

Class: 12
Subject: Biology
Topic: Molecular Basic of Inheritance
No. of Questions: 25

- Q1. If a double stranded DNA has 20 per cent of cytosine, calculate the per cent of adenine in the DNA.
- Q2. Make a brief note on RNA polymerase.
- Q3. Make a note on DNA Polymerase.
- Q4. Explain the following terms.
Anticodon, transformation, transcription, translation, nucleosome.
- Q5. Diagrammatically explain Griffith experiment.
- Q6. Explain structure of DNA.
- Q7. Explain types of DNA.
- Q8. How DNA replication occur?
- Q9. What are the three types of RNA, where can they be found and what is their function in the cell?
- Q10. Describe the process of transcription. (three steps)
- Q11. Describe the process of translation.
- Q12. During DNA replication what is the first process to occur?
- Q13. What is the name given to the short stretches of DNA formed on the lagging strand?
- Q14. What is the function of DNA polymerase III?
- Q15. Which three people were awarded the Nobel Prize for the discovery of the structure of DNA: the double helix?
- Q16. What are pentoses? To what organic group do pentoses belong? Are nucleotides formed of only one type of pentose?

- Q17. Bacteria are prokaryotic cells, i.e., they do not have a membrane-delimited nucleus. Eukaryotes have cells with a delimited nucleus. Where in these types of cells can DNA be found?
- Q18. What is the numeric relation between pyrimidine and purine bases in the DNA molecule? Is that relation valid in RNA molecules?
- Q19. What are the chemical bonds of the DNA molecule that are broken for the replication process to occur?
- Q20. Is there any situation in which DNA is made based on a RNA template? What is the enzyme involved?
- Q21. Satellite DNA is useful tool in
- Genetic engineering
 - Organ transplantation
 - Sex determination
 - Forensic science
- Q22. If the total amount of adenine and thymine in a double-stranded DNA is 45%, the amount of guanine in this DNA will be
- 22.5%
 - 27.5%
 - 45%
 - 55%

Q23. In history of biology, human genome project led to the development of?

- a. Bioinformatics
- B. Biosystematics
- b. Biotechnology
- c. Biomonitoring

Q24. Okazaki is known for his contribution to the understanding of

- a. Transcription
- b. Translation
- c. DNA replication
- d. Mutation

Q25. Through which enzyme can RNA give rise to DNA

- a. Restriction enzyme
- b. DNA polymerase
- c. RNA polymerase
- d. Reverse transcriptase