

BIOTECHNOLOGY

1. Seed dormancy is mainly controlled by
 - (A) Gibberellic acid
 - (B) Abscisic acid
 - (C) Cytokinin
 - (D) Ethylene
2. A method for transferring protein to a nitrocellulose filter on which protein can be detected by a suitable probe is
 - (A) Southern blotting
 - (B) Northern blotting
 - (C) Western blotting
 - (D) None of the above
3. Charged molecules are separated based on varying rates of migration through a solid matrix when subjected to an electric field. This technique is known as
 - (A) Photoreactivation
 - (B) Gel electrophoresis
 - (C) Autoradiography
 - (D) Blotting
4. Direct DNA uptake by protoplasts can be stimulated by
 - (A) Polyethylene glycol
 - (B) Decanol
 - (C) Luciferin
 - (D) Cesium chloride
5. You have homogenized plant tissue and would like to separate chloroplasts from nuclei. Which of the following methods would be the most suitable?
 - (A) Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
 - (B) Differential centrifugation using sucrose gradient
 - (C) Equilibrium density gradient centrifugation on CsCl gradients
 - (D) Gel filtration
6. Which of the following amino acids, if added to acidic solution, will have buffer action on solution at the physiological pH?

- (A) Alanine
- (B) Glycine
- (C) Histidine
- (D) Arginine

7. Find the odd one from the following

- (A) Leucoplasts
- (B) Chromoplasts
- (C) Chloroplasts
- (D) Tonoplasts

8. Which one of the following structures carries out a similar function in both plant and animal cell?

- (A) Contractile vacuole
- (B) Cell wall
- (C) Mitochondria
- (D) Chloroplast

9. The phase of cell cycle during which the bulk of histones are synthesized is

- (A) M-Phase
- (B) G-Phase
- (C) S-Phase
- (D) None of the above

10. Preserving germplasm in frozen state is

- (A) Cryopreservation
- (B) Cold storage
- (C) In situ preservation
- (D) Vernalisation

11. Bt toxin produced by *Bacillus thuringiensis*, does NOT kill the bacteria itself because the toxin is

- (A) isolated in a special intracellular sac
- (B) in an inactive form inside the bacterial cell
- (C) active only against eukaryotic ribosomes
- (D) produced in very small quantities

12. Epigenetics may result from

- (A) Mutations

- (B) DNA Methylation
 - (C) Recombination
 - (D) Duplication
13. The variations observed among the regenerated plants under *in vitro* conditions may be due to
- (A) Single gene mutation
 - (B) Point mutation
 - (C) Chromosomal aberration
 - (D) All of the above
14. The peptide hormone involved in controlling blood pressure is
- (A) Testosterone
 - (B) Oxytocin
 - (C) Vassopressin
 - (D) Interferon B
15. The two polynucleotide chains of the parent DNA molecule separate due to the breaking of
- (A) S-bond
 - (B) O-bond
 - (C) H-bond
 - (D) All of the above
16. Homologous organs are
- (A) Similar in structure and dissimilar in function
 - (B) Dissimilar in structure and similar in function
 - (C) Similar in structure and function
 - (D) Dissimilar in function and structure
17. Which part of the human brain controls body temperature?
- (A) Cerebrum
 - (B) Medulla
 - (C) Cerebellum
 - (D) Hypothalamus

18. Glycerol is added to protein samples before they are loaded to the 'wells' of PAGE. The function of glycerol is that it
- (A) stabilizes protein structure
 - (B) provides density to the sample
 - (C) helps to bind SDS to the protein
 - (D) helps to reduce disulfide bond by β -mercaptoethanol
19. Program used for essentially local similarity search is
- (A) BLAST
 - (B) ExPASy
 - (C) Ras Mol
 - (D) SWISS-PROT
20. The Ames test is used to determine if a chemical
- (A) increases the rate at which a bacterial cell divides
 - (B) decreases the number of cells in a culture
 - (C) is a potential mutagen
 - (D) decreases the ability of a cell to photosynthesize
21. Biofortification refers to breeding for
- (A) higher concentration of micronutrient
 - (B) high plant strength
 - (C) drought tolerance
 - (D) cold tolerance
22. Ti plasmids are found in
- (A) *Escherichia coli*
 - (B) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
 - (C) *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*
 - (D) *Arabidopsis thaliana*
23. Bt toxin producing plants are resistant to
- (A) Fungal pathogens
 - (B) Bacterial pathogens
 - (C) Herbicides
 - (D) Insect pests

24. Which antibody type will be the most appropriate for passive vaccination?
- (A) Polyclonal antibody
 - (B) Monoclonal antibody
 - (C) Humanized antibody
 - (D) Single chain antibody
25. In protein 'A', glutamic acid is replaced by glutamine to make protein 'B'. Which technique can separate these two proteins?
- (A) Isoelectric focusing
 - (B) Pulse field electrophoresis
 - (C) SDS-PAGE
 - (D) Gel filtration
26. Adaptation of an organism is
- (A) Acquired character
 - (B) Genetic character
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
27. The development of a living organism from embryo stage to an adult stage is called
- (A) Phylogeny
 - (B) Ontogeny
 - (C) Embryology
 - (D) Palaeobotany
28. The number of oxygen molecules released per photon of light in photosynthesis is called
- (A) Respiratory quotient
 - (B) Quantum yield
 - (C) Quantum requirement
 - (D) Emerson effect
29. The synthesis of glucose from fat is called
- (A) Glycolysis
 - (B) TCA
 - (C) Gluconeogenesis
 - (D) Saponification

30. During water stress in plants, increase in ABA level causes
- (A) Stomatal opening
 - (B) Stomatal closure
 - (C) Increase in root length
 - (D) Inhibition of flowering
31. The process of development of fruits without fertilization is called
- (A) Parthenogenesis
 - (B) Agamospermy
 - (C) Parthenocarpy
 - (D) Apomixis
32. Natural cannabinoids are obtained from the inflorescences of
- (A) *Papaversomniferum*
 - (B) *Erythroxylum coca*
 - (C) *Cannabis sativa*
 - (D) *Datura innoxia*
33. The plants which are genetically identical to the original plant from which they were grown are called as
- (A) Somaclones
 - (B) Somatic hybrids
 - (C) Explants
 - (D) Recombinants
34. What is the function of Bowman's capsule and glomerulus?
- (A) Reabsorption of water from blood
 - (B) Reabsorption of hormones from blood
 - (C) Reabsorption of ions from blood
 - (D) Filtration of blood
35. Nissl's bodies are predominantly composed of
- (A) Nucleic acid and SER
 - (B) Protein and lipids
 - (C) DNA and RNA
 - (D) Free ribosomes and RER

36. Which of the following is uricotelic?
- (A) Birds
 - (B) Insects
 - (C) Lizards
 - (D) All of the above
37. Which enzyme is responsible for lysis of fibrin during fibrinolysis?
- (A) Plasmin
 - (B) Fibrin
 - (C) Thrombin
 - (D) Thrombokinase
38. Myelin sheath is produced by
- (A) Oligodendrocytes and osteoclasts
 - (B) Schwann cells and oligodendrocytes
 - (C) Osteoclasts and astrocytes
 - (D) Astrocytes and Schwann cells
39. Part of the kidney through which the ureter, blood vessels, and nerves enter is called
- (A) Renal medulla
 - (B) Hilum
 - (C) Urethra
 - (D) Renal cortex
40. During a blood transfusion, if the blood group of the recipient and donor does not correctly match, it will result in clumping of RBCs due to
- (A) Antigen-antibody reaction
 - (B) Antigen-antigen reaction
 - (C) Antibody - antibody reaction
 - (D) None of the above
41. What is the function of scrotum?
- (A) To maintain high temperature
 - (B) To maintain low temperature
 - (C) Hetero-thermal regulation
 - (D) None of the above

42. Which of the following is the method in which sperm is directly injected into the ovum?
- (A) GIFT
 - (B) ET
 - (C) ICSI
 - (D) IUCD
43. Oblique fissures are associated with
- (A) Left Lung
 - (B) Both lungs
 - (C) Heart
 - (D) None of the above
44. Which class of ions stimulates the ATPase activity of myosin head?
- (A) Magnesium
 - (B) Manganese
 - (C) Ferric
 - (D) Calcium
45. Hypocalcemia leads to
- (A) Tetany
 - (B) Stronger muscle contractions
 - (C) Cholelithiasis
 - (D) Kidney stones
46. Oxytocin helps in
- (A) Ovulation
 - (B) Lactation
 - (C) Childbirth
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)
47. The function of helper T-cells is to
- (A) Stimulate B-cells
 - (B) Kill antigens
 - (C) Kill antibodies
 - (D) Suppress B-cells

48. Serum differs from blood in
- (A) Lacking albumins
 - (B) Lacking globulins
 - (C) Lacking clotting factors
 - (D) Lacking antibodies
49. Multipolar neurons are found in the
- (A) Retina of eye
 - (B) Cerebral cortex
 - (C) Embryonic stage
 - (D) None of the above
50. Offspring formed by sexual reproduction exhibit more variation than those formed by asexual reproduction because
- (A) Sexual reproduction is a lengthy process
 - (B) Gametes of parents have qualitatively different genetic composition
 - (C) Genetic material comes from parents of two different species
 - (D) Greater amount of DNA is involved in sexual reproduction
51. The bacterium used in the production of insulin by genetic engineering is
- (A) *Mycobacterium*
 - (B) *Escherichia*
 - (C) *Rhizobium*
 - (D) *Saccharomyces*
52. The Golden Rice variety is rich in
- (A) Ascorbic acid
 - (B) Beta carotene
 - (C) Riboflavin
 - (D) Thiamine
53. culture is the best-suited method for the production of virus-free plants
- (A) Ovule
 - (B) Anther
 - (C) Embryo
 - (D) Meristem

54. The Ti plasmid has the ability to cause crown gall tumour in
- (A) Rice
 - (B) Tomatoes
 - (C) Peanuts
 - (D) Fruit trees
55. Lambda EMBL3 is a
- (A) Gene
 - (B) Protein
 - (C) Restriction enzyme
 - (D) Phage Vector
56. Microfilaments are composed of
- (A) Actin
 - (B) Myosin
 - (C) Tubulin
 - (D) Chitin
57. Lysosomes are produced by
- (A) Mitochondria
 - (B) Endoplasmic reticulum
 - (C) Golgi complex
 - (D) Nucleus
58. The process of synthesis of glucose is called
- (A) Glycogenesis
 - (B) Glycolysis
 - (C) Gluconeogenesis
 - (D) All of the above
59. part of a neuron receives information from other neurons
- (A) Axon
 - (B) Dendrites
 - (C) Cell body
 - (D) Myelin sheath

60. Phagocytic cells are
- (A) Neutrophils, Mast cells
 - (B) Mast cells, Macrophages
 - (C) Mast cells, Lymphocytes
 - (D) Neutrophils, Macrophages
61. Which of the following is an intracellular second messenger?
- (A) AMP
 - (B) GMP
 - (C) Acetylcholine
 - (D) Inositol triphosphate
62. Which of the following immune cells are most effective at destroying intracellular pathogens?
- (A) T_H cells
 - (B) B cells
 - (C) T_s cells
 - (D) T_c cells
63. The specificity of an antibody is due to
- (A) the Fc portion of the molecule
 - (B) the heavy chains
 - (C) its valence
 - (D) the variable portion of the heavy and light chain
64. vaccine does not provide lifetime protection
- (A) Polio
 - (B) Tetanus
 - (C) Smallpox
 - (D) Typhoid
65. The enzymes that remove supercoiling in replicating DNA ahead of the replication fork are
- (A) Topoisomerases
 - (B) Helicases
 - (C) Primases
 - (D) DNA polymerases

66. An example of RNA-dependent DNA polymerase is
- (A) RNA polymerase I
 - (B) RNA polymerase II
 - (C) Reverse transcriptase
 - (D) DNA ligase
67. Which position of a codon is said to be wobble?
- (A) First
 - (B) Second
 - (C) Third
 - (D) Fourth
68. Ribosomes are formed of
- (A) DNA and RNA
 - (B) RNA and Protein
 - (C) DNA and Protein
 - (D) RNA and Amino acids
69. The function of snRNA in the cell is
- (A) to modify RNA molecules
 - (B) to be a component of the ribosome
 - (C) to encode genetic information
 - (D) to carry amino acids to the ribosome
70. The chemiluminescence is commonly used to visualize bands of interest in
- (A) Southern blotting
 - (B) Northern blotting
 - (C) Eastern blotting
 - (D) Western blotting
71. has beads on a string structure
- (A) Nucleosomes
 - (B) Chromosomes
 - (C) Chromatin
 - (D) Heterochromatin

72. can fix atmospheric nitrogen and play a role in nitrogen cycling
- (A) Cyanobacteria
 - (B) Brown algae
 - (C) Green algae
 - (D) Red algae
73. materials are used as a bio-plastics
- (A) Polystyrene
 - (B) Polypropylene
 - (C) Polyhydroxybutyrate
 - (D) All of the above
74. In ecosystems,type of fungi are responsible for the decomposition of dead organic matter
- (A) Mutualist
 - (B) Commensal
 - (C) Saprophyte
 - (D) Parasite
75. Name the type of culture that is prepared by inoculating directly from the tissue of an organism to culture media
- (A) Primary cell culture
 - (B) Secondary cell culture
 - (C) Cell lines
 - (D) Transformed cell culture
76. Which of the following microorganisms is eliminated in canned foods?
- (A) *Lactobacillus*
 - (B) *Clostridium botulinum*
 - (C) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
 - (D) *Coxiella burnetii*
77. Which type of mutagen is Acridine orange?
- (A) Chemical compound
 - (B) Transposon
 - (C) Base analogue
 - (D) Intercalating agent

78. The part of mRNA that determines the specificity of the amino acid attached is
- (A) Acceptor arm
 - (B) D loop
 - (C) Ψ U loop
 - (D) Variable loop
79. Which of the following does not take part in gene expression?
- (A) Replication
 - (B) Transcription
 - (C) Translation
 - (D) RNA processing
80. What cytokines are produced in response to viral infection?
- (A) Interferons
 - (B) Interleukins
 - (C) Lymphokines
 - (D) All of the above
81. The region where the bacterial genome resides is termed as
- (A) Cytoplasm
 - (B) Nucleus
 - (C) Nucleoid
 - (D) Ribosome free region
82. Yellow spots on Citrus leaves are due to the deficiency of
- (A) Magnesium
 - (B) Iron
 - (C) Zinc
 - (D) Boron
83. Ginger is a stem and not a root because it
- (A) Lacks chlorophyll
 - (B) Stores food material
 - (C) Has nodes and internodes
 - (D) Grows horizontally in the soil

84. Which plant product is used in leather industry?
- (A) Resin
 - (B) Latex
 - (C) Mucilage
 - (D) Tannin
85. Biodiesel is mostly produced from the members of
- (A) Euphorbiaceae
 - (B) Liliaceae
 - (C) Myrtaceae
 - (D) Malvaceae
86. The chemical properties of an atom are related to the number of
- (A) Protons
 - (B) Electrons
 - (C) Neutrons
 - (D) All of the above
87. The desired varieties of economically useful crops are raised by
- (A) Natural selection
 - (B) Mutation
 - (C) Hybridisation
 - (D) Vernalization
88. A pollutant released from paddy fields is
- (A) H_2O_2
 - (B) CH_4
 - (C) CO
 - (D) CO_2
89. The region where soil and roots make contact, particularly in grasslands, is called
- (A) Rhizosphere
 - (B) Rhizome
 - (C) Rhizoids
 - (D) Rhizopus

90. Nitrogen fixation is the conversion of
- (A) N_2 to N
 - (B) N_2 to NH_3
 - (C) N_2 to NO_3^-
 - (D) N_2 to Urea
91. The main basis of the classification of Protozoa is
- (A) Number of nuclei
 - (B) Shape of the organisms
 - (C) Locomotory device
 - (D) Method of reproduction
92. Which among the following is a protein deficiency disease?
- (A) Scurvy
 - (B) Eczeme
 - (C) Kwashiorkor
 - (D) Mycoses
93. Animals that are well-known to use pheromones are
- (A) Hydra
 - (B) Centipedes
 - (C) Ants
 - (D) Pigeons
94. The tissue that acts as the first line of protection for body from any physical or chemical damage is
- (A) Adipose
 - (B) Muscular
 - (C) Epithelial
 - (D) Areolar
95. Which toxic element is present in newspapers?
- (A) Mg
 - (B) Pb
 - (C) Hg
 - (D) Cd

96. The most important vectors of human diseases would probably be

- (A) Moths
- (B) Beetles
- (C) Ants
- (D) Fleas

97. pH of lemon juice is

- (A) 1.5
- (B) 2.5
- (C) 3.5
- (D) 4.5

98. Bleaching powder is a compound of

- (A) Calcium
- (B) Magnesium
- (C) Sulphur
- (D) Sodium

99. An active component of clove oil is

- (A) Menthol
- (B) Methanol
- (C) Eugenol
- (D) Benzaldehyde

100. The source of energy that causes the least global warming is

- (A) Geothermal energy
- (B) Natural gas
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Coal

101. The protein folding is assisted by

- (A) Zymogen
- (B) Molecular Chaperon
- (C) Chitoson
- (D) Enzymes

102. The secondary structure of proteins is predicted using
- (A) Hane's Plot
 - (B) Ramachandran plot
 - (C) Moody's Plot
 - (D) Fick's plot
103. The charge to mass ratio of cathode rays resembles that of
- (A) α particles
 - (B) anode rays
 - (C) β rays
 - (D) protons
104. N-acetyl glucosamine and N-acetyl muramic acid are the cell wall components of
- (A) Bacteria
 - (B) Yeast
 - (C) Fungi
 - (D) Algae
105. The number of unpaired electrons in an O_2 molecule is
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
106. The highest concentration of cystine can be found in
- (A) Melanin
 - (B) Keratin
 - (C) Collagen
 - (D) Myosin
107. Which of the following properties of a colloidal solution is analysed using Zeta potential?
- (A) Solubility
 - (B) Stability of the colloidal particles
 - (C) Size of the colloidal particles
 - (D) Viscosity

108. Which one of the following reagents is also known as Sanger's reagent?
- (A) 1-fluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene (FDNB)
 - (B) Phenylisothiocyanate
 - (C) Cyanogen
 - (D) β -mercaptoethanol
109. Momentum transfer is governed by
- (A) Newton's law of viscosity
 - (B) Fick's Law
 - (C) Ohm's law
 - (D) Fourier's law
110. The ratio of inertia force to viscous force is known as
- (A) Grashof number
 - (B) Reynolds number
 - (C) Fourier number
 - (D) Nusselt number
111. Which of the following is a time dependent non-Newtonian fluid?
- (A) Dilatant
 - (B) Pseudoplastic
 - (C) Bingham
 - (D) Thixotropic
112. Which of the following is a feature of DNA-binding sites for regulatory proteins?
- (A) Cytosine rich sequence
 - (B) Guanine rich sequence
 - (C) C_pG repeats
 - (D) Palindromic sequence
113. Constituents of producer gas are
- (A) CO, H₂
 - (B) H₂, CH₄, CO
 - (C) CO, N₂, H₂
 - (D) LPG

114. The poisonous gas formed due to the incomplete combustion of a fuel is
- (A) Carbon dioxide
 - (B) Carbon monoxide
 - (C) Isocyanate
 - (D) Nitrogen
115. Buffer system of blood is
- (A) Haemoglobin
 - (B) Oxygen
 - (C) Sodium carbonate
 - (D) Carbonic acid
116. Alginate is extracted from
- (A) Red seaweed
 - (B) Brown seaweed
 - (C) Green seaweed
 - (D) White seaweed
117. Gel electrophoresis separates nucleic acid molecules based on
- (A) charge on molecules
 - (B) size of the molecules
 - (C) nature of the molecules i.e. whether DNA or RNA
 - (D) chemical properties of the nucleic acids
118. Heat transfer in liquid and gases takes place by
- (A) Conduction
 - (B) Convection
 - (C) Radiation
 - (D) Conduction and Convection
119. In thermodynamics, an isolated system will have
- (A) Exchange of mass and heat
 - (B) Exchange of heat
 - (C) No exchange of heat and mass
 - (D) Only mass transfer

120. In batch fermentation process, primary metabolites are produced in
- (A) Log phase
 - (B) Lag Phase
 - (C) Stationary phase
 - (D) Decline phase
121. Monoclonal antibodies recognize a single
- (A) Antigen
 - (B) Bacterium
 - (C) Epitope
 - (D) B cells
122. Which of the following is called 'Pearl ash'?
- (A) Na_2CO_3
 - (B) NaHCO_3
 - (C) CaCO_3
 - (D) K_2CO_3
123. The excess of Nitrogen and Phosphorous in water causes
- (A) Eutrophication
 - (B) Precipitation
 - (C) Emulsification
 - (D) Coagulation
124. How many water molecules are present in one molecule of washing soda?
- (A) 4
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 8
 - (D) 10
125. Mitosis occurs in
- (A) Sex cells
 - (B) Ovum cells
 - (C) Somatic cells
 - (D) Sperm cells

126. The destruction of microorganisms by steam sterilization is described as a
- (A) Zero-order reaction
 - (B) First-order reaction
 - (C) Third-order reaction
 - (D) Second-order reaction
127. Darcy- Weisbach equation gives the relation between
- (A) Pressure and temperature
 - (B) Mass, volume and pressure
 - (C) Head loss and pressure loss
 - (D) Pressure loss only
128. The surfactants which contain both cationic and anionic centers attached to the same molecule are called
- (A) Anionic
 - (B) Cationic
 - (C) Amphoteric
 - (D) Non-ionic
129. Which is the acid consumption stage in biogas production?
- (A) Hydrolysis
 - (B) Acidogenesis
 - (C) Acetogenesis
 - (D) Methanogenesis
130. Pyrolysis is a thermochemical combustion process in the absence of
- (A) Oxygen
 - (B) Nitrogen
 - (C) Hydrogen
 - (D) Carbon
131. Identify the correct start codon required for initiating translation on mRNA
- (A) UAG
 - (B) UAA
 - (C) UGA
 - (D) AUG

132. Gamma Amino Butyric Acid is a
- (A) Neuroinhibitor
 - (B) Neurotransmitter
 - (C) Protein Inhibitor
 - (D) Muscle protein
133. Which of the following polypeptide chains gets affected in sickle cell anaemia?
- (A) Alpha Chain
 - (B) Beta Chain
 - (C) Gamma Chain
 - (D) Delta Chain
134. Racemic mixture is an equimolar concentration of
- (A) Enantiomers
 - (B) Diastereomers
 - (C) Enantiomer and meso compound
 - (D) Meso compound
135. Dimethyl ether and ethyl alcohol are
- (A) Position isomers
 - (B) Chain isomers
 - (C) Functional isomers
 - (D) Metamers
136. The carbon atom having four different substituents is called as
- (A) Chiral carbon
 - (B) Achiral carbon
 - (C) Symmetric carbon
 - (D) Asymmetric carbon
137. Which among the following is commonly added to the 5' end of eukaryotic primary transcripts during RNA processing?
- (A) 3' poly (A) tail
 - (B) Introns
 - (C) Ribonucleotides
 - (D) 5' cap

138. Which of the following methods is used for glucose estimation?
- (A) DNS Method
 - (B) Lowry method
 - (C) Bligh and dyer method
 - (D) LNS Method
139. The DNA separated by agarose gel electrophoresis is visualized using
- (A) Bromophenol blue
 - (B) Acetocarmine
 - (C) Aniline blue
 - (D) Ethidium bromide
140. Amino acids detected by spraying the plate with ninhydrin solution is an example of
- (A) Column chromatography
 - (B) Thin layer chromatography
 - (C) Paper chromatography
 - (D) Liquid chromatography
141. Which of the following analytical techniques gives the information about the functional groups?
- (A) SEM
 - (B) TEM
 - (C) AFM
 - (D) FTIR
142. Cell-wall biosynthesis is inhibited by antibiotics by inhibiting the biosynthesis of
- (A) Lipopolysaccharide
 - (B) Cellulose
 - (C) Peptidoglycan
 - (D) Proteins
143. Which of the following antibiotics inhibits RNA synthesis?
- (A) Penicillin
 - (B) Ampicillin
 - (C) Tetracycline
 - (D) Rifampicin

144. The metal in the core structure of Vitamin B₁₂ is
- (A) Zinc
 - (B) Cobalt
 - (C) Iron
 - (D) Copper
145. Which of the following vitamins enhances calcium uptake in bone?
- (A) Vitamin A
 - (B) Vitamin D
 - (C) Vitamin E
 - (D) Vitamin K
146. Which of the following pumps is responsible for initiating muscle contraction through depolarization of muscle cell membrane?
- (A) Na⁺ Pump
 - (B) K⁺ Pump
 - (C) Ca²⁺ Pump
 - (D) Mg²⁺ Pump
147. Which of the following is the first immunoglobulin produced in the neonates?
- (A) IgA
 - (B) IgG
 - (C) IgM
 - (D) IgE
148. A patient came to the clinic complaining of chest pain that started a week ago. Which one of the following markers would you measure?
- (A) BNP
 - (B) Troponins
 - (C) Creatine Kinase
 - (D) Myoglobin
149. 98 grams of sulphuric acid are dissolved in water to prepare one litre of solution. The normality of the solution is
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4

150. Which of the following plant tissue culture methods is used for the production of secondary metabolites?
- (A) Meristem culture
 - (B) Protoplast fusion
 - (C) Axillary buds
 - (D) Cell suspension culture

FOR REFERENCE ONLY

Subject Name: 601 BIOTECHNOLOGY

SI No.	Key	SI No.	Key	SI No.	Key	SI No.	Key	SI No.	Key
1	B	31	C	61	D	91	C	121	C
2	C	32	C	62	D	92	C	122	D
3	B	33	A	63	D	93	C	123	A
4	A	34	D	64	B	94	C	124	D
5	B	35	D	65	A	95	D	125	C
6	C	36	D	66	C	96	D	126	B
7	D	37	A	67	C	97	B	127	C
8	C	38	B	68	B	98	A	128	C
9	C	39	B	69	A	99	C	129	D
10	A	40	A	70	D	100	A	130	A
11	B	41	B	71	A	101	B	131	D
12	B	42	C	72	A	102	B	132	A
13	D	43	B	73	C	103	C	133	B
14	C	44	D	74	C	104	A	134	A
15	C	45	A	75	A	105	B	135	C
16	C	46	D	76	B	106	B	136	A
17	D	47	A	77	D	107	B	137	D
18	B	48	C	78	A	108	A	138	A
19	A	49	B	79	A	109	A	139	D
20	C	50	B	80	A	110	B	140	C
21	A	51	B	81	C	111	D	141	D
22	C	52	B	82	A	112	D	142	C
23	D	53	D	83	C	113	C	143	D
24	A	54	D	84	D	114	B	144	B
25	A	55	D	85	A	115	D	145	D
26	C	56	A	86	B	116	B	146	C
27	B	57	C	87	C	117	B	147	C
28	B	58	C	88	B	118	B	148	B
29	C	59	B	89	A	119	C	149	B
30	B	60	D	90	B	120	A	150	D