

Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021)

Course Name - --Pharmaceutical Biotechnology

Course Code - BP605T

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. Who is the father of biotechnology?

Mark only one oval.

- Louis Pasteur
- Robert Koch
- Karl Ereky
- Robert Brown

10. 2.The first synthetic antibiotic was?

Mark only one oval.

- Tetracycline
- Nystatin
- Chloramphenicol
- Ampicillin

11. 3.What was the first synthetic polymer used in enzyme immobilization?

Mark only one oval.

- Nylon
- Polystyrene
- Silk
- Polyamide

12. 4.Which of the following is not a physical method of immobilization?

Mark only one oval.

- Adsorption
- Entrapment
- Microencapsulation
- None of these

13. 5.Glucose biosensor is an example of _____ biosensor.

Mark only one oval.

- Brute Force
- Optical
- Amperometry
- Conductometric

14. 6.Who is the inventor of biosensor?

Mark only one oval.

- Robert Hooke
- Thomas Alva Edison
- Leland C Clark, Jr
- Einstein

15. 7.In a pregnancy kit, which molecule does the kit actually test for?

Mark only one oval.

- Baby's urine test
- Blood test
- HCG test
- Amniotic fluid test

16. 8.Which of the following is the characteristic of a calorimeter biosensor?

Mark only one oval.

- Detects the change in light adsorption
- Detects the photon out for luminescent
- Detects the movement of electron between electrodes
- Detects the angle at which Electrons are emitted

17. 9.The most common procedures for irreversible enzyme immobilization are covalent coupling, entrapment or microencapsulation and _____.

Mark only one oval.

- Hydrophilic linkage
- Di Sulfate bonding
- Covalent bonding
- Cross linking

18. 10.Which of the following is a characteristic of DNA biosensor?

Mark only one oval.

- Detects the change in light adsorption
- Detects the photon out for luminescent
- Detects the movement of electron between electrodes
- Formation of DNA recognition layer

19. 11.Which of the following are natural mineral polymers?

Mark only one oval.

- Cellulose
- Dextran
- Agar
- Silica

20. 12.If the substrate contains ionic groups, what happens to the pH of the medium?

Mark only one oval.

- pH of the medium increases
- pH of the medium decreases
- pH remains same
- pH of the medium affects the affinity of the substrate to the enzyme

21. 13.Why is the enzyme solution mixed with a polymeric fluid?

Mark only one oval.

- To make it more potent
- Faster reaction
- More active site on the surface
- Solidifies into various forms

22. 14.A short peptide region fused to a protein of interest is known as_____.

Mark only one oval.

- Tag
- Oligonucleotide
- Fragment
- Dime

23. 15.Proteins at times are not soluble in the cell and fo aggregates known as_____

Mark only one oval.

- Coagulation
- Aggregated mass
- Inclusion bodies
- Insoluble mass

24. 16.The reporter gene in enhancer trap system is proceeded by_____

Mark only one oval.

- Intron
- Exon
- Promoter
- Origin of replication

25. 17.Which type of the bacteria are used as hosts?

Mark only one oval.

- Gram positive
- Gram negative
- Both can be used but gram positive is preferred
- Both are preferred equally

26. 18.PCR was invented by

Mark only one oval.

- Kary Mullis
- James Watson
- John Hopkins
- Hargobind Khorana

27. 19.PCR can generate large amounts of DNA

Mark only one oval.

- True
- False
- Both
- None

28. 20.DNA libraries are collection of _____

Mark only one oval.

- RNA
- Cloned DNA fragments
- Bacteriophages
- Viral particles

29. 21.c- DNA libraries are produced from

Mark only one oval.

- RNAs
- Messenger RNAs
- Transfer RNAs
- Ribosomal RNAs

30. 22.The temperature cycles in a PCR are in the order

Mark only one oval.

- 95° , 55° , 72°
- 55° , 72° , 95°
- 72° , 55° , 95°
- 95° , 72° , 55°

31. 23.Restriction enzymes were discovered by

Mark only one oval.

- Smith and Nathans
- Alexander Fleming
- Berg
- None

32. 24.The DNA fragments have strictly ends due to _____

Mark only one oval.

- Endonuclease
- Unpaired bases
- Calcium ions
- Free methylation

33. 25.Which bacterium is used in the production of insulin by genetic engineering?

Mark only one oval.

- Saccharomyces
- Rhizobium
- Escherichia
- Mycobacterium

34. 26.The trade name of human insulin is ____

Mark only one oval.

- Humatrope
- Humulin
- Intron
- Activase

35. 27.The first step in polymerase chain reaction is

Mark only one oval.

- Denaturation
- Annealing
- Extension
- Elongation

36. 28.Recombinant plasmids are added to a bacterial culture that has been pretreated with __ ions

Mark only one oval.

- Iodine
- Magnesium
- Calcium
- Ferric

37. 29. Which enzyme is used to join together two different types of DNA molecules?

Mark only one oval.

- Ligase
- Endonuclease
- Exonuclease
- Protease

38. 30. Who discovered the chemical method to synthesize polynucleotides?

Mark only one oval.

- Barbara McClintok
- James Watson
- Fredrick Sanger
- H. Gobind Khorana

39. 31. All of the following can carry large genes except

Mark only one oval.

- Transposons
- Viruses
- Transposons and plasmids
- Plasmids

40. 32.The source DNA for interferon production was isolated from

Mark only one oval.

- mRNA of host
- dsDNA of host
- Chemical synthesis
- Mutated cell

41. 33.The type I late response occurs hours later and involves the following mediators

Mark only one oval.

- IL4
- IL5
- TNF ALPHA
- All of the these

42. 34.Which of the following disease is not an example of typeIII hypersensitivity reaction?

Mark only one oval.

- Systemic lupus erythamatus
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Good pasteurs syndrome
- Down syndrome

43. 35. Which type of cell is largely responsible for type I hypersensitivity reaction?

Mark only one oval.

- Erythrocytes
- Mast cell
- T lymphocytes
- Antibody

44. 36. Which of the following is main mediator/initiator for type II hypersensitivity reactions?

Mark only one oval.

- Antibodies
- Mast cells
- Erythrocytes
- Histamines

45. 37. Which of the following is a common treatment for type III hypersensitivity reactions?

Mark only one oval.

- Anti inflammatory steroid treatment
- Anti histamine treatment
- Hyposensitization injection
- rhoGAM injection

46. 38. Which one of the following is not an example of type IV hypersensitivity reaction?

Mark only one oval.

- Latex allergy
- Contact dermatitis
- A positive tuberculin skin test
- Hemolytic disease of the new born

47. 39. Tumor antigens are _____ that are inappropriately expressed and found on abnormal cells

Mark only one oval.

- Self antigen
- Foreign antigen
- Antibodies
- T-cell receptor

48. 40. Antibodies disappear very quickly in which immunity?

Mark only one oval.

- Active
- Passive
- Auto immune
- Natural induced

49. 41.Which portion of the antibody structure is occupied by variable chains?

Mark only one oval.

- Lower region
- Upper region
- In between the chains
- Middle region

50. 42.B lymphocyte is related to_____

Mark only one oval.

- Bursa fabricius
- Thymus gland
- Bacteria
- None

51. 43.Which of the following produces monoclonal antibodies?

Mark only one oval.

- Fermentation technology
- Hybridoma technology
- Genetic engineering
- None of these

52. 44. Which of the following is predominant immunoglobulin in the body?

Mark only one oval.

IgA

IgE

IgM

IgG

53. 45. Instant and immediate protection obtained through

Mark only one oval.

Active immunity

Passive immunity

Natural induced immunity

Vaccination

54. 46. Antigen binding site in immunoglobulin is located in

Mark only one oval.

Light chain

FC region of antibody

Fab region of antibody

Heavy chain

55. 47. Immunity in which lymphocytes recognize the antigen and microorganisms is called as

Mark only one oval.

- Phagocytosis
- Cell mediated immunity
- Tissue grafting
- Humoral immunity

56. 48. Arrange the following in correct order__ 1. Southern blotting -----a. Alwine 2. Western blotting-----b. EM Southern 3. Northern blotting-----c. A. Jeffrey 4. DNA fingerprinting--d. Towbin

Mark only one oval.

- 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b
- 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
- 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
- 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-c

57. 49. Aminobenzyloxymethyl filter paper is commonly used for transfer in

Mark only one oval.

- Western blotting
- Southern blotting
- Northern blotting
- Dot blotting

58. 50. Labelled antibodies are used to detect

Mark only one oval.

- Detect the presence of a particular DNA molecule in southern blotting
- Detect the presence of a particular RNA molecule in southern blotting
- Detect the presence of a particular protein molecule in southern blotting
- Detect the presence of a particular protein molecule in western blotting

59. 51. Region of prokaryotic cell where DNA is present

Mark only one oval.

- Nucleosome
- Nucleoid
- Nucleus
- Nucleoplasm

60. 52. Extra circular double stranded DNA in prokaryotic cell

Mark only one oval.

- Plastid
- Plasmid
- Nucleoid
- Episome

61. 53.Point mutation involves mutation

Mark only one oval.

- Deletion
- Insertion
- Duplication
- Change in single base pair

62. 54.In mutational event, when adenine is replaced by guanine, it is

Mark only one oval.

- Transition
- Transcription
- Transversion
- Frame shift mutation

63. 55.Muller was first to produce induced mutations in by exposing them x rays.

Mark only one oval.

- Paramecium
- Arabidopsis
- Drosophila
- Xenopus

64. 56. Which of the following mutagens can be best used in inducing mutation in microorganism?

Mark only one oval.

- X ray
- UV ray
- Beta ray
- Gamma ray

65. 57. Somatic mutations are also called

Mark only one oval.

- Spontaneous mutations
- Bud mutations
- Induced mutations
- None

66. 58. Mutation induced by addition or deletion of nucleotide is

Mark only one oval.

- Missense
- Nonsense
- Substitution
- Frameshift

67. 59.Original: ATCCAT mutation: ATCGCAT which type of mutation is occurred?

Mark only one oval.

- Deletion
- Inversion
- Insertion
- Transverse

68. 60.Who first isolated citric acid?

Mark only one oval.

- Thomas Edison
- Carl Wilhelm
- Charles Darwin
- Francis Crick

69. 61.Citric acid is a _____ acid.

Mark only one oval.

- Monobasic
- dibasic
- Monoprotic
- Tribasic

70. 62.Which of the following organisms is not used for the production of citric acid?

Mark only one oval.

- Aspergillus wentii
- Bacillus licheniformis
- Candida oleophila
- Saccharomyces cerevisiae

71. 63.Citrate is the feedback inhibitor of _____

Mark only one oval.

- Hexokinase
- Phosphofructokinase
- Pyruvate dehydrogenase
- Malate dehydrogenase

72. 64.Penicillin is active against _____

Mark only one oval.

- Gram +ve bacteria
- Gram-ve bacteria
- All virus
- All bacteria

73. 65.How inoculum is prepared in the production of antibiotics?

Mark only one oval.

- On solid media
- On liquid media
- First on solid media than on liquid media
- On suspension

74. 66.pH required for the production of penicillin will be _____

Mark only one oval.

- 8.0
- 7.5
- 6.5
- 5.0

75. 67.The doubling time of Penicillium notatum is _____

Mark only one oval.

- 6 hrs
- 5 hrs
- 4 hrs
- 3 hrs

76. 68.What is the precursor of penicillin?

Mark only one oval.

- Benzylpenicillin
- Isopenicillin N
- phenylacetic acid
- L- α aminoadipic acid

77. 69.What is the basic function of the fermenter?

Mark only one oval.

- To sterilize the medium
- To recover the product
- To provide optimum growth conditions to organisms and obtain the desired product
- To purify the product

78. 70.While constructing the fermenter, which of the following is not required?

Mark only one oval.

- High-speed Agitation and Aeration system
- Temperature control system
- pH control system
- Sample facilities

79. 71.The largest diameter for glass fermenter is _____

Mark only one oval.

50 cm

70 cm

60 cm

80 cm

80. 72.Which of the following sensor penetrates into the fermenter?

Mark only one oval.

Exhaust-gas analyzers

pH electrodes

Load cells

Tachometers

81. 73.The heat control at large-scale in the fermenter is carried out by _____

Mark only one oval.

Inter heating coils

Heating jacket

Controlled bath

Cold-water circulation

82. 74. Which of the following is not a criterion to create a media?

Mark only one oval.

- It should be able to produce the maximum yield of product
- It should be able to produce the maximum concentration of product
- It should be easily sterilized
- It should permit the maximum rate of product formation, no matter how costly it is

83. 75. Which of the following raw material is useful for the production of alcohol?

Mark only one oval.

- Waste liquor
- Molasses
- Starch
- Alkanes

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