

LESSON – 1 (HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY)

1. The condition of wrinkled and keratinised corneal epithelium is called.....
a. Xerosis b. Xerophthalmia c. Dementia d. Osteomalacia
2. The percentage of oxygen in the inhaled air is.....
a. 79.00 b.0.04 c. 21.00 d. 15.70
3. Which part of the brain aids in visual tracking of moving?
a. superior colliculi b. Inferior colliculi
c. cerebellum d. primary motor area
4. 'Graves' disease is otherwise known as
a. diabetes b. thyrotoxicosis c. cretinism d. dwarfism
5. The daily secretion of saliva ranges from.....
a. 1000-1500 ml b. 1000-1700 ml
c. 1000-1800 ml d. 1000-1900 ml
6. The smallest leucocytes are.....
a. Eosinophils b. Neutrophils c. Lymphocytes d. Monocytes
7. Alzhemier's disease is associated with.....
a. inflammation of meninges b. Bleeding of brain vessels
c. spinal cord malfunctions d. atrophy of cerebral cortex
8. the percentage of urea in urine is.....
a. 2% b. 2.5% c. 2.7% d. 2.8%
9. Vit.A plays an important role in.....
a. bone growth b. Blood clotting
c. visual perception d. energy production
10. stone sformed in the urinary bladder can be designated by a treatment called.....
a. Haemodialysis b. Bypass surgery
c. Lithotripsy d. Kidney transplantation
11. at the termination of menstruation the corpus luteum is converted into a scar tissue called.....
a. Corpus b. Corpus albicans
c. Corpus striatum d. Endocrine tissue
12. Which one of the following is an autoimmune disease?
a. Myasthenia gravis b. diabetes c. stroke d. AIDS
13. The wall of the stomach is protected against the action of HCl by.....
a. pepsin b. renin c. mucous layer d. lipase
14. The granulation of tissues around the site of fracture is called.....
a. nodule b. papilla c. rudiment d. callus
15. An oily substance called sebum is secreted by.....
a. sweat gland b. Sebaceous gland
c. thyroid gland d. tear gland
16. Hyperglycaemic hormone is otherwise known as.....
a. insulin b. adrenlin c. glucagon d. thyroxine
17. The polysaccharide found in liver and muscles is.....
a. starch b. Cellulose c. chitin d. glycogen
18. Protein substance present in conse is.....
a. opsin b. scotopsin c. photopsin d. muco-protein
19. A clot in the cerebral vessel causes.....
a. thrombosis b. stroke
c. embolus d. coronary thrombosis
20. Leydig cells secrete.....
a. oestrogen b. testosterone c. progesterone d. relaxin
21. Deficiency of Vit.D causes.....
a. Nyctalopia b. Xerophthalmia
c. Osteomalacia d. Pellagra
22. Partial albinism causes.....
a. leucoderma b. vitiligo c. melanoma d. dermatitis
23. The artificial kidney is.....
a. donor kidney b. dializer
c. tissue matched kidney d. preserved kidney
24. In the presence of testosterone, FSH in male promotes.....
a. protein synthesis b. Secretion of androgens
c. formation of sperms d. growth of Graafian follicles

25. The gall stones are formed of.....
 a. calcium b. Growing infected tissue
 c. cholesterol d. sodium crystals
26. Urea biosynthesis takes place in.....
 a. pancreas b. kidney c. Liver d. stomach
27. Excessive exposure to U-V rays can cause.....
 a. vomiting b. Redness of eyes
 c. colour change d. skin cancer
28. Deficiency of Vit.B₁ causes.....
 a. Pellagra b. Nyctalopia c. Beri-beri d. Scurvy
29. The disease due to inborn error of purine metabolism is commonly called...
 a. Rickets b. Gout c. Nyctalopia d. Pellagra
30. The area responsible for reabsorption of water, glucose, sodium phosphate and bicarbonate in nephron is.....
 a. glomerulus b. Proximal convoluted tubule
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31. Number of myofibrils found in each muscle fibre is.....
 a. 5 to 20 b. 4 to 20 c. 5 to 25 d. 4 to 25
32. Place of fertilisation of ovum in female reproductive system is.....
 a. cervix b. ampulla c. uterus d. vagina
33. Which enzyme acts on milk protein?
- a. pepsin b. Renin c. lipase d. erypsin
34. A permanent birth control method in male is.....
 a. Copper-T b. Tubectomy
 c. Vasectomy d. Contraceptive pills
35. The region of brain which secretes Cerebro Spinal Fluid is.....
 a. vermis b. floculus
 c. choroid plexus d. medulla oblongata
36. An example for structural protein is.....
 a. hormones b. muscles c. blood d. enzymes
37. Haematoma is formed during.....
 a. heart attack b. digestion c. bone fracture d. urination
38. Which one of the following is not an example for acquired local hypo pigmentation?
- a. radiation dermatitis b. Leprosy
 c. healing of wounds d. Addison's disease
39. Conditioned reflex was first demonstrated by.....
 a. O.Hertwig b. Ivan Pavlov c. T.H.Morgan d. B.Sumner
40. Which is related with Down's syndrome?
- a. Amnesia b. Alzheimer c. Anaemia d. Albinism
41. Hypoparathyroidism results in.....
 a. Cretinism b. Tetany c. Myxedema d. Ketosis
42. The amount of urea excreted in urine in a day is.....
 a. 40gm b. 50gm c. 20gm d. 25gm
43. Calcium ion needed for muscle contraction is released from.....
 a. blood b. protoplasm
 c. synovial membrane d. sarcoplasmic reticulum
44. Which arthritis is characterised by the deposition of Sodium urate crystals on the articular cartilage, synovial membrane and in the periarticular tissues?.....
 a. Infective arthritis b. Osteoarthritis
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45. The soluble plasma protein fibrinogen is converted to insoluble protein fibrin by.....
 a. prothrombin b. thrombin
 c. prothrombinase d. thrombokinas
46. The device used to record the electrical activity of the brain is.....
 a. Electrocardiogram b. Electro encephalogram
 c. Echo cardiogram d. Endoscopy
47. The mineral necessary for blood clotting is.....
 a. Sodium b. Iodine c. Calcium d. Potassium

48. Increased ocular pressure causes.....
 a. Myopia b. Stye c. Conjunctivitis d. Glaucoma
49. Number of ATP molecules spent to convert ammonia to urea is.....
 a. 4 b. 2 c. 3 d. 1
50. Corpus luteum secretes.....
 a. Testosterone b. Aldosterone c. Progesterone d. Insulin
51. What is called the ability of the human eyes to focus objects at varying distance?
 a. photopic vision b. Scotopic vision
 c. Accomodation d. Astigmatism
52. Which one refers to the largest part of diencephalon?
 a. Cerebrum b. Cerebral cortex
 c. Hypothalamus d. Thalamus
53. The acinus of thyroid gland is lined by.....
 a. germinal epithelial cells b. Squamous epithelial cells
 c. myoepithelial cells d. glandular cubical epithelial cells
54. The amino acid which is necessary for the synthesis of melanin.....
 a. Valine b. Threonine c. Tyrosine d. Methionine
55. The disease which is caused by airborne droplets is.....
 a. Myasthenia gravis b. Syphilis c. T.B d. Cholera
56. The connective tissue proteins are not synthesized properly due to the deficiency of.....
 a. Vit.E b. Vit.B₁ c. Vit.C d. Vit. B₁₂
57. The left and right hemispheres of brain exchange information through.....
 a. Corpus albicans b. Corpus luteum
 c. Corpus striatum d. Corpus callosum
58. Pancreatic amylase converts starch into.....
 a. sucrose b. maltose c. lactose d. fructose
59. The smallest leucocytes are.....
 a. Eosinophils b. Neutrophils c. Lymphocytes d. Monocytes
60. Which of the following is responsible for Rigor mortis?
 a. Acetyl choline b. Lysozyme
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63. Dubb sound for heart is caused by.....
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 b. opening of semi-lunar valves
 c. closure of semi-lunar valves
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64. Deficiency of Throxine hormone in adults causes a syndrome called.....
 a. Cretinism b. Rickets c. Grave's disease d. Myxoedema
65. The volume of the glomerular filtrate produced in each minute is.....
 a. 170-180 litres b. 1.25 ml c. 125 ml d. 1-2 litres
66. Minerals that are essential for cardiac functions are.....
 a. P and Ca b. Na and P c. Cl and Na d. I and Cl
67. During the contraction of muscles the ATP molecules bind with the active site of.....
 a. Myosin filament b. Myofibrils
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68. Which one of the following diseases caused due to immunological disorder against an unknown antigen?
 a. Stroke b. T.B c. Rheumatic arthritis d. multiple sclerosis
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69. The process of maturation of erythrocytes (RBC) is due to
 a. Vit.A b. Vit.K c. Vit.C **d. Vit.B₁₂**

70. The nuclei in the hypothalamus region are called as.....
 a. **mamillary bodies** b. superior coliculi
 c. inferior coliculi d. corpora quadrigemina
71. The reabsorption of water is influenced by which of the following hormones in the collecting tubule?
 a. Renin b. ADH c. ACTH d. **Erythropoietin**
72. The hormone which includes ovulation is.....
 a. Luteotropic hormone b. **Leutinizing hormone**
 c. Follicle Stimulating hormone d. Progesterone
73. The auditory receptors are.....
 a. cone cells b. **organ of corti** c. rod cells d. macula
74. Which of the following enables the right and left cerebral hemispheres operate co-operatively?
 a. **Corpus callosum** b. Corpus luteum
 c. Corpus albicans d. Pons
75. Normal BMI range for adult is
 a. 15-20 b. **19-25** c. 25-30 d. 30-35
76. A ring of smooth muscles present between the stomach and the duodenum is.....
 a. Cardiac sphincter b. **Pyloric sphincter**
 c. Ileocaecal valve d. Anal sphincter
77. Sperms are stored in the.....
 a. Testis b. prostate gland
 c. **Epididymis** d. seminal vesicle
78. During root canal treatment the cavity of the tooth is filled with a sealing paste made of.....
 a. Calcium carbonate b. Iodised salt
 c. **Gutta percha resin** d. Potassium salt
79. Which vitamin is associated with calcium absorption and deposition?
 a. Vit.A b. **Vit.D** c. Vit.C d. Vit.E
80. Sensory hearing loss is due to damage in the.....
 a. Cochlea b. middle ear c. Auditory nerve d. Auditory meatus
81. The polysaccharide found in liver and muscles is.....
 a. Starch b. Cellulose c. Chitin d. **Glycogen**
82. The sound "Lubb" is due to the closure of.....
 a. Atrial valve b. Ventricular valve
 c. **Atrioventricular valve** d. Semilaunar valve
83. Muscle fatigue may be due to.....
 a. **muscle glycogen depletion** b. death of muscle cells
 c. muscle pull d. non secretion of acetyl choline at muscle
84. The emergency hormone is.....
 a. **Epineprine** b. Cortisone
 c. Nor-Epineprine d. Aldosterone
85. Vitamin (B₅) Niacin deficiency causes.....
 a. sterility b. Haemorrhage
 c. **Pellagra** d. Scurvy
86. The blood flow between the right atrium and ventricle is regulated by.....
 a. Semilaunar valve b. **Tricuspid valve**
 c. Bicuspid valve d. Mitral valve
87. In stomach,HCl is secreted by.....
 a. Sertoli cells b. **Parietal cells**
 c. Alpha cells d. Leucocytes
88. The hormone inhibitin is produced by.....
 a. Leydig cells b. **Sertoli cells**
 c. Graffian follicle d. Corpus luteum
89. Which digestive enzyme is called" Steapsin".....
 a. Nuclease b. Trypsin
 c. **Lipase** d. Enterokinase
90. The synthesis of Thyroxine is impaired, when the dietary intake of Iodine is below.....
 a. 10milli gram b. **10microgram**
 c. 50milli gram d. 50microgram

LESSON – 4 (MODERN GENETICS)

1. The fertilized eggs are selected for the transfer of.....
 - a. whole nuclei
 - b. Whole chromosome
 - c. DNA segment
 - d. some genes to cultured cells
2. The persons suffering from sickle cell anaemia but survive have the genotype.....
 - a. Hb^SHb^S
 - b. Hb^AHb^S
 - c. Hb^AHb^A
 - d. HbHb
3. The chromosome 6 to 12 that belongs to the group classified by karyotyping in man is.....
 - a. D
 - b. C
 - c. A
 - d. B
4. Proteins are linear chain molecules made up of units called.....
 - a. fatty acids
 - b. Citric acids
 - c. Amino acids
 - d. nitric acids
5. The human hereditary disease caused due to defective autosomal dominant gene is.....
 - a. sickle cell anaemia
 - b. Thalassaemia
 - c. Huntington's chorea
 - d. SCID
6. Dr.Ian Wilmut has produced a cloned sheep called Dolly by the method of.....
 - a. nuclear transplantation
 - b. Cytoplasmic transplantation
 - c. chromosomal transplantation
 - d. organ transplantation
7. The genetically engineered bacteria that are capable of degrading oil spills are called.....
 - a. sulphur bacteria
 - b. Ammonia bacteria
 - c. Super bugs
 - d. rhizobium
8. 'Y' chromosome belongs to.....
 - a. Group A
 - b. Group D
 - c. Group C
 - d. Group G
9. Albinism is due to.....
 - a. absence of melanin
 - b. absence of vitamins
 - c. absence of hormones
 - d. presence of melanin
10. The genome of an organism can be split up into different sized molecules by technique called.....
 - a. chromatography
 - b. Electrophoresis
 - c. electrolysis
 - d. electron transport
11. Which of the following structures of protein in protein data – bank?
 - a. simple
 - b. 2D
 - c. 3D
 - d. poly dimensional
12. The term 'superbug' refers to.....
 - a. arthropods
 - b. Insects
 - c. Beetles
 - d. genetically engineered bacteria
13. The chromosomes 4 and 5 belong to the group classified by karyotyping.....
 - a. D
 - b. C
 - c. A
 - d. B
14. In proteomics, the amino acid sequences are read by.....
 - a. Haemocytometer
 - b. Glucometer
 - c. Thermometer
 - d. sequenators
15. The X – chromosome that belongs to group classified by karyotyping in man is.....
 - a. Group C
 - b. Group B
 - c. Group A
 - d. Group D
16. Bubble Boy syndrome is also called.....
 - a. BLAST
 - b. HOP
 - c. SCID
 - d. DOPA
17. During the electrophoresis the DNA particles migrate towards the.....
 - a. positive pole
 - b. Negative pole
 - c. Both poles
 - d. neutral pole
18. Which one of the following is any erythroblastic anemia.....
 - a. hepatomegaly
 - b. Sickle cell anaemia
 - c. thalassaemia
 - d. albinism
19. The chromosome of 19 and 20 represent as.....
 - a. Group C
 - b. Group E
 - c. Group F
 - d. Group G
20. Bubble boy syndrome is a.....
 - a. SCID disease
 - b. Sickle cell anaemia
 - c. thrombosis
 - d. malaria

21. The cloned sheep was produced by.....
 a. Barbara Meclintock b. Ian Wilmut
 c. Herbert Bayer d. R.Briggs
22. Which one of the following genetic diseases mostly affects boys?
 a. Albinism b. Agammaglobulinemia
 c. Thalassemia d. Huntingdon's chorea
23. For the transfer of whole nuclei, the cells are treated with
 to enucleate.
 a. polyethylene glycol b. dinitrophenol
 c. Cytochalasin B d. colchicine
24. In Huntingdon's chorea the defective gene is located on the
 chromosome.....
 a. 4 b. 20 c. 8 d. 6
25. What is the name of mobile genetic element?.....
 a. plasmid b. pili c. Barr body d. transposons
26. One of the reasons for the manifestation of genetic diseases in
 human is.....
 a. gene cloning b. Gene therapy
 c. Gene mutation d. pedigree analysis
27. The enzyme necessary to convert DOPA into melanin in the
 melanocytes is.....
 a. amylase b. tyrosinase
 c. Gamma globulin d. adenosine deaminase
28. In human chromosome karyotyping the chromosomes X and Y
 belong to groups.....
 a. B and C b. C and D c. C and G d. G and D
29. The first gene cloning was done by.....
 a. Barbara Meclintock b. Herbert Bayer & Stanley Cohen
 c. R.Briggs & T.King d. J.Gurdon & Ian Wilmut
- 30..... is an inborn error of metabolic disease.
 a. Bubble boy syndrome b. Huntingdon's chorea
 c. albinism d. thalassemia
31. In proteomics which one is probed to identify the proteins of
 cells.....?
 a. tRNA b. mRNA c. rRNA d. DNA
32. The X chromosome of human resembles.....
 a. 6th chromosome b. 12th chromosome
 c. 5th chromosome d. 22nd chromosome
33. The first gene cloning was achieved in genetic engineering by.....
 a. R.Briggs & T.King b. Herbert Bayer & Stanley Cohen
 c. Watson & Crick d. J.Gurdon & Ian Wilmut
34. The alleles which cause sickle cell anaemia are.....
 a. dominant alleles b. Hb^AHb^A c. Hb^SHb^S d. Hb^AHb^S
35. The method which can give skeletal model of a protein from its
 results on its atomic details.....
 a. electrophoresis b. chromatography
 c. x-ray crystallography d. computed tomography
36. The gene for SCID is located on.....
 a. chromosome 18 b. chromosome 19
 c. chromosome 20 d. chromosome 21
37. Which one of the following comes under generalized databases?.....
 a. genome survey sequences b. Sequence tagged sites
 c. RNA database d. structural organization of protein
38. Which one of the following diseases history can be drawn by using
 pedigree chart
 a. fibrosis b. Multiple sclerosis
 c. anaphylaxis d. taeniasis
39. in which of the following prokaryote organism the voluminous
 genetical works been done.....
 a. Drosophila b. E.coli c. TMV d. house fly
40. In Eukaryote cell, DNA by the process called.....
 a. Translation b. Transduction c. Elongation d. Transcription

41. Which one of the following is a genetic disease.....?
- a. multiple sclerosis
 - b. Rheumatic arthritis
 - c. phenylketonuria
 - d. myasthenia gravis
42. In an amino acid sequence of a primary structure of protein the consequent amino acids are linked by.....
- a. alpha & beta bond
 - b. S – S bond
 - c. Peptide bond
 - d. nucleotides
43. ‘Dolly’ sheep cloned by Dr.Ian Wilmut was genetically identical to.....
- a. the donor sheep which donated diploid nucleus
 - b. the sheep which donated the egg cell
 - c. the surrogate mother
 - d. the sheep which donated haploid nucleus
44. Which of the following diseases is characterised by uncontrolled jerking of the body due to involuntary twitching of voluntary muscles?
- a. SCID
 - b. Huntingdon’s chorea
 - c. Albinism
 - d. sickle cell anaemia
45. Nuclear transplantation technique was developed by.....
- a. Ian Wilmut
 - b. J.Gurdon
 - c. R.Briggs & T.King
 - d. Watson & Crick
46. The uptake of genes by the cells in animals as.....
- a. transposans
 - b. transfection
 - c. cloning
 - d. gene therapy
47. on which plant, Barbara Meclintock did experiment to identify transposans?
- a. paddy
 - b. Ground nut
 - c. maize
 - d. pea plant
48. during the molecular functioning of genes, which process converts RNA into protein?
- a. transcription
 - b. translation
 - c. transfection
 - d. transfusion
49. In human karyotype 13th chromosome belongs to.....
- a. metacentric type
 - b. Submetacentric type
 - c. acrocentric type
 - d. telocentric type

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LESSON – 4 (MODERN GENETICS)

1. The fertilized eggs are selected for the transfer of.....
 - a. whole nuclei
 - b. Whole chromosome
 - c. DNA segment**
 - d. some genes to cultured cells
2. The persons suffering from sickle cell anaemia but survive have the genotype.....
 - a. Hb^SHb^S
 - b. Hb^AHb^S**
 - c. Hb^AHb^A
 - d. HbHb
3. The chromosome 6 to 12 that belongs to the group classified by karyotyping in man is.....
 - a. D
 - b. C**
 - c. A
 - d. B
4. Proteins are linear chain molecules made up of units called.....
 - a. fatty acids
 - b. Citric acids
 - c. Amino acids**
 - d. nitric acids
5. The human hereditary disease caused due to defective autosomal dominant gene is.....
 - a. sickle cell anaemia
 - b. Thalassemia
 - c. Huntington's chorea**
 - d. SCID
6. Dr.Ian Wilmut has produced a cloned sheep called Dolly by the method of.....
 - a. nuclear transplantation**
 - b. Cytoplasmic transplantation
 - c. chromosomal transplantation
 - d. organ transplantation
7. The genetically engineered bacteria that are capable of degrading oil spills are called.....
 - a. sulphur bacteria
 - b. Ammonia bacteria
 - c. Super bugs**
 - d. rhizobium
8. 'Y' chromosome belongs to.....
 - a. Group A
 - b. Group D
 - c. Group C
 - d. Group G**
9. Albinism is due to.....
 - a. absence of melanin**
 - b. absence of vitamins
 - c. absence of hormones
 - d. presence of melanin
10. The genome of an organism can be split up into different sized molecules by technique called.....
 - a. chromatography
 - b. **Electrophoresis**
 - c. electrolysis
 - d. electron transport
11. Which of the following structures of protein in protein data – bank?
 - a. simple
 - b. 2D
 - c. 3D**
 - d. poly dimensional
12. The term 'superbug' refers to.....
 - a. arthropods
 - b. Insects
 - c. Beetles
 - d. genetically engineered bacteria**
13. The chromosomes 4 and 5 belong to the group classified by karyotyping.....
 - a. D
 - b. C
 - c. A
 - d. B**
14. In proteomics, the amino acid sequences are read by.....
 - a. Haemocytometer
 - b. Glucometer
 - c. Thermometer
 - d. sequenators**
15. The X – chromosome that belongs to group classified by karyotyping in man is.....
 - a. Group C**
 - b. Group B
 - c. Group A
 - d. Group D
16. Bubble Boy syndrome is also called.....
 - a. BLAST
 - b. HOP
 - c. SCID**
 - d. DOPA
17. During the electrophoresis the DNA particles migrate towards the.....
 - a. positive pole**
 - b. Negative pole
 - c. Both poles
 - d. neutral pole
18. Which one of the following is any erythroblastic anemia.....
 - a. hepatomegaly
 - b. Sickle cell anaemia
 - c. thalassemia**
 - d. albinism
19. The chromosome of 19 and 20 represent as.....
 - a. Group C
 - b. Group E
 - c. Group F**
 - d. Group G
20. Bubble boy syndrome is a.....
 - a. SCID disease**
 - b. Sickle cell anaemia
 - c. thrombosis
 - d. malaria

21. The cloned sheep was produced by.....
 a. Barbara Meclintock **b. Ian Wilmut**
 c. Herbert Bayer d. R.Briggs
22. Which one of the following genetic diseases mostly affects boys?
 a. Albinism **b. Agammaglobulinemia**
 c. Thalassemia d. Huntingdon's chorea
23. For the transfer of whole nuclei, the cells are treated with
 to enucleate.
 a. polyethylene glycol b. dinitrophenol
c. Cytochalasin B d. colchicine
24. In Huntingdon's chorea the defective gene is located on the
 chromosome.....
 a. 4 b. 20 c. 8 d. 6
25. What is the name of mobile genetic element?.....
 a. plasmid b. pili c. Barr body **d. transposons**
26. One of the reasons for the manifestation of genetic diseases in
 human is.....
 a. gene cloning b. Gene therapy
c. Gene mutation d. pedigree analysis
27. The enzyme necessary to convert DOPA into melanin in the
 melanocytes is.....
 a. amylase **b. tyrosinase**
 c. Gamma globulin d. adenosine deaminase
28. In human chromosome karyotyping the chromosomes X and Y
 belong to groups.....
 a. B and C b. C and D **c. C and G** d. G and D
29. The first gene cloning was done by.....
 a. Barbara Meclintock **b. Herbert Baver & Stanley Cohen**
 c. R.Briggs & T.King d. J.Gurdon & Ian Wilmut
- 30..... is an inborn error of metabolic disease.
 a. Bubble boy syndrome b.Huntingdon's chorea
c. albinism d. thalassemia
31. In proteomics which one is probed to identify the proteins of
 cells.....?
 a. tRNA **b. mRNA** c. rRNA d. DNA
32. The X chromosome of human resembles.....
 a. 6th chromosome b. 12th chromosome
 c. 5th chromosome d. 22nd chromosome
33. The first gene cloning was achieved in genetic engineering by.....
 a. R.Briggs & T.King **b. Herbert Baver & Stanley Cohen**
 c. Watson & Crick d. J.Gurdon & Ian Wilmut
34. The alleles which cause sickle cell anaemia are.....
 a. dominant alleles b. Hb^AHb^A **c. Hb^SHb^S** d. Hb^AHb^S
35. The method which can give skeletal model of a protein from its
 results on its atomic details.....
 a. electrophoresis b. chromatography
c. x - ray crystallography d. computed tomography
36. The gene for SCID is located on.....
 a. chromosome 18 b. chromosome 19
c. chromosome 20 d. chromosome 21
37. Which one of the following comes under generalized databases?.....
 a. genome survey sequences b. Sequence tagged sites
 c. RNA database **d. structural organization of protein**
38. Which one of the following diseases history can be drawn by using
 pedigree chart
 a. fibrosis b. Multiple sclerosis
 c. anaphylaxis d. taeniasis
39. in which of the following prokaryote organism the voluminous
 genetical works been done.....
 a. Drosophila **b. E.coli** c. TMV d. house fly
40. In Eukaryote cell, DNA by the process called.....
 a. Translation b. Transduction c. Elongation **d.Transcription**

LESSON – 5 (ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE)

1. The most abundant greenhouse gas is.....
 - a. NO₂
 - b. O₂
 - c. CO₂
 - d. SO₂
2. Which one of the following is considered as a future source of power that can meet our unlimited demand?
 - a. hydel power
 - b. Hydrogen power
 - c. Solar power
 - d. thermal power
3. Ozone loss was first detected in the stratosphere over the
 - a. Atlantic ocean
 - b. Antarctic ocean
 - c. Pacific ocean
 - d. Indian ocean
4. India's first power plant generating electricity from ocean energy is commissioned at.....
 - a. Tamil nadu
 - b. Gujarat
 - c. Kerala
 - d. Andhra Pradesh
5. The hazardous biomedical wastes are usually disposed of by means of.....
 - a. land fills
 - b. Deepwell injection
 - c. Surface impoundments
 - d. incineration
6. The genetically engineering bacteria that are capable of degrading oil spills are called.....
 - a. sulphur bacteria
 - b. Ammonia bacteria
 - c. Super bugs
 - d. rhizobium
7. Which one of the following organisms plays a vital role in pollination of trees in tropical forest?.....
 - a. mimic moths
 - b. Orchid bees
 - c. Rhinoceros beetles
 - d. humming birds
8. The number of hotspots identified from all over the world is.....
 - a. 25
 - b. 26
 - c. 24
 - d. 30
9. The solar cells contain, both poisonous and a possible carcinogenic substance called.....
 - a. uranium
 - b. radium
 - c. polonium
 - d. cadmium
10. The particular radiation which can damage DNA is
 - a. infra red
 - b. atomic
 - c. electromagnetic
 - d. magnetic
11. Which of the following gases destroy ozone layer faster?.....
 - a. chlorofluorocarbons
 - b. hydro chlorofluorocarbons
 - c. both a and b
 - d. sulphur dioxide
12. Which of the following provides about 95% of all commercial energy in the world?
 - a. sunlight
 - b. Nuclear energy
 - c. Petroleum, natural gas and coal
 - d. water power
13. The plants that can break down cyanide and reduce it to a non – toxic form are
 - a. xerophytes
 - b. phytoplankton
 - c. Gibberella fusarium
 - d. Pseudomonas
14. Which is commonly considered as a biological paradise?.....
 - a. Gulf of mannar biosphere reserve
 - b. Nilgiri biosphere reserve
 - c. Nanda Devi
 - d. Great Nicobar
15. The geothermal energy is drawn in the form of
 - a. heat
 - b. magnetic
 - c. steam
 - d. pressure
16. The military related wastes are disposed by.....
 - a. deepwell injection
 - b. Surface impoundments
 - c. landfills
 - d. incineration
17. Which one of the following is not a greenhouse gas?
 - a. methane
 - b. CO₂
 - c. hydrogen
 - d. nitrous oxide
18. Which one of the following is not an ozone depleting substance?.....
 - a. chlorofluorocarbons
 - b. Nitrogen oxides
 - c. Methyl bromide
 - d. hydrogen
19. The number of times heat absorbed by nitrous oxide than CO₂ is.....
 - a. 3000
 - b. 300
 - c. 10
 - d. 200
20. The energy received by the earth from the sun in each year is
 - a. 50 x 10²⁰K.cals
 - b. 5 x 10²⁰K.cals
 - c. 10 x 5²⁰K.cals
 - d. 2 x 10²⁰K.cals

21. In the waste water treatment which of the following methods does kill pathogens?.....
- a. coagulation b. filtration c. aeration d. chlorination
22. The number of children born to an average woman in a population during her entire reproductive life is called as.....
- a. Fertility b. Birth rate
c. Total fertility rate d. population growth rate
23. India's first ocean energy power plant is situated at
- a. Cochin b. Calicut c. Vizhinjam d. Koodankulam
24. Which one of the following is a renewable source of energy.....
- a. natural gas b. Geothermal energy c. diesel d. timber
25. At the end of November 2002, the world network of biosphere reserves included.....
- a. 25 sites in 12 countries b. 500 sites in 25 countries
c. 295 sites in 45 countries d. 495 sites in 95 countries
26. Which energy is considered to be economically feasible for the present and the near future?
- a. geothermal energy b. hydrogen c. solar energy d. nuclear energy
27. What are the chemical substances used in the production of seeding clouds?
- a. CFC b. HCFC
c. Potassium iodide d. potassium di chromate
28. Which is better method to dispose large amounts of water carrying relatively small amounts of chemical wastes?
- a. land filling b. Deep well injection
c. Surface impoundments d. incineration
29. Which one of the following diseases are caused due to ozone depletion on human?
- a. Huntington's chorea b. Small pox
c. plaque d. erythemia

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c. plaque d. erythemia

LESSON – 6 (APPLIED BIOLOGY)

1. The milk fever is due to the inability of the animal to assimilatefrom the feed
 - a.Magnesium
 - b. Potassium
 - c.Phosphorus
 - d. Calcium
2. The cattle breeds belonging to dairy breed are.....
 - a. Sindhi & Gir
 - b. Kangayam & Siri
 - c. Hariana & Ongole
 - d. Bos taurus
3. The diluting fluid used for counting of WBC is.....
 - a. Hayem's solution
 - b. Turk's solution
 - c.Eosin solution
 - d. Red litmus solution
4. The fully formed bird emerges out of the egg after a hatching period of....
 - a. 19 – 20 deays
 - b. 21 – 22 deays
 - c. 20 – 21 deays
 - d. 23 – 24 deays
5. The scientific name of Tilapia is.....
 - a. Channa striatus
 - b. Oreochromis mossambicus
 - c. Channas channas
 - d. Catla catla
6. Polycythemia is an indication of.....
 - a. decreased WBC
 - b. decreased RBC
 - c. increased WBC
 - d. increased RBC
7. Which one of the following is draught breed of cattle?
 - a. Kangayam
 - b. Jersey
 - c. Sindhi
 - d. Ongole
8. The instrument used for counting the blood cells is.....
 - a.Haemocytometer
 - b. Sphygmomanometer
 - c. electrocardiogram
 - d. thermometer
9. The vitamins found much in fish food are.....
 - a. Vit.A & D
 - b. Vit.B₁ & B₆
 - c. Vit.C & E
 - d. Vit.K & E
10. The fast growing species among the Indian major carp is.....
 - a. Labeo rohita
 - b. Keluthi
 - c. Catla catla
 - d. Mrigal
11. Which one of the following fowl is noted for its pugnacity?
 - a. Chittagong
 - b.Busra
 - c. Aseel
 - d. Karaknath
12. Which one of the following is a viral disease in cattle?
 - a. Anthrax
 - b. Mastitis
 - c. Tuberculosis
 - d. Rinderpest
13. The normal ECG is composed of waves designated upward or positive waves which are
 - a. PQRST
 - b. PRT
 - c. QS
 - d. XYZ
14. The milk of which of the following cows is characterised by high carotene content?
 - a. Sindhi
 - b. Haryana
 - c. Gir
 - d. Jersey
15. The dilution fluid used to count RBC is.....
 - a. Turk's solution
 - b. Toisson solution
 - c. lymphatic solution
 - d. Hayem's solution
16. Murrells belong to the order.....
 - a. Channiforms
 - b. Perciforms
 - c. Siluriforms
 - d. Salmoniforms
17. Which one of the following is an example for contagious disease in cattle?
 - a. constipation
 - b. Redness of eyes
 - c. cowpox
 - d. diarrhoea
18. The air breathing fish among the following is.....
 - a. Mrigal
 - b. Mullet
 - c. Rohu
 - d. cat fish
19. Which is the most popular and commercial breed of fowl in india?
 - a. Aseel
 - b. Busra
 - c. Leghorn
 - d. Chittagong
20. among the fresh water fishes, carps belong to the order.....
 - a. Salmoniforms
 - b. Siluriforms
 - c. Chanriiforms
 - d. Cypriniforms
21. In normal ECG the waves are designated from left to right as.....
 - a. PROST
 - b.PQRST
 - c. PROTS
 - d. PSTRQ
22. Chittagong breed of fowls is largely found in.....
 - a. Gujarat
 - b. West Bengal
 - c. Andhra
 - d. Tamilnadu
23. The tastiest fish among the carps is.....
 - a. Catla catla
 - b. Rohu
 - c. Cirrhina mrigala
 - d. Channa striatus

24. The record of the electric potential changes that occur in the heart during the cardiac cycle is.....
a. electrocardiogram b. C.T scan
c. auto analyser d. sphygmomanometer
25. The blood pressure is measured by.....
a. manometer b. Haemocytometer
c. sphygmomanometer d. parameter
26. The litter bed of poultry has the thickness of
a. 5 to 7.5 cm b. 4 to 6.5 cm c. 5.5 to 6 cm d. 4.5 to 5 cm
27. Which of the following is an exotic species?
a. Sindhi b. Haryana c. Ongole d. Ayreshire
28. Carps which has pharyngeal teeth belongs to which order?
a. Siluriforms b. Perciforms c. Channiforms d. Cypriniforms
29. Which one of the following is not an indigenous breed of fowls?
a. Busra b. Chittagong c. Brahma d. Aseel
30. An example for brackish water fish is.....
a. Tilapia b. Koduva c. Maththi d. Vanjiram
31. The yellow colour of milk in Jersey breed is due to.....
a. calcium b. carotene c. carbohydrate d. protein
32. Karaknath fowl is found abundantly in.....
a. West Bengal b. Tamil nadu c. Madya pradesh d. Gujarat
33. Ventricular repolarisation is due to.....
a. T wave b. P wave c. R wave d. S wave
34. The negative waves are normal ECG are.....
a. P,Q&R b. P,R&T c. Q,R&S d. Q&S
35. The order of cat fishes is.....
a. Siluriforms b. Channiforms c. Perciforms d. Cypriniforms
36. Which one of the following imaging techniques gives excellent job of showing soft tissues and blood vessels?
a. ECG b. Endoscopic image c. X – ray image d. M.R.I
37. Which breed of fowl contains black colour flesh?
a. Aseel b. Chittagong c. Karaknath d. Busra
38. Which is the home area for milch breed Sindhi?
a. Kongu b. Nellore c. Karachi d. Kathiawar
39. With the help of what instrument Waller first recorded electrical activity of heart?
a. Galvanometer b. Haemocytometer
c. capillary electrometer d. sphygmomanometer
40. Which of the following is a bacterial disease in cattle?
a. cowpox b. anthrax c. Rinder pest d. milk fever
41. Pea comb is one of the important breed characters of.....
a. Brahma b. leghorn c. Plymouth rock d. cornish
42. 11% area of fish – farming is occupied by.....
a. breeding pond b. Nursery pond
c. production pond d. rearing pond
- 43..... is a guide to the activity of atria
a. Q wave b. P wave c. S wave d. R wave
44. Which is considered as superior method for identification of urine sugars?
a. endoscopy b. Thin layer chromatography
c. electrocardiogram d. tomography
45. Feeding jiggery along with lime water is one of the first aid measure for.....
a. diarrhoea b. Constipation c. Milk fever d. Anthrax
46. Which of the following breeds is commonly used in broiler production? ..
a. Plymouth rock b. Leghorn c. Brahma d. White
Plymouth rock
47. Which one of the following is a dual purpose cattle breed?
a. Gir b. Umblachery c. Tharparkar d. Malvi
48. Which fish keeps the fertilized eggs guarded in its mouth?
a. Tilapia b. Rohu c. Mrigal d. Platy
49. The number of times Oreochromis mossambicus breeds in a year is.....
a. 3 b. 4 c. 6 d. 8

50. Progressive increase in abnormal WBC count indicates the possibility of...
a. anaemia b. polycythemia c. leukemia d. leukopenia
51. Which one of the following is an American breed of fowl?
a. New Hampshire b. Cornish c. Sussex d. Australop
52. Which among the following breeds of fowls, the hens are not good egg layers but are excellent.....
a. Aseel b. Leghorn c. Karaknath d. Chittagong
53. Kangayam breed of cattle are originated from.....
a. Punjab b. Coimbatore c. Karaknath d. Kathiawar
54. Which one of the following is a cartilaginous fish?
a. Pomfrets b. Cat fish c. Skate d. Seer fish
55. Which of the following is not an exotic breed?
a. Jersey b. Gir c. Short horned Ayershire d. Brown swiss
56. Which one of the following is American breed of fowls?
a. Rhode island reds b. Langerhan c. Orpington d. Ancona
57. Identify the delicious fowl and tastiest fish.....
a. Chittagong - Rohu b. Karaknath - Catla
c. Busra - Mrigal d. Aseel - Keluthi
58. Which of the following is dual purpose cow?
a. Kangayam b. Ongole c. Malvi d. Sindhi
59. Normal blood pressure value of human is.....
a. 80/200 mm Hg b. 180/120 mm Hg
c. 120/80 mm Hg d. 100/80 mm Hg
60. Grey Mulletts are called as
a. Vavva b. Milk fish c. Madavai d. Koduva

LESSON – 6 (APPLIED BIOLOGY)

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 - a.Magnesium
 - b. Potassium
 - c.Phosphorus
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 - c. Aseel**
 - d. Karaknath
12. Which one of the following is a viral disease in cattle?
 - a. Anthrax
 - b. Mastitis
 - c. Tuberculosis
 - d. Rinderpest**
13. The normal ECG is composed of waves designated upward or positive waves which are
 - a. PQRST
 - b. PRT**
 - c. QS
 - d. XYZ
14. The milk of which of the following cows is characterised by high carotene content?
 - a. Sindhi
 - b. Haryana
 - c. Gir
 - d. Jersey**
15. The dilution fluid used to count RBC is.....
 - a. Turk's solution
 - b. Toisson solution
 - c. lymphatic solution
 - d. Hayem's solution**
16. Murrells belong to the order.....
 - a. Channiforms**
 - b. Perciforms
 - c. Siluriforms
 - d. Salmoniforms
17. Which one of the following is an example for contagious disease in cattle?
 - a. constipation
 - b. Redness of eyes
 - c. cowpox**
 - d. diarrhoea
18. The air breathing fish among the following is.....
 - a. Mrigal
 - b. Mullet
 - c. Rohu
 - d. cat fish**
19. Which is the most popular and commercial breed of fowl in india?
 - a. Aseel
 - b. Busra
 - c. Leghorn**
 - d. Chittagong
20. among the fresh water fishes, carps belong to the order.....
 - a. Salmoniforms
 - b. Siluriforms
 - c. Chanriiforms
 - d. Cypriniforms**
21. In normal ECG the waves are designated from left to right as.....
 - a. PROST
 - b.PQRST**
 - c. PROTS
 - d. PSTRQ
22. Chittagong breed of fowls is largely found in.....
 - a. Gujarat
 - b. West Bengal**
 - c. Andhra
 - d. Tamilnadu
23. The tastiest fish among the carps is.....
 - a. Catla catla
 - b. Rohu**
 - c. Cirrhina mrigala
 - d. Channa striatus

24. The record of the electric potential changes that occur in the heart during the cardiac cycle is.....
 a. **electrocardiogram** b. C.T scan
 c. auto analyser d. sphygmomanometer
25. The blood pressure is measured by.....
 a. manometer b. Haemocytometer
 c. **sphygmomanometer** d. parameter
26. The litter bed of poultry has the thickness of
 a. **5 to 7.5 cm** b. 4 to 6.5 cm c. 5.5 to 6 cm d. 4.5 to 5 cm
27. Which of the following is an exotic species?
 a. Sindhi b. Haryana c. Ongole d. **Ayreshire**
28. Carps which has pharyngeal teeth belongs to which order?
 a. Siluriforms b. Perciforms c. Channiforms d. **Cypriniforms**
29. Which one of the following is not an indigenous breed of fowls?
 a. Busra b. Chittagong c. **Brahma** d. Aseel
30. An example for brackish water fish is.....
 a. Tilapia b. **Koduvu** c. Maththi d. Vanjiram
31. The yellow colour of milk in Jersey breed is due to.....
 a. calcium b. **carotene** c. carbohydrate d. protein
32. Karaknath fowl is found abundantly in.....
 a. West Bengal b. Tamil nadu c. **Madya Pradesh** d. Gujarat
33. Ventricular repolarisation is due to.....
 a. **T wave** b. P wave c. R wave d. S wave
34. The negative waves are normal ECG are.....
 a. P,Q&R b. P,R&T c. Q,R&S d. **Q&S**
35. The order of cat fishes is.....
 a. **Siluriforms** b. Channiforms c. Perciforms d. Cypriniforms
36. Which one of the following imaging techniques gives excellent job of showing soft tissues and blood vessels?
 a. ECG b. Endoscopic image c. X – ray image d. **M.R.I**
37. Which breed of fowl contains black colour flesh?
 a. Aseel b. Chittagong c. **Karaknath** d. Busra
38. Which is the home area for milch breed Sindhi?
 a. Kongu b. Nellore c. **Karachi** d. Kathiawar
39. With the help of what instrument Waller first recorded electrical activity of heart?
 a. Galvanometer b. Haemocytometer
 c. **capillary electrometer** d. sphygmomanometer
40. Which of the following is a bacterial disease in cattle?
 a. cowpox b. **anthrax** c. Rinder pest d. milk fever
41. Pea comb is one of the important breed characters of.....
 a. **Brahma** b. leghorn c. Plymouth rock d. cornish
42. 11% area of fish – farming is occupied by.....
 a. breeding pond b. Nursery pond
 c. production pond d. **rearing pond**
- 43..... is a guide to the activity of atria
 a. Q wave b. **P wave** c. S wave d. R wave
44. Which is considered as superior method for identification of urine sugars?
 a. endoscopy b. **Thin layer chromatography**
 c. electrocardiogram d. tomography
45. Feeding jiggery along with lime water is one of the first aid measure for.....
 a. diarrhoea b. Constipation c. **Milk fever** d. Anthrax
46. Which of the following breeds is commonly used in broiler production? ...
 a. Plymouth rock b. Leghorn c. Brahma d. **White**
Plymouth rock
47. Which one of the following is a dual purpose cattle breed?
 a. Gir b. Umblachery c. **Tharparkar** d. Malvi
48. Which fish keeps the fertilized eggs guarded in its mouth?
 a. **Tilapia** b. Rohu c. Mrigal d. Platy
49. The number of times Oreochromis mossambicus breeds in a year is.....
 a. 3 b. 4 c. 6 d. **8**
50. Progressive increase in abnormal WBC count indicates the possibility of...
 a. anaemia b. polycythemia c. **leukemia** d. leukopenia

51. Which one of the following is an American breed of fowl?
- a. **New Hampshire** b. Cornish c. Sussex d. Australop
52. Which among the following breeds of fowls, the hens are not good egg layers but are excellent.....
- a. **Aseel** b. Leghorn c. Karaknath d. Chittagong
53. Kangayam breed of cattle are originated from.....
- a. Punjab **b. Coimbatore** c. Karaknath d. Kathiawar
54. Which one of the following is a cartilaginous fish?
- a. Pomfrets b. Cat fish **c. Skate** d. Seer fish
55. Which of the following is not an exotic breed?
- a. Jersey **b. Gir** c. Short horned Ayershire d. Brown swiss
56. Which one of the following is American breed of fowls?
- a. **Rhode island reds** b. Langerhan c. Orpington d. Ancona
57. Identify the delicious fowl and tastiest fish.....
- a. **Chittagong - Rohu** b. Karaknath - Catla
c. Busra - Mrigal d. Aseel - Keluthi
58. Which of the following is dual purpose cow?
- a. Kangayam **b. Ongole** c. Malvi d. Sindhi
59. Normal blood pressure value of human is.....
- a. 80/200 mm Hg b. 180/120 mm Hg
c. 120/80 mm Hg d. 100/80 mm Hg
60. Grey Mulletts are called as
- a. Vavva b. Milk fish **c. Madavai** d. Koduva

LESSON – 6 (THEORIES OF EVOLUTION)

1. When the phenotypic features coincide with normal environmental situation the selection is said to be.....
 - a. stabilizing selection
 - b. polymorphism
 - c. Directional selection
 - d. disruptive selection
2. Prodigality of nature is otherwise called as.....
 - a. over production
 - b. Struggle for existence
 - c. Natural selection
 - d. survival of the fittest
3. Mc Dougall supported Neo – Lamarckism and proved the concept of.....
 - a. direct action of environment on organism
 - b. learning is an acquired character
 - c. speed of learning is increased from generation to generation
 - d. variations are the raw materials for evolution
4. The book ‘philosophic zoologique’ was published by.....
 - a. Charles Darwin
 - b. August Weismann
 - c. McDougall
 - d. Lamarck
5. The factor that enriches the gene pool with new modified gene is.....
 - a. somatic variation
 - b. Decreases in chromosomes
 - c. mutation
 - d. increases in cytoplasm
6. The German scientist who segregated germplasm from somatoplasm for the first time was.....
 - a. Lamarck
 - b. Malthus
 - c. Weismann
 - d. Hugo de vries
7. Which one of the following is considered as raw materials for evolution? ...
 - a. ploidy
 - b. Gene mutation
 - c. Change of environment
 - d. natural selection
8. The classical example of polymorphism is.....
 - a. mutation
 - b. SCID
 - c. Sickle cell anaemia
 - d. Huntington’s chorea
9. The book ‘process of organic evolution’ which supports the five essential processes for evolution was written by.....
 - a. Dobzhansky
 - b. G.L.Stebbins
 - c. Hardy
 - d. Hugo de vries
10. Who developed the concept of genetic drift?
 - a. Lamarck
 - b. H.J.Muller
 - c. Sewell Wright
 - d. G.H.Hardy
11. August Weismann proposed the theory was called.....
 - a. Germplasm theory
 - b. Inheritance of acquired character
 - c. learning is an acquired character that can be inherited
 - d. theory of pangenesis
12. The disease which reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood and affects blood supply to various organs.....
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 - b. Leukemia
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13. Lamarck’s inheritance of acquired characters is.....
 - a. the first law
 - b. The second law
 - c. The third law
 - d. the fourth law
14. What is ancestral form of Equus?
 - a. Horse
 - b. Donkey
 - c. Hyrocotherium
 - d. Archaeopteryx
15. According to whom, the learning is an acquired character.....
 - a. Mc Dougall
 - b. Charles Darwin
 - c. Sumner
 - d. Lamarck
16. Which process of inheritance is in violation of Hardy – Weinberg law?
 - a. Lamarckian process of inheritance
 - b. H.J.Muller’s concept
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