



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - USHA BIOLOGY (ODIA ENGLISH)

BIOTECHNOLOGY & ITS APPLICATIONS

Exercise

1. Which of the following enzymes are absolutely necessary for recombinant DNA

technology?



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2. The usual source of restriction endonuclease used in gene cloning is

A. Fungi

B. Bacteria

C. Plants

D. Viruses



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3. Which of the following is produced by genetical engineered bacteria?

A. Thyroxine

B. Insulin

C. Glucagon

D. ADH



- **4.** Which one of the following bacteria is used for production of transgenic plants?
 - A. Escherichia coli
 - B. Bacillus thuringiensis
 - C. Staphylococcus aureus
 - D. Agrobacterium tumafaciens



- **5.** A gene whose expression helps to identify transformed cell is known as .
 - A. Vector
 - B. Plasmid
 - C. Strurtural gene
 - D. Selectable marker



- **6.** Enzyme complex responsible for alcoholic fermentation by yeast.
 - A. Amylase
 - B. Galactase
 - C. Zymase
 - D. Invertase



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7. Golden rice - a transgenic variety of rice are principally richer than normal rice in:

A. beta carotene

B. Lysine

C. Vitamine - C

D. Iron



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- 8. Which of the following is molecular scissor?
 - A. Restriction endonuclease
 - B. Helicase
 - C. Urease
 - D. Peptidase

Answer:

9. Which of the following has been covered under the broad patent category?

A. Triticum

B. Oryza

C. PisumSativum

D. Brassica

Answer:



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10. Biolistic (gene gun) technique is used in

A. Tissue culture process

B. Gene transfer process

C. Hybridization process

D. Germplasm conservation

Answer:



11. Basic principle of developing transgenic plants and animals is to introduce the gene of interest into the nucleus of _____.

- A. Somatic cell
- B. Vegetative cell
- C. Germ cell
- D. Body cell

Answer:



12. The gene that encodes for- BT protein specific to cotton bollwooni is _____

A. Cry I Ac

B. Cry II Abc

C. Cry II.Ac

D. Cry 11 Ab

Answer:



13. The science of engineering and technology which is applied to life sciences is _____

- A. Biotechnology
- B. Biological science
- C. Genetic engineering
- D. Pathology

Answer:



- **14.** The enzymes which are comonly used in genetic engineering are _____
 - A. Endonuclease and ligase
 - B. Restriction endonuclease & Polymerage
 - C. Ligase and Polymerase
 - D. Restriction endonuclease and ligase



15. The process of separation & purification of							
expressed	protein	before	marketing	is			
called	_						

- A. Down Stream Processing.
- B. Bio Processing.
- C. Post Production Processing.
- D. Upstream Processing.



16. The DNA fragments separated on an agarose gel can be visualised after staining with ----

A. Acetocaramine

B. Aniline blue

C. Ethidium

D. Bromophenoe Blue

Answer:



17. The thermostable enzymes, 'Taq' & 'P&U' isolated form thermophilic becteria are _____

- A. RNA Polymerases
- **B. DNA Polymerases**
- C. Restriction endonucleases
- D. DNA ligases

Answer:



18.	Which	of	the	following	are	used	in	gene
clo	ning ?							

- A. Nucleoids
- B. Plasmids
- C. Mesosomes
- D. None of these



19. In	genetic	engineering,	the	terms	vector	is
applie	ed for :					

- A. Plasmids
- **B. Sources of DNA**
- C. Active viruses
- D. All of these



20. The	first	hormone	artificially	produced	by
culturin	g bad	cteria is			

- A. Insulin
- B. Thyroxin
- C. Testosterone
- D. Adrenalin



21. An analytical technique that is used in solving paternity dispute based on DNA polymorphism is called _____

A. DNA sequencing

B. Cloning

C. DNA Fingerprinting

D. Cell culture

Answer:



22. Which one of the following bacteria has found extensive use in genetic engineering work in plants?

- A. Clostridium septicum
- B. Xanthomonascitri
- C. Bacillus coagulens
- D. Agrobacterium tumefaciens

Answer:



23.	Which	of the	following	algae	has	nitrogen
fixi	ng abili	ty?				

- A. Vaucheria
- B. Ectocarpus
- C. Fucus
- D. Nostoc



24. Which artificial cloning vector was constructed by Boliver and Rodriguez in 1977?



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25. Separation of two strands of DNA on heating is called what?



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26. What is the first transgenic cow?



27. Who is called as the Father of Genetic Engineering?



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28. Which enzyme is used to synthesize the DE

'A by using m-RNA as a template.



29. Who discovered the plasmid vectors?



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30. By which process a cell takes up naked DNA fragment from the environment for recombination.?



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31. Which vitamin is present is Golden Rice?



32. Which scientist first time isolated restriction endonuclease from Bacteria ?



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33. Who first invented PCR technique?



34. Which type of restriction endonuclease takes part in r-DNA technology?



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35. Which department of the Govt. of India is the nodal centre for Indian- biosafety network ?



36. Which chain of Insulin is removed during its maturation?



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37. Which enzyme helps in the joining of DNA fragments?



38. Which blotting technique is used for the separation of DNA?



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39. The name of toxic protein produced by

Bacillus thuringiensis is _____.



40. Restriction endonucleases are enzymes that cut a _____ molecule at a particular place.



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41. Which artificial cloning vector was constructed by Boliver and Rodriguez in 1977?



42. Separation of two strands of DNA on heating is called what?



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43. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer(s): The transgenic mouse is called as .



44. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer(s): Genetically engineered rice rich in vitamin A is known as ____.



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45. Fill up the blanks with correct answer: DNA used as a carrier for transferring a fragment of foreign DNA into a suitable host is called .



46. Synthetic DNA is synthesized with the help of enzyme ____ on DNA template.



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47. The organisms in which foreign genes have been introduced by genetic engineering are called _____.



48. Bt toxin genes are isolated form a bacterium called ____ and incorporated into sereral crop plants.



49. The grain of golden rice is yellow in colour due to presence of _____.



50. Cutting and rejoining the DNA sequence for r-DNA technology is known as _____.



51. Differentiate between the Plasmid and Chromosomal DNA.



52. Difference between: YAC and BAC.



53. Differentiate between : Ex Vivo gene therapy and in Vivo gene therapy.



54. Difference between: DNA and c-DNA.



55. Discuss with your teacher and find out how to distinguish between Exonuclease and endonuclease



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56. What do you mean by plasmid?



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57. What is polymerase chain reaction



58. Write note on : Complementary DNA (cDNA).



59. What is selectable marker? What is its use in genetic engineering?



60. What are the essential features for an ideal cloning vehicle/vector ?



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61. How could multiple copies of a given fragment of DNA be produced?



62. What are the steps involved in production of genetically engineered human insulin?



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63. Write note on vaccines.



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64. Write notes on: What do you mean by gene therapy?



65. What are the steps involved in producing transgenic animals?



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66. Write notes on: Biopatent



67. Write note on Bt-Crops.



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68. What do you mean by genetically modified organism (GMO) and its applications in agriculture. [2018(A)]



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69. What is pallindroinic nucleotide sequence?



70. Applications of Recombinant DNA technology or genetic engineering.



71. What are the bioethical issues pertaining to biotechnology?



72. What are restriction endonucleases? Mention their functions in recombinant DNA technology.



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73. What are the important steps in recombinant DNA technology?



74. What is meant by transgenic animal?

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75. Biopiracy.



76. What are cloning vectors?

