B.Sc. BIOTECHNOLOGY FIRST SEMESTER (REPEAT) BIOTECHNOLOGY & HUMAN WELFARE **BBT-103**

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Objective)

Time: 30 mins.

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. Random mutagenesis helps in:

- a. Creating a variety of mutants
 - c. Protein evolution

 - c. Subunit; HbSAg
- 3. Which of this is an HCB?
 - a. Escherichia coli
 - c. Alcanivorax borkumensis
- 4. Rhizosphere effect is:
 - a. Enhancement of the growth of a soil microorganism
 - c. Increase in fungal growth in soil
- 5. Which of these is solved by DNA fingerprinting?
 - a. Crime bases
 - c. Immigration issues
- Diabetes can be cured by gene therapy. a. True
 - c. Maybe
- 7. Which chromosome has the least no. of genes? a. Chromosome X
 - c. Chromosome Y
- 8. Antibiotic penicillin is produced by: a. Aerobic method
 - c. Bacteria
- 9. Arbuscular fungi are also known as:
 - a. Ectomycorrhiza
 - c. Hartig net
- 10. PHB is a thermoplastic polymer.
 - a. True
 - c. Maybe

Full Marks: 70

Marks: 20

2023/01

SET

A

 $1 \times 20 = 20$

- b. Directed evolution
- d. All of the above
- Hepatitis vaccine, avaccine, is produced by cloninggene in yeast cells.
 a. Recombinant; HbS
 b. Subunit; HbS

 - d. Attenuated, HbSAg

 - b. Clostridium botulini
 - d. Listeria monocytogens

 - b. Increase in plant root growth in soil
 - d. None

 - b. Paternity disputes
 - d. All
 - b. False
 - d. Can't say
 - - b. Chromosome 1
 - d. Chromosome 11
 - b. Anaerobic method
 - d. Algae

 - b. Endomycorrhiza
 - d. Epiphytes
 - b. False
 - d. Can't say

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11	11. Which of these pollutants cannot be treated by bioremediation and can harm chain?	
	a. Mercury c. Zinc	b. Carbon d. Nitrogen
12.	Which vectors are used for large scale ger a. Phage vectors c. YAC	nome projects? b. BAC d. Both b and c
13.	Hybridoma cell follow which pathway fo. a. De novo pathway c. Both a and b	r selection? b. Salvage pathway d. None
14.	Biolistics is also known as: a. Microparticle carrier c. Particle bombardment	b. Gene gun d. All of the above
15.	Addition of gasoline to fuel: a. Increases the fuel's cost c. Increases the fuel's octane rating	b. Increases the fuel's harmful emissionsd. None
16.	a. Correct ADA gene c. Modify adenosine deaminase enzyme	b. Cure cystic fibrosisd. Both a and c
17.	Which of these serves as a sample for DNA a. Blood c. Hair follicle	A fingerprinting? b. Saliva d. All of the above
18.	Hartig net is formed by: a. Ectomycorrhiza c. Plants	b. Endomycorrhiza d. Bacteria
19.	Proteases are widely used in: a. Textile industry c. Food packaging industry	b. Detergent industryd. Cosmetic industry
20.	Which enzyme is involved in PHB biosyntla. NADPH dependent acetoacetyl-CoA reductase	hesis? b. β-ketoacyl-CoA amylase
	c. P(3HB) depolymerase	d. All of the above

(Descriptive)

Time: 2 hr. 30 mins. Marks: 50 [Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest] 2+4+4=10 1. Define vaccine. Mention the important categories of vaccine. Add a brief note on how vaccines help in developing resistance against pathogens. 2+8=10 2. Define the technique of PCR. Discuss briefly the principle of PCR mentioning the component requirement for PCR reaction. 3. Give five important properties of ethanol. Describe the process of 2+8=10 ethanol production in industry with suitable diagrams and reactions. 4. a) Describe the process of production of insect resistant transgenic 4 plant (BT plant). b) How does plant-microbe interaction help in nitrogen fixation? Describe in detail. 5. a) What is chlorination? Why do we chlorinate water? Briefly explain 1+1+3+1=6 chlorine demand with diagram. b) What is biodegradation and bioremediation? 2+2=4 6. Discuss briefly the steps involved in Agrobacterium tumefaciens 10 mediated gene transfer technique. a) What is medicinal chemistry? What does it involve? 1+2=3 b) What is bioisosterism? What are its effects? Explain the discovery of 1+1+5=7 Librium drug. 5+5=10 8. Write short notes on: a) DNA fingerprinting b) Human genome project

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