[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

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Your Roll No.

B.Sc. (Hons.)/II

A

MICROBIOLOGY - Paper X

(Microbial Genetics and Molecular Biology)

(Admissions of 2004 & onwards)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this guestion paper.)

Attempt Five questions in all.

Q. 1 Scompulsory.

All questions carry equal marks.

- 1. (a) Define the following:
 - (i) si-RNA
- (ii) Competence
- (iii) Palindrome
- (iv) R-plasmids
- (v) Replicon
- (vi) Operon
- (vii) UP elements
- (viii) TATA Box
- (ix) Pseudoreversion
- (x) Prototroph

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	(xi) Integron (xii) Suicide plas	mid
	. (1	l×12=12)
2.	Differentiate between the following (any t	hree) :
	(i) Inducible and Repressible operon.	
	(ii) Loss of function and Gain of mutations.	function
•	(iii) Composite and non-composite trans	posons.
	(iv) Generalised and Specialised transdu	iction.
		(4×3=12)
3.	(a) How can bacterial genes be mapped by In	terrupted
	Mating Technique	(4)
	(b) How does action and mutagenic effection	ect of 5-
	Bromouracil differ from Nitrous acid?	(3)
	(c) In what ways are most eukaryotic tr	anscripts
	modified. What are the functions of the	hese post
	transcriptional modifications?	(4)
	(d) What is Spliceosome?	(1)
4.	Write short notes on the following:	
	(i) Error prone Repair mechanism	
	(ii) Mutator genes	

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	(III) Host Controlled Restriction and Modification	
	(iv) Codon bias (3×4=12)	
5.	(a) Write the functions of following:	
	(i) Amino acyl-tRNA synthetase	
	(ii) Topoisomerase	
	(iii) Sigma factor (1×3=3)	
	(b) How is the shortening of Chromosome prevented	
	during replication? (2)	
	(c) Comment on the uses of mutants. (4)	
	(d) Explain the terms Conjugative, mobilizable and	
	Self transmissible plasmids. (3)	
6.	(a) What are the similarities and differences	
	2	
	retroposons? (4)	
	(b) Which genes in λ phage when mutated prevent	
	lysogenisation? (2)	
	(c) Explain Intergenic reversion. (3)	
	(d) Give the contributions of following scientists (Do any three):	
	 (iv) Codon bias (3×4=12) (a) Write the functions of following: (i) Amino acyl – tRNA synthetase (ii) Topoisomerase (iii) Sigma factor (1×3=3) (b) How is the shortening of Chromosome prevented during replication? (2) (c) Comment on the uses of mutants. (4) (d) Explain the terms Conjugative, mobilizable and Self transmissible plasmids. (3) (a) What are the similarities and differences among retroviruses, retrovirus like elements and retroposons? (4) (b) Which genes in λ phage when mutated prevent lysogenisation? (2) (c) Explain Intergenic reversion. (3) (d) Give the contributions of following scientists (Do 	

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- (i) R. Okazaki
- (ii) Zinder and Lederberg
- (iii) Roger Kornberg
- (iv) Bruce Ames

 $(1 \times 3 = 3)$