<ol> <li>What will be the transcript (i.e. RNA) of this gene (gene is highlighted in yellow)?</li> <li>G C T C A G C A T G G CAG T A 3'</li> <li>C G A G T C G T A C C G T C A T 5'</li> </ol>		
<ul> <li>2. Which of the following best describes a promoter:</li> <li>a. A specificDNA sequence from where transcription starts</li> <li>b. A specific DNA sequence that promotes termination of transcription</li> <li>c. A specific DNA sequence to which RNA polymerase binds</li> <li>d. An extracellular inducer that controls genes expression</li> </ul>		
RNA required for protein synthesis is a. mRNA     b. rRNA	: c. tRNA	d. all of these
4. Which of the following RNA molecule a. rRNA b. mRNA	-	
<ul> <li>6. State true and false from the following statements:</li> <li>a. Transcription and translation are coupled process in bacteria</li> <li>b. 3' end of nascent eukaryotic mRNA acquires a poly A tail</li> <li>c. Splicing removes introns from eukaryotic transcripts</li> <li>d. Tetracycline inhibits mRNA synthesis in bacteriaz</li> </ul>		
7.When the lactose repressor is bound to the lactose operon a. lactose but not glucose metabolism occurs b. access to the promoter by RNA polymerase is blocked and transcription of the operon does not occur c. RNA polymerase binds to the promoter but only lacZ is expressed d. the repressor is unable to bind to allolactose		
8. Which of the following mutations is m (Explain your answer) a. UAU to UAC b. UAU to UUU	nost likely to be disrup	
<ul><li>9. Which of the following polymerases I</li><li>a. DNA polymerase</li><li>c. Taq polymerase</li></ul>	DOES NOT require a b. RNA polymerase d. poly-A polymeras	
10. What will be the number of amino acids after translation of the following mRNA (hypothetical)?		
5' <mark>UAA GGA</mark> AGC GCU <mark>AUG</mark> GGG GCG GGC CCU GUG CCC <mark>UAA</mark>		
(Ribosome binding site is highlighted in yellow, Start codon in green, and Stop codon in red)		
11. State three mechanistic differences	between transcriptio	n and replication.

12. State three differences between prokaryotic and eukaryotic transcription.