Biotechnology and genetic modification – 2022 June IGCSE 0610

1. June/2022/Paper_ 11/No.39

Which process makes use of a genetically engineered organism?

- using bacteria to produce insulin Α
- **B** using enzymes in biological washing powders
- C using pectinase in fruit juice production
- D using yeast to produce ethanol

2. June/2022/Paper 12/No.39

Which process makes use of a genetically engineered organism? bildoe

- A using bacteria to produce insulin
- B using enzymes in biological washing powders
- С using pectinase in fruit juice production
- **D** using yeast to produce ethanol

3. June/2022/Paper 13/No.39

Which process makes use of a genetically engineered organism?

- A using bacteria to produce insulin
- using enzymes in biological washing powders В
- C using pectinase in fruit juice production
- D using yeast to produce ethanol

4. June/2022/Paper 23/No.38

Which process makes use of a genetically engineered organism?

- A using bacteria to produce insulin
- **B** using enzymes in biological washing powders
- **C** using pectinase in fruit juice production
- **D** using yeast to produce ethanol

Penicillin is produced by biotechnology industries.
(a) (i) State the name of the type of pathogen penicillin is used to treat.
[1]
(ii) State the name of the group of medicinal drugs that includes penicillin.
[1]
(b) Fig. 1.1 is a flow diagram of some of the steps in the production of penicillin.
organism A in a test-tube
gas outflow pipe step 1
nutrient mixing tank step 3 step 6 step 7
step 2 step 7 not to scale
Fig. 1.1
(i) Organism A belongs to the fungus kingdom.
State two main features of fungal cells that are used to distinguish them from the cells of prokaryotes.
1
2[2]

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(ii) State the genus name of organism A in Fig. 1.1.

(iii)	Penicillin is produced in the fermenter shown in Fig. 1.1. A variety of nutrients, X , Y and Z , are mixed together and added to the fermenter in step 1 .
	List two nutrients that need to be added to a fermenter to produce penicillin.
	1
	2[2]
(iv)	Explain why the nutrients are sterilised (step 2) before they are added to the fermenter (step 3).
(v)	Explain why the fermenter has a gas outflow pipe.
	[2]
(vi)	Using the information in Fig. 1.1, outline the events occurring from step 4 to step 8 during the production of penicillin.
	[4]