



**PAR-003-1015031** Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Sc. (Sem. V) (CBCS) Examination**

October / November - 2018

**Biochemistry : Paper - 503**

*(Molecular Biology & Recombinant DNA Technology)*

**Faculty Code : 003**

**Subject Code : 1015031**

Time :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- 1 (a) Write the correct answer for the questions : 4
- (1) Define: DNA sequencing
  - (2) What is the driving force for DNA synthesis ?
  - (3) What is proof reading function of DNA Pol I ?
  - (4) Give the two unique characteristics of DNA replication.
- (b) Write the answer in brief : (any 1 out of 2) 2
- (1) Give the role of telomerases.
  - (2) Why is it necessary to unwind the DNA helix in the replication process ?
- (c) Write the answer in detail : (any 1 out of 2) 3
- (1) Explain briefly about Maxam-Gilbert method of sequencing.
  - (2) Discuss in detail about eukaryotic DNA polymerases.
- (d) Write the short note in detail : (any 1 out of 2) 5
- (1) Write in detail about the chemistry of DNA synthesis.
  - (2) Describe the DNA replication initiation at oriC in E. coli.
- 2 (a) Write the correct answer for the questions : 4
- (1) What is Template DNA strand ?
  - (2) Give the role of rho protein.
  - (3) Which molecule helps in high level of transcription ?
  - (4) Write any two inhibitors of transcription.

- (b) Write the answer in brief : (any 1 out of 2) **2**  
 (1) Write about the structure of eukaryotic ribosomes.  
 (2) Briefly write about Promoters of E. coli genes.
- (c) Write the answer in detail : (any 1 out of 2) **3**  
 (1) Draw well labelled diagram of Eukaryotic ribosomal DNA repeat unit.  
 (2) Draw well labelled diagram of Spliceosomes.
- (d) Write the short note in detail : (any 1 out of 2) **5**  
 (1) With well labelled diagrams, explain about initiation and elongation of transcription in E. coli.  
 (2) Discuss in detail post-transcriptional modification of mRNA in eukaryotes.
- 3** (a) Write the correct answer for the questions : **4**  
 (1) Why regulation of gene expression is done ?  
 (2) Give the significance of Kozak sequence ?  
 (3) What is N-linked oligosaccharide ?  
 (4) Write the two functions of peptidyl transferase.
- (b) Write the answer in brief : (any 1 out of 2) **2**  
 (1) What do you understand by charging of tRNA ?  
 (2) List the events of protein termination.
- (c) Write the answer in detail : (any 1 out of 2) **3**  
 (1) Discuss the salient features of genetic code.  
 (2) How tryptophan works as a corepressor for trp operon ?
- (d) Write the short note in detail : (any 1 out of 2) **5**  
 (1) With well labelled diagram explain elongation phase in prokaryotic translation.  
 (2) Discuss about negative control of lac operon.
- 4** (a) Write the correct answer for the questions : **4**  
 (1) Name the different carcinogen.  
 (2) If nucleotide is added to DNA sequence, mutation is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (3) What is Mutation ?  
 (4) What is the effect of deamination ?

- (b) Write the answer in brief : (any 1 out of 2) 2
- (1) Differentiate between forward and reverse mutation.
  - (2) What do you mean by SOS repair ?
- (c) Write the answer in detail : (any 1 out of 2) 3
- (1) Explain suppressor mutation.
  - (2) Why liver extract is added in Ames test ?
- (d) Write the short note in detail : (any 1 out of 2) 5
- (1) How mutation can be repaired by different way? Explain in detail.
  - (2) Discuss different material which leads to mutation.
- 5** (a) Write the correct answer for the questions : 4
- (1) Define: Ligation
  - (2) What do you mean by electroporation ?
  - (3) What is isoschesomere ?
  - (4) Write the examples of DNA library.
- (b) Write the answer in brief : (any 1 out of 2) 2
- (1) Explain mechanism of restriction endonuclease.
  - (2) Give the criteria of plasmid vector.
- (c) Write the answer in detail : (any 1 out of 2) 3
- (1) Write the three different methods for bacterial gene transfer.
  - (2) Explain steps involved in PCR.
- (d) Write the short note in detail : (any 1 out of 2) 5
- (1) Define: Cloning and discuss in brief.
  - (2) Give the Applications of genetic engineering.
-