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CHAPTER

BIOTECHNOLOGY

1. **Mendel's work was rediscovered in:**
(A) 1868 (B) 1882
(C) 1900 (D) 1950
2. **The work of biotechnology is:**
(A) Insulin (B) Drugs
(C) Pollution (D) All of the above
3. **Production of identical copying of gene is:**
(A) Replication (B) Cloning
(C) Reproduction (D) Multiplication
4. **Which of the following techniques produces large number of copies of genes?**
(A) PCR (B) Recombinant DNA technology
(C) RFLP (D) None of the above
5. **The technique used to produce copies of genes in laboratory is:**
(A) PCR (B) Recombinant DNA technology
(C) RFLOP (D) None of the above
6. **Which of the followings is used to transfer genes?**
(A) Molecular scissors (B) Molecular vector
(C) Expression system (D) None of the above
7. **The system used for the formation of specific product is:**
(A) Molecular scissors (B) Molecular vector
(C) Expression system (D) Gene of interest

8. **Genes are cut by:**
(A) Gene of interest (B) Expression system
(C) Molecular vector (D) Endonucleases
9. **The genes which are synthesized from mRNA by reverse transcriptase are called:**
(A) Endonucleases (B) Plasmids
(C) Coda (D) None of the above
10. **Restriction enzymes are present in:**
(A) Virus (B) Bacteria
(C) Plasmids (D) All of the above
11. **The first restriction enzyme was isolated by:**
(A) Kary Mullis (B) Hamiton
(C) Sanger (D) Maxam
12. **Palindromic sequences are present in:**
(A) Single phase (B) Repeated form
(C) Reverse order (D) Similar order
13. **Number of restriction enzymes discovered so far are:**
(A) 200 (B) 300
(C) 400 (D) 500
14. **The number of frequently used restriction enzymes are:**
(A) 10 (B) 20
(C) 30 (D) 40
15. **The commonly used restriction enzyme is:**
(A) E.Coli (B) EcoR11
(C) EcoR1 (D) EcoR111
16. **Natural extra chromosomal circular DNA are:**
(A) Endonucleases (B) Restriction enzyme
(C) Plasmids (D) Phage virus
17. **Which of the followings is not a vector?**
(A) pSc 101 (B) pBR-322
(C) EcoR1 (D) Phage virus

18. The plasmids having resistant gene against tetracycline and ampicillin are:
(A) pSc 101 (B) pBR-322
(C) EcoR1 (D) Phage virus
19. Which of the following phages is use as vector?
(A) Bacteriophage (B) Lambda phage
(C) T phage (D) All of the above
20. Pieces of DNA are jointed by:
(A) Chimaeric DNA (B) DA ligase
(C) Plasmids (D) Endonucleases
21. Match recombinant DNA with one of the followings:
(A) Chimaeric DNA (B) DNA ligase
(C) Plasmids (D) Endonucleases
22. Recombinant DNA are expressed in:
(A) Man (B) Virus
(C) Bacteria (D) None of the above
23. The chemical that makes the bacterial membrane permeable is:
(A) NaCl (B) CaCl_2
(C) Na_2CO_3 (D) CaCO_3
24. The single standard nucleotide sequence that hybridize into certain piece is:
(A) Clone (B) Probe
(C) REFLP (D) Endonuclease
25. Which of the followings form genomic library?
(A) Bacteria (B) Bacteriophage
(C) Segment of DNA (D) None of the above
26. PCR technique was developed by:
(A) Kary Mullis (B) Hamilton
(C) Sanger (D) Maxam
27. Which of the followings is irrelevant for PCR?
(A) Primer DNA (B) Recombinant DNA
(C) DNA polymerase (D) Thermocycler

28. Match target DNA with one of the followings:
- (A) Primer DNA (B) Recombinant DNA
(C) DNA polymerase (D) Thermocycler
29. The enzyme extracted from *Thermus aquaticus* is:
- (A) Primer DNA (B) Recombinant DNA
(C) DNA polymerase (D) Thermocycler
30. The steps involved in DNA finger printing:
- (A) RFLP (B) Probes
(C) PCR (D) All of the above
31. The collection of different sized fragments is:
- (A) Probes (B) RFLP
(C) PCR (D) Gel
32. DNA analyzer is used for:
- (A) Forensic (B) Diagnosis
(C) Evolution (D) All of the above
33. The use of DNA analysis for convicting the criminal of rape is used in:
- (A) Diagnosis (B) Forensic
(C) Evolution (D) All of the above
34. Match Sanger's method for generation of pieces of DNA with one of the followings:
- (A) Deoxyribonucleotide (B) Ribonucleoside
(C) Dideoxyribonucleoside (D) DNA threads
35. Match Maxam – Gilbert method for generation of pieces of DNA with one of the followings:
- (A) Deoxyribonucleotide (B) Dideoxyribonucleoside
(C) Dideoxyribonucleoside (D) DNA threads
36. Pieces of DNA are separated on:
- (A) Agarol (B) Agarose gel
(C) Agar (D) All of the above

37. In gene sequencing the nucleotide stained with fluorescent dye are:
(A) Initiation nucleotides (B) Middle nucleotides
(C) Terminating nucleotides (D) None of the above
38. In gene sequencing, the colour of the fluorescent bands are read by:
(A) Computer (B) Gel
(C) Detector (D) Laser beam
39. The nucleotide sequence is stored by:
(A) Computer (B) Gel
(C) Detector (D) Laser beam
40. The DNA sequence of which of the followings have been done?
(A) Chloroplast (B) Mitochondria
(C) Yeast (D) All of the above
41. Which of the followings is model plant whose gene sequencing has been completed?
(A) Yeast (B) Pea
(C) Arabidopsis (D) Plum
42. The gene sequence of which of the following chromosomes was completed in 1999:
(A) 12 (B) 18
(C) 21 (D) 22
43. The smallest human chromosomes is:
(A) 10 (B) 22
(C) 23 (D) Y
44. Which of the followings helped scientist to pinpoint disease causing genes?
(A) PCR (B) Recombinant DNA
(C) RFLP (D) Probe
45. The number of base sequences in man is:
(A) 2 billion (B) 3 billion
(C) 4 billion (D) 5 billion
46. The human genomic project will take how many volume of encyclopedia:
(A) 100 (B) 200
(C) 300 (D) 400

47. Each piece of DNA should be:
(A) 500 nucleotide (B) 1000 nucleotide
(C) 3000 nucleotide (D) 4000 nucleotide
48. The copy of DNA pieces in human genomic project is made by:
(A) PCR (B) Recombinant DNA
(C) RFLP (D) Probe
49. The entire genome has been sequence by the company of:
(A) J. Craig Venter (B) Hamilton
(C) Sanger (D) Maxam
50. Organisms with foreign genes are called:
(A) Recombinant (B) Hybrids
(C) Transgenic (D) Modified
51. Transgenic bacteria are produced in large vats called:
(A) Thermocycler (B) Bioreactors
(C) Reactors (D) Electrophoresis
52. Which of the following products is prepared by recombinant DNA technology?
(A) Hepatitis B vaccine (B) Growth hormone
(C) Insulin (D) All of the above
53. The degradation of pollutants with the help of recombinant bacteria is called:
(A) Biofilters (B) Biodegradation
(C) Bioabsorption (D) None of the above
54. The bacteria used in industries for control of pollution are:
(A) Bioabsorption (B) Biodegradation
(C) Biofilters (D) None of the above
55. The genes which cause self destruction of bacteria are:
(A) Phage genes (B) Suicide genes
(C) Recombinant genes (D) Plasmid genes
56. Naturasweet is:
(A) Sugar (B) Starch
(C) Aspartame (D) Glucose

57. The bacteria are used in mining industry for:
- (A) Bioabsorption (B) Biodegradation
(C) Biofilters (D) Bioleaching
58. The plant cells whose cell wall is removed are:
- (A) Naked cells (B) Cullous
(C) Protoplast (D) All of the above
59. In which of the followings plant pest and herb resistant genes are not used?
- (A) Cotton (B) Corm
(C) Yeast (D) Potato
60. The acreage of transgenic plants in 1999 was:
- (A) 50 million (B) 70 million
(C) 90 million (D) 100 million
61. Green revolution was launched in:
- (A) 1960 (B) 1970
(C) 1990 (D) 2000
62. Scientists are working on which of followings for increasing yield:
- (A) Stomata (B) RuBP carboxylase
(C) C₄ cycle (D) All of the above
63. Biodegradable plastic is obtained from:
- (A) Yeast (B) Mouse eared cress
(C) Bacteria (D) Bioreactos
64. The antibody which can deliver radio isotopes to tumor cells is obtained from:
- (A) Yeast (B) Weed
(C) Corn (D) Wheat
65. The antibody which is used for the treatment of genital herps is obtained from:
- (A) Yeast (B) Soya bean
(C) Corn (D) Wheat

66. **Gene pharming is used for obtaining:**
(A) Milk (B) Meat
(C) Antibodies (D) Drugs
67. **In gene pharming egg is fertilized:**
(A) In vitro (B) In vivo
(C) In bioreactor (D) None of the above
68. **Antithrombin is produced in:**
(A) Sheep (B) Goat
(C) Mice (D) Bovine
69. **The organisms which are used to produce human growth hormone in their urine are:**
(A) Sheep (B) Goat
(C) Mice (D) Bovine
70. **The production of genetically identical copies of the organisms by asexual reproduction is called:**
(A) Recombinant DNA (B) Cloning
(C) Gene pharming (D) None of the above
71. **The first animal cloned was:**
(A) Sheep (B) Dolly
(C) Mice (D) Bovine
72. **In the cloning of mice the second nucleus is obtained from:**
(A) Uterus cells (B) Cumulus cells
(C) Skin cells (D) None of the above
73. **The insertion of genetic material into human cells for the treatment of a disorder is called**
(A) Gene cloning (B) Gene pharming
(C) Gene therapy (D) Gene sequencing
74. **The disease not treated by Ex vivo gene therapy is:**
(A) SCID (B) Diabetes
(C) Hypercholesterolemia (D) All of the above

75. The enzyme ADA is involved in maturation of:
- (A) RBC (B) Platelets
(C) Lymphocyte (D) Macrophages
76. The organism used as vector during treatment of SCID by gene therapy is:
- (A) Plasmids (B) Phage
(C) Retroviruses (D) None of the above
77. The genes for the treatment of SCID are introduced in:
- (A) Bone marrow (B) Heart
(C) Liver (D) None of the above
78. The hypercholesterolemia causes at young age:
- (A) Diabetes (B) Blood pressure
(C) Heart attack (D) All of the above
79. The genes for the treatment of hypercholesterolemia are introduced in:
- (A) Bone marrow (B) Heart
(C) Liver (D) None of the above
80. In which of these in vivo gene therapy is used?
- (A) Cystic fibrosis (B) Cancer
(C) Coronary angioplasty (D) All of the above
81. In cystic fibrosis, the gene codes for trans membrane carrier of which ion is missing:
- (A) Na (B) K
(C) Cl (D) Ca
82. The microscopic vesicles formed during gene therapy of cystic fibrosis are called:
- (A) Ribosomes (B) Liposomes
(C) Endosomes (D) Microsomes
83. The solution of Liposomes is sprayed on:
- (A) Skin (B) Joints
(C) Nostrils (D) Mouth

84. The gene therapy in cancer makes the patient tolerant for:
(A) Radiotherapy (B) Chemotherapy
(C) Endoscopies (D) Gene therapy
85. These are used in angioplasty:
(A) Balloon (B) Plasmids
(C) Gene therapy (D) All of the above
86. Which of the following diseases is not treated by in vivo gene therapy?
(A) Haemophilia (B) Diabetes
(C) Parkinson's diseases (D) All of the above
87. The plants cells can develop complete plants. So they are called:
(A) Callous (B) Totipotent
(C) Clone (D) None of the above
88. Complete carrot plant was developed from tiny part of phloem by:
(A) J. Craig Venter (B) Hamilton
(C) Sanger (D) F.C. Steward
89. F. C Steward provided the phloem cells:
(A) Sugars (B) Vitamins
(C) Coconut milk (D) All of the above
90. An undifferentiated group of cells is called:
(A) Callous (B) Totipotent
(C) Clone (D) None of the above
91. Callous can form:
(A) Root (B) Stem
(C) Shoot (D) Complete plant
92. In micropropagation, the structure used is:
(A) Stem (B) Meristem
(C) Callous (D) Totipotent
93. In micropropagation of meristem, the hormone used is:
(A) Gibberellins (B) Auxins
(C) Absciscic acid (D) All of the above

94. The plants produced by micropropagation of meristem are called:
(A) Callous (B) Seedling
(C) Clonal (D) Somaclonal
95. Which of the following is virus free?
(A) Callous (B) Seedling
(C) Clonal plant (D) Adult plant
96. The naked cells of plant are called:
(A) Protoplasm (B) Cytoplasm
(C) Protoplast (D) Callous
97. The protoplast regenerates and produces:
(A) Callous (B) Seedling
(C) Clonal (D) Clump
98. The clumps produce:
(A) Callous (B) Somatic embryo
(C) Clonal plant (D) Adult plant
99. Somatic embryo are encapsulated in gel and are called:
(A) Seeds (B) Artificial seed
(C) Clonal plant (D) Clump
100. Millions of artificial seed are produced in large tanks called:
(A) Thermocycler (B) Biopole
(C) Bioreactors (D) None of the above
101. The artificial seeds are produced of which of the following plants?
(A) Corn (B) Tomato
(C) Mango (D) Roses
102. The plants produced by micropropagation from single cell are called:
(A) Callous (B) Seedling
(C) Clonal (D) Somaclonal
103. Anther is cultured in a medium containing:
(A) Sugars (B) Vitamins
(C) Coconut milk (D) All of the above

- 104. The haploid tube cells within the pollen grains divide to produce:**
(A) Callous (B) Somatic embryo
(C) Clonal plant (D) Proembryo
- 105. Anther culturing is used to express:**
(A) Dominant gene (B) Heterozygous
(C) Homozygous recessive (D) None of the above
- 106. Which of the followings is produced from suspension culture?**
(A) Starch (B) Proteins
(C) Quinine (D) Auxins
- 107. The crossing of different varieties of plants is called:**
(A) Vegetative propagation (B) Hybridization
(C) Suspension culturing (D) None of the above
- 108. The bacterium used in the genetic engineering of cereals is:**
(A) E.Coli (B) Digitalis lanata
(C) Agrobacterium (D) None of the above
- 109. Particle gun was developed by:**
(A) J. Craig Venter (B) Sanford and Theodore
(C) Sanger (D) F.C. Steward
- 110. The particle gun is used to bombard the:**
(A) Callous (B) Seedling
(C) Clonal (D) Somaclonal
- 111. Which of the followings is cold resistant plant?**
(A) Wheat (B) Canola
(C) Cotton (D) Rice
- 112. Which of the followings is drought tolerant plant?**
(A) Wheat (B) Canola
(C) Cotton (D) Sugarcane
- 113. Herbicide resistant plant is:**
(A) Wheat (B) Canola
(C) Cotton (D) Sugarcane

- 114. Monosaturated oleic acid is produced from:**
(A) Mustard (B) Soya bean
(C) Cotton (D) Sun flower
- 115. Which of the following compounds is used for hardening the paints and plastics?**
(A) Oleic acid (B) Palmitic acid
(C) Vernolic acid (D) None of the above
- 116. The genes of vernolic acid were derived from:**
(A) Mustard (B) Soya bean
(C) Castor bean (D) Sun flower
- 117. Amino acid contents are improved in:**
(A) Mustard (B) Soya bean
(C) Cotton (D) Sun flower
- 118. Protein and starch contents have been improved in:**
(A) Mustard (B) Mango
(C) Corn (D) Sun flower
- 119. Oil contents are improved in:**
(A) Mustard (B) Soya bean
(C) Cotton (D) Sun flower
- 120. Which of the followings is a salt tolerant plant?**
(A) Mustard (B) Soya bean
(C) Arabidopsis (D) Sun flower
- 121. The crop production have reduced due to salination by:**
(A) 40% (B) 50%
(C) 60% (D) 70%
- 122. The enzyme galactosidase was harvested from:**
(A) Tobacco (B) Soya bean
(C) Cotton (D) Sun flower
- 123. The advantages of biotechnology are:**
(A) Transfer of gene from one organism to other
(B) It produces insulin
(C) It is used to alter the genotype
(D) All of the above

- 124. Which of the followings is not step of recombinant DNA technology?**
- (A) The cloning of gene of interest
 - (B) The genes of interest are cut down
 - (C) The genes of interest are introduced into expression system
 - (D) None of the above
- 125. Genomic library is composed of:**
- (A) Part of DNA pieces
 - (B) Clone of bacteria with pieces of DNA
 - (C) Segments of chromosomes
 - (D) None of the above
- 126. Probe is:**
- (A) An enzyme to cut the DNA
 - (B) Double stranded DNA piece
 - (C) Single stranded DNA piece
 - (D) Single stranded RNA piece
- 127. RFLP is a:**
- (A) Fragment of DNA
 - (B) Fragment of proteins
 - (C) Fragment of RNA
 - (D) None of the above
- 128. Which of the followings is not the use of DNA analysis?**
- (A) Diagnosis of diseases
 - (B) Uses to identifying rape victim
 - (C) Disputed parenthood
 - (D) All of the above
- 129. Match DNA finger prints with one of the followings:**
- (A) Used in recombinant DNA technology
 - (B) Used in genomic library
 - (C) Used in identification of criminals
 - (D) Used in gene therapy
- 130. Which of the followings is not function of transgenic bacteria?**
- (A) Synthesis of pharmaceutical products
 - (B) Promoting health in plants
 - (C) Role in genomic library
 - (D) Used as biofilter

- 131. The use of transgenic plants is:**
(A) Pest and herb resistance (B) Increasing production of crops
(C) Synthesis of human products (D) All of the above
- 132. The transgenic animals are not used for:**
(A) Higher growth rate of animals (B) Gene pharming
(C) Gene cloning (D) None of the above
- 133. Ex vivo gene therapy:**
(A) Genes are inserted inside the body
(B) Genes are inserted outside the body
(C) Genes are transferred through vectors
(D) None of the above
- 134. In vivo gene therapy:**
(A) Genes are inserted inside the body
(B) Genes are inserted outside the body
(C) Genes are transferred through vectors
(D) None of the above
- 135. The artificial seeds are:**
(A) Seeds covered with plastic (B) Embryo covered with plastic
(C) Embryo covered with gel (D) None of the above
- 136. Bioreactors are:**
(A) Organisms which react with environment
(B) Place where bacteria are produced
(C) Control of pollution by bacteria
(D) Absorption of chemicals
- 137. The gene therapy is used to repair:**
(A) Effective gene (B) Faulty gene
(C) Suppressive gene (D) Expressive gene
- 138. The use of polymerase chain reaction creates a:**
(A) Less number of copies (B) Lesser number of copies
(C) More number of copiers (D) Much more number of copies

- 139. The gene of interest could be placed on:**
- (A) Vector (B) Scissors
(C) Regulator (D) Indicator
- 140. Genes can be isolated from the chromosomes by cutting the chromosomes by enzymes called:**
- (A) Restriction endonucleases (B) Reverse transcriptase
(C) Restriction nucleases (D) Restriction exonucleases
- 141. PCR is done by a machine:**
- (A) Replicator (B) Thermocycler
(C) Chemocycler (D) Cyclor
- 142. DNA finger prints can be prepared from:**
- (A) Plasma (B) Blood
(C) Serum (D) Lymph
- 143. Organic chemicals are synthesized by having catalysts acting on:**
- (A) Precursor molecules (B) Pollutants
(C) Totipotents (D) Activators
- 144. Soyabeans have been made resistant to:**
- (A) Herbicide (B) Gremicide
(C) Insecticide (D) Fungicide
- 145. DNA containing the genes of interest is injected into donor:**
- (A) Eggs (B) Body cells
(C) Eggs and sperms (D) Sperms
- 146. Urine is a preferable vehicle for a product of:**
- (A) Ecology (B) Physiology
(C) Morphology (D) Biotechnology
- 147. Cystic fibrosis can be cured by:**
- (A) Episomes vehicles (B) Liposomes vehicles
(C) Eposomes vehicles (D) Disomic vehicles

148. To cure Parkinson's disease dopamine – producing cells could be grafted directly into the:
- (A) Stomach (B) Blood
(C) Brain (D) Kidneys
149. Which one method is used to produce new plants with desired traits?
- (A) Hybridization (B) Mutations
(C) Variations (D) Somaclonal variations
150. An undifferentiated group of cells is called:
- (A) Callus (B) Calyx
(C) Thallus (D) Sepals
151. Somatic embryos are encapsulated in a protective:
- (A) Gel (B) Hydrated gel
(C) Electrophoresis (D) Sol
152. Digitoxin is produced from:
- (A) Digitalis (B) Cinchona
(C) Cactus (D) Dilbergia
153. A technique for the culturing of plant tissues is called:
- (A) Cell culture (B) Meristem culture
(C) Anther culture (D) Cell suspension culture
154. Genetic engineering is expected to increase:
- (A) Sensitivity (B) Sterility
(C) Productivity (D) Insensitivity
155. The enzyme that can be used to treat a human lysosome shortage disease is:
- (A) β -galactosidase (B) α -galactosidase
(C) Galactosidase (D) α and β -galactosidase
156. The growth of a tissue in an artificial liquid culture medium is called:
- (A) Tissue culture (B) Cloning
(C) Angioplasty (D) Gene therapy
157. Gene of interest with vector:
- (A) An expression system (B) Cuts double stranded DNA
(C) Four or six (D) Bind by supplementary base pair

158. Polindromic sequences:

- (A) Bind by supplementary base pair (B) Cuts double stranded DNA
(C) Four or six nucleotides (D) An expression system

159. EcoR1:

- (A) Four or six (B) Bind by supplementary base pair
(C) Cuts double strended DNA (D) An expression system

160. Sticky ends:

- (A) Bind by supplementary base pair (B) An expression system
(C) Four or six (D) Bind by complementary base pairing

161. Cuts the plasmid:

- (A) Chimaeric DNA (B) Takes up recombined plasmid
(C) DNA ligase (D) Cloned genes

162. Host cell:

- (A) DNA ligase (B) Cloned genes
(C) Takes up recombined plasmid (D) Chimaeric DNA

163. pBR 322:

- (A) Antibiotic resistance genes for tetracycline and ampicillin
(B) Chimaeric DNA
(C) Takes up recombined plasmid
(D) DNA ligase

164. Recombinant DNA:

- (A) Chimaeric DNA
(B) Takes up recombined plasmid
(C) DNA ligase
(D) Antibiotic resistance genes for tetracycline and ampicillin

165. Lambda phage:

- (A) Replacing (B) Slicing of DNA
(C) Replication (D) Attaches to the host

166. The clumps produce:

- (A) Callous (B) Somatic embryo
(C) Clonal plant (D) Adult plant

167. Genomic library:

- (A) Replication (B) Replacing
(C) To search the genetic library (D) Slicing of DNA

168. DNA polymerase:

- (A) Replacing (B) Slicing of DNA
(C) Replication (D) To search the genetic library

169. Restriction fragment length polymorphism:

- (A) Sanger's method (B) To diagnose viral infection
(C) Maxam – Gilbert method (D) RFLPs

170. DNA finger prints:

- (A) As evidence for paternity (B) RFLPs
(C) Maxam – Gilbert method (D) To diagnose viral infection

171. PCR analysis:

- (A) RFLPs (B) To diagnose viral infection
(C) Maxam – Gilbert method (D) Sanger's method

172. Dideoxyribo nucleoside triphosphate:

- (A) To diagnose viral infection (B) Sanger's method
(C) As evidence for paternity (D) Maxam – Gilbert method

173. Human chromosome number 22:

- (A) Bacteria that reproduce in large vats
(B) Viruses'
(C) Smallest chromosome
(D) A restriction enzyme cuts DNA

174. Huntington disease:

- (A) Smallest chromosome (B) Bacteria that reproduce in large vats
(C) A restriction enzyme cuts DNA (D) Viruses'

175. Automatic DNA sequence:

- (A) Viruses' (B) Smallest chromosome
(C) A restriction enzyme cuts DNA (D) Determines the order of base pairs

176. Bioreactors:

- (A) A restriction enzyme cuts DNA
- (B) Bacteria that reproduce in large vats
- (C) Determines the order of base pairs
- (D) Smallest chromosome

177. Transgenic bacteria:

- (A) Promote health of plants
- (B) Used to make holes in the plasma membrane
- (C) An organic chemical used to make aspartame
- (D) Used to stimulate the sperms to divide

178. Phenylalanine:

- (A) Promote health of plants
- (B) Used to stimulate the sperms to divide
- (C) An organic chemical used to make aspartame
- (D) Used to make holes in the plasma membrane

179. Electric current:

- (A) Promote health of plants
- (B) Used to make holes in the plasma membrane
- (C) An organic chemical used to make aspartame
- (D) Used to stimulate the sperms to divide

180. Chemical bath:

- (A) Used to stimulate the eggs to dive
- (B) Promotes health of plants
- (C) An organic chemical used to make aspartame
- (D) Used to make holes in the plasma membrane

181. Hyper cholesterolemia:

- (A) Kills the cancer cells
- (B) High level of blood cholesterol
- (C) is also done in cancer patients
- (D) a condition in which liver cells lack receptor for removing cholesterol

182. Fatal heart attacks in a young:

- (A) Kills the cancer cells
- (B) a condition in which liver cells lack receptor for removing cholesterol
- (C) High level of blood cholesterol
- (D) is also done in cancer patients

183. Gene therapy:

- (A) Kills the cancer cells
- (B) High level of blood cholesterol
- (C) a condition in which liver cells lack receptor for removing cholesterol
- (D) is also done in cancer patients

184. Chemotherapy:

- (A) Kills the cancer cells
- (B) High level of blood cholesterol
- (C) is also done in cancer patients
- (D) a condition in which liver cells lack receptor for removing cholesterol

185. In-vivo therapy:

- (A) Develop into mature plants
- (B) Cytokinin
- (C) Mature flower
- (D) To cure hemophilia

186. Coconut milk:

- (A) Mature flower
- (B) Cytokinin
- (C) Develop into mature plants
- (D) To cure hemophilia

187. Plant viruses:

- (A) Mature flower
- (B) Make the plants less productive
- (C) Develop into mature plants
- (D) Cytokinin

188. Somatic embryos:

- (A) Cytokinin
- (B) Make the plants less productive
- (C) Develop into mature plants
- (D) Mature flower

189. Haploid tube cells:

- (A) Quinine
- (B) Direct way to produce plants
- (C) Produce proembryos
- (D) Releasing haploid embryos

190. Rupturing of pollen grains:

- (A) Releasing haploid embryos (B) Produce proembryos
(C) Asprine (D) Quinine

191. Anther culture:

- (A) Direct way to produce plants (B) Releasing haploid embryos
(C) Produce proembryos (D) Quinine

192. Cinehona:

- (A) Quinine (B) Direct way to produce plants
(C) Produce proembryos (D) Releasing haploid embryos

193. Cell suspension culture:

- (A) Production of cosmetics (B) Crossing of different varieties of plants
(C) Corn and wheat protoplasts (D) Galactosidase

194. Hybridization:

- (A) Corn and wheat protoplasts (B) Galactosidase
(C) Inserted in tobacco protoplast (D) Crossing of different varieties of plants

195. Luciferase:

- (A) Inserted in tobacco protoplast
(B) Galactosidase
(C) Crossing of different varieties of plants
(D) Production of cosmetics

196. Infertile plants:

- (A) Corn and wheat protoplasts (B) Crossing of different varieties of plants
(C) Galactosidase (D) Production of cosmetics

Answers

Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.
1.	(C)	2.	(D)	3.	(B)	4.	(D)	5.	(A)
6.	(B)	7.	(C)	8.	(D)	9.	(C)	10.	(B)
11.	(B)	12.	(C)	13.	(C)	14.	(B)	15.	(C)
16.	(C)	17.	(C)	18.	(B)	19.	(B)	20.	(B)
21.	(A)	22.	(C)	23.	(B)	24.	(B)	25.	(D)
26.	(A)	27.	(B)	28.	(A)	29.	(A)	30.	(D)
31.	(B)	32.	(D)	33.	(B)	34.	(C)	35.	(D)
36.	(B)	37.	(C)	38.	(C)	39.	(A)	40.	(D)
41.	(C)	42.	(D)	43.	(B)	44.	(C)	45.	(B)
46.	(B)	47.	(B)	48.	(A)	49.	(A)	50.	(C)
51.	(B)	52.	(D)	53.	(B)	54.	(C)	55.	(B)
56.	(C)	57.	(D)	58.	(C)	59.	(C)	60.	(B)
61.	(A)	62.	(D)	63.	(B)	64.	(C)	65.	(B)
66.	(C)	67.	(A)	68.	(B)	69.	(B)	70.	(B)
71.	(B)	72.	(C)	73.	(B)	74.	(C)	75.	(C)
76.	(A)	77.	(C)	78.	(C)	79.	(D)	80.	(C)
81.	(B)	82.	(C)	83.	(B)	84.	(D)	85.	(D)
86.	(B)	87.	(D)	88.	(D)	89.	(A)	90.	(D)
91.	(B)	92.	(B)	93.	(C)	94.	(C)	95.	(C)
96.	(D)	97.	(B)	98.	(B)	99.	(C)	100.	(B)
101.	(D)	102.	(B)	103.	(D)	104.	(C)	105.	(C)
106.	(B)	107.	(C)	108.	(B)	109.	(A)	110.	(D)
111.	(D)	112.	(A)	113.	(B)	114.	(C)	115.	(C)
116.	(B)	117.	(C)	118.	(B)	119.	(C)	120.	(B)

Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.
121.	(A)	122.	(D)	123.	(D)	124.	(B)	125.	(C)
126.	(A)	127.	(D)	128.	(C)	129.	(C)	130.	(D)
131.	(C)	132.	(B)	133.	(A)	134.	(C)	135.	(B)
136.	(B)	137.	(B)	138.	(A)	139.	(A)	140.	(B)
141.	(B)	142.	(A)	143.	(A)	144.	(A)	145.	(D)
146.	(B)	147.	(C)	148.	(D)	149.	(A)	150.	(B)
151.	(A)	152.	(D)	153.	(C)	154.	(B)	155.	(A)
156.	(A)	157.	(A)	158.	(C)	159.	(D)	160.	(C)
161.	(C)	162.	(A)	163.	(A)	164.	(D)	165.	(C)
166.	(B)	167.	(C)	168.	(D)	169.	(A)	170.	(B)
171.	(B)	172.	(C)	173.	(C)	174.	(D)	175.	(B)
176.	(A)	177.	(C)	178.	(B)	179.	(A)	180.	(D)
181.	(B)	182.	(D)	183.	(A)	184.	(D)	185.	(B)
186.	(B)	187.	(C)	188.	(C)	189.	(A)	190.	(A)
191.	(A)	192.	(A)	193.	(D)	194.	(A)	195.	(A)
196.	(A)								