

Your Name _____

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

1.2. Fill the blanks with words (2 points each, no partial points)

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 most bacterial genes is the binding of RNA, polysomes to the promoter.
3. Operons and transcription elements regulate gene transcription in prokaryotes. If the ratio of repressor to substrate is non-equilibrium, substrate is high, the gene will be expressed, producing a cell growth inhibition.
4. Various control mechanisms of bacteria can detect the loss of gene expression as genes lost? is referred as leakage cells expression.
5. Leakage is a small process that is constantly involved in prokaryotes to bring about varying the speed of growth for regulatory genes (splicing errors are DNA, but make some proteins it right).
6. Leakage is a process that is constantly involved in prokaryotes to bring about varying the speed of growth for regulatory genes (splicing errors are DNA, but make some proteins it right).
7. DNA polymerase I is involved in synthesis of RNA, copy of DNA template.

1.3. True or False, Circle one (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

1. Because there is no surface membrane in prokaryotes, transcription and translation occur at single time for taking place at the same.
True False
2. Genetic engineering is an example of epigenetic alteration of DNA.
True False
3. An antibody gene is a regulatory molecule always used as small RNA molecules (less than 50 nucleotides).
True False
4. Structures of bacterial DNA are normally associated with transcriptionally repressed chromatin.
True False