Sylhet Women’s Medical College

**Department of Biochemistry**

Card Completion examination on Roll: **………**

“Molecular Biology & Genetics”

SWMC-9 **MCQ**

Full Marks: 10 Time: 10 min Date: 09 12 .2014

Write ‘**T**’ for correct answer &’ **F**’ for incorrect answer

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| .1. The codons that terminates protein synthesis:  ---- a. UAA  ----b. UGA  ----c. UCC  ----d. UAG  ----e.all of them   1. Following are the post translational modification:   ----a. Phosphorylation  ----b. Hydroxylation  ----c. Glycosylation  ----d. Carboxylation  ----e. Methylation     1. Replication of DNA:   ----a. Use only one strand as a template  ----b. Single origin eukaryotes  ----c. Occurs in the S phage of cell cycle  ----d. Produces okazaki fragment in the leading strand  ----e. Multiple origin prokaryotes   1. Purine and pyrimidine bases are:   ----a. cyclic compounds  ----b. same in numbering system of atom  ----c. exist in cells as nucleotides  ----d. non planar molecules  ----e. also exit in anti codon  5 Features of genetic code  -----a. Code for amino acid  ----b. Universal  ----c.Nonoverlapping  ----d. Ambiguous  ----e. Uracil is absent in codon | 1. Mutations are:   ----a. Heritable  ----b. Not heritable  ----c. Silent due to degeneracy of genetic code  ----d. Sickle cell anemia is an example of mis-sense mutation  ----e. Carcinogenic   1. Translation:   ----a. Occurs in nucleus  ----b. Occurs in mitochondria  ----c. Occurs in cytoplasm  ----d. Dose not require any amino acid  ----e. Gamma- carboxylation is not a post translational modification.   1. In transcription:   ----a. only one strand of DNA acts as template  ----b. Both strands act as template like replication  ----c.Process of DNA synthesis  ----d. Primary transcript is always active  ----e. Less complicated in eukaryotes than prokaryotes   1. PCR:   ----a. In-Vitro Process  ----b. In-Vivo Process  ----c. Amplifies a part of DNA  ----d. Amplifies Whole DNA  ----e. Slower than biological Cloning   1. DNA damage includes:   ----a. Thymine diamer formation  ----b. Thymine polymer formation  ----c. Chain breaks  ----d. Decarboxylation  ----e. Base alteration |