St. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) TIRUCHIRAPPALLI – 620 002 SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS – APRIL 2015

TIME: 3 Hrs. MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

SEM	SET	PAPER CODE	TITLE OF THE PAPER	
IV	2013	11UBO430208	CELL AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY	

SECTION - A

Ans	wer all the questions:		$20 \times 1 = 20$			
Cho	oose the correct answer:					
1.	orane was proposed by					
	a) Hober and Fricke	b)	Danielli and Darson			
	c) Gorter and Grendel	d)	Singer and Nicolson			
2.	In prokaryotes the origin of DNA replication is in					
	a) multiple sites	b)	continuous sites			
	c) single site	d)	discontinuous sites			
3.	The post-transcriptional modifications of mRNA occurs in					
	a) Nucleus	b)	Chloroplast			
	c) Ribosomes	d)	Endoplasmic reticulam			
4.	The tRNA is a ribonucleic aminoacids to	acid v	which transfers the activated			
	a) chloroplast	b)	DNA			
	c) mitochondria	d)	ribosomes			
5.	A small molecule that trigger regulatory protein is known as	•	transcription by binding to a			
	a) adoptor	b)	repressor			
	c) inducer	d)	intron			

Fill in the blanks:

6.	The cytoplasmic matrix is traversed by a complex network of inter- connecting membrane called					
7.	The biosynthesis of protein or a polypeptide chain in a living cell is called					
8.	The process by which RNA molecules are initiated, elongated and terminated is known as					
9.	Gene expression is the transfer of genetic information from to molecules and then from to protein molecule.					
10.	The synthesis of particular gene product is controlled by a mechanism called					

State True or False:

- 11. Lysosomes containing intracellular proteases and non-hydrolytic enzymes.
- 12. In prokaryotes like *E.coli* all RNA synthesis is done by only one kind of RNA polymerase.
- 13. The term spliceosomes are used to represent the SnRNP association with hnRNA at the exon intron junction.
- 14. The characteristics of prokaryotic and eukaryotic mRNA is similar.
- 15. The chemical product of a gene expression is a protein which may be an enzyme.

Answer in one or two sentences:

- 16. What are thylakoids?
- 17. What is mismatch repair of DNA?
- 18. What is meant by central dogma?
- 19. What are poly ribosomes?
- 20. Define the term gene expression.

SECTION - B

Answer all the questions:

 $5 \times 4 = 20$

21. a. Outline the major functions of a Nucleus.

OR

- b. Bring down the structure of ribosomes.
- 22. a. Classify different types of mutations.

OR

- b. Briefly explain the semi conservative method of DNA replication.
- 23. a. Mention the major types of RNA polymerases.

OR

- b. Point out the term post transcriptional modifications.
- 24. a. Write short notes on mRNA.

OR

- b. Comment on amino acyl synthetase.
- 25. a. Differentiate positive and negative gene regulation.

OR

b. List out the types of regulation of gene expression in Eucaryotes.

SECTION - C

Answer any FOUR questions:

 $4 \times 15 = 60$

- 26. Describe the Ultrastructure, chemical composition and functions of mitochondria.
- 27. Write notes on (a) Photoreactivation (b) Mutagenic agents(c) SOS response
- 28. Give an account prokaryotic transcription mechanism with suitable example.
- 29. Define genetic code and add a detailed note on it's important characteristics.
- 30. What is lac operon? Explain the mechanism of lac operon model in *E.coli*.
