Examination: M.Sc Biochemistry and Molecular Biology **SECTION 1 - SECTION 1 Question No.1** A frame shift mutation will have minimum effect when it leads to Insertion of 2 bases Deletion of 2 bases Deletion of 1 base Insertion of 3 bases **Question No.2** The β subunit of polymerase has a function of Catalytic center Cation binding Promotor binding Template binding **Question No.3** The enzymes of glycolysis in a eukaryotic cell are located in the Intermembrane space Plasma membrane Mitochondrial matrix Cytosol **Question No.4** In the reversed phase HPLC there is Non-polar solvent/polar column Polar solvent/non-polar column Non-polar solvent/non-polar column Any of these **Question No.5** Which is fastest known enzyme? Catalase Peroxidase Alkaline Phosophatase Acetyl choline esterase

| Which of the following is an aldotriose?   | Question No.6   |     |
|--|---|-----|
| dihydroacetone glyceraldehyde erythrose ribulose  Question No.7  Pyridine is not present in pyridoxine niacin Vitamin B complex uracil  Question No.8  Turner's syndrome is XO XXY XYY XYY XXX  Question No.9  Any agents that may stimulate the immune system and enhance the response without having any specific antigen effect by itself Carriers Allergens Adjuvants Antigens Adjuvants Antigens Question No.10  Tiny air sacs of the lungs which allow for rapid gaseous exchange are Microglia Epiglottis Parietal cells Alveolus | Which of the following is an aldotriose?                          |     |
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| <ul><li>Microglia</li><li>Epiglottis</li><li>Parietal cells</li><li>Alveolus</li></ul>   | Tipy air sage of the lungs which allow for regid gasseys eyebergs | oro |
| <ul><li>Epiglottis</li><li>Parietal cells</li><li>Alveolus</li></ul>   |   | alt |
| <ul><li>○ Parietal cells</li><li>○ Alveolus</li></ul>  | _   |     |
| Alveolus   |   |     |
| Overtion No. 14  |   |     |
| ULIESTION NO 11  | Question No.11  |     |

| Total number of transition and transversion that can take place in   |
|--|
| genome is<br>0 4 and 6   |
| ○ 6 and 4  |
| ○ 2 and 6  |
| ○ 4 and 8  |
|  |
| Question No.12   |
| Which is called the ripening hormone   |
| <ul> <li>Gibberellins</li> </ul>   |
| Ethylene   |
| cytokinins   |
| Auxins   |
| Overtion No. 42  |
| Question No.13   |
| Melting of DNA would lead to   |
| Increase in Fluorescence   |
| <ul> <li>Decrease in UV absorption</li> </ul>  |
| ○ Increase in UV absorption  |
| Decrease in fluorescence   |
| Question No.14   |
|  |
|  |
| Which of the categories of hypersensitivities involves a T-cell response?  |
| Which of the categories of hypersensitivities involves a T-cell response?  Type IV   |
| Which of the categories of hypersensitivities involves a T-cell response?  Type IV Type I  |
| Which of the categories of hypersensitivities involves a T-cell response?  Type IV  Type I  Type II  |
| Which of the categories of hypersensitivities involves a T-cell response?  Type IV Type I  |
| Which of the categories of hypersensitivities involves a T-cell response?  Type IV  Type I  Type II  |
| Which of the categories of hypersensitivities involves a T-cell response? Type IV Type I Type II Type III Question No.15   |
| Which of the categories of hypersensitivities involves a T-cell response? Type IV Type I Type II Type III  |
| Which of the categories of hypersensitivities involves a T-cell response? Type IV Type II Type III  Question No.15  The percentage of human genome which encodes proteins is   |
| Which of the categories of hypersensitivities involves a T-cell response? Type IV Type I Type II Type III  Question No.15  The percentage of human genome which encodes proteins is approximately  |
| Which of the categories of hypersensitivities involves a T-cell response?  Type IV Type II Type III  Question No.15  The percentage of human genome which encodes proteins is approximately 25%  |
| Which of the categories of hypersensitivities involves a T-cell response?  Type IV Type I Type II Type III  Question No.15  The percentage of human genome which encodes proteins is approximately 25% Less than 2%                        |
| Which of the categories of hypersensitivities involves a T-cell response?  Type IV Type II Type III  Question No.15  The percentage of human genome which encodes proteins is approximately 25% Less than 2% 99%                           |
| Which of the categories of hypersensitivities involves a T-cell response?  Type IV Type I Type II Type III  Question No.15  The percentage of human genome which encodes proteins is approximately 25% Less than 2% 99% 5%  Question No.16 |
| Which of the categories of hypersensitivities involves a T-cell response?  Type IV Type II Type III  Question No.15  The percentage of human genome which encodes proteins is approximately 25% Less than 2% 99% 5%                        |

| i. Covalently closed ii. Open circular iii. Supercoiled iv. Linear  iii, iii, iv  i, ii, iii, iv  i, ii, iii, i  |
|--|
| i, iii, iv   |
| Question No.17   |
| If a double stranded DNA has 20% Thymine, the percentage of Guanine in the DNA 40% 10% 30% 90%   |
| Question No.18   |
| The length of an ∝-helical section of a polypeptide chain of 20 residues would be  □ 54A □ 30A □ 2.0A □ 5.4A   |
| Question No.19   |
| Choose the incorrect statement about mRNA.  Methylation takes place at 2'-hydroxy and the N6 of adenylyl residues.  Poly (A) tail is added to the 3' end.  Cap is added to the 5' end.  Histone mRNAs lack 5' cap. |
| Question No.20   |
| Na <sup>+</sup> glucose transporter is an example of Symport Facilitated diffusion ATP driven active transport Antiport  |

| Question    | n No.21   |
|-------------|---|
| For an enz  | zyme which follows Michaelis-Menten kinetics, an increase in  |
|             | t of enzyme will  |
|             | ecrease Km  |
| Inc         | crease Vmax   |
| o de        | creaseVmax  |
| o Inc       | crease Km   |
| Question    | า No.22   |
| Which of th | ne following is a function of chaperone protein?  |
| ○ It r      | rescues proteins that have folded improperly and allows them refold properly  |
| O It o      | degrades proteins that have folded properly   |
| O It p      | provides a template for how the proteins should fold  |
| ) It o      | degrades proteins that have folded improperly   |
| Question    | า No.23   |
| duration. L | s admitted with severe substernal chest pain of 4 hours ab tests reveal increased level of the serum creatine kinase. st likely due to: |
|             | creased endoplasmic reticulum   |
|             | amage of plasma membranes   |
|             | ıclear lysis  |
|             | tochondrial swelling  |
| Question    |   |
| The pH of   | the blood can be maintained by  |
| -           | yoglobin  |
| O Glo       | obulins   |
| Alk         | oumins  |
| O Ca        | arbonate/bicarbonate salt   |
| Question    |   |
| Which pos   | ition of a codon is said to wobble?   |
| Th          | ird   |
| Se          | econd   |
| O Fo        | urth  |

First

| Question No.26   |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| In the binding of oxygen to hemoglobin, a of hemoglobin versus the partial pressure described as  Linear with a positive slope  Linear with a negative slope | •                              |
| Sigmoidal  |                                |
| Hyperbolic   |                                |
| Question No.27   |                                |
| The released energy obtained by oxidation stored as  ATP   | on of glucose in glycolysis is |
| ○ ADP  |                                |
| NAD+   |                                |
| <ul> <li>A concentration gradient across a</li> </ul>  | a membrane                     |
| Question No.28   |                                |
| The major enzyme required for the produ  | ction of a chimera molecule is |
| <ul> <li>Restriction endonuclease</li> </ul>   |                                |
| <ul><li>Polymerase</li></ul>   |                                |
| <ul> <li>Reverse transcriptase</li> </ul>  |                                |
| Question No.29   |                                |
| Which of the following is a neutral mutation   | on?                            |
| Replacement of Thr by Tyr  |                                |
| <ul> <li>Replacement of AAA by UAA</li> </ul>  |                                |
| <ul> <li>Replacement of a Glu by Val</li> </ul>  |                                |
| <ul> <li>Replacement of Lys by Arg</li> </ul>  |                                |
| Question No.30   |                                |
| Mitochondria in the human sperm cell are  Mid piece  | e occupied at                  |
| Sperm tail   |                                |
| No mitochondria in the sperm   |                                |
| <ul><li>Sperm head</li></ul>   |                                |

**Question No.31** 

| X rays causes mutation by Base substitution Deletion Transition Transversion   |
|--|
| Question No.32   |
| Genetic variation can be introduced in to the bacteria by all of the methods except  Transduction  DNA amplification  Mutation  Transformation |
| Question No.33   |
| Serine proteases have 3 prominent amino acids in its active site, they are   |
| <ul> <li>Serine, cysteine, aspartic acid.</li> </ul>   |
| <ul> <li>Serine. Histidine, Aspartic acid</li> </ul>   |
| <ul> <li>Serine, leucine, lysine</li> </ul>  |
| <ul> <li>Valine, serine, Histidine</li> </ul>  |
| Question No.34   |
| Which is the rate limiting enzyme in glycolysis  |
| <ul> <li>Phosphofructokinase</li> </ul>  |
| Pyruvate kinase  |
| Hexokinase   |
| Aldolase   |
| Question No.35   |
| Electrical impulses are generated in which part of the heart   |
| <ul><li>Purkinje fibres</li></ul>  |
| <ul><li>Left ventricle</li></ul>   |
| <ul> <li>Sinoatrial node</li> </ul>  |
| Atrioventricular node  |
| Question No.36   |
| Which of the following is NOT true, the active site of an enzyme   |

| Contains a catalytic region   |
|---|
| <ul> <li>Contains a substrate binding region</li> </ul>   |
| <ul> <li>Can be formed from amino acids located throughout the protein</li> </ul>               |
| is typically located at amino terminus of the protein   |
| Question No.37  |
| Lactose consists of   |
| ○ Mannose + Glucose   |
| Glucose + Fructose  |
| ○ Galactose + Glucose   |
| ○ Glucose + Glucose   |
| Question No.38  |
| The terminal electron acceptor during mitochondrial respiration is  NAD+                        |
| $\circ$ $\circ$ $\circ$   |
| O ATP   |
| ○ FAD-F   |
| Question No.39  |
| Which the recognition site for ribosomes in prokaryotic Mrna  CpG site  Shine dalgarno sequence |
| Poly A site   |
| TATA box  |
| Question No.40  |
| How many different genotypes are possible from a cross between the parents RR and rr            |
| ○ Three   |
| ○ Two   |
| One   |
| O Four  |
| Question No.41  |
| Which of this subunit is not a part of core DNA polymerase?  Beta Eta                           |

| Theta  Question No.42  Leventhal's paradox represents concept of Enzyme kinetics Pharmacodynamics Protein folding Drug kinetics  Question No.43  Which of these properties do not agree with trp operon attenuator? It brings about repression of trp operon It has two codons for tryptophan in sequence It consists of one stem loop system  Question No.44  A Geiger counter is able to provide an indirect measure of radioactivity because radiation has a property of making matter glow in the dark attracting electrons fogging photographic film ionization  Question No.45  What is meant by degenerate codon? Codons are not having a gap Two codons can be read in different frame or give different amino acids Specific codon codes for specific amino acid  Question No.46  Water is liquid at room temperature because of High melting point of water High boiling point of water High boiling point of water High heat of vaporization of water High heat of vaporization of water Cohesive forces due to hydrogen bonds in water | ○ Alpha   |
|--|---|
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| Water is liquid at room temperature because of High melting point of water High boiling point of water High heat of vaporization of water  |   |
| <ul><li>High melting point of water</li><li>High boiling point of water</li><li>High heat of vaporization of water</li></ul>   | Question No.46  |
| <ul><li>High boiling point of water</li><li>High heat of vaporization of water</li></ul>   | ·   |
| High heat of vaporization of water   |   |
|  |   |
|  |   |

| Question No.47   |
|--|
| Which of the following is an example for irreversible inhibitor?   |
| <ul><li>Disulfiram</li></ul>   |
| ○ DIPF   |
| Oseltamivir  |
| <ul> <li>Protease inhibitors</li> </ul>  |
| Question No.48   |
| Which of the following is an example of the tertiary structure in a protein?   |
| A globular domain  |
| ○ A P-pleated sheet  |
| A multimeric protein   |
| O An α-helix   |
| Question No.49   |
| Which of the following sequences is not palindromic?   |
| TTAAGGATCCTTAA   |
| AGCGAATTCGCT   |
| • ATGCATATGCAT   |
| GGCCAATTGGCCAA   |
|  |
| Question No.50   |
| Which of the following amino acids does not act as inhibitory  |
| neurotransmitter?  |
| ─ Gycine   |
| <ul> <li>Alanine</li> </ul>  |
| <ul><li>D-serine</li></ul>   |
| GABA   |
| Question No.51   |
| A mixture of Cytochrome-C (MW-11.7 KD) and Myoglobin (MW-17.2 KD) are to be separated by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Their isoelectric pH values are 9.6 and 7.2 ,respectively. In which direction will each protein migrate at pH 8.5?  myoglobin will migrate to anode and cytochrome-C will migrate |
| to cathode  both will migrate to anode   |

myoglobin will migrate to cathode and cytochrome-C will migrate

| to anode  both will migrate to cathode  |
|---|
|   |
| Question No.52  |
| Restriction endonucleases cleaves the inter nucleotide bond between Carbon and Oxygen Oxygen and Phosphate Nitrogen and phosphate Carbon and phosphate            |
| Question No.53  |
| Which of the following can be used as an enzyme marker for inner mitochondrial membrane?  Succinate dehydrogenase Succinyl Co-A synthase Cardiolipin ATP synthase |
| Question No.54  |
| EDTA is chelating agent which chelates  Divalent cations  Divalent anions  Monovalent anions  Monovalent cations  |
| Question No.55  |
| Minimum number of carbon required for a monosaccharide?  1 4 2 3  |
| Question No.56  |
| In catabolic reaction complex molecules are broken down into smallermolecules releasing  Energy  Oxygen  Water  Nutrients   |

# **Question No.57**

What is the composition of nucleotide?

- Base + Sugar
- Base + Sugar + Phosphate
- Sugar + Phosphate
- Base + Phosphate

## **Question No.58**

Which of the following statements is true

- All immunogens are antigens and all antigens are immunogens
- All immunogens are proteins and all proteins are immunogens
- All immunogens are not antigens but all antigens are immunogens
- All immunogens are antigens but all antigens are not immunogens

## **Question No.59**

Which of the following is wrong?

- Y linked gene like haemophilia passes from father to son
- X linked genes are inherited as criss cross
- Y chromosome lacks dosage compensation
- X linked recessive genes are carried by females

## **Question No.60**

Trypsin specifically recognizes

- C terminal end of Arginine and lysine
- C terminal end of Arginine and leucine
- N terminal end of Arginine and lysine
- N terminal end of Arginine and leucine

# **Question No.61**

Sickle cell anemia is caused

- When glutamic acid is replaced by valine in beta polypeptide chain
- When glutamic acid is replaced by valine in alpha polypeptide chain
- When valine is replaced by glutamic acid in beta polypeptide chain

| <ul> <li>When valine is replaced by glutamic acid in alpha polypeptide<br/>chain</li> </ul> |
|---|
| Question No.62  |
| At pH below pI the amino acids will be  |
| No charge   |
| Net charge zero   |
| Cationic  |
| Anionic   |
| Question No.63  |
| A person with type A blood has what type of ABO antibodies in their plasma?                 |
| <ul><li>Anti- A and Anti- B</li></ul>   |
| <ul><li>Anti- A</li></ul>   |
| <ul><li>Anti- O</li></ul>   |
| <ul><li>Anti- B</li></ul>   |
| Question No.64  |
| Corpus luteum secretes which hormone  |
| Luteinizing hormone   |
| Follicle stimulating hormone  |
| <ul><li>Progesterone</li></ul>  |
| <ul><li>Oestrogen</li></ul>   |
| Question No.65  |
| Which of the following is a non reducing sugar  |
| Ribulose  |
| Arabinose   |
| Erythrose   |
| <ul><li>Trehalose</li></ul>   |
| Question No.66  |
| In isoelectric focusing, proteins are separated on the basis of their                       |
| relative content of positively and negatively charged residue                               |
| <ul><li>relative content of positively charged residue only</li></ul>                       |
| <ul> <li>relative content of negatively charged residue only</li> </ul>                     |
| size  |
|   |

| Question No.67   |
|--|
| Which metal is used in galvanization process   |
| ○ Ni-Chrome  |
| Aluminium  |
| ○ Vanadium   |
| Zinc   |
|  |
| Question No.68   |
| Which of the following is not required for the expression of genes in the lactose operon?              |
|  |
| <ul><li>○ Allolactose</li><li>○ lacl gene product</li></ul>  |
|  |
| Adenylatecyclase   |
| Question No.69   |
| Which out of the following is not a mediated transport?  |
| Simple diffusion   |
| o a. Facilitated diffusion   |
| c. Secondary active transport  |
| <ul> <li>b. Primary active transport</li> </ul>  |
| Question No.70   |
| Which hormone is commonly expressed in transgenic livestock to increase their growth and productivity? |
| o somatostatin   |
|  |
| o erythropoietin   |
| o insulin  |
| Question No.71   |
| inversions reduce crossing over in   |
| Paracentric, Heterozygous  |
| Pericentric, Heterozygous  |
| Paracentric, homozygous  |
| Pericentric homozygous   |
|  |

**Question No.72** 

| Clover leaf structure precisely describes which biomolecule in the following  Si-RNA             |
|--|
|  |
| Ribosomes  |
| t-RNA  |
| <ul><li>Ti- plasmid</li></ul>  |
| Question No.73   |
| Hsp 60 and 70 proteins are involved in   |
| <ul><li>Initiation of translation</li></ul>  |
| Protein folding  |
| Elongation of translation  |
| <ul> <li>Termination of translation</li> </ul>   |
| Question No.74   |
| Which of the following is true for allosteric inhibition of an enzyme?                           |
| The inhibitor binds to the active site of the enzyme   |
| It causes the enzyme to work faster  |
| The inhibitor binds to some other sites than the active site of the                              |
| enzyme   |
| <ul> <li>It always leads to a reduced binding of substrate</li> </ul>                            |
| Question No.75   |
| Which of the following is an example of the tertiary structure in a protein?  A globular domain  |
| A multimeric protein   |
| A P-pleated sheet  |
| O An α-helix   |
| Question No.76   |
| Which of the following enzyme regulate nitrogen fixation?  |
| <ul> <li>Dinitrogenasereductase</li> </ul>   |
| Histidine Kinase   |
| <ul> <li>Tyrosine Phosphatase</li> </ul>   |
| <ul> <li>Dinitrogenase oxidase</li> </ul>  |
| Question No.77   |
| During anaerobic glycolysis: one glucose molecule will yield what net cellular increase of ATPs? |

| ○ 36  |
|---|
| ○ 1   |
| ○ 2   |
| <b>4</b>  |
| Question No.78  |
| In agarose gel electrophoresis DNA moves towards  |
| <ul><li>Anode</li><li>Cathoda</li></ul>   |
| Cathode   |
| DNA doesn't move  |
| <ul> <li>Moves slowly</li> </ul>  |
| Question No.79  |
| The florescence coords when   |
| The florescence occurs when  A molecule returns to the electronic ground state from an excited  |
| triplet state by losing its excess energy as a photon   |
| <ul> <li>A molecule returns to the electronic ground state from an excited<br/>singlet state by losing its excess energy as a photon</li> </ul> |
| <ul> <li>A molecule lowers its vibrational energy by losing its excess<br/>energy as a photon</li> </ul>  |
| None of these   |
| 14one of these  |
| Question No.80  |
| Which cell is exclusively responsible for the formation of myelin sheath in Peripheral Nervous system (PNS)                                     |
| <ul> <li>Microglia</li> </ul>   |
| <ul> <li>Astrocytes</li> </ul>  |
| <ul> <li>Oligodendrocytes</li> </ul>  |
| <ul> <li>Schwann cells</li> </ul>   |
| Question No.81  |
| Which of the following amino acid contains sulphur and yet cannot form disulfide bridge?  |
| Cystine   |
| <ul> <li>Methionine</li> </ul>  |
| <ul> <li>Selenocysteine</li> </ul>  |
| Cysteine  |
| Question No.82  |

| The blood clotting protein thrombin usually contains which of the following modified amino acids?  6-N-methyl lysine |
|--|
| Gamma-carboxy glutamate  |
| 4-hydroxy proline  |
| 5-hydroxy lysine   |
| - Trydroxy fydino  |
| Question No.83   |
| The end product of translation are   |
| lipids   |
| <ul> <li>Polypeptides</li> </ul>   |
| proteins   |
| <ul> <li>Amino acids</li> </ul>  |
| Question No.84   |
| Which is the major building block of agrochemical and pharmaceautical products                                       |
| <ul><li>Pyrrole</li></ul>  |
| <ul><li>Pyridines</li></ul>  |
| <ul> <li>Thiophenes</li> </ul>   |
| Furan  |
| Question No.85   |
| Galactose and Glucose are  |
| ○ Isomers  |
| Epimers  |
| <ul><li>Ketose- Aldose isomers</li></ul>   |
| Anomers  |
| Question No.86   |
| Mendel developed his basic principles of heredity by   |
| Anatomical studies of Pea plant  |
| Breeding experiments with Drosophila   |
| Mathematical analysis of the offspring of Pea plant  |
| Microscopic study of chromosomes and genes   |
| Question No.87   |
|  |
| Which of the following bonds are not involved in tertiary type of protein structure?                                 |

| Disulfide bond   |  |
|--|--|
| Hydrophilic interactions   |  |
| Hydrogen bond  |  |
| <ul><li>Salt bridges</li></ul>                                       |  |
| Question No.88   |  |
| Which amino acids are popularly termed as helix breakers             |  |
| <ul> <li>Valine and leucine</li> </ul>                               |  |
| <ul> <li>Lysine and methionine</li> </ul>                            |  |
| <ul> <li>Tyrosine and Tryptophan</li> </ul>                          |  |
| Proline and Glycine  |  |
| Question No.89   |  |
| The first step of PCR is   |  |
| <ul> <li>Denaturation</li> </ul>                                     |  |
| <ul><li>Annealing</li></ul>  |  |
| Primer extension   |  |
| None of these  |  |
| Question No.90   |  |
| Chromosome trisomy leads to Edward's syndrome.                       |  |
| 13   |  |
| <u> </u>   |  |
| <u> </u>   |  |
| <b>12</b>  |  |
| Question No.91   |  |
|  |  |
| Transition type of gene mutation is caused when                      |  |
| <ul><li>AT is replaced by GC.</li><li>GC is replaced by TA</li></ul> |  |
| CG is replaced by GC   |  |
| AT is replaced by CG   |  |
| 7 ti is replaced by GG   |  |
| Question No.92   |  |
| Animals cannot convert the fatty acids into glucose because          |  |
| <ul> <li>Absence of α-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase</li> </ul>         |  |
| <ul> <li>Absence of dehydrogenase</li> </ul>                         |  |
| <ul> <li>Absence of malate synthase</li> </ul>                       |  |

| <ul> <li>Acetyl CoA cannot be converted to pyruvate</li> </ul>   |
|--|
| Question No.93   |
| In an experiment, you culture the anthers and leaves of a flower. You see the plants so generated are  Diploid Triploid Diploid and triploid Monoploid and diploid   |
| Question No.94   |
| A gene is transcribed to obtain mRNA. To detect which transcribed strand in vitro will use the newly synthesized strand for hybridization with mRNA. If mRNA hybridize with the newly replicated strand from 1st strand then the gene transcribed was in  Same copy in both strands  Dispersed |
| ○ 2 <sup>nd</sup> strand   |
| ○ 1 <sup>st</sup> strand   |
| Question No.95   |
| You want bacterial culture to grow well so you made an enriched media with all forms of carbohydrates. Which of this carbohydrate should you restore first if you want the culture to keep growing at the same rate?  Galactose  |
| Lactose  |
| <ul><li>Fructose</li><li>Glucose</li></ul>   |
| Question No.96   |
| The ion exchange chromatography is based on the Partition chromatography Adsorption chromatography Electrostatic attraction Electric mobility of ionic species   |
| Question No.97   |
| Which of the following organisms cannot covert acetyl-coA derived from fatty acids into glucose?  Bacteria   |

| │   |       |
|---|-------|
| <ul><li>Plants</li></ul>  |       |
| <ul><li>Animals</li></ul>   |       |
| Question No.98  |       |
| Lampbrush chromosomes are seen in   |       |
| Mitotic metaphase   |       |
| Mitosis   |       |
| <ul><li>Meiotic prophase</li></ul>  |       |
| <ul><li>Prophase</li></ul>  |       |
| Question No.99  |       |
| By which process miss-incorporated base can change into a perma mutation?   | anent |
| <ul><li>Transcription</li></ul>   |       |
| <ul><li>Translation</li></ul>   |       |
| <ul> <li>Transposition</li> </ul>   |       |
| <ul><li>Replication</li></ul>   |       |
| Question No.100   |       |
| The concensus acquence for poly(A) addition is                              |       |
| The consensus sequence for poly(A) addition is  Downstream of cleavage site |       |
| <ul><li>the site of poly(A) tail addition</li></ul>                         |       |
| AAUAAA  |       |
| AAAUAA  |       |
|   |       |