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1. Genetic code is

- a) the sequence of nitrogenous bases in mRNA molecule that codes for a protein
- b) is a triplet code**
- c) is non-overlapping
- d) all of these

2. Translation is the

- a) synthesis of DNA from a mRNA template
- b) synthesis of protein from a mRNA template**
- c) synthesis of RNA from a mRNA template
- d) synthesis of RNA from a DNA template

3. Translation occurs in the

- a) nucleus
- b) cytoplasm**
- c) nucleolus
- d) lysosome

4. During translation, proteins are synthesized

- a) by ribosomes using the information on DNA
- b) by lysosome using the information on DNA
- c) by ribosomes using the information on mRNA**
- d) by ribosomes using the information on rRNA

5. The enzyme involved in amino acid activation is

- a) ATP synthetase
- b) aminoacyl tRNA synthetase**
- c) aminoacyl mRNA synthetase
- d) aminoacyl rRNA synthetase

6. Which of the following RNA molecules serves as an adaptor molecule during protein synthesis

- a) rRNA
- b) mRNA
- c) tRNA**
- d) tRNA and mRNA

7. In Prokaryotes, the first amino acid in the polypeptide chain is

- a) methionine
- b) N-methyl methionine
- c) N-formyl methionine**
- d) All of these

8. In Prokaryotes, the ribosomal binding site on mRNA is called

- a) Hogness sequence
- b) Shine-Dalgarno sequence**

- c) Pribnow sequence
- d) TATA box

9. During translation, the role of enzyme peptidyl transferase is

- a) transfer of phosphate group
- b) amino acid activation
- c) peptide bond formation between adjacent amino acids**
- d) binding of ribosome subunits to mRNA

10. Polysomes are

- a) aggregation of ribosomes
- b) aggregation of lysosomes
- c) mRNA molecules to which many ribosomes are attached simultaneously**
- d) all of these