	Utech
Name :	
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Invigilator's Signature :	

CS/B.Tech(BT-NEW)/SEM-6/BT-601/2010 2010 PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP - A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

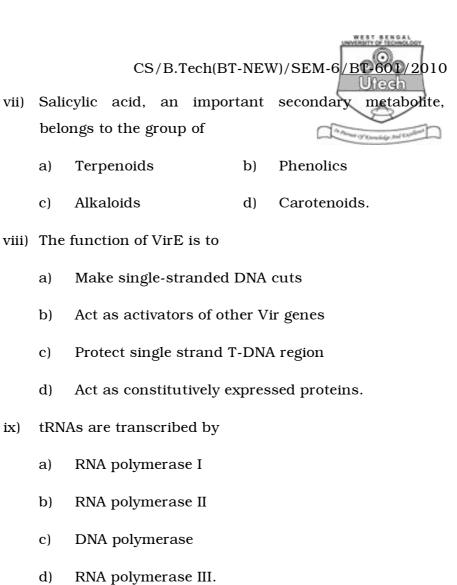
1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following :

 $10 \times 1 = 10$

- i) Kinetin was discovered from
 - a) Coconut milk
 - b) Immature corn kernels
 - c) An old autoclaved sample of sperm DNA
 - d) Rice husk.
- ii) Coconut milk is the rich source of
 - a) Auxin
 - b) Zeatin
 - c) Ethylene
 - d) ABA.

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- iii) One of the important prerequisite of haploid culture involves the exposure of anthers to
 - a) Chilling temperature
 - b) Freezing temperature
 - c) A dilute solution of ABA
 - d) 0.1% solution of H_2O_2 .
- iv) Ideal explant for establishing cell suspension culture is
 - a) Leaf mesophyll cells
 - b) A callus tissue
 - c) Shoot tips
 - d) Auxiliary buds.
- v) First plant tissue culture media was formulated by
 - a) Murashige and Skoog
 - b) P. R. White
 - c) Gamborg
 - d) Nitsch and Nitsch.
- vi) Coco is obtained from
 - a) Coffea arabica
 - b) Theobroma cacao
 - c) Camellia sp.
 - d) Erythroxylon coca.



- Arabidopsis a)
- b) Rice

a)

c)

a)

b)

c)

d)

a)

b)

c)

d)

ix)

- Pea c)
- d) Wheat.

- xi) Which one of the following is not an anti-cancer drug
 - a) Taxol
 - b) Podophyllotoxin
 - c) Vincristine
 - d) Digoxin.
- xii) *Helicoverpa* sp. can be effectively controlled by application of
 - a) Basta or glufosinate
 - b) Glyphosate or roundup
 - c) Parathion
 - d) Cry proteins.

GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

- 2. Mention briefly the major approaches in achieving embryos regenerated from somatic cells.
- 3. Describe the role of auxin and nitrogen in somatic embryogenesis.
- 4. What is open continuous culture? How does it differ from batch culture? 2 + 3

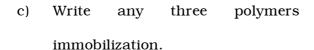
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- 5. What is somaclonal variation? Mention possible mechanisms of somaclonal variation. 1+4
- 6. Describe different strategies used in the production of herbicide resistant plants.

GROUP – C (Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

- 7. a) What is haploid culture?
 - b) Briefly describe the different factors affecting *in vivo* androgenesis.
 - c) "Plant production is usually achieved following two modes."Elucidate the approaches in plant tissue culture perspective with suitable example.
 - d) Mention the application of haploid culture in plant biotechnology. 2+4+4+5
- 8. a) What do you mean by immobilization?
 - b) Mention its effectiveness in plants tissue culture.





- d) Mention how viability can be tested in immobilized cells.
- e) Mention two examples of secondary metabolites in immobilized system with product and the type of immobilization. 2+3+3+3+4

9. a) What is elicitors?

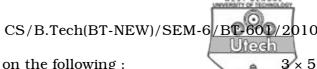
- b) Give an example of each type of elicitors.
- c) Mention the role of elicitors in plant cell culture production with suitable example.
- d) Mention the benefits of somaclonal variation for crop improvement. 2 + 3 + 4 + 6

10. a) What is T-DNA?

- b) Mention in brief the process of Ti-DNA transfer and integration in plant citing examples with suitable diagram.
- c) Briefly describe vectorless plant DNA transfer methods.

$$2 + (4 + 5) + 4$$

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- 11. Write short notes on the following:
 - a) PDS-1000-He.
 - b) Artificial seed.
 - c) Transposable element.

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