



Dailyhunt

Biology online unit test

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Pending for Validation



Results will be published soon...

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1. Name

Debasish Kumar Baidya

0/1 Marks

2. Class roll n. o

120

0/1 Marks

3. University roll n. o

10900120192

0/1 Marks

4. stream

CSE

0/1 Marks

5. Section

A

0/1 Marks

6. In uricotelic animals the main nitrogenous waste is

uric acid

1/1 Marks

7. The foreign pathogene that enters into body and body produces immuno response is called

Antigen

1/1 Marks

8. State the difference between Polygenic inheritance and pleiotropism

The major difference between the two is that pleiotropy is when one gene affects multiple characteristics (e.g. Marfan syndrome) and polygenic inheritance is when one trait is controlled by multiple genes (e.g. skin pigmentation).

0/1 Marks

9. State the basic difference between cyclic and non cyclic photophosphorylation

Noncyclic electron transport produces ATP AND NADPH. Cyclic electron transport only produced ATP.

0/1 Marks

10. Define vaccines

A vaccine is a biological preparation that provides active acquired immunity to a particular infectious disease. A vaccine typically contains an agent that resembles a disease-causing microorganism and is often made from weakened or killed forms of the microbe, its toxins, or one of its surface proteins

0/1 Marks

11. State growth phases of microorganism in brief

The stationary phase is often due to a growth-limiting factor such as the depletion of an essential nutrient, and/or the formation of an

inhibitory product such as an organic acid. Stationary phase results from a situation in which growth rate and death rate are equal.

0/2 Marks

12. State the difference between adaptive and innate immunity.

Adaptive immune system capable of recognizing numerous microbial and non-infections substances and developing a unique specific immune response for each substance. Whereas, innate immune system can only recognize structures sheared by classes of microorganism.

0/2 Marks

13. If one homozygote tall pea plants is crossed with a recessive homozygous dwarf pea plant then the phenotypic ratio in the F2 generation will be-

3:1

2/2 Marks

14. If UUU codon codes for Phenyle alanine, UCA for Serine & CAC for histine, then the amino acid sequence from the mRNA sequence- AUG CAC UCA UGA UUU UAG UAA will be-

Methionine-Histine-Serine-STOP

2/2 Marks

15. What are the end products of Glycolysis and TCA cycle?

The end products of glycolysis are pyruvate, NADH, H₂+, ATP and H₂O end products of TCA cycle are 6 NADH, 2 ATPs and 2 FADH₂.

0/2 Marks

16. What do you mean by positive control of Lac operon?

Positive control of Lac operon means The strength of a promoter is determined by its ability to bind RNA polymerase and to form an open complex. The promoter for the lac operon is weak and consequently the lac operon is poorly transcribed upon induction.

0/2 Marks

17. In the expression of gene regulation in Lac operon, in the

17. In the expression of gene regulation in Lac operon, in the absence of inducer lactose, if the repressor protein binds to the operator, the consequences will be-

RNA polymerase cannot bind to the promoter and the genes of operon is not transcribed

2/2 Marks

18. In the genetic code if 1 nucleotide would have constituted a codon, then the consequences will be-

Less codons more amino acids

2/2 Marks

19. The complimentary mRNA sequence of the DNA sequence 3' CGGAGGTTAACCA 5' will be-

5' GCCUCCAAUUGGU 3'

2/2 Marks

20. If a brown colour smooth seed coat pea plant is crossed with a black colour wrinkled pea plant then in F2 the Phenotypic ratio would be: (brown smooth is the dominant character)

9:3:3:1

2/2 Marks