

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

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?**