



**BIOLOGY TEST PAPER WITH ANSWER & SOLUTIONS**  
**FINAL NEET(UG)-2021 (EXAMINATION)**

**SECTION - A**

101. Amensalism can be represented as:

- (1) Species A (+); Species B (+)
- (2) Species A (-); Species B (-)
- (3) Species A (+); Species B (0)
- (4) Species A (-); Species B (0)

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** • Amensalism is an interaction between two organisms of different species in which one species inhibits the growth of other species by secreting certain chemicals. The first species is neither get benefited nor harmed.

- (+) : (0) interaction is observed in commensalism
- (+) : (+) interaction is observed in mutualism.
- (-) : (-) interaction is seen in competition

102. In the equation  $GPP - R = NPP$

R represents :

- (1) Retardation factor
- (2) Environmental factor
- (3) Respiration losses
- (4) Radiant energy

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.** In the equation,

$$GPP - R = NPP$$

R refers to respiratory loss

GPP is gross primary productivity

NPP is net primary productivity

103. The plant hormone used to destroy weeds in a field

- (1) NAA
- (2) 2, 4-D
- (3) IBA
- (4) IAA

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** Some synthetic auxins are used as weedicides. 2,4-D is widely used to remove broad leaved weeds or dicotyledonous weeds in cereal crops or monocotyledonous plants.

IAA and IBA are natural auxins.

NAA is a synthetic auxin.

104. Which of the following is an **incorrect** statement?

- (1) Microbodies are present both in plant and animal cells
- (2) The perinuclear space forms a barrier between the materials present inside the nucleus and that of the cytoplasm
- (3) Nuclear pores act as passages for proteins and RNA molecules in both directions between nucleus and cytoplasm
- (4) Mature sieve tube elements possess a conspicuous nucleus and usual cytoplasmic organelles

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** A mature sieve tube elements possess a peripheral cytoplasm and a large central vacuole but lacks a nucleus.

Rest of other statements are correct.

105. Which of the following is **not** an application of PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)?

- (1) Gene amplification
- (2) Purification of isolated protein
- (3) Detection of gene mutation
- (4) Molecular diagnosis

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** PCR is Polymerase Chain Reaction.

It is used for making multiple copies of the gene.

Hence PCR is used for

- Gene amplification.
- PCR-based assays have been developed that detect the presence of gene sequences of the infectious agents.
- It is also used in detecting mutations.
- Protein is not the target of PCR. Hence, plays no role in its purification.



106. Which of the following are **not** secondary metabolites in plants?

- (1) Amino acids, glucose
- (2) Vinblastin, curcumin
- (3) Rubber, gums
- (4) Morphine, codeine

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** The correct option is (1)

- Amino acids and glucose are included under the category of primary metabolites as they have identifiable functions and play known roles in normal physiological processes.
- Rubber, gums, morphine, codeine, vinblastin and curcumin are included under the category of secondary metabolites as their role or functions in host organisms is not known yet. However, many of them are useful to human welfare.

107. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I		List-II	
(a)	Cristae	(i)	Primary constriction in chromosome
(b)	Thylakoids	(ii)	Disc-shaped sacs in Golgi apparatus
(c)	Centromere	(iii)	Infoldings in mitochondria
(d)	Cisternae	(iv)	Flattened membranous sacs in stroma of plastids

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below.

- | (a)       | (b)   | (c)   | (d)  |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| (1) (i)   | (iv)  | (iii) | (ii) |
| (2) (iii) | (iv)  | (i)   | (ii) |
| (3) (ii)  | (iii) | (iv)  | (i)  |
| (4) (iv)  | (iii) | (ii)  | (i)  |

**Answer (2)**

- Sol.**
- The inner membrane of mitochondria forms infoldings called cristae.
  - Thylakoids are flattened membranous sacs in stroma of plastids.

- Cisternae are disc shaped sacs in Golgi apparatus.
- Primary constriction in chromosome that holds two chromatids together is called centromere.

Hence correct option is (2)- a(iii), b(iv), c(i), d(ii)

108. DNA strands on a gel stained with ethidium bromide when viewed under UV radiation, appear as

- (1) Bright orange bands
- (2) Dark red bands
- (3) Bright blue bands
- (4) Yellow bands

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** After the bands are stained, they are viewed in UV light. The bands appear bright orange in colour. Ethidium bromide is the intercalating agent that stacks in between the nitrogenous bases.

109. The production of gametes by the parents, formation of zygotes, the  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  plants, can be understood from a diagram called :

- (1) Punnett square
- (2) Punnett square
- (3) Net square
- (4) Bullet square

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** The production of gametes (n) by the parents (2n), the formation of the zygote (2n), the  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  plants can be understood from a diagram called Punnett square.

110. The first stable product of  $CO_2$  fixation in Sorghum is

- (1) Oxaloacetic acid
- (2) Succinic acid
- (3) Phosphoglyceric acid
- (4) Pyruvic acid

**Answer (1)**

- Sol.**
- *Sorghum* is a  $C_4$  plant. The first stable product of  $CO_2$  fixation in *Sorghum* is oxaloacetic acid.
  - The first stable product in  $C_3$  cycle is 3-phosphoglyceric acid.
  - Pyruvic acid is the end product of glycolysis.
  - Succinic acid is an intermediate product in krebs cycle.



111. In spite of interspecific competition in nature, which mechanism the competing species might have evolved for their survival?

- (1) Competitive release
- (2) Mutualism
- (3) Predation
- (4) Resource partitioning

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** • In spite of interspecific competition the competing species may co-exist by doing resource partitioning.

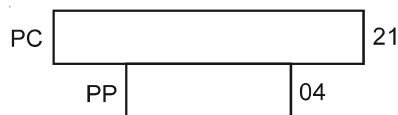
- In mutualism two organisms are equally benefitted.
- In predation one organism (Predator) eats the another one (Prey).
- In competition release there occurs dramatical increase in population of a less distributed species when its superior competitor is removed.

112. Which of the following statements is **not** correct?

- (1) Pyramid of biomass in sea is generally upright.
- (2) Pyramid of energy is always upright.
- (3) Pyramid of numbers in a grassland ecosystem is upright.
- (4) Pyramid of biomass in sea is generally inverted.

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** Pyramid of biomass in sea is inverted. For example, biomass of zooplanktons is higher than that of phytoplanktons as life span of former is longer and the latter multiply much faster though having shorter life span.



Small standing crop of phytoplanktons supports large standing crop of zooplankton

113. The site of perception of light in plants during photoperiodism is

- (1) Stem
- (2) Axillary bud
- (3) Leaf
- (4) Shoot apex

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.** • The site of perception of light in plants during photoperiodism is leaf.

- The site of perception of low temperature stimulus during vernalisation is shoot apex and embryo.
- Axillary bud are not sites of perception of photoperiod.

114. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I		List-II	
(a)	Lenticels	(i)	Phellogen
(b)	Cork cambium	(ii)	Suberin deposition
(c)	Secondary cortex	(iii)	Exchange of gases
(d)	Cork	(iv)	Phelloderm

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below.

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (1) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
- (2) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
- (3) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)
- (4) (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** • Lenticels are meant for exchange of gases.

- Phellogen is also known as cork cambium.
- Phelloderm is also called secondary cortex because it is the cortex that develops during secondary growth.
- Cork has deposition of suberin in their cell walls when they get mature.



115. Match List-I with List-II

List-I		List-II	
(a)	Protoplast fusion	(i)	Totipotency
(b)	Plant tissue culture	(ii)	Pomato
(c)	Meristem culture	(iii)	Somaclones
(d)	Micropropagation	(iv)	Virus free plants

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below.

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (1) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
- (2) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
- (3) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
- (4) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

**Answer (1)**

- Sol.** • Pomato is obtained as a result of protoplast fusion.
- Totipotency is a property of explant to develop into whole plant body during plant tissue culture.
  - Virus free plants can be obtained through meristem culture.
  - Somaclones are obtained by the process of micropropagation.

116. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I		List-II	
(a)	Cohesion	(i)	More attraction in liquid phase
(b)	Adhesion	(ii)	Mutual attraction among water molecules
(c)	Surface tension	(iii)	Water loss in liquid phase
(d)	Guttation	(iv)	Attraction towards polar surfaces

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below.

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (1) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
- (2) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
- (3) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
- (4) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)

**Answer (4)**

- Sol.** (a) Cohesion is mutual attraction among water molecules.
- (b) Adhesion is attraction towards polar surfaces.
- (c) Surface tension explains water molecules are more attracted in liquid phase than gaseous phase.
- (d) Guttation is loss of water in liquid form from the leaf margins.

117. When gene targeting involving gene amplification is attempted in an individual's tissue to treat disease, it is known as :

- (1) Gene therapy
- (2) Molecular diagnosis
- (3) Safety testing
- (4) Biopiracy

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** The correct option is (1)

- Gene therapy is a collection of methods that allows correction of a gene defect that has been diagnosed in a child/embryo.
- Biopiracy is the term used to refer to the use of bio-resources by multinational companies and other organisations without proper authorisation from the countries and people concerned without compensatory payment.
- Molecular diagnosis refers to the act or process of determining the nature and cause of a disease.

118. Diadelphous stamens are found in

- (1) Citrus
- (2) Pea
- (3) China rose and citrus
- (4) China rose

**Answer (2)**

- Sol.** • Stamens are said to be diadelphous when these are united in two bundles e.g. Pea.
- China rose has monadelphous stamens while, *Citrus* has polyadelphous stamens. Monoadelphous stamens are grouped in single bundle whereas polyadelphous stamens occur in more than two bundles.



119. A typical angiosperm embryo sac at maturity is:

- (1) 7-nucleate and 8-celled
- (2) 7-nucleate and 7-celled
- (3) 8-nucleate and 8-celled
- (4) 8-nucleate and 7-celled

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** A typical angiospermic embryo sac has seven cells that are three antipodals, one central cell, one egg cell and two synergids.

The central cell has two polar nuclei, hence the embryo sac is eight nucleated.

120. Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

	<b>List - I</b>		<b>List - II</b>
(a)	Cells with active cell division capacity	(i)	Vascular tissues
(b)	Tissue having all cells similar in structure and function	(ii)	Meristematic tissue
(c)	Tissue having different types of cells	(iii)	Sclereids
(d)	Dead cells with highly thickened walls and narrow lumen	(iv)	Simple tissue

Select the **correct** answer from the options given below.

- |     |            |            |            |            |
|-----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|     | <b>(a)</b> | <b>(b)</b> | <b>(c)</b> | <b>(d)</b> |
| (1) | (iv)       | (iii)      | (ii)       | (i)        |
| (2) | (i)        | (ii)       | (iii)      | (iv)       |
| (3) | (iii)      | (ii)       | (iv)       | (i)        |
| (4) | (ii)       | (iv)       | (i)        | (iii)      |

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** (a) Meristematic tissues are those tissues which have cells with active cell division capacity.  
 (b) Simple tissues are those tissues which have all the cells similar in structure and function.  
 (c) Vascular tissues are complex permanent tissues hence they have different types of cells.  
 (d) Sclereids are sclerenchymatous cells which are dead with highly thickened walls and narrow lumen.

121. The term used for transfer of pollen grains from anthers of one plant to stigma of a different plant which, during pollination, brings genetically different types of pollen grains to stigma, is :

- (1) Geitonogamy
- (2) Chasmogamy
- (3) Cleistogamy
- (4) Xenogamy

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** • Xenogamy refers to the transfer to pollen grains from anthers of one plant to stigma of a different plant which during pollination, brings genetically different types of pollen grains to stigma.  
 • Cleistogamy is a condition in which flower does not open.  
 • Geitonogamy refers to the transfer of pollen grain from anther to stigma of another flower of the same plant.  
 • Chasmogamy is a condition in which flowers remain open.

122. Plants follow different pathways in response to environment or phases of life to form different kinds of structures. This ability is called

- (1) Flexibility
- (2) Plasticity
- (3) Maturity
- (4) Elasticity

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** Plants show plasticity which means the ability of plant to follow different pathways and produce different structures in response to environment.

123. Which of the following algae contains mannitol as reserve food material?

- (1) *Gracilaria*
- (2) *Volvox*
- (3) *Ulothrix*
- (4) *Ectocarpus*

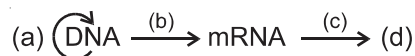
**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** *Ectocarpus* is a brown alga belongs to the class Phaeophyceae. Members of this class have mannitol and laminarin as stored food material.

*Ulothrix* and *Volvox* belong to Chlorophyceae (green algae). Members of this class have starch as reserve food material. *Gracilaria* is a member of red algae (Rhodophyceae). This class is characterised by having floridean starch as stored food material.



124. Complete the flow chart on central dogma.



- (1) (a)-Translation; (b)-Replication;  
(c)-Transcription;(d)-Transduction
- (2) (a)-Replication; (b)-Transcription; (c)-Translation;  
(d)-Protein
- (3) (a)-Transduction; (b)-Translation; (c)-Replication;  
(d)-Protein
- (4) (a)-Replication; (b)-Transcription;  
(c)-Transduction; (d)-Protein

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** • Formation of DNA from DNA is replication.

- Formation of mRNA from DNA is called Transcription.
- Formation of protein from mRNA is called Translation.
- So, (a) is Replication  
(b) is Transcription  
(c) is Translation  
(d) is Protein
- Transduction is transfer of genetic material from one bacterium to another with the help of virus or a bacteriophage.

125. Which of the following plants is monoecious?

- (1) *Chara*
- (2) *Marchantia polymorpha*
- (3) *Cycas circinalis*
- (4) *Carica papaya*

**Answer (1)**

- Sol.** • When male and female sex organs are present on same plant body, such plants are said to be monoecious.
- Most of the species of *Chara* are monoecious.
  - *Cycas circinalis*, *Carica papaya* and *Marchantia polymorpha* are dioecious.

126. Mutations in plant cells can be induced by:

- (1) Infrared rays
- (2) Gamma rays
- (3) Zeatin
- (4) Kinetin

**Answer (2)**

- Sol.** • Several kinds of radiation like gamma rays, X-rays, UV-rays cause mutation.
- These are physical mutagens.
  - Such induced mutation in plants is done to develop improved varieties. The first natural cytokinin was isolated from unripe maize grain known as zeatin. The cytokinin that was obtained from degraded product of autoclaved herring sperm DNA was kinetin (N<sup>6</sup>-furfuryl aminopurine). Infrared rays cause heating effect.

127. Which of the following is a **correct** sequence of steps in a PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)?

- (1) Denaturation, Extension, Annealing
- (2) Extension, Denaturation, Annealing
- (3) Annealing, Denaturation, Extension
- (4) Denaturation, Annealing, Extension

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** The first step in the polymerase chain reaction is denaturation during which strands of dsDNA separate. This requires temperature around 94°C.

This is followed by annealing in which primers anneal to 3' end of template DNA strand.

Annealing is followed by extension in which *Taq* polymerase adds nucleotides to 3'OH end of primers.

128. Genera like *Selaginella* and *Salvinia* produce two kinds of spores. Such plants are known as:

- (1) Heterosorus
- (2) Homosporous
- (3) Heterosporous
- (4) Homosorus

**Answer (3)**



**Sol.** Plants like *Selaginella* and *Salvinia* produce two kinds of spore *i.e.*, microspores and macrospores. They are known as heterosporous.

Most of the pteridophytes produce single type of spores and are called homosporous

Sorus are brownish or yellowish cluster of spore-producing structures located on the lower surface of fern leaves.

129. Which of the following stages of meiosis involves division of centromere?

- (1) Metaphase II                      (2) Anaphase II  
(3) Telophase II                      (4) Metaphase I

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** • Division of centromere occurs in anaphase II.

- Telophase II is the last stage of meiosis II. During this phase, the chromatids reach the poles and start uncoiling.
- Chromosomes form two parallel plates in metaphase I and one plate in metaphase II.

130. During the purification process for recombinant DNA technology, addition of chilled ethanol precipitates out :

- (1) DNA                                      (2) Histones  
(3) Polysaccharides                      (4) RNA

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** Various enzymes like protease, RNase, etc. are added to break down substances like proteins, RNA, etc. Once all these substances are broken down, DNA is left which is precipitated out by adding chilled ethanol.

Histones are basic proteins that help condense DNA in a cell.

131. The factor that leads to Founder effect in a population is :

- (1) Genetic recombination  
(2) Mutation  
(3) Genetic drift  
(4) Natural selection

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.** • Change in gene frequency in a small population by chance is known as genetic drift. Genetic drift has two ramifications, one is bottle neck effect and another is founder's effect.

- When accidentally a few individuals are dispersed and act as founders of a new isolated population, founder's effect is said to be observed.

- Crossing over which occurs during gamete formation results in genetic recombination.
- Mutations are random and directionless.

132. Which of the following algae produce Carrageen?

- (1) Brown algae  
(2) Red algae  
(3) Blue-green algae  
(4) Green algae

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** • The cell wall of red algae is composed of agar, carrageen and funori along with cellulose.

- In brown algae cell wall contains algin while in green algae it is composed of cellulose and pectin.
- In blue green algae cell wall is composed of mucopeptides.

133. Gemmae are present in

- (1) Pteridophytes                      (2) Some Gymnosperms  
(3) Some Liverworts                      (4) Mosses

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.** • Gemmae are green, multicellular asexual buds that are produced by some liverworts like *Marchantia*.

- Mosses reproduce vegetatively by fragmentation and budding of protonema.
- Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms normally do not reproduce asexually

134. The amount of nutrients, such as carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus and calcium present in the soil at any given time, is referred as :

- (1) Climax community                      (2) Standing state  
(3) Standing crop                      (4) Climax

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** • Amount of all the inorganic substances or nutrients, such as carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus and calcium present in soil at any given time, is referred as standing state.

- Amount of living material present in different trophic levels at a given time, is referred as standing crop.
- Climax community is the last community in biotic succession which is relatively stable and is in near equilibrium with the environment of that area.



135. When the centromere is situated in the middle of two equal arms of chromosomes, the chromosome is referred as :

- (1) Telocentric                      (2) Sub-metacentric  
(3) Acrocentric                      (4) Metacentric

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** When the centromere is situated in the middle of two equal arms of chromosomes, the chromosome is referred as Metacentric.

When the centromere is present slightly away from the middle, it is called sub-metacentric chromosome.

When the centromere is present very close to one end of the chromosome, it is called acrocentric chromosome.

When the centromere is present at terminal position, the chromosome is called telocentric.

**SECTION - B**

136. DNA fingerprinting involves identifying differences in some specific regions in DNA sequence, called as

- (1) Repetitive DNA                      (2) Single nucleotides  
(3) Polymorphic DNA                      (4) Satellite DNA

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** • DNA fingerprinting involves identifying differences in some specific regions in DNA sequence called as repetitive DNA.

- The basis of DNA fingerprinting is VNTR (a satellite DNA as probe that show very high degree of polymorphism)
- Polymorphism is the variation at genetic level. Allelic sequence variation has traditionally been described as a DNA polymorphism.

137. Plasmid pBR322 has PstI restriction enzyme site within gene *amp<sup>R</sup>* that confers ampicillin resistance. If this enzyme is used for inserting a gene for  $\beta$ -galactoside production and the recombinant plasmid is inserted in an *E.coli* strain

- (1) The transformed cells will have the ability to resist ampicillin as well as produce  $\beta$ -galactoside  
(2) It will lead to lysis of host cell  
(3) It will be able to produce a novel protein with dual ability  
(4) It will not be able to confer ampicillin resistance to the host cell

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** pBR322 is a commonly used cloning vector. When the gene for  $\beta$ -galactoside is inserted in the ampicillin resistance gene by using *Pst I*, the recombinant *E.coli* will lose ampicillin resistance due to insertional inactivation of the antibiotic resistance gene.

The host (recombinant) cell will produce  $\beta$ -galactoside which is not a novel protein **nor** does it have dual ability.

The transformed cells cannot resist ampicillin as they have lost ampicillin resistance.

A recombinant *E. coli* is produced and the host cell will not undergo lysis due to insertion of  $\beta$ -galactoside gene.

138. Match **Column-I** with **Column-II**.

	<b>Column-I</b>		<b>Column-II</b>
(a)	<i>Nitrococcus</i>	(i)	Denitrification
(b)	<i>Rhizobium</i>	(ii)	Conversion of ammonia to nitrite
(c)	<i>Thiobacillus</i>	(iii)	Conversion of nitrite to nitrate
(d)	<i>Nitrobacter</i>	(iv)	Conversion of atmospheric nitrogen to ammonia

Choose the **correct** answer from options given below.

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
(1) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)  
(2) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)  
(3) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)  
(4) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** • Nitrogen fixation is conversion of atmospheric  $N_2$  to  $NH_3$  (ammonia). It is carried out by  $N_2$  fixers such as *Rhizobium*.

- $NH_3$  is converted to  $NO_2^-$  (nitrite) by nitrifying bacteria such as *Nitrococcus*.
- Then  $NO_2^-$  is converted to  $NO_3^-$  (nitrate) by nitrifying bacteria called *Nitrobacter*.
- *Thiobacillus* carries out denitrification, a process where  $NO_2^- / NO_3^-$  is converted to  $N_2$ .





139. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I	List-II	
(a) Protein	(i)	C = C double bonds
(b) Unsaturated fatty acid	(ii)	Phosphodiester bonds
(c) Nucleic acid	(iii)	Glycosidic bonds
(d) Polysaccharide	(iv)	Peptide bonds

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below.

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (1) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)
- (2) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
- (3) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
- (4) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

**Answer (4)**

- Sol.** • In a polypeptide or a protein, amino acids are linked by a peptide bond which is formed when the carboxyl (–COOH) group of one amino acid reacts with amino (–NH<sub>2</sub>) group of the next amino acid with the elimination of a water moiety.
- Unsaturated fatty acids are with one or more C = C double bonds.
  - In nucleic acids, a phosphate moiety links the 3'-carbon of one sugar of one nucleotide to the 5'-carbon of the sugar of the succeeding nucleotide. The bond between the phosphate and hydroxyl group is an ester bond. As there is one such ester bond on either side, it is called phosphodiester bond.
  - In a polysaccharide, the individual monosaccharides are linked by a glycosidic bond.

140. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I	List-II	
(a) S phase	(i)	Proteins are synthesized
(b) G <sub>2</sub> phase	(ii)	Inactive phase
(c) Quiescent stage	(iii)	Interval between mitosis and initiation of DNA replication
(d) G <sub>1</sub> phase	(iv)	DNA replication

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below.

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (1) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
- (2) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
- (3) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
- (4) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)

**Answer (2)**

- Sol.** • In S phase DNA replication takes place.
- In G<sub>2</sub> phase there is synthesis of proteins, RNA etc.
  - Quiescent stage is inactive stage of cell cycle but cells remain metabolically active in this stage.
  - G<sub>1</sub> phase is the interval between mitosis and initiation of DNA replication.

141. Which of the following statements is **correct** ?

- (1) Fusion of protoplasts between two motile on non-motile gametes is called plasmogamy
- (2) Organisms that depend on living plants are called saprophytes
- (3) Some of the organisms can fix atmospheric nitrogen in specialized cells called sheath cells
- (4) Fusion of two cells is called Karyogamy

**Answer (1)**

- Sol.** • In some blue-green algae specialised cells called heterocyst fixes atmospheric nitrogen into ammonia.
- Fusion of two nuclei is called Karyogamy.
  - Organisms that depend on living plants are parasites, saprophytes grow on dead material.
  - Fusion of protoplasts of two cells is called plasmogamy.

142. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- (1) Stroma lamellae have PS I only and lack NADP reductase
- (2) Grana lamellae have both PS I and PS II
- (3) Cyclic photophosphorylation involves both PS I and PS II
- (4) Both ATP and NADPH + H<sup>+</sup> are synthesized during non-cyclic photophosphorylation

**Answer (3)**

- Sol.** • Cyclic photophosphorylation involves only PS I. Both PS I and PS II are involved in non-cyclic photophosphorylation where both ATP and NADPH + H<sup>+</sup> are synthesized.
- Both PS I and PS II are found on grana lamellae whereas stroma lamellae have PS I only and lack NADP reductase.



143. Identify the **correct** statement.

- (1) RNA polymerase binds with Rho factor to terminate the process of transcription in bacteria
- (2) The coding strand in a transcription unit is copied to an mRNA
- (3) Split gene arrangement is characteristic of prokaryotes
- (4) In capping, methyl guanosine triphosphate is added to the 3' end of hnRNA

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** • Split gene arrangement is characteristic of eukaryotes.

- In capping 5-methyl guanosine triphosphate is added at 5' end of hnRNA.
- At 3' end poly-A tail is added.
- The non coding or template strand is copied to an mRNA. RNA polymerase associate with  $\rho$  factor (Rho factor) and it alters the specificity of the RNA polymerase to terminate the processes.

144. In the exponential growth equation  $N_t = N_0 e^{rt}$ ,  $e$  represents

- (1) The base of exponential logarithms
- (2) The base of natural logarithms
- (3) The base of geometric logarithms
- (4) The base of number logarithms

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** In the exponential growth equation  $N_t = N_0 e^{rt}$ ,

$e$  represents the base of natural logarithms

$N_t$  = Population density after time  $t$

$N_0$  = Population density at time zero

$r$  = Intrinsic rate of natural increase called biotic potential.

145. Now a days it is possible to detect the mutated gene causing cancer by allowing radioactive probe to hybridise its complimentary DNA in a clone of cells, followed by its detection using autoradiography because :

- (1) mutated gene completely and clearly appears on a photographic film
- (2) mutated gene does not appear on a photographic film as the probe has no complementarity with it

- (3) mutated gene does not appear on photographic film as the probe has complementarity with it
- (4) mutated gene partially appears on a photographic film

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** Autoradiography allows the detection/localisation of radioactive isotope within a biological sample.

Probe is a radiolabelled ss DNA or ss RNA depending on the technique. To identify the mutated gene probe is allowed to hybridise to its complementary DNA in a clone of cells followed by detection using autoradiography. The mutated gene will not appear on the photographic film, because the probe does not have complementarity with the mutated gene.

146. Match Column-I with Column-II

Column-I	Column-II
(a) $\% \text{K}_{(5)} \text{C}_{1+2} \text{A}_{(9)+1} \underline{\text{G}}_1$	(i) Brassicaceae
(b) $\oplus \text{K}_{(5)} \overline{\text{C}_{(5)} \text{A}_5} \underline{\text{G}}_{(2)}$	(ii) Liliaceae
(c) $\oplus \text{P}_{(3+3)} \overline{\text{A}_{3+3}} \underline{\text{G}}_{(3)}$	(iii) Fabaceae
(d) $\oplus \text{K}_{2+2} \text{C}_4 \text{A}_{2-4} \underline{\text{G}}_{(2)}$	(iv) Solanaceae

Select the **correct** answer from the options given below.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(2)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(3)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)
(4)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** The floral formula of

Brassicaceae family –  $\oplus \text{K}_{2+2} \text{C}_4 \text{A}_{2+4} \underline{\text{G}}_{(2)}$

Solanaceae family –  $\oplus \text{K}_{(5)} \overline{\text{C}_{(5)} \text{A}_5} \underline{\text{G}}_{(2)}$

Fabaceae family –  $\% \text{K}_{(5)} \text{C}_{1+2} \text{A}_{(9)+1} \underline{\text{G}}_1$

Liliaceae family –  $\oplus \text{P}_{(3+3)} \overline{\text{A}_{3+3}} \underline{\text{G}}_{(3)}$

So a(iii), b(iv), c(ii), d(i) is correct matching.



147. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- (1) In ETC (Electron Transport Chain), one molecule of  $\text{NADH} + \text{H}^+$  gives rise to 2 ATP molecules, and one  $\text{FADH}_2$  gives rise to 3 ATP molecules
- (2) ATP is synthesized through complex V
- (3) Oxidation-reduction reactions produce proton gradient in respiration
- (4) During aerobic respiration, role of oxygen is limited to the terminal stage

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** • During respiration, process of ATP synthesis is explained by chemiosmotic model. It says that a proton gradient is required for ATP synthesis that is established by oxidation-reduction reactions.

- In ETC, one  $\text{NADH} + \text{H}^+$  produces 3 ATP while one  $\text{FADH}_2$  produces 2 ATP molecules.
- ATP is synthesised via complex V.
- In ETS, oxygen acts as terminal electron acceptor.

148. What is the role of RNA polymerase III in the process of transcription in eukaryotes?

- (1) Transcribes tRNA, 5s rRNA and snRNA
- (2) Transcribes precursor of mRNA
- (3) Transcribes only snRNAs
- (4) Transcribes rRNAs (28S, 18S and 5.8S)

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** • RNA polymerase III transcribes tRNA, ScRNA, 5S rRNA and SnRNA.

- RNA polymerase I transcribes 5.8S, 18S and 28S rRNA.
- RNA polymerase II transcribes hnRNA which is precursor of mRNA

149. In some members of which of the following pairs of families, pollen grains retain their viability for months after release?

- (1) Poaceae ; Leguminosae
- (2) Poaceae ; Solanaceae
- (3) Rosaceae ; Leguminosae
- (4) Poaceae ; Rosaceae

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.** • In members of some plant families like Solanaceae, Rosaceae and Leguminosae the pollen grains retain their viability for several months.

- In cereals (Poaceae) pollen grains retain viability for around 30 minutes.

150. Select the **correct** pair.

- (1) In dicot leaves, vascular bundles are surrounded by large thick-walled cells - Conjunctive tissue
- (2) Cells of medullary rays that form part of cambial ring - Interfascicular cambium
- (3) Loose parenchyma cells rupturing the epidermis and forming a lens shaped opening in bark - Spongy parenchyma
- (4) Large colorless empty cells in the epidermis of grass leaves - Subsidiary cells

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** • When the cells of medullary rays differentiated, they give rise to the new cambium called interfascicular cambium.

- Loose parenchyma cells rupturing the epidermis and forming a lens-shaped opening in bark are called complementary cells.
- Large colourless empty cells in the epidermis of grass leaves are called bulliform cells.
- In dicot leave, vascular bundles are surrounded by large thick walled cells called bundle sheath cells.



### SECTION - A

151. Which of the following is not an objective of Biofortification in crops?

- (1) Improve resistance to diseases
- (2) Improve vitamin content
- (3) Improve micronutrient and mineral content
- (4) Improve protein content

#### Answer (1)

**Sol.** Biofortification improves vitamin content, protein content and micronutrient and mineral content.

It does not create resistance in plants against diseases.

152. Read the following statements

- (a) Metagenesis is observed in Helminths.
- (b) Echinoderms are triploblastic and coelomate animals.
- (c) Round worms have organ-system level of body organization.
- (d) Comb plates present in ctenophores help in digestion.
- (e) Water vascular system is characteristic of Echinoderms.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below.

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) are correct
- (2) (a), (d) and (e) are correct
- (3) (b), (c) and (e) are correct
- (4) (c), (d) and (e) are correct

#### Answer (3)

**Sol.** • Metagenesis (alternation of generation) is observed in members of phylum Coelenterata (Cnidaria).

- Echinoderms are triploblastic and coelomate animals as true coelom is observed in them.
- Roundworms (Aschelminths) have organ system level of organization.
- Comb plates present in ctenophores help in locomotion.
- Water vascular system is seen in echinoderms, which helps in locomotion, capture and transport of food and respiration.

153. Sphincter of oddi is present at:

- (1) Junction of hepato-pancreatic duct and duodenum
- (2) Gastro-oesophageal junction
- (3) Junction of jejunum and duodenum
- (4) Ileo-caecal junction

#### Answer (1)

**Sol.** • The bile duct and the pancreatic duct open together into the duodenum as the common hepato-pancreatic duct which is guarded by a sphincter called the sphincter of Oddi.

- Ileo-caecal valve is present at the junction of ileum and caecum to prevent the backflow of faecal matter into the ileum in humans.
- Gastro-oesophageal sphincter regulates the opening of oesophagus into stomach.

154. Which stage of meiotic prophase shows terminalisation of chiasmata as its distinctive feature?

- (1) Zygotene
- (2) Diakinesis
- (3) Pachytene
- (4) Leptotene

#### Answer (2)

**Sol.** • In meiosis I, chiasmata (X shaped structure) is formed in diplotene stage while it terminalise in diakinesis stage.

- Bivalents are formed in zygotene stage and crossing over takes place in pachytene stage.
- Compaction of chromosomal material occurs in leptotene stage.

155. The fruit fly has 8 chromosomes (2n) in each cell. During interphase of Mitosis if the number of chromosomes at G<sub>1</sub> phase is 8, what would be the number of chromosomes after S phase?

- (1) 16
- (2) 4
- (3) 32
- (4) 8

#### Answer (4)

**Sol.** In S phase there is duplication of DNA. So amount of DNA increases but not the chromosome number.

So, if the number of chromosomes at G<sub>1</sub> phase is 8 in fruit fly then the number of chromosomes will be same in S phase that is 8 only.



156. For effective treatment of the disease, early diagnosis and understanding its pathophysiology is very important. Which of the following molecular diagnostic techniques is very useful for early detection?

- (1) Southern Blotting Technique
- (2) ELISA Technique
- (3) Hybridization Technique
- (4) Western Blotting Technique

**Answer (1/2\*)**

**Sol.** • ELISA can be used for early detection of an infection either by detecting the presence of pathogenic antigen or by detecting the antibodies synthesized against the pathogen.

- Option (1) Southern blotting is used to detect a specific DNA sequence in the given sample and can be detected prior to antibody formation. One can detect presence of pathogenic DNA/RNA.
- In hybridization technique a ssDNA/ssRNA tagged with a radioactive molecule (probe) is allowed to hybridize its complementary DNA in a clone of cells followed by detection using autoradiography. It is used to find a mutated gene.
- Western blotting technique is used to detect a specific protein molecule among a mixture of proteins.

157. With regard to insulin choose **correct** options.

- (a) C-peptide is not present in mature insulin.
- (b) The insulin produced by rDNA technology has C-peptide.
- (c) The pro-insulin has C-peptide
- (d) A-peptide and B-peptide of insulin are interconnected by disulphide bridges.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

- (1) (b) and (c) only      (2) (a), (c) and (d) only
- (3) (a) and (d) only      (4) (b) and (d) only

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** • Insulin is synthesized as a pro-hormone which contains A-chain, B-chain and an extra stretch called the C-peptide.

- C-peptide is not present in mature insulin called humulin.
- Chains A and B are connected by interchain disulphide bridges.

158. Match List-I with List-II

List-I		List-II	
(a)	<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	(i)	Acetic Acid
(b)	<i>Acetobacter aceti</i>	(ii)	Lactic Acid
(c)	<i>Clostridium butylicum</i>	(iii)	Citric Acid
(d)	<i>Lactobacillus</i>	(iv)	Butyric Acid

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

- |     | (a)   | (b)   | (c)   | (d)   |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) | (i)   | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv)  |
| (2) | (ii)  | (iii) | (i)   | (iv)  |
| (3) | (iv)  | (ii)  | (i)   | (iii) |
| (4) | (iii) | (i)   | (iv)  | (ii)  |

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** *Aspergillus niger* is involved in production of citric acid. *Acetobacter aceti* is involved in production of acetic acid. *Clostridium butylicum* is involved in production of butyric acid whereas *Lactobacillus* is involved in the production of lactic acid.

So a(iii), b(i), c(iv), d(ii) is correct matching.

159. Match List - I with List - II

List - I		List - II	
(a)	Metamerism	(I)	Coelenterata
(b)	Canal system	(ii)	Ctenophora
(c)	Comb plates	(iii)	Annelida
(d)	Cnidoblasts	(iv)	Porifera

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- |     | (a)   | (b)   | (c)  | (d)   |
|-----|-------|-------|------|-------|
| (1) | (iii) | (iv)  | (i)  | (ii)  |
| (2) | (iii) | (iv)  | (ii) | (i)   |
| (3) | (iv)  | (i)   | (ii) | (iii) |
| (4) | (iv)  | (iii) | (i)  | (ii)  |

**Answer (2)**



**Sol.** Metamerism is commonly seen in the members of phylum Annelida where the body is externally and internally divided into segments with a serial repetition of atleast some organs.

Water canal system is present in the members of phylum Porifera.

The body of ctenophores bears 8 external rows of ciliated comb plates which help in locomotion.

Cnidoblasts or cnidocytes are characteristic feature of cnidarians (coelentrata).

160. If Adenine makes 30% of the DNA molecule, what will be the percentage of Thymine, Guanine and Cytosine in it?

- (1) T : 20 ; G : 20 ; C : 30
- (2) T : 30 ; G : 20 ; C : 20
- (3) T : 20 ; G : 25 ; C : 25
- (4) T : 20 ; G : 30 ; C : 20

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** According to Chargaff's rule, for a double stranded DNA,

$$[A] = [T],$$

$$\therefore [A] = 30\% \Rightarrow [T] = 30\%$$

$$\text{Since } [C] = [G]$$

$$\therefore 100 - [A + T]$$

$$= 100 - [30 + 30]$$

$$= 100 - 60 = 40\%$$

and C = G = 20% each

$$\therefore [A] = 30\%$$

$$[T] = 30\%$$

$$[G] = 20\%$$

$$[C] = 20\%$$

161. Select the favourable conditions required for the formation of oxyhaemoglobin at the alveoli.

- (1) Low  $pO_2$ , high  $pCO_2$ , more  $H^+$ , higher temperature
- (2) High  $pO_2$ , high  $pCO_2$ , less  $H^+$ , higher temperature
- (3) Low  $pO_2$ , low  $pCO_2$ , more  $H^+$ , higher temperature
- (4) High  $pO_2$ , low  $pCO_2$ , less  $H^+$ , lower temperature

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** • The factors favourable for the formation of oxyhaemoglobin at the alveolar level are; high  $pO_2$ , low  $pCO_2$ , less  $H^+$  concentration and lower temperature.

- The conditions favourable for the dissociation of oxygen from oxyhaemoglobin at the tissue level are; low  $pO_2$ , high  $pCO_2$ , high  $H^+$  concentration and high temperature.

162. The organelles that are included in the endomembrane system are

- (1) Endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi complex, Lysosomes and Vacuoles
- (2) Golgi complex, Mitochondria, Ribosomes and Lysosomes
- (3) Golgi complex, Endoplasmic reticulum, Mitochondria and Lysosomes
- (4) Endoplasmic reticulum, Mitochondria, Ribosomes and Lysosomes

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** • Endomembrane system consist of endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi complex, vacuoles and lysosomes.

- Mitochondria is semi-autonomous cell organelle.
- Ribosome is non-membranous cell organelle.

163. Match the following:

List-I		List-II	
(a)	<i>Physalia</i>	(i)	Pearl oyster
(b)	<i>Limulus</i>	(ii)	Portuguese Man of War
(c)	<i>Ancylostoma</i>	(iii)	Living fossil
(d)	<i>Pinctada</i>	(iv)	Hookworm

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below.

- |     | (a)  | (b)   | (c)   | (d)  |
|-----|------|-------|-------|------|
| (1) | (iv) | (i)   | (iii) | (ii) |
| (2) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv)  | (i)  |
| (3) | (i)  | (iv)  | (iii) | (ii) |
| (4) | (ii) | (iii) | (i)   | (iv) |

**Answer (2)**



- Sol.** • Option (2) is correct because *Physalia* is commonly known as Portuguese man of war.
- *Limulus* is considered as a living fossil and commonly known as king crab.
  - *Ancylostoma* is a roundworm and commonly known as hookworm.
  - *Pinctada* is commonly known as pearl oyster, included in phylum Mollusca.

164. The partial pressures (in mm Hg) of oxygen ( $O_2$ ) and carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ) at alveoli (the site of diffusion) are:

- (1)  $pO_2 = 40$  and  $pCO_2 = 45$
- (2)  $pO_2 = 95$  and  $pCO_2 = 40$
- (3)  $pO_2 = 159$  and  $pCO_2 = 0.3$
- (4)  $pO_2 = 104$  and  $pCO_2 = 40$

**Answer (4)**

- Sol.** • Option (4) is correct because  $pO_2$  in alveoli is 104 mm Hg and  $pCO_2$  in alveoli is 40 mmHg.
- In atmosphere,  $pO_2$  is 159 mm Hg and  $pCO_2$  is 0.3 mm Hg.
  - In deoxygenated blood,  $pO_2$  is 40 mmHg and  $pCO_2$  is 45 mmHg.
  - In oxygenated blood,  $pO_2$  is 95 mmHg and  $pCO_2$  is 40 mmHg.

165. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I		List-II	
(a)	Vaults	(i)	Entry of sperm through Cervix is blocked
(b)	IUDs	(ii)	Removal of Vas deferens
(c)	Vasectomy	(iii)	Phagocytosis of sperms within the Uterus
(d)	Tubectomy	(iv)	Removal of fallopian tube

Choose the correct answer from the option given below

- |     | (a)   | (b)   | (c)   | (d)   |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) | (i)   | (iii) | (ii)  | (iv)  |
| (2) | (ii)  | (iv)  | (iii) | (i)   |
| (3) | (iii) | (i)   | (iv)  | (ii)  |
| (4) | (iv)  | (ii)  | (i)   | (iii) |

**Answer (1)**

- Sol.** • Diaphragms, cervical caps and vaults are barrier methods of contraception for female which works by blocking the entry of sperms through the cervix.
- IUDs increase phagocytosis of sperms within the uterus.
  - Vasectomy is a surgical method of contraception in males in which a small part of the vas deferens is removed or tied up through a small incision on the scrotum.
  - Tubectomy is a surgical method of contraception in females where a small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up through a small incision in the abdomen or through vagina.

166. During the process of gene amplification using PCR, if very high temperature is not maintained in the beginning, then which of the following steps of PCR will be affected first?

- (1) Extension
- (2) Denaturation
- (3) Ligation
- (4) Annealing

**Answer (2)**

- Sol.** • Option (2) is correct. High temperature about  $94^\circ C$  is required for the process of denaturation which is the first step of PCR.
- Ligation of DNA fragments is performed with the help of an enzyme called DNA ligase.
  - Annealing is performed at  $50^\circ - 60^\circ C$  which is the second step that can get affected.
  - Addition of nucleotides to the primer, synthesizing a new DNA strand using only the template sequences with the help of enzyme DNA polymerase is called primer extension/polymerisation.

167. Identify the **incorrect** pair

- (1) Toxin – Abrin
- (2) Lectins – Concanavalin A
- (3) Drugs – Ricin
- (4) Alkaloids – Codeine

**Answer (3)**

- Sol.** • Option (3) is incorrect because ricin is a toxin obtained from *Ricinus* plant. Vinblastin and curcumin are drugs.
- Morphine and codeine are alkaloids.
  - Abrin is also a toxin obtained by plant *Abrus*.
  - Concanavalin A is a lectin.



168. Chronic auto immune disorder affecting neuro muscular junction leading to fatigue, weakening and paralysis of skeletal muscle is called as:

- (1) Muscular dystrophy (2) Myasthenia gravis  
(3) Gout (4) Arthritis

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** • Option (2) is correct because myasthenia gravis is a chronic auto immune disorder affecting neuromuscular junction leading to fatigue, weakening and paralysis of skeletal muscle.

- Gout is caused due to deposition of uric acid crystals in joints leading to its inflammation.
- Inflammation of joints is commonly known as arthritis.
- Muscular dystrophy is a genetic disorder which results in progressive degeneration of skeletal muscle.

169. Which enzyme is responsible for the conversion of inactive fibrinogens to fibrins?

- (1) Renin (2) Epinephrine  
(3) Thrombokinase (4) Thrombin

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** During coagulation of blood, an enzyme complex thrombokinase helps in the conversion of prothrombin (present in plasma) into thrombin.

Thrombin further helps in the conversion of inactive fibrinogens into fibrins which form network of threads.

Renin is secreted by JG cells in response to fall in glomerular blood flow, which converts angiotensinogen in blood to angiotensin-I

Epinephrine or adrenaline is secreted by adrenal medulla in response to stress of any kind and during emergency.

170. The centriole undergoes duplication during:

- (1) Prophase (2) Metaphase  
(3) G<sub>2</sub> phase (4) S-phase

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** During S phase of cell cycle replication of DNA takes place. In animal cells during S phase, centriole duplicates in the cytoplasm.

In G<sub>2</sub> phase there is duplication of mitochondria, chloroplast and Golgi bodies. Tubulin protein is also synthesized during this phase.

During prophase, condensation of chromatin starts.

During metaphase, chromosomes get aligned at equator to form metaphasic plate.

171. Which one of the following organisms bears hollow and pneumatic long bones?

- (1) *Hemidactylus* (2) *Macropus*  
(3) *Ornithorhynchus* (4) *Neophron*

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** • Hollow and pneumatic long bones are present in animals that belong to class Aves e.g., *Neophron* (vulture).

- *Ornithorhynchus* (Platypus) and *Macropus* (Kangaroo) belong to class Mammalia.
- *Hemidactylus* (Wall lizard) is a member of class Reptilia.

172. Receptors for sperm binding in mammals are present on :

- (1) Vitelline membrane (2) Perivitelline space  
(3) Zona pellucida (4) Corona radiata

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.** • Option (3) is correct because zona pellucida has receptors for sperm binding (ZP3 receptors) in mammals.

- Corona radiata is a layer of radially arranged cells of membrana granulosa.
- Perivitelline space is present in between vitelline membrane and zona pellucida.

173. A specific recognition sequence identified by endonucleases to make cuts at specific positions within the DNA is:

- (1) Okazaki sequences  
(2) Palindromic Nucleotide sequences  
(3) Poly(A) tail sequences  
(4) Degenerate primer sequence

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** • Each restriction endonuclease recognizes a specific palindromic nucleotide sequence in the DNA. Once it finds its specific recognition sequence it bind to DNA and cuts each of the two strands of DNA.

- During post transcriptional modification in eukaryotes, poly(A) tail (200–300 adenylate residues) are added at 3' end of hnRNA.
- During DNA replication Okazaki fragments are synthesized discontinuously and joined by DNA ligase.
- A PCR primer sequence is termed degenerate if some of its position have several possible bases.



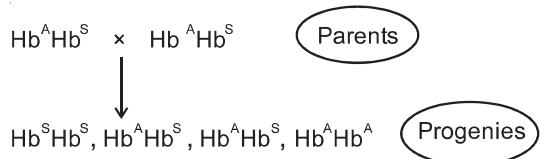


174. In a cross between a male and female, both heterozygous for sickle cell anaemia gene, what percentage of the progeny will be diseased?

- (1) 75% (2) 25%  
(3) 100% (4) 50%

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** According to given question;



Total number of affected progenies = 1

∴ Percentage of diseased/affected progenies

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 100 = 25\%$$

175. Which is the "Only enzyme" that has "Capability" to catalyse Initiation, Elongation and Termination in the process of transcription in prokaryotes?

- (1) DNA dependent RNA polymerase  
(2) DNA Ligase  
(3) DNase  
(4) DNA dependent DNA polymerase

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** In prokaryotes, the DNA dependent RNA polymerase is a holoenzyme that is made of polypeptides ( $\alpha_2\beta\beta'\omega$ )  $\sigma$ . It is responsible for initiation, elongation and termination during transcription.

DNase degrades DNA.

DNA dependent DNA polymerase is involved in replication of DNA.

DNA ligase joins the discontinuously synthesised fragments of DNA.

176. Succus entericus is referred to as:

- (1) Intestinal juice (2) Gastric juice  
(3) Chyme (4) Pancreatic juice

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** • Option (1) is correct because succus entericus is referred to as intestinal juice.

- Chyme is name given to acidic food present in stomach.
- Exocrine secretion of pancreatic acini is called pancreatic juice.
- Secretion of gastric glands present in stomach is called gastric juice.

177. Which one of the following is an example of Hormone releasing IUD?

- (1) LNG 20 (2) Cu 7  
(3) Multiload 375 (4) CuT

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** • LNG-20 is a hormone releasing IUD which makes the uterus unsuitable for implantation and the cervix hostile to sperms.

- Multiload 375, CuT and Cu7 are copper releasing IUDs which suppress sperm motility and the fertilizing capacity of sperms.

178. Venereal diseases can spread through :

- (a) Using sterile needles  
(b) Transfusion of blood from infected person  
(c) Infected mother to foetus  
(d) Kissing  
(e) Inheritance

Choose the **correct** answer from the option given below

- (1) (b), (c) and (d) only (2) (b) and (c) only  
(3) (a) and (c) only (4) (a), (b) and (c) only

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** • Venereal diseases or sexually transmitted diseases or infections are transmitted by sharing of infected needles, surgical instruments with infected person, transfusion of blood or from an infected mother to foetus.

- Venereal diseases are not transmitted through kissing or inheritance.

179. Dobson units are used to measure thickness of:

- (1) Stratosphere (2) Ozone  
(3) Troposphere (4) CFCs

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** The thickness of the ozone in a column of air from the ground to the top of atmosphere is measured in term of Dobson unit (1 DU = 1ppb).

The lowermost layer of atmosphere is called troposphere.

CFCs are ozone depleting substances. Ozone found in upper part of atmosphere (the stratosphere) is called good ozone.



180. Persons with 'AB' blood group are called as "Universal recipients". This is due to :

- (1) Absence of antigens A and B in plasma
- (2) Presence of antibodies, anti-A and anti-B, on RBCs
- (3) Absence of antibodies, anti-A and anti-B, in plasma
- (4) Absence of antigens A and B on the surface of RBCs

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.** Option (3) is correct because persons with 'AB' blood group contain antigens 'A' and 'B' but lack antibodies anti-A and anti-B in plasma. So, persons with 'AB' blood group can accept blood from persons with AB as well as the other groups of blood due to lack of antibodies in their blood. Therefore, such persons are called "Universal recipients".

181. Which of the following RNAs is not required for the synthesis of protein?

- (1) tRNA
- (2) rRNA
- (3) siRNA
- (4) mRNA

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.** siRNA are small interfering RNA also called silencing RNA. It is a class of double-stranded RNA, non-coding RNA molecules.

mRNA is messenger RNA that carries genetic information provided by DNA.

tRNA carries amino acids to the mRNA during translation.

rRNA is structural RNA that forms ribosomes which are involved in translation.

182. Which of the following statements wrongly represents the nature of smooth muscle?

- (1) They are involuntary muscles
- (2) Communication among the cells is performed by intercalated discs
- (3) These muscles are present in the wall of blood vessels
- (4) These muscle have no striations

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** • Option (2) is incorrect because intercalated discs are found only in cardiac muscle tissue.

- Smooth muscle fibres are non-striated and involuntary in nature and are present in the wall of blood vessels, uterus, gall bladder, alimentary canal etc.

183. Which of the following characteristics is **incorrect** with respect to cockroach?

- (1) Hypopharynx lies within the cavity enclosed by the mouth parts
- (2) In females, 7<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> sterna together form a genital pouch
- (3) 10<sup>th</sup> abdominal segment in both sexes, bears a pair of anal cerci
- (4) A ring of gastric caeca is present at the junction of midgut and hind gut

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** • Option (4) is incorrect because a ring of gastric caecae is present at the junction of foregut and midgut. At the junction of midgut and hindgut, malpighian tubules are present.

- Hypopharynx lies within the cavity enclosed by mouthparts.
- In female cockroach, the 7<sup>th</sup> sternum is boat shaped and together with the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> sterna forms a genital pouch.
- 10<sup>th</sup> abdominal segment in both sexes, bears a pair of anal cerci and 9<sup>th</sup> sternum only in male cockroach, bears a pair of chitinous anal style.

184. Which one of the following belongs to the family Muscidae?

- (1) Grasshopper
- (2) Cockroach
- (3) House fly
- (4) Fire fly

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.** • Option (3) is correct because housefly belongs to the family Muscidae, class Insecta and phylum Arthropoda.

- Fire flies are placed in family Lampyridae of class insecta.
- Grasshopper is also an insect placed in family Acrididae.
- Cockroach is also an insect placed in family Blattidae.



185. Erythropoietin hormone which stimulates R.B.C. formation is produced by:

- (1) The cells of rostral adenohypophysis
- (2) The cells of bone marrow
- (3) Juxtaglomerular cells of the kidney
- (4) Alpha cells of pancreas

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.** • Option (3) is correct because Juxtaglomerular cells of kidney secrete erythropoietin hormone which stimulates RBC formation.

- Alpha cells of pancreas produce hormone glucagon.
- The cells of rostral adenohypophysis synthesizes hormones of anterior lobe of pituitary.
- The cells of bone marrow are responsible for formation of formed elements.

**SECTION - B**

186. Match List-I with List-II

List -I		List -II	
(a)	Filariasis	(i)	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>
(b)	Amoebiasis	(ii)	<i>Trichophyton</i>
(c)	Pneumonia	(iii)	<i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i>
(d)	Ringworm	(iv)	<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

- |     | (a)   | (b)   | (c)   | (d)   |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) | (iii) | (iv)  | (i)   | (ii)  |
| (2) | (i)   | (ii)  | (iv)  | (iii) |
| (3) | (ii)  | (iii) | (i)   | (iv)  |
| (4) | (iv)  | (i)   | (iii) | (ii)  |

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** The correct option is (1).

- Filariasis is the disease caused by *Wuchereria bancrofti*, filarial worm.
- Amoebiasis/Amoebic dysentery is caused by a protozoan parasite *Entamoeba histolytica* in the large intestine of human.

- Pneumonia is caused by bacteria like *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus influenzae*.
- Ringworm is caused by fungi belonging to genera *Microsporum*, *Trichophyton* and *Epidermophyton*.

187. Following are the statements about prostomium of earthworm.

- (a) It serves as a covering for mouth.
- (b) It helps to open cracks in the soil into which it can crawl.
- (c) It is one of the sensory structures.
- (d) It is the first body segment.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below.

- (1) (a), (b) and (d) are correct
- (2) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct
- (3) (b) and (c) are correct
- (4) (a), (b) and (c) are correct

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** • The anterior end of the earthworm has mouth which has covering called prostomium.

- Prostomium acts as a wedge to force open cracks in the soil.
- Prostomium has receptors, so it is sensory in function.
- The first body segment of earthworm is the peristomium

188. Match List - I with List - II

List - I		List - II	
(a)	Adaptive radiation	(i)	Selection of resistant varieties due to excessive use of herbicides and pesticides
(b)	Convergent evolution	(ii)	Bones of forelimbs in Man and Whale
(c)	Divergent evolution	(iii)	Wings of Butterfly and Bird
(d)	Evolution by anthropogenic action	(iv)	Darwin Finches



Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below.

- |     |            |            |            |            |
|-----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|     | <b>(a)</b> | <b>(b)</b> | <b>(c)</b> | <b>(d)</b> |
| (1) | (iii)      | (ii)       | (i)        | (iv)       |
| (2) | (ii)       | (i)        | (iv)       | (iii)      |
| (3) | (i)        | (iv)       | (iii)      | (ii)       |
| (4) | (iv)       | (iii)      | (ii)       | (i)        |

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** The correct option is (4)

- Adaptive radiation is the process of evolution of different species in a given geographical area starting from a point and literally radiating to other areas of geography, for example : Darwin's finches.
- Analogous organs which are not anatomically similar structures though they perform similar functions, are a result of convergent evolution, for example: Wings of butterfly and of birds.
- Homologous organs which are anatomically similar structures but perform different functions according to their needs, are a result of divergent evolution, for example : Bones of forelimbs in man and whale.
- Evolution by anthropogenic action means evolution due to human interference, for example: Antibiotic resistant microbes, herbicides resistant varieties and pesticide resistant varieties.

189. Following are the statements with reference to 'lipids'.

- Lipids having only single bonds are called unsaturated fatty acids
- Lecithin is a phospholipid.
- Trihydroxy propane is glycerol.
- Palmitic acid has 20 carbon atoms including carboxyl carbon.
- Arachidonic acid has 16 carbon atoms.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below.

- (c) and (d) only
- (b) and (c) only
- (b) and (e) only
- (a) and (b) only

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** • The correct option is (2) because lipids having only single bonds are called saturated fatty acids and lipids having one or more C = C double bonds are called unsaturated fatty acids.

- Palmitic acid has 16 carbon atoms including carboxyl carbon.
- Arachidonic acid has 20 carbon atoms including the carboxyl carbon.
- Lecithin is a phospholipid found in cell membrane.
- Glycerol has 3 carbons, each bearing a hydroxyl (-OH) group.

190. **Assertion (A):** A person goes to high altitude and experiences 'altitude sickness' with symptoms like breathing difficulty and heart palpitations.

**Reason (R):** Due to low atmospheric pressure at high altitude, the body does not get sufficient oxygen.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

- Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (A) is true but (R) is false
- (A) is false but (R) is true
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** Altitude sickness can be experienced at high altitude where body does not get enough oxygen due to low atmospheric pressure and causes nausea, fatigue and heart palpitations.

Hence correct option is (4) as [R] is correct explanation of [A].

191. Match List-I with List - II

List - I		List - II	
(a)	Allen's Rule	(i)	Kangaroo rat
(b)	Physiological adaptation	(ii)	Desert lizard
(c)	Behavioural adaptation	(iii)	Marine fish at depth
(d)	Biochemical adaptation	(iv)	Polar seal



Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below.

- |     | (a)  | (b)   | (c)   | (d)   |
|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) | (iv) | (i)   | (iii) | (ii)  |
| (2) | (iv) | (i)   | (ii)  | (iii) |
| (3) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii)  | (i)   |
| (4) | (iv) | (ii)  | (iii) | (i)   |

**Answer (2)**

- Sol.**
- Polar seal generally has shorter ears and limbs (extremities) to minimise heat loss. This is with reference to Allen's rule.
  - Kangaroo rat exhibits physiological adaptation.
  - Desert lizard shows behavioural adaptation. They lack the physiological ability to cope-up with extreme temperature but manage the body temperature by behavioural means.
  - Marine fishes at depth are adapted biochemically to survive in great depths in ocean.

192. Which one of the following statements about Histones is **wrong**?

- (1) The pH of histones is slightly acidic
- (2) Histones are rich in amino acids - Lysine and Arginine
- (3) Histones carry positive charge in the side chain
- (4) Histones are organized to form a unit of 8 molecules

**Answer (1)**

- Sol.**
- Histones are rich in basic amino acids residue lysine and arginine with charged side chain.
  - There are five types of histone proteins *i.e.*, H<sub>1</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>A, H<sub>2</sub>B, H<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>4</sub>. Four of them occur in pairs to produce a unit of 8 molecules (histone octamer)
  - The pH of histones is basic.

193. **Statement I:** The codon 'AUG' codes for methionine and phenylalanine.

**Statement II:** 'AAA' and 'AAG' both codons code for the amino acid lysine.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below.

- (1) Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are false
- (2) **Statement I** is correct but **Statement II** is false
- (3) **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is true
- (4) Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are true

**Answer (3)**

- Sol.**
- AUG has dual functions, it codes for methionine. It also acts as initiator codon.
  - AUG does not code for phenylalanine.
  - Statement II is true.

194. Match List-I with List-II

List -I		List -II	
(a)	Scapula	(i)	Cartilaginous joints
(b)	Cranium	(ii)	Flat bone
(c)	Sternum	(iii)	Fibrous joints
(d)	Vertebral column	(iv)	Triangular flat bone

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- |     | (a)  | (b)   | (c)   | (d)  |
|-----|------|-------|-------|------|
| (1) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv)  | (i)  |
| (2) | (iv) | (ii)  | (iii) | (i)  |
| (3) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii)  | (i)  |
| (4) | (i)  | (iii) | (ii)  | (iv) |

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.** The correct option is (3).

- Scapula is a large triangular flat bone situated in the dorsal part of the thorax between the second and the seventh ribs.
- Fibrous joint is shown by the flat skull bones which fuse end-to-end with the help of dense fibrous connective tissues in the form of sutures, to form the cranium.
- Sternum is a flat bone on the ventral midline of thorax.
- Cartilaginous joints between the adjacent vertebrae in the vertebral column permits limited movements.



195. Which of the following secretes the hormone, relaxin, during the later phase of pregnancy?

- (1) Corpus luteum      (2) Foetus  
(3) Uterus              (4) Graafian follicle

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** The hormone relaxin is produced in the later phase of pregnancy. It is produced by the ovary.

- Graafian follicle is not formed when the woman is pregnant.
- Uterus and foetus do not produce relaxin.
- Relaxin is produced by the corpus luteum present in the ovary. Ruptured Graafian follicle is called corpus luteum, which has endocrine function.

196. Identify the types of cell junctions that help to stop the leakage of the substances across a tissue and facilitation of communication with neighbouring cells via rapid transfer of ions and molecules.

- (1) Tight junctions and Gap junctions, respectively  
(2) Adhering junctions and Tight junctions, respectively.  
(3) Adhering junctions and Gap junctions, respectively  
(4) Gap junctions and Adhering junctions, respectively

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** Three types of junctions are found in tissues

- Tight junctions stop leakage of substances from leaking across a tissue.
- Adhering junctions cement and keep neighbouring cells together.
- Gap junctions or communication junctions facilitate communication between cells by connecting the cytoplasm of adjoining cells.

197. Which of these is not an important component of initiation of parturition in humans ?

- (1) Synthesis of prostaglandins  
(2) Release of Oxytocin  
(3) Release of Prolactin  
(4) Increase in estrogen and progesterone ratio

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.** • At the end of gestation, the completely developed foetus is expelled out. This process is called parturition.

- Parturition is controlled by a complex neuroendocrine mechanism.
- Estrogen and progesterone ratio increases as estrogen levels rise significantly.
- Prostaglandins, which stimulate uterine contractions are also produced that act on myometrium.
- Oxytocin, the main hormone, also called as birth hormone is released by maternal pituitary, which brings about strong uterine contractions.
- Prolactin is a lactation hormone that has no role in initiation of parturition.

198. Which of the following is **not** a step in Multiple Ovulation Embryo Transfer Technology (MOET)?

- (1) Cow yields about 6-8 eggs at a time  
(2) Cow is fertilized by artificial insemination  
(3) Fertilized eggs are transferred to surrogate mothers at 8-32 cell stage  
(4) Cow is administered hormone having LH like activity for super ovulation

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** Multiple Ovulation Embryo Transfer Technology is used for herd improvement in short time.

- Cows are administered hormones, with FSH-like activity for superovulation.
- 8-32 celled embryos are transferred to surrogate mothers.
- 6-8 eggs are produced per cycle.
- Cows can be fertilised by artificial insemination.

199. During muscular contraction which of the following events occur?

- (a) 'H' zone disappears  
(b) 'A' band widens  
(c) 'I' band reduces in width  
(d) Myosine hydrolyzes ATP, releasing the ADP and Pi.  
(e) Z-lines attached to actins are pulled inwards.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) only    (2) (b), (c), (d), (e) only  
(3) (b), (d), (e), (a) only    (4) (a), (c), (d), (e) only

**Answer (4)**



**Sol.** The correct option is (4) because the length of A-band is retained. During muscle contraction, the following events occur:

- (1) The globular head of myosin acts as ATPase and hydrolyses ATP molecule and eventually leads to the formation of cross bridge.
- (2) This pulls the actin filament towards the centre of 'A-band'.
- (3) The Z-line attached to these actins are also pulled inwards thereby causing a shortening of the sarcomere.
- (4) The thin myofilaments move past the thick myofilaments due to which the H-zone narrows. This reduces the length of I-band but retains the length of A-band.
- (5) The myosin then releases ADP+Pi, and goes back to its relaxed state.

200. The Adenosine deaminase deficiency results into

- (1) Parkinson's disease
- (2) Digestive disorder
- (3) Addison's disease
- (4) Dysfunction of Immune system

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** Adenosine deaminase (ADA) enzyme is crucial for the immune system to function. Hence, its deficiency results in the dysfunction of immune system.

- Hyposecretion of hormones of the adrenal cortex causes Addison's disease.
- Parkinson's disease is a long-term degenerative disorder of the central nervous system.
- Disorders which affect GIT & associated glands are called digestive disorders.

