 18A and 46A

C. 20A and 34A

D. 23A and 25A

**Answer: D**

 Watch Video Solution

**80.** which one is correct for RNA?

A. [A] = [G]

B. [A] =[U]

C. [G] =[U]

D. [A] = [T]

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**81.** Error in base pairing during replication are corrected by

A. DNA polymerase

B. Primase

C. DNA ligase

D. Topolsomerases

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**82.** The wobble effect is the

A. Undulating movement of mRNA

B. instability of pairing when a purine pairs with another purine

C. Instability of the DNA molecule when unwound

D. Lack of precision with regard to the third base of anticodon and condon

**Answer: D**

 Watch Video Solution

**83.** Genetic drift is a random change in

A. gene recombination

B. recessive alleles

C. Gene frequency from one generation to another

D. All of these

**Answer: D**

 Watch Video Solution

**84.** How many codons in mRNA are required to code 1000 amino acids?

A. 3000+1+1

B. 1000+1

C. 1000

D. 1000+1+1

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**85.** which is recognition site of tRNA ?

A. 3'-- OH end

B. loop IV

C. loop I

D. Anticodon

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**86.** tRNA attached to mRNA by its

A. IV loop

B. III loop

C. II loop

D. I loop

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**87.** In prokaryotes, first amino acid taking part in protein synthesis is

A. f met

B. val

C. met

D. None of these

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**88.** The initiation, eleogation and termination of protein synthesis require energy that comes from

A. TTP

B. UTP

C. GTP

D. ATP

**Answer: C**

 Watch Video Solution

**89.** The element required for the activation of DNA as well as RNA polymerase is

A. Ca++

B. Mg++

C. Cu++

D. K+

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**90.** Genetic code determines

A. Constancy of traits

B. variation on offsprings

C. Sequence of amino acids in a protein

D. Stuctural pattern

**Answer: C**

Watch Video Solution

**91.** Translocation involves

A. Freeing of A-site tRNA

B. freeing of P-site tRNA to A-site

C. Pulling of P-site tRNA to A-site

D. Pulling of A-site tRNA to P-site

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**92.** Which one of the following has minimum life span

A. DNA

B. tRNA

C. rRNA

D. mRNA

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**93.** Which one of the following is the main site of DNA coding for ribosomal RNA?

A. Nucleolus

B. Basic and acidic protein

C. Euchromatin

D. heterochromatin

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**94.** The transfer of genetic material from one bacterial cell to another bacterial cell with the help of a bacteriophage was discovered by Lederberg and Zinder. It is know as

A. Genetic transfer

B. Transduction

C. Transformation

D. Mutation

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**95.** Lac operon is

A. Controlled by regulator gene

B. Inducible system

C. Five structural genes control it

D. Repressible system

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**96.** Best method to determine parternity is

A. DNA figerprinting

B. Gene counting

C. Chromosome counting

D. Protein analysis

**Answer: A**

Watch Video Solution

**97.** Intrinsic flow of information means

A. Transcription

B. Translation

C. None of these

D. Both of these

**Answer: D**

Watch Video Solution

**98.** Prinbow box is involved in

A. DNA replcation

B. RNA sysnthesis

C. Protein synthesis

D. DNA sysnthesis

**Answer: B**

 Watch Video Solution

**99.** Thermal cycler is used in

A. Enzymal catalysed reactions

B. PCR

C. Chemical reaction

D. redioactivation

**Answer: B**

Watch Video Solution

**100.** VNTR is remployed for

A. Enhancing photosynthetic genes

B. Regulation of hormones

C. DNA fingerprinting

D. Protoplast culture

**Answer: C**

 Watch Video Solution

Choose More Than One Correct Answers

**1.** Which of the follwing are stop codons?

A. UAG

B. UAA

C. AUG

D. UGA

**Answer: A::B::D**

Watch Video Solution

**2.** Which of the following are components of DNA

A. Nucleic acid

B. base

C. proteins

D. Ca2+

**Answer: A::B**

Watch Video Solution

**3.** What are the levels of organisation of DNA?

A. Chromosome

B. chromatin

C. Histone

D. Nulceosome

**Answer: A::B::D**

Watch Video Solution

**4.** What are the levels of organisation of DNA?

A. A

B. B

C. Z

D. N

**Answer: B::C**

Watch Video Solution

**5.** Which of these are not pyrimidine bases?

A. Cytosine

B. Guanine

C. Adenine

D. Thymine

**Answer: B::C**

Watch Video Solution

**6.** Which of these are histone proteins forming nucleosome?

A. H3

B. H4

C. H1

D. H2

**Answer: A::B::C**

Watch Video Solution

**7.** Which of the following are ribonucleotides?

A. ATP

B. UTP

C. GTP

D. TTP

**Answer: A::B::C**

Watch Video Solution

**8.** RNA polymerase is produces the following

A. mRNA

B. tRNA

C. 55S rRNA

D. 28S rRNA

**Answer: C::D**

Watch Video Solution

**9.** Which of the following are produced by lac operon ?

A. Lac permease

B. #REF!

C. Transacetylase

D. lactase

**Answer: A::B::C**

Watch Video Solution

**10.** DNA fingerprinting is done for

A. identifying any culprit for murder or rape

B. identifying paternity

C. identifying disease incidences

D. identifying blood groups

**Answer: A::B**

Watch Video Solution

## Iii Fill In The Blanks

**1.** Nuclein was disvovered by _____ in 1869.

Watch Video Solution

## Fill In The Blanks

**1.** _____ and ___ showed the structure of DNA.

Watch Video Solution

**2.** In 1928, ___ carried out experiments on transformation .

Watch Video Solution

**3.** Blenders experiment was done by ____

Watch Video Solution

**4.** Chargeff's rule states that _____= _____

Watch Video Solution

**5.** DNA can form its own copy throgh _____

Watch Video Solution

**6.** Secondary structure of _____ is called clover leaf Model.

Watch Video Solution

**7.** The active protein coding regions of DNA are _____

Watch Video Solution

**8.** Scherrer and Darmell detected the presence of _____

 Watch Video Solution

**9.** RNA acting as enzymes are called ____

 Watch Video Solution

**Mention True Of False**

**1.** Levene deciphered the structure of nucleic acid.

Watch Video Solution

**2.** Wastson and Crick gave the double helix structure of DNA in 1969.

Watch Video Solution

**3.** Harshey and Chase did experiments on transduction.

Watch Video Solution

**4.** Other than nucleus organelles like mitochnodria and chloroplast also contain DNA

Watch Video Solution

**5.** Guanine is a pyrimidine.

Watch Video Solution

**6.** Thymine with phosphoric acid is called thymidine.

Watch Video Solution

**7.** The dimension of one turn of DNA helix is 3.4A

Watch Video Solution

**8.** Wobble hypothesis is associated with anticodon position of tRNA

Watch Video Solution

**9.** Solenoid structure forms 30 nm fibre.

Watch Video Solution

**10.** Replication of DNA is unidirectional.

Watch Video Solution

## Very Short Answer Type Questions

**1.** Who first isolated nucleus in 1869?

Watch Video Solution

**2.** Who discovered the three parts of nucleic acid ?

Watch Video Solution

**3.** Who first unravelled the structure of DNA?

Watch Video Solution

**4.** Who proved first the phenomenon of transformation experimentally?

Watch Video Solution

**5.** What were the two radioactive elements used by harshey and chase?

Watch Video Solution

**6.** Who developed a technique to stain the DNA present in cell?

Watch Video Solution

**7.** What is the chemical name of uracil?

Watch Video Solution

**8.** What is the dimension of one complete helix turn of DNA double helix?

Watch Video Solution

**9.** who discovered the presence of mRNA?

Watch Video Solution

**10.** What is the structure of tRNA known as?

 Watch Video Solution

**11.** What is the process known as by which introns are excised out from hnRNA?

 Watch Video Solution

**12.** What is the packing ratio of DNA molecule at the nucleosome stage?


**13.** How many nucleotide pairs does a nucleosome compose of?

**14.** Which stage of DNA packing does have the packaging ratio 1:40?

Watch Video Solution

**15.** Who proved the semi conservative nature of DNA replication?

Watch Video Solution

**16.** Which enzyme unwinds the DNA helix ?

 Watch Video Solution

**17.** Who proposed the central dogama?

 Watch Video Solution

**18.** What is the process of formation RNA from DNA know as ?

 Watch Video Solution

**19.** Which subunit of RNA polymerase of E. coli binds with the templete?

Watch Video Solution

**20.** Which RNA polymerase enzyme of eukaryotes does synthesize mRNA?

Watch Video Solution

**21.** Name a retrovirus.

Watch Video Solution

**22.** In which direction is a codon read in mRNA?

Watch Video Solution

**23.** What is the initiation codon in translation and what is the amino acid it codes for ?

Watch Video Solution

**24.** Which enzyme catalyses the formation of peptide bond?

Watch Video Solution

**25.** Which antibiotic inhibits translation in bacteria by chain termination?

Watch Video Solution

**26.** which is the induce molecule of lac operon?

Watch Video Solution

**27.** Which is the first eukaryotic organisms whose genome has been sequenced?

Watch Video Solution

**28.** How many genes does the human genome have approximately?

Watch Video Solution

**29.** what is the full form of VNTR?

Watch Video Solution

**30.** Who discovered the technique of DNA fingerprinting?

Watch Video Solution

## Short Answer Type Questions

**1.** What is nuclein?

Watch Video Solution

**2.** What according to Mirsky and Ris, constituted the major fraction of chromosomes?

Watch Video Solution

**3.** Define transformation?

Watch Video Solution

**4.** what was the principle which was the basis of Harshey and chase's experiment?

Watch Video Solution

**5.** What are the two types of nitrogenous bases found in DNA? Name them.

Watch Video Solution

**6.** What is Chargaff's rule?

Watch Video Solution

**7.** What is the main difference between eukaryotic and prokaryotic mRNA?

 Watch Video Solution

**8.** What are the different types of rRNA found in prokaryotes?

 Watch Video Solution

**9.** What are the types of rRNA found in eukaryotes?

 Watch Video Solution

**10.** What are different histone proteins found associated with DNA forming nucleosome?

Watch Video Solution

**11.** What is spliceosome?

Watch Video Solution

**12.** What are introns and exons?

Watch Video Solution

**13.** What are Okazaki fragments?

Watch Video Solution

**14.** What is the rate of replication in E.coli and human?

Watch Video Solution

**15.** what is pribnow box?

Watch Video Solution

**16.** what is a retrovirus?Give example?

Watch Video Solution

**17.** What causes sickle cell anaemia?

Watch Video Solution

**18.** what do you mean by activation of tRNA?

Watch Video Solution

**19.** Where is the lactose operon present in E.coli genome?

Watch Video Solution

**20.** Define human genome project.

Watch Video Solution