

**TELANGANA UNIVERSITY**  
**S.S.R. DEGREE & PG COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY**  
**SUB:- STRUCTURAL BIOLOGY, SEM-I, PAPER-I**  
**INTERNAL-II QUESTION BANK**

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**I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Which organelle is responsible for energy production?
  1. Nucleus
  2. Mitochondria
  3. Ribosome
  4. Golgi apparatus
2. The cell theory was proposed by:
  1. Darwin
  2. Schleiden and Schwann
  3. Mendel
  4. Watson
3. Which structure controls entry and exit of substances?
  1. Cell wall
  2. Plasma membrane
  3. Cytoplasm
  4. Nucleus
4. Which organelle packages proteins?
  1. Golgi apparatus
  2. Ribosome
  3. Lysosome
  4. ER
5. DNA replication is:
  1. Conservative
  2. Semi-conservative
  3. Dispersive
  4. Random
6. The backbone of DNA is made of:
  1. Sugar-phosphate
  2. Protein
  3. Lipid
  4. Amino acids
7. Which RNA carries amino acids?
  1. mRNA
  2. tRNA
  3. rRNA
  4. snRNA

8. The site of transcription is:

1. Cytoplasm
2. Nucleus
3. Ribosome
4. ER

9. The site of translation is:

1. Nucleus
2. Ribosome
3. Golgi
4. Lysosome

10. The shape of bacterial DNA is:

1. Linear
2. Circular
3. Branched
4. Spiral

11. Which base pairs with adenine in DNA?

1. Uracil
2. Thymine
3. Cytosine
4. Guanine

12. Which base pairs with adenine in RNA?

1. Thymine
2. Uracil
3. Cytosine
4. Guanine

13. The organelle absent in prokaryotes:

1. Ribosome
2. Nucleus
3. Plasma membrane
4. Cytoplasm

14. The process of protein synthesis is called:

1. Replication
2. Translation
3. Transcription
4. Mutation

15. The enzyme that unwinds DNA is:

1. DNA polymerase
2. Helicase
3. Ligase
4. Primase

16. The enzyme that joins Okazaki fragments:

1. Ligase
2. Helicase
3. Polymerase

4. Primase

17. The organelle responsible for photosynthesis:

1. Chloroplast
2. Mitochondria
3. Golgi
4. ER

18. The nucleolus is involved in:

1. Protein synthesis
2. rRNA synthesis
3. Lipid synthesis
4. DNA replication

19. The genetic material in retroviruses is:

1. DNA
2. RNA
3. Protein
4. Lipid

20. The central dogma of molecular biology is:

1. DNA → RNA → Protein
2. RNA → DNA → Protein
3. Protein → DNA → RNA
4. DNA → Protein → RNA

## **II. Fill in the Blanks.**

1. Prokaryotic cells lack a true **nucleus**.
2. The site of protein synthesis in cells is the **ribosome**.
3. The plasma membrane is composed mainly of **phospholipids** and proteins.
4. Mitochondria are known as the **powerhouse** of the cell.
5. Lysosomes contain **digestive enzymes**.
6. The structural framework of the cell is provided by the **cytoskeleton**.
7. DNA is located in the **nucleus** of eukaryotic cells.
8. The cell wall of plants is made of **cellulose**.
9. The functional unit of heredity is the **gene**.
10. RNA differs from DNA by having **uracil** instead of thymine.
11. The sugar in DNA is **deoxyribose**.
12. The sugar in RNA is **ribose**.
13. Transcription occurs in the **nucleus**.
14. Translation occurs in the **cytoplasm**.
15. The double helix model of DNA was proposed by **Watson and Crick**.
16. The process of DNA copying itself is called **replication**.
17. Messenger RNA carries genetic information from DNA to **ribosomes**.
18. Transfer RNA brings **amino acids** to the ribosome.
19. Ribosomal RNA forms the structural and functional core of **ribosomes**.
20. The basic unit of life is the **cell**.

**III. Answer the following Questions.**

1. Cell Cycle?
2. What is Semi Conservative Method?
3. Post Transcriptional modification?
4. Genetic Code?
5. DNA Replication?