Sample Questions

T.Y.B.Sc.Zoology/Sem.VI

Zoology Paper-3 Genetics and Bioinformatics

UNIT-I MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

1)	Mutation ischange in the DNA.
	A) permanent
	B) slight
	C) reversible
	D) temporary
2)	Mutations caused indo not cause the heredity disease.
	A)sperm cell,
	B)egg cell,
	C)somatic cell,
	D)neural cell
3)	is nonpolar amino acid.
	A)Isoluecine,
	B)asparginine,
	C)glutamine,
	D)histidine
4)	is known as termination codon.
	A)AAA,
	B)UCA,
	C)UAA,
	D)CGA
5)	In fragile X syndrome tandem repeats of sequence CGG is found.
	A)150-3000,
	B)1458-5000,
	C)250-4000,
	D)100-1200
6)	Fragile X syndrome incidence is
,	A)2:325,
	B)1:1550,
	C)3:4000,
	D)6:2000

7)	male IQ stands between 20-60.
	A)Turner,
	B)Klinefelter,
	C)Edward,
	D)Fragile X syndrome
8)	In Fragile X syndrome are is defected.
	A)Xp32.1
	B)Yq12.14
	C)Xq27.3,
	D)Yp11.22
9)	Huntington disease is disease.
	A)Y linked,
	B)X linked,
	C)autosomal dominant,
	D)autosomal recessive,
10)	HD gene of Huntigton disease encodes huntigton protein ofkDa molecular mass
	A)267
	B)348
	C)552
	D)129
11)	HD gene of Huntigton disease disease contains 11-34 repeat ofbase pairs.
	A)A-T,
	B)C-C,
	C)C-G,
	D)T-A
12)	In mutation the change in 5-methylcytosine(5MeC) is observed.
	A)Point
	B)transition
	C)spontaneous,
	D)tanseverse
13)	Py-Pu orientation is called a mutation.
	A)transeverse,
	B)point,
	C)sense,

	D)transition
14	Alpha rays have density of
	A)100-1000,
	B)200-3000,
	C)500-5000,
	D)400-6000
	D)+00-0000
20)	is changed to Xanthin is known as mutagenic effect.
	A)Guanine
	B)Cytosine,
	C)Thymine,
	D)Adenine
21) H	ydroxalamine reacts with
	A)Cytosine
	B)Thymine
	C)Guanine
	D) adenine
22)	is used in chemotherapy.
	A)Histidine
	B)proline,
	C)mustin,
	D)mytheonine
23) At	flatoxin causes cancer.
	A)renal.
	B)Hepatic
	C)neural
	D)intestinal
24)	is known as suicide enzyme.
	A)zymase,
	B)isomerase,
	C)methyltransferase,
	D)lipase
25) In	Zinc finger amino acids residues forms a loop held together by zinc ion.
	A)30
	B)40

UNIT- II GENETIC ENGINEERING

1)	Lederberg and Meselson in 1964 discovered from bacterial cells.
	A)Lipase P)Polymorphs
	B)Polymerase,
	C)nuclease
	D)restriction enzymes
2)	enzymes are also termed as molecular scissors.
	A)Polymerase
	B)nuclease
	C)restriction
	D)Lipase
3)	Restrictions sites arelong and are usually paliandromes.
	A)5-8bp,
	B)4-8bp,
	C)3-10bp,
	D)9-25bp
4)	Exonucleases the terminal nucleotides from the end of the DNA.
	A)oxidise
	B)hydrolyse
	C)photoplyse
	D)exonucleases
5)	causes the blunt ends after the process of cutting the DNA.
	A)Sal I
	B)Bam
	C)Hind III
	D)Bal I
6)	E-coli DNA ligase catalyses the formation of a bond between 5 prime
0)	phosphate and 3 prime hydroxyl of two adjacent DNA strands.
	A)ionic,
	B)phosphodiester,
	C)hydrogen,
	D)van der wals
	Divini doi wato
7)	T4 DNA ligase has molecular weight of daltons.
	A)6900

	B)6800
	C)7251
	D)9541
8)	Molecular weight of PNK isdalton.
,	A)50000
	B)34000
	C)31000
	D)29000
	<i>D</i> /27000
9)	Alkaline phosphatase has the MW of daltons.
	A)120000
	B)140000
	C)150000
	D)190000
10)	
	is used to remove 5 prime phosphate group from linearises vector
	DNA.
	A)Esterase,
	B)ligase,
	C)ptyline,
	D)Alkaline phosphatase
11)	Arthur Kornberg in 1956 discovered DNA polymerase in
	A)E-Coli
	B),Clostridium,
	C)amoeba,
	D)S.typhi
12)	Malcolm Gefter discovered DNA in 1970.
	A)Isomerase
	B)polymerase II,
	C)Hind III,
	D)RE I
13)	DNA help in DNA repair and replication.
	A)Photolyase
	B)Ketolase
	C)Polymerase
	D)enolase
4 4	
	Packaging of fails when the distance of base pairing exceeds 54kbps or
	less than 38kbps.

A)RNA
B)tRNA,
C)DNA,
D)mRNA
15) is the technique of gene amplification.
A)Electrophoresis
B)chromatography
C)PCR
D)CITI-Scan
16)degree celcisu denatures the DNA.
A)95
B)94
C)92
D)90
17) Primer annealing in PCR is done atdegree celcius.
A)52
B)55
C)59
D)67
18) in 1977 developed the method for sequencing the nucleotides of the
DNA.
A)Darwin,
B)Maxam and Gilbert,
C)W.Harvey,
D)Edman
19) The sequence of can be identified by edman degradation technique.
A) amino acid,
B) carbohydrates
C) fats,
D)vitamin

UNIT-III HUMAN GENETICS 1) In karyogram chromosome number 2 is _____ A) Metacentric B) sub metacentric C) telocentric D) acrocentric 2) Rate of incidence of aneuploidy in new borns is _____ A) 0.6%B) 0.8% C) 0.7%D) 0.4% 3) Deletion is loss of _____ A) somatic cell B) chromosome C) DNA D) gene 4) Robertsonian translocation involves chromosome _____ A) 14 & 21

B) 1&3

C) 5&6

D) 7&8

5) Aneuploid organisms have sets of chromosomme
A) Normal
B) Unbalanced
C) transferable
D)acidic
6) Downs syndrome is associated with trisomy of chromosome
A) 5
B) 7
C) 18
D) 21
7) explained that" inborn errors of metabolisms are controlled by the genes"
7) explained that" inborn errors of metabolisms are controlled by the genes" A) T.morgan
A) T.morgan
A) T.morgan B) Mendel
A) T.morgan B) Mendel C)Garrod
A) T.morgan B) Mendel C)Garrod
A) T.morgan B) Mendel C)Garrod D) W.wright
A) T.morgan B) Mendel C)Garrod D) W.wright 8) Protein are containing macromolecule.
A) T.morgan B) Mendel C)Garrod D) W.wright 8) Protein are containing macromolecule. A) Nitrogen

9) Incidence of phenylketonuria is
A)2:50000
B)1:20000
C)2:60000
D)1:25000
10) Phenylketonuria is associated with defect in enzyme
A) phenylalanine hydroxylase
B) ligase
C) fumerase
D) aconitase
11) Increased level of phenylalanine inhibit the synthesis of from tryptophan.
11) Increased level of phenylalanine inhibit the synthesis of from tryptophan.A) adrenalin
A) adrenalin
A) adrenalin B) serotonin
A) adrenalin B) serotonin C) inhibin
A) adrenalin B) serotonin C) inhibin
A) adrenalin B) serotonin C) inhibin D) tyrosine
A) adrenalin B) serotonin C) inhibin D) tyrosine 12) G6PD is recessive trait
A) adrenalin B) serotonin C) inhibin D) tyrosine 12) G6PD is recessive trait A) Y linked

13) Low level of G6PD causes breakdown of
A) Basophils
B) Neutrophils
C)RBCs
D) NK cells
20) In G banding the chromosomes are treated with
A) Quinacrine hydrochloride
B) trypsin
C) methylene blue
D) Niger black
21) Genetic counseling is advisable for planning a pregnancy but if the maternal age is more than years.
A) 35
B) 17
C) 28
D) 55
22) The incidence of pericentric inversion isbirths.

A) 2:65000
B) 1:75000
C) 9:85000
D) 2:23000
23) Deletion of the long arm of chromosome 11,13,18 is mostly seen in
A) infants
B) adults
C) adolescence
D) children
24) According to the Denver classification the autosomes are serially numbered fromin descending order of length.
A) 1-5
B)1-22
C)21-23
D) 1-16
25)is known as father of Human genetics.
A) G.Mendel
B) Garrod
C) C.linneus
D) S.G Wright
UNIT-IV-BIOINFORMATICS

1)NCBI was established in the year
A)1988
B)1945
C)1983
D)1954
2)Mendelian Inheritance in Man is published inprint editions since 1966
A) 12
B) 13
C)15
D)18
3)MIM was started by
A) John Abelson
B) Bruce Ames
C) William Allan
D) Dr Victor A Mckusick.
4)PubMed contains more than million bibliographical records of biomedical publications.
A) 30
B)20
C)50
D)60
5)Docking helps to design an that binds with high affinity to a target protein.
A)antigen
B)antibody
C)serum
D)blood

6)DBbase is nothing but the collection of data.
A) data
B) protein
C) nucleotide
D) amino acid
7)SWISS-Prot is the database used to find sequence of
A) nucleotides
B) vitamins
C) proteins
D) monosaccharides
8)Metabolism is the study of
A) genome
B) protein.
C)metabolites
D)vitamins
9)Metabolic profiling of the urine or blood for the assessment includes in
A) biomarker discovery
B)toxicology
C) functional genomics
D) personalise medicine

10)The best known nucleotide sequence database is called
A)Genbank
B)SWISS-Prot
C)MIM
D)Pub-Med
11)PDB stands for
A)Polymer data bank
B)Protein data bank
C)Protein data base
D) Proline data bank
12) A database of nucleotide sequences was launched at NCBI in
A) 1990
B)1960
C)1992
D)1932
13)Nucleotide Sequence Data Library was established in
A)1978
B)1980
C)1994
D)1999
14)UniProt is annotated sequence database.
A)nucleotide
B)carbohydrates
C)amino acid

D)fats
21) Ancester in phylogenetic tree is known as
A)leaf
B)branch
C)root
D)trunk
22) Node in phylogenetic tree diagrams means terminating end of
A) flower
B) branch
C) root
D)leaflet
23) Pharmacogenomics is how the genes affect persons response to
A) drug
B) food
C) dyes
D) oil
24) Full form of SNP is
A) simple nuclear pricess
B) single nucleotide programme
C) single nucleotide polymorphism

D) serum nucleuar pro	otein
25) A	is the entire set of protein produced by a cell type.
A) mitochondria	
B) proteome	
C)nucleosome	
D) cell	