

FACULTY OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY

TEST 2

COURSE : CELL AND MOLECULAR

COURSE CODE : BSB 1163

LECTURER : NOOR SUHANA ADZAHAR

DATE : 7 DECEMBER 2016

DURATION : 1 HOUR 30 MINUTES

SESSION/SEMESTER: SESSION 2016/2017 SEMESTER I

PROGRAMME CODE: BSB

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. This question paper consists of **TWO (2) SECTIONS.** Answer all of the questions.
- 2. Candidates are not allowed to bring any material other than those allowed by the invigilator into the examination room.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

This examination paper consists of **FIVE** (5) printed pages including front page.

SECTION A

Determine whether the following statements are TRUE (/) or FALSE (X)

No.	Statement	TRUE/
		FALSE
1.	Transcription makes an RNA copy using the information present in the double-stranded DNA.	
2.	During translation the information carried by single stranded DNA	
	is used to make a polypeptide molecule.	
3.	During transcription both strands of DNA are used to make single-	
	stranded RNA molecules.	
4.	Split genes are present in prokaryotic cells.	
5.	Prokaryotic genes do not contain introns.	
6.	Translation starts at the first nucleotide 5' base of the mRNA and	
	ends at the last nucleotide of mRNA.	
7.	Translation always starts at the codon AUG which specifies the	
	amino acid arginine.	
8.	Promoters functions to enhance the expression of the cloned gene.	
9.	The leader and the trailer sequences of the mature mRNA do not	
	provide information to determine the amino acid sequence of the	
	polypeptide coded for by the mRNA.	
10.	Additional protein factors other than the structural proteins of the	
	ribosomes are necessary for translation.	

(10 Marks)

Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer.

Genes cannot control an organism on their own; rather, they must interact with
and respond to the organism's environment. Some genes are, or
always "on," regardless of environmental conditions. Such genes are among the most
important elements of a cell's genome, and they control the ability of DNA to
anditself. They also even canitself wher
cells suffer occasionally DNA damage. These genes also control

synthesis and much o	of an organism's co	entral metabolism.		
For prokaryot	es, most regulator	ry proteins are	and therefore turn	
genes off. Here, the	cells rely on prote	in-small molecule	binding, in which a ligand or	
small molecule signa	ls the state of the	cell and whether ge	ene expression is needed. The	
or	pro	tein binds at	, near its regulatory	
target, which is the _				
			(10 Marks)	
SECTION B				
QUESTION 1				
In translation process	s, mRNA message	e in decoded in ribo	osome, a large complex made	
from dozens of small proteins and rRNA molecules. With the help of this figure, briefly				
describe step by step	process involved	in the translation of	of mRNA.	
	grow /	ving polypeptide chain		
	2	newly bound charged		
	H ₂ N	3 4 tRNA		
	E	3 4		
	5′	3	,	
	E site	P site A site		
				

(10 Marks)

QUESTION 2

4

(1 Mark)

QUESTION 3

Dr David, scientist from medical research institute was recently join an expedition to Taman Negara. During his trip, he discovered unique leaves from unknown plant and he interested to study the molecular properties of the plants.

and components needed for his experiment
and components needed for his experiment.
(8 Marks
b) Assume that Dr David had successfully extract the DNA from the sample, suggesting
what analysis should he do next in order to discover the genetic variability of that plan
compared with other known plant.
(2 Marks

END OF QUESTION PAPER