

## MEENAKSHI AMMAL MAT HR SEC SCHOOL - UTHIRAMERUR

### BIO – BOTANY

#### LESSON : 1

1. Who reported polyembryony .....
2. A weed popularly known as Teeror of Bengal .....
3. Plant Production a Rhizome .....
4. Example of Corm .....
5. Property of a single plant cell to form a whole plant .....
6. Example of bulb .....
7. Example of runner .....
8. Example of stolon .....
9. Example of offset .....
10. Example of sucker .....
11. The region of a anther wall where dehiscence occurs.....
12. Specialized tissue found in endosperm of cereals which secretes enzymes.....
13. Types of fruit in tridax .....
14. Types of fruit paddy .....
15. Fertilized Ovule .....
16. Example of caruncle .....
17. Fusion of sperm and egg nucleus .....
18. Stalk of Ovule .....
19. Tissue found in Ovule .....
20. Protective covering of a Ovule .....
21. Pollination by birds .....
22. Pollination by Ant .....
23. Pollination by snails and slugs .....
24. Pollination by bats .....
25. Pollination by bees .....
26. Another name for cross pollination .....
27. Pollination by level mechanism .....
28. Pollination by Trap mechanism .....
29. Remnants of Nuclear tissue in seed .....
30. An ovule which bears horse shoe shaped nucellars .....
31. Who initiated embryo culture .....
32. Who discovered pollen tube .....
33. Sexual reproduction of higher plants include ..... stages.
34. Who classified parthenocarpy .....
35. An example for herkogamy .....
36. Apogamy is seen in .....
37. Tunicated bulb is seen in .....
38. The study of pollen grains called .....

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39. The pollen of carrot grass plant cause .....
40. Ovule is also called .....
41. Pollinated by wind is called .....
42. Example of malacophily .....
43. Example of cleistogamy .....
44. Example of Epihydrophily .....
45. Example of Hypohydrophily .....
46. Example of dioecious plant .....
47. Example of Monoecious plant .....
48. Who was established the International society for plant morphologists.....
49. Organism which reproduce by conidia .....
50. Organism which reproduce by Gemma .....
51. Plant whose root cutting can be used for vegetative propagation .....
52. Plant whose leaf cutting can be used for vegetative propagation .....
53. Plant whose leaf cutting can be used for vegetative propagation.....
54. Which is widely used for vegetative propagation.....
55. Example for layering.....
56. Example for pollinium.....
57. Exine is made up of .....
58. Intine is made up of.....
59. .... in used to preserve pollen variable condition for prolonged duration.
60. Preserve pollen technique is called.....
61. Study of honey pollen is called.....
62. The word pistil refers to .....
63. The word gynoecium refers to .....
64. Example of Amphitropous.....
65. Example of circinotropous.....
66. Funiculus is very long and surrounds the Ovule is called .....
67. Example of monosporic .....
68. Example of bisporic .....
69. Example of tetrasporic .....
70. The functional megaspore from the female gametophyte or embryo sac is called .....
71. The four megaspores formed if two are involved in embryo sac formation is called .....
72. Pollination occurs without opening and exposing their sex organ are called .....
73. Pollination occurs open and exposes its mature at the same time is called .....
74. The stamens and stigma of a flower mature at the same time is called .....
75. Pollination which occurs without opening flower .....
76. Maturation of anther and stigma at different times .....
77. Maturation of stigma earlier than stamens .....
78. Maturation of stamens earlier than the stigma .....
79. Example of protandry .....

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80. Example of protogamy .....
81. Example of flerkogamy .....
82. Example of Tristyly .....
83. Pollination occurs at the water level is called .....
84. Eichhornia and water lilly pollination take place .....
85. Pollination occurs inside the water is called .....
86. Cheiropterophilous plants are .....
87. Which plants pollination by Snail .....
88. Pollinated by Butterflies .....
89. Pollinated by moths .....
90. Fertilized egg is known as .....
91. Fertilized Overly is .....
92. The pollen tube enters through the micorpyle .....
93. The pollen tube enters through the integument called .....
94. Double fertilization and triple fussion was observer by ..... and ..... in 1989 and 1899.
95. Example for obligate mutualism .....
96. Catkin or spike inflorescence flower pollination take place .....
97. Who classified Apomixis ..... In 1950.
98. Pollination by pit fall mechanism .....
99. Pollination by clip or translator mechanism .....
100. Pollination by piston mechanism .....
101. Hollow style commonly present in .....
102. Solid style commonly present in .....
103. Example of Trap mechanism .....
104. Example of pit fall mechanism .....
105. Example of piston mechanism .....
106. Occurrence of more then one embryo in 9 seed is called.....
107. The first case of polyembryony was reported by ..... in 1719.
108. Example for cleavage polyembryony .....
109. An eminent India embryologist .....
110. Hollow style is also called as .....
111. Adventitious bouds on roots are seen in .....
112. .... Discovered the process of syngamy.
113. Example of Apospory .....
114. Example of Diplospory .....
115. The term Apomixis was introduced by winkler in .....
116. Seed outer coat is ..... inner coat is called .....
117. Genetic parthenocarpic example for .....
118. Adventive embrgo are found in ..... And .....
119. Solid style is called as .....
120. Protective sheath covering the radical .....
121. Protective sheath covering the plumule .....

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122. Reproduction take place without fusion of gametes .....
123. Reproduction take place by fusion of gametes .....
124. Tunicated bulb is seen in .....
125. In Adansonia digitata, pollination is carried out by .....

### LESSON – 2

1. Who introduced the term genetics .....
2. Who is father of genetics .....
3. Functional units of inheritance .....
4. Who demonstrated incomplete dominance for first time .....
5. Genetic constitution of an individual .....
6. Pattern of inheritance in which both alleles are expressed .....
7. An allele which causes death of an organism .....
8. A phenomenon in which a single gene affects multiple traits .....
9. Monohybrid test cross ratio is.....
10. Monohybrid cross phenotypic ratio .....
11. Sickle cell anemia is related to.....
12. ABO blood group in human is an example for.....
13. Incomplete dominance was reported in .....
14. Stand for SBEI.....
15. Who is experimental for 4'O' clock plant.....
16. The proceedings of the Linnean Society of Natural History in.....
17. Mendel was presented and published by.....
18. Mendel's experiment was rediscovered by.....
19. C. Punnett was discovered.....
20. Who was reported lethal gene.....
21. Dominant epistasis phenotypic ratio in.....
22. Recessive epistasis phenotypic ratio in.....
23. Complementary gene phenotypic ratio in.....
24. Duplicated genes phenotypic ratio in.....
25. Inhibitor genes phenotypic ratio is.....
26. Trihybrid test cross ratio is.....
27. The fruit colour in squash is an example for.....
28. Flower colour of Antirrhinum is an example for.....
29. Leaf colour in rice is an example for.....
30. Example of dominance.....
31. Polygenic inheritance experiment was demonstrated by.....in 1909.
32. ....is controlled by two genes each with two alleles.

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### LESSON-- 3

1. In chromosome genes are arranged in ----- order
2. Who postulated the chromosomes of a cell are responsible for transferring heredity -----
3. Who was first suggested occurrence of distinct pairs of chromosomes ----  
-----
4. Who supported the idea of the chromosomes contain genetic determiners  
-----
5. Who recognized a parallelism between the behavior of chromosomes ----
6. Who proposed the chromosome theory of inheritance -----
7. Sutton united the knowledge of -----
8. Life cycle of fly drosophila melanogaster -----
9. The alleles for red or white eye colour are present on the -----
10. The linked genes connected together on sex chromosome is called-----
11. Number of chromosomes in Adder's tongue fern -----
12. Number of chromosomes in Horsetail (equisetum) -----
13. Number of chromosomes in giant sequoia -----
14. Number of chromosomes in Arabidopsis -----
15. Number of chromosomes in sugarcane -----
16. Number of chromosomes in Apple -----
17. Number of chromosomes in Rice -----
18. Number of chromosomes in potato -----
19. Number of chromosomes in maize -----
20. Number of chromosomes in onion -----
21. Number of chromosomes in haplopappus gracilis -----
22. Who received nobal prize in physiology or medicine for his discoveries concerning he role played by chromosomes in heredity -----
23. Who found complete and incomplete linkage -----

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24. Who discovered crossing over is completely absent in some male drosophila -----
25. Linkage group of mucor is -----
26. Linkage group of Drosophila is -----
27. Linkage group of sweet pea is -----
28. Linkage group of neurospora is -----
29. Linkage group of maize is -----
30. The term crossing over was coined by -----
31. Paring starts from middle of the chromosome called -----
32. Paring starts from the telomeres called -----
33. Sc strand for -----
34. Hollidays hybrid DNA model was first proposed by -----
35. RF stands for -----
36. The concept of gene mapping was first developed by -----
37. Who discovered sen determination in plants -----
38. The term mutation was introduced by -----
39. Which gas is used as chemical weapon in world war I -----
40. Who used X rays to induce mutations in fruit fly -----
41. Who reported induced mutations in plants by using X rays and gamma rays -----
42. Chemical mutagenesis was first reported by -----
43. Who is known as father of Indian green revolution -----
44. Ploidy involving individual chromosomes with in a diploid set called -----
45. Ploidy involving entire sets of chromosomes called -----
46. Addition of single chromosome to diploid set is called -----
47. Loss of a single chromosome from the diploid set are called -----

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48.Example for natural autotriploid -----

49.Single break in any one end of the chromosome called-----

50.Seedless watermelon, Apple, Sugar beet, tomato , banana are man made -  
-----

### LESSON-- 4

#### I Fill in the Answer:-

1. Conventional biotechnology is also known as -----
2. Who discovered the double helix structure of DNA -----
3. Who discovered restriction enzymes -----
4. Production of monoclonal antibodies by -----
5. Who discovered penicillin -----
6. The term biotechnology was coined by -----
7. ----- is a technique used to make million copies of particular region of DNA
8. ----- joins the sugar and phosphate molecules of double stranded DNA
9. ----- used as biofertilizer and hitrogen fixers
- 10.----- develop techniques to sequence DNA
- 11.----- is reconstructed plasmid
- 12.Bionomical name of daffodil -----
- 13.----- used to produce algal biofuel
- 14.Only type ----- restriction enzymes is preffered for use for recombinant DNA technology
- 15.DNA ligase is isolated from -----
- 16.Pick the characteristics of a vector which is not true-----
- 17.T<sub>1</sub> plasmid does not have this gene-----

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18. In blue white colony selection method with non recombinant DNA develop ----- colonies
19. Dicer and drosha are -----
20. Glutamine synthase is involved in -----
21. The cry toxins effect the ----- system of insect
22. Flavr savr tomato was created to -----
23. Process that increases oxygen flow to accelerate the degradation of environmental pollutants -----
24. Origin of the word fermentation -----
25. Who first demonstrated that fermentation is caused by yeast -----
26. DNA fragment containing gene of interest to be cloned -----
27. Laboratory technique to make copies of particular region of DNA -----
28. An example of Restriction endonuclease -----
29. Symmetrical repeat sequence in DNA strands -----
30. Source of enzyme alkaline phosphatase -----
31. A DNA molecule capable of self - replication and is used as a carrier of DNA fragment -----
32. Extra chromosomal double stranded circular DNA seen in bacteria -----
33. Mobile DNA sequences -----
34. Gene transfer brought by application of high voltage -----
35. Introduction of foreign nucleic acids into by non-viral methods -----
36. An example of a biofortified crop -----
37. Disease in humans that can be controlled consumption of golden rice ----
38. Example of bioactive thermoplastic -----
39. A protein got from jelly fish -----
40. Use of microbes to recover metal pollen from contaminated sites -----
41. Property of turmeric which was subjected patent -----
42. The study of fermentation its practical uses is called -----

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43. All the process after fermentation process is known as -----
44. ----- contain a novel DNA introduced into its genome
45. Plasmids are -----
46. ----- from spirulina is utilized in food industries
47. ----- based biological computer is one of the success of biotechnology
48. GFP is a protein containing -----
49. ----- are production of hydrogea, alcohol
50. ----- as biosensors in processing industry

### LESSON-5

#### I Fill in the Answer:-

1. Totipotency cultured in ----- medium
2. Dedifferentiation is described as -----
3. Plant tissue culture is used to describe the -----
4. Wet steam sterilization by autoclaving at -----
5. ----- nutrient medium is commonly used in media preparation
6. The PH of medium is normally adjusted between -----
7. ----- is a mass of unorganized growth of plant cells or tissues in vitro culture medium
8. The callus cells undergoes differentiation and produces somatic embryos known as -----
9. The culture of ----- on culture media
10. Isolation of protoplast of mannitol at PH -----
11. Isolation of protoplast incubated over night at -----
12. Fusion of protoplast is done through the use of a suitable -----
13. Fusion of protoplast is normally -----
14. The fusion of protoplast shows -----
15. The fusion product of protoplasts without nucleus of different cells is called a ----  
-----

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16. Cell suspension culture can be useful for the production of secondary metabolites like -----
17. Biosynthesis and isolation of indole alkaloids from -----
18. Digitalis purpurea of plant source used in -----
19. ----- plant source used in analgesic
20. ----- plant source used in rheumatic pain treatment.
21. ----- plant source is used in antimalarial
22. ----- can be used for the production of synthetic seeds
23. Somatic embryogenesis is now reported in many plants such as -----
24. synthetic seeds are produced by encapsulation of embryoids in -----
25. ----- is the production of stress resistant plants like herbicide tolerant
26. ----- induce shoot and root formation
27. ----- variations found in plants regenerated in vitro
28. Micropropagation of plants maintains high standards of homogeneity in plants like -----
29. Artificial seeds or synthetic seeds are produced by using -----
30. Artificial seeds are used for coating the somatic embryoids like -----
31. Artificial seeds is easy to test the ----- of plants
32. Artificial seeds produce -----
33. ----- culture is the method to produce virus – free plants
34. ----- conservation refers to the conservation of living genetic resources
35. Germplasm conservation may also involve a -----
36. ----- is a process by which protoplasts, enzymes using liquid nitrogen
37. ----- are added before cryopreservation process
38. The IPR is protected by different ways like -----
39. A patent consists of three parts -----
40. The specification and ----- are published as a single document
41. ----- is the prevention of large scale loss of biological integrity

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42. ----- is used to protect from harmful incidents
43. The ethical, legal and social implications program (ELSI) was founded in --
44. Totipotency refers to -----
45. Micro propagation involve -----
46. Virus free plants are developed from -----
47. Solidifying agent used in plant tissue culture is -----
48. Who proposed the concept of totipotency -----
49. Name the phenomenon of the reversion of mature cells to the meristematic state--  
-----
50. Artificial seeds are also called -----
51. The embryoids are sub-cultured to produce -----
52. Co deine is got from-----
53. ----- is a cryoprotectant
54. The plant extracts are sterilized by passing through Millipore filter with ---
55. Vincristine is used as -----

### Lesson - 7

#### I Fill in the Answer:-

1. The term ecosystem was proposed by -----
2. The term Biocoensis was coined by -----
3. Who was defined ecosystem as the structural and functional unit of ecology -----
4. Who coined term Biosystem -----
5. Artificial ecosystem example for -----
6. PAR is between the range of -----
7. Carbon stored in industrialized forests is called -----
8. TDF stand for -----
9. Ten percent law was proposed by ----- in 1942
10. Carbon stored in the biosphere -----

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11. Carbon stored in the atmosphere -----
12. Carbon stored in the fossil fuel -----
13. Carbon emitted from gas diesel engine -----
14. Carbon stored in ocean -----
15. Organisms which consume the producers are called -----
16. Macro consumers are called -----
17. Micro consumers are called -----
18. Actinomycetes example for -----
19. PAR is often reaches ----- wave length
20. Animals which eat both plant and animals -----
21. Example for omnivores -----
22. Animals which eat meat -----
23. The concept of ecological pyramid was introduced by ----- in 1927
24. The pyramid of number in a parasite ecosystem is always -----
25. The pyramid of number in a grassland and pond ecosystem are always ---
26. Forest ecosystem are ----- shaped
27. Which is abundant in rock deposits and guano-----
28. The bottom most zone of a pond is termed as -----
29. ----- is the climax community of hydrosere
30. Greek word trophic means -----
31. Which carbon deposits in the lithosphere -----
32. ----- is a type of sedimentary cycle
33. Phosphorus is found in the biomolecules like -----
34. ----- is not abundant in the biosphere
35. Lotic water ecosystem example for -----
36. Lentic water ecosystem example for-----
37. A pond ecosystem consist of dissolved inorganic substances like -----
38. Pond ecosystem consist of organic substances like -----

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- 39.Example for phytoplanktons -----
- 40.Pond ecosystem secondary consumers like -----
- 41.Example for filamentous algae-----
- 42.Example for floating plants -----
- 43.Example for sub merged plants-----
- 44.Example for rooted floating plants -----
- 45.Study for zooplanktons -----
- 46.Study of inland fresh water aquatic ecosystem is called -----
- 47.Study of geological components of ocean -----
- 48.Pond ecosystem macrophytes like -----
- 49.Who was stated ecosystem services are the benefits provided to human ---  
----- in 1927
- 50.----- Zone is warm and occupied by rooted plant species.
- 51.----- Zone in occupied by a community or organisms benthos
- 52.----- ecosystem services provides medicine fuel wood and timber
- 53.Stand for CRRT -----
- 54.Stand for IUCN -----
- 55.The first invaded plants in a barren area are called -----
- 56.Example for primary succession -----

### Lesson - 8

#### I Fill in the Answer:-

1. World ozone day is observed -----
2. Ozone layer is a present in-----
3. Ozone layer is also called as -----
4. Stand for CFC -----
5. Methane is ----- times as effective as  $\text{CO}_2$  at trapping heat in atmosphere.
6. Coral bleaching observed in -----
7. The fertilizers used in agriculture which release -----

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8. CDM is defined in the ----- 2007
9. Stand for CCS -----
- 10.Total number of forestry extension centres in tamilnadu is -----
- 11.The total ozone layer over the earth surface is -----
- 12.Example for green house gas -----
- 13.Forest man of India is -----
- 14.There are ----- mega centres of endemism
- 15.There are ----- micro endemic centres in India
- 16.A large percentage of endemic species are herb and belong to families such as -----
- 17.Example for endemic plants -----
- 18.----- has high concentration of endemic plants
- 19.----- is the most damaging type of OV radiation
- 20.The international treaty called the montreal protocol was held in -----
- 21.Give an example of microalgae -----
- 22.Ginkgo biloba belongs to ----- category
- 23.----- is not helpful in carbon sequestration
- 24.The satellite ----- is used for border surveillance
- 25.Impact of global warming seen in gulf of mannar -----
- 26.Green house gas naturally produced in ocean
- 27.Unite of measurement for ozone -----
- 28.A plant indicator for flouride pollution-----
- 29.Example of artificial carbon sink -----
- 30.Example of carbon sink -----
- 31.A long term method to store carbon -----
- 32.UV radiation harmful for living organisms causing -----
- 33.SO<sub>2</sub> pollution are indicator for ----- plant
- 34.Nitrate pollution are indicator for ----- plant

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35.Plant indicator for heavy metal contamination -----

36.The production of woody plants combined with pasture is referred to -----  
----- system

### Lesson - 9

#### I Fill in the Answer:-

1. Who introduced the concept of gene interaction -----
2. ----- Species are free living fungi
3. Most seaweed based fertilizers are prepared from -----
4. Wheat varieties of Sonora 63, sonora64 introduced from -----
5. ----- is a green manure
6. Deviraj is a hybrid variety of -----
7. Beauveria helps plants by -----
8. Triple gene awarf wheat is a product of -----
9. Parbharni kranti is a improved variety of -----
10. Cas 9 is a -----
11. ----- is used for seed protection
12. A plant used as green manure -----
13. A plant used for green leaf manuring -----
14. Who was coined the term pureline -----
15. Who was first used term heterosis -----
16. Who was coined term mutation breeding -----
17. Who was coined term green revolution ----- 1968
18. Who first observed natural hybridization in maize -----
19. A fungus used as biopesticide -----
20. A plant growth promoting rhizobacteria -----
21. Where was first gamma garden set up -----
22. Type of rice produced by mutation breeding -----
23. An example for Bio fertilizer -----

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24. Who made an inventory of centres of origin of plant species -----
25. Stand for NBPGR -----
26. Another name for hybrid vigour -----
27. A symbiotic N<sub>2</sub> fixing bacterium found in leaves of fern -----
28. An example of phosphorous solubilizing biofertilizer -----
29. An example of phosphorous mobilizing biofertilizer -----
30. Who is pioneer mutation breeder -----
31. ----- species are free living fungi
32. Cross between the plants of the same variety are called -----
33. Who is an eminent sugarcane breeder -----
34. Who is eminent rice breeder -----
35. Who is sorghum breeder -----
36. Who developed worlds first cotton breeder -----
37. Vavilov's centre of crop region of potato -----
38. An example of biofertilizer for micro nutrients -----
39. ----- is a free floating water fern
40. Nitrogen fixing blue green algae example -----
41. Cross between the plants belonging to two different varities -----
42. Cross between the plant belonging to two different species belonging the same genes
43. Cross between the plant belonging to two different genera -----
44. Stand for EMS -----
45. Example for radioactive sources -----
46. Resistance to leaf and stripe rust in ----- crop
47. Resistance to white rust in ----- variety
48. Resistance to Bacterial blight ----- variety
49. A plant used for green manuring intercrops -----

### Lesson - 10

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1. All cereals are members of family -----
2. ----- is the only cereal which has originated and domesticated from the new world
3. ----- is used in the manufacture of infant food
4. ----- is an example of pseudocereals
5. Finger millet refers to -----
6. Sorghum is native to -----
7. Finger millet (Ragi) is rich in -----
8. Pulses belong to family -----
9. India contributes 80% of global production of -----
10. Pigeon pea refers to -----
11. ----- is the only pulse native to south India
12. Infant food formulae uses ----- as an ingredient due to its high protein content
13. Banana is rich in -----
14. ----- is the edible part of date palm
15. ----- is the largest coffee producing state in India
16. ----- is the largest consumer of coffee in India
17. ----- is the largest producer of cocoa
18. India is the largest producer and consumer and exporter of -----
19. Consumption of ----- can prevent heart attack
20. ----- is a filling fibre
21. The wood of ----- is jet black
22. ----- is the largest producer of rubber in India
23. In vulcanization, rubber is heated with -----
24. ----- is a carpenter friendly wood
25. Paste of the powdered stem of ----- is used to treat bone fractures

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- 26.----- is used to treat alzheimer's
- 27.A patent has been obtained for wound healing property of -----
- 28.Citro nella is got from -----
- 29.Sweet leaf refers to -----
- 30.Exudate from ----- is used in making palm sugar
- 31.Origin of the word cereals is -----
- 32.The property of cereals which result in higher yield per unit area with more branches -----
- 33.Another name of miracle rice -----
- 34.The state fruit of Tamilnadu -----
- 35.Where is International Rice Research Institute located
- 36.Second most important food crop of world
- 37.The common cultivated wheat variety in india
- 38.The latin word from which the word pulse is derived
- 39.National fruit of India
- 40.Substance found in abundance in mango
- 41.For which fruit in Tamilnadu is the world's leading producer
- 42.The state fruit of Tamilnadu -----
- 43.From which country did cashew origin -----
- 44.Native country of tea-----
- 45.Meaning of word theobroma-----
- 46.The "Queen of spices"-----
- 47.The "king of spices"-----
- 48.The king of bitters-----
- 49.Black gold of India-----
- 50.Which substance imparts characteristic pungency to pepper-----
- 51.World's largest wholesale market for turmeric -----
52. The substance which imparts yellow colour to turmeric-----

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53. The active component present in chillies turmeric-----
54. The active principal present in Adathodi-----
55. What does the name tamarindus mean-----
56. From which part of coconut is coir obtained-----
57. From which word is the word paper derived-----
58. Who invented production of paper-----
59. Name the principal colouring matter in Henna-----
60. Which country does aloe belongs to -----
61. A natural sweetener is-----
62. White vegetable are-----
63. Scientific name of nilavembu-----
64. A mixture of glucoside got from Aloe vera-----
65. Meaning of the word perfuse in latin is-----
66. A strong analgesis got from opium-----
67. A major constituent got from Gloriosa superb-----
68. In which medium can scp be grown-----
69. Scientific name of Rice-----
70. Uses of sorghum is-----

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## BIO – ZOOLOGY

STD : 12<sup>th</sup>

### Lesson – I

1. Transverse Binary Fission is Seen in.....
2. Multiple Fission in see in .....
3. Oblique binary fission seen in .....
4. Longitudinal Binary fission on seen in .....
5. In some metazoan animal, a special type of transverse fission called .....
6. Plasmotomy occurs in .....
7. .... is the division of multinucleated parent into many multinucleate daughter individuals with the division of nuclei daughter.
8. When buds are formed on the outer surface of the parent body known as .....
9. Example for Exogenous budding .....
10. Endogenous buds are seen in .....
11. Gemmules are ..... buds.
12. Strobilation occurs in .....
13. Giant amoeba refers to .....
14. Plasmotomy is observed in .....
15. Conjugation is seen in .....
16. .... is a seasonal breeder.
17. Isogamy is observed in .....
18. Internal fertilization is seen in .....
19. Paedogenesis is seen in .....
20. Ovoviviparity is seen in .....
21. Starfish shown ..... type of regeneration.
22. Autogamy is seen in .....
23. Regeneration was first studied in .....
24. Fragmentation in sea Anemone is also Known as .....
25. Schizogony leads to the production of ..... in plasmodium.
26. During multiple fission Amoebae produce .....
27. Multiple fission of the Oocyte in plasmodium is called .....
28. Schizogony lead to the production of ..... in plasmodium.
29. Arrhenotoky example for .....
30. Thelytoky example for .....
31. Amphitoky example for .....
32. Regeneration was first studied in Hydra by .....
33. Parthenogenesis was first discovered by ..... in 1745.
34. Exogamy Occurs in .....

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35. Paedogenetic parthenogenesis occurs in .....
36. Incomplete parthenogenesis occurs in .....
37. Paedogenetic parthenogenesis also seen in the larvae of some insects like.....also.
38. Artificial parthenogenesis occurs in .....
39. Taenia solium primary host in .....

### Lesson – 2

1. The mature sperms are stored in .....
2. The male sex hormone testosterone is secreted from .....
3. Colostrum is rich in.....
4. The site of embryo implantation is the .....
5. The male homologous of the female clitoris is .....
6. hcg stand for .....
7. hpl stand for.....
8. .... in the smallest human cell
9. .... is popularly known as sperm lysin.
10. The corpus luteum secretes large amount of .....
11. .... are endocrine cells.
12. .... is a berry shaped cluster of cells.
13. .... may be due to cancer of the ovary.
14. Let-down reflex for lactation is caused by.....
15. Bulbourethral glands are also called.....
16. The seminal fluid has a coagulating enzyme called.....
17. Ovarian cycle occurs once in ..... Days.
18. The ..... are modified sweat glands seen in both sexes
19. The foetal ejection reflex is also called.
20. The acrosome is formed from.....
21. The acrosome contains the enzyme is .....
22. The middle piece of the sperm contains.....
23. A menstrual cycle that is shorter is called.....
24. Surgical removal of testis is called.....
25. .... Hormone which is involved in the negative feedback control of sperm.
26. Expulsion of the foetus from the mother's womb is called.....
27. The seminal vesicles secrete an.....
28. The proximal part of the fallopian tube bears a funnel shaped.....
29. The uterus's outermost layer is.....
30. The uterus's innermost layer is.....
31. .... In also called greater vestibular gland.
32. .... Glands are located on the anterior wall of the vagina.
33. Tunica albuginea is divided into ..... Septa.

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34. GnRH stand for.....
35. The whole process of spermatogenesis take about.....
36. The sperm production remain nearly constant at a rate of about.....  
Sperms per day.
37. In the first stage of spermatogenesis the spermatogonia migrate among.
38. Seminiferous tube is made of two cells namely.....
39. Human ovum is..... , ..... egg.
40. Human ovum cytoplasm called.....
41. Ovum outer thick coat of follicular cell called.....
42. Largest human cell in.....
43. Only about.....to..... will ovulate before menopause.
44. Male produce more than ..... sperms in their life time.
45. At puberty only.....to..... Follicles are left in each ovary.
46. Both LH and FSH attain peak level in.....
47. Expand PCOS in.....
48. Human pregnancy lasts for about .....days.....weeks.
49. Prolactin play major role in .....
50. ....twins are produce when a single fertilized egg splits into two during the first cleavage.
51. ....twins are produce when two separate egg are fertilized by two separate sperms.
52. ....twins are the conjoined twins who are joined during birth.
53. Dizygotic twins otherwise called.....
54. Identical twins otherwise called.....
55. The trophoblast cells in the blastocyst send out several finger like projections called .....
56. The first cleavage produce two identical cells called.....
57. The human male ejaculate about.....sperm during coitus.
58. The ..... gland in human female are homologous to the prostate glands in male.
59. The androgen binding protein (ABP) is produce by.....

### Lesson - 3

1. The family planning programme was initiated by India in -----
2. Sperm remains active for ----- hours in the female reproductive tract
3. Saheli is an example for ----- method
4. ----- is an epidemic disease
5. Stand for RCH is -----
6. International disease refer to -----
7. Vitamin ----- is needed for normal functioning of reproductive structure

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8. Stand for STI -----
9. PAP smear can help to detect -----
10. Test tube baby is got by ----- technique
11. ----- Vaccination of girls between 9-13 years can prevent cervical cancer.
12. Formation of chronic ulcer is symptom of -----
13. Prevention of children from sexual offences is covered under ----- act
14. Surgical sterilization in male is called -----
15. Surgical sterilization in female is called -----
16. Cervical cancer is caused by -----
17. India legalized MTP in -----
18. NACO stand for -----
19. 1st December is observed as -----
20. Foetal heart beat during pregnancy is monitored by use of -----
21. NACO was established in -----
22. Condoms are made of -----
23. Syphilis causative agent for -----
24. Trichomoniasis causative agent for -----
25. ----- is a copper releasing IUD
26. Stand for ZIFT -----
27. The average foetal heart rate is -----
28. Lippes loop is a ----- IUD
29. Mammograms are used for -----
30. Enlarged lymph nodes are in -----
31. Pregnancy is -----
32. Incubation period of syphilis is -----
33. Give an example for bacterial STI -----
34. Penis in the symptoms of -----
35. ----- disease caused by bacteria and virus
36. Epididymitis is caused by -----
37. Liver cirrhosis caused by -----
38. Stand for PCPNDT -----
39. Stand for POSCO -----
40. Stand for GIFT -----
41. Cervical cancer is diagnose ----- test
42. Lymphogranuloma venereum causative agent -----
43. Who was discovered sex observed as -----
44. World population day observed as -----
45. Stand for ICSI -----
46. Candidiasis causative agent for -----
47. Chlamydia causative agent for -----
48. Gonorrhoea causative agent for -----

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49. Incubation period of genital herpes -----

50. Hormone releasing IUDS such as -----

### Lesson - 4

1. ABO blood group in man is controlled by -----
2. Klinefelters syndrome is characterized by a karyotype of -----
3. Patau syndrome is also referred to as -----
4. Co-dominant blood group is -----
5. ZW – ZZ system of sex determination occurs in -----
6. Universal Donor blood group are -----
7. Universal Recipients blood group are -----
8. AB blood group discovered in -----
9. Who was discovered “AB” blood group -----
10. Who was discovered in inheritance of different blood group -----
11. Who was discovered Rh factor ----- in 1940
12. Stand for NAG -----
13. The term Rh factor refers to -----
14. ZO – ZZ type of sex determination is seen in -----
15. ZW – ZZ type of sex determination is seen in -----
16. XX – XY type of sex determination is seen in human beings and in -----
17. XX – XO type of sex determination is seen in -----
18. Haemophilia is commonly known as -----
19. Haemophilia was first reported by ----- in 1803
20. Thalassaemia is an ----- disorder
21. Stand for PAH -----
22. Stand for DOPA -----
23. Trisomic condition of chromosome – 21 results in -----
24. Trisomic condition of chromosome – 13 results in -----
25. Mitotic (or) meiotic non-disjunction of sex chromosomes causes -----
26. Patau syndrome is also referred to as -----
27. Who is the founder of modern Eugenics movement -----
28. Female with Turner syndrome have -----
29. Haplodiploidy example for -----
30. The size of human Y chromosome -----
31. The size of Human X chromosome -----
32. Heterogametic female are -----
33. Heterogametic male are -----
34. Null allele individuals -----
35. Will not produce Rh positive phenotype -----
36. Karyotype was first prepared in -----

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37. Albinism is due to absence of -----
38. Haemophilia is reported by -----
39. Mendelian disorder are -----
40. Platyrrhina is -----
41. Symptom of down's syndrome -----
42. Non – disjunction is a -----
43. Symptoms of OX female -----
44. Rarest blood group is -----
45. Rh antibodies are ----- types
46. Meiotic Non – disjunction causes -----
47. The genotype for Rh negative phenotype -----
48. Parthenogenesis is an -----
49. Kin selection is in -----
50. ----- is caused by dominant gene

### Lesson - 5

1. The term gene was coined by -----
2. The classical concept of a gene was given by -----
3. The term nucleic acid was coined by -----
4. Chromosome were first observed by -----
5. Human genome was sequenced in -----
6. ----- is unique for DNA
7. The distance between two consecutive base pair in DNA is -----
8. The okazaki segments are joined by -----
9. The non – sense odones refer to -----
10. A nucleosome has --- histone protein
11. Who was proposed by model for the nucleosome
12. DNA finger printing technique was developed by -----
13. An example for point mutation is -----
14. Chromosome ----- has 231 gene only
15. DNA sequencers were developed by -----
16. Human genome is approximately said to have ---- base
17. One gene – one enzyme hypothesis was proposed by --- in 1940
18. Who was isolated a substance from the cell nuclei and called it an nuclein-----
19. The length of full turn of a double helix in -----
20. The distance between the two stand of double helical DNA is -----
21. The scientist who deciphered the genetic code is -----
22. Who performed experiments on transformation-----

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23. Concept of gene was proposed in ----- by Sutton
24. Who discovered DNA model ----- in 1953
25. ----- is used to remove the sugar coiling of DNA
26. ----- is used for synthesis of RNA primer
27. Who conducted experiments on bacteria phages that infect bacteria -----
28. The length of E. coli DNA is -----
29. E. coli DNA number of base pairs -----
30. Typical mammalian contains nuclear -----
31. Who proposed a single stranded model as a long coiled molecule which is associated with histone protein in eukaryotic
32. Chromatin is formed by a series of repeating units called -----
33. DNA polymerase I also known as -----
34. DNA Polymerase II are involved in -----
35. ----- act as substrate and also provides energy for polymerization reaction
36. Promoter is located towards the ----- end
37. Terminator is located towards the ----- end
38. The introns are removed by process called -----
39. hnRNA undergoes additional processing called and -----
40. Coding sequences known as ----- Non coding sequences known as -----
41. tRNA model was proposed by -----
42. Starting codon is -----

### Lesson – 6

1. The term biogenesis was coined by.....
2. Origin of fishes occurred in ..... period.
3. .... Is called age of fishes.
4. .... in called of invertebrates
5. .... are the first pre-cells which gradually transformed into living cells.
6. .... in called age of mammals.
7. Who was proposed that the primordial sea served as a vast chemical laboratory.
8. Landmark theory was disproved by.....
9. A fossil bird is called.....
10. Method used to determine precise age of a fossil
11. Lamarck published by book.....
12. .... In the study of pre historic life through fossils.
13. Connecting link between annelid and arthropoda .....
14. Connecting link between reptiles and aves.....
15. Charles Darwin published book.....
16. Hugo de Vries experimental plant in

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17. .... Refers to the change in the structure of the gene.
18. .... are best example for adaptive radiation
19. Hardy Weinberg equation in .....
20. Homo erectus the first human like being was around.....ways.
21. Homo erectus brain capacity of around.....cc
22. Homo habilis brain capacity of around.....cc
23. Neanderthal human brain capacity of around.....cc
24. Neanderthal human lived between.....years age.
25. Homo sapiens brain capacity of around.....cc
26. .... are lived some 14mya
27. ....are walked like gorillas and chimpanzees
28. Who was proposed mutation theory.....
29. Salmon fish produce about.....eggs.
30. Philosophie zoologique about .....eggs.
31. Which is slowest breeder .....
32. Darwinism is supported by.....
33. Who was proposed theory of recapitulation (or) biogenetic law.....
34. Nictitating membrane, mammal in male is a example for.....
35. The golden age of reptiles was .....
36. Fossils are generally found in .....
37. Who was proposed the germplasm theory.....
38. Evolutionary history of an organism is called.....
39. Method of fossilization is called.....
40. Convergent evolution example for.....
41. Divergent evolution example for.....
42. Lamarck proposed theory of.....
43. Darwin proposed theory of.....

### Lesson - 7

1. Swine the was first recognized in the -----
2. African sleeping sickness is caused by -----
3. ----- is generally transmitted by the blood sucking Tsetse flies
4. Amoebic clitis is caused by -----
5. ----- is a zoonotic virus
6. Trypanosoma gambiense is transmitted by-----
7. T. rhodesiense is transmitted by -----
8. T. cruzi is transmitted by -----
9. T. gambiense are caused by -----
10. T. cruzi are caused by -----
11. Visceral leishmaniasis (or) kala-azar is caused by visceral

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12. Plasmodium mature condition is called -----
13. Plasmodium ----- is a digenic parasite
14. Tertian, benign tertian (or) vivax malaria is duration of erythrocytic cycle
15. Malaria eradication programme introduced in -----
16. ----- is caused by tinea pedis tiner
17. Ringworms of the feet in known as -----
18. ----- is caused by wuchereria bancrofti
19. Dermatomycosis is a cutaneous infection caused by fungi belonging to the genera -----
20. HIV belongs to the genus -----
21. Expand NACO -----
22. ----- is a preliminary test
23. Allergy involves -----
24. AIDS virus has-----
25. Cirrhosis of liver is caused by chronic intake of -----
26. B-cells that produce and release large amount of antibody is called -----
27. Who was revealed the basic structure of the immunoglobulin.
28. H chain is contain ----- aminoacids
29. L chain molecular weight about-----
30. L chain contain ----- aminacids
31. H and L chain has two terminals -----
32. Our body produce antibodies ----- and ----- that destroy our own tissue
33. H chair molecular (or) weight about
34. The drug synthesized from datura is-----
35. Rigidity of the jaw muscle is a symptom of -----
36. ----- is a pandemic disease
37. ----- is a dermatropic disease
38. ----- is a neuro tropic disease
39. ----- is a viscerotropic disease
40. ----- is a pneumotropic disease
41. Rat flea vector in -----
42. The incubation period of malaria is-----
43. Mode of infection of cholera is-----
44. Plague is causative agent for-----
45. The vector for filariasis is -----
46. This substance increase the blood pressure and heart beat-----
47. The substance present in tobacco is -----
48. The duration of erythrocyte cycle for plasmodium ovale is-----
49. Disease caused by flavi virus -----
50. The drug commonly referred to as coke or crack
51. Cannabinoids are a group of chemical obtained from ----- it is Indian hemp plant

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52. The other plant with hallucinogenic properties are-----
53. ----- is one of the strongest pain killer and is used during surgery
54. ----- is a chronic memory disorder is most commonly caused by alcohol misuse
55. Alcoholic anonymous was started in-----
56. Allergy is a from of over active immune response mediated by ----- and -----
57. Allergy can also by due to the release of chemicals like ----- and -----  
- from the mast cells
58. Who was prepared first vaccine for smallpox in 1796 -----
59. Polio vaccine was developed by-----
60. Rabies anthrax and cholera vaccine was developed by ----- in 1885
61. BCG vaccine was developed by ----- in 1908 in france
62. Live attenuated oral polio vaccine was developed by-----
63. HIV can survive for ----- days inside a cell but only about ----- hours outside a cell
64. Typhoid otherwise called-----
65. Chikungunya causative agent for----
66. Chikungunya mode of transmission -----
67. Dengue fever causative agent for -----
68. Mode of transmission dengue fever is -----
69. Measles causative agent for- -----
70. The duration of erythrocytic cycle for P. malaria-----
71. The duration of erythrocytic cycle for P. falciparum -----
72. Plasmodium lives in the RBC of human in its mature condition it is called as -----
73. The oocyte undergoes meiosis by a process called -----
74. The immunity that an individual acquires after birth is known as -----
75. The process of production of blood cells in the bone marrow is called -----
76. Thymus secretes hormone is -----
77. ----- gland located in the root of the mouth
78. Number of RBC per  $\mu\text{l}$  -----
79. Number of platelets is -----  $\mu\text{l}$
80. Approximate percentage for eosinophils -----
81. Approximate percentage for lymphocyte -----
82. Helper T cells release a chemical called which activate B cells
83. First generation vaccine example for -----
84. Second generation vaccine example for-----
85. Third generation vaccine example for-----
86. LSD stands for -----
87. Virus which causes measles-----
88. World malaria day is celebrated on-----
89. Name a zoonotic virus
90. Name two mosquito free countries in the world-----

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91. Vector for causative agent of kala azar -----
92. Vector for causative agent of African sleeping sickness
93. The vector for filariasis is -----
94. Chicken pox causative agent for -----
95. T. rhodesiense is causing -----
96. TNF- stand for -----
97. Mild tertian malaria causative agent -----
98. Number of neutrophils -----  $\mu$ l
99. BCC stand for -----
100. Flouse fly transmit ----- disease

### Lesson -8

1. The flavor in yogurt is due to .....
2. Streptomycin was discovered by.....
3. First to use the term antibiotic in .....
4. Penicillin was the first antibiotic discovered by.....
5. Penicillin in produce by.....and.....
6. Penicillin also referred as the .....
7. Penicillin antibiotic was established much later by.....and.....
8. Streptomycin antibiotic isolated from.....and.....
9. Streptomycin antibiotic used against.....
10. .... Is the major producer of ethanol
11. Bear contain..... percent of alcohol
12. Wine contain ..... Percent of alcohol
13. ....in study of wine and wine making.
14. .... is study of biochemical process of fermentation.
15. .... Is the property of antibiotics to kill micro organisms.
16. .... act against a wide range of disease causing bacteria.
17. World bio fuel day in .....
18. .... as the most suitable oilseed for biodiesel production.
19. .... in also a suitable choice for production of biodiesel.
20. Lactobacillus helps to produce.....
21. Aspergillus niger help to produce.....
22. Rhizopus oryzae help to produce.....
23. Clostridium butyricum help to produce.....
24. .... In used for removing oily stain from laundry
25. The canga action plan was launched on.....
26. The Yamuna action plan was launched in.....
27. National river conservation plan was enacted in.....
28. Chlorine-resistant micro organisms like..... And.....

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29. Biogas primarily consists of ..... 63 percent
30. .... are fix atmospheric nitrogen
31. KAVIC stand for .....
32. IARI stand for .....
33. .... virus is used as a bio control agent.
34. .... In a example for symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacteria.
35. .... are well known nitrogen fixing cyanobacteria
36. .... Is used as a biofertilizer
37. .... in used for recycling of PET plastics.
38. .... in tree living bacteria which acts as a biofertilizer
39. Organisms involved in bread making .....
40. Scientific name of brewer's yeast.....
41. Enzyme needed for cheese production.....
42. Substance which given flavor to yogurt.....
43. Name the milk protein.....
44. Example of single cell protein.....
45. A bacterium used as biopesticide.....
46. Fungus which produce bioherbicide.....
47. An anaerobic fungus used in bioremediation.....
48. .... Is the inhibiting effect of oxygen on the fermentation process.
49. .... In present in anaerobic sludge and rumen of cattle.
50. The first bioherbicide developed in.....
51. .... in derived from the fungus phytophthora blamivora.
52. Dechloromonas aromatica has the ability to degrade.....
53. Who was developed pseudomonas putida.....
54. .... can digest the hydrocarbons in the oil spills.
55. .... are produce crystal proteins delta-endotoxin which encoded by cry genes.
56. .... can controls the growth of strangler vine in citrus crops .
57. Human insulin can be produced.....
58. Bottled juices are clarified by the used of streptococci are used as.....
59. Streptococci are used as.....
60. .... an immunosuppressant used in organ transplantation.
61. .... in produced the fungus trichoderma polysporum
62. .... are produced the yeast monascus purpureus.

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### Lesson – 9

1. Insulin was first isolated by.....
2. Alpha lactalbumin is a protein with..... a monosaccharide
3. Interferons are produced using.....
4. Interferons were discovered by .....in 1957
5. The first synthetic vaccine produced was.....
6. First living organisms to be patented was.....
7. PCR was developed by .....
8. ....in an example for DNA vaccine
9. .... Is an autosomal recessive metabolic disorder
10. Trade name of human insulin.....
11. Number of amino acids in insulin.....
12. Antiviral protein produced by virus infected cells.....
13. Who created dolly.....
14. Technique by which dolly was developed.....
15. Who coined the term biotechnology.....
16. Alpha lactalbumin is a protein composed of amino acids.....
17. ....is most abundant protein
18. ELISA stand for.....
19. BRAI stand for.....
20. .... disease which can be detected by PCR
21. Embryonic stem cells are isolated from.....
22. The polypeptide chain a has ..... amino acids.
23. The polypeptide chain b has contain.....amino acids
24. Recombinant DNA technology started in.....
25. Deficiency of insulin leads to.....
26. First transgenic cow produced in.....
27. The protein rich milk.....
28. DNA vaccine is a came into being in
29. HBS ag was the first synthetic vaccine launched in.....
30. HBS ag was trade name .....and.....
31. First clinical gene therapy was given in .....
32. ELISA is a biochemical product discovered by.....in 1971
33. PCR technique was developed by.....1983
34. ....in also used to detect sex linked disorders in fertilized embryos.
35. .... In more suitable for production of interferons
36. Disease treated using gene therapy.....
37. Property of stem cells to differentiate into germ layer.....
38. Heating of DNA to separate the strands.....
39. ....in fields of biology and medicine.
40. Interferon's can be using treated by.....

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