Biology 10th Class English Medium Chapter 17 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The wok on genetic engineering started in:	A. 1944 B. 1946 C. 1948 D. 1952
2	The organisms with modified genetic setup are called:	A. ugenic organisms B. genetic organisms C. mutants D. transgenic
3	The process in which incomplete oxidation- reduction of glucose takes place is called:	A. photosynthesis B. respiration C. pasteurization D. fermentation
4	The rise of the bread is due to;	A. carbon dioxide B. ethanol C. acetaldehyde D. pyruvic acid
5	Find the correct match for the fermentation product and the organism involved:	A. formic acid -Aspergillus B. ethanol -Bacillus C. Glycerol - Aspergillus D. Glycerol -Bacillus
6	The last step of genetic engineering is:	A. insertion of the gene into a vector B. isolation of the gene of interest C. growth of the GMO D. expression of the gene
7	Genetically modified organism is called:	A. DSS B. DHF C. DNA D. GMO
8	E.coli bacterium is capable of synthesizing the:	A. insulin B. human growth hormone C. thymosin D. beta-endorphin
9	It is effective against brain and lung cancer:	A. thymosin B. beta-endrophin C. human growth hormone D. insulin
10	Urokinase is used:	A. to dissolve blood clots B. to kill bacteria C. as pain killer D. to synthesize insulin
11	Single -Cell protein (SCP) refers to the protein content extracted form pure or mixed cultures of:	A. algae,yeasts, fungi or bacteria B. fungi or bacteria C. algae, yeasts D. algae, viruses, bacteria
12	It is an anti-viral protein:	A. urokinase B. thymosin C. insulin D. interferon
13	Find the correct match for the fermentation product and the organism involved.	A. Formic acid-Sacchcromyces B. Ethanol-Saccharomyces C. Ethanol-Aspergillus D. Glycerol-Asperilus
14	Which is not an objective of genetic engineering?	A. Production of cheese and yogurt by lactic acid bacteria. B. Isolation of particular gene, or part of a gene. C. Production of RNA and protein molecules. D. Correction of genetic defects in higher organisms

15	Which of these is an anti-viral proteins?	A. Urokinase B. Thymosin C. Insulin D. Interferon
16	The first step of genetic engineering is:	A. Growth of the genetically modified organism B. Transfer of the recombinant DNA into the host organism C. Isolation of the gene of interest D. Insertion of gene into a vector.
17	The work of genetic engineering started in :	A. 1944 B. 1955 C. 1945 D. 1943
18	Scientists are able to cut and paste the DNA of organism in:	A. 1944 B. 1970 C. 1990 D. 2002
19	Scientists prepared human insulin by inserting the insulin gene in bacteria in:	A. 1970 B. 1978 C. 1990 D. 2002
20	Human genome project was launched in:	A. 1990 B. 1970 C. 1978 D. 2002
21	In alcoholic fermentation, which bacteria is used?	A. Sacchoromyces B. Lactobucillus C. Strepto-coccus D. Both B and C
22	Which of these micro-organism is used in the production of formic acid?	A. Aspergillus B. Bacillus C. Saccharomyces D. None of these
23	Glycerol is produced by:	A. Aspergillus B. Bacillus C. Saccharomyces D. Streptococcus
24	Which one is used to dissolve blood clots?	A. Urokinase B. Interferons C. Thymosin D. Vaccine
25	The complete map of human genome was published in:	A. 1944 B. 1978 C. 1990 D. 2002
26	50 kilogram of yeast produces how many tons of proteins within 24 hours.	A. 250 B. 150 C. 350 D. 450
27	Interferon was produced by genetically modified micro organisms in:	A. 1980 B. 1944 C. 1990 D. 1970
28	500,000 sheep brains were required to produce how much miligram human growth hormone?	A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20
29	Which one is effective against brain and lung cancer?	A. Beta-endorphin B. Vaccine C. Thymosin D. Insulin
30	Which one is used for the production of plastics?	A. Bacillus B. Aspergillus C. Saccharomyces D. None of these
31	What an wmbrologist lan wilmot from the body cell of an adult sheep in Scotland 1997?	A. Sheep (Dolly) B. Goat C. Cow D. Buffalo
	An embryologist of Scotland in 1997 produced a sheep (Dolly) from the body cell of an	A. Lan Wilmot B. Buffon

32	adult sheep is	C. Darwin D. Lamark
33	The human genome project was started in:	A. 1990 AD B. 1991 AD C. 1992 AD D. 1993 AD
34	Human insulin was prepared by becteria first time:	A. 2002 B. 1990 C. 1970 D. 1978
35	When the complete map of human genome was published?	A. 2002 B. 2001 C. 2005 D. 1902
36	When was the work on Genetic Engineering started?	A. 1930 B. 1940 C. 1944 D. 1970
37	When did scientist become able to cut and unite DNA?	A. 1945 B. 1924 C. 1944 D. 1970
38	The treatment through genes is called:	A. Gene Therapy B. Chemo Therapy C. Radio Therapy D. Physio Therapy
39	E.Coli becterium was made in:	A. 1970 A.D B. 1977 A.D C. 1975 A.D D. 1980 A.D
40	Alcohlic fermentation is carried out by:	A. Yeast B. Becteria C. Virus D. Algae
41	The process in which there is insomplete oxidation reduction of glucose :	A. Photosynthesis B. Circulation C. Fermentation D. Transpiration
42	Glycerol is used to:	A. In Textile B. In production of vineger C. In printing D. In Beverage
43	Uses in Electroplating:	A. Glycerol B. Ethanol C. Nitric Acid D. Formic Acid
44	To preserve fruits , vegetables and pickels we add:	A. Water & yogurt B. Salt & acid C. Flour & Salt D. Onion & garlic
45	Micro organism is used for formic acid:	A. Saachromyces B. Bacillus C. Aspergillus D. Glycerol
46	Which organism is used in fermentation for the preparation of glycerol:	A. Aspergillus B. Saccharomyces C. Bacillus D. Streptococus
47	The correct match for the Fermentation product and organism involved is:	A. Formic acid - Saccharomyces B. Ethanol - Saccharomyces C. Ethanol - Asperellus D. Glycerol - Aspergillus
48	The microorganism used in the formation of Ethanol is:	A. E- coli B. Virus C. Bacillus D. Sacchronyces
49	In biotechnology, the production of a product by the mass culture of microorganisms is called:	A. Fermentation B. Mutation C. Fermentor D. Fertilization

50	This product is used in the production of soap:	A. Glycerol B. Formic acid C. Sulphuric acid D. Acrylic
51	In Genetic Engineering palsmid is used as:	A. Vector B. Endonucleases C. Binder enzyme D. Donor
52	Enzyme is used to cut the adentified gene from the total DNA of Donar organism is:	A. Endonuclease B. Ligase C. Restriction endonuclease D. Amylase
53	The enzyme which is used ti cut the gene of interest is:	A. Endonuclease B. Ligase C. Amy lase D. Lipase
54	Interferons are _____ proteins:	A. Antibacterial B. Antiviral C. _{Antifungal} D. Antidrugs
55	The animal whose DNA has been changed is called:	A. Transformed B. Transgenic C. Monohybrid D. Dihybrid
56	Which one is the antiviral protien among the following:	A. Urokinase B. Tymosin C. Insulin D. Interferon
57	First step in Genetic Enginnering is:	A. Isolation of gene of interest B. Insertionof gene into a vector C. Transfer of recombinent DNA into host D. Growth of the GMO
58	Genes are cut from DNA:	A. Ligase B. Restriction endonuclease C. Urokinesis D. Lipase
59	Insulin is used by patient of which disease?	A. Hepatitis B. Cancer C. AIDS D. Diabetes
60	Bacterium (E.coli) which prepares human growth hormones was Synthesized in:	A. 1980 B. 1910 C. 1970 D. 1977
61	An enzyme produced by genetically modified organisms used to break up blood clots is called:	A. Ligase B. Amylase C. Urokinase D. Peptidase
62	Effective against brain and lungs cancer:	A. Beta Endorphin B. Interferon C. Thymosin D. Urokinase
63	Human insulin gene was transferred into:	A. Yeast B. Becteria C. Virus D. Algae
64	Vector DNA and Gene of interest, collectively called:	A. Gene B. Recombinant Gene C. Recombinant DNA D. GMO
65	How much protein is produced by 50 kg of yeast in 24 hours?	A. 100 Ton B. 150 Ton C. 200 Ton D. 250 Ton
66	A recovery of one of paper can save how many trees?	A. 17 B. 170 C. 200 D. 1000
67	Single cell protein can be obtained from :	A. Insect B. Cow C. Algae

		D. Bird
68	The raw material for microorganism for the production of single cell proteins is:	A. Industrial Wastes B. Protozoans C. Agriculture Wastes D. fungi
69	A symbolic interaction in which both partners get benefits:	A. Mutualism B. Commensalism C. Parasitism D. Predation
70	Breakdown of glucose molecule in the presence of oxygen called :	A. Glycolysis B. Mytosis C. Both a and b D. None of these
71	What an embryologist Ian Wilmot produced from the body cell sheep in Scotland 1997?	A. Sheep B. Goat C. Cow D. Buffalo
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