

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 polimerase to the promoter.
3. Operons and transcription elements together are characterized as prokaryotes. If the rate of bacterial transcription is uncontrolled, transcription is high, the cell gene will be expressed, producing a lot with growth control mechanism.
4. Various control mechanisms of bacteria can detect the loss of gene expression as genes lost? is referred as silence cells expression.
5. Shikimate is a small protein that is covalently attached to polypeptides in long chains, carrying the signal protein for degradation once splicing occurs and DNA had made some proteins it right).
6. Substrate is a molecule that requires DNA sequence can function as a substrate for the gene they are regulating, either 5' or 3' of the gene.
7. DNA polymerase I is involved in replication 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 gene can be taking place at the same.
True False
2. Genetic engineering is an example of epigenetic alteration of DNA.
True False
3. An antibody gene for a regulatory molecule always codes for small RNA molecules (less than 50 nucleotides).
True False
4. Methylation of bacterial DNA is normally associated with transcriptionally repressed chromatin.
True False