

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS BIOLOGY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

PRINCIPLES AND PROCESSES OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

Textual Questions Solved

1. Restriction enzymes are

- A. Not always required in genetic engineering
- B. Essential tools in genetic engineering
- C. Nucleases that cleave DNA at specific sites
- D. both b and c

Answer: D



- 2. Plasmids are
 - A. circular protein molecules
 - B. required by bacteria

- C. tiny bacteria
- D. confer resistance to antibiotics

Answer: D



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3. EcoRI cleaves DNA at

- A. AGGGTT
- B. GTATATC
- C. GAATTC
- D. TATAGC

Answer: C



- **4.** Define Genetic engineering.
 - A. making artificial genes
 - B. hybridization of DNA of one organism to that of the others.
 - C. production of alcohol by using micro organisms.

D. making artificial limbs, diagnostic

instruments such as ECG and EFG, etc.,

Answer: B



- **5.** Consider the following statements:
- i. Recombinant DNA technology is popularly known as genetic engineering is a stream of biotechnology which deals with the manipulation of genetic materials by man invitro
- ii. pBR322 is the first artificial cloning vector

developed in 1977 by Boliver and Rodriguez from E.coli plasmid.

iii. Restriction enzymes belong to a class of enzymes called nucleases . Choose that correct option regarding above statements

A. i and ii

B. i and iii

C. ii and iii

D. i,ii and iii

Answer: D



- **6.** The process of recombinant DNA technology has the following steps
- I. Amplification of the gene.
- II. Insertion of recombinant DNA in to the host cells .
- III. Cutting of DNA at specific location using restriction enzyme.

IV . Isolation of genetic meterial (DNA) Pick out the correct sequence of step for recombinant DNA technology .

A. ii,iii ,iv and i

- B. iv, ii, iii and i
- C. i,ii, iii and iv
- D. iv, iii, i and ii

Answer: D



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7. Which one of the following palindromic base sequence in DNA can be easily cut at about the middle by some particular restriction enzymes?

A. 5' CGTTCG 3' 3' ATCGTA 5'

- B. 5'GATATG 3' 3' CTACTA5'
- C. 5'GAATTC 3' 3' CTTAAG' 5
- D. 5'CACGTA 3' 3' CTCAGT' 5

Answer: C



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8. pBR 322, BR stands for

- A. Plasmid Bacterial Recombination
- B. Plasmid Bacterial Replication
 - C. Plasmid Boliver and Rodriguez

D. Plasmid Baltimore Rodriguez

Answer: C



9. Which one of the following is used as Biosensors ?

A. (A) Electrophoresis

B. Bioreactors

C. Vectors

D. Electroporation

Answer: B



10. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Exonuclease	a. add or remove phosphate
2. Endonuclease	b. binding the DNA fragments
3. Alkaline Phosphatase	c. cut the DNA at terminus
4. Ligase	d. cut the DNA at middle

A. a)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ a & b & c & d \end{pmatrix}$$
B. b) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ c & d & b & a \end{pmatrix}$
C. c) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ a & c & b & d \end{pmatrix}$
D. d) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ c & d & a & b \end{pmatrix}$

Answer: D



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- 11. In which techniques Ethidium Bromide is used?
 - A. Southern Blotting techniques
 - B. Western Blotting techniques
 - C. Polymerase Chain Reaction
 - D. Agarose Gel Electrophoresis

Answer: D



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12. Assertion: Agrobacterium tumifaciens is popular in genetic engineering because this bacteriusim associated with the root nodules of all cereals and pulse crops.

reason: a gene incorporated in the bacterial chromosomal genome gets automatically transferred to the cross with which bacterium is associated.

A. Both assertion and reason are true. But reason is correct explanation of assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true. But reason is not correct explanation of

C. Assertion is true but reason is true.

D. Assertion is false, but reason is false.

Answer: A



13. Which one of the following is not true?

A. Ti plasmid causes the bunchy top disease

- B. Multiple cloning site known as polylinker
- C. Non viral method of transfection of Nucleic acid in cell
- D. Polyactic acid is a kind of biodegradable and bioactive thermoplastic.



14. An anylysis of chromosomal DNA using the southern hybridisation technique does not use

- A. Electrophoresis
- B. Blotting
- C. Autoradiography
- D. Polymerase Chain Reaction



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15. An antibiotic gene in a vector usually helps in the selection of

A. Competent cells

- B. Transformed cells
- C. Recombinant cells
- D. None of the above



- **16.** Some of the charcteristics of Bt cotton are
 - A. Long fibre and resistant to aphids
 - B. Medium yield, long fibre and resistant to
 - beetle pests

C. high yield and production of toxic protein crystals which kill dipteran pests.

D. High yield resistant to ball worms

Answer: B



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17. How do you use the biotechnology in modern practice ?



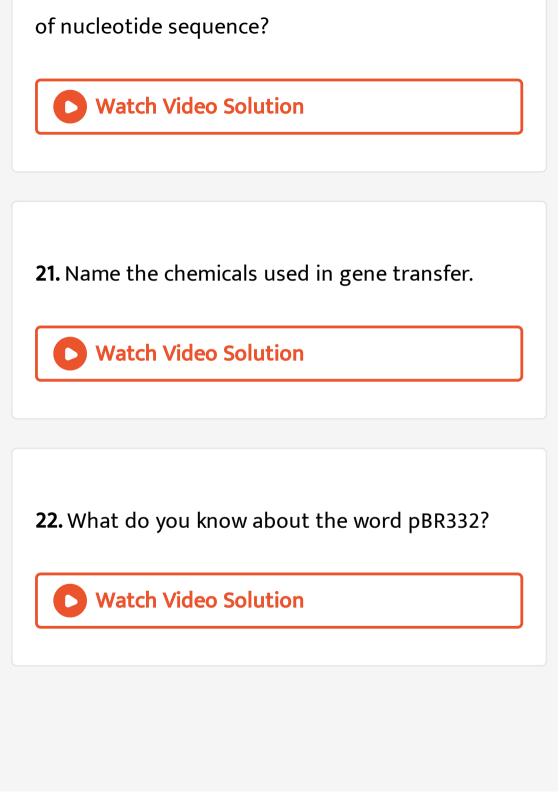
18. What are the materials used to grow microorganism like Spirulina?



19. You are working in a biotechnology lab with a bacterium namely E.coil. How will you cut the nucleotide sequence? Explain it.



20. What are the enzymes you can used to cut terminal end and internal phospho di ester bond



23. Mention the application of biotechnology.



24. What are restrictions enzyme. Mention their type with role in biotechnology.



25. Is their any possibilities to tranfer a suitable desirable gene to host plant without vector? Justify you answer.



26. How will you identify a vector?



27. Compare the various types of blotting techniques.



28. Write the advantages of herbicide tolerant crops.



29. Write the advantages and disadvantages of Bt cotton.



30. What is Bioremediation?



31. Write the benefits and risk of Genetically Modified Foods .



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Additional Questions 1 Mark Questios

1. Who coined the term biotechnology ______

A. Ernst Hoppe

B. Stanley Cohen

- C. Ian Wilmet
- D. Karl Ereky

Answer: D



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2. Zymology deals with

- A. Study of yeast fungus and its practical applications.
- B. Study of fermentation and its uses.

- C. Study of Bioreactors and their construction methodology.
- D. Study of zymase producing microbes and its benefits.

Answer: B



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3. Match column I with column II

Column I	Column II	
A. One gene one enzyme hypothesis	i. Kohler and Milstein	
B. Monoclonal antibodies	ii. Kary Mullis	
C. First transgenic animal	iii. Beadle and Tatum	
D. Development of PCR technology	iv. Ian Wilmet	

A. a) A - iii , B - i, C - iv , D - ii

B. b) A - i , B - iv , C - ii, D - iii

C. c) A - iv, B - iii, C - ii, D - i

D. d) A - ii, B - iv C - i, D - iii

Answer: A



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4. Find the incorrect statement:

A. French chemist Louis Pasteur demonstrated

the fermentation.

- B. Fermentor is a vessel providing optimal condition for microbial action.
- C. Solvent extraction is an upstream process of fermentation.
- D. Distillation and filtration comes under down stream process.

Answer: C



- **5.** Pick out the mismatched pair(s):
- (i) Amphotericin B Streptomyces notatum
- (ii) Penicillin Penicillin nodosus
- (iii) Streptomycin Streptomyces grises
- (iv) Tetracyline Streptomyces aureofocins
 - A. i and ii
 - B. ii and iii
 - C. iii and iv
 - D. i only



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6. Identify the non - fungal species used in SCP production .

(i) Candida (ii) Chlorella (iii) Chlamydomonas (iv)
Cellulomonas

A. i and ii

B. ii and iii

C. ii, iii and iv

D. All the above

Answer: C

7. Select the correct restriction enzyme which breaks the phosphodiester bond within a DNA molecule.

(i) Bal 31 (ii) Hind II (iii) BamHI (iv) Pvul

A. i and iii

B. i, ii and iii

C. ii, iii and iv

D. i only

Answer: C

8. Cohesive ends are

- A. a) Blunt ends
- B. b)Flush ends
- C. c) Sticky ends
- D. d) Symmetric cuts

Answer: C



9. Self-ligation is prevented by	••••
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A. DNA polymerase

B. Helicase

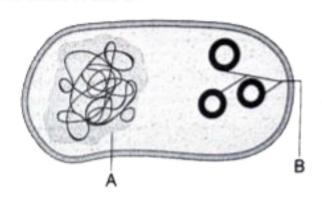
C. Alkaline phosphate

D. DNA lipase

Answer: C



10. Observe the diagram and name A and B.



- A. a) A Plasmid B Vector
- B. b) A Nucleoid B Plasmid
- C. c) A Bacterial chromosome B Vector
- D. d) A Nucleoid B x phage DNA

Answer: B



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- 11. A vector should
- (i) contain suitable marker (ii) contain ori site
- (iii) have poly linkers (iv) be small in size
 - A. a) i, ii and iii
 - B. b) ii, iii and iv
 - C. c) i, ii and iv
 - D. d) All the above

Answer: D



12. Number of base pairs does pBR 322 plasmid contains.......

A. 322

B. 4322

C. 4361

D. 3264

Answer: C



13.is the plasmid present in Agrobacterium.



- **14.** puC 19 is an example for
 - A. Shuttle vector
 - B. Expression vector
 - C. Cosmid
 - D. Phagemid vector

Answer: B



15. Statement 1 : YAC plasmid behaves like a yeast chromosome.

Statement 2: Circular YAC multiplies in bacteria.

A. Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is also correct.

B. Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is incorrect.

C. Both the statement are incorrect.

D. Statement 1 is incorrect and Statement 2 is correct.

Answer: A



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16. Statement 1 : Liposome are the artificial lipoprotein vesicles.

Statement 2 : Liposomes are highly used in gene transfer.

- A. Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is also correct.
- B. Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is incorrect.
- C. Both the statement are incorrect.
- D. Statement 1 is incorrect and Statement 2 is correct.

Answer: D



17. Statement 1: DNA is a hydrophobic molecule.

Statement 2: T - DNA is a part of E - coli plasmid.

A. Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is also correct.

B. Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is incorrect.

C. Both the statement are incorrect.

D. Statement 1 is incorrect and Statement 2 is correct.

Answer: C

18. Statement 1: Bioventing procedure increases ${\cal O}_2$ flow to accelerate degradation of pollutants Statement 2: Bioaugmentation uses microbes to recover metal pollutants from contaminated sites.

A. Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is also correct.

B. Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is incorrect.

C. Both the statement are incorrect.

D. Statement 1 is incorrect and Statement 2 is correct.

Answer: B



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19. Assertion (A) : Golden rice helps to overcome childhood blindness.

Reason (R) : It is rich in β carotene.

A. a) Both A and R are wrong .

B. b) A is right R is wrong.

- C. c) R explains A.
- D. d) A and R are right, R does not explain A.

Answer: C



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20. Assertion (A): Expression vectors are suitable for expressing foreign proteins.

Reason (R): pBR 322 is an expression vectors.

- A. Both A and R are wrong.
- B. A is right R is wrong.

C. R explains A.

D. A and R are right, R does not explain A.

Answer: D



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21. Assertion (A): Pseudomonas putida is utilized in the production of Biological hydrogen.

Reason (R): During photosynthesis, it releases oxygen.

A. Both A and R are wrong.

B. A is right R is wrong.

C. R explains A.

D. A and R are right, R does not explain A.

Answer: A



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22. Assertion (A): DMH - 11 is a transgenic mustard.

Reason (R): It is developed by using barnase/barstar technology.

B. A is right R is wrong. C. R explains A. D. A and R are right, R does not explain A. **Answer: C Watch Video Solution** 23. Green fluorescent protein (GFP) was isolated from A. Aequorea Victoria

A. Both A and R are wrong.

- B. Arabidopsis thaliana
- C. Agrobacterium tumifacines
- D. Escherichia coli

Answer: A



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- **24.** Tetracycline is obtained from......
 - A. a) S.nodous
 - B. b) S.aurofaciens
 - C. c) S.grise

D. d) P.chryosogenum

Answer: B



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25. Today more thanrestriction enzymes have been isolated.

A. a) 800

B. b) 900

C. c) 1000

D. d) 870

Answer: B



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Additional Questions 2 Mark Questios

1. How modern biotechnology differs from conventional biotechnology?



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2. What is a fermentor?



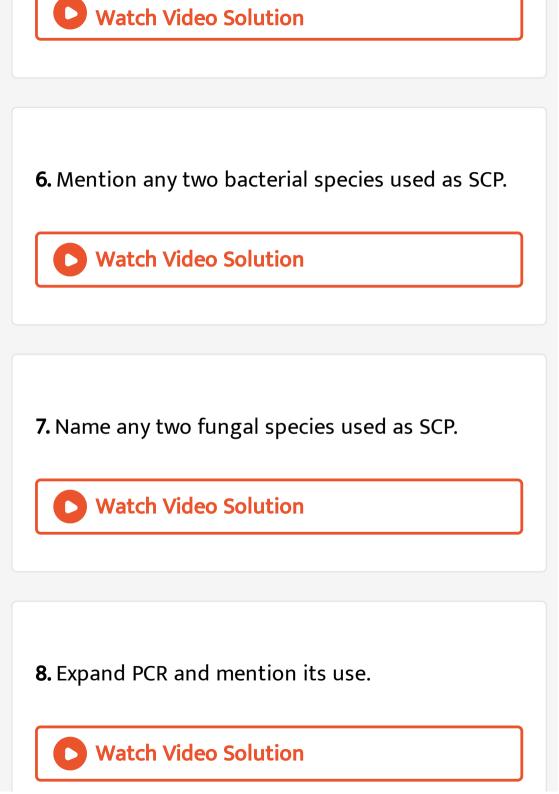
3. Define fermentation .



4. What are primary metabolites? Give example.



5. How microbial enzymes are produced? Mention its significance.



9. An example of Restriction Endonuclease
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10. What is a palindrome sequence?
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11. Write an palindrome sequence of DNA.
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12. Difference between flush end and cohesive end of DNA.



13. What is the role of DNA ligase in genetic engineering?



14. Plasmids are



15. Classify vectors and explain them.



16. What are expression vectors.



17. Name any two vectors that you know?



18. Write a brief note on BAC vector.



19. What does Blotting refers to?



20. Write the advantages and disadvantages of Bt cotton.



21. Write the benefits and risk of Genetically Modified Foods .



22. What is PEG?



23. Define Biopharming . Give its uses .



24. Define the terms (a) Bioventing (b) Bioaugmentation



25. How hydrogen biologically synthsized?



26. Define Biopiracy?



27. What are polylinkers?



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Additional Questions 3 Mark Questios

1. Mention any three historical events which took place in the 21st century for the development of biotechnology.



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2. In the fermentation process, what does uptream and downstream refers to ? Explain.



3. Write about the process of fermentation



4. What are secondary metabolites?



5. What is SCP?



6. Mention any three algal species used for SCP production.



7. Though SCP is a rich protein source, it has not been widely used as food supplement. Point a reason to support this statement.



8. Enumerate the applications of single-cell protein .



9. Classify restriction enzyme based on their mode of action.



10. Which type of restriction enzyme is widely used in rDNA technology? Why?



11. Explain the procedure behind the naming of Restriction Enzymes by citing an example.



12. Give a short not on Alkaline phosphate.



13. What are the features that a vector must posses to facilitate cloning?



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14. Draw and label Ti plasmid.



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15. What do you mean by the term "walking genes"? Explain.



16. How does shuttle vectors differ from other types of vectors ?



17. Given below are the three DNA palindrome sequences. Name the respective restriction enzymes which cleaves those sequence also mention the microbial sources

(a) 5' AGCT3' (b) 5' GGCC3' (c) 5'GAATTC3'

3'TCGA5' 3'CCGG5' 3'CTTAAG5'



18. Why is it difficult for DNA to pass through cell membrane? How the bacterial cells can be made competent to take up DNA?



19. Write a brief note on Biolistics.



20. Agrobacterium - a natural genetic engineer of plants justify the statements.



21. What is antibiotic resistant markers?



22. Mention the types of blotting techniques .



23. What is CRISPR - Cas 9?



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24. What is RNA interference?



25. write the protocol for glyphosate tolerant potato plant .



26. 'Bt Cotton''



27. Give a detailed account on Golden rice.



28. Name any 3 bacterial species used to generate polyhydroxybutyrates (PHB).



29. What is the purpose of green fluorescent protein?



30. How turmeric biopiracy is prevented by Indian Government?



Additional Questions 5 Mark Questios

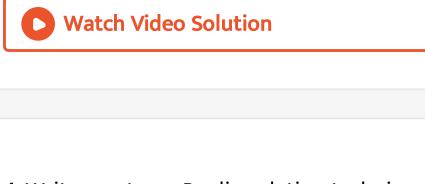
1. What are the step involved in recombinant DNA rechnology?



2. (b) Explain in detail about various types of direct gene transfer method.



3. Describe the procedure involved in Blue-White colony selection methods.



4. Write a note on Replica plating technique.

5. How Agarose Gel Electrophoresis is performed?





6. Explain Southern blotting techniques .



Higher Order Thinking Skills Hots Questions

- **1.** Give the technical terminologies for the following statements.
- (a) Autonomous, self replicating, circular DNA
- (b) Molecular scissors
- (c) Symmetrical repeated sequence in DNA strands
- (d) Mobile genetic elements



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2. Observe the given flow chart and complete it .



3. Name the products of the following

combinations.

Bacterial plasmid + cos - site =

Bacterial plasmid + phage - DNA =



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- **4.** Golden rice is a bio-fortified rice developed by technology . If differs from its parental strain by possessing 'psy' gene, 'crt-1' gene and 'lyc' gene which are responsible for beta- carotene synthetsis.
- (a) Name the sources of the above mentioned genes.
- (b) Which disease can be controlled/prevented if a person's diet has golden rice ?

