



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - SHARAM PUBLICATION

### MOLECULAR BASIS OF INHERITANCE

#### Exercise

1. Who did transformation experiments using strains of *Diplococcus pneumoniae*?

A. Griffith

B. Meischer

C. Mendel

D. Boveri

**Answer:**



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**2. In Griffith experiment?**

A. R strain of bacteria killed mice.

B. S strain of bacteria killed mice.

C. heat killed S strain killed mice.

D. a mixture of heat killed S strain and R strain of bacteria failed to kill the mice.

**Answer:**



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**3. Which can hydrolyse DNA?**

A. Protease

B. Ribonuclease

C. anylase

D. deoxyribonuclease

**Answer:**



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**4.** How many types of nitrogenous bases are present in nucleic acids?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 6

D. 8

**Answer:**



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**5. Which is the base absent in DNA?**

A. adenine

B. cytosine

C. uracil

D. thymine

**Answer:**



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**6. Which is the base absent is RNA?**

A. adenine

B. guanine

C. cytosine

D. thymine

**Answer:**



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7. Which is a purine?

A. adenine

B. cytosine

C. uracil

D. thymine

**Answer:**



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**8. Nucleoside consists of**

- A. Nitrogenous base only
- B. Sugar only
- C. Sugar + nitrogenous base
- D. Sugar + nitrogenous base + Phosphate  
group



**Answer:**



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**9. Nucleotides are phosphodiester bonds of**

A. Sugars and Phosphates

B. Sugars, nitrogenous bonds and phosphates

C. Sugar + nitrogenous bases

D. Nitrogenous bases and phosphates

**Answer:**



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**10.** Sugar molecule present in nucleic acids is known as

A. Pentose

B. hexose

C. tetrose

D. Ribose

**Answer:**



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**11. The sugar in RNA is**

A. deoxyribose

B. glucose

C. ribose

D. Fructose

**Answer:**



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12. Two complementary DNA chains are hold together by

A. covalent bonds

B. hydrogen bonds

C. ionic bonds

D. peptide bonds

**Answer:**



13. DNA synthesis proceed in

- A. 5' to 3' direction
- B. 3' to 5' direction
- C. 2' to 5' direction
- D. 5' to 5' direction

**Answer:**



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14. Watson and crick proposed the model of

A. Z DNA

B. A DNA

C. B DNA

D. D DNA

**Answer:**



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15. RNA formed during protein synthesis is

A. rRNA

B. tRNA

C. sRNA

D. mRNA

**Answer:**



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**16.** The most stable form of RNA is ..... RNA  
(messenger, transfer, ribosomal)

A. rRNA

B. tRNA

C. SnRNA

D. mRNA

**Answer:**



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17. Which of the following has clover leaf shape ?

A. mRNA

B. tRNA

C. rR

D. sRNA

**Answer:**



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**18.** DNA packaging is done by

- A. DNA+ histones
- B. DNA + acid proteins
- C. RNA + histones
- D. RNA + acid proteins

**Answer:**



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**19.** In nucleosomes, histones form

A. pentamers

B. hexamers

C. octamers

D. decamers

**Answer:**



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20. Which one is the most accepted theory of DNA replication?

A. dispersive

B. semiconservative

C. conservative

D. hydrelytic

**Answer:**



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21. The enzyme responsible for removing DNA strands is

A. helicase

B. ligase

C. polymerase

D. replicase

**Answer:**



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22. Which is the enzyme responsible for removal of RNA primers in DNA replication?

A. RNA polymerase

B. ligase

C. helicase

D. DNA polymerase

**Answer:**



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23. Distance between base pairs in DNA is \_\_\_\_\_.



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24. DNA synthesis from another molecule of DNA is called \_\_\_\_\_



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25. The enzyme referred to as Kornberg enzyme is \_\_\_\_\_



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26. Enzyme that forms short primers are called \_\_\_\_\_



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27. The enzyme which joins Okazaki fragments to form a continuous DNA molecule is?



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**28.** Enzyme that relieves supercoiling is \_\_\_\_\_.



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**29.** The DNA double helix unwinding is caused by \_\_\_\_\_ enzyme.



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**30.** The enzyme that catalyses the replication of DNA.

A. DNA dependent RNA polymerase

B. RNA dependent RNA polymerase

C. Rna dependent DNA. Polymerase

D. DNA dependent DNA polymerase

**Answer:**



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**31. Which one is not a termination codon?**

A. UGA

B. UAA

C. UAG

D. AUG

**Answer:**



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**32. RNA dependent DNA synthesis is called**



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**33.** Which one is the initiation codon?

A. UGA

B. AUG

C. UAG

D. UAA

**Answer:**



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**34.** The number of hydrogen bonds between adenine and thymine molecule are



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**35.** Fill in the blank: The gene which synthesizes a repressor protein is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. promoter

B. regulator

C. operator

D. structural

**Answer:**



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**36.** RNA serves an important role in the synthesis of \_\_\_\_\_

A. Proteins

B. Carbohdrates

C. Fat

D. Aminoacid

**Answer:**



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**37.** DNA strand are antiparallel because of \_\_\_\_\_ bonds.

A. disulphide

B. phosphodiester

C. Peptide

D. hydrogen

**Answer:**



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**38.** In split genes coding sequences are

-----

A. Introns

B. operous

C. Exons



## D. Cistrons

**Answer:**



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**39.** Codon is formed by \_\_\_\_\_ number of bases.

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

**Answer:**



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**40.** For coding amino acid, \_\_\_\_\_ number of codons are used

A. 20

B. 40

C. 61

D. 64

**Answer:**



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**41.** In *Escherichia coli*, lac operon is induced by\_\_\_\_\_

A. Prometer gene

B. Lactose

C. Operator gene

D. Regulator gene

**Answer:**



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**42.** The portion of DNA which contains information for an entire polypeptide is called :

A. replicon

B. cistoron

C. recon

D. muton

**Answer:**



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**43.** Fill In The blank : Transcription begins when ..... binds to a promoter site .

A. DNA polymerase

B. RNA polymerase

C. Helicase

D. Gyrase

**Answer:**



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**44.** Removal of introns and joining the exons in a definite order in a transcription unit is called :

A. Capping

B. Tailing

C. Transformation

D. Splicing

**Answer:**



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**45.** Copying of genetic information from one strand of DNA into RNA is

A. transcription

B. translation

C. transduction

D. transformation

**Answer:**



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**46.** AUG codes for :

A. methionine

B. valine



C. histidine

D. proline

**Answer:**



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**47.** The central dogma of protein synthesis is :

A.  $DNA \rightarrow DNA \rightarrow \text{protein}$

B.  $RNA \rightarrow DNA \rightarrow \text{Protein}$

C.  $DNA \rightarrow RNA \rightarrow \text{protein}$

D.  $DNA \rightarrow prote \in \rightarrow RNA$

**Answer:**



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**48.** Human genome project was launched in the year

A. 1953

B. 1981

C. 1990

D. 2003

**Answer:**



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**49.** How many genes approximaely are present in human genome?

A. 4600

B. 20500

C. 46500

D. 25000

**Answer:**



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**50.** Which is not applicable for DNA finger printing?

A. Applied in forensic science

B. used to determine parentage

C. used in application of ethnic groups

D. determination of genetic code.

**Answer:**



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**51.** Which is responsible for expression of a trait?

A. Recon

B. Muton

C. Costron

D. Codon

**Answer:**



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**52. DNA polymerase enzyme was discovered by**

A. Kornberg

B. Nirenberg

C. Khorana

D. Ochoa

**Answer:**



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**53.** Which one of the following codons are not recognised by any aminoacyl tRNA?

A. UAA

B. UAG

C. UGA

D. all of the above

**Answer:**



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**54. Fill In The blank :** In protein synthesis , the codon used as a start signal is .....

A. AVG

B. CCA

C. GVA

D. GCA



**Answer:**



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**55.** Correct the statements by changing the underlined words:

Although he could not assign any role of DNA

Morgan discovered DNA in 1869.



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**56.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

Coat of virulent strains of Diplococcus pneumoniae was rough which was used in Griffith's experiments.



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**57.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

Griffith could discover the genetic principle.





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**58.** Correct the statements by changing the underlined words:

The enzyme protease can hydrolyse DNA.



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**59.** RNA contains ribose sugar.



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**60.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

Pyrimidine thymine is present in RNA.



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**61.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

Adenine, thymine and uracil are pyrimidines.



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**62.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

DNA are found in the vacuoles, mitochondria and nuclei of green plant.



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**63.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

Nitrogenous base and sugar form nucleotide.



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**64.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

Nucleotides joined by 3'-5' phosphodiester bonds form secondary structure of DNA.



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**65.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

A/T and G/C ratio = 2.



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**66.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

The diameter of DNA molecule is  $34\text{\AA}^\circ$ .



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**67.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

B-form DNA show left hand helix.



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**68.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

A DNA have zig-zag back bone.



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**69.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

A DNA has 10 base pairs.



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70. Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

DNA transfers genetic information to vacuole through mRNA.



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71. Clover leaf model of tRNA was proposed by

..... .



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**72.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

The most accepted DNA replication method is dispersive.



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**73.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

The most accepted DNA replication method is dispersive.



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74. The enzyme that unwinds DNA molecule is ligase(true/false)



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75. State true or false. Template strand is otherwise called as lagging strand.



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76. Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

The DNA synthesis takes place in 2'-5' direction.



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77. Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

B-form DNA show left hand helix.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**78.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

Okazaki fragments are joined by gyrase enzyme.



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**79.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

During G-phase of cell cycle, DNA replication takes place.



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**80.** RNA dependent DNA synthesis is called



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**81.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

DNA transfers genetic information to vacuole through mRNA.



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**82.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

Prinbow box is located on terminator sequence.



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**83.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

At  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  about 20 RNA nucleotides are added per second in transcription.



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**84.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

Eukaryotic chromosomes have coding and non-coding sequences. Noncoding sequences are introns.



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**85.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

The start codon is UGA.



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**86.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

When more than one codons code for same amino acid, it is called commaless.



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**87.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

B-form DNA show left hand helix.



**Watch Video Solution**

**88.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

The incoming tRNA in protein synthesis binds to E site.



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**89.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

Constitutive gene synthesizes enzyme in the presence of its substrate.



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**90.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

In the inducible system, the operator synthesizes active repressor



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**91.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

Lac y is responsible for synthesis of  $\beta$  galactosidase.



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**92.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

Genome means haploid set of chromosomes in the gamete or each cell of a multicellular organism.



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**93.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

DNA finger printing was developed by Khorana.



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**94.** Correct the statements if required by changing the underlined words:

In DNA finger printing the collected samples of DNA is compared by gel filtration.



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**95.** Answer the following in one word only.

What was the name given to nucleic acid by Fredrick Meioscher?



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**96.** Answer the following in one word only.

What is called to strains of Pneumococcus that can kill mouse?



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**97.** Answer the following in one word only.

The enzyme that hydrolyses RNA is



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**98.** Answer the following in one word only.

Avirulent strains of Pneumococcus have colonies named.



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**99.** Answer the following in one word only.

What is the sugar of DNA called?



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**100.** Answer the following in one word only.

Adenine and guanine are grouped under.



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**101.** Answer the following in one word only.

Which is the nitrogenous base absent in DNA?



**Watch Video Solution**

**102.** Answer the following in one word only.

Which is the nitrogenous base absent in RNA.



**Watch Video Solution**

**103.** Answer the following in one word only.

What was the name given to nucleic acid by Fredrick Meioscher?



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**104.** Answer the following in one word only.

Nitrogen base + Sugar + phosphate can be substituted by the word.



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**105.** Answer the following in one word only.

What type of DNA structure proposed by Watson and Crick.



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**106.** Answer the following in one word only.

Which type of RNA does carry amino acid.



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**107.** Answer the following in one word only.

Who proposed clover leaf model of tRNA?



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**108.** Answer the following in one word only.

The protein associated with dNA in its packaging.



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**109.** Answer the following in one word only.

What is called to the precursor RNA of mRNA?



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**110.** Answer the following in one word only.

Which is the most accepted version of DNA replication.



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**111.** Answer the following in one word only.

At which stage of cell cycle does DNA replication occur?



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**112.** Answer the following in one word only.

What is the substitute word for parental strand?



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**113.** Answer the following in one word only.

Along with his coworkers, who isolated polymerase I?



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**114.** Answer the following in one word only.

A small strand of DNA or RNA which is hydrogen bonded with template DNA is called.



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**115.** Answer the following in one word only.

The entire set of enzymes and protein factors involved in DNA replication is known as



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**116.** Answer the following in one word only.

The enzyme that unwinds DNA is



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**117.** Answer the following in one word only.

Which is the enzyme that synthesizes primers?



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**118.** Answer the following in one word only.

The strand which replicates DNA continuously from the replication fork in 5'-3' direction.



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**119.** Answer the following in one word only.

The strand that synthesizes discontinuously and needs a primer.



**Watch Video Solution**

**120.** Answer the following in one word only.

The small DNA fragments on the lagging strand are called fragments of



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**121.** Answer the following in one word only.

The enzyme that joins Okazaki fragments?



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**122.** Answer the following in one word only.

The gene that replicates is called



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**123.** Answer the following in one word only.

What is called to the process of formation of RNA from DNA?



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**124.** Answer the following in one word only.

What is called to the process of formation of RNA from DNA?



**Watch Video Solution**

**125.** Answer the following in one word only.

RNA polymerase enzyme intrantranscription bind to the gene sequence is called.



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**126.** Answer the following in one word only.

Non-coding sequences of genes are called.



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**127.** Answer the following in one word only.

Coding sequences of genes are called.



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**128.** Answer the following in one word only.

The core enzyme associated with 6 factor form polymerase enzyme. These types of enzyme are



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**129.** Answer the following in one word only.

Genes with exons and introns are called.



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**130.** Answer the following in one word only.

What is the process called when to form functional RNA, the exon sequences cut?



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**131.** Answer the following in one word only.

Which sequence of triplet code for methionine?



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**132.** Answer the following in one word only.

To which arm of tRNA are amino acids attached?



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**133.** Answer the following in one word only.

Which RNA is carrier of genetic information.



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**134.** Answer the following in one word only.

What is the functional unit of gene called?



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**135.** Answer the following in one word only.

Triplet of three nucleotides that code for more than one amino acid?



**Watch Video Solution**

**136.** Answer the following in one word only.

Codons that do not code for any amino acid are called.



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**137.** Answer the following in one word only.

Genetic unit consisting of an operator, promoter, regulator and structural genes, which determines the presence of set enzymes that catalyze a particular set of chemical reactions is called.



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**138.** Answer the following in one word only.

Which type of protein is absent in prokaryotic DNA?



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**139.** Answer the following in one word only.

The position of gene in the chromosome is called.



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**140.** Answer the following in one word only.

Sum total of all genes present in haploid set of chromosomes.



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**141.** Answer the following in one word only.

How many base pairs present in complete turn of DNA helix?



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**142.** Answer the following in one word only.

What is the name of DNA strand on which a new strand of DNA produced during replication?



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**143.** Answer the following in one word only.

Which RNA has a shape of clover leaf?



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**144.** Answer the following in one word only.

Which is the enzyme that synthesizes primers?



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**145.** Answer the following in one word only.

The gene which switches off and on the structural gene.



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**146.** Answer the following in one word only.

The gene which controls the operator gene.



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**147.** Answer the following in one word only.

House keeping genes are otherwise called.



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**148.** Answer the following in one word only.

A functional unit of inheritance.



**Watch Video Solution**

**149.** Answer the following in one word only.

DNA with series of identical DNA sequences.



**Watch Video Solution**

**150.** Answer the following in one word only.

Enzyme which becomes functional in the presence of its substrate.



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**151.** Answer the following in one word only.

tRNA genes transcribed by



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**152.** Answer the following in one word only.

Triplets of bases on DNA.



**Watch Video Solution**

**153.** Answer the following in one word only.

Triplets of bases on tRNA.



**Watch Video Solution**

**154.** Answer the following in one word only.

Fragments of DNA formed in the lagging strand.



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**155.** Fill up the blanks:

Fredrick Griffith provided the first evidence of \_\_\_\_\_ as the genetic material.



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**156.** Fill up the blanks:

Virulent pathogenic forms have coat, made up of \_\_\_\_\_ which protects its from phagocytosis.



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**157.** Fill up the blanks:

Virulent pathogenic forms have coat, made up of \_\_\_\_\_ which protects its from phagocytosis.



**Watch Video Solution**

**158.** Fill up the blanks:

Some viruses, particularly plant viruses have \_\_\_\_\_ as genetic material.



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**159.** Fill up the blanks:

Adenine and guanine are called \_\_\_\_\_  
bases.



**Watch Video Solution**

**160.** Fill up the blanks:

There are \_\_\_\_\_ number of bases which  
makes nucleic acid.



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**161.** Fill up the blanks:

Nucleotides joined by phosphodiester bond form \_\_\_\_\_ structure of DNA.



**Watch Video Solution**

**162.** Fill up the blanks:

The sum of purines and pyrimidines are equal and this is called \_\_\_\_\_ rule.



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**163.** Fill up the blanks:

Secondary structure of DNA was proposed by  
Watson and \_\_\_\_\_.



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**164.** Fill up the blanks:

DNA strands have sugar phosphate backbone  
and are \_\_\_\_\_.



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**165.** Fill up the blanks:

B-DNA show \_\_\_\_\_ hand helix.



**Watch Video Solution**

**166.** Fill up the blanks:

A-DNA have \_\_\_\_\_ base pairs per  $360^\circ$  turn.



**Watch Video Solution**

**167.** Fill up the blanks:

The most stable form of RNA is \_\_\_\_\_.



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**168.** Clover leaf model of tRNA was proposed

by ..... .



**Watch Video Solution**

**169.** Fill up the blanks:

DNA replication takes place by \_\_\_\_\_  
method.



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**170.** Fill up the blanks:

A-T rich regions are called \_\_\_\_\_ and contain  
245 base pairs.



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**171.** Fill up the blanks:

The entire set of enzymes and protein factors in DNA replication is known as \_\_\_\_\_.



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**172.** Fill up the blanks:

The sum of purines and pyrimidines are equal and this is called \_\_\_\_\_ rule.



**Watch Video Solution**

**173.** Fill up the blanks:

The promoter sequence to which transcribing enzyme RNA polymerase binds is known as \_\_\_\_\_ box.



**Watch Video Solution**

**174.** Fill up the blanks:

DNA fragments on lagging strand are called \_\_\_\_\_ fragments.



**Watch Video Solution**

**175.** Fill up the blanks:

On \_\_\_\_\_ strand, continuous DNA synthesis does not occur.



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**176.** Fill up the blanks:

RNA dependent \_\_\_\_\_ synthesis is called reverse transcription.



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**177.** Fill up the blanks:

Structural genes are transcribed to \_\_\_\_\_ RNA  
which are translated to polypeptides



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**178.** Fill up the blanks:

Operator sequence, structural genes and \_\_\_\_\_  
sequence are the segment of DNA that takes  
part in transcription.



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**179.** Fill up the blanks:

The promoter sequence to which transcribing enzyme RNA polymerase binds is known as \_\_\_\_\_ box.



**Watch Video Solution**

**180.** Fill up the blanks:

B-DNA show \_\_\_\_\_ hand helix.



**Watch Video Solution**

**181.** Fill up the blanks:

G-C rich segment results in \_\_\_\_\_ loop formation in RNA stem.



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**182.** Fill up the blanks:

Genes with coding and noncoding sequences are known as \_\_\_\_\_ genes.



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**183.** Fill up the blanks:

The process of removal of intron segments from exons is called RNA\_\_\_\_\_.



**Watch Video Solution**

**184.** Fill up the blanks:

Genetic code with 3 nucleotide is called \_\_\_\_\_.



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**185.** Fill up the blanks:

A genetic code in which some amino acids may be encoded by more than one codon.



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**186.** Fill up the blanks:

AUG codes for \_\_\_\_\_.



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**187.** Fill up the blanks:

UAA,UAG & UGA are \_\_\_\_\_ codons.



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**188.** Fill up the blanks:

Incoming amino acid, bind to \_\_\_\_\_ site of  
ribosome



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**189.** Fill up the blanks:

Site carrying elongating peptide is called \_\_\_\_\_ site.



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**190.** Fill up the blanks:

Translocation of ribosome requires enzyme \_\_\_\_\_.



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**191.** Fill up the blanks:

During transcription, RNA polymerase bind to the \_\_\_\_\_ of a gene.



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**192.** Fill up the blanks:

The site of a gene to which repressor protein bind is called \_\_\_\_\_ .



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**193.** Fill up the blanks:

A number of contiguous structural genes that take part in protein synthesis are under control of \_\_\_\_\_ operon.



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**194.** Fill up the blanks:

The operator gene is under the control of \_\_\_\_\_ gene.



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**195.** Fill up the blanks:

There are \_\_\_\_\_ number of bases which makes nucleic acid.



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**196.** Fill up the blanks:

A gene is turned off in response to presence of a substrate is called \_\_\_\_\_.



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**197.** Fill up the blanks:

Genome ordinarily means \_\_\_\_\_ set of chromosomes in gamete.



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**198.** Human genome project was launched in the year



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**199.** Fill up the blanks:

DNA finger printing means profiling short nucleotide sequence called \_\_\_\_\_ or VNTRs.



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**200.** Fill up the blanks:

To identify crime DNA \_\_\_\_\_ is done.



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**201.** Fill up the blanks:

B-DNA show \_\_\_\_\_ hand helix.



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**202.** Fill up the blanks:

Anticodon loop has the complementary base sequences with respect to \_\_\_\_\_.



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**203.** Fill up the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ was the first pointer towards a relation between gene and enzyme.



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**204.** Fill up the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ provided the first evidence for DNA as a genetic material.



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**205.** Fill In The blank : The synthesis of RNA on DNA template is called .....



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**206.** Fill In The blank : The first tRNA that is brought to the initiating codon is always .....



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**207.** Fill In The blank : The major function of mRNA is to .....



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**208.** Fill up the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ ordinarily means the haploid set of chromosomes in a gamete or microorganisms.



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**209.** Write note on

Tranforming Principle



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**210.** Write note on

Antiparallel arrangement of DNA



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**211.** Write note on

Function of DNA



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**212.** Write note on

Replication



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**213.** Write note on

Central dogma of molecular biology



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**214.** Write note on

B-DNA



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**215.** Write note on

Transcription.



**Watch Video Solution**

**216.** Write note on

Translation.



**Watch Video Solution**

**217.** Write note on

Genetic Code



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**218.** Write note on

Spletgene



**Watch Video Solution**

**219.** Write note on

Operon



**Watch Video Solution**

**220.** Write note on

Gene



**Watch Video Solution**

**221.** Write note on

tRNA



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**222.** Write short note on the following

DNA fingerprinting



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**223.** Write note on

Human genome project.



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**224.** Write note on

Polymerases.



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**225.** Write note on

Packaging DNA.



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**226.** Write note on

Properties of the Genetic Code.



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**227.** Write note

Applications of DNA fingerprinting



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**228.** Differentiate between

DNA and RNA



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**229.** Differentiate between:

Messenger RNA Transfer RNA



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**230.** Differentiate between:

Replication & Transcription.



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**231.** Purines and Pyrimidines



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**232.** Differentiate between:

Exon and Intron



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**233.** Differentiate between:

Leading Strand and Lagging strand



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**234.** Describe the structure of DNA?



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**235.** Describe the transiation of prokaryotes.



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**236.** What is an operon ?



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