

Sr. No.	Client Question ID	Question Body and Alternatives	Marks	Negative Marks
Objective Question				
1	1	Which antibiotic has a beta-lactam ring? A1 : Cephalosporin A2 : Penicillin A3 : Tetracycline A4 : Streptomycin	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
2	2	Which of the following methods would be most appropriate for sterilizing an antibiotic solution? A1 : Dry Heat Sterilization A2 : Microfiltration A3 : Autoclaving A4 : Desiccation	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
3	3	Fluoroquinolones are antibiotics which inhibit A1 : DNA polymerase A2 : RNA polymerase A3 : DNA gyrase A4 : Cross-linking of peptidoglycan	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
4	4	The penicillin stable in gastric acid and suitable for oral administration is A1 : Methicillin	4.0	1.00

		A2 Carbenicillin :		
		A3 Cloxacillin :		
		A4 Pencillin-G :		

Objective Question

5	5	Which of the following tests is used to determine the minimal lethal concentration?	4.0	1.00
		A1 Broth Dilution Test :		
		A2 Agar Dilution Test :		
		A3 Dilution Susceptibility Tests :		
		A4 All of these :		

Objective Question

6	6	Which of the following drugs may show plasmid-mediated resistance?	4.0	1.00
		A1 Nalidixic Acid :		
		A2 Ampicillin :		
		A3 Rifampicin :		
		A4 Methicillin :		

Objective Question

7	7	Which of the following protein synthesis mechanisms may be affected by particular drugs?	4.0	1.00
		A1 Peptide bond formation :		
		A2 mRNA translocation :		
		A3 Aminoacyl-tRNA binding :		
		A4 All of these :		

Objective Question

8	8	Both Mycobacterium tuberculosis and Streptococcus pneumoniae	4.0	1.00
		A1 are acquired by inhalation		

		<p>:</p> <p>A2 have cell walls that contain a high content of mycolic acids</p> <p>:</p> <p>A3 have polysaccharide capsules</p> <p>:</p> <p>A4 stay in the lung and rarely, if ever, enter the bloodstream</p> <p>:</p>		
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Objective Question

9	9	<p>Mucus helps in protecting against pathogens by</p> <p>A1 Lowering the pH</p> <p>:</p> <p>A2 Facilitating the growth of normal flora</p> <p>:</p> <p>A3 Blocking access and attachment of pathogens to mucosal surfaces</p> <p>:</p> <p>A4 Sequestering iron</p> <p>:</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

10	10	<p>The "A" subunit of diphtheria toxin</p> <p>A1 Binds host cell receptors found on heart cells</p> <p>:</p> <p>A2 Cause adpribosylation of a factor involved in protein synthesis</p> <p>:</p> <p>A3 Forms camp that leads to fluid accumulation</p> <p>:</p> <p>A4 Lysis macrophages with the release of cytokines</p> <p>:</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

11	11	<p>Immunization with which of the following toxoid induces high titer serum antibody, but does not protect from the corresponding disease?</p> <p>A1 Tetanus</p> <p>:</p> <p>A2 Botulism</p> <p>:</p> <p>A3 Diphtheria</p> <p>:</p> <p>A4 Shigellosis</p> <p>:</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

12	12	Lactoferrin helps to protect against pathogens by	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Sequestering iron		
		A2 : Blocking sebum production		
		A3 : Lowering the ph		
		A4 : Facilitating the growth of normal flora		

Objective Question

13	13	The influenza vaccine is administered each year because	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Mutations in the viral hemagglutinin may allow the virus to evade the immune response elicited by previous vaccines		
		A2 : It is a polysaccharide vaccine that does not confer long-term protection		
		A3 : The vaccine is sufficiently toxic to make it necessary to administer only a small amount at any one time		
		A4 : None of these		

Objective Question

14	14	Which of the following is analogous to mesosomes of bacteria?	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Mitochondria of eukaryotes		
		A2 : Golgi apparatus of eukaryotes		
		A3 : Lysosomes of eukaryotes		
		A4 : None of these		

Objective Question

15	15	Chemotaxis is a phenomenon of	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Swimming away of bacteria		
		A2 : Swimming towards a bacteria		
		A3 : Swimming away or towards of bacteria in presence of chemical compound		
		A4 : None of these		

Objective Question				
16	16	<p>Which of the following specimens contain/s hepatitis B virus in an infected person?</p> <p>A1 Blood :</p> <p>A2 Semen :</p> <p>A3 Saliva :</p> <p>A4 All of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
17	17	<p>Organisms with complex life cycles which include a mammalian host and an insect host and involves schizogony as part of the cycle belong to which phylum of Protozoa?</p> <p>A1 Sarcomastigophora :</p> <p>A2 Microspora :</p> <p>A3 Apicomplexa :</p> <p>A4 Myxozoa :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
18	18	<p>Negative strand ssRNA viruses need to have a preformed replicase when they invade a mammalian cell because they</p> <p>A1 Use it to terminate transcripts when they copy host cell mRNA :</p> <p>A2 Have to make a positive strand copy that can be translated :</p> <p>A3 Use it to modify host enzymes that are recruited for viral replication :</p> <p>A4 None of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
19	19	<p>Mumps vaccine is prepared from the cultures of</p> <p>A1 Chick fibroblasts :</p> <p>A2 African green monkey cells :</p> <p>A3 Healthy calves :</p>	4.0	1.00

A4 Sheep
:

Objective Question

20	20	<p>The RNA sarcoma viruses, the most strongly transforming viruses may transform which of the following cells in a culture?</p> <p>A1 Fibroblasts :</p> <p>A2 Myoblasts :</p> <p>A3 Iris epithelial :</p> <p>A4 All of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

21	21	<p>Mycoplasmas are different from the other prokaryotes by</p> <p>A1 Presence of chitin in cell walls :</p> <p>A2 Presence of murrain in cell walls :</p> <p>A3 Presence of proteins in cell walls :</p> <p>A4 Absence of cell wall itself :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

22	22	<p>One of the first enzymes synthesized by many bacteriophage is, an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.</p> <p>A1 RNA transcriptase :</p> <p>A2 RNA polymerase :</p> <p>A3 RNA ligase :</p> <p>A4 RNA replicase :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

23	23	<p>Which of the following disinfectants act by disrupting microbial membranes?</p> <p>A1 Cationic detergents :</p> <p>A2 Halogens :</p>	4.0	1.00
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		A3 Heavy metals :		
		A4 Aldehydes :		

Objective Question

24	24	Which of the following does not kill endospores? A1 Autoclave : A2 Incineration : A3 Hot air sterilization : A4 Pasteurization :	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

25	25	Ethylene oxide is used to destroy or kill which of the following microbes? A1 Bacteria : A2 Spores : A3 Fungi : A4 All of these :	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

26	26	Which of the following proteins prevents the reannealing of single strands? A1 SSB : A2 Helicase : A3 Primase : A4 DNA polymerase :	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

27	27	Mutations caused by the replacement of a purine by pyrimidine is known as A1 Transversion : A2 Transition	4.0	1.00
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		<p>:</p> <p>A3 Missense mutation :</p> <p>A4 Frameshift mutation :</p>		
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Objective Question

28	28	<p>mRNA that codes for two or more different polypeptide are known as</p> <p>A1 Polycistronic mRNA :</p> <p>A2 Monocistronic mRNA :</p> <p>A3 Ribosome :</p> <p>A4 ribozyme :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

29	29	<p>Which of the following is intercalating agents that causes induced mutation.</p> <p>A1 Ethidium :</p> <p>A2 Proflavin, :</p> <p>A3 Acridine orange :</p> <p>A4 All of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

30	30	<p>RNA polymerase recognition sequences located at the -10 region of prokaryotic promoters are known as</p> <p>A1 Pribnow box :</p> <p>A2 Consensus sequence :</p> <p>A3 Palindrome sequence :</p> <p>A4 Inverted repeats :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

31	31	<p>In eukaryotes, replication occurs during the _____ phase of the cell cycle.</p> <p>A1 Go phase :</p>	4.0	1.00
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		<p>A2 G2 phase :</p> <p>A3 S phase :</p> <p>A4 M phase :</p>		
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Objective Question

32	32	<p>RNAs that catalyse biological reactions are known as _____</p> <p>A1 Ribosome :</p> <p>A2 Ribozymes :</p> <p>A3 RNase :</p> <p>A4 DNase :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

33	33	<p>The regions of DNA that encode for a polypeptide in eukaryotes are termed as _____</p> <p>A1 Exons :</p> <p>A2 Introns :</p> <p>A3 Insertion region :</p> <p>A4 Coding region :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

34	34	<p>Hoogsteen pairing in DNA allows the formation of</p> <p>A1 G quadrets :</p> <p>A2 Cruciform DNA :</p> <p>A3 Hairpin DNA :</p> <p>A4 Triplex DNA :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

35	35	<p>Small nuclear ribonuclear proteins (What are snRNPs) helps in</p>	4.0	1.00
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		<p>A1 Splicing of exon :</p> <p>A2 Splicing of mRNA :</p> <p>A3 splicing of introns :</p> <p>A4 splicing of rRNA :</p>		
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Objective Question

36	36	<p>Which of the following is not a post transcriptional mechanism?</p> <p>A1 RNA editing :</p> <p>A2 Amino acid activation :</p> <p>A3 Polyadenylation :</p> <p>A4 Trans splicing :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

37	37	<p>Xerodermapigmentosum is caused due to the defect in which of the following DNA repair pathways</p> <p>A1 Mismatch Repair :</p> <p>A2 Nucleotide Excision Repair :</p> <p>A3 Non-Homologous End Joining :</p> <p>A4 Post Replication Repair :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

38	38	<p>Frederick Sanger was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1980 for _____</p> <p>A1 Sequencing of DNA :</p> <p>A2 Polymerase chain reaction :</p> <p>A3 Site directed mutagenesis :</p> <p>A4 Structure of DNA :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

39	39	The nucleotides of DNA or RNA are covalently linked through _____	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Phosphodiester bonding		
		A2 : Sulphide bond		
		A3 : Hydrogen bond		
		A4 : Carbon-oxygen bond		

Objective Question

40	40	Which of the following is correct?	4.0	1.00
		A1 : A DNA (Right-handed helix)		
		A2 : B DNA (left-handed helix)		
		A3 : Z DNA (Right-handed helix)		
		A4 : A DNA (left-handed helix)		

Objective Question

41	41	Most cervical cancer is caused by a virus called	4.0	1.00
		A1 : human papillomavirus		
		A2 : H1N1		
		A3 : H1N2		
		A4 : Herpes simplex virus		

Objective Question

42	42	The process by which cancer cells spread to other parts of the body is called	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Homeostasis		
		A2 : Hematopoiesis		
		A3 : Metastasis		
		A4 : Pathogenesis		

Objective Question				
43	43	<p>Uridyltransferase in <i>Azospirillum</i> sp is encoded by</p> <p>A1 : glnA</p> <p>A2 : glnB</p> <p>A3 : glnD</p> <p>A4 : ntrC</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
44	44	<p>Which of the following perform oxidation of sulfur under anaerobic environment?</p> <p>A1 : Thiobacillus</p> <p>A2 : Chlorobium</p> <p>A3 : Thiothrix</p> <p>A4 : Beggiatoa</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
45	45	<p>The paralogue of GlnB in <i>E. coli</i> is encoded by</p> <p>A1 : glnB</p> <p>A2 : glnK</p> <p>A3 : glnD</p> <p>A4 : glnN</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
46	46	<p>Which of the following rRNA does not undergo processing?</p> <p>A1 : 5S rRNA</p> <p>A2 : 18S rRNA</p> <p>A3 : 5.8S rRNA</p>	4.0	1.00

		A4 28S rRNA :		
Objective Question				
47	47	Which of the following is not a structural gene of lac operon? A1 lac A : A2 lac I : A3 lac Y : A4 lac Z :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
48	48	Which of the following is not a characteristic of cancer cells? A1 loss of cell cycle control : A2 transplantability : A3 loss of contact inhibition : A4 All of these :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
49	49	The mechanism that cause a gene to move from one linkage group to another is A1 Translocation : A2 Duplication : A3 Inversion : A4 Crossing over :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
50	50	Transcriptional attenuation of trp operon is mediated by A1 trp RNA binding attenuation protein (TRAP) : A2 Histones : A3 RNA polymerase	4.0	1.00

		: A4 Single strand binding protein :		
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Objective Question

51	51	Enzymes responsible for alcoholic fermentation A1 Ketolase : A2 Zymase : A3 Peroxidase : A4 Oxidase :	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

52	52	Bacterial transformation was discovered by A1 Ederberg and Tatum : A2 Beadle and Tatum : A3 Griffith : A4 None of these :	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

53	53	Small pox vaccine was first discovered by A1 Robert Koch : A2 Louis Pasteur : A3 Lister : A4 Edward Jenner :	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

54	54	Kuru disease in Humans is caused by A1 Bacteria : A2 Viroides :	4.0	1.00
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		<p>A3 Prions :</p> <p>A4 Mycoplasma :</p>		
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Objective Question

55	55	<p>Erythrocytes will get its ATP energy only by</p> <p>A1 Glycolysis :</p> <p>A2 Kreb's cycle :</p> <p>A3 Electron transport :</p> <p>A4 Hmp shunt :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

56	56	<p>Meosomes are the part of</p> <p>A1 Plasma membrane :</p> <p>A2 Er :</p> <p>A3 Lysosomes :</p> <p>A4 Golgi :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

57	57	<p>Koplic spots observed in the mucous membrane is characteristic feature of this disease</p> <p>A1 Rubella :</p> <p>A2 Measles :</p> <p>A3 Mumps :</p> <p>A4 Influenza :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

58	58	<p>The motile bacteria is</p> <p>A1 Salmonella typhi :</p>	4.0	1.00
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		A2 Klebsiellapneumoniae :		
		A3 Bacillus anthracis :		
		A4 Shigella flexneri :		

Objective Question

59	59	One gram of soil sample has been diluted to 10^{-5} and 0.5 ml of it has been inoculated in a petri plate containing agar media. The number of colonies recorded in the plate after 24hrs incubation is 60. The CFU count will be: A1 $60 \times 10^{-5}/g$: A2 $60 \times 10^5/g$: A3 $120 \times 10^{-5}/g$: A4 $120 \times 10^5/g$:	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

60	60	Mycobacteria are stained with A1 Gram's Staining : A2 Simple Staining : A3 Both Gram's Staining and Simple Staining : A4 Ziehl – Neelsen's Staining :	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

61	61	The term mutation was coined by A1 Pasteur : A2 Darwin : A3 Hugo devries : A4 Lamark :	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

62	62	Rancidity in spoiled foods is due to	4.0	1.00
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		<p>A1 Lipolytic organisms :</p> <p>A2 Proteolytic organisms :</p> <p>A3 Toxigenic microbes :</p> <p>A4 Saccharolytic microbes :</p>		
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Objective Question

63	63	<p>Hybridoma technique was first discovered by</p> <p>A1 Kohler and Milstein :</p> <p>A2 Robert Koch :</p> <p>A3 D' Herelle :</p> <p>A4 Land Steiner :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

64	64	<p>Modern concepts of chemotherapy was proposed by</p> <p>A1 Paul Ehrlich :</p> <p>A2 Joseph Lister :</p> <p>A3 Elie Metchnikoff :</p> <p>A4 None of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

65	65	<p>Helper virus for Hepatitis delta virus is</p> <p>A1 Hepatitis B Virus :</p> <p>A2 Hepatitis D Virus :</p> <p>A3 Hepatitis E Virus :</p> <p>A4 Hepatitis C Virus :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

66	66	Plant viral proteins Involved in the spread of infection via plasmodesmata	4.0	1.00
		A1 Movement proteins :		
		A2 Membrane proteins :		
		A3 Transmembrane proteins :		
		A4 Channel proteins :		

Objective Question

67	67	T2 bacteriophage, receptor is	4.0	1.00
		A1 OmpC :		
		A2 OmpN :		
		A3 OmpF :		
		A4 OmpT :		

Objective Question

68	68	Small arginine rich cationic proteins found in epithelial cells against pathogens are	4.0	1.00
		A1 Defensins :		
		A2 Interferons :		
		A3 Antibodies :		
		A4 Proteomes :		

Objective Question

69	69	Antiviral drug 'Ribavirin' inhibits	4.0	1.00
		A1 Viral DNA replicase :		
		A2 Viral RNA replicase :		
		A3 Viral protein synthesis :		
		A4 Viral budding :		

Objective Question				
70	70	<p>Acyclovir inhibits</p> <p>A1 Thymidine kinase :</p> <p>A2 Histidine kinase :</p> <p>A3 Rna transferase :</p> <p>A4 Cystine kinase :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
71	71	<p>Spliceosomes contains</p> <p>A1 mRNA and protein :</p> <p>A2 snRNA and protein :</p> <p>A3 tRNA and protein :</p> <p>A4 siRNA and protein :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
72	72	<p>Translation initiator tRNA in prokaryotes is</p> <p>A1 F-his-tRNA :</p> <p>A2 F-cys-tRNA :</p> <p>A3 F-met-tRNA :</p> <p>A4 F-trp-tRNA :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
73	73	<p>Which of the banana bunchy top virus DNA's are monocistronic</p> <p>A1 2 and 6 :</p> <p>A2 1 and 5 :</p> <p>A3 4 and 5 :</p>	4.0	1.00

		A4 3 and 4 :		
Objective Question				
74	74	Vector for Bunyavirus is A1 Mosquito : A2 Tick : A3 Sandfly : A4 Thrip :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
75	75	Ebola virus contains A1 (-)single-stranded RNA : A2 (+)single stranded RNA : A3 double standred DNA : A4 Single stranded DNA :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
76	76	To digest cellulose in its environment, a microorganism produces a/an A1 endoenzyme : A2 catalase : A3 exoenzyme : A4 Polymerase :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
77	77	Which of the following statements is true about enzymes? A1 Enzyme (E) converts substrate/s (S) to products (P) and accelerates the reaction. : A2 Substrate/s (S) converts enzyme (E) to products (P). : A3 Both Enzyme (E) converts substrate/s (S) to products (P) and accelerates the reaction and Substrate/s (S) converts	4.0	1.00

		: enzyme (E) to products (P)		
		A4 : None of these		

Objective Question

78	78	Histidine, Leucine, Methionine are examples of	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Non-essential amino acids		
		A2 : Essential amino acids		
		A3 : Moderately essential amino acids		
		A4 : Very essential amino acids		

Objective Question

79	79	Which of the following is an example of a monosaccharide?	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Glucose		
		A2 : Cellulose		
		A3 : Chitin		
		A4 : Starch		

Objective Question

80	80	The major chemical messenger involved in hypersensitivity is	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Interleukins		
		A2 : Histamines		
		A3 : Interferons		
		A4 : Lymphokines		

Objective Question

81	81	A disease that can be transmitted by an infectious agent from one individual to another is called	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Epidemic		
		A2 : Pandemic		

		<p>A3 Communicable disease :</p> <p>A4 Coma :</p>		
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Objective Question

82	82	<p>The main constituent of the bacterial cell wall is</p> <p>A1 Peptic acid :</p> <p>A2 Peptones :</p> <p>A3 Peptidoglycan :</p> <p>A4 None of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

83	83	<p>Stains useful for identifying fungus include:</p> <p>A1 Gram stain :</p> <p>A2 Methylene blue :</p> <p>A3 Lactophenol cotton blue :</p> <p>A4 Giemsa :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

84	84	<p>Hepatitis B</p> <p>A1 is a DNA virus :</p> <p>A2 is a RNA virus :</p> <p>A3 is a bacterium :</p> <p>A4 is a viroid :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

85	85	<p>Haploids are more suitable for genetic studies because</p> <p>A1 All mutations, whether dominant or recessive are expressed in haploids :</p>	4.0	1.00
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		<p>A2 Haploids are reproductively more stable than diploids :</p> <p>A3 Mutagens penetrate in haploids more effectively than in diploids :</p> <p>A4 Haploids are more abundant in nature than diploids :</p>		
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Objective Question

86	86	<p>Aneuploidy is a resultant of</p> <p>A1 Loss of chromosomes :</p> <p>A2 Gain of chromosomes :</p> <p>A3 Non-disjunction of chromosomes :</p> <p>A4 All of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

87	87	<p>Histones are found in</p> <p>A1 Prokaryotes :</p> <p>A2 Eukaryotes :</p> <p>A3 Viruses :</p> <p>A4 None of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

88	88	<p>Humans normally have 46 chromosomes in skin cells. How many autosomes would be expected in a kidney cell?</p> <p>A1 46 :</p> <p>A2 23 :</p> <p>A3 47 :</p> <p>A4 44 :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

89	89	<p>Maize is a diploid organism with 10 pairs of chromosomes. How many chromosomes and chromatids are present in the metaphase stage of cell division?</p>	4.0	1.00
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		<p>A1 20 chromosomes and 40 chromatids :</p> <p>A2 40 chromosomes and 20 chromatids :</p> <p>A3 40 chromosomes and 40 chromatids :</p> <p>A4 20 chromosomes and 20 chromatids :</p>		
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Objective Question

90	90	<p>Immediately after ovulation, the mammalian egg is covered by a membrane called</p> <p>A1 chorion :</p> <p>A2 zona pellucida :</p> <p>A3 corona radiata :</p> <p>A4 vitelline membrane :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

91	91	<p>The term “metagenome” stands for</p> <p>A1 Plasmid DNA :</p> <p>A2 Environmental genome :</p> <p>A3 DNA of clones :</p> <p>A4 Whole genome of an organism :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

92	92	<p>Fusion of two dissimilar gametes is called</p> <p>A1 allogamy :</p> <p>A2 autogamy :</p> <p>A3 fertilization :</p> <p>A4 dichogamy :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

93	93	Colostrum is rich in the antibody particularly	4.0	1.00
		A1 : IgA		
		A2 : IgM		
		A3 : IgD		
		A4 : None of these		

Objective Question

94	94	Trophoblastic cells of the human blastocyst secrete a hormone called	4.0	1.00
		A1 : human chorionic gonadotrophin (HCG)		
		A2 : amniotic fluid		
		A3 : gastric acid		
		A4 : None of these		

Objective Question

95	95	Movement of DNA from one bacterium to another through a tubular bridge or pilus is called	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Transfection		
		A2 : Transposition		
		A3 : Conjugation		
		A4 : Transduction		

Objective Question

96	96	A region along one strand of a double stranded DNA molecule consists of tandem repeats of the trinucleotide 5'- TCG-3', so the sequence in this strand is 5'- TCGTCGTCGTCGTCG-3', What is the sequence on the other strand?	4.0	1.00
		A1 : 3'- AGCAGCAGCAGCAGC-5'		
		A2 : 3'- UGCUGCUGCUGCUGC-5'		
		A3 : 5'- AGCAGCAGCAGCAGC-3'		

		A4 5'- UGCUGCUGCUGCUGC-3' :		
Objective Question				
97	97	<p>If the restriction enzyme Alu I is used to cleave the dsDNA sequence given below, how many dsDNA fragments would result? The recognition sequence is 5'- AGCT-3'</p> <p>5'- ATGCTCAATTTTCAGCTCGAATTTTGCC-3'</p> <p>3 - TACGAAGTAAAGTCGAGCTTAAAACGG-5'</p> <p>A1 2 :</p> <p>A2 3 :</p> <p>A3 4 :</p> <p>A4 None of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
98	98	<p>Which of these is not a cell organelle?</p> <p>A1 Ribozymes :</p> <p>A2 Ribosomes :</p> <p>A3 Nucleus :</p> <p>A4 Mitochondrion :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
99	99	<p>If the source of energy for bacteria is from chemical compounds they are said to be</p> <p>A1 Phototrophs :</p> <p>A2 Autotrophs :</p> <p>A3 Chemotrophs :</p> <p>A4 None of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
100	100	<p>Microbiome analysis is based on</p> <p>A1 Cultured bacteria :</p> <p>A2 Entire microbiota of a sample :</p>	4.0	1.00

A3 Genome of a bacterial species
:

A4 Entire Probiotic bacteria of a sample
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