## SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR SEMESTER IV MSc. LIFE SCIENCES SPECIALIZATION: BIOCHEMISTRY

PSLSCBMT401: Molecular Cell Biology

1.	Binding of siRNA to the DNA does not lead to
	a) Chromatin remodelling
	b) Promoter unavailability
	c) Transcriptional inhibition
	d) Triple helix formation
2.	Which of the following RNAs can induce gene silencing?
	a) miRNA
	b) snoRNA
	c) ssRNA
	d) ncRNA
3.	Stem loop precursors are generally seen in which of the following?
	a) siRNA
	b) miRNA
	c) piRNA
	d) Both siRNA and miRNA
4.	Dicer is
	a) DNAse-like enzyme
	b) RNAse-like enzyme
	c) An endonuclease
	d) An exonuclease
5.	RNA silencing was first documented in animals by
	a) Guo and Kemphues
	b) Victor Ambros, Rosalind Lee and Rhonda Feinbaum
	c) Carlo Cogoni and GuiseppeMacino
	d) Craig Mello
6.	The miRNAs are transcribed from non-protein encoding genes and are typically
	nucleotides long.
	a) 10 – 15
	b) 12 – 15
	c) 18 – 20
	d) 20 – 25
7.	DICER name was given by

	a)	Hannon and colleagues
	b)	Bernstein et al.
	c)	Tuschl and colleagues
	d)	Napoli and Jorgensen
8.	Arg	gonaute protein family is
	a)	DICER
	b)	RISC
	c)	miRNA
	d)	SLICER
9.	siF	RNA are generated by
	a) [	Transcription
	b) ]	DNA damage
	c) l	RNA damage
	d) l	Enzymatic action
10.	Wł	nich of the following pathways involve the Dicer for gene silencing?
	a) (	Chromatin modification
	b) \$	Structural gene triple helix formation
	c) l	DNA polymerase binding
	d) l	RNA polymerase binding
11.	If t	he siRNA is a complete homolog of the target mRNA sequences what is the net result?
	a) l	Double helix formation
	b) 7	Translation inhibition
	c) (	Chromatin modification
	d) 1	mRNA degradation
12.	Ina	active miRNA undergoes how many cleavages before incorporation into the RISC
	cor	mplex?
	a) (	
	b)	1
	c) 2	2
	d) 3	3