

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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B.Sc. (PART-III) EXAMINATION, 2021
BIOTECHNOLOGY
[PAPER FIRST (BBT-301)]
(Recombinant DNA Technology)

Paper ID		
6	0	1

Question Booklet
Series

B

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. Marks : 150

Instructions to the Examinee :

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. Do not open this Booklet untill you are told to do so.
2. Candidates should fill their roll number, subject and series of question booklet details correctly, otherwise, in case of any discrepancy in the evaluation, it will be the responsibility of the examinee himself.
3. There are 100 questions in the booklet. Examinee is required to answer only 75 questions in the OMR Answer Sheet provided. Four alternative answer to each question are given below the question, out of these four only one answer is correct. The answer which you think is correct or most appropriate, completely fill in the circle containing its letter in your answer sheet (O.M.R. Answer Sheet) with black or blue ball point pen.

1. जब तक कहा न जाये, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें।
2. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सिरिज का विवरण यथास्थान सही-सही भरें, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
3. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को केवल 75 प्रश्नों का उत्तर दी गई OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में देना है। 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 बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें।

(Remaining instructions on last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

Rough Work

1. A plasmid :
 - (A) is a CCC DNA
 - (B) always contains an ori
 - (C) usually contains one or more restriction sites
 - (D) all of the above
2. Which of the following is the genetically engineered insulin ?
 - (A) Humulin
 - (B) Rumulin
 - (C) H-insulin
 - (D) R-insulin
3. Active Insulin consists of how many polypeptide chains ?
 - (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
4. Pick the odd one out :
 - (A) Somatotropin
 - (B) Insulin
 - (C) Somatostatin
 - (D) β -endorphin
5. The major enzyme required for the production of a chimeric protein is :
 - (A) Integrase
 - (B) Reverse transcriptase
 - (C) Polymerase
 - (D) Restriction endonuclease
6. Pick the odd one out :
 - (A) Vitamins
 - (B) Antibodies
 - (C) Antibiotics
 - (D) Ethanol
7. Which of the following is not a DNA sequencing method ?
 - (A) LMPCR
 - (B) Edman's method
 - (C) Sanger's method
 - (D) Maxam-Gilbert method
8. The insulin 'A' vector does not contain :
 - (A) Lac Z
 - (B) Amp^R
 - (C) Lac promoter
 - (D) β -Chain

9. The method, which utilizes liposomes for in-vitro transformation of animal cell culture is known as :
(A) Lipomodulation
(B) Lipofection
(C) Lipotransformation
(D) None of the above
10. How many DNA duplex is obtained from one DNA duplex after 4 cycles of PCR ?
(A) 4
(B) 16
(C) 8
(D) 32
11. Chemicals used for gene transfer methods include :
(A) PEG
(B) CaCl_2
(C) Dextran
(D) All of the above
12. Which of the following is a mismatched ?
(A) Polymerase – Taq polymerase
(B) Template – Double stranded DNA
(C) Primer – Oligonucleotide
(D) Synthesis – 5' to 3' direction
13. How an expression vector differ from a primary cloning vector ?
(A) Presence of MCS
(B) Presence of Ori
(C) Presence of Promoter
(D) Presence of Selectable marker
14. When insertion of a foreign 'gene of interest' at a particular site of vector causes inactivation of a specific marker gene then the process known as :
(A) Insertional Inactivation
(B) Insertional mutagenesis
(C) Transfection
(D) None of the above
15. Which selection system is generally used in a yeast plasmid vector ?
(A) Antibiotic
(B) Lac
(C) Auxotrophic mutant gene
(D) CI gene
16. Different restriction enzymes that recognize the same sequence but cut at different location are known as :
(A) Isocaudomers
(B) Neoschizomers
(C) Isochizomers
(D) None of the above
17. Primers used in PCR are :
(A) ss DNA oligonucleotide
(B) ds DNA oligonucleotide
(C) ss RNA oligonucleotide
(D) ds RNA oligonucleotide
18. Which of the following chemical enhances vir gene expression ?
(A) Cyanidin
(B) Glutennin
(C) Acetosyringone
(D) Dextran

19. T4 DNA ligase is used to ligate :
 (A) Cohesive ends
 (B) Blunt ended termini
 (C) Synthetic linkers or Adaptors
 (D) All of these
20. Full length cDNA can be obtained by :
 (A) Affinity capture method using eIF-4E
 (B) Biotinylated CAP Trapper
 (C) Oligo-capping method
 (D) All of these
21. Taq Man® Probe is :
 (A) Radiolabelled ds DNA of 50 bases
 (B) ss oligonucleotide of 20-26 bases with fluorophore
 (C) ds oligonucleotide of 50 bases with fluorophore
 (D) All of these
22. Restriction enzymes :
 (A) are present in bacteria and are involved in host restriction system
 (B) cleave viral DNA inside bacterium
 (C) are enzymes involved in defence against bacteriophage
 (D) All of these
23. The insert size for YAC vector is :
 (A) < 40 Kbp
 (B) > 40 Kbp
 (C) < 20 Kbp
 (D) > 20 Kbp
24. CAPS stands for :
 (A) Cluster Amplified Polymorphic Sequence
 (B) Cleaved – Abundant Polymorphic Sequence
 (C) Cleaved – Amplified Polymorphic Sequence
 (D) None of these
25. p EMBL is a :
 (A) Plasmid vector
 (B) Phagemid vector
 (C) Fosmids
 (D) None of these
26. Vectors used for genomic-library are :
 (A) λ gt 10
 (B) λ ZAP
 (C) BACs
 (D) pUC 18
27. Green fluorescent protein (gfp) gene is a :
 (A) Marker gene
 (B) Pseudo gene
 (C) Reporter gene
 (D) Split gene
28. Immobilization of Nucleic acid by baking is carried out at :
 (A) 50°C
 (B) 80°C
 (C) 60°C
 (D) 72°C

29. The process by which a probe is used to screen a DNA library is called :
- (A) Hybridization
 - (B) Colony hybridization
 - (C) Western blotting
 - (D) Southern blotting
30. Which of the following is not an essential feature for being a perfect vector ?
- (A) Origin of replication
 - (B) Selectable marker
 - (C) MCS
 - (D) Virulent gene
31. What does the gene (LEU2) code for ?
- (A) Lactose
 - (B) Leucine
 - (C) Dehydrogenase (β -Isopropyl-malate dehydrogenase)
 - (D) Oxidase
32. The process by which every type of transformant can be identified is :
- (A) Western blotting
 - (B) Insertional inactivation
 - (C) Replica plating
 - (D) All of the above
33. DNA solution injected directly into the cell using micromanipulator is known as :
- (A) Macroinjection
 - (B) Micromanipulation
 - (C) Microinjection
 - (D) Microinfection
34. With respect to RAPD which of the following is false ?
- (A) 10 base long
 - (B) G/C rich
 - (C) Has inverted repeats
 - (D) Random sequences are used
35. Which of the following does not affect hybridization of DNA ?
- (A) Pressure
 - (B) Ionic strength
 - (C) Temperature
 - (D) Homologous DNA
36. What is a Probe ?
- (A) Chemically synthesized DNA
 - (B) Purified DNA
 - (C) Fragmented DNA duplex
 - (D) Either purified or synthesized single stranded labelled DNA molecule

37. Monoclonal antibodies are produced by :
- (A) Recombinant DNA technology
 - (B) Transformation
 - (C) Transfection
 - (D) Hybridoma technology
38. Genetically manufactured GH is not effective for :
- (A) Burns
 - (B) Ulcers
 - (C) Infections
 - (D) Fractures
39. Which of the following statements are true regarding restriction enzymes ?
- (A) Type I and III enzymes cuts far away from the restriction sites
 - (B) Type II cuts DNA within restriction sites
 - (C) EcoRI is a type II restriction enzyme
 - (D) All of the above
40. Klenow fragment lacks :
- (A) 5' → 3' exonuclease
 - (B) 5' → 3' polymerase
 - (C) 3' → 5' exonuclease
 - (D) None of these
41. RNase H is specific for degrading :
- (A) RNA in a RNA : DNA hybrid
 - (B) RNA in a RNA : RNA hybrid
 - (C) DNA in a RNA: DNA hybrid
 - (D) None of these
42. Gene therapy in human was first practiced to cure :
- (A) Cystic fibrosis
 - (B) Severe Combined immunodeficiency syndrome
 - (C) Cancer
 - (D) Muscular dystrophy
43. CaMY35S promoter of cauliflower mosaic virus is a :
- (A) Constitutive Promoter
 - (B) Inducible Promoter
 - (C) Tissue Specific Promoter
 - (D) Synthetic Promoter
44. Single stranded unpaired extensions formed by restriction enzyme upon cleavage is known as :
- (A) Blunt ends
 - (B) Sticky ends
 - (C) Flush ends
 - (D) None of these

45. The transformation method that uses tungsten or gold particle coated with DNA accelerated at high velocity is called :
- (A) DNA particle delivery method
 - (B) Particle gun delivery method
 - (C) Lipofection
 - (D) Microinjection
46. Yeast episomal plasmids have the following features :
- (A) two origin of replication ori of ColE1 and 2 μ plasmid
 - (B) ARS and 2 μ ori
 - (C) ARS and CEN
 - (D) CEN and URA3
47. The virus mediated gene transfer using genetically engineered λ phage is known as :
- (A) Transduction
 - (B) Transfection
 - (C) Transformation
 - (D) Conjugation
48. Which of the following bacterium is known as 'natural genetic engineer' ?
- (A) *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*
 - (B) *Agrobacterium radiobacter*
 - (C) *Thermus aquaticus*
 - (D) *S. aureus*
49. During electrophoresis denaturation of dsDNA is carried out by :
- (A) Treatment with alkali
 - (B) Application of current
 - (C) Application of heat
 - (D) None of the above
50. The inheritance pattern of RFLP is :
- (A) Dominant
 - (B) Recessive
 - (C) Co-dominant
 - (D) Random
51. The type of DNA amplification where region of DNA amplified lies on either side of a known segment :
- (A) RT-PCR
 - (B) Anchored -PCR
 - (C) Inverse- PCR
 - (D) Nested – PCR
52. Northern blotting is performed for :
- (A) Determining the size of DNA
 - (B) Determining the size of RNA
 - (C) Quantification of RNA
 - (D) Sequencing of RNA

53. Which enzyme is involved in the synthesis of cDNA from an mRNA ?
- (A) DNA polymerase
 - (B) Klenow fragment
 - (C) Reverse transcriptase
 - (D) RNA polymerase
54. The ordered steps for the construction of library involves :
- (I) Vector preparation
 - (II) Amplification
 - (III) Ligation and introduction into the host
 - (IV) Isolation of genomic DNA
 - (V) Fragmentation of DNA
- (A) IV, V, I, III, II
 - (B) I, II, III, IV, V
 - (C) V, IV, I, III, II
 - (D) II, III, IV, V, I
55. Which of the following gene therapy can prevent the disease in his future generation ?
- (A) in vivo gene therapy
 - (B) ex vivo gene therapy
 - (C) Somatic gene therapy
 - (D) Germline gene therapy
56. What is the significance of S1 nuclease ?
- (A) Cleavage of ss DNA hooks
 - (B) Degrades RNA
 - (C) Annealing the primer
 - (D) None of these
57. When nick occurs in DNA strand, it :
- (A) exposes 3' – OH termini and 5'- PO₄ termini
 - (B) exposes 3'- PO₄⁻ termini and 5'-OH termini
 - (C) addition of nucleotide to free –OH group
 - (D) none of the above
58. Agarose gel is used to separate :
- (A) DNA
 - (B) RNA
 - (C) Nucleic acids
 - (D) Protein
59. mRNA can be readily separated from lysed eukaryotic cells adding magnetic beads. What is the sequence of this magnetic bead ?
- (A) oligo G
 - (B) oligo T
 - (C) oligo C
 - (D) oligo A

60. ARS is characteristic feature of :
- (A) Plasmid Vectors
 - (B) Phage Vectors
 - (C) Yeast Vectors
 - (D) M13 Vectors
61. Vectors designed to replicate in cells of two different species are known as :
- (A) Phasmids
 - (B) Transfer Vectors
 - (C) Shuttle Vectors
 - (D) Phagemids
62. Polymerase generally used for PCR is extracted from :
- (A) Escherichia Coli
 - (B) Thermus aquaticus
 - (C) S. Aureus
 - (D) S. Cerevisiae
63. At what temperature do denaturation of DNA double helix takes place ?
- (A) 60°C
 - (B) 72°C
 - (C) 98°C
 - (D) 94°C
64. Which DNA is restricted for making a genomic library ?
- (A) Plasmid
 - (B) Genomic
 - (C) rDNA
 - (D) cDNA
65. The Clarke and Carbon formula relates the _____ of including a DNA fragment in a random library.
- (A) Effects
 - (B) Probability
 - (C) Vector requirement
 - (D) None of the above
66. The 'Charan Series' belongs to :
- (A) Genes
 - (B) Vectors
 - (C) Host
 - (D) Enzymes
67. The removal of tumor causing genes from Ti plasmid is known as :
- (A) gene replacement
 - (B) disarming
 - (C) insertion
 - (D) gene displacement

68. p BIN 19 is :
 (A) binary vector
 (B) widely used plant transformation vector
 (C) zero copy no. plasmid vector
 (D) all of these
69. Autoradiography is a :
 (A) Detection technique
 (B) Blotting technique
 (C) Immobilization technique
 (D) Hybridization technique
70. The first type II enzyme isolated was :
 (A) EcoR I
 (B) Hind III
 (C) Bam HI
 (D) Sal I
71. Ligation takes place between :
 (A) Adaptor and linker
 (B) Linker and vector
 (C) 5'-P terminus 3'-OH terminus
 (D) Adaptor and vector
72. Digoxigenin is widely used for :
 (A) Nucleic acid labelling
 (B) Nick translation
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) None of these
73. E.coli β -galactosidase gene is used :
 (A) as a reporter gene
 (B) for α -complementation
 (C) in blue-white screening
 (D) All of these
74. Which one is not a GMO ?
 (A) Dolly
 (B) Tetra
 (C) Golden Rice
 (D) Cry genes
75. Libraries using phage cloning vectors are often kept as :
 (A) Unpackaged phage
 (B) Packaged phage
 (C) Both packaged and unpackaged phage
 (D) None of these
76. To avoid self ligation of digested plasmid DNA, which of the enzyme is used ?
 (A) Phosphatase
 (B) Kinase
 (C) Ligase
 (D) EcoR I

77. The DNA segment to be cloned is called :
 (A) Gene segment
 (B) DNA fragment
 (C) DNA insert
 (D) All of these
78. The enzyme which is used for Phosphorylation of polynucleotide is called :
 (A) CIP
 (B) PNK
 (C) RT
 (D) TdT
79. The sequence recognized by the restriction enzyme to cut DNA is known as :
 (A) recognition site
 (B) restriction site
 (C) binding site
 (D) cleavage site
80. Which is the final step in the construction of a recombinant molecule ?
 (A) Plasmid isolation
 (B) Restriction digestion
 (C) Gene amplification
 (D) Ligation
81. Which of the following will have more efficient ligation ?
 (A) Sticky ends
 (B) Blunt ends
 (C) Blunt end and high concentration of DNA
 (D) Blunt end and low concentration of DNA
82. Which of the following is not a method for joining sticky ends to a blunt ended DNA fragment to be cloned ?
 (A) Homopolymer tailing
 (B) Linkers
 (C) Restriction digestion
 (D) Adaptors
83. Which enzyme is used in homopolymer tailing ?
 (A) Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase
 (B) Alkaline Phosphatase
 (C) DNA polymerase
 (D) Polynucleotide Kinase
84. Libraries constructed in plasmid vectors can be maintained as :
 (A) Plasmid containing cells
 (B) Naked DNA
 (C) Both Plasmid containing cells and Naked DNA
 (D) None of these

85. The vector commonly used for sequencing human genome is :
- (A) YAC
 - (B) pUC 18
 - (C) CaMV
 - (D) YEP
86. Which of the following is not a restriction endonuclease ?
- (A) EcoR I
 - (B) Sal I
 - (C) DNase I
 - (D) Sau 3A I
87. Which of the following statements are true ?
- (A) Vir genes are essential for gene transfer
 - (B) T-DNA borders are essential for gene transfer
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
88. The principle of Sanger's method relies on :
- (A) Use of chemicals for base specific cleavage
 - (B) Use of dNTPs
 - (C) Use of ddNTPs
 - (D) None of the above
89. The injection of DNA into developing inflorescence using a hypodermic syringe is known as :
- (A) Macroinjection
 - (B) Microfection
 - (C) Microinjection
 - (D) Microtransformation
90. Creation of a mutant protein with novel properties is known as :
- (A) Cloning
 - (B) Protein engineering
 - (C) Mutagenesis
 - (D) Sequencing
91. All the Primer extension methods of mutagenesis require ___ template.
- (A) Double stranded
 - (B) Single stranded
 - (C) Degraded
 - (D) Any one of the above
92. Which of the following is a biological method for gene transfer ?
- (A) Electroporation
 - (B) Microinjection
 - (C) Baculoviral vector system
 - (D) Gene Gun method

93. The gene formed by the Joining of DNA segments from two different sources are known as :
- (A) Joined gene
 - (B) Chimeric gene
 - (C) Foreign gene
 - (D) Recombinant gene
94. Who discovered restriction enzymes ?
- (A) Watson, Crick and Wilkins in 1970
 - (B) Nathan, Arber and Smith in 1970
 - (C) Paul Berg
 - (D) Boyer and Cohen
95. Any DNA molecule that has the ability to replicate in an appropriate host cell, to which the desired gene are integrated for cloning, is called as :
- (A) Plasmid
 - (B) Phage
 - (C) Vector
 - (D) None of the above
96. The process or phenomenon of intake of DNA fragment from the surrounding medium by a cell is known as :
- (A) Transduction
 - (B) Transfection
 - (C) Conjugation
 - (D) Transformation
97. Which of the following enzyme is used to cut DNA molecule in rDNA technology ?
- (A) Ligase
 - (B) Polymerase
 - (C) Restriction endonuclease
 - (D) Transcriptase
98. Taq Polymerase is used in PCR because of its :
- (A) high fidelity
 - (B) high processivity
 - (C) high thermal stability
 - (D) none of the above
99. Introduction of rDNA into Bacterial cell by using current is known as :
- (A) Transformation
 - (B) Electroporation
 - (C) Transduction
 - (D) Microinjection
100. Alkaline Phosphatase removes :
- (A) Terminal Phosphate from 3' end
 - (B) Terminal Phosphate from 5' end
 - (C) Terminal Phosphate from both the end
 - (D) None of the above

Rough Work

Example :

Question :

- Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)
Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)
Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

If more than 75 questions are attempted by candidate, then the first attempted 75 questions will be considered for evaluation.

4. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
5. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
6. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
7. After the completion of the examination, candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their question booklet and OMR Answer Sheet separately to the invigilator.
8. There will be no negative marking.
9. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
10. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
11. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

- प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

यदि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा 75 से अधिक प्रश्नों को हल किया जाता है तो प्रारम्भिक हल किये हुए 75 उत्तरों को ही मूल्यांकन हेतु सम्मिलित किया जाएगा।

4. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
5. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
6. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
7. 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।
8. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
9. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
10. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
11. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

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 कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।