

1. In immune globulins, two light chains and two heavy chains and linked to each other by:
  - Covalent bonds
  - Ionic bonds
  - Disulphide bonds
  - Hydrogen bonds
2. Which one of the following cells does not have nucleus:
  - Eosinophils
  - Platelets
  - Neutrophils
  - Basophils
3. Glycosidic bond is formed by the:
  - Removal of oxygen
  - Addition of water
  - Addition of oxygen
  - Removal of water
4. In nervous system chemical messengers are called -----
  - Enzymes
  - Chemoreceptors
  - Neurotransmitters
  - Hormone
5. Crossing over takes place during ----- meiosis.
  - Metaphase I
  - Prophase I
  - Telophase I
  - Anaphase I
6. DNA made by joining pieces from two or more different sources:
  - Restriction endonuclease
  - Probes
  - Recombinant DNA
  - Mutated DNA
7. When a nerve impulse jumps from one node of ranvier to the next in a myelinated neuron is called :
  - Membrane potential
  - Saltatory conduction
  - Resting potential
  - Synapses
8. In viruses a combined structure formed by core (nucleic acid) and capsid is:
  - Nucleocapsid
  - Prion
  - Capsomeres
  - Envelope
9. Lysogenic viruses are also known as
  - Virulent phage
  - Envelope phage
  - Bacteriophage
  - Prophage
10. Following group is the example of acoelomates:
  - Exoskeleton
  - Reduced mitosis
  - Endoskeleton
  - Appendages
11. Deficiency of enzyme ----- causes combined immunodeficiency syndrome:
  - Adenosine deaminase
  - Adenosine transcripates
  - Adenosine polymerase
  - Adenosine transaminase
12. Which of the following act as a peacemaker in heart:
  - Bundle of his
  - Atrio ventricular node
  - Sino atrial node
  - Atrio ventricular bundles of fibers
13. The temperature that promotes the maximum activity of enzyme is referred as -----,
  - fixed temperature
  - Active temperature
  - Controlled temperature
  - Optimum temperature
14. Process ensuring the survival of species over long periods of time even though individual members of the species die.
  - Adaptability
  - Reproduction
  - Mitosis
  - Respiration
15. ----- is the site of the light independent reaction:
  - Grana
  - Thylakoid space
  - Thylakoid membrane
  - Stroma
16. Site of protein synthesis in cells are:
  - Gram negative
  - Capsule
  - Gram positive
  - Gram positive and Gram negative
17. Which hormone is released in female in response to FSH from pituitary gland?
  - Oestrogen
  - Oxytocin
  - ADH
  - Progesterone
18. Cell mediated immune response is given by:
  - Macrophages
  - B lymphocytes
  - Neutrophils
  - T lymphocytes
19. Number of salivary glands found in human oral cavity
  - 2
  - 3
  - 6
  - 4
20. Which hormone causes the contraction walls of uterus during the process of birth?
  - STH
  - LTH
  - FSH
  - Oxytocin
21. Conversion of ammonium into nitrates is:
  - Nitrification
  - Nitrogen
  - Ammonification
  - Denitrification
22. Synthesis of microtubules increases in:
  - S- phase
  - M- phase
  - G-2 phase
  - G-1 phase
23. Organs specialized to perform different functions but structurally alike are:
  - Autologous organs
  - Analogous organs
  - Anaelogous organs
  - Homologous organs
24. The enzymes required for Kreb cycle are found in -----.
  - Matrix
  - Cytoplasm
  - F 1 particles
  - Lysosomes
25. The low levels of surfactant produced by Alveolar epithelium causes:
  - Respiratory distress syndrome
  - Emphysema
  - Asthma
  - Bronchitis
26. When filtration is completed the waste products through distal tube of nephrons empties to:
  - Collecting Tubles
  - Peritubular capillaries
  - Efferent arterioles
  - Proximal Tubles
27. Urea cycle is the detoxification of:
  - Ammonia
  - Amino acid
  - Carbon dioxide
  - Creatinine
28. Enzyme used by the bacteria to cut the DNA of the invading virus for its protection is:
  - Restriction exonuclease
  - Restriction endnuclease
  - Restriction ligase
  - DNA polymerise
29. Which of the following hold the alpha helix of protein in its place:
  - R group
  - Disulphide bond
  - Hydrogen bond
  - Amino group
30. Which lipid is totally hydrophobic or insoluble:
  - Waxes
  - Phospholipids
  - Triglycerides
  - Terpenoids
31. Gradual breakdown of the alveolar wall leads to which type of disease in a smoker?
  - Emphysema
  - Asthma
  - Cororary heart disease
  - Bronchitis
32. Yeast the unicellular fungi belongs mostly to the group:
  - Basidiomaycota
  - Zygomaycota
  - Deuteromaycota
  - Ascomaycota
33. Chitin which makes the exoskeleton in insect is the further hardened by:
  - Protein and sodium bicarbonate
  - Protein and potassium carbonate
  - Protein and calcium carbonate
  - Protein and sodium carbonate
34. Chemical nature of primer used in PCR process is:
  - RNA
  - DNA
  - Protein
  - Carbonate
35. A complete turn of the double helix of DNA comprises of:
  - 3.4 mm
  - 3.4 angstrom
  - 34 micrometer
  - 34 nm
36. Taste buds on the tongue are example of:
  - Pressure receptors
  - Chemoreceptors
  - Photoreceptors
  - Thermoreceptors
37. Which statement its correct about atrial systole:
  - Atria and ventricles are relaxed
  - Atria relaxed and ventricles contract
  - Ventricles remain relax while atria contract
  - Atria contract and ventricles also contract
38. In cross section each centriole consist of nine (each in triplets) of:
  - Microtubules
  - Intermediat filaments
  - Microfilaments
  - Microvilli
39. NADP, nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate is a carrier of:
  - Hydrogen
  - -OH Group
  - Phosphate
  - O<sub>2</sub> Group
40. A non protein part of essential for proper and essential functioning of enzyme is called:
  - Additional factor
  - Efficient co- factor
  - Extra factor
  - Co- factor
41. Which combination is the example of ball and socket joints:
  - Hip and shoulder joints
  - shoulder and knee joints
  - Hip and knee joints
  - Hip and elbow joints
42. The capillaries of glomerulus rejoin to from an -----
  - Efferent arteriole
  - Collecting duet
  - Peritubular capillaries
  - Afferent arteriole
43. The term to loss of appetite refers to disease:
  - Nervous
  - Obesity
  - Anorexia Nervosa
  - Botulism
44. Blood solute potential is controlled by following hormone:
  - Epinephrine
  - Vasopressin
  - Thyroxin
  - Estrogen
45. The number and sequence of amino acids along a polypeptide chain is called ----- structure of a protein.
  - Quaternary
  - Primary
  - Tertiary
  - Secondary
46. The first part of a large intestine is:
  - Rectum
  - Colon
  - Caecum
  - Appendix
47. At the last step glycolysis which of the following compound is formed:
  - Fructose phosphate
  - Lactic acid
  - Ethyl alcohol
  - Pyruvic acid
48. In human female egg is fertilized in:
  - Vagina
  - Oviduct
  - Ovary
  - Uterus
49. Which of the following is unsaturated "fatty acid".
  - Stearic acid
  - Palmitic acid
  - Butyric acid
  - Oleic acid
50. --- is the exact position of a gene on the chromosome.
  - Centromere
  - Trait
  - Genotype
  - Locus
51. The ability of distinguish between two separate points is:
  - Fractionation
  - Centrifugation
  - Magnification
  - Resolution
52. Coccyx vertebrae are located us:
  - Cervical region
  - Lumbar region
  - Thoradic region
  - Pelvic region
53. The cisternae breaks up into vesicle from ----- Golgi complex
  - Concave, maturing face
  - Concave, forming face
  - Convex, forming face
  - Convex, maturing face
54. The thickest chamber of human heart is:
  - Right atrium
  - Left ventricle
  - Left atrium
  - Right ventricle
55. The region of the chromosome or more specifically a length of the DNA molecule which has a particular function is called -----.
  - Locus
  - Kinetochore
  - Gene
  - Allele
56. Keeping correct balance of ions and water in our body is called as:
  - Thermoregulation
  - Selective reabsorption
  - Excretion
  - Osmoregulation
57. The actual preserved remains of the organisms that lived in the ancient past are called:
  - Fossils
  - Impression
  - Ancient cast
  - Ancient print
58. Which one of the following is multiple allelic character?
  - Shape of seed in pea plant
  - Length of stem in pea plant
  - Blood group of the human being
  - Colour of flower in pea plant
59. There are ----- number of linkage groups in human:
  - 46
  - 23
  - 22
  - 80
60. Rod-shaped bacteria are also know as ----
  - Bacilli
  - Spirochete
  - Coccoi
  - Spirillia
61. Salivary amylase begins to digests starch to shorter. Polysaccharides and then to:
  - Watose
  - Sucrous
  - Lactose
  - Glucose
62. In aerobic respiration
  - Pyruvate is converted to ethanol and carbondioxide
  - Pyruvate is completely oxidised to form oxygen and water
  - Pyruvate carboxylated to produce citrate
  - Pyruvate is completely oxidised to form earb dioxide and water
63. Which of the following hormone acts on the uterus wall for thickening?
  - Zona pellucida
  - Follicle stimulating hormone
  - Progesterone
  - Oxytocin
64. The enzyme required in glycolysis are present in:
  - Golgi apparatus
  - Inner mitochondrial membrane
  - Matrix of mitochondria
  - Cell cytoplasm
65. Antivenom given a snake bite venom is an example of:
  - Natural active immunity
  - Natural passive immunity
  - Artificial active immunity
  - Artificial passive immunity
66. When we extract carotenoids from its source we see that it is:
  - Violet in color
  - Yellow green in color
  - Yellow to orange red in color
  - Blue green in color
67. Ribosomes are made up of ---- and -----.
  - RNA and Lipid
  - RNA and protein
  - RNA and carbohydrates
  - Protein and carbohydrates
68. Tonoplast bounds which organelle:
  - Endoplasmic reticulum
  - Vacuoles
  - Golgi complex
  - Nucleus
69. These structure are involved in the breakdown of old organelles:
  - Lysosomes
  - Peroxisome
  - Glyoxy somes
  - Leucoplasts
70. Parathormone hormone production is controlled by the blood:
  - Mg level
  - Sugar level
  - Na level
  - Ca level
71. If molecule can bind to another site of the enzyme rather than the true active site, it is referred as-----.
  - Non competitive inhibitors
  - Irreversible inhibitors
  - Competitive inhibitors
  - Allosteric inhibitors
72. An area previously supporting life is made barren, the subsequent recolonization is called-----,
  - Climax community
  - Primary succession
  - Secondary succession
  - Pioneer succession
73. Which statement is correct about mitochondria and chloroplast:
  - 70S ribosome is attached with the inner membrane of mitochondria and chloroplast
  - Number of mitochondria and chloroplast are same in all cells
  - Chloroplast and mitochondria are single membrane structures
  - Chloroplast and mitochondria can not live independently
74. ----- hormone is released from posterior lobe of pituitary gland.
  - Antidiuretic hormone
  - Thyroid stimulating hormone
  - FSH
  - Adrenaline
75. Chance of a cross over between two loci is directly proportional to their:
  - Distance
  - Thickness
  - Length
  - Width
76. Lipid synthesis or lipid metabolism is the function of:
  - Rough endoplasmic reticulum
  - Golgi complex
  - Mitochondria
  - Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
77. During breathing air from pharynx enters to:
  - Bronchioles
  - Alveoli
  - Bronchi
  - Trachea
78. Scapula is a:
  - Skull bone
  - Hip bone
  - Tail bone
  - Shoulder bone
79. How many sodium ions are pumped out in response to two potassium ions transported into the membrane?
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
80. Divergent evolution produce:
  - Homologous organs
  - Analogous organs
  - Vestigial organs
  - Vital organs
81. When both alleles and dominance expressing independently in heterozygotic condition.
  - Co-dominance
  - Over dominance
  - Complete dominance
  - Incomplete dominance
82. By PCR we means:
  - Polymerase chronic reaction
  - Polymerase cross reaction
  - Polymerase copy reaction
  - Polymerase chain reaction