

Høgskolen i Telemark

Fakultet for allmennvitenskapelige fag

Examination

Molecular Genetics 4326

20.05.2015

Time: 4 hours

Language: English

No of pages: 2 (12 questions)

Aids: None

Remarks: All the questions have equal value. You may answer in English or in

Norwegian

Attachments: None

The result will be published on StudentWeb.

English

Question 1.

What is the sex of:

- 1. A fruitfly with one X chromosome and no Y chromosomes?
- 2. A fruitfly with one X chromosome and two Y chromosomes?
- 3. A fruitfly with two X chromosomes and no Y chromosomes?
- 4. A fruitfly with two X chromosomes and two Y chromosomes?
- 5. fruitfly with one X chromosome, one Y chromosome and one set of autosomes (haploid)
- 6. A human with one X chromosome and one Y chromosome.
- 7. A human with one X chromosome and no Y chromosome?
- 8. A human with three X chromosomes.

Assume that all individuals have a normal number of autosomes (two sets), unless otherwise stated.

Question 2.

Describe the four basic types of major chromosome rearrangement and their typical phenotypic and genetic consequences

Question 3.

What are the ratios of progeny phenotypes in F1 crosses (crosses between heterozygotes) under the following conditions, and why?

- (a) Normal dominance
- (b) Lethal dominance

Question 4.

What is meant by 'linkage' and 'crossing-over'? How may these phenomena be used to map genes?

Question 5.

What is the function of the 5' cap in eukaryotic pre-mRNA?

Question 6.

Describe a bacterial promoter including locations of consensus sequences. What is the purpose of the promoter?

Question 7.

How are tRNAs linked to their corresponding amino acids?

Question 8.

Which components are required for protein synthesis in bacterial cells?

Hint:

Stage	Component	Function
Binding of amino acids to	Amino acids	Building blocks of proteins
tRNA	(###)	••••

Question 9.

Briefly describe the primary and the secondary structure of DNA.

Question 10.

Describe the two different categories of mutations.

Question 11.

Explain what kind of phenotypic effects single base substitution mutations can cause.

Question 12.

What kind of DNA damage (change in DNA) does Mismatch Repair (MMR) repair?

