

Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021)

Course Name - –Microbial Genetics and Genomics

Course Code - BMBC401

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Mark only one oval.

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. What is the size of an E.coli genome ?

Mark only one oval.

- 2 Mbp
- 12 Mbp
- 4.8 Mbp
- 6.2 Mbp

10. 2. Which of the following bacterium has smallest genome ?

Mark only one oval.

- E.coli
- Mycoplasma genitalium
- Salmonella sp
- Shigella sp

11. 3. Which of the following is known as Linker DNA?

Mark only one oval.

- H2a
- H1
- H3
- H4

12. 4. What are coding regions of the genes called?

Mark only one oval.

- Exons
- Introns
- Cistrons
- Intregrons

13. 5. How many genes are present in the genome of an E.coli cell?

Mark only one oval.

2000

6000

4400

5200

14. 6. What is the length of an E.coli genome?

Mark only one oval.

1mm

1.7mm

1.9mm

2mm

15. 7. What is the size of the genome a yeast cell?

Mark only one oval.

10 Mbp

18 Mbp

12 Mbp

14 Mbp

16. 8. How many copies of histones form the core of a nucleosome?

Mark only one oval.

4

6

8

5

17. 9. Histones are rich in which of the following amino acids?

Mark only one oval.

Leucine

Lysine

Glutamic acid

Histidine

18. 10. Which of the following introduces negative supercoiling in bacteria?

Mark only one oval.

Topoisomerase I

Topoisomerase IV

Topoisomerase II

Reverse GYRASE

19. 11. Which of the following is called the director of the cell?

Mark only one oval.

- Nucleus
- Nucleolus
- Mitochondria
- Ribosomes

20. 12. Which of the following organelles have their own DNA?

Mark only one oval.

- Ribosome
- Mitochondria
- Chloroplast
- Both Mitochondria and Chloroplast

21. 13. Which of the following introns is not present in bacteria?

Mark only one oval.

- m-RNA introns
- rRNA introns
- tRNA introns
- Nucleolar introns

22. 14. Which of the following makes up bacterial chromosomes?

Mark only one oval.

- Repetitive DNA
- Satellite DNA
- Microsatellite DNA
- Non repetitive DNA

23. 15. Retrotransposons are present in which of the following?

Mark only one oval.

- Bacillus
- Saccharomyces
- Salmonella
- Sulfolobus

24. 16. How many genes are present in the genome of a yeast?

Mark only one oval.

- 4000
- 6600
- 10200
- 14000

25. 17. Which enzymes facilitates the transposition of a transposon?

Mark only one oval.

- Integrase
- Excisionase
- Transposase
- Reverse Transcriptase

26. 18. Which of the following is mobile in nature?

Mark only one oval.

- Virus
- Plastid
- Endoplasmic reticulum
- Centriole

27. 19. Which of the following only contains circular DNA?

Mark only one oval.

- Mitochondria
- Bacteria
- Plasmids
- None of these

28. 20. What is the nature of a cell of Tetrahymena?

Mark only one oval.

- Unicellular, Ciliate
- Multicellular, Flagellate
- Unicellular, Mastigophoric
- Multicellular, Protist

29. 21. What was the first plasmid to be discovered?

Mark only one oval.

- Col plasmid
- R plasmid
- F plasmid
- Ti plasmid

30. 22. Which of the following has linear plasmids?

Mark only one oval.

- Staphylococcus
- Borellia
- Pseudomonas
- Moraxella

31. 23. Which of the following is a high copy number plasmid?

Mark only one oval.

- F plasmid
- R plasmid
- Col plasmid
- Ri plasmid

32. 24. What is the average size of a F plasmid ?

Mark only one oval.

- 50-60 KB
- 10-20 KB
- 4-6 KB
- 400-500 KB

33. 25. Which of the following IS elements are present in a F plasmid?

Mark only one oval.

- IS1, IS2
- IS2, IS3
- IS1, IS3
- IS1, IS5

34. 26. Who discovered plasmids first?

Mark only one oval.

- Beadle
- Lister
- Lederberg
- Ames

35. 27. Low copy number plasmids follow which of the following modes of replication?

Mark only one oval.

- Relaxed replication
- Stringent replication
- Unidirectional replication
- Abortive replication

36. 28. Which of these is produced by a lactic acid bacteria?

Mark only one oval.

- Colicin
- Cloacin
- Nisin
- Pyocin

37. 29. Which of these bacteriocins are effective against Streptococcus species?

Mark only one oval.

Myocins

Pyocins

Cloacins

Colicins

38. 30. Which of the following region makes a ColEI plasmid mobile?

Mark only one oval.

mob

oriV

ORI T

cea

39. 31. How many types of Col plasmids are found in E.coli?

Mark only one oval.

4

5

2

3

40. 32. Which of the following class of introns is found in Tetrahymena ?

Mark only one oval.

- Class II
- GU-AG
- Class I
- AU-AC

41. 33. Dilution and loss of a plasmid population from a cell is known as

Mark only one oval.

- Plasmid amplification
- Restriction digestion
- Conjugation
- Plasmid Curing

42. 34. Which of the following plasmids can be used as a shuttle vector?

Mark only one oval.

- ColEI plasmid
- Yeast 2 μ m Plasmid
- Ti plasmid
- RP4 Plasmid

43. 35. Which of the following generates Thymine dimers to cause mutation?

Mark only one oval.

- Cosmic rays
- Ethidium Bromide
- X rays
- UV rays

44. 36. Which of the following is a base analogue?

Mark only one oval.

- 5 Bromo uracil
- Hydroxy Methyl Cytosine
- Etidium Bromide
- Hydroxy Guanine

45. 37. When GGA codon converts to UGA codon, it is which class of mutation occurring?

Mark only one oval.

- Missense mutation
- Silent mutation
- Nonsense Mutation
- Neutral mutation

46. 38. What is the most effective wavelength of UV radiation?

Mark only one oval.

560nm

260nm

300nm

400nm

47. 39. Cytosine is deaminated to produce which base?

Mark only one oval.

Thymine

Uracil

Adenine

Guanine

48. 40. Which of the following is an intercalating agent?

Mark only one oval.

5 Bromo uracil

Proflavin

Ethylmethane Sulfonate

Hydroxylamine

49. 41. Which of the following is a biological mutagen?

Mark only one oval.

- Mustard Gas
- Mitomycin
- Transposon
- Acridine orange

50. 42. Slippage of the parental strand causes which form of mutation?

Mark only one oval.

- Deletion
- Transversion
- Transition
- Insertion

51. 43. Which of these genes of Ti plasmid helps in transfer of T DNA?

Mark only one oval.

- vir genes
- opines
- auxin gene
- cytokinin gene

52. 44. Transformation was studied first using which organism?

Mark only one oval.

- Staphylococcus
- Pseudomonas
- Neisseria
- Streptococcus

53. 45. An AP lesion in DNA is formed in DNA due to breakdown of which of the following bonds?

Mark only one oval.

- Phosphodiester bond
- Glycosidic bond
- Phosphate ester bond
- Hydrogen bond

54. 46. Which of the following mutagen methylates Guanine?

Mark only one oval.

- Hydroxylamine
- Nitrosoguanidine
- Nitrogen mustard
- Ethidium bromide

55. 47. Cloacins are specific for which bacteria?

Mark only one oval.

- Mycobacterium
- Enterobacter
- Streptococcus
- Escherichia

56. 48. Traveller's Diarrhoea is caused by which organism?

Mark only one oval.

- Shigella
- Salmonella
- Enterotoxigenic E.coli
- Clostridium

57. 49. Which of the following is a conjugative transposon ?

Mark only one oval.

- Tn3
- IS5
- Tn916
- Tn9

58. 50. Which of the following is a replicative transposon?

Mark only one oval.

- IS9
- Tn916
- Tn9
- Tn3

59. 51. Cells excrete peptides for natural competence during which phase of growth?

Mark only one oval.

- Lag phase
- Early log phase
- Late log phase
- Early declining phase

60. 52. Hfr × F⁻ mating is named as which special technique of recombination?

Mark only one oval.

- Transfection
- Conjugation
- Interrupted mating technique
- Specialised Transduction

61. 53. What is the nature of the genome of λ (lambda) phage?

Mark only one oval.

- Linear SS DNA
- Circular dS DNA
- Linear dS DNA
- dS RNA

62. 54. What is the nature of lambda phage?

Mark only one oval.

- Lytic phage
- Virulent phage
- Temperate phage
- RNA phage

63. 55. Which of the following gene plays the role of repressor in the lysogenic cycle and during the specialised transduction of phage λ (Lambda)?

Mark only one oval.

- Q
- c II
- N
- c I

64. 56. Artificial competence is developed by treating cells with which of the following?

Mark only one oval.

- Potassium chloride
- Magnesium sulfate
- Calcium chloride
- Manganese chlorides

65. 57. Bacterial cells which can be lysogenised by λ (lambda) phage Possess which of the following in their genome?

Mark only one oval.

- 80s ribosomal genes
- attB sites
- attP sites
- attL Sites

66. 58. Ames Test is performed to analyse which of the following?

Mark only one oval.

- Carcinogenicity of chemicals
- Pathogenicity of a bacterium
- Viability of a bacterial culture
- Sporulation of bacterium

67. 59. In Ames Test, it is hypothesized that a mutagen increases the rate of reversion of Salmonella Auxotrophs to Which of the following?

Mark only one oval.

- Lysine synthesizers
- Arginine synthesizers
- Histidine synthesizers
- Tryptophan Synthesizers

68. 60. Which of the following is known as selfish DNA?

Mark only one oval.

- Viruses
- Exons
- Transposons
- heap sort

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