

**BIOLOGY****BIOTECHNOLOGY AND APPLICATIONS**

21. Why does Bt toxin not kill the toxin producing organism?
- (1) They create small pores not large ones
  - (2) They can lyse only not degenerate
  - (3) They remain active only in acidic pH of the producer
  - (4) They remain in inactive form inside the producer organism.
22. Activity of Bt toxins depend on –
- (1) Temperature of the environment
  - (2) Pressure in the hind gut of the host
  - (3) Solubility of the crystals
  - (4) pH present in the body of the producer of the toxin
23. *Meloidegynincognitiacould* not survive in the host plant due to a novel mechanism where –
- (1) specific interfering RNA expressed
  - (2) non-specific interfering RNA expressed
  - (3) specific interfering RNA failed to express
  - (4) specific interfering DNA expressed
24. At present, about \_\_\_ recombinant therapeutics have been approved for human-use the world over
- (1) 30
  - (2) 300
  - (3) 3
  - (4) 12
25. At present, about \_\_\_ recombinant therapeutics have been approved and marketed for human-use in India.
- (1) 30
  - (2) 12
  - (3) 120
  - (4) 300
26. Management of adult-onset diabetes is possible by taking –
- (1) Insulin at irregular intervals
  - (2) Bt toxin at regular intervals
  - (3) cry genes at regular intervals
  - (4) Insulin at regular intervals
27. Insulin used for diabetes was earlier extracted from \_\_\_\_.
- (1) pancreas of alive cattle and pigs
  - (2) pancreas of slaughtered cattle and pigs
  - (3) pancreas of slaughtered cats and dogs
  - (4) liver of slaughtered cattle and pigs
28. Chemically Insulin consists of –
- (1) two long polynucleotide chains
  - (2) two short polynucleotide chains
  - (3) three long polypeptide chains
  - (4) two short polypeptide chains
29. Bt toxin from protoxin form gets activated by –
- (1) Basic pH
  - (2) Acidic pH
  - (3) High temperature
  - (4) High pressure
30. RNAi involves creation of –
- (1) ssDNA
  - (2) ds DNA
  - (3) dsRNA
  - (4) Both (2) and (3)