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ROLL No.

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TEST BOOKLET No.

63

TEST FOR POST GRADUATE PROGRAMMES

LIFE SCIENCES

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 450

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. You are provided with a Test Booklet and an Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Answer Sheet to mark your responses. Do not soil the Answer Sheet. Read carefully all the instructions given on the Answer Sheet.
2. Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
3. Also write your Roll Number, Test Code, and Test Subject in the columns provided for the same on the Answer Sheet. Darken the appropriate bubbles with a Ball Point Pen.
4. The paper consists of 150 objective type questions. All questions carry equal marks.
5. Each question has four alternative responses marked A, B, C and D and you have to darken the bubble corresponding to the correct response fully by a Ball Point Pen as indicated in the example shown on the Answer Sheet.
6. Each correct answer carries 3 marks and each wrong answer carries 1 minus mark.
7. Space for rough work is provided at the end of this Test Booklet.
8. You should return the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator before you leave the examination hall. However, you can retain the Test Booklet.
9. Every precaution has been taken to avoid errors in the Test Booklet. In the event of any such unforeseen happening, the same may be brought to the notice of the Observer/Chief Superintendent in writing. Suitable remedial measures will be taken at the time of evaluation, if necessary.



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1. A cell from which differentiated cells derive is known as
 - (A) Stromal cell
 - (B) Veiled cell
 - (C) Stem cell
 - (D) Dendrite cell

2. T-cell maturation takes place in
 - (A) Thymus
 - (B) Spleen
 - (C) Tonsil
 - (D) Bone marrow

3. Man cannot digest cellulose whereas cows can do so because
 - (A) their gut contains certain bacteria capable of digesting cellulose
 - (B) they have a four-chambered stomach
 - (C) they have efficient grinding molars
 - (D) they produce an enzyme which can digest cellulose

4. The bats are able to fly in dark since their wings produce
 - (A) Infrared rays
 - (B) Ultrasonic waves
 - (C) Sound waves
 - (D) Ultraviolet rays

5. Which one of the following plants can fix nitrogen from air?
 - (A) Rice
 - (B) Wheat
 - (C) Pea
 - (D) Jute

6. Which one of the following groups of plants serves as indicators of SO₂ pollution of air?
 - (A) Epiphytic lichens
 - (B) Ferns
 - (C) Liverworts
 - (D) Hornworts

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7. The amount of water held by the soil after drainage is known as
(A) Soil water (B) Soil retention
(C) Field capacity (D) Gravitational capacity
8. Red Data book is related to
(A) Extinct plants and animals (B) Extinct plants
(C) Endangered animals (D) Endangered plants
9. During photochemical reactions which of the following biomolecules are produced?
(A) NADPH and ATP (B) NADH and ATP
(C) FADH and NADH (D) FADH and ATP
10. C4 fixation pathway was discovered by
(A) Calvin (B) Hatch and Slack
(C) Emerson and Arnold (D) Salisbury and Rose
11. The chemical name of thiamine is
(A) 2-oxy-4 aminopurine
(B) 2-oxy-4 amino pyrimidine
(C) 2,4-dioxypyrimidine
(D) 2,4-dioxy 5-methylpyrimidine
12. A cell without wall is called as
(A) Tonoplast (B) Protoplast
(C) Chloroplast (D) Leucoplast
13. The method used for precise determination of 3D structure of a globular protein is
(A) Circular dichorism (B) Mass spectroscopy
(C) X- ray diffraction (D) Infra-red spectroscopy



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14. Melting of DNA results in
- (A) Decrease in optical density
 - (B) Increase in optical density
 - (C) No change in optical density
 - (D) Change in pH
15. RNA can be specifically radiolabelled by feeding the cells with radioactive
- (A) Adenosine
 - (B) Guanine
 - (C) Thymine
 - (D) Uridine
16. Glucose and galactose are two monosaccharides generally termed as
- (A) Anomers
 - (B) Epimers
 - (C) Isomers
 - (D) Conformers
17. Alkaline hydrolysis of triglycerides is called as
- (A) Saponification
 - (B) Esterification
 - (C) Hydrogenation
 - (D) Dehydration
18. Which one of the following is the precursor for the formation of vitamin D under conditions of induction by UV rays from sunlight?
- (A) Cholesterol
 - (B) Ergosterol
 - (C) Cholecalciferol
 - (D) Calciferol
19. The enzymes which catalysis the transfer of electrons are
- (A) Isomerase
 - (B) Transferase
 - (C) Oxidoreductases
 - (D) Lyase
20. Which of the following acts as a cofactor and not a coenzyme?
- (A) Botin
 - (B) Tetrahydrofolic acid
 - (C) Copper
 - (D) Methylcobalamine

21. Sulpha drugs are effective antibiotics that inhibit the formation of folic acid by acting as a
- (A) Reversible inhibitor (B) Irreversible inhibitor
(C) Non-competitive inhibitor (D) Competitive inhibitor
22. Ribozymes are
- (A) RNA (B) DNA
(C) Protein (D) Lipid
23. Thiamine deficiency leads to
- (A) Scurvy (B) Beri-beri
(C) Night blindness (D) Pellegra
24. Most abundant lipid in plasma membrane is
- (A) Cholesterol (B) Diglyceride
(C) Glycolipid (D) Phospholipid
25. The role of plasma membrane carbohydrates is
- (A) Structural
(B) Channel formation
(C) Acting as a carrier
(D) Helping in molecular reorganisation
26. When a solute moves against a concentration gradient using energy, the process is called
- (A) Diffusion (B) Osmosis
(C) Active transport (D) Regulated diffusion
27. Membranes of the following two organelles are continuous
- (A) ER and Golgi
(B) Golgi body and Plasma membrane
(C) Nucleus and ER
(D) Golgi and lysosomes



28. Colchicine treated cells are arrested in
- (A) S-phase (B) Prophase
(C) Metaphase (D) G1-phase
29. Plane of formation of cell plate in plant cell is governed by
- (A) Phragmoplast (B) Microtubule
(C) Nucleus (D) Centriole
30. The primary site of alcohol metabolism in the human body is
- (A) Gastrointestinal tract (B) Liver
(C) Lung (D) Pancreas
31. Which one of the following is not a water soluble protein?
- (A) Ribonuclease (B) Myoglobin
(C) Collagen (D) Lysozyme
32. The chromosomes responsible for traits other than sex are termed as
- (A) Ribosomes (B) Lysosomes
(C) Autosomes (D) Spermatocytes
33. Which of the following is not found in blood?
- (A) Fibrinogen (B) Glucose
(C) Urea (D) Glycogen
34. The name of the ductless gland which secretes into the circulatory system is
- (A) Exocrine (B) Apocrine
(C) Holocrine (D) Endocrine
35. The organ of insulin biosynthesis in human body is
- (A) Liver (B) Stomach
(C) Pancreas (D) Small intestine

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36. Caps of RNA molecules
- (A) allow tRNA to be processed
 - (B) occur at the 3' ends of mRNA
 - (C) are composed of poly A
 - (D) occur at the 5' end of mRNA
37. Movement of DNA from one bacterium to another through pilus is termed as
- (A) Conjugation
 - (B) Transposition
 - (C) Transfection
 - (D) Transduction
38. A common type of nosocomial infection is
- (A) Urinary Tract Infection
 - (B) Meningitis
 - (C) Cellulitis
 - (D) Gastroenteritis
39. Rabies virus infects
- (A) Astrocytes
 - (B) Oligodendrocytes
 - (C) Neurons
 - (D) Macrophages
40. Which of the following is an unsaturated fatty acid?
- (A) Palmitate
 - (B) Stearate
 - (C) Choline
 - (D) Oleate
41. Which of the following dreadful diseases has been eradicated from the world?
- (A) Cholera
 - (B) Smallpox
 - (C) Diphtheria
 - (D) Poliomyelitis
42. White blood cells are collectively referred to as
- (A) Erythrocytes
 - (B) Leukocytes
 - (C) Erythroblasts
 - (D) Thrombocytes



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43. The substance responsible for the blood clotting is
- (A) Adenosine (B) Histamine
(C) Lecithin (D) Thrombin
44. Which of the following is cell adhesion molecule?
- (A) Integrin (B) Lysine
(C) Myosin (D) Keratin
45. The DNA molecules within mitochondrion and chloroplast occur as
- (A) only linear form
(B) covalently closed circular form
(C) DNA having covalently sealed end
(D) linear dsDNA with single chain breaks
46. Plants but not animals can convert fatty acids to sugars by a series of reactions known as
- (A) Glycolate cycle (B) Kreb's cycle
(C) Glyoxalate cycle (D) HMP pathway
47. Calmodulin mediated activation of protein kinase results in transient increase in
- (A) cAMP (B) Calcium ions
(C) DAG (D) NO
48. In cell cycle, mitosis occurs between
- (A) G1-and S-phase (B) S1and G1-phase
(C) S-and G2-phase (D) G1-and G2-phase
49. The percentage of CO₂ in the atmosphere is
- (A) 0.04% (B) 1%
(C) 5% (D) 7%

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50. Which of the following is not a component of chromosomes?
- (A) Histones
(B) Non-histone proteins
(C) DNA
(D) RNA
51. The end product of fermentation of molasses by yeast is
- (A) Pyruvate
(B) Ethanol
(C) Methanol
(D) Lactic acid
52. Which of the following methods is not used to introduce foreign genes into crop plants?
- (A) Ti plasmid
(B) Microprojectile bombardment
(C) Breeding
(D) Auxins
53. The predominant antibody in saliva is
- (A) IgG
(B) IgA
(C) IgM
(D) IgD
54. Which of the following is 'initiation codon' in the protein biosynthesis?
- (A) GUC
(B) UAA
(C) UAC
(D) AUG
55. Antibody diversity is generated by
- (A) Protein splicing
(B) Somatic mutation
(C) Allelic exclusion
(D) Inter chromosomal recombination



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56. Unique characteristic of DNA is
- (A) Denaturation and renaturation
 - (B) Polymer complex
 - (C) Resistance to temperature change
 - (D) Replication
57. The bacterial enzymes that changes the positively super coiled DNA into negatively super coiled DNA is
- (A) DNA helicase
 - (B) DNA gyrase
 - (C) Single strand binding protein
 - (D) Polymerase
58. Satellite DNA consists of
- (A) Extra chromosomal DNA
 - (B) Short repetitive nucleotide sequence
 - (C) Ribosomal RNA genes
 - (D) Single gene region
59. In eukaryotes the rRNA genes are transcribed by
- (A) Revers ranscriptase
 - (B) RNA dependent RNA polymerase
 - (C) RNA polymerase I
 - (D) RNA polymerase III
60. What is the chemical basis of gene imprinting?
- (A) Phosphorylation of DNA
 - (B) Methylation of DNA
 - (C) Oxidation of DNA
 - (D) Glycosylation of DNA
61. Which one of the following amino acids is specified by only a single codon?
- (A) Glutamine
 - (B) Tryptophan
 - (C) Asparagine
 - (D) Isoleucine



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62. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* is an effective vector for use with
- (A) Corn (B) Rice
(C) Wheat (D) Soybean
63. Animal viruses usually penetrate the host cell by
- (A) Injection (B) Exocytosis
(C) Endocytosis (D) A vector
64. The genome of cauliflower mosaic virus is
- (A) Positive stranded RNA (B) Single stranded RNA
(C) Double stranded DNA (D) Double stranded RNA
65. Infectious single stranded RNAs in plants that are not associated with any proteins are termed as
- (A) Viruses (B) Viroids
(C) Prions (D) Satellite viruses
66. The below-mentioned organism acts as a biological agent in controlling plant diseases
- (A) *Fusarium vasinfectum*
(B) *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*
(C) *Trichoderma viridi*
(D) *Armillaria mellea*
67. The chemical mentioned below is used as an osmoticum in protoplast culture
- (A) Glycerol (B) Agar
(C) Mannitol (D) Fructose
68. Which hormone is mainly used to facilitate the cell division and root differentiation?
- (A) IBA (B) NAA
(C) Auxin (D) Gibberellins

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69. Polyethylene glycol is a
- (A) Fusagen (B) Sterilizing agent
(C) Constituent of a medium (D) Osmotic regulator
70. *Taq* DNA polymerase is derived from the following organism
- (A) *Thermococcus litoralis* (B) *Thermococcus aquaticus*
(C) *Pyrococcus furiosus* (D) *Haemophilus influenza*
71. Pathogenic bacterial races are created in nature by the following phenomenon
- (A) Mutation (B) Inter-strain mating
(C) Somatic hybridisation (D) Sexual recombination
72. What is the causal organism of 'Tikka disease' of groundnut?
- (A) *Cercospora* (B) *Puccinia*
(C) *Albugo* (D) *Synchytrium*
73. Formation of a sporophyte from a vegetative portion of prothallus is called as
- (A) Apocaryp (B) Apogamy
(C) Apomixis (D) Apospory
74. A fern differs from a moss in having
- (A) Alternation of generations (B) Swimming sperms
(C) Independent gametophyte (D) Independent sporophyte
75. Ligule and cone are present in
- (A) *Selaginella* (B) *Lycopodium*
(C) *Isoetes* (D) *Psilotum*

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76. The sperm in *Cycas* is
- (A) Biciliate and spirally-coiled
 - (B) Biciliate and pyriform
 - (C) Top-shaped without cilia
 - (D) Top-shaped and multiciliate
77. Xylem vessels are present in the wood of
- (A) *Gnetum*
 - (B) *Taxus*
 - (C) *Araucaria*
 - (D) *Ginkgo*
78. The largest ovule is present in
- (A) *Pinus*
 - (B) *Gnetum*
 - (C) *Araucaria*
 - (D) *Cycas*
79. Winged pollen grains are produced by
- (A) *Pothos*
 - (B) *Ottelia*
 - (C) *Pinus*
 - (D) *Podostemon*
80. The smallest flowering plants are
- (A) *Lemna* and *Wolffia*
 - (B) *Pistia* and *Lemna*
 - (C) *Elodea* and *Pistia*
 - (D) *Wolffia* and *Elodea*
81. Cyathium is a type of
- (A) Fruit body
 - (B) Flower
 - (C) Inflorescence
 - (D) Floral cup
82. Essential oils are those which are
- (A) essential for plants producing them
 - (B) essential for human kind
 - (C) used in soap manufacture
 - (D) a source of perfumes



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83. Edible part of *Cocos nucifera* is
- (A) Endocarp (B) Seed coat
(C) Endosperm (D) Embryo
84. Clove is a
- (A) Flower (B) Flower bud
(C) Seed (D) Fruit
85. Substitute of milk is produced from
- (A) *Glycine max* (B) *Solanum tuberosum*
(C) *Sesamum indicum* (D) *Cocos nucifera*
86. Caruncle is derived from
- (A) Peduncle (B) Cotyledon
(C) Outer integument (D) Perisperm
87. Sexual reproduction in plants was described for the first time by
- (A) Hofmeister (B) Strasburger
(C) Nawaschin (D) Camerarius
88. Scattered vascular bundles are present in
- (A) Monocot stems (B) Monocot roots
(C) Dicot stems (D) Aerial roots
89. The simple mechanical tissue composed of living cells is
- (A) Parenchyma (B) Aerenchyma
(C) Collenchyma (D) Sclerenchyma
90. Companion cells are found in
- (A) Phloem (B) Xylem
(C) Cortex (D) Periderm



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91. C-value paradox refers in the context of
- (A) differences in the number of functional and non-functional genes
 - (B) differences in the nuclear DNA contents
 - (C) differences in histone and non-histone proteins
 - (D) differences in mutation frequencies
92. Double – stranded RNA is present in
- (A) Bacteriophages
 - (B) *Escherichia coli*
 - (C) Reoviruses
 - (D) TMV
93. Persons who are colour blind cannot distinguish between
- (A) Yellow and white
 - (B) Green and blue
 - (C) Black and yellow
 - (D) Red and green
94. Jumping genes in maize were first reported by
- (A) Morgan
 - (B) Bateson
 - (C) McClintock
 - (D) Temin and Balimore
95. Which one of the following sets is correct from the evolutionary point of view?
- (A) Viruses, Mycoplasma, Rickettsia, Flagellate, Bacteria
 - (B) Mycoplasma, Virus, Rickettsia, Bacteria, Flagellate
 - (C) Mycoplasma, Rickettsia, Virus, Flagellate, Bacteria
 - (D) Viruses, Bacteria, Flagellate, Mycoplasma, Rickettsia
96. Mendelian laws apply only when
- (A) the parents are pure breed
 - (B) the characteristics are linked
 - (C) two characters are dependent on each other
 - (D) F_1 in a monohybrid cross shows two types of individuals



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97. The triplet codons are located in
- (A) t-RNA (B) r-RNA
(C) c-DNA (D) m-RNA
98. Name the famous Indian scientist who brought 'Green Revolution' in India
- (A) R.S. Paroda (B) V.L. Chopra
(C) M.S. Swaminathan (D) B.P. Pal
99. Lamp brush chromosomes are so called because
- (A) they were discovered by Dr. Lampbrush
(B) they resemble the brush used to clean up
(C) they are seen with an ordinary lamp
(D) they are the giant chromosomes
100. ICAR controlled institute for research on sugarcane is located in
- (A) Cannanore, Kerala
(B) Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
(C) Anakapalli, Andhra Pradesh
(D) Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
101. The chromosome number in bread wheat is
- (A) $2n=7$ (B) $2n=14$
(C) $2n=28$ (D) $2n=42$
102. Vinegar is an aqueous solution of
- (A) Oxalic acid (B) Citric acid
(C) Acetic acid (D) Hydrochloric acid

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103. Bacterial transformation was discovered by
- (A) Avery, MacLeod and McCarty
 - (B) Holley and Nirenberg
 - (C) Beadle and Tatum
 - (D) Meselson and Stahl
104. Which division of the fungi is commonly known as club fungi?
- (A) Oomycota
 - (B) Zygomycota
 - (C) Deuteromycota
 - (D) Basidiomycota
105. Botulism is a fatal human food poisoning caused by
- (A) *E. coli*
 - (B) *Clostridium*
 - (C) *Cosmarium*
 - (D) T₂ bacteriophage
106. Freon gas responsible for ozone depletion contains
- (A) Bromine, nitrogen and carbon
 - (B) Chlorine, argon and hydrogen
 - (C) Fluorine and oxygen
 - (D) Fluorine, chlorine and carbon
107. Flow of energy gradually decreases when you pass from lower to higher trophic levels. This concept is explained by
- (A) First law of thermodynamics
 - (B) Second law of thermodynamics
 - (C) Newton law
 - (D) Quantum theory
108. The kind of climax community in an area depends mostly on the areas
- (A) Soil organisms
 - (B) Pool of available colonies
 - (C) Bed rock
 - (D) Climate



109. Sounds above what level are considered hazardous noise pollution?
- (A) Above 30 db (B) Above 80 db
(C) Above 120 db (D) Above 100 db
110. Mycorrhiza is an association between plant roots and
- (A) Algae (B) Nematodes
(C) Fungi (D) Bacteria
111. Ultraviolet light kills bacteria by
- (A) Generating heat
(B) Damaging nucleic acids
(C) Inhibiting protein synthesis
(D) Damaging cytoplasmic membrane
112. The end product of glycolysis is
- (A) Glucose (B) Oxaloacetate
(C) α -Ketoglutarate (D) Pyruvate
113. Which of the following is the newest taxonomic unit?
- (A) Strain (B) Order
(C) Species (D) Domain
114. The classification given by Bentham and Hooker is
- (A) Natural (B) Phylogenetic
(C) Artificial (D) Numerical
115. The disease 'Ergot of wheat' or 'Ergot of rye' is caused by
- (A) *Clavices purpurea* (B) *Puccinia graminis*
(C) *Fusarium oxysporum* (D) *Sclerospora graminicola*

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116. Which of the following plant seeds are used as jeweler's weight?
(A) *Lens culinaris* (B) *Abrus precatorius*
(C) *Cajanus cajan* (D) *Glycine max*
117. Which of the following is a protein deficiency disease?
(A) Cirrhosis (B) Night blindness
(C) Eczema (D) Kwashiorkor
118. Photochemical smog always contains
(A) Phosphorus (B) Aluminium ions
(C) Ozone (D) Methane
119. The maximum photosynthesis takes place under
(A) Red light (B) Yellow light
(C) Blue light (D) Monochromatic light
120. The cell organelle known as 'power house' is
(A) Chloroplast (B) Nucleus
(C) Endoplasmic reticulum (D) Mitochondrion
121. Which one of the following Acts does not expire?
(A) Intellectual Property Right (B) Copy right
(C) Patent (D) Trademark
122. Photorespiration does not take place in one of the following plants
(A) Wheat (B) Sorghum
(C) Rice (D) Sugar beet
123. The concept of *in vitro* cell culture was developed by
(A) White (B) Haberlandt
(C) Steward (D) Gautheret



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124. Production of disease-free plants could be possible through
- (A) Meristem culture (B) Protoplast culture
(C) Embryo culture (D) Anther culture
125. Prokaryotes are characterised by
- (A) Presence of operons (B) Absence of introns
(C) Presence of plasmids (D) All the above
126. The plant with the smallest genome is
- (A) Maize (B) Arabidopsis
(C) Mungbean (D) Rice
127. Introns are absent in
- (A) Bacterial genes (B) Fungal genes
(C) Plant genes (D) Animal genes
128. The nucleotide sequence surrounding the initiation codon of an eukaryotic mRNA is called
- (A) Shine-Dalgarno sequence
(B) Kozak consensus
(C) TATA box
(D) Ribosome binding sequence
129. The antibody molecules have a common structure of four peptide chains. This structure consists of
- (A) three light chains and one heavy chain
(B) two light chains and two heavy chains
(C) one light chain and three heavy chains
(D) four chains of equal size

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130. The first immunoglobulin class produced in a primary response to an antigen and also the first one to be synthesised by the neonate is
- (A) Ig A (B) Ig E
(C) Ig G (D) Ig M
131. The fungus, *Aspergillus spp* elaborates under humid conditions a toxin called
- (A) Ochratoxin (B) Fusaric acid
(C) Aflatoxins (D) Ferulic acid
132. Which of the following enzymes is employed for ELISA?
- (A) Alkaline phosphatase
(B) Horseradish peroxidase
(C) Beta - galactosidase
(D) All the above
133. The acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) generally results from infection with
- (A) HIV-I (B) HIV-II
(C) SIV (D) HTLV-I
134. Circinate vernation is a typical characteristic feature of
- (A) Gymnosperms (B) Ferns
(C) All Pteridophytes (D) Special Orchids
135. Numerical taxonomy is also known as
- (A) Floristics (B) Phenons
(C) Taximetrics (D) Adansonian classification
136. The edible part in litchi is the
- (A) Fleshy aril (B) Thalamus
(C) Hesperidium (D) Outer integuments



137. The cambium present within a vascular bundle is called as
- (A) Interfascicular cambium (B) Lateral cambium
(C) Intrafascicular cambium (D) Phellogen
138. Wounds in plants are healed by the activity of
- (A) Apical meristem (B) Lateral meristem
(C) Intercalary meristem (D) Secondary meristem
139. Which kind of autosomal abnormality is associated with Mongolism in human beings?
- (A) Cat-cry syndrome (B) Klinefeiter syndrome
(C) Down's syndrome (D) Turner's syndrome
140. Viral capsids are composed of
- (A) RNA (B) Protein
(C) Lipids (D) Polysaccharides
141. The enzyme which involves the conversion of an aldose sugar to a keto sugar is termed as
- (A) Isomerases (B) Transferases
(C) Hydrolases (D) Lyases
142. Which of the following is not a membrane lipid?
- (A) Cholesterol (B) Phosphatidylglycerol
(C) Cerebroside (D) Choline
143. High solubility of amino acid in water is due to
- (A) Presence of side chain (B) Dipolar ion structure
(C) Unipolarity (D) Hydrophilic nature

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144. The receptor for nitric oxide is
- (A) Intercellular (B) Intracellular
(C) Extracellular (D) Transcellular
145. Erythrocyte transketolase activity is a useful indicator for the deficiency of
- (A) Niacin (B) Pyridoxine
(C) Riboflavin (D) Thiamine
146. In cAMP pathway, the G protein stimulates
- (A) Phospholipase C (B) Adenylate cyclase
(C) The endoplasmic reticulum (D) Calmodulin
147. The myofilaments of muscles consist primarily of two proteins. These are
- (A) Actin and myosin
(B) Progesterone and testosterone
(C) Progesterone and estrogen
(D) Actin and tubulin
148. Oxidation of fats and carbohydrates within a cell would be an example of
- (A) Anabolism (B) Catabolism
(C) Biosynthesis (D) Biodegradation
149. The following restriction enzyme is preferred to digest plant DNA
- (A) *ECORI* (B) *Pst I*
(C) *Hind III* (D) All of the above
150. Humalin is a hormone produced in
- (A) Human beings (B) Bacterium
(C) Plants (D) All of the above
