

Class: 12

Subject: Biology

Topic: Biotechnology Principles and Processes

No. of Questions: 20

Duration: 60 Min

Maximum Marks: 60

1. Plasmids are used in genetic engine because they are
- A. Easily available
 - B. Able to replicate
 - C. Able to integrate with host chromosome
 - D. Inert

Answer: B

2. Differentiation of callus into plant parts is
- A. Embryogenesis
 - B. Embryoid formation
 - C. Morphogenesis
 - D. Totipotency

Answer: C

3. Degenerative disease in adults can be treated with stem cells obtained from
- A. Blood sample
 - B. Muscle fibre
 - C. Bone marrow
 - D. Keratin

Answer: C

4. Haploids are more suitable for mutation studies than diploids because
- A. Haploid are more abundant
 - B. All mutations, whether dominant or recessive, are expressed in haploids
 - C. Haploids are reproductively more suitable
 - D. Mutagens penetrate in haploids more effectively than in diploids

Answer: B

5. Frost resistance is obtained from genetically engineered

- A. Escherichia coli
- B. Pseudomonas putida
- C. Pseudomonas fluorescens
- D. Trichodenna

Answer: C

6. Stem cells are obtained from

- A. Umbilical cord
- B. Healing wounds
- C. Epithelial cells
- D. Neuron

Answer: A

7. One of the following is a major requirement for DNA finger printing

- A. Electron microscopy
- B. ELISA
- C. Electrophoresis
- D. HPLC

Answer: C

8. A drug obtained through genetic engineering and useful for treating infertility is

- A. Calcitonin
- B. Chorionic
- C. Interleukin
- D. Tissue plasminogen activator

Answer: B

9. Toxic component of Bacillus thuringiensis is

- A. Alkaloid
- B. Steroid
- C. Amino acid
- D. Protein

Answer: D

10. Dermatoglyphics is connected with

- A. Skin diseases
- B. Care of skin
- C. Cosmetics
- D. Finger printing

Answer: D

11. VNTR stands for

- A. Variable number thymine repeats
- B. Variable number transcription repeats
- C. Variable nucleotide tandem repeats
- D. Variable number tandem repeats

Answer: D

12. Modification and adjustment of an organism to local environment is called

- A. Introduction
- B. Selection
- C. Acclimatisation
- D. Quarantine

Answer: C

13. Which technique can be helpful in overcoming hybridisation barrier

- A. Shoot tip culture
- B. Embryo rescue
- C. Protoplast fusion
- D. Both B and C

Answer: D

14. Restriction enzymes are used in genetic engineering because they

- A. Can join DNA fragments
- B. Cut DNA at specific base sequence
- C. Cut DNA at variable sites
- D. Are proteolytic enzymes which degrade harmful proteins

Answer: B

15. The problem of necrosis and gradual senescence while performing tissue culture can be

- A. Spraying cytokinins
- B. Spraying auxin
- C. Subculture
- D. Suspension culture

Answer: C

16. Which of the following is most commonly used for creation of genetic variation

- A. Polyploidy
- B. Hybridisation
- C. Mutation
- D. Genetic engineering

Answer: B

17. In Maize, hybrid vigour is exploited by
- A. Inducing mutations
 - B. Bombarding the protoplast with DNA
 - C. Crossing of two inbred parental lines
 - D. Harvesting seeds from the productive plants

Answer: C

18. Transgenic plants are developed by
- A. Introducing foreign genes
 - B. Introducing gene mutations
 - C. Deleting certain chromosome parts
 - D. Stopping spindle formation

Answer: A

19. Two protoplasts can be made to fuse through the application of
- A. Electrofusion
 - B. Polyethylene glycol
 - C. Sodium nitrate
 - D. All the above

Answer: D

20. Which one is triploid crop
- A. Banana
 - B. Groundnut
 - C. Potato
 - D. Mango

Answer: A