"Education for Knowledge, Science and Culture"
-Shikshanmaharashi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (An Empowered Autonomous Institute) Department of Biotechnology Optional

10/02/2025

NOTICE

Hereby it is informed to all students of B.Sc.II, your unit test of r-DNA technology will be arranged, at 1.30 pm, Saturday 15/02/2025. It is compulsory all to attain it.

Head of Department

Unit test – B.Sc. II Biotechnology Optional

Sub	Roll Call	Student name	Sign
1	7869	Beg Uzma Salim	2800
2	7870	Biradar vaishanavi Madhukar	Ab
3	7871	Biradar Aryan raju	APBI oujdor
4	7872	Chavan Swara Shjivaji	and.
5	7873	Desai Shaheen Shabbir	. Lahem
6	7874	Disle Prerana Shivaji	Ah
7	7875	Ghorapade Tanishka Manoj	Ah
8	7876	Hirave Riya Sanjay	Asline
9	7877	Jadhav Prajwal Mohan	Ab
10	7878	Jadhav Shreepad Baban	Sheitadar
11	7879	Kambale Aditya Vishwas	Ab
12	7880	Kamble Amrapali Yashwant	-Ab
13	7881	Kamble Kran Suresh	Donto
14	7882	Kolhapure Hafsa Rizwan	-Ab
15	7883	Magdum Harshwardhan Annaso	Hours
16	7884	More Abhishekh Arun	Arox.
17	7885	Nalang Tanvi Kiran	date.
18	7886	Pati ABhinandan babaso	BRIL
19	7887	Patil Sakshi Prakash	Capatil
20	7888	Patil Sanika Yuvraj	SS.Patil
21	7889	Patil Snehal Ananda	-Ab
22	7890	Pendhari Ziya Mohammad Shafik	tendan
23	7891	Rawool amruta Subhash	Jan al
24	7892	Sakate Ritesh Kiran	R. K. Sokak
25	7893	Sangrule Atharv Ramesh	Athany
26	7894	Sawant Ankit Dipak	· Ab
27	7895	Shaikh Moin Riyaj	Mehado
28	7896	Shinde Bhakti Bhagavat	Bhun
29	7897	Shinde Kunal Vishal	(Minde

Unit test – B.Sc. II Biotechnology Optional

Sr N.	Roll Call	Student name	Mark list
1	7869	Beg Uzma Salim	9
2	7870	Biradar vaishanavi Madhukar	10
3	7871	Biradar Aryan raju	11
4	7872	Chavan Swara Shjivaji	10
5	7873	Desai Shaheen Shabbir	13
6	7874	Disle Prerana Shivaji	12
7	7875	Ghorapade Tanishka Manoj	11
8	7876	Hirave Riya Sanjay	13
9	7877	Jadhav Prajwal Mohan	14
10	7878	Jadhav Shreepad Baban	15
11	7879	Kambale Aditya Vishwas	10
12	7880	Kamble Amrapali Yashwant	9
13	7881	Kamble Kran Suresh	13
14	7882	Kolhapure Hafsa Rizwan	8
15	7883	Magdum Harshwardhan Annaso	13
16	7884	More Abhishekh Arun	14
17	7885	Nalang Tanvi Kiran	U
18	7886	Patil Bhinandan babaso	5
19	7887	Patil Sakshi Prakash	10
20	7888	Patil Sanika Yuvraj	10
21	7889	Patil Snehal Ananda	10
22	7890	Pendhari Ziya Mohammad Shafik	13
23	7891	Rawook amruta Subhash	12
24	7892	Sakate Ritesh Kiran	
25	7893	Sangrule Athary Ramesh	9
26	7894	Sawant Ankit Dipak	
27	7895	Shaikh Moin Riyaj	13
28	7896	Shinde Bhakti Bhagavat	
29	7897	Shinde Kunal Vishal	9
			. 13

Unit test - B.Sc. II Biotechnology Optional Name of Student :- Aryon Birajdar Subject- r-DNA technology 1. Which of the following is an application of rDNA technology in medicine? Gene therapy Food preservation Renewable energy production Water purification 2. Which ethical concern is associated with R-DNA technology? Genetic manipulation and human cloning Environmental pollution Intellectual property rights Teehnological unemployment 3. Which organism is commonly used as a host for the production of recombinant proteins? Bacteria Plants Animals Fungi 4. What does R-DNA stand for in R-DNA Technology? Ribonucleic Acid-DNA Recombinant DNA Replication DNA Retroviral DNA 5. Which organism is often used as a host for recombinan' DNA technology? Saccharomyces cerevisiae Drosophila melanogaster Arabidopsis thaliana Escherichia coli 6. What is the function of DNA ligase in R-DNA technology? Cutting DNA at specific sites Amplifying DNA Joining DNA fragments Transcribing RNA 7. What is the role of a vector in rDNA technology? To carry the recombinant DNA into host cells To amplify the DNA in a laboratory setting To cut the DNA into smaller fragments To analyze the DNA sequence 8. Which technique is used to amplify DNA sequences in the laboratory? -Polymerace Chain Reaction (PCR)

Unit test – B.Sc. II Biotechnology Optional Name of Student RIYa Sanjay Subject- r-DNA technology 1. Which of the following is an application of rDNA technology in medicine? Gene therapy Food preservation Renewable energy production Water purification 2. Which ethical concern is associated with R-DNA technology? Genetic manipulation and human cloning Environmental pollution Intellectual property rights Technological unemployment 3. Which organism is commonly used as a host for the production of recombinant proteins? Bacteria Plants Animals Fungi 4. What does R-DNA stand for in R-DNA Technology? Ribonucleic Acid-DNA Recombinant DNA Replication DNA Retroviral DNA 5. Which organism is often used as a host for recombinant DNA technology? Saccharomyces cerevisiae Drosophila melanogaster Arabidopsis thaliana Escherichia coli 6. What is the function of DNA ligase in R-DNA technology? Cutting DNA at specific sites Amplifying DNA Joining DNA fragments Transcribing RNA 7. What is the role of a vector in rDNA technology? To carry the recombinant DNA into host cells To amplify the DNA in a laboratory setting To cut the DNA into smaller fragments To analyze the DNA sequence 8. Which technique is used to amplify DNA sequences in the laboratory? Polymerace Chain Reaction (PCR)

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Mark Unit test - B.Sc. II Biotechnology Optional Prakash Name of Student Sakshi Subject- r-DNA technology Y. Which of the following is an application of rDNA technology in medicine? Gene therapy Food preservation Renewable energy production Water purification 2. Which ethical concern is associated with R-DNA technology? Genetic manipulation and human cloning Environmental pollution Intellectual property rights Technological unemployment 3. Which organism is commonly used as a host for the production of recombinant proteins? Bacteria Plants Animals 4. What does R-DNA stand for in R-DNA Technology? Ribonucleic Acid-DNA Recombinant DNA Replication DNA Retroviral DNA 5. Which organism is often used as a host for recombinant DNA technology? Saecharomyces cerevisiae Drosophila melanogaster Arabidopsis thaliana Escherichia coli 96. What is the function of DNA ligase in R-DNA technology? Cutting DNA at specific sites Amplifying DNA Joining DNA fragments Transcribing RNA 7. What is the role of a vector in rDNA technology? To carry the recombinant DNA into host cells To amplify the DNA in a laboratory setting To cut the DNA into smaller fragments To analyze the DNA sequence 8. Which technique is used to amplify DNA sequences in the labora ory? Polymeraca Chain Reaction (PCR)

Mark Unit test - B.Sc. II Biotechnology Optional Name of Student Sahika Subject- r-DNA technology A. Which of the following is an application of rDNA technology in medicine? Gene therapy Food preservation Renewable energy production Water purification 2. Which ethical concern is associated with R-DNA technology? Genetic manipulation and human cloning Environmental pollution Intellectual property rights Technological unemployment 3. Which organism is commonly used as a host for the production of recombinant proteins? Bacteria Plants Animals Fungi What does R-DNA stand for in R-DNA Technology? Ribonucleic Acid-DNA Recombinant DNA Replication DNA Retroviral DNA 5. Which organism is often used as a host for recombinant DNA technology? Saccharomyces cerevisiae Drosophila melanogaster Arabidopsis thaliana Escherichia coli What is the function of DNA ligase in R-DNA technology? Cutting DNA at specific sites Amplifying DNA Joining DNA fragments Transcribing RNA 7. What is the role of a vector in rDNA technology? To carry the recombinant DNA into host cells To amplify the DNA in a laboratory setting To cut the DNA into smaller fragments To analyze the DNA sequence 8. Which technique is used to amplify DNA sequences in the laboratory? Polymerace Chain Reaction (PCR)

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To amplify the DNA in a laboratory setting

8. Which technique is used to amplify DNA sequences in the laboratory?

To cut the DNA into smaller fragments

To analyze the DNA sequence

Polymarasa Chain Randian (PCD)

aheen. Shabbir Mark Unit test - B.Sc. II Biotechnology Optional Name of Student 1. Which of the following is an application of rDNA technology in medicine? 2. Which ethical concern is associated with R-DNA technology? Genetic manipulation and human cloning 3. Which organism is commonly used as a host for the production of recombinant proteins? 4. What does R-DNA stand for in R-DNA Technology? 5. Which organism is often used as a host for recombinant DNA technology? 6. What is the function of DNA ligase in R-DNA technology? 7. What is the role of a vector in rDNA technology? To carry the recombinant DNA into host cells To amplify the DNA in a laboratory setting 8. Which technique is used to amplify DNA sequences in the laboratory?

Subject- r-DNA technology

Food preservation

Water purification

Environmental pollution

Intellectual property rights

Ribonucleic Acid-DNA

Saccharomyces cerevisiae

Drosophila melanogaster

Cutting DNA at specific sites

To cut the DNA into smaller fragments

To analyze the DNA sequence

Polymerace Chain Reaction (PCR)

Arabidopsis thaliana

Escherichia coli

Amplifying DNA

Transcribing RNA

Joining DNA fragments

Recombinant DNA

Replication DNA Retroviral DNA

Technological unemployment

Renewable energy production

Gene therapy

Bacteria Plants

Animals

Fungi

Nome-Amneta Subhash Rawool Mark -Unit test - B.Sc. II Biotechnology Optional Subject- r-DNA technology Name of Student 1. Which of the following is an application of rDNA technology in medicine? Gene therapy Food preservation Renewable energy production Water purification 2. Which ethical concern is associated with R-DNA technology? Genetic manipulation and human cloning Environmental pollution Intellectual property rights Technological unemployment 3. Which organism is commonly used as a host for the production of recombinant proteins? Bacteria Plants Animals Fungi 4. What does R-DNA stand for in R-DNA Technology? Ribonucleic Acid-DNA Recombinant DNA Replication DNA Retroviral DNA 5. Which organism is often used as a host for recombinant DNA technology? Saccharomyces cerevisiae Drosophila melanogaster Arabidopsis thaliana Escherichia coli 6. What is the function of DNA ligase in R-DNA technology? Cutting DNA at specific sites Amplifying DNA Joining DNA fragments Transcribing RNA 7. What is the role of a vector in rDNA technology? To carry the recombinant DNA into host cells To amplify the DNA in a laboratory setting To cut the DNA into smaller fragments To analyze the DNA sequence 8. Which technique is used to amplify DNA sequences in the laboratory? Polymerace Chain Reaction (PCR)

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	Unit test – B.Sc. II Biotechnology Optional Subject - r-DNA technology Name of Student Kunal Vishal Shine
	1. Which of the following is an application of rDNA technology in medicine? Gene therapy
	Food preservation
	Renewable energy production
/	Water purification
	2. Which ethical concern is associated with R-DNA technology?
	Genetic manipulation and human cloning
	Environmental pollution
. /	Intellectual property rights
~	Technological unemployment 3. Which organism is commonly used as a host for the production of recombinant proteins?
	Bacteria
	Plants
~	Animals
	Fungi
	4. What does R-DNA stand for in R-DNA Technology? Ribonucleic Acid-DNA
	Recombinant DNA
,	Replication DNA
/	Retroviral DNA
	5. Which organism is often used as a host for recombinant DNA technology?
	Saccharomyces cerevisiae
	Drosophila melanogaster
1	Arabidopsis thaliana
7	Escherichia coli
	6. What is the function of DNA ligase in R-DNA technology?
	Cutting DNA at specific sites
	Amplifying DNA
	Joining DNA fragments
V	Transcribing P.NA 7. What is the role of a vector in rDNA technology?
	To carry the recombinant DNA into host cells
	To amplify the DNA in a laboratory setting
1	To cut the DNA into smaller fragments
	To analyze the DNA sequence
	8. Which technique is used to amplify DNA sequences in the laboratory? Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

	Unit test - B.Sc. II Biotechnology Optional Mark - 15	
	Subject- r-DNA technology Name of Student - Karron . 6. karrole Name of Student - Karron . 6. karrole Name of Student - Karrole Name of Student - Karrole Name of Student - Karrole	
	Gene therapy	
	Food preservation	
~	Renewable energy production	
	Water purification	
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	Environmental pollution	
	Intellectual property rights	
	C Technological unemployment	
	3. Which organism is commonly used as a host for the production of recombinant proteins?	
	Bacteria	
	Plants	
	Animals	
	Fungi	
	4. What does R-DNA stand for in R-DNA Technology?	
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:	Recombinant DNA	
~	Replication DNA	
	Retroviral DNA 5. Which organism is often used as a host for recombinant DNA technology?	
	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	
	V Drosophila melanogaster	
	Arabidopsis thaliana	
/	Escherichia coli	
	6. What is the function of DNA ligase in R-DNA technology?	
	Cutting DNA at specific sites	
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V.	Goining DNA fragments	
	C Transcribing P.NA	
:	7. What is the role of a vector in rDNA technology?	
:	To carry the recombinant DNA into host cells	
	To amplify the DNA in a laboratory setting	
~	To cut the DNA into smaller fragments	
	To analyze the DNA sequence	
	8. Which technique is used to amplify DNA sequences in the laboratory?	
1	Polymerace Chain Reaction (PCR)	
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Unit test - B.Sc. II Biotechnology Optional Name of Student Shreepal Baban Subject- r-DNA technology 1. Which of the following is an application of rDNA technology in medicine? Gene therapy Food preservation Renewable energy production Water purification 2. Which ethical concern is associated with R-DNA technology? Genetic manipulation and human cloning Environmental pollution Intellectual property rights Technological unemployment 3. Which organism is commonly used as a host for the production of recombinant proteins? Bacteria Plants Animals Fungi 4. What does R-DNA stand for in R-DNA Technology? Ribonucleic Acid-DNA Recombinant DNA Replication DNA Retroviral DNA 5. Which organism is often used as a host for recombinant DNA technology? Saccharomyces cerevisiae Drosophila melanogaster Arabidopsis thaliana Escherichia coli 6. What is the function of DNA ligase in R-DNA technology? Cutting DNA at specific sites Amplifying DNA Joining DNA fragments Transcribing RNA 7. What is the role of a vector in tDNA technology? To carry the recombinant DNA into host cells To amplify the DNA in a laboratory setting To cut the DNA into smaller fragments To analyze the DNA sequence 8. Which technique is used to amplify DNA sequences in the laboratory? Polymerace Chain Reaction (PCR)