

Reg. No.

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**B.E. / B.TECH. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2024**

Fourth Semester

**BT22404 – GENETICS AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY***(Biotechnology)***(Regulation 2022)****TIME: 3 HOURS****MAX. MARKS: 100**

COURSE OUTCOMES	STATEMENT	RBT LEVEL
CO 1	Explain the various postulates of Mendel's Experiments and the principle of gene complementation.	2
CO 2	Relate the principle of recombination and linkage with gene mapping.	2
CO 3	Compare the different types of DNA replication mechanism.	4
CO 4	Identify the steps involved in transcription and translation.	3
CO 5	Infer the relationship between gene regulation and metabolism.	4

**PART- A (20 x 2 = 40 Marks)**

(Answer all Questions)

	CO	RBT LEVEL
1. State the law of segregation.	1	2
2. Define alleles.	1	2
3. Describe the reason for the name "lethal alleles"	1	2
4. What is meant by multiple alleles?	1	2
5. Justify that linkage helps in gene mapping.	2	2
6. Compare penetrance and expressivity.	2	2
7. Differentiate aneuploidy and euploidy.	2	2
8. List the types of chromosomal modifications/rearrangements.	2	2
9. Justify there are multiple structural variations in DNA.	3	4
10. Draw the structure of a nucleotide and differentiate it from nitrogenous base.	3	4
11. Compare the prokaryotic and eukaryotic DNA.	3	4
12. Identify the possible sources of mutation and their types.	3	4

13.	What features discriminate a mRNA from tRNA?	4	3
14.	While there are 64 possible codons why there are fewer types of amino acids?	4	3
15.	State wobble hypothesis.	4	3
16.	List 4 antibiotics that inhibit protein synthesis.	4	3
17.	What possibly can go wrong in the absence of gene regulation?	5	4
18.	Justify that an operon contains multiple genes.	5	4
19.	Compare inducible and repressible operon.	5	4
20.	Give examples of 2 proteins and justify they are involved in phage life cycle.	5	4

**PART- B (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)**

		Marks	CO	RBT LEVEL
21. (a)	Construct a Punnet square to explain the law of independent assortment.	(10)	1	2
	<b>(OR)</b>			
(b)	Illustrate the concept of complete dominance, incomplete dominance and codominance with suitable examples	(10)	1	2
22. (a)	Describe the concept of epistasis and its types using suitable case studies.	(10)	2	2
	<b>(OR)</b>			
(b)	Deletion, duplication, inversion or translocation leads to metabolic disorders or diseases. Justify this statement with suitable case studies.	(10)	2	2
23. (a)	Draw the structure of DNA and RNA, compare and contrast the structural and functional features.	(10)	3	4
	<b>(OR)</b>			
(b)	Meselson and Stahl have identified the principle behind DNA replication using an experiment. Describe in detail about the experiment and discuss about the proteins involved in the DNA replication.	(10)	3	4
24. (a)	Compare the structure and functions of mRNA, tRNA and rRNA.	(10)	4	3
	<b>(OR)</b>			
(b)	Highlight the importance of splicing and post translational modifications in determining a protein's function.	(10)	4	3
25. (a)	Prokaryotic DNA has only a small portion as non-coding DNA while the	(10)	5	4

eukaryotic DNA has a greater proportion. Describe in detail about this, with role of histones in organizing the eukaryotic genome.

**(OR)**

- (b)** Highlight the difference between positive and negative regulation and Compare the Tryptophan and Arabinose operon. **(10) 5 4**

**PART- C (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

(Q.No.26 is compulsory)

- |   | Marks       | CO       | RBT LEVEL |
|---|-------------|----------|-----------|
| <b>26.</b> Many of the antibiotics serve as an inhibitor of transcription or translation. Describe about at least two antibiotics which inhibits transcription and translation process and their mechanism of action. | <b>(10)</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>3</b>  |

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