

**Set-1**  
**Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women**  
**Coimbatore-641043.**

**Master's Degree Examination – November 2017**

**I Semester**

**Class : IPG**  
**Major : BIOCHEMISTRY**

**Time: 3 hours**  
**Max. Marks: 60**

**17MBCC02 Cell Biology and Microbial Biochemistry**

**Part A**

**10 x 1/2 = 5**

**Choose the correct answer**

1. Microfilaments are composed mainly of protein called  
a. actin                      b. tubulin                      c. myosin                      d. chitin
2. Semiautonomous organelle in the cell is  
a. peroxisomes              b. chloroplast              c. endoplasmic reticulum      d. golgi
3. Which of the following occurs in meiosis but not in mitosis?  
a. attachment of spindle fibres to the kinetochore  
b. pairing of homologous chromosomes at the metaphase plate  
c. replication of DNA prior to the start of cell division  
d. separation of sister chromatids at anaphase
4. At which cell cycle checkpoint is the cell cycle halted if the cell's DNA is damaged?  
a. G<sub>1</sub> – S                      b. S - G<sub>2</sub>                      c. G<sub>2</sub> – M                      d. G<sub>0</sub> - G<sub>1</sub>
5. Dinoflagellates belong to the division  
a. Pyrrophyta              b. Euglenophyta              c. Chlorophyta              d. Phaeophyta
6. Which one of the following algae is a source of iodine?  
a. Polysiphonia              b. Laminaria              c. Nostoc                      d. Diatoms
7. In the glyoxylate cycle, the sequential action of citrate lyase and isocitrate lyase converts acetyl CoA into glyoxylate, and oxaloacetate into  
a. malate                      b. aspartate                      c. pyruvate                      d. succinate
8. Which one is sedimentary cycle  
a. oxygen cycle              b. hydrogen cycle              c. nitrogen cycle              d. phosphorus cycle
9. Which one of the following transport bacterial DNA to other bacteria via bacteriophages?  
a. conjugation              b. Transformation              c. transduction              d. translation
10. The process by which virus progeny are released to find new hosts, is called  
a. viral entry              b. viral replication              c. viral shedding              d. viral latency

