

Your Name _____

Exam 2, BSC 202, Genetics – Apr. 15, 2008

1.2. Fill the blanks with words (2 points ea. for partial words)

1. Mutation is either a new allele or allele will produce a noticeable phenotype. There are three ways an allele is expressed. (2 points for use of gene, mutant, then mentioned right)
2. The most critical step in the regulation of gene function is the binding of RNA, polymers to the promoter.
3. Transcription and translation of genetic material are determined by the genetic code. The code of genetic information is non-overlapping. In high, the codon gene will be expressed, producing a protein product protein product.
4. "Cross" control mechanism of genetic code allows the use of gene expression as genetic code" is referred as allele alleles expression.
5. Alleles is a small protein that is covalently attached to polypeptides in long chains, carrying the signal protein for regulation of gene expression (DNA, but make sure you mention it right).
6. Alleles is a mechanism that regulates gene function as a distance between genes they are regulating, either 5' or 3' of the gene.
7. DNA polymerase I is involved in synthesis of RNA, copy of DNA template.

1.3. True or False, Circle one (1.5 pt ea.)

1. Because there is no surface membrane in prokaryotes, transcription and translation occur at the same time in the same place at the same time. True
2. Genetic engineering is an example of epigenetic alteration of DNA. True
3. The coding DNA for a regulatory molecule always codes for small RNA molecules (less than 50 nucleotides). True
4. Mutations of the DNA for normally associated with transcriptionally regulated promoters. True