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(To be filled in the
OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series

B

**M.Sc (Biotechnology) Third Semester,
Examination, February/March-2022
MBT-3003**

Plant Biotechnology and Tissue Culture

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

निर्देश : — 1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही- सही भरें, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निर्धारित प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा हल किये गये प्रथमतः यथा निर्दिष्ट प्रश्नोत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।

3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी प्रश्नपुस्तिका बुकलेट एवं ओ०एम०आर० शीट पृथक-पृथक उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण : — प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

1. Autoclave is an instrument used for :
 - (A) Medium preparation
 - (B) Medium storage
 - (C) Medium sterilization
 - (D) All of these
2. First culture of single cell was reported in :
 - (A) 1902
 - (B) 1912
 - (C) 1906
 - (D) 1921
3. Microspore culture is used for :
 - (A) Haploid production
 - (B) Diploid production
 - (C) Triploid Production
 - (D) None of these
4. Somatic Embryo initiation is facilitated by :
 - (A) GA_3
 - (B) BAP
 - (C) ABA
 - (D) 2,4 D
5. Which of the following does not act as a fusogen in protoplast fusion?
 - (A) 2,4 D
 - (B) Polyethylene glycol
 - (C) Calcium chloride
 - (D) $NaNO_3$

6. Auxin in callus culture will promote which part of the plant tissue?
 - (A) Multilayer tissues
 - (B) Meristem
 - (C) Shoot
 - (D) Root
7. Which method is used to overcome cytoplasmic male sterility?
 - (A) Callus culture
 - (B) Artificial embryogenesis
 - (C) Somatic embryogenesis
 - (D) Cybrid
8. Which of the following is method of genome editing?
 - (A) Gene gun
 - (B) CRISPR- Cas9
 - (C) Zinc Finger Nuclease
 - (D) Both (B) & (C)
9. Name the strategy where two-plasmid system is used for the introduction of the gene in plant cells?
 - (A) Binary vector system
 - (B) Co-integration vector strategy
 - (C) Agrobacterium
 - (D) Selectable marker strategy
10. Which of the following is considered as a visual marker?
 - (A) Antibiotic marker
 - (B) Herbicide marker
 - (C) Scoreable marker
 - (D) Screenable marker

11. For developing herbicide resistance in transgenic plants which of the following approach is used?
- (A) Target molecule is made insensitive to herbicide
 - (B) Target protein is overproduced
 - (C) A pathway should be introduced that detoxify the herbicide
 - (D) All of the above
12. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a transgenic crop?
- (A) Herbicide resistance
 - (B) Bt insect resistance toxin
 - (C) Increased methionine content
 - (D) None of these
13. Phosphinothricin acetyl transferase is encoded by :
- (A) Gene bxn in Klebsiellapneumonia
 - (B) Bar gene in Streptomyces spp
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of these
14. Expression of antisense RNA in transgenic plants is a general method used to :
- (A) Activate the expression of all genes in a biochemical pathway
 - (B) Eliminate the expression of all genes in a biochemical pathway
 - (C) Block the expression of virus coat protein genes
 - (D) Reduce or eliminate the expression of individual genes
15. The “LONGT-TERM STORAGE” is the method used for :
- (A) Transgenic plant multiplication
 - (B) Culture multiplication
 - (C) Germplasm conservation
 - (D) Embryo multiplication

16. The following are the Cryoprotectants except :
- (A) Glycerol
 - (B) Mannitol
 - (C) DMSO
 - (D) Methanol
17. Cryogenic injuries are avoided by :
- (A) Cryopreservation (freeze-drying)
 - (B) Cold storage
 - (C) Low pressure and low Oxygen Storage
 - (D) All of them
18. Conservation of germplasm under natural condition is called :
- (A) Ex-situ conservation
 - (B) Gene bank
 - (C) In-situ conservation
 - (D) All of these
19. Virulence trait of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* is borne on :
- (A) Chromosomal DNA
 - (B) Tumour inducing plasmid DNA
 - (C) Both chromosomal and plasmid DNA
 - (D) None of these
20. Which of the following are used as selection marker for the cells transformed with *Agrobacterium*?
- (A) Neomycin phosphotransferase
 - (B) Streptomycin phosphotransferase
 - (C) Hygromycin phosphotransferase
 - (D) Any of the above

21. The approximate size of the DNA insert which can be inserted through *Agrobacterium* mediated transformation is :
- (A) < 50 kb
 - (B) < 100 kb
 - (C) < 70 kb
 - (D) < 80 kb
22. Advantage of micro projectile method over microinjection method for gene transfer in plants includes :
- (A) Intact cells can be used
 - (B) Method is universal in its application irrespective of all shape, size, type and presence or absence of cell wall
 - (C) Gene can be transferred to many cells simultaneously
 - (D) All of the above
23. Application of haploids are :
- (A) Shortening of breeding cycle
 - (B) In Mutagenesis
 - (C) Genetic transformation
 - (D) All of them
24. Culturing of cells in liquid agitated medium is called :
- (A) Liquid culture
 - (B) Incubator Culture
 - (C) Cell suspension culture
 - (D) Semi solid culture
25. The method for producing virus free plant is :
- (A) Transgenic plant
 - (B) Embryo culture
 - (C) Anther Culture
 - (D) Meristem Culture

26. Elicitors can :
- (A) Induce cell division
 - (B) Induce hairy root formation
 - (C) Enhance secondary metabolite production
 - (D) Decrease secondary metabolite production
27. The term molecular farming refers to :
- (A) Genetically modified food plants
 - (B) Drug synthesis from transgenic plants
 - (C) Recombinant drugs from bacteria
 - (D) Metabolite production from callus
28. Micro propagation involves :
- (A) Vegetative multiplication of plants by using microorganism
 - (B) Vegetative multiplication of plants by using plant cells, tissues and organ
 - (C) Vegetative multiplication of plants by using microspores
 - (D) Asexual multiplication of plants by using microorganisms
29. The sum of total proteins produce by an organism :
- (A) Metabolomics
 - (B) Proteome
 - (C) Genome
 - (D) All of these
30. A programme to identify complete gene structure in genomic study :
- (A) GENSCAN
 - (B) BLAST
 - (C) SWISSPROT
 - (D) Phylip

31. Batch culture is a type of :
- (A) Isolated cell culture
 - (B) Cell suspension culture
 - (C) Callus culture
 - (D) All of these
32. The most commonly used gelling agent of the culture medium is :
- (A) Gelrite
 - (B) Agar
 - (C) Agarose
 - (D) Both (B) & (C)
33. Which of the following is a most extensively used Plant tissue culture medium?
- (A) Murashige & Skoog's
 - (B) Gamborg et al
 - (C) Woody plant medium
 - (D) Nitsch's
34. Select the correct statement :
- (A) Kinetin is a Fusogen
 - (B) Hybrid embryo can be protected by embryo rescue
 - (C) Vitricification promotes micro propagation
 - (D) Shoot multiplication is promoted by Auxin
35. Factors effecting somatic embryogenesis is :
- (A) Glutamine
 - (B) Absciscic Acid
 - (C) Agar
 - (D) Both (A) & (B)

36. Select the incorrect statement :
- (A) Micro propagation helps in clonal multiplication
 - (B) Protoplast fusion results in somatic hybrid formation
 - (C) Electroporation can be used to fuse protoplast
 - (D) Electrofusion is a method to fuse protoplast
37. Which of the following is used as a biocontrol agent against caterpillars of butterflies ?
- (A) Trichoderma
 - (B) Streptococcus
 - (C) Bacillus Thuringiensis
 - (D) Saccharomyces cerevisiae
38. Bt toxin does not kill the Bacillus because Bt toxin protein exist as inactive :
- (A) Lipid
 - (B) Protein
 - (C) Protoxin
 - (D) Carbohydrate
39. Bt-gene encodes which protein that kills insect?
- (A) Crystal
 - (B) Solid
 - (C) Liquid
 - (D) none of these
40. The plant tissue culture medium is generally composed of :
- (A) Inorganic salts, organic salts, Growth regulator, Carbon source
 - (B) Organic salts, Carbon source and growth regulators
 - (C) Carbon source, inorganic salts, Sucrose, growth regulator
 - (D) Inorganic salts, organic salts, Growth regulator

41. Insect resistance in the transgenic plant has been achieved by :
- (A) Transferring genes for Bt toxins
 - (B) Transferring genes for protease inhibitors
 - (C) Transferring genes for other insecticidal secondary metabolites
 - (D) All of the above
42. Which of the following genes can be used for making resistances against viral infection?
- (A) Genes for capsid protein
 - (B) Gene for nucleocapsid protein
 - (C) Satellite RNA
 - (D) All of these
43. Cross protection against viruses in transgenic plants can be obtained by :
- (A) Inoculating the susceptible strain of a crop with a mild strain of a virus that helps in developing resistance against more virulent strain
 - (B) Inoculating the susceptible strain with the coat proteins of virulent strain
 - (C) Inoculating the susceptible strain with genes of nucleocapsid
 - (D) Any of the above
44. Transgenic plants :
- (A) Contain foreign genes in their cells
 - (B) are used to produce human antibodies
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) are plants that differ in geographical locations
45. Transplastomics :
- (A) Targets genes in the chloroplast
 - (B) Provides exceptionally low yields of protein products
 - (C) Produces genes that are released in pollen
 - (D) Offers little opportunity for practical use

46. Which of the following metabolites are implicated in stress tolerance?
- (A) Proline
 - (B) Betaines
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) Citrate
47. Antisense technology :
- (A) Selectively blocks expression of a gene
 - (B) Combines genetic material from different species
 - (C) Combines organelles and cells
 - (D) Alters or transfers cells
48. What are the various disadvantages of cross protection?
- (A) Possibility of mutations in inducing mild virus strain
 - (B) Possibility of synergism between inducing virus and other unrelated virus
 - (C) Possibility of unnecessary spread of mild virus
 - (D) All of the above
49. Sense and antisense RNA are _____ to each other :
- (A) Similar
 - (B) Same
 - (C) Complementary
 - (D) Different
50. Sense and antisense RNA forms _____.
- (A) ds RNA
 - (B) ss RNA
 - (C) ds DNA
 - (D) ss DNA

51. Production of haploids from anther culture was first reported by :
- (A) Skoog and Miller
 - (B) G. Haberlandt
 - (C) E. C. Cocking
 - (D) Guha and Maheshwari
52. Select the incorrect statement :
- (A) Callus is mass of cells
 - (B) Callus may be compact or friable
 - (C) Callus is formed by binary fission
 - (D) Callus can be used for establishing cell suspension culture
53. Totipotency refers to :
- (A) Formation of somatic embryos
 - (B) Formation of complete organism from a cell
 - (C) Formation root from shoot
 - (D) Axillary bud breaking
54. Which of the following is not a fusogen?
- (A) NaNO_3
 - (B) Polyethylene glycol
 - (C) AgNO_3
 - (D) $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
55. Which of the following is the main application of embryo culture?
- (A) Clonal propagation
 - (B) Production of embryoids
 - (C) Induction of somaclonal variations
 - (D) Overcoming hybridisation barriers

56. Haploid plants can be obtained from :
- (A) Anther culture
 - (B) Bud culture
 - (C) Leaf culture
 - (D) Root culture
57. In-plant tissue culture, the callus tissues are generated into a complete plantlet by altering the concentration of :
- (A) Sugars
 - (B) Hormones
 - (C) Amino Acids
 - (D) Vitamins and minerals
58. Cybrids are produced by :
- (A) The nucleus of one species but cytoplasm from both the parent species
 - (B) The fusion of two same nuclei from the same species
 - (C) The fusion of two different nuclei from different species
 - (D) None of the above
59. A clone is a group of organisms produced by :
- (A) Asexual method and genetically similar
 - (B) Asexual method and genetically dissimilar
 - (C) Sexual method and genetically similar
 - (D) Sexual method and genetically dissimilar
60. Which of the following medium is composed of chemically defined compounds?
- (A) Natural media
 - (B) Yeast abstract
 - (C) Synthetic media
 - (D) None of the above

61. Plant biotechnology involves :
- (A) Production of valuable products in plants
 - (B) Rapid clonal multiplication of desired genotypes
 - (C) Production of virus free plants
 - (D) All of these
62. Synthetic seeds are produced by the encapsulation of somatic embryos with :
- (A) Sodium acetate
 - (B) Sodium nitrate
 - (C) Sodium chloride
 - (D) Sodium alginate
63. DNA sequencing followed by genome annotation are steps of :
- (A) Comparative genomics
 - (B) Structural genomics
 - (C) Functional genomics
 - (D) Transcriptomics
64. Which of the following is correct regarding genomics?
- (A) It include mapping of genome
 - (B) It include genome sequencing
 - (C) It include genome analysis
 - (D) All of these
65. The plant whose genome was sequenced first :
- (A) *Arabidopsis thaliana*
 - (B) Rice
 - (C) Wheat
 - (D) Tobacco

66. The most common carbon source of culture medium is :
- (A) Glucose
 - (B) Fructose
 - (C) Sucrose
 - (D) Maltose
67. Direct DNA uptake by protoplasts can be stimulated by :
- (A) Polyethylene glycol (PEG)
 - (B) Kinetin
 - (C) Cellulase
 - (D) Ligase
68. Which of the following is undefined supplement of culture medium?
- (A) Agar
 - (B) Auxin
 - (C) Yeast extract
 - (D) Inositol
69. Which of the following is not a protoplast fusion method?
- (A) Spontaneous fusion
 - (B) Electroporation
 - (C) Electrofusion
 - (D) Mechanical
70. Organogenesis is effected by :
- (A) Explant Age
 - (B) Cytokinin concentration
 - (C) Genotype
 - (D) All of these

71. Triploid plants can be produced by culture of :
- (A) Microspore
 - (B) Endosperm
 - (C) Female gametophyte
 - (D) None of these
72. Which of the following is not a type of cell suspension culture?
- (A) Chemostat
 - (B) Batch culture
 - (C) Discrete culture
 - (D) Continuous culture
73. Which of the following is a scoreable marker?
- (A) GFP
 - (B) Herbicide resistant gene
 - (C) Antibiotic resistant gene
 - (D) NPT II
74. Which of the following is not an application of tissue culture?
- (A) Embryo rescue
 - (B) Cell division
 - (C) making somatic hybrid
 - (D) None of these
75. Cell culture is applicable in :
- (A) Mutant selection
 - (B) Induction of polyploidy
 - (C) Production of metabolites
 - (D) All of these

76. Technique of single cell culture are :
- (A) Micro chamber technique
 - (B) Filter paper raft nurse culture technique
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of these
77. Packed cell volume is :
- (A) Method to measure growth of a cell suspension culture
 - (B) Used for metabolite production
 - (C) Used for protoplast fusion
 - (D) Both (A) & (B)
78. Evan's blue test :
- (A) Is used in testing viability of protoplast
 - (B) Measuring growth of regenerating shoot
 - (C) Cannot differentiate living and dead cells
 - (D) Both (A) & (C)
79. Which of the following is bipolar structure?
- (A) Protoplast
 - (B) Shoot bud
 - (C) Somatic embryos
 - (D) Callus
80. Growth regulator which is most commonly used for callus induction :
- (A) 2,4- Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid
 - (B) Absciscic Acid
 - (C) Gibberellins
 - (D) Benzyl amino purine

81. Somatic embryogenesis was first reported in :
- (A) 1958 in carrot
 - (B) 1958 in tobacco
 - (C) 1955 in carrot
 - (D) 1955 in tobacco
82. Which of the following does not play any role in the infection of plant cell by the Ti plasmid of *A. tumefaciens* ?
- (A) T-DNA
 - (B) Virulence region
 - (C) Hostspecificityregion
 - (D) 25 base pair repeats
83. Disarming of Ti plasmid is :
- (A) Removal of the Virulence region
 - (B) Removal of the 25 base pair repeats
 - (C) Removal of the T-DNA
 - (D) Removal of the Host specificity region
84. How the host specificity is achieved by the specificity gene of the Ti plasmid?
- (A) Opine released by a wounded plant
 - (B) Acetosringone released by bacteria
 - (C) Acetosringone released by a wounded part of the plant
 - (D) Opine released by bacteria
85. Protoplast isolation is related with :
- (A) Enzyme cellulase
 - (B) Osmoticum
 - (C) Plant material
 - (D) All of them

86. Somaclonal variation may occur due to :
- (A) Pre-existing variations in source plant
 - (B) Culture conditions
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above
87. Biolistics (gene gun) is suitable for :
- (A) Introducing rDNA into plant cells
 - (B) Introducing rDNA into animal cells
 - (C) Fusion of protoplast
 - (D) Both (A) & (B)
88. Which of the following is a growth regulator?
- (A) 2,4-D
 - (B) Inositol
 - (C) Glycine
 - (D) Pyridoxine
89. Androgenesis is :
- (A) Production of somatic embryos
 - (B) Production of haploids
 - (C) Production of multiple shoots
 - (D) Production of haploids
90. Factor which effect secondary metabolite production in culture :
- (A) Methanol
 - (B) Immobilization of cells
 - (C) Reduction of phosphate level
 - (D) Both (B) & (C)

91. Protoplast fusion can be used to produce :
- (A) Somatic hybrid
 - (B) Asymmetric hybrid
 - (C) Symmetric hybrid
 - (D) All of these
92. Introduction of DNA into cells via liposomes is known as :
- (A) Protoplast fusion
 - (B) Lipofection
 - (C) Electroporation
 - (D) Electrophoresis
93. Northern blotting technique is used for the detection of :
- (A) DNA
 - (B) RNA
 - (C) Proteins
 - (D) Amino acids
94. High Auxin/kinetin ratio in nutritional media for protoplast culture is preferred :
- (A) To induce cell regeneration
 - (B) To induce cell growth
 - (C) To induce cell division
 - (D) All of these
95. Advantage of Micro-drop protoplast culture technique is :
- (A) It requires large numbers of protoplasts
 - (B) It requires a Small number of protoplasts
 - (C) It requires a large amount of culture media
 - (D) It requires less amount of water

96. The advantage of somatic hybridization over sexual hybridization :
- (A) It can be done in the same plant
 - (B) It can be done in the same plant species
 - (C) It can be done in different plant species
 - (D) All of these
97. Somatic embryogenesis is based on :
- (A) Sexual reproduction
 - (B) Asexual reproduction
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None
98. The best plant material for induction of somatic embryogenesis is :
- (A) Leaf tissue
 - (B) Zygotic embryo
 - (C) Node section
 - (D) Root tip
99. The various stages of development of Somatic embryos are :
- (A) Globular, Heart, Torpido, cotyledonary
 - (B) Only Globular and cotyledonary
 - (C) Globular, Heart, Torpido
 - (D) Heart, Torpido, cotyledonary
100. The shape of the protoplast is :
- (A) Hexagonal
 - (B) Spherical
 - (C) Round
 - (D) All of these

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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