BT301 important MCQs + past papers objective questions for mid term 2017

BS.BIOTECHNOLOGY_3rd_Semester

1) **What is the primary use of biotechnology to improve upon the quality of processes.?**
   a) recombinant DNA technology
   b) genetic engineering techniques
   c) cDNA signal stranded DNA technology
   d) both a and b
2) **Refers to the conventional techniques that have been used for many centuries to produce beer, wine, cheese etc.**
   a) Traditional biotechnology
   b) Modern biotechnology
   c) White biotechnology
   d) Red biotechnology
3) **Which type of biotechnology embraces of all methods of genetic modifications with the developments of traditional biotechnology.**
   a) Traditional biotechnology
   b) Modern biotechnology
   c) White biotechnology
   d) Red biotechnology
4) **What happens in white biotechnology?**
   It deals with the Development of processes and microorganisms for Industrial processes. For example Enzyme production
5) **Red biotechnology concerned with _____?**
   a) Medicines
   b) Agricultural processes
   c) Drugs
   d) All of these
6) **It is concerned with them codification of the genetic composition of plants to enhance existing traits or add new ones.**
   a) Traditional biotechnology
   b) White biotechnology
   c) Red biotechnology
   d) Green biotechnology
7) **Bt corn from Syngenta &Bt cotton from Monsanto are the best examples of?**
   a) Traditional biotechnology
   b) White biotechnology
   c) Red biotechnology
   d) Green biotechnology
8) **___ is best example of biotechnology in 21st century?**
   a) Claudia's Trachea
   b) Growing Organs

c) Growing Blood Vessels
d) All of these

9) Sumerians are people from _____
a) Northern Iraq
b) Southern Iraq
c) Western Iraq
d) Eastern Iraq

10) Sumerians & Babylonians used _____ respiration of yeast to make beer?
a) Aerobic
b) Anaerobic
c) Sometimes aerobic but mostly anaerobic
d) Sometimes anaerobic but mostly aerobic

11) Fermented food is protected for longer and is easier to__
a) Store
b) Digest
c) Eat
d) Examine

12) Egyptian used __ respiration of yeast to leave or rise bread?
a) Aerobic
b) Anaerobic
c) Sometimes aerobic but mostly anaerobic
d) Both a and b

13) Testing of theory in 1963 found that _____of the time, the urine of pregnant women did promote growth
a) 70 percent
b) 79 percent
c) 50 percent
d) 60 percent

14) In pregnancy theory if there is wheat grows then child is
a) Male
b) Female
c) Hidden
d) Both a and b

15) In pregnancy theory if there is barley grows then child is
e) Male
f) Female
g) Hidden
h) Both a and b

16) In biotechnology Salts are used for _____?
a) Taste food
b) Preserve food
c) Digest food
d) All of these

17) First scientific best seller, written by _____brought microscopy into scientific limelight
a) Jams whtsan
b) Robert Hooke

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c) Autoni van
d) Fleming

18) Which of the following scientist give the observation of microscopic single celled organisms?

a) Frederic whohler
b) Theodore schwann
c) Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek
d) Rudolf Virchow

19) ___ considered as gather of microbiology?

a) Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek
b) Frederic whohler
c) Theodore schwann
d) Rudolf Virchow

20) Describe the work of Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek? ___no option...

Ans is.....Leeuwenhoek made around 200 microscopes and 500 lenses with various magnifications.

21) Leeuwenhoek's lenses were ultimately replicated by C. L Strong in ___ almost after ____ years.

a) 1957, 300
b) 1987, 209
c) 1975, 350
d) 1900, 301

22) _____ considered as pioneer of inorganic chemistry for synthesis of urea?

a) Frederic whohler
b) Theodore schwann
c) Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek
d) Rudolf Virchow

23) **Theodore Schwann defined cell as a membrane bound structure containing_____.**

a) Cytoplasm
b) Nucleus
c) DNA
d) RNA

24) What is the difference between living things and inanimate things?.....no option ☺

Living things eats , drinks and take oxygen or co2 to survive they grow with passage of time but inanimate things don't have need such things they don't grow

25) Define cell theory?

Theodore Schwann give a theory about cell that " all living things are composed of cells and cell products.

26) Why Theodore Schwann was suffered?

By the vicious personal attack of Frederik whohler Theodore Schwann was suffered.

27) Why Frederick whohler and Theodore Schwann was don't agreed each other?

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They mocked his idea that alcoholic fermentation was the result of yeast acting on sugars, insultingly drawing cartoons of yeast excreting wine through their wine bottled shaped imaginary asses. Prevailing theory at that time was that sugar transformed by reacting with air and nitrogenous substances in fruit juices. Most highly respected authorities denied Schwann any funds and his career was over.

28) Who said that Every cell arise from another cell ?

a) Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek
b) Frederic whohler
c) Theodore schwann
d) Rudolf Virchow

29) Frederic Meischer discovered_____?

a) Nucleus
b) Membranes
c) Nuclein
d) Bases of nucleic acid

30) 5 bases was discovered by?

a) Albrecht kosssel
b) Frederic meischer
c) Theodore schwann
d) None

31) **In Frederic Griffith experiment rough strain was_____ and mouse was __ .**

a) Virulent, dies
b) Nonvirulent, dies
c) Virulent, lives
d) Non virulent, lives

32) **In Frederic Griffith experiment smooth strain was_____ and mouse was __ .**

e) Virulent, dies
f) Nonvirulent, dies
g) Virulent, lives
h) Non virulent, lives

33) Different strains of streptococcus pneumonia,_____?

a) Type 2S and Type 2R
b) Type 2S and Type 3R
c) Type 3S and Type 2R
d) Type 3S and Type 3R

34) Avery MacLeod & McCarty experiment was held in ___.

a) 1940
b) 1950
c) 1944
d) 1910

35) In _____ Hershey Chase experiments was discovered?

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a) 1944
b) 1942
c) 1912
d) 1952

36) Radioactive phosphorus 32 and Sulfur 35, Sulfur is only present in

a) Protein
b) Lipids
c) Carbohydrates
d) Both a and b

37) Rosalind Franklin died at the age of

a) 37
b) 57
c) 67
d) 40

38) Freckles are controlled primarily by the single_____

a) MC1R gene
b) MC3R gene
c) MC2R gene
d) All of these

39) In _____ boyer brought in restriction enzyme?

a) 1920.
b) 1950
c) 1970
d) 1973.

40) Cohen contributed with plasmid called _____?

a) PCS102.
b) PCS103
c) PCS101
d) PCS100

41) Boyer went onto make Genentech in 1976. Robert Swanson was the first VC to invest in Biotechnology.

a) 1970
b) 1973
c) 1976
d) 1980

42) Name the first protein to be clonned in E.coli?

Somatostatin was the first protein to be cloned in E. coli to produce a biopharmaceutical at large scale

43) Named the first recombinant insulin produced by Genentech?

Humulin was the first recombinant Insulin produced by Genentech but marketed by Eli Lilly

44) In 1982, Amgen tendered an IPO raising _____ million

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a) $42.3
b) $43.3
c) $53.2
d) $73.3

45) What is gaucher disease?

Genetic disease in which fatty substance accumulated in cell and certain organs.

46) What is molecular reason for gaucher disease?

Hereditary deficiency of the enzyme glucocerebrosidase.

47) ____is symptom of gaucher disease?

a) Bruising
b) Fatigue
c) Enlargement of liver
d) All of these

48) A molecule without the phosphate group is called a

A) Nucleotide
B) Nucleoside
C) Both a and b
D) Phosphoric molecule

49) Conceptually Nucleotide = ____

A) Nucleoside + Phophoric acid
B) Nucleoside - Phophoric acid
C) Nucleotide + Phophoric acid
D) Nucleotide -Phophoric acid

50) **Conceptually Nucleoside = _____**

A) Nucleotide –Phoshoric acid
B) Nucleotide +Phoshoric acid
C) Nucleoside –Phoshoric acid
D) Nucleoside +Phoshoric acid

51) There are _____ types of Deoxy ribonucleotides.

A) 2
B) 3
C) 4
D) 6

52) What are the types of deoxy-ribonucleotides? Give name

Deoxyadinylate
Deoxythyamydelate
Deoxyguanilate
Deixycytidylate

53) four deoxy-ribonucleotides make the structural units of

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A) DNA
B) RNA
C) chromosome
D) both a and b

54) The successive nucleotides of DNA are joined together through_____no option

phospho- diester linkages.

55) Accumulation of a sphingolipid named ceramide that doesn't get metabolised due to lack of

A) glucosidase enzyme
B) pyrase enzyme
C) sidase enzyme
D) All of these

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Somatostatin was the first protein to be cloned in E. coli to produce a biopharmaceutical at largescale

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Humulin was the first recombinant Insulin produced by Genentech but marketed by Eli Lilly

63) The successive nucleotides of DNA are joined together through

a) phosphodiester linkage
b) double bonding
c) phosphate linkage
d) coiling
e)

64) The base composition of DNA in a given species does not change with an organism's

a) Age
b) Nutritional state
c) Changing environment
d) All of these

65) In DNA, the number of adenosine residues is equal to the number of ____and the number of guanosine residues is equal to the number of_____.

a) Thymidine, cytidine
b) Cytidine, Thymidine
c) Thymidine, Thymidine
d) cytidine, cytidine

66) what is purin pyramidine compositions ?

sum of the purine residues equals the sum of the pyrimidine residues (AG=TC)

67) Rosalind Franklin and Maurice Wilkins performed ____of DNA fibers.

a) purine compositions
b) x-ray diffraction analysis
c) pyramidine composition
d) both c and b

68) Rosalind Franklin showed that ____produces a characteristic x-ray diffraction pattern.

a) RNA
b) DNA
c) Proteins
d) cDNA

69) The helices have two periodicities along their long axis, a primary one of ____and a secondary one of ___

a) 3.4 Å, 34 Å.
b) 4.5 Å, 45 Å
c) 2.6 Å,26 Å

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d) 5.6 Å,56 Å

70) James Watson and Francis Crick postulated a three dimensional model of DNA structure in __

a) 1953
b) 1665
c) 1986
d) 1955

71) DNA consists of two helical polynucleotide strands which are wound around the same axis to form a

a) right handed double helix
b) left handed double helix
c) both a and b
d) none of these

72) The nitrogenous bases of both strands are stacked inside the double helix lying _____to the long axis of the helix.

a) Perpendicular
b) Vertical
c) Straight
d) None of thee

73) Pauling and Corey predicted a second type of secondary structure which they called

a) tertiary structure
b) β-sheets
c) primary secondary structure
d) alpha helix

74) The backbone of the polypeptide chain is extended into a

a) primary structure
b) secondary structure
c) zigzag structure
d) tertiary structure

75) **The zigzag polypeptide chains are arranged ___to form an structure resembling a series of pleats.**

a) side by side
b) to and fro
c) equally
d) both a and b in some cases

76) _____are formed between adjacent segments of polypeptide chain.

a) Carbon bonds
b) Hydrogen bonds
c) Oxygen bonds
d) All of these

77) The adjacent polypeptide chains in a sheet can be ‘

a) Parallel
b) Antiparallel

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c) Perpendicular
d) non_perpendicular
e) a and b

78) The overall three dimensional arrangement of all atoms in a protein is referred to as____
a) protein's primary structure
b) protein's secondary structure
c) protein's tertiary structure
d) protein's complex structure

79) Amino acids that are far apart in the polypeptide chain may interact within the completely folded structure of _____
a) Lipids
b) Protein
c) Carbohydrates
d) All of these

80) Large polypeptide chains usually fold into two or more globular clusters known as____ which often give these proteins a ___appearance.
a) domains, bilobal
b) domains, multilobal
c) ranges, bilobal
d) ranges, multilobal
e) a and b

81) Some proteins contain two or more separate polypeptide chains or subunits, which may be identical or different it is ____
a) protein's primary structure
b) Protein's secondary structure.
c) protein's tertiary structure
d) protein's quaternary structure

82) The genetic material (DNA) of eukaryotic organisms is organized in the form of ----------?
a) Nucleus
b) Mitochondria
c) Chromosomes
d) Nucleosomes

83) Each un-replicated chromosome consists of a single molecule of----------?

a) DNA

b) RNA

c) Both DNA and RNA

d) None

84) If stretched out, some-------- chromosomes would be several centimetres long?

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a) Bacterial

b) Fungal

c) Human

d) All of the above

85) DNA with bound histones in the eukaryotes is called as--------?

a) Nucleosome

b) Chromosome

c) Chromatin

d) Nucleoid

86) Chromatin consists of roughly spherical subunits, the nucleosomes, each containing approx---------Of DNA and nine histones?

a) **100bp**
b) **200bp**
c) **400bp**
d) **40bp**

87) A condensed mitotic chromosome is about 50,000 times-------- than fully extended DNA?

a) Larger
b) Shorter
c) Bigger
d) None

88) Difference between Heterochromatin and Euchromatin?

Ans: Highly condensed chromatin is known as heterochromatin.

The more extended or relaxed form is known as euchromatin.

89) Which one of the following deals that how genes guide the body's development, cause disease or affect response to drugs?

a) Genetics

b) Genomics

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c) Metabolomics

d) Proteomics

90) ----------Is the study of the entirety of an organism's genes – called the genome.

a) Genetics

b) Genomics

c) Metabolomics

d) Proteomics

91) Which one of the following analyzes enormous amounts of DNA sequence data to find variations?

a) Genetics

b) Genomics

c) Proteomics

d) Metabolomics

92) In humans that means searching through about---------units of DNA across 23,000 genes.

a) 3 million

b) 3 billion

c) 3 trillion

d) None

93) The complete set of DNA found in each cell is known as the--------?

a) Genome

b) Genomics

c) Metabolomics

d) Proteomics

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94) Difference between Proteomics and Metabolomics?

Ans: The complete set of proteins found in each cell is known as the proteome and the study is called proteomics.

The complete set of metabolites found in each cell is known as the metabolome and the study is called metabolomics.

95) ----------Can be used to monitor or modify organisms in a comprehensive way.

a) Genomics

b) Metabolomics

c) Proteomics

d) All of the above

96) ----------can identify gene numbers, their locations on genomes, and to study their functions.

a) Genome

b) Genomics

c) Metabolomics

d) Proteomics

97) Major Techniques used for Genome characterization?

Ans: (1) Cloning

(2) Hybridization

(3) PCR amplification

(4) Sequencing

(5) Computational tool

98) To arrange large contigs of genomes to produce genetic maps and physical maps of genomes is the characterization of:

a) Cloning

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b) Hybridization

c) PCR amplification

d) Sequencing

99) Technique to amplify the DNA is the characterization of:

a) Cloning

b) Hybridization

c) PCR amplification

d) Sequencing

100) Technique Used to align the sequenced DNA to produce physical maps of the genomes is the:

a) Cloning

b) Hybridization

c) Computational tool

d) Sequencing

101) Describe anyone 5 steps of genome analysis?

- Microarray analysis
- Metabolic pathways and regulation
- Protein 2D gel electrophoresis
- Identify clusters of functionally related genes
- Evolutionary modeling

102) 1: Define Biotechnology?

Biotechnology is the use of microbes, animals ,plant cells and their products to synthesize and brake down or transform materials.

103) White biotechnology is concern with the

a) enzymes

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b) drugs
c) C:plant
d) D: gene

104) Which of the following is used in anerobic respiration?

A: Yeast

B: genes

C: plants

D: All

105: **Which scientist synthesizes the urea?**

A: Watson

B: Krick

C: Fredrik Wohler

D: a and B

106: Deoxy ribolnuleotide is composed of

A: Deoxyribose

B: Nitrogenous Base

C: Phosphoric Acid

D: all

107: How many types of Deoxyribonucleotidesy

A: 2

B: 3

C: 4

108: name the of Deoxy ribonucleotides

1: Deoxyadenylate

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2: Deoxythymidilate

3: Deoxyguanylate

4: Deoxycytidylate

109: RNA is composed of

A: A ribose sugar

B: A nitrogenous base

C: A phosphoric acid

D: all

110: types of ribonucleotodes

A: 3

B: 2

C: 4

D: 6

111: Name the types of ribonucleotides

1: Adenosine

2: Guanosine

3: Uridine

4: Cytidine

112: The molecule that is without phosphate group is termed as

A: nucleotides

B: nucleoside

C: Guanonucleotides

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D: all

The nucleotides are joined by the

A: phosphate linkage

B: Phospho diester linkage

C: ester linkage

D: peptide bond

113:The number of adenosine residue is equal to

A: adenine

B: Thymine

C: Cytosine

D: all

114: Proteins are the polymers of

A: nitrogen compound

B: Amino acids

C: Carbon compounds

D: all

115: All proteins are made up of twenty different type of amino acids these are called as

A: Micro amino acids

B: Macro amino acids

C: Special amino acids

D: Standard amino acids

116: The structure of proteins shows that it contains

A: Alkyl group

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B: Alpha carbon

C: Nitrogen

D: All

E: A and B

117: In a protein molecule each amino acid residue join to the other by the

A: Glycosidic bond

B: Peptide bond

C: Ester bond

D: A and B

118: Robber Corey analyze the:

A: Glycosidic bond

B: Peptide bond

C: Ester bond

D: A and B

119: In the primary structure of protein the peptide groups are lie as a:

A: coplanar

B: single plane

C: tetrahedron

D: A and B

120: The prominent part of tertiary structure of protein is:

A: Alpha helix

B: Alpha carbon

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C: Beta conformation

D: A and C

121: The spatial arrangements of the proteins that contains two or more separate polypeptide chains, or subunits that they may be identical pr different are termed as:

A: primary structure of protein

B: tertiary

C: Quaternary

D: All

122: Viruses have

A: RNA

B: DNA

C: Both

D: ssRNA

123: The percentage of the nucleic acid in relation to the protein is about -------- of influenza virus.

A: 1%

B: 2%

C: 50%

D: 40%

124: E.Coli consist of nucleotide pairs

A: 4 million

B: 2 million

C: 3 million

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D: 5 million

125: Name the techniques used for genomic character

A: Cloning

B: Hybridization

C: PCR

D: Sequencing

126: human and chimpanzee genome differ by ------- of single base pair

A:1.3%

B:1.5%

C: 1.4%

D: both A and B

127: Genome of most bacteria or Archaea range from

A: 1 to 5 MB

B: 1 to 6 MB

C: 1 to 4 MB

D: both A and b

128: the gene have change very little over a time

A: highly compressed gene

B: Highly conserved gene

C: both A and B

129:------- million years ago Bacteria, Archaea and eukaryotes diverged from each other

A: 2 to 4 million years ago

B: 2 million years ago

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C: 3 million years ago

D: 2 to 3 million year ago

130: several genes are evolving faster in

A: chimpanzees

B: Bacteria

C: Archaea

D: human

131: Eukaryotic genome are full of

A: simple repeates unit

B: numerous transposable elements

C: other sequences

D: all of the above

132: what is gene?

A piece of the DNA that contain the primary sequence to produce a functional biological gene product.

It is the sequence of nucleotides.

Segment of DNA encodes for the protien.

133: Gene sequence are transcribed into

A: tRNA

B: mRNA

C: rRNA

D: both A and B

134: Gene Anatomy in Prokaryotic gene containing three steps name them

1: Open reading

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2: Upstream region

3: poly-a Tail

135: Most of the prokaryotic gene has EXEPT

A: organized operons

B: contagious disease

C: introns

D: A and B

136: Most of the Eukaryotic gene has EXEPT

A: introns

B: Alternative splicing

C: Polycistronic gene

137: Type of prokaryotic genes is

A: Protein coding gene

B: Repeated DNA

C: Unclasified spacer DNA

D: Tendemly repeated DNA

E: all

138: Ancestral globins was duplicated

A: 300 Million years ago

B: 40 Million years ago

C: 500 Million years ago

139: Retrotransposns constitute over the ----- % of human genome

A: 30 %

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B: 40%

C: 20 %

D: 10 %

140: Mobile DNA is character with

A: moving with genomes

B: Found throught higher Eukaryotic genomes

C: have transposable elements

D: All

141: The transposable component of mobile DNA is cut with an specific enzyme called…

A:kinase

B: transase

C: transposes

142: Mobile DNA Transposition is?

A: movement of mobile DNA

B: involves copying of mobile DNA elements

C: movement of retro tranposons

D: A and B

143: Mobile DNA is significant for evolution as

A: effect on evolution by facilitate duplication

B: provide full for exon shuffling

C: phenotypic relation

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B: A and B

144: Eukaryotic transposable elements have types

A: three

B: two

C: four

D: five

145: transposable element has two types are

A: transposons and retrotransposons

B: tetra transposons and retrotransposons

C: A and B both

146: Movement of transposons is by the

A: RNA intermidiates

B: DNA intermediates

C: cDNA intermidiates

D: A and B

147: Movement of retrotransposons by

A: RNA intermidiates

B: DNA intermediates

C: cDNA intermidiates

D: A and B

148: IS element of tranposons in Prokaryotes is range from

A: 768 Bp to over 5 Kb

B: 0-12 Kb

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C: 768 Bp long to 10 Kb

149: Name two types of prokaryotic transposes

1: Composite transposes

2: Non- composite transpososns

150: LTR stand for

A: light terminal repeats

B; Long terminal repeats

C: Low terminal repeats

D: A and B

151: LTR consist of

A: 250-600 Bp

B: 240 -500 Bp

C: 230 600 Bp

152: LINEs and SHINEs are the sub types of

A: LTR

B: non-LTR

C: retro LTR

153: SINEs stand for

Short interspersed nuclear elements

154: Genetic variation can be due to

A: mutations

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B: differences in nucleotides

C: A and B

D: phenotypic relation

155: Define Agarose gel electrophoresis technique?

It is a technique that is used for separating DNA fragments ranging in size from a few hundred base pairs to about20 Kb.

156: Which technique of gel electrophoresis is for smaller DNA fragments

A: Monoacrlamide gel electrophoresis

B: Polyacrlamide gel electrophoresis

C: diacramide gel electrophoresis

157: which of the following is the Type of nucleic acid blotting?

A: Southring blotting

B: Western blotting

C: Nothern blotting

D: All

158: The hybridization of nuleic acid technique on membrane is widely used for:

A: gene manipulation

B: Gene innoculaton

C: Gene Insertion

D: A and C

159: Define Probe?

ANS: A probe is a fragment of DNA or RNA which is used to detect the sequence of target DNA.

160: In the technique of Autoradiography

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A:B-rays used to visualized DNA----------?

B: X-rays used to visualized DNA

C: ɤ- rays used to visualized DNA

161: Define Autoradiography?

ANS: It is a technique that using X-ray film to visualized fragment of molecule that have been radioactively labeled.

It can be used to analyze the length of DNA and the number of fragments.

162: Southern blotting is used to detect

A: Specific DNA fragments

B: specific RNA fragments

C: specific cDNA fregments

D: A and B both

163: Southern blotting invented in

A: 1945

B: 1975

C: 1965

164: Southern blotting invented with the name of scientist

A: James wattson

B: james Sothern

C: Edward Southern

D: Crick Southern

165: Write the steps of southern blotting

1: transfer of nuleic acid

2: Fixation after transferring

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3: Placed the fragment in a probe

4: Hybridization and after that hybridization are detected by Autoradiography

166: A northern blotting used to detect specific

A: DNA

B: RNA

C: mRNA

D: cDNA

167: Western blotting is used to tranfer of

A: DNA

B: RNA

C: Protein

D: a and C

168: The attractive and alternative host is

A: E.Coli

B: *Bacillus subtitles*

C: Yeast

D: A and B

169: The PCR reaction can be easily performed and

A: amplify the DNA

B: Simplify the DNA

C: Enhanced the DNA

D: Prepared the enormous copy of DNA

E: A and D

170: What is the application of commercialization of biotechnology?

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A: Seed Finance

B: Venture Capitalists

C: Business angle

D:All

171: The method of cleaving DNA at discrete point was discovered after

A: 1960

B: 1970

C:1940

172: The incoming DNA in a bacteriophage is controlled by

A: cutting enzyme

B: restriction enzyme

C:Polymerases

173: Modification involves the process of

A: Hailstone modification

B: methylation

C: Recomfnition

D:A and B

174: Name four R-M systems

1:Type-I

2:Type-II

3:Type-III

4:Type-IIs

175: Type-I system was first to be characterized by

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A: E.COLI-K12

B:GEN- K12

C: CDR-K12

C: Type-III

176: The active enzyme of E.COLI-K12 consist of

A: two restriction sub units

B: two modification sub units

C: one recongnition sub units

D: All

177: The Type-II enzyme used for

A: recognize the sequence

B: defined

C: cut

D: All

178: which type of enzyme has symmetrical recongnition?

A: Type-I

B: Type-III

C: Type-II

D: Type-IIs

179: The System of noman cloture was proposed by the

A: Smith

B:Nathans

C:Krick

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D: Fransic

E: A and B

180: The specie name of host organism is identified by the

A: 1st letter of Genus

B: 1st two letter of Genus

C: last two letter of Genus

181: H.Influenza was named by

A: Info

B: HIN

C: Hin

D: H.inf

182: The restriction or modification enzyme can be denoted by

A: integers

B: Roman num

C: Capital letters

183: Type-II restriction enzyme that responsible for

A: explosion

B: Gene manipulating

C: forming recombinant DNA

B: All

184: Name the DNA modifying enzymes

1: Nucleases

2: DNA polymerase

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3: Reverrse Transcriptase

4: DNA Ligase

185: Name two classes of nucleases

1: Exonuleases

2: Endonucleases

186: DNA polymerase can?

A: Catalyze the DNA

B: cut the DNA

C: synthesize the DNA

D: All

187: Which one of the following is the function of DNA LIGASE?

A: Cutt the segment of DNA

B: Catalyze

C: creation of phospho disaster bond

D: all

188: How many method of joining of DNA

A: 2

B: 4

C: 3

D: 5

189: The two ends of DNA joined clingingly by the

A: DNA polymerase

B: Ligase

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C: Primates'

D: all

190: Symptoms of gaucher disease are except?

A: low blood platelets

B: Bruising

C: Fatigue

D: Enlargement of Lungs

191: Which Ligase enzyme used to joined the blunt-DNA molecules

A: T4-DNA ligase

B: T2-DNA ligase

C: T3-DNA ligase

192: what is the function of adopter?

These are the transporter molecule that are chemically synthesize and performed as a cohesive end that can be used to inserts a blunt ended foreigns DNA into vector.a

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