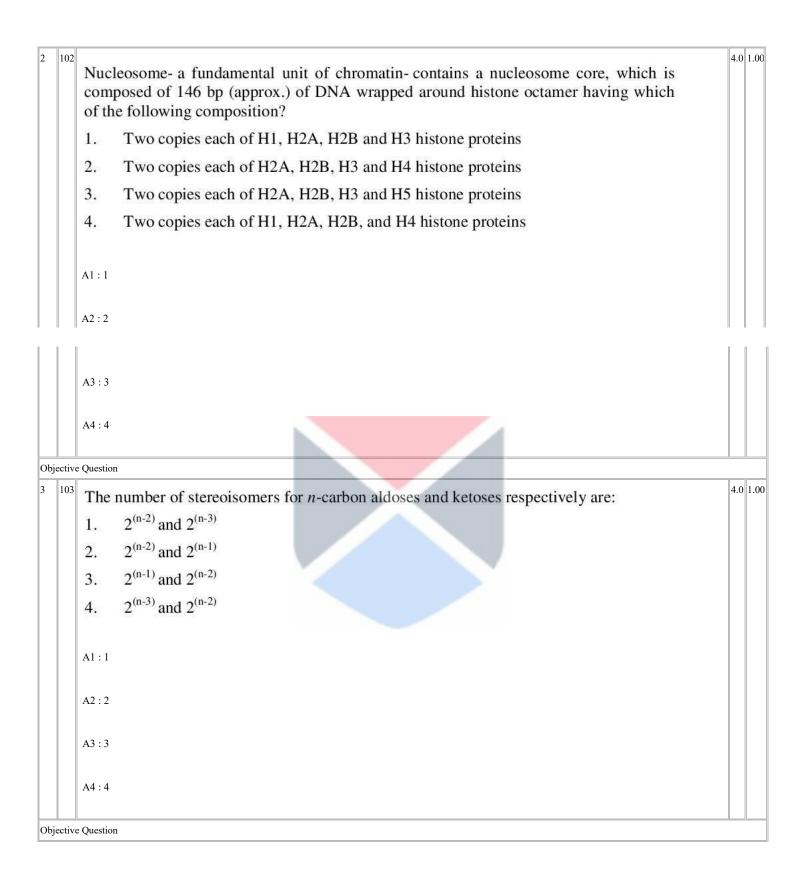
PREVIEW QUESTION BANK

Module Name: PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY-ENG Exam Date: 09-Jul-2023 Batch: 10:00-12:00

Sr. No.	Client Ques	tion ID	Question Body and Alternatives	Marks	Negativ Marks			
ojec	tive Question							
1	Mate	ch List I with List II			4.0 1.			
		List I	List II					
		Name of the Fatty Acid	Type of the fatty acid					
	(A)	Oleic acid	(I) ω-3					
	(B)	Petroselenic acid	(II) ω-6					
	(C)	Gamma linolenic acid	(III) ω-12					
	(D)	Eicosapentaenoic acid	(IV) ω-9					
	Cho	Choose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below:						
	1.	Salar Carl Carl Carl Carl						
	2.	(A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C)	S1 100 101 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10					
	3.	(A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C						
	4.	(A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C	C) - (II), (D) - (I)					
	A1:1							
	A2:2							
	A3:3							
	A4:4							



4 104

Match List-II with List-II

List-I		List-II
	Molecule	Type of peptide
(A)	Aspartame	(I) Tripeptide
(B)	Glutathione	(II) Tetrapeptide
(C)	Oxytocin	(III) Nonapeptide
(D)	Endomorphin	(IV) Dipeptide

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

4.0 1.00

1.
$$(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)$$

3.
$$(A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)$$

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

4.0 1.00 105 Given below are two statements, one is labelled as **Assertion** (A) and other one labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): Depsipeptides have more flexible structure and lower rotational barrier for *cis-trans* isomerization than their native analogs. One or more amide linkages in depsipeptides are replaced with Reason (R): corresponding ester groups leading to their reduced hydrogen bonding capacity, which in turn results in deformed secondary structures. In light of the above statements, choose the *correct* answer from the options given below. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). 1. 2. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A). 3. (A) is true but (R) is false. 4. (A) is false but (R) is true. A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 Objective Question 106 4.0 1.00 The Old Yellow Enzyme (OYE), isolated by Warburg and Christian from brewers' bottom yeast in 1932, has been shown to comprise of a colourless apoprotein and a yellow cofactor. Subsequent identification of the nature of this yellow cofactor demonstrated that OYE is a(an): 1. Ribozyme 2. Flavoenzyme 3. Metalloenzyme 4. Abzyme A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4

Objectiv	ve Question		
7 107	W. Company of the Com	4.0	1.00

	List-I		List-II
	Reaction catalyzed/Name of the enzyme		Class of enzyme
(A)	Formation and removal of carbon-carbon double bonds	(I)	Ligase
(B)	Amino acyl – tRNA synthetase	(II)	Hydrolase
(C)	Transamination	(III)	Lyase
(D)	Removal of fatty acids from triglycerides	(IV)	Transferase

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

- 1. (A) (I), (B) (II), (C) (III), (D) (IV)
- 2. (A) (III), (B) (I), (C) (IV), (D) (II)
- 3. (A) (II), (B) (I), (C) (IV), (D) (III)
- 4. (A) (IV), (B) (III), (C) (I), (D) (II)

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

Objective Question

The catalytic center of which of the following protease families consists of a catalytic triad of aspartate, histidine and serine?

4.0 1.00

- 1. Cysteine proteases
- 2. Aspartic proteases
- 3. Serine proteases
- 4. Metalloproteases

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

Ohie	octive	Question			
	109	Question		4.0	1.00
		the o	First three steps of the β-oxidation pathway of fatty acyl-CoA, chemically resemble citric acid cycle reactions carrying out which of the following biochemical ersion?	4.0	1.00
		1.	Oxaloacetate to α-ketoglutarate		
		2.	Citrate to Succinyl-CoA		
		3.	Succinate to Oxaloacetate		
		4.	Isocitrate to Succinate		
		A1:1 A2:2 A3:3			
Obje	ective	Question			
obje	ctive	Question			

10	110	
10	110	N / - + - 1-

		7612.5617	
Match	ict_	with	lict_II
wiaten	1/101-1	WILLI	1/131-11

4.0	1.00
-----	------

	List-I		List-II
	Name of the enzyme		Role in the fatty acid oxidation
(A)	2,4-dienoyl-CoA reductase	(I)	Involved in the α -oxidation of branched fatty acids formed from the degradation of side chain of the chlorophyll.
(B)	Phytanoyl- CoA hydroxylase	(II)	Involved in the oxidation of unsaturated fatty acids
(C)	Acyl-CoA oxidase	(III)	Involved in the ω -oxidation of medium chain fatty acids in the endoplasmic reticulum
(D)	Cytochrome P450	(IV)	Involved in the peroxisomal β-oxidation

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

- 1. (A) (I), (B) (II), (C) (III), (D) (IV)
- 2. (A) (III), (B) (II), (C) (I), (D) (IV)
- 3. (A) (II), (B) (I), (C) (IV), (D) (III)
- 4. (A) (III), (B) (IV), (C) (I), (D) (II)

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

11 111	Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and other one labelled as Reason (R).	4.0 1.00
	Assertion (A): The addition of fluoride to fermenting yeast extracts causes the buildup of 3-phosphoglycerate and 2-phosphoglycerate.	
	Reason (R) : The fluoride strongly inhibits the enolase enzyme in the presence of inorganic phosphate (Pi) by forming a tightly bound complex with the Mg ²⁺ at the enzymes's active site.	
	In light of the above statements, choose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below.	
	1. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	
	2. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).	
	3. (A) is true but (R) is false.	
	4. (A) is false but (R) is true.	
	A1:1	
	A2:2	
	A3:3	
	A4:4	
Objectiv	ve Question	

	3-ph 2,3-t	ng glycolysis, the enzyme phosphoglycerate mutase catalyses the conversion of osphoglycerate (3PG) to 2-phosphoglycerate (2PG) through formation of oisphosphoglycerate (2,3-BPG) intermediate. The phosphoryl group to 3PG for the formation of 2,3-BPG is transferred from which of the followings:	
	1.	Adenosine triphosphate	
	2.	Acetyl phosphate	
	3.	Pyrophosphate	
	4.	Phospho-histidine residue present at the active site of the phosphoglycerate mutase	
	A1:1		
	A2:2		
	A3:3		
	A4 : 4		
bjective	Question		
3 113			4.0

	List-I	List-II
	enzyme/Prosthetic group of Pyruvate ehydrogenase Multienzyme Complex	Location on Multienzyme Complex
(A)	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide	(I) Bound to Dihydrolipoyal dehydrogenase (E3)
(B)	Lipoic acid	(II) Covalently linked to a Lysine or Dihydrolipoyal transacetylase (E2)
(C)	Coenzyme A	(III) Substrate for E2
(D)	Flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD)	(IV) Substrate for E3

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

1.
$$(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)$$

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

14	114	4.0	1.00)



	List-I		List-II
Inł	nibitor/Redox carrier in Electron Transport Chain		Action
(A)	Amytal	(I)	Inhibits FAD-linked oxidation
(B)	Antimycin	(II)	Inhibits NAD ⁺ -linked oxidation
(C)	Tetramethyl- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine (TMPD)	(III)	Completely inhibits oxidation of all electron donors
(D)	Sodium azide	(IV)	Transfers electrons directly to Cytochrome C

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

1.
$$(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)$$

3.
$$(A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)$$

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

15 115	Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and other one labelled as Reason (R).	4.0 1.00
	Assertion (A): The "Randle Cycle" describes the inhibition of the glycolysis by fatty acid oxidation.	
	Reason (R) : Oxidation of fatty acids increases the concentration of citrate that in turn inhibits the phosphofructokinase enzyme of glycolytic pathway.	
	In light of the above statements, choose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below.	
	1. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	
	2. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).	
	3. (A) is true but (R) is false.	
	4. (A) is false but (R) is true.	
	A1:1	
	A2:2	
	A3:3 A4:4	
Objectiv	e Question	
16 116	The chemical identity of Oxygen Evolving Centers (OEC) present in the Photosytem-II of plants and cyanobacteria is:	4.0 1.00
	Oxygented carotenoids	
	2. Oxylipins	
	3. Metal-oxygen clusters	
	4. Fe-S clusters	
	A1:1	
	A2:2	
	A22	
	A3:3	

Objectiv	e Question		
17 117	The energetic efficiency (in terms of number of ATP equivalents per absorbed photon) of non-cyclic electron transport process in photosynthesis, after taking into account the ATPs yielded by NADPH produced in it, is:	4.0	1.00
	1. 0.5		
	2. 0.667		
	3. 1.25		
	4. 4.0		
	A1:1		
	A2:2		
	A3:3		
	A4:4		
Objectiv	e Question		
18 118		4.0	1.00

The pyruvate-phosphate dikinase (PPDK) is a key enzyme of photosynthesis and catalyses a reaction similar to the one catalyzed by the pyruvate kinase (PK)-a glycolytic enzyme. Which of the following statements about these two enzymes is true?

- 1. PPDK catalyses an irreversible reaction.
- PPDK consumes one molecule of ATP for each molecule of pyruvate converted into PEP.
- 3. PK catalyses a reversible reaction.
- 4. PK consumes one molecule of ATP for each molecule of PEP converted into pyruvate.

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

Objective Question

Which of the following regions of Nitrate reductase (NR) enzyme is extremely important for the 14-3-3 protein-mediated posttranslational regulation of its activity?

- 4.0 1.00
- 1. Hinge1(H1) region between Molybdenum cofactor (MoCo) and the Heme domain
- 2. Hinge2 (H2) region between Heme and FAD domain
- 3. Acidic residues-rich N-terminal region preceding MoCo domain
- 4. The C-terminal part of FAD domain

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

20	120	The	synthesis and/or activity of the nitrogenase enzyme gets stimulated by which of the wing conditions?	4.0	1.00
		1.	Low glutamine/α-ketoglutarate ratio		
		2.	Higher expression of Dinitrogenase reductase ADP-ribosyl transferase (DRAT) enzyme		
		3.	High oxygen concentration		
		4.	High expression of Nif L protein		
		A1:1			
				ı	
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4 : 4			
Ob	ectiv	e Question			
21	121	w ni	ch of the following amino acids in a protein or peptide does not contribute ificantly towards its UV absorption at 280 nm?	4.0	1.00
		1.	Tryptophan		
		2.	Tyrosine		
		3.	Phenylalanine		
		4.	Cysteine		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A2.2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
Ob	ectiv	e Question	1		

122		ch of the following interventions would result in enhanced chromatographic ration?	4.0 1
	(A)	Increasing the number of theoretical plates	
	(B)	Decreasing the Height Equivalent to a Theoretical Plate (HETP)	
	(C)	Decreasing the column height	
	(D)	Decreasing the size of the particles used to pack a column	
	Cho	ose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below:	
	1.	(A), (B) and (D) only.	
	2.	(A), (C) and (D) only.	
	3.	(A), (B), (C) and (D).	
	4.	(B), (C) and (D) only.	
	A1:1		
	A2:2		
	A3:3		
	A4 : 4		

23 | 123

Match List-I with List-II

4.0 1.00

4.0 1.00

	List-I		List-II
	Name of the lipid		Nature of the lipid
(A)	Ceramide	(I)	Ether glycerophospholipid
(B)	Cerebroside	(II)	Acidic (charged) glycosphingolipid
(C)	Ganglioside	(III)	Structural parent of all sphingolipids
(D)	Platelet Activating Factor	(IV)	Neutral Glycosphingolipid

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

- 1. (A) (II), (B) (I), (C) (III), (D) (IV)
- 2. (A) (III), (B) (IV), (C) (II), (D) (I)
- 3. (A) (I), (B) (II), (C) (IV), (D) (III)
- 4. (A) (III), (B) (IV), (C) (I), (D) (II)

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

Objective Question

24 | 124 |

Some of the exceptional properties of regulatory/allosteric enzymes are:

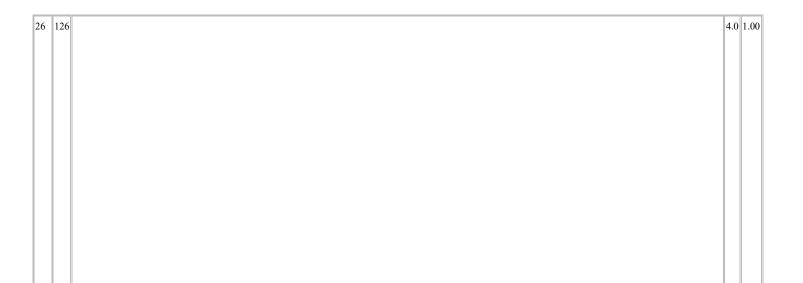
- (A) Their Kinetics do not obey the Michaelis-Menten equation.
- (B) They are mostly monomeric in nature.
- (C) They have more than one substrate binding sites and the substrate binding to different sites is mutually independent, exclusive and noncooperative.
- (D) Binding of effector molecules to them may lead to their activation or inhibition.

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

- 1. (A), (B) and (D) only.
- 2. (A), (C) and (D) only.
- 3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- 4. (A) and (D) only.

A1:1

A4 :	1							
	e Question							
25 M	atch List-I with List-II					4.0		
	List-I			List-II				
	Name of the comp	onent		Vitamin/Coenzyme	_			
(A	(A) Pantothenic acid		(I) NAD					
В) Para-Amino Benzoic	Acid (PABA)	(II)	Coenzyme A				
(C	(C) Ribose		(III) Folic acid					
(D) Pentanoic acid		(IV)	Lipoic acid				
Cł	noose the <i>correct</i> answer f	rom the options	s giver	n below:	_			
1.	(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C)	- (III), (D) - (I	V)					
2.								
3.	(A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C							
4.	4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)							
A1:	1							
A2:	2							
A3:	3							
A4 :	4							



List-I			List-II					
	Mineral		Deficiency Symptom					
(A)	Manganese	(I)	Neurological abnormalities due to sulfite oxidase deficiency					
(B)	Selenium	(II)	Poor Vitamin D status due to lesser formation of biologically active form of Vitamin D					
(C)	Magnesium	(III)	Enhanced oxidative stress					
(D)	Molybdenum	(IV)	Poor wound healing due to the inactivation of Prolidase enzyme					

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

- 1. (A) (III), (B) (IV), (C) (I), (D) (II)
- 2. (A) (IV), (B) (III), (C) (II), (D) (I)
- 3. (A) (I), (B) (III), (C) (IV), (D) (II)
- 4. (A) (I), (B) (IV), (C) (II), (D) (III)

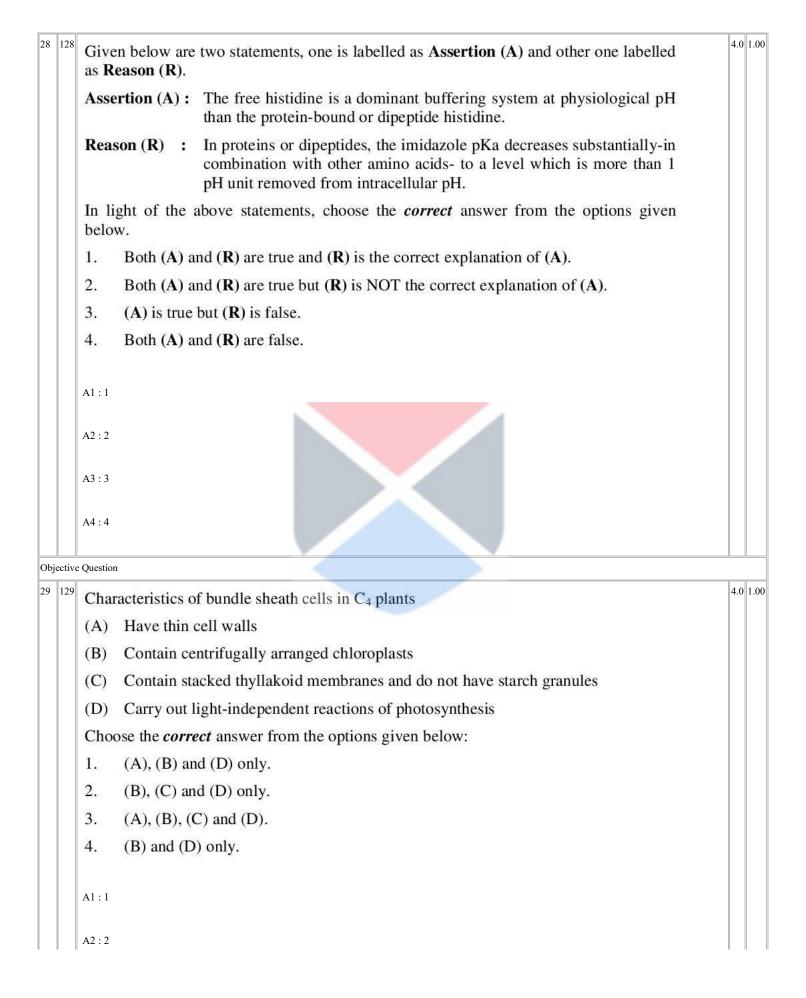
A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

127	Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and other one labelled as Reason (R) .	4.0
	Assertion (A): The CAM plants undergo night time acidification and day time deacidification	
	Reason (R): The CAM plants take up CO ₂ during day time, store it in the form of malate in vacuoles and break it down to release CO ₂ in the night time.	
	In light of the above statements, choose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below.	
	1. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	
	2. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).	
	3. (A) is true but (R) is false.	
	4. (A) is false but (R) is true.	
	A1:1	
	A2:2	
	A3:3	
	A4:4	
otivo	Question	_



Objective Question Mai: 4 Which of the following metabolites is not an intermediate in the triglyceride biosynthesis by Kennedy pathway? 1. Lysophosphatidic acid 2. Phosphatidic acid 3. Diacylglycerol 4. Glyceraldehyde-3-Phosphate A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 A3:3 A			A3:3			
Which of the following metabolites is not an intermediate in the triglyceride biosynthesis by Kennedy pathway? 1. Lysophosphatidic acid 2. Phosphatidic acid 3. Diacylglycerol 4. Glyceraldehyde-3-Phosphate A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 Discovering Phosphate A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 A3:3 A4:4 A3:3 A4:4 A3:3 A4:4 A3:3 A4:4			A4 : 4			
which of the following metabonics is not an intermediate in the triglycende biosynthesis by Kennedy pathway? 1. Lysophosphatidic acid 2. Phosphatidic acid 3. Diacylglycerol 4. Glyceraldehyde-3-Phosphate A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 Onjective Question 31 13i In a nucleotide sequence ATGC, which of the following nucleotide has the unlinked 5' - OH? 1. deoxyadenylate 2. deoxycytidylate 3. deoxythymidylate 4. deoxyguanylate A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	Obj	ective	e Question			
2. Phosphatidic acid 3. Diacylglycerol 4. Glyceraldehyde-3-Phosphate Al:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 Objective Question In a nucleotide sequence ATGC, which of the following nucleotide has the unlinked 5' - OH? 1. deoxyadenylate 2. deoxycytidylate 3. deoxythymidylate 4. deoxyguanylate A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	30	130	VV IIIC	ch of the following metabolites is not an intermediate in the triglyceride on the vital vi	4.0	1.00
2. Phosphatidic acid 3. Diacylglycerol 4. Glyceraldehyde-3-Phosphate A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 Objective Question In a nucleotide sequence ATGC, which of the following nucleotide has the unlinked 5° - OH? 1. deoxyadenylate 2. deoxycytidylate 3. deoxythymidylate 4. deoxyguanylate A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4			1.	Lysophosphatidic acid		
3. Diacylglycerol 4. Glyceraldehyde-3-Phosphate Al :1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4 Objective Question 31 131 In a nucleotide sequence ATGC, which of the following nucleotide has the unlinked 5° - OH? 1. deoxyadenylate 2. deoxycytidylate 3. deoxythymidylate 4. deoxyguanylate Al : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4			2.			
A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 Objective Question In a nucleotide sequence ATGC, which of the following nucleotide has the unlinked 5' - OH? 1. deoxyadenylate 2. deoxycytidylate 3. deoxythymidylate 4. deoxyguanylate A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4			3.			
Objective Question A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 Objective Question In a nucleotide sequence ATGC, which of the following nucleotide has the unlinked 5' - OH? 1. deoxyadenylate 2. deoxycytidylate 3. deoxythymidylate 4. deoxyguanylate A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4			4.			
Objective Question Objective Question The annucleotide sequence ATGC, which of the following nucleotide has the unlinked 5' - OH? 1. deoxyadenylate 2. deoxycytidylate 3. deoxythymidylate 4. deoxyguanylate A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4			A1:1			
Objective Question 31 131			A2:2			
Objective Question 31 131 In a mucleotide sequence ATGC, which of the following nucleotide has the unlinked 5' - OH? 1. deoxyadenylate 2. deoxycytidylate 3. deoxythymidylate 4. deoxyguanylate A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4			A3:3			
In a nucleotide sequence ATGC, which of the following nucleotide has the unlinked 5' - OH? 1. deoxyadenylate 2. deoxycytidylate 3. deoxythymidylate 4. deoxyguanylate A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4			A4:4			
In a intereorde sequence ATGC, which of the following nucleorde has the trininked 3 - OH? 1. deoxyadenylate 2. deoxycytidylate 3. deoxythymidylate 4. deoxyguanylate Al:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	_					
2. deoxycytidylate 3. deoxythymidylate 4. deoxyguanylate A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	31	131	maı		4.0	1.00
3. deoxythymidylate 4. deoxyguanylate A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4			1.	deoxyadenylate		
4. deoxyguanylate A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4			2.	deoxycytidylate		
A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4			3.	deoxythymidylate		
A2:2 A3:3 A4:4			4.	deoxyguanylate		
A3:3 A4:4			A1:1			
A4:4			A2:2			
			A3:3			
Objective Question			A4:4			
	Obj	ective	e Question			

elongation phase of bacterial transcription?	1.00
1. α subunit	
2. β subunit	
3. β' subunit	
4. σ subunit	
A1:1	
A2:2	
A3:3	
A4:4	
Objective Question	
Which of the following is not related to termination of a transcript in E. coli?	1.00
1. Intrinsic terminators	
2. Rho protein	
3. N protein	
4. NusA	
A1:1	
A2:2	
A3:3	
A4:4	

34 134	Wha	t are isoaccepting tRNAs?	4.0	1.00
	1.	Different tRNAs that have same length		
	2.	Different amino acids that are carried by same tRNA		
	3.	Different tRNAs that are specific for the same amino acids		
	4.	Different tRNAs that have same sequence		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A2.2			
	A3:3			
	A4:4			
	A4:4			
Objective	e Question			
35 135			4.0	1.00
	The	consensus sequence 5'-ACCAUGG-3; is also known as		
	1.	Kozak sequence		
	2.	Shine-Dalgarno sequence		
	3.	Transcription termination signal sequence		
	4.	D-loop of tRNA		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A3:3			
	A4:4			
Objective	e Question		<u> </u>	
Jojective	c Question			

36 136	Whi	ch of the following is Type II restriction enzyme?	4.0	1.00
	1.	HindII		
	2.	EcoK		
	3.	EcoB		
	4.	HinfIII		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A3:3			
	A4:4			
Objective		n	_	
37 137	Whic	ch of the following is the activity of reverse transcriptase?	4.0	1.00
	1.	Synthesis of cDNA from mRNA		
	2.	Synthesis of cDNA from DNA		
	3.	Removal of 5' –PO ₄		
	4.	Removal of single strand protrusion from the ends		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A3:3			
	A4:4			

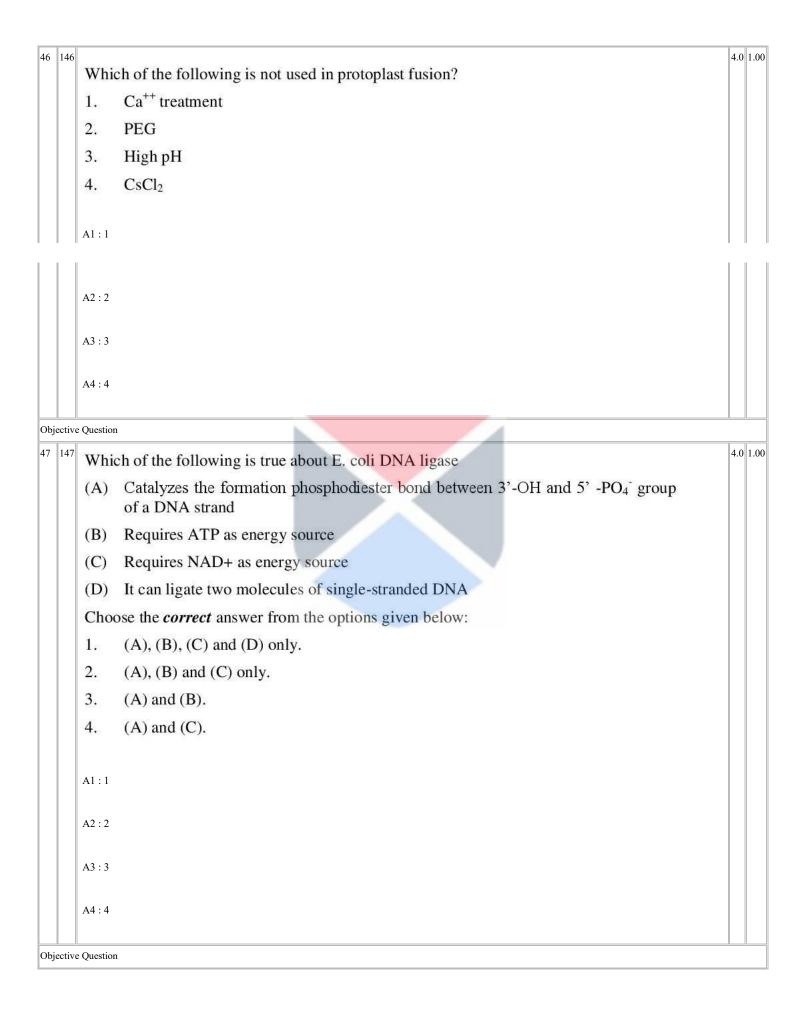
38	138	pBlu	escriptSK is an example of	4.0	1.00
		1.	Phagemid vector		
		2.	Cosmid vector		
		3.	Phasmid vector		
		4.	Plasmid vector		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
Obje	ective	Question			<u> </u>
39	139	Which DNA	ch of the following chemical is used to make E. coli cells competent to take external ?	4.0	1.00
		1.	Sodium acetate		
		2.	SDS detergent		
		3.	CaCl ₂		
		4.	NaOH		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4 : 4			
Obje	ective	Question			

4	140	In No	orthern hybridization?	4.0	1.00	
		1.	DNA sample is immobilized on the membrane			
		2.	RNA sample is immobilized on the membrane			
		3.	Copy number of transgene can be known			
		4.	Can be used only for transgenic characterization			
		A1:1				
		A2:2				
		A3:3				
		A4:4				

Objective Question			
Which of the following eukaryotes? 1. Centrosome 2. Ribosomes 3. Vacuoles 4. Mesosomes Al:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	structure is commonly	found in both prokaryotes and	4.0

42 14	Whi	ch of the following is not a part of endomembrane system?	4.0 1	.00
	1.	Plasmodesmata		
	2.	ER		
	3.	Golgi complex		
	4.	Peroxisomes		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A3:3			
	A4:4			
Object	ive Question	n		
43 14	If ha	alf of the progenies of a test cross are having recessive trait, what would be the stypes of a dominant parent	4.0 1	.00
	1.	Homozygous dominant		
	2.	Heterozygous dominant		
	3.	Trait is governed by multi loci		
	4.	Trait is epistatic		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A3:3			
	A4 : 4			
Object	ive Question	1		

44	144		SS-PROT, which provides detail sequence annotation including, structure, function protein family assignment, is an example of	4.0	1.00
		1.	Secondary database		
		2.	Primary database		
		3.	Specialized database		
		4.	Curated nucleotide sequence database		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4 : 4			
Obje	ctive	Question			
45	145	Whic	ch of the following method can be used for sterilization of seeds to be used in tissue re?	4.0	1.00
		1.	Surface sterilization using sterilizing agents		
		2.	Dry heat		
		3.	Flame sterilization		
		4.	Air blown through laminar flow		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4 : 4			
Obje	ective	Question			



4.0 1.00 48 | 148 | Which of the following statement is correct for 70S ribosome? The 16S RNA belongs to small subunit. (B) It also has 8S RNA. (C) The 5S RNA belongs to 50S subunit. It can be dissociated into 40S and 30S subunit. (D) Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below: (A) and (B) only. 1. (A) and (C) only. 2. 3. (B) and (C) only. (C) and (D) only. 4. A1:1



Statement (B): Genetic maps have limited accuracy as the recombination are more likely to occur at some points than at others.

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

- 1. Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- 2. Both (A) and (B) are incorrect.
- 3. Only (A) is correct, (B) is not correct.

which have been scored.

4. Only (B) is correct, (A) is not correct.

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

Objective Question

50 150 Match List-I with List-II

4.0 1.00

i.	List-I		List-II
(A)	RNA sequencing	(I)	Global gene expression of known gene
(B)	Northern hybridization	(II)	Transcript expression
(C)	qPCR	(III)	Relative transcript expression
(D)	Microarray	(IV)	Global gene expression of unknown gene
		(V)	Phosphorylation-dephosphorylation of proteome

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

1.
$$(A) - (V), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)$$

2.
$$(A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)$$

3.
$$(A) - (III), (B) - (V), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)$$

4.
$$(A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (V), (D) - (III)$$

	A2:2			
	A3:3			
	A4:4			
ctive	Question			
151	Mate	ch List-I with List-II		4.0
		List-I	List-II	
	(A)	Southern hybridization	(I) Western blotting	
	(B)	Presence of protein of interest	(II) Y-2H	
	(C)	Peptide sequence	(III) Integration of transgene	
	(D)	Interaction of two transcription factors	(IV) Mass spectrometry	
			(V) Enzyme activity assay	
	Cho	ose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options gi	ven below:	
	1.	(A) - (V), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)		
	2.	(A) - (IV), (B) - (V), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)		
	3.	(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)		
	4.	(A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A3:3			
	A4:4			
	Question			

52 1	52	Abor	tive transduction is an example of?	4.0	1.00
		1.	Generalized transduction		
		2.	Specialized case of complete transduction		
		3.	Specialized case of sexduction		
		4.	Specialized case of transformation		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4 : 4			
Objec	tive	Question			
53 1	53	Wha	t is the correct extended form of IBSC?	4.0	1.00
		1.	International Biotechnology Science Congress		
		2.	International Biosafety Congress		
		3.	Institutional Biosafety Committee		
		4.	Industrial Biotechnology Science Consortium		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A2 - 2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
Objec	tive	Question			

54 1	154	Where is the National Institute for Plant Biotechnology located in India?	4.0	1.00)
		1. Ranchi			
		2. New Delhi			
		3. Hyderabad			
		4. Bangalore			
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
Objec	ctive	e Question			
55 1	155	GEAC comes under which of the following ministry/department of Government of India?	4.0	1.00	,
		1. Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare			
		2. Ministry of Science, Technology & Earth Sciences			
		3. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change			
		4. Ministry of Commerce and Industry			
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
Obje	otivo	re Question			

56 1:	56		4.0	1.00
	In P	rokaryotes, the genetic material, double-stranded single circular DNA is found in the region of the cell		1100
	1.	Nucleus		
	2.	Nucleoid		
	3.	Protonucleus		
	4.	Nucleoplasm		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A3:3			
	A4:4			
	111.1			
Object	ive Questio			
57 1:	The	tissue culture technique used to produce seedless fruit is	4.0	1.00
	1.	Meristem culture		
	2.	Anther culture		
	3.	Pollen culture		
	4.	Endosperm culture		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	AL.Z			
	A3:3			
	A4 : 4			
Object	ive Questio	1		
58 1:	58		4.0	1.00

Wh	ich of the following is correct for the Primer Annealing Temperature in a PCR ?	
(A)	Base composition and length of the template DNA	
(B)	Melting temperature of the primer	
(C)	Base composition and length of the primer	
(D)	Genomic DNA content of the plant tissue	
Cho	pose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below:	
1.	(A) and (B) only.	
2.	(A) and (C) only.	
3.	(B) and (C) only.	
4.	(C) and (D) only.	
A1:1		
A2:2		
A3:3		
A4 : 4		
bjective Questi	on	

Mat	ch List-I with List-II	
	List-I	List-II
	(Book/Theory proposed/ Characteristic, etc.)	(Author/Thinker/Name of Theory, etc.)
(A)	Schiffs Reagent	(I) Nucleic Acid to Protein
(B)	Central Dogma	(II) DNA
(C)	Chromosome	(III) Feulgen reaction
(D)	Ultraviolet light of 2600 angstorms	(IV) DNA and Histone proteins
Cho	ose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options	given below:
1.	(A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (II	I)
2.	(A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (I	I)
3.	(A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I	I)
4.	(A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I	
A1 : 1		
A2 : 2		
A3 : 3		

4.0 1.00

A4:4

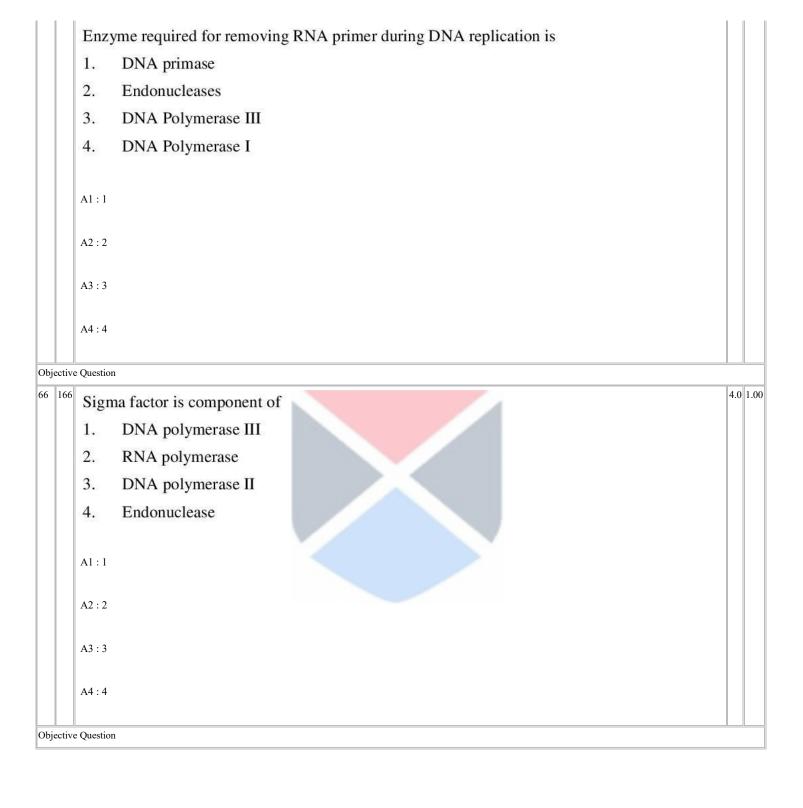
60	160	****		4.0	1.00
			at is the estimated size of Human genome?		
		1.	3.2 billion base pairs		
		2.	2.2 billion base pairs		
		3.	4.1 billion base pairs		
	54	4.	5.1 billion base pairs		
	A	A1:1			
	A	A2:2			
	A	A3:3			
	A	A 4 : 4			
Obje	ctive (Question	1		
61	161		ch of the following is a multiple sequence alignment tool?	4.0	1.00
		1. 1.	SCOP		
		2.	PDB		
		2. 3.	GOLD		
		4.	Clustal W		
	l A	A 1 : 1			
	A	A2 : 2			
	A	A3:3			
	A A	A 4 : 4			
Obje	ctive (Question	1		

62	162	What	t is the first sequenced protein?	4.0	1.00
		1.	Insulin		
		2.	Hemoglobin		
		3.	Actin		
		4.	Myosin		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		110.0			
		A4:4			
Obje	ective	Question			
63			en rice, a rice variety, was developed by	4.0	1.00
		1.	Landsteiner and Weiner		
		2.	Ingo Potricus and Peter Beyer		
		3.	Alec Jaffreys and Kary Mullis		
		4.	Jacob and Monad		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		AJ . J			
		A4:4			
Obje	ctive	Question			
				_	

In Ta	c operon which of the following statements are true	4.0
(A)	<i>lac</i> operon contains three genes: <i>lacZ</i> , <i>lacY</i> , and <i>lacA</i> . These genes are transcribed as a single mRNA, under control of one promoter	
(B)	When lactose is available, the <i>lac</i> repressor binds tightly to the operator, preventing transcription by RNA polymerase	
(C)	Operator overlaps with the promoter and is a negative regulatory site bound by the <i>lac</i> repressor protein	
(D)	<i>lac</i> operon contains genes that specify proteins to help the cell utilize lactose and also contains a number of regulatory DNA sequences	
Choo	ose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below:	
1.	(A), (B) and (C) only.	
2.	(A), (B) and (D) only.	
3.	(A), (C) and (D).	
4.	(B), (C) and (D) only.	
A1:1		
A4:4		
	(A) (B) (C) (D) Chool 1. 2. 3. 4. A1:1 A2:2 A3:3	 (A) lac operon contains three genes: lacZ, lacY, and lacA. These genes are transcribed as a single mRNA, under control of one promoter (B) When lactose is available, the lac repressor binds tightly to the operator, preventing transcription by RNA polymerase (C) Operator overlaps with the promoter and is a negative regulatory site bound by the lac repressor protein (D) lac operon contains genes that specify proteins to help the cell utilize lactose and also contains a number of regulatory DNA sequences Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 1. (A), (B) and (C) only. 2. (A), (B) and (D) only. 3. (A), (C) and (D). 4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

65 165

4.0 1.00



6	7 16	7	4.0	1.00	0

	List-I	List-II
Ge	nome edited crops approved for commercial production	Trait
(A)	Maize	(I) High level of GABA
(B)	Soybean	(II) Non- Browning
(C)	Potato	(III) Waxy Starch
(D)	Tomato	(IV) Oleic Acid

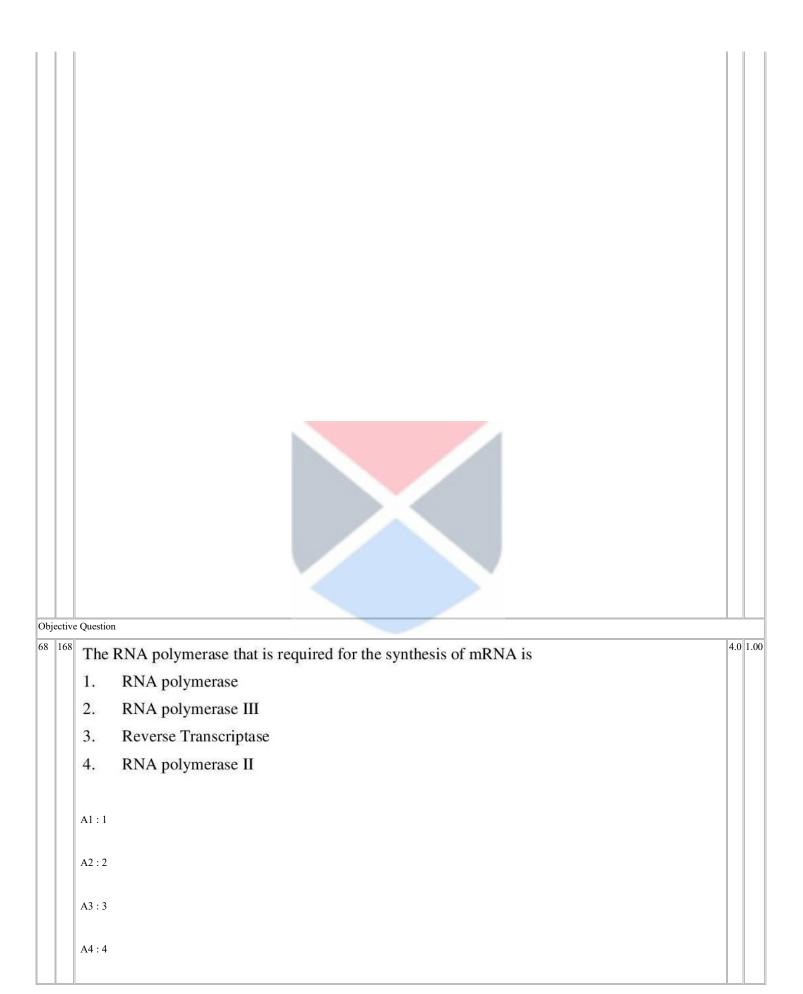
Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A) (III), (B) (II), (C) (IV), (D) (I)
- 2. (A) (II), (B) (III), (C) (I), (D) (IV)
- 3. (A) (III), (B) (IV), (C) (II), (D) (I)
- 4. (A) (I), (B) (II), (C) (IV), (D) (III)

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3



Type II Restriction Endonucleases are the most important enzymes used for gene cloning. Type-II Restriction endonucleases include 1. EcoRI 2. EcoBI 3. EcoB 4. EcoP15 Al:1 A2:2 A3:3	Objectiv	e Question			
cloning. Type-II Restriction endonucleases include 1. EcoRI 2. EcoBI 3. EcoB 4. EcoP15 A1:1 A2:2 A3:3				4.0	1.00
		cloni 1. 2. 3. 4. A1:1	ng. Type-II Restriction endonucleases include EcoRI EcoBI EcoB		
Objective Question				4.0	1.00
70 170 5' end of DNA is characterized by 1. Hydroxyl group 2. Peptide bond 3. Nitrous group 4. Phosphate group A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	70 170	1. 2. 3. 4. A1:1 A2:2 A3:3	Hydroxyl group Peptide bond Nitrous group	4.0	1.00
Objective Question	Objectiv	e Question			

	_	_	
71	171	4.0	1.00
1	1-1-		

	List-I	List-II		
	Technique	Function/Application/Use		
(A)	Southern Blotting	(I) Substrate is converted to coloured end product		
(B)	ELISA	(II) Amplification of DNA fragments		
(C)	Gel Electrophoresis	(III) Technique used to separate DNA based on their size and electrical charge		
(D)	PCR	(IV) Transfer of DNA fragments from electrophoretic gel to a nitrocellulose sheet		

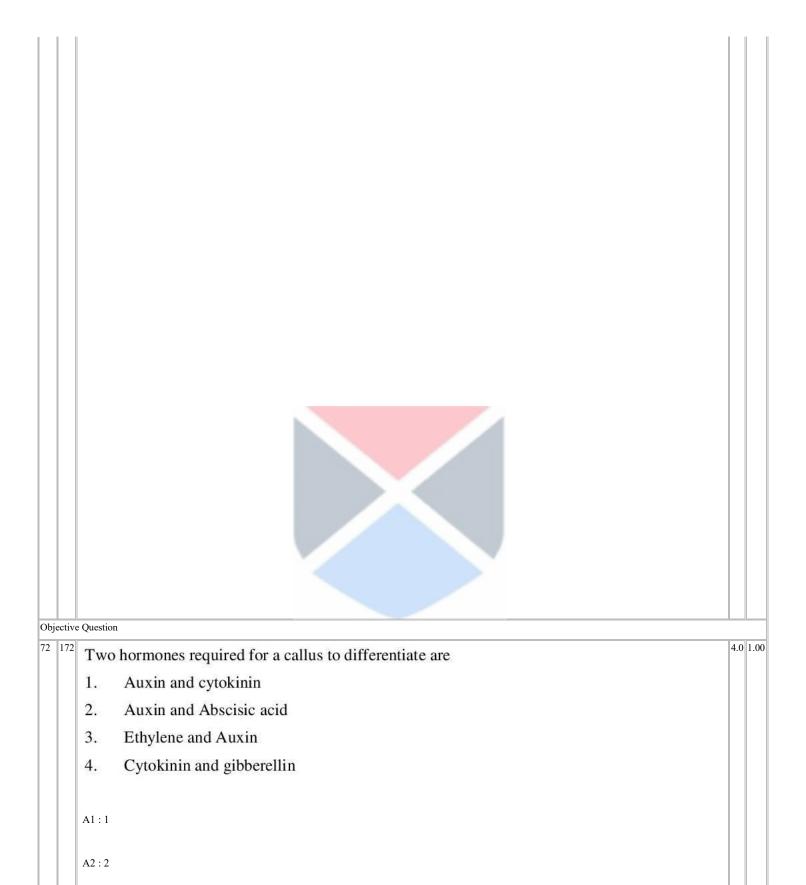
Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A) (I), (B) (III), (C) (IV), (D) (II)
- 2. (A) (IV), (B) (I), (C) (III), (D) (II)
- 3. (A) (IV), (B) (III), (C) (II), (D) (I)
- 4. (A) (II), (B) (I), (C) (III), (D) (IV)

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3



A3:3

Objectiv	 ve Question		
73 173		4.0	1.00
	ICAR- National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Microorganisms (NBAIM) is located at 1. Chandigarh 2. New Delhi 3. Mau 4. Mumbai		
	A1:1 A2:2		
	A3:3 A4:4		
Objectiv	ve Question	_	

74	174	Hybi	ridoma technique is generally used for the production of	4.0	1.00
		1.	Monoclonal antibody		
		2.	Bt Toxin		
		3.	Herbicide Glyphosate		
		4.	Hybrids micropropagation		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A2.2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
		A4:4			
Obje	ctive	Question			
75	175	Whi	ch of the following vector can carry the longest piece of foreign DNA	4.0	1.00
		1.	BAC		
		2.	YAC		
		3.	Cosmid		
		4.	Plasmid		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
					1
Obje	ctive	Question			

76	176	Reve	erse transcriptase enzymes is used in	4.0	1.00
		1.	mRNA Synthesis		
		2.	tRNA Synthesis		
		3.	cDNA Synthesis		
	10.0	4.	Vector synthesis		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4 : 4			
Obje	ective	Question	n		<u> </u>
77	177	Whi	ch of the following is a vector mediated gene transfer method	4.0	1.00
		1.	Biolistic		
		2.	Agrobacterium Mediated		
		3.	Gene Gun		
	10.0	4.	Microinjection		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
Obje	ective	Question	n		

78 178	Some base substitutions do not result in change in amino acid sequence of the polypeptide because	4.0 1.0
	1. Universality of the codon	
	2. triplet nature of codon	
	3. Co-linearity	
	4. Degeneracy of genetic codon	
	A1:1	
	A2:2	
	A3:3	
	A4:4	

	List-I	List-II	
pro	(Book/Theory oposed/Characteristic, etc.)	(Author/Thinker/Name of Theory, etc.)	
(A)	Orthologues	(I) Removal of Introns	
(B)	Splicing	(II) Protein fingerprinting	
(C)	Mass spectrometry	(III) Nucleotide database	
(D)	EMBL	(IV) Homologous genes found in different organisms	
Cho	ose the <i>correct</i> answer from th	he options given below:	
1.	(A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (Γ	V), (D) - (I)	
2.	(A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I	I), (D) - (II)	
3.	(A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II)	(), (D) - (III)	
4.	(A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I	V), (D) - (I)	
A 1 : 1			
A2:2			
A 3 : 3	Y .		

80	180	plant	T1 Plants showed 3:1 segregation for the selected trait and gene. When the 3 T1 is with the target gene were selfed, which one of the following statements explain esults	4.0 1.0
		1.	Two of three plants produced all the progeny plants with the gene	
		2.	All three plants produced all the progeny plants with the gene	
		3.	Only one out of 3 plants produced all the progeny plants with the gene	
		4.	All the three plants produced progeny plants which showed segregation for the gene	
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ective	Question		
81	181	The as	intercellular space between cell membranes and the space of the cell walls is termed	4.0 1.0
		1.	Symplast	
		2.	Middle lamella	
		3.	Pectin	
		4.	Apoplast	
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A3:3 A4:4		

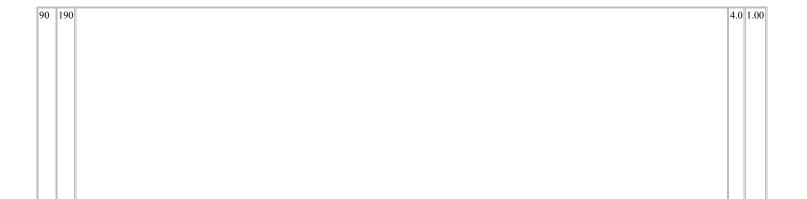
182	Whi	ch of the following statement/s is/are true?	4.0)
	(A)	Almost all postharvest technologies manipulate the metabolism of the harvested highly perishable produce by minimizing the respiration rate and increasing water loss.		
	(B)	Respiration in postharvest tissues often increases the temperature of the perishable produce during storage.		
	(C)	Physiological maturity refers to the stage in the development of fruits/vegetables when maximum growth and maturation have occurred.		
	(D)	High transpiration rates from the harvested produce will not lead to any economic effect as this physiological process helps maintain cooler surface temperatures.		
	Choo	ose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below:		
	1.	(B), (C) and (D) only		
	2.	(A), (B) and (C) only		
	3.	(B) and (C) only		
	4.	(A), (C) and (D) only		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A3:3			
	A4:4			

83	183	The l	nighly perishable farm produce is	4.0	1.00
		1.	Apple		
		2.	Tomato		
		3.	Cauliflower		
		4.	Finger millet		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
Obje	ctive	Question			
84	184		component of the plant mitochondrial electron transport chain that provides an native route for electrons passing through the electron transport chain to reduce en is Cytochrome-C Oxidase Alternative Oxidase (AOX) NADH-dehydrogenase ATP-Synthase	4.0	1.00
0		A4:4			
Obje	ctive	Question			

85	185	The	nutrient element that is considered as a mobile element in plants is	4.0	1.00
		1.	Iron		
		2.	Calcium		
		3.	Sulfur		
		4.	Magnesium		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		ILL . L			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
-		Question			1
86	186		biochemical reactions in which carbohydrates are converted into aromatic amino	4.0	1.00
			coccur in		
		1. 2.	Calvin Cycle Clycolysis		
		3.	Glycolysis Shikimic acid pathway		
		<i>3</i> . 4.	EMP pathway		
		7.	Livii paaiway		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
Obi	ective	Question		<u></u>	<u> </u>

87 18	The	commonly translocated compound (photosynthate) in the phloem is	4.0	0	1.0
	1.	Glucose			
	2.	Mannose			
	3.	Sucrose			
	4.	Fructose			
	A1:1				
	A2:2				
	A3:3				
	A4:4				
Object	 ive Questio	n			_
88 18	8		4.0	0 1	1

	Choo	ose the WRONGLY-matched answer/s.		
	(A)	Sorghum: Kranz anatomy		
	(B)	Blackman: Law of limiting factors		
	(C)	IBA: Natural auxins		
	(D)	PS I: P680		
	Choo	ose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below:		
	1.	(A), (B) and (D) only		
	2.	(A), (C) and (D) only		
	3.	(D) only		
	4.	(A) only		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A3:3			
	A4:4			
Objectiv 89 189	e Question		4.0	1.00
09 109	Surig	galactones, a natural plant growth hormones, has been shown to regulate	4.0	1.00
	1.	Root initiation		
	2.	Branching		
	3.	Flowering		
	4.	Fruit set		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A3:3			
	A4:4			
Objectiv	e Question	1		



	List-I		List-II	
(Growth regulators)	(Use/application)		
(A)	TIBA	(I)	Regulation of leaf angle	
(B)	1-MCP	(II)_	Inhibitor of ethylene response	
(C)	Paclobutrazol	(III)	Flowering in mango	
(D)	Brassinosteroids	(IV)	Inhibitor of auxin transport	

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

- 1. (A) (I), (B) (II), (C) (III), (D) (IV)
- 2. (A) (IV), (B) (II), (C) (III), (D) (I)
- 3. (A) (II), (B) (III), (C) (I), (D) (IV)
- 4. (A) (IV), (B) (I), (C) (II), (D) (III)

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

91	191	The f	formative effects of IAA is	4.0	1.00
		1.	Induction of bud dormancy		
		2.	Maintenance of apical dominance		
		3.	Induction of senescence		
		4.	Prevention of cell division		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
Obje	ective	Question			
92	192			4.0	1.00
		The	'heart rot' of beets, 'stem crack' of celery, 'water core' of turnip are the deficiency		
		symp	otoms of		
		1.	Boron		
		2.	Calcium		
		3.	Zinc		
		4.	Copper		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4 : 4			
Obje	ective	Question			

93 19	The	typical earliest symptom of magnesium deficiency in plants is	4.0	1.0
	1.	Interveinal chlorosis of older leaves		
	2.	Interveinal chlorosis of younger leaves		
	3.	Necrotic spots on the leaves		
	4.	Dark green pigmentation of older leaves		
	(545)	2 mar green programmen er er uter seurce		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	42.2			
	A3:3			
	A4:4			
Object	ive Question		4.0	1.0
74 13	7.7		7.0	1.0

List-I	List-II
(Book/Theory proposed/ Characteristic, etc.)	(Author/Thinker/ Name of Theory, etc.)
(A) Finger millet	(I) C3
(B) Rice	(II) C3-C4 intermediate
(C) Pineapple	(III) C4
(D) Alternanthera	(IV) CAM

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

2.
$$(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)$$

3.
$$(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)$$

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

95	195		ntion of full genetic potential (in a differentiated cell) for the development into a plete plant is termed as	4.0	1.00
		1.	Differentiation		
		2.	Regeneration		
		3.	Totipotency		
		4.	Morphogenesis		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
Obje	ctive	Question			
96	196			4.0	1.00
		The s	scientist who proposed that chemical messengers are responsible for the growth and lopment of plants is		
		1.	Boysen-Jensen		
		2.	Julies von Sachs		
		3.	Folke Skoog		
		4.	Darwin		
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
Obje	ctive	Question			

97	Pn	tochromes are photoreceptors required for light-sensing in plants. The red-light- orbing state (Pr) absorbs light of a wavelength of	4.0	1.00
	1.	~667 nm		
	2.	~380 nm		
	3.	~887 nm		
	4.	~480 nm		
	A1:			
	A2 : 2			
	A3 : 3			
	A4 : 4			
Obj	ective Quest	on		
98	¹⁹⁸ The	e formula for estimating Leaf Area Index (LAI) is	4.0	1.00
	1.	LAI = (Total leaf area of a plant)/(Ground area occupied by the plant)		
	2.	LAI = (Leaf area per plant)/(Plant dry weight)		
	3.	LAI = (Leaf dry weight)/(Plant dry weight)		
	4.	LAI = (Leaf area)/(Leaf weight)		
	A1:			
	A2 : 2			
	A3 : 3			
	A4 : 4			
Obj	ective Quest	on		

99	199	Crop	Water use efficiency (WUE) is defined as	4.0 1.00
		1.	The amount of carbon assimilated as biomass or grain produced per unit of water used	
		2.	The amount of water lost though transpiration per unit amount of carbon assimilated	
		3.	The amount of carbon assimilated per unit amount of light intercepted	
		4.	The ratio between the economic yield and total biological yield.	
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive	Question		
100	200	The J	phenomenon of the cold requirement for flowering is termed as	4.0 1.00
		1.	Stratification	
		2.	Vernalization	
		3.	Phototropism	
		4.	Thigmotropism	
		A1:1		
		A2:2		

A3:3

101 201	4.0
In actively growing plant cells (rice, wheat, groundnut etc.), this compone potential becomes negligible	ent of water
(A) Solute potential	
(B) Pressure potential	
(C) Matric potential	
(D) Gravitational potential	
Choose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below:	
1. (A) and (B) only.	
2. (B) and (C) only.	
3. (C) and (D) only.	
4. (B) and (D) only.	
A1:1	
A2:2	
A3:3	
A4:4	
ective Question	

102 202	Nucl	eolus is the site for the synthesis of this component in a cell	4.0	1.00
	1.	Nucleosome		
	2.	Ribosomes		
	3.	DNA		
	4.	Chromation		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A3:3			
	A4:4			
Objective	Question			
103 203	An e 1. 2. 3. 4.	Cotton Sugarbeet Chrysanthemun Tobacco	4.0	1.000
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A3:3			
	A4:4			

104 204 4.0 1.00 Given below are two statements: Dichlorophenyl dimethylurea (DCMU), also known as Diuron - used Statement I: as herbicide, is an inhibitor of light reactions of photosynthesis. Statement II: DCMU acts by accepting electrons from early receptors of PS I. In the light of above statements, choose the *most appropriate* answer from the given options. 1. Both statement I and Statement II are correct 2. Both statement I and Statement II are incorrect 3. Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect 4. Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 Objective Question 4.0 1.00 105 205 Chlorophyll biosynthesis begins with this amino acid Glycine 1. 2. Glutamic acid Aspartic acid 3. Alanine 4. A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 Objective Question 4.0 1.00 106 206

	Phot	corespiration is found to be zero (or) negligible in these crop plants		
	(A)	Sunflower		
	(B)	Pineapple		
	(C)	Amaranthus		
	(D)	Fingermillet		
	Cho	ose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below:		
	1.	(A) and (C) only		
	2.	(B) and (D) only		
	3.	(A) and (D) only		
	4.	(B), (C) and (D) only		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A3:3			
	A4:4			
Objective 107 207			4.0	1.00
107 207	Quai	ntum yield of oxygen production in the light reactions of photosynthesis is		1.00
	1.	10		
	2.			
	3.	0.1		
	4.	0.01		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A3:3			
	A3.3			
	A4:4			
Objective	e Question	n		
Sojective	. ~acanon	·		

108 208		4.0	0 1.0
	Identify the scientist(s) who gave the term "Hydroponics" for growing of plants in water culture		
	1. Yabuta and Sumuka		
	2. Gericke		
	3. Lang and Melchers		
	4. Borthwick and Hendris		
	A1:1		
	A2:2		
	A3:3		
	A4:4		
Objective	• Question		

109 209	With	reference to the vase-life of cut-flowers, identify the <i>correct</i> statement(s)	4.0	1.00
	(A)	For prolonging life and quality, cut-flowers are often held in holding (or) vase solutions		
	(B)	The vase solutions contain a combination of carbohydrates, growth regulators, inhibitors and minerals.		
	(C)	Any vase solution must contain essential two components i.e., mineral salts and ethylene inhibitors.		
	(D)	Mineral salts help in preventing plugging of conducting tissues while ethylene inhibitors make available the respiratory substrates.		
	Choo	ose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below:		
	1.	(A), (B), (C) and (D)		
	2.	(A), (C) and (D) only		
	3.	(A) and (B) only		
5	4.	(A) and (D) only		
	A1:1			
	A2:2 A3:3			
	A4 : 4			
Objective	Question			
110 210	Seed	dormancy is broken by mechanical scarification in this crop	4.0	1.00
	1.	Cotton		
	2.	Castor		
	3.	Coriander		
B	4.	Chickpea		
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A3:3			

	A4:4			
ojective	e Question			_
1 211	Identify the "Orthodox" seeds	4.	.0 1	1.0
	(A) Sorghum			
	(B) Mango			
	(C) Sapota			
Dispective G 11 211	(D) Cotton			
	Choose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below			
	1. (A) only			
	2. (B), (C) and (D) only			
	3. (B) and (C) only			
	4. (A) and (D) only			
	A1:1			
	A2:2			
	A3:3			
	A4:4			
jective	e Question			=

2 212	Given below are	two statements:	4.0
	Statement (I):	The Photosythetic Photon Flux Density (PPFD) at which the CO ₂ uptake by photosynthesis exactly equal to CO ₂ released through respiratory process is called Light Compensation Point (LCP).	
	Statement (II):	LCP of sun plants range from 1 - 5 μ mol m ⁻² s ⁻¹ , whereas the corresponding values for shade plants are 10 - 20 μ mol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	
	In light of the ab given below.	ove statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options	
	1. Both States	ment (I) and Statement (II) are correct.	
	2. Both States	ment (I) and Statement (II) are incorrect.	
	3. Statement	(I) is correct but Statement (II) is incorrect.	
9	4. Statement	(I) is incorrect but Statement (II) is correct.	
	A1:1		
	A2:2		
	A3:3		
	A4 : 4		
jective	Question		
213	The enzyme requ	iring nickel in higher plants is	4.0
	1. Catalase		
	2 Alkalina nh	nosphatase	
	2. Alkaline ph		
	 Arkanne ph Carbonic ar 	nhydrase	
p	100 m	nhydrase	
Đ	3. Carbonic ar	nhydrase	
10	3. Carbonic ar	nhydrase	
	 Carbonic at Urease 	nhydrase	
	3. Carbonic at4. Urease	nhydrase	
	3. Carbonic at4. Urease	nhydrase	
	3. Carbonic at 4. Urease A1:1	nhydrase	

114 214	The texpe	test which is used to determine the difference between the observed frequencies and cted frequencies in one or more than one categories is	4.0 1.00
	1.	Z - test	
	2.	t - test	
	3.	Chi - square test	
	4.	ANOVA	
	A1:1		
	A2:2		
	A3:3		
	A4 : 4		
Objective (Question		
15 215			4.0 1.0

Match List-I with List-II pertaining to the Crop Production in India

List - I (Name of the Crop)			List - II
		(Major State of Production)	
(A)	Cotton	(I)	Uttar Pradesh
(B)	Mustard	(II)	Karnataka
(C)	Potato	(III)	Rajasthan
(D)	Redgram	(IV)	Maharashtra

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

- 1. (A) (I), (B) (IV), (C) (III), (D) (II)
- 2. (A) (III), (B) (I), (C) (IV), (D) (II)
- 3. (A) (IV), (B) (III), (C) (I), (D) (II)
- 4. (A) (II), (B) (IV), (C) (III), (D) (I)

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

Match ${\bf List}$ - ${\bf II}$ with ${\bf List}$ - ${\bf II}$ pertaining to the nucleotides associated with cell metabolism in plants

List - I		List - II	
	(Biochemical reaction)	(Associated Nucleotide)	
(A)	Sucrose biosynthesis	(I) GTP	
(B)	Nitrite reduction	(II) NADPH	
(C)	Fatty acid biosynthesis	(III) FADH ₂	
(D)	Substrate-level of phosphorylation in TCA cycle	(IV) UTP	

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

- 1. (A) (I), (B) (IV), (C) (III), (D) (II)
- 2. (A) (IV), (B) (III), (C) (II), (D) (I)
- 3. (A) (III), (B) (IV), (C) (I), (D) (II)
- 4. (A) (II), (B) (I), (C) (IV), (D) (III)

A1:1

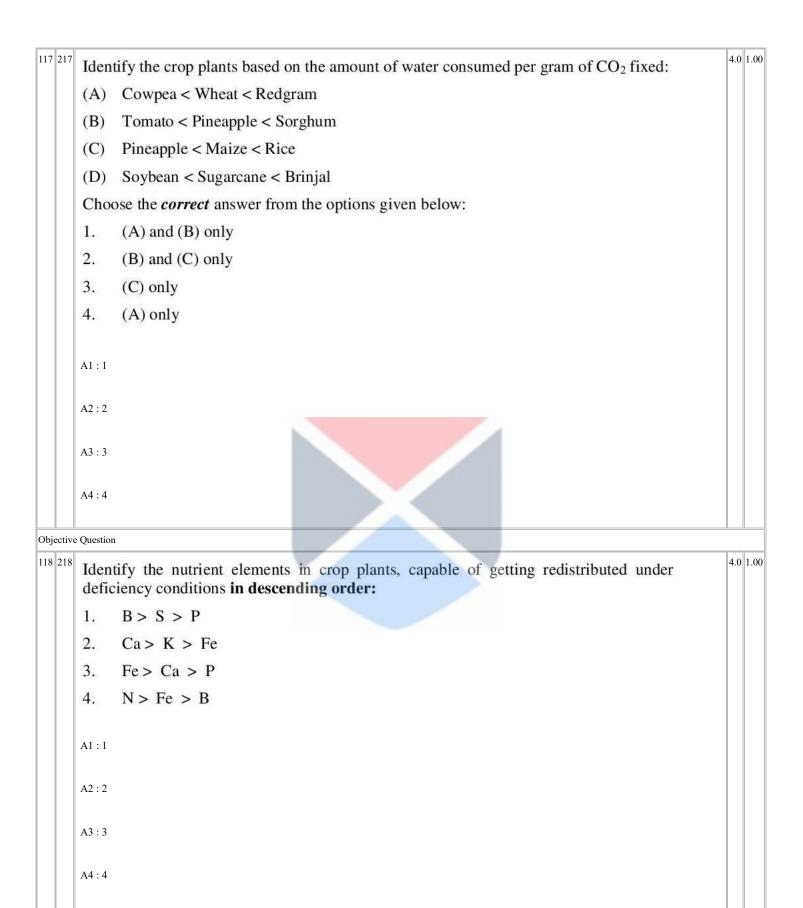
A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

Objective Question

4.0 1.00



119 219	Ident	tify the synthetic inhibitors used in crop plants	4.0	1.00	С
	(A)	Maleic Hydrazide			
	(B)	Chloromequat Chloride			
	(C)	Paclobutrazol			
	(D)	Triidobenzoic acid			
	Choo	ose the <i>correct answer</i> from the options given below:			
	1.	(A) and (C) only			
	2.	(A) and (D) only			
	3.	(B), (C) and (D) only			
	4.	(A), (B) and (C) only			
	A1:1				
	A2:2				
	A3:3				
	A4:4				
Objective	Question				

0 220	Most commonly used chemicals to break dormancy requiring light in seeds (of oats, lettuce, gladioulus etc.) are	4.0) 1
	(A) Potassium nitrate		
	(B) Kinetine		
	(C) Thiourea		
	(D) NAA		
	Choose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below		
	1. (A), (B), (C) and (D)		
	2. (B), (C) and (D) only		
	3. (B) and (D) only		
	4. (A) and (C) only		
	A1:1		
	A2:2		
	A3:3		
	A4:4		