

Topic :- MOLECULAR BASIS OF INHERITANCE

1. (D) DNA polymerase I is a repairing enzyme which introduce and join the defected segment of DNA.
2. (B) Avery, McLeod and McCarty (1944) proved that DNA was the transforming agent.
3. (B)
4. (C) Diplococcus pneumonia
5. (D) mRNA is a polymer of ribo-nucleotide as a complementary strand to DNA and carries genetic information for the synthesis of proteins.
6. (D) The strand of DNA, the enzyme forms DNA fragments in small pieces again in 5' → 3' direction initiating from RNA primer. The primer is formed with the help of primase enzyme.
7. (B) During replication two strands of DNA separate or double stranded DNA uncoils by action of enzymes helicase or unwindase enzyme (unwinding protein).
8. (C) RNA polymerase catalyse polymerization only in one direction, that 5' → 3' and the strand that has the polarity 3' → 5' act as a template.
9. (B) Gyrase is a type of topoisomerase in E.coli helps in unwinding of DNA.
10. (B)
11. (E)
12. (B)
13. (A)
14. (B)
15. (D)
16. (C) Biolistic-it is direct gene transferred method for constructing recombinant DNA.
17. (D) VNTR (Variable Number of Tandem Repeats - Type of satellite DNA) is basis of DNA fingerprinting.

18. (B)
19. (C) Western blotting technique is used for transfer of protein from poly-acrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) onto nitrocellulose membrane. Northern blotting is used for RNA transfer and southern blotting for DNA transfer.
20. (D)

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ANSWER-KEY										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	D	B	B	C	D	D	B	C	B	B
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	E	B	A	B	D	C	D	B	C	D

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