| DU MSc Microbiology | |
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| Fopic:- DU_J18_MSC_MICRO | |
| 1) Sanger's method of sequencing is: [Question ID | = 51724] |
| Sequencing by chain synthesis [Option ID = 86888] Sequencing by chain cleavage [Option ID = 86890] Sequencing by chain termination [Option ID = 86889] Sequencing by chain ligation [Option ID = 86891] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| • Sequencing by chain termination [Option ID = 86889] | |
| 2) What is the hydrogen ion concentration in moles | s/L, if pH of a solution is 3.0? |
| [Question ID = 51740] | |
| 1. 1 x 10 ⁻³ [Option ID = 86954] | |
| 2. 4×10^{-3} [Option ID = 86955] | |
| 3. 3 x 10 ⁻³ [Option ID = 86953] 4. 3 [Option ID = 86952] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| • 1 x 10 ⁻³ [Option ID = 86954] | |
| called: [Question ID = 51757] 1. Numerical taxonomy [Option ID = 87021] 2. Molecular taxonomy [Option ID = 87022] 3. Phylogenetics [Option ID = 87020] 4. Phylogenomics [Option ID = 87023] | tion a large number of phenotypic and genotypic characteristics of the organism is |
| Correct Answer :- Numerical taxonomy [Option ID = 87021] | |
| 4) The cytokine which is most commonly used for p | proliferation of bone marrow cells <i>in vitro:</i> |
| [Question ID = 51768] | |
| 1. TGF-β [Option ID = 87066] | |
| 2. GM-CSF [Option ID = 87064] | |
| 3. IFN-γ [Option ID = 87065] 4. IL-2 [Option ID = 87067] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| • GM-CSF [Option ID = 87064] | |
| 5) The interaction of two proteins within a cell can | he visualized by |
| [Question ID = 51689] | |
| 1. All of the above [Option ID = 86751] | |
| Biomolecules with fluorescence complementation [Optio Fluorescence recovery effectively transferred [Option ID Fluorescence resonance energy transfer [Option ID = 86 | 0 = 86748] |
| Correct Answer :- • Fluorescence resonance energy transfer [Option ID = 3 | ٥٤٦٢٥٦ |

| [Question ID = 51727] | |
|--|--|
| 1. Amphitrichous [Option ID = 86901] | |
| 2. Peritrichous [Option ID = 86902] | |
| 3. Monotrichous [Option ID = 86903] | |
| 4. Lophotrichous [Option ID = 86900] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| Peritrichous [Option ID = 86902] | |
| | |
| 7) The dried female flowers of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> are used in the production of: | |
| | |
| [Question ID = 51725] | |
| 1. Wine [Option ID = 86893] | |
| 2. Bread [Option ID = 86892] | |
| 3. Beer [Option ID = 86894] 4. Tofu [Option ID = 86895] | |
| | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| • Beer [Option ID = 86894] | |
| | |
| 8) The Swiss cheese ripening process is done using: | |
| Question ID = 51738] | |
| 1. <i>Geotrichium candidum</i> [Option ID = 86947] | |
| 2. <i>Penicillium roqueforti</i> [Option ID = 86945] | |
| 3. <i>Penicillium camemberti</i> [Option ID = 86944] | |
| 4. <i>Propionibacterium</i> sp. [Option ID = 86946] | |
| | |
| | |
| Correct Answer :- • Propionibacterium sp. [Option ID = 86946] 9) The culture media containing heat labile constituents are best sterilized by: | |
| Correct Answer :- Propionibacterium sp. [Option ID = 86946] 9) The culture media containing heat labile constituents are best sterilized by: [Question ID = 51687] 1. UV-irradiation [Option ID = 86743] 2. Filtration using membrane filter [Option ID = 86742] | |
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| Correct Answer :- Propionibacterium sp. [Option ID = 86946] 9) The culture media containing heat labile constituents are best sterilized by: [Question ID = 51687] 1. UV-irradiation [Option ID = 86743] 2. Filtration using membrane filter [Option ID = 86740] 4. Autoclaving at 15 psi for 30 min [Option ID = 86740] 4. Autoclaving at 15 psi for 30 min [Option ID = 86742] 10) The koji for miso is a culture of: [Question ID = 51736] 1. Aspergillus oryzae [Option ID = 86937] 2. Aspergillus trutus [Option ID = 86938] Correct Answer :- Aspergillus trutus [Option ID = 86938] Correct Answer :- Aspergillus trutus [Option ID = 86937] Aspergillus trutus [Option ID = 86938] Correct Answer :- Aspergillus trutus [Option ID = 86937] Aspergillus trutus [Option ID = 86938] Correct Answer :- Aspergillus trutus [Option ID = 86937] Aspergillus oryzae [Option ID = 86937] Lite of the source of the sour | |
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|) Peptidoglycan is also known as: [Question ID = 51732] |
|---|
| N-acetyl glucosamine [Option ID = 86922] |
| N-acetyl muramic acid [Option ID = 86920] |
| Murein mucopeptide [Option ID = 86921] |
| Mesodiaminopimelic acid [Option ID = 86923] |
| rrect Answer :- |
| Murein mucopeptide [Option ID = 86921] |
| |
|) All of the following are sporicidal except: [Question ID = 51706] |
| Formaldehyde [Option ID = 86818] |
| Glutaraldehyde [Option ID = 86816] |
| Ethylene oxide [Option ID = 86817] |
| Alcohol [Option ID = 86819] |
| rrect Answer :- |
| Alcohol [Option ID = 86819] |
|) The time required to kill 90% of the micro-organisms in a sample at a specific temperature is the [Question ID = 51698] |
| Decimal reduction time [Option ID = 86785] |
| Log reduction [Option ID = 86786] |
| Thermal inactivation constant [Option ID = 86787] |
| Thermal death point [Option ID = 86784] |
| rrect Answer :- |
| Decimal reduction time [Option ID = 86785] |
|) The new antigens which appear on the tumors produced by irradiation are called: [Question ID = 51705] |
| Tumor-specific transplantation antigens (TSTA) [Option ID = 86813] |
| Carcino-embryonic antigens [Option ID = 86814] |
| Tumor associated antigens (TAA) [Option ID = 86812] |
| Tumor infiltrating antigens [Option ID = 86815] |
| rrect Answer :- |
| Tumor-specific transplantation antigens (TSTA) [Option ID = 86813] |
| |
|) Thermoduric bacteria are majorly found in: |
| uestion ID = 51729] |
| - Pasteurized milk and dried milk [Option ID = 86909] |
| Ice-creams [Option ID = 86908] |
| None of the these [Option ID = 86911] |
| Vegetables [Option ID = 86910] |
| rrect Answer :- |
| Pasteurized milk and dried milk [Option ID = 86909] |
|) The phenomenon in which the severity of symptoms in genetic disorders increases from generation to generation is called: [Question = 51699] |
| - |
| Genetic drift [Option ID = 86788] |
| Genetic anticipation [Option ID = 86789] Genetic polymorphism [Option ID = 86791] |
| Genetic erosion [Option ID = 86791] Genetic erosion [Option ID = 86790] |
| |
| rrect Answer :- |
| Genetic anticipation [Option ID = 86789] |
|) Deviation in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium in a population would be caused by [Question ID = 51720] |
| Small population size [Option ID = 86875] |
| Lack of mutation [Option ID = 86874] |
| Lack of selection [Option ID = 86873] |
| Random mating [Option ID = 86872] |
| |

| Correct Answer :- | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Small population size [Option ID = 86875] | |
| | |
| 19) If the specific growth rate of the microorganism is 0.25 h-1, find out it's doubling time? [Question I | D = 51750] |
| 1. 1.77 h [Option ID = 86992] | |
| 2. 2.77 h [Option ID = 86993] | |
| 3.4.77 h [Option ID = 86995] | |
| 4. $3.77 \text{ h} [\text{Option ID} = 86994]$ | |
| | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| • 2.77 h [Option ID = 86993] | |
| 20) A polymerase that extends DNA chains in template-independent manner is: [Question ID = 51726] | |
| | |
| 1. Klenow [Option ID = 86897] | |
| 2. DNA pol I [Option ID = 86896] | |
| 3. Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase [Option ID = 86898] | |
| 4. Pfu DNA polymerase [Option ID = 86899] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase [Option ID = 86898] | |
| ,, | |
| 21) The Pathogenicity Islands (PAI) which are responsible for emergence of new pathogens are part of | : [Question ID = 51696] |
| 1. Integral part of integrons [Option ID = 86778] | |
| 2. Core genome of bacteria [Option ID = 86776] | |
| 3. Part of plasmids [Option ID = 86779] | |
| 4. Flexible genome pool of bacteria [Option ID = 86777] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| Core genome of bacteria [Option ID = 86776] | |
| | |
| 22) Universal primers used in Sanger's sequencing of plasmid DNA are: [Question ID = 51769] | |
| 1. primers complementary to the vector sequences flanking the multiple cloning site [Option ID = 87071] | |
| 2. primers complementary to the antibiotic resistance gene of the vector [Option ID = 87069] | |
| 3. primers complementary to the multiple cloning sequence of the vector [Option ID = 87070] | |
| 4. primers of random sequence of length 18 nucleotides [Option ID = 87068] | |
| | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| primers complementary to the vector sequences flanking the multiple cloning site [Option ID = 87071] | |
| | |
| 23) In 2011, which virus was declared by OIE to be eradicated from earth after successful culmination | of global vaccination and |
| monitoring program for that virus? | |
| [Question ID = 51700] | |
| 1. Rinderpest virus [Option ID = 86794] | |
| 2. Sheeppox virus [Option ID = 86793] | |
| 3. Smallpox virus [Option ID = 86792] | |
| 4. Peste-des-petits ruminants virus [Option ID = 86795] | |
| | |
| | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| | |
| • Rinderpest virus [Option ID = 86794] | - 51682] |
| • Rinderpest virus [Option ID = 86794] | = 51682] |
| Rinderpest virus [Option ID = 86794] 24) In the latent state, Herpes simplex virus makes an 8.3 kilobase RNA transcript called: [Question ID 1. LMT or latent membrane transcript [Option ID = 86722] | = 51682] |
| Rinderpest virus [Option ID = 86794] 24) In the latent state, Herpes simplex virus makes an 8.3 kilobase RNA transcript called: [Question ID 1. LMT or latent membrane transcript [Option ID = 86722] 2. None of the above [Option ID = 86723] | = 51682] |
| Rinderpest virus [Option ID = 86794] 24) In the latent state, Herpes simplex virus makes an 8.3 kilobase RNA transcript called: [Question ID 1. LMT or latent membrane transcript [Option ID = 86722] 2. None of the above [Option ID = 86723] 3. LAT or latency associated transcript [Option ID = 86720] | = 51682] |
| Correct Answer :- Rinderpest virus [Option ID = 86794] 24) In the latent state, Herpes simplex virus makes an 8.3 kilobase RNA transcript called: [Question ID 1. LMT or latent membrane transcript [Option ID = 86722] 2. None of the above [Option ID = 86723] 3. LAT or latency associated transcript [Option ID = 86720] 4. LANA or latency associated nuclear antigen [Option ID = 86721] | = 51682] |
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| [Question ID = 51743] | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Maternal effect [Option ID = 86964] | |
| 2. Nuclear inheritance [Option ID = 86966] | |
| 3. Organelle heredity [Option ID = 86965] | |
| 4. None of the these [Option ID = 86967] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| Organelle heredity [Option ID = 86965] | |
| 26) Tetracycline blocks protein synthesis by: [Question ID = 51762] | |
| 1. Inhibiting translocase enzyme [Option ID = 87043] | |
| 2. Inhibiting peptidyl transferase [Option ID = 87042] | |
| 3. Inhibiting binding of aminoacyl tRNA to ribosomes [Option $ID = 87040$] | |
| 4. Inhibiting initiation of translation [Option ID = 87041] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| Inhibiting binding of aminoacyl tRNA to ribosomes [Option ID = 87040] | |
| | |
| 27) Winogradsky column is often used for the isolation of: | |
| [Question ID = 51734] | |
| 1. <i>Escherichia</i> spp. [Option ID = 86930] | |
| 2. <i>Pyrolobus</i> spp. [Option ID = 86931] | |
| Desulfovibrio spp. [Option ID = 86928] Sulfolobus spp. [Option ID = 86929] | |
| | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| Desulfovibrio spp. [Option ID = 86928] | |
| 28) What are the end products of Entner-Doudoroff pathway? [Question ID = 51713] | |
| 1. Pyruvate [Option ID = 86846] | |
| 2. Acetaldehyde, pyruvate and CO2 [Option ID = 86847] | |
| 3. Acetaldehyde and pyruvate [Option ID = 86845] | |
| 4. Ethanol and pyruvate [Option ID = 86844] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| • Ethanol and pyruvate [Option ID = 86844] | |
| 29) Flagella move the cell by: [Question ID = 51723] | |
| | |
| An individual flagellum beating in a whip-like motion [Option ID = 86886] Attaching to nearby particles and contracting [Option ID = 86885] | |
| 3. Spinning like a propeller [Option ID = 86884] | |
| 4. Many flagella beating in a synchronous whip-like motion [Option ID = 86887] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| Spinning like a propeller [Option ID = 86884] | |
| 30) Use of microbes for the break down or removal of toxic wastes in water and soil is called as: [Questio | on ID = 51765] |
| 1. Putrefaction [Option ID = 87053] | |
| 2. Recycling [Option ID = 87055] | |
| 3. Bioremediation [Option ID = 87054] | |
| 4. Decomposition [Option ID = 87052] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| Bioremediation [Option ID = 87054] | |
| 31) Leucine rich repeats (LRR) are an integral part of which immunological receptor? [Question ID = 516 | 79] |
| 1. Dendritic cell receptor [Option ID = 86710] | |
| 2. Toll-like receptor (TLR) [Option ID = 86708] | |
| 3. T cell receptor (TCR) [Option ID = 86711] 4. NK cell receptor [Option ID = 86709] | |
| | |
| Correct Answer :- | |

| 32) Chondroid of some bacteria are | better known as: |
|--|--|
| [Question ID = 51755] | |
| Bacterial plasmids [Option ID = 87014] Bacterial plastids [Option ID = 87013] Bacterial mitochondria [Option ID = 874. Mesosomes [Option ID = 87012] | 015] |
| Correct Answer :- • Mesosomes [Option ID = 87012] | |
| 33) A condition in which a single mu | tation causes multiple phenotypic effects is: [Question ID = 51675] |
| Multiphenotypy [Option ID = 86695] Pleiotropy [Option ID = 86692] Epigenesis [Option ID = 86694] Epistasis [Option ID = 86693] | |
| Correct Answer :- • Pleiotropy [Option ID = 86692] | |
| 34) The blood samples of athletes ca | n be tested for the presence of certain performance enhancing drugs using: [Question ID = 51686] |
| Real time PCRs [Option ID = 86738] Microarrays [Option ID = 86737] Mass spectrometry [Option ID = 86736] Fluorescence spectroscopy [Option ID = | |
| Correct Answer :- • Mass spectrometry [Option ID = 8673 | 5] |
| 35) Cork screw shaped forms of bac | eria are [Question ID = 51721] |
| Stalked bacteria [Option ID = 86877] Bacilli [Option ID = 86876] Spirochaetes [Option ID = 86878] Actinomycetes [Option ID = 86879] | |
| Correct Answer :- • Spirochaetes [Option ID = 86878] | |
| 36) How many molecules of carbon | lioxide are released after five rounds of Krebs cycle? [Question ID = 51719] |
| 1. 18 [Option ID = 86871] 2. 12 [Option ID = 86870] 3. 10 [Option ID = 86869] 4. 6 [Option ID = 86868] | |
| Correct Answer :- • 10 [Option ID = 86869] | |
| 37) The atomizer is used in the follo | ving process: [Question ID = 51756] |
| Liquid-liquid extraction [Option ID = 87 None of the these [Option ID = 87019] Cross flow filtration [Option ID = 87018] Spray drying [Option ID = 87016] | 017] |
| Correct Answer :- • Spray drying [Option ID = 87016] | |

2. Gene knockout [Option ID = 86821]

| 3. Gene amplification [Option ID = 86823] 4. Gene conversion [Option ID = 86822] |
|---|
| Correct Answer :- |
| Gene conversion [Option ID = 86822] |
| 39) The process of RNA inactivation by siRNAs is termed as: [Question ID = 51758] |
| RNA dysfunction [Option ID = 87027] RNA silencing [Option ID = 87024] RNA interference [Option ID = 87025] Short RNA inactivation [Option ID = 87026] |
| Correct Answer :- • RNA interference [Option ID = 87025] |
| 40) The production of high-fructose corn syrup (HFCS) from glucose involves which of the following enzymes? [Question ID = 51760] |
| Hexokinase [Option ID = 87035] Invertase [Option ID = 87034] Glucose isomerase [Option ID = 87032] Glucose oxidase [Option ID = 87033] |
| Correct Answer :- • Glucose isomerase [Option ID = 87032] |
| 41) This food-borne pathogen is very well known to grow even at refrigeration temperature: |
| [Question ID = 51691] |
| Salmonella enteritidis [Option ID = 86759] Bacillus subtilis [Option ID = 86756] Listeria monocytogenes [Option ID = 86757] Vibrio cholerae [Option ID = 86758] |
| Correct Answer :- • Listeria monocytogenes [Option ID = 86757] |
| 42) The term ecosystem was coined by: [Question ID = 51761] |
| 1. Winogradsky [Option ID = 87036] 2. Pasteur [Option ID = 87039] 3. Flor [Option ID = 87038] 4. Tansley [Option ID = 87037] |
| Correct Answer :- • Tansley [Option ID = 87037] |
| 43) In lactic acid fermentation the final electron acceptor is: |
| [Question ID = 51735] |
| 1. Acetyl CoA [Option ID = 86934] 2. NAD ⁺ [Option ID = 86932] 3. Pyruvate [Option ID = 86933] 4. Glucose [Option ID = 86935] |
| Correct Answer :- • Pyruvate [Option ID = 86933] |
| 44) Trickling filters are used in the following process [Question ID = 51770] |
| Waste water treatment [Option ID = 87072] Protein recovery from biomass [Option ID = 87074] Milk pasteurization [Option ID = 87073] All of the these [Option ID = 87075] |
| Correct Answer :- |

Correct Answer :-

• Waste water treatment [Option ID = 87072]

| 1. CD 55 [Option ID = 86744] | |
|--|--|
| 2. CD 51 [Option ID = 86746] | |
| 3. CD 15 [Option ID = 86747] | |
| 4. CD 155 [Option ID = 86745 | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| CD 155 [Option ID = 8674! | 5] |
| 16) Endotoxic shock produ | uced by gram negative bacteremia is characterized by: |
| [Question ID = 51693] | |
| - | ood from host [Option ID = 86765] |
| | hage in the organs of the host [Option ID = 86764] |
| | coagulation in the host [Option ID = 86766] of cytokines in the host [Option ID = 86767] |
| | |
| Correct Answer :- Disseminated intravascular | coagulation in the host [Option ID = 86766] |
| 17) Interferon free direct | acting antivirals (DAAs) therapy has revolutionized treatment for which virus infection in recent years? |
| [Question ID = 51715] | |
| 1. Human papilloma virus [Opt | |
| 2. Hepatitis C virus [Option ID 3. Chickenpox virus [Option ID | |
| Chickenpox virus [Option 12] Human Immunodeficiency v | |
| • | -· · |
| Correct Answer :- | D = 969E41 |
| Hepatitis C virus [Option ID | / = 00034] |
| 48) A transmembrane prof | tein that mediates the adhesion of cells to the extracellular matrix is: [Question ID = 51692] |
| - | |
| 1. Fibronectin [Option ID = 86 2. Laminin [Option ID = 86760 | • |
| 3. Entactin [Option ID = 86763 | |
| | |
| 4. Integrin [Option ID = 86762 | |
| 4. Integrin [Option ID = 86762 | |
| 4. Integrin [Option ID = 86762 Correct Answer :- | 2] |
| 4. Integrin [Option ID = 86762 Correct Answer :- Integrin [Option ID = 8676 | 2] |
| 4. Integrin [Option ID = 86762 Correct Answer :- Integrin [Option ID = 8676 49) Degranulation of most | 2] 52] t cells during hypersensitivity type I is known to produce: [Question ID = 51681] |
| 4. Integrin [Option ID = 86762 Correct Answer :- Integrin [Option ID = 8676 49) Degranulation of most | 2] 52] t cells during hypersensitivity type I is known to produce: [Question ID = 51681] ukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] |
| Integrin [Option ID = 86762 Correct Answer :- Integrin [Option ID = 8676 Integrin [Option ID = 8676 I | 2] 52] t cells during hypersensitivity type I is known to produce: [Question ID = 51681] ukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] = 86716] nor-epinephrine [Option ID = 86719] |
| 4. Integrin [Option ID = 86762 Correct Answer :- Integrin [Option ID = 8676 49) Degranulation of most 1. Histamine, serotonin and lefe 2. Histamine alone [Option ID | 2] 52] t cells during hypersensitivity type I is known to produce: [Question ID = 51681] ukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] = 86716] nor-epinephrine [Option ID = 86719] |
| 4. Integrin [Option ID = 86762 Correct Answer :- Integrin [Option ID = 8676 49) Degranulation of most Histamine, serotonin and leg Histamine alone [Option ID Histamine, epinephrine and Only Histamine and seroton Correct Answer :- | 2] 52] t cells during hypersensitivity type I is known to produce: [Question ID = 51681] ukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] = 86716] nor-epinephrine [Option ID = 86719] iin [Option ID = 86717] |
| 4. Integrin [Option ID = 86762 Correct Answer :- Integrin [Option ID = 8676 49) Degranulation of most Histamine, serotonin and leg Histamine alone [Option ID Histamine, epinephrine and Only Histamine and seroton Correct Answer :- | 2] 52] t cells during hypersensitivity type I is known to produce: [Question ID = 51681] ukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] = 86716] nor-epinephrine [Option ID = 86719] |
| 4. Integrin [Option ID = 86762 Correct Answer :- Integrin [Option ID = 8676 49) Degranulation of most 1. Histamine, serotonin and let 2. Histamine, serotonin and let 3. Histamine, epinephrine and 4. Only Histamine and seroton Correct Answer :- Histamine, serotonin and let | 2] 52] t cells during hypersensitivity type I is known to produce: [Question ID = 51681] ukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] = 86716] nor-epinephrine [Option ID = 86719] iin [Option ID = 86717] |
| 4. Integrin [Option ID = 86762 Correct Answer :- Integrin [Option ID = 8676 49) Degranulation of most 1. Histamine, serotonin and let 2. Histamine, serotonin and let 3. Histamine, epinephrine and 4. Only Histamine and seroton Correct Answer :- Histamine, serotonin and let | 2] 52] t cells during hypersensitivity type I is known to produce: [Question ID = 51681] ukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] = 86716] nor-epinephrine [Option ID = 86719] iin [Option ID = 86717] eukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] |
| 4. Integrin [Option ID = 86762 Correct Answer :- Integrin [Option ID = 86762 49) Degranulation of most 1. Histamine, serotonin and let 2. Histamine alone [Option ID 3. Histamine, epinephrine and 4. Only Histamine and seroton Correct Answer :- Histamine, serotonin and let 50) Thiosulphate citrate big [Question ID = 51685] | 2] 52] t cells during hypersensitivity type I is known to produce: [Question ID = 51681] ukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] = 86716] nor-epinephrine [Option ID = 86719] in [Option ID = 86717] eukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] ile salt sugar (TCBS) medium is used for selective isolation of: |
| 4. Integrin [Option ID = 86762 Correct Answer :- Integrin [Option ID = 86762 49) Degranulation of most 1. Histamine, serotonin and let 2. Histamine, serotonin and let 2. Histamine, epinephrine and 4. Only Histamine and seroton Correct Answer :- Histamine, serotonin and let 50) Thiosulphate citrate big [Question ID = 51685] 1. Non-cholera Vibrios only [Op 2. Non-01 non-0139 Vibrio choose | 2] 52] t cells during hypersensitivity type I is known to produce: [Question ID = 51681] ukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] = 86716] nor-epinephrine [Option ID = 86719] in [Option ID = 86717] eukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] ile salt sugar (TCBS) medium is used for selective isolation of: ption ID = 86732] olerae [Option ID = 86735] |
| 4. Integrin [Option ID = 86762 Correct Answer :- Integrin [Option ID = 86762 49) Degranulation of most 1. Histamine, serotonin and let 2. Histamine, serotonin and let 2. Histamine, epinephrine and 4. Only Histamine and seroton Correct Answer :- Histamine, serotonin and let 50) Thiosulphate citrate bia [Question ID = 51685] 1. Non-cholera Vibrios only [Op 2. Non-01 non-0139 Vibrio cho 3. Most Vibrios [Option ID = 8 | 2] 52] t cells during hypersensitivity type I is known to produce: [Question ID = 51681] ukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] = 86716] nor-epinephrine [Option ID = 86719] in [Option ID = 86717] eukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] ile salt sugar (TCBS) medium is used for selective isolation of: ption ID = 86732] olerae [Option ID = 86735] 16733] |
| 4. Integrin [Option ID = 86762 Correct Answer :- Integrin [Option ID = 86762 49) Degranulation of most 1. Histamine, serotonin and let 2. Histamine, serotonin and let 2. Histamine, epinephrine and 4. Only Histamine and seroton Correct Answer :- Histamine, serotonin and let 50) Thiosulphate citrate big [Question ID = 51685] 1. Non-cholera Vibrios only [Op 2. Non-01 non-0139 Vibrio choose | 2] 52] t cells during hypersensitivity type I is known to produce: [Question ID = 51681] ukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] = 86716] nor-epinephrine [Option ID = 86719] in [Option ID = 86717] eukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] ile salt sugar (TCBS) medium is used for selective isolation of: ption ID = 86732] olerae [Option ID = 86735] 16733] |
| 4. Integrin [Option ID = 86762 Correct Answer :- Integrin [Option ID = 86762 49) Degranulation of most 1. Histamine, serotonin and let 2. Histamine, serotonin and let 2. Histamine, epinephrine and 4. Only Histamine and seroton Correct Answer :- Histamine, serotonin and let 50) Thiosulphate citrate bia [Question ID = 51685] 1. Non-cholera Vibrios only [Op 2. Non-01 non-0139 Vibrio cho 3. Most Vibrios [Option ID = 8 | 2] 52] t cells during hypersensitivity type I is known to produce: [Question ID = 51681] ukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] = 86716] nor-epinephrine [Option ID = 86719] in [Option ID = 86717] eukotrienes [Option ID = 86718] ile salt sugar (TCBS) medium is used for selective isolation of: ption ID = 86732] o/erae [Option ID = 86735] 16733] trs [Option ID = 86734] |

| B. Erythromy | Dption ID = 87001] cin [Option ID = 87002] cid [Option ID = 87003] |
|----------------|--|
| Correct Ans | |
| Penicillin [| Option ID = 87001] |
| 52) A type | of cell adhesion molecule that recognizes oligosaccharides exposed on the cell surface: [Question ID = 51710] |
| . Exportins [| Option ID = 86834] |
| | Option ID = 86835] |
| - | Dption ID = 86832] |
| I. Selectins [| Option ID = 86833] |
| Correct Ans | wer :- |
| Selectins [| Option ID = 86833] |
| i3) The me | thod of post-transcriptional gene silencing is particularly useful in: [Question ID = 51753] |
| - | ption ID = 87004] |
| - | Option ID = 87007] |
| | tion ID = 87005] Dition ID = 87006] |
| | - |
| Correct Ans | |
| Plants LOp | tion ID = 87005] |
| 64) When E | DNA is slightly dehydrated, it acquires: [Question ID = 51733] |
| . Z conforma | ation [Option ID = 86926] |
| | percoils [Option ID = 86925] |
| | ation [Option ID = 86927] |
| I. Negative s | upercoils [Option ID = 86924] |
| Correct Ans | |
| | ation [Option ID = 86927] |
| 5) The Tol | I-like receptor (TLR) which is known to bind the lipopolysaccharide (LPS) of gram negative bacteria: [Question ID = 51677] |
| | ion ID = 86702] |
| | ion ID = 86701] |
| | tion ID = 86700] |
| | ption ID = 86703] |
| Correct Ans | wer :- |
| TLR-4 [Op | tion ID = 86702] |
| 6) Which (| of the following skin disinfectant(s) is/are used frequently? [Question ID = 51703] |
| Isopropyla | Icohol [Option ID = 86804] |
| | ol [Option ID = 86805] |
| | e above [Option ID = 86806] |
| | e these [Option ID = 86807] |
| Correct Ans | wer :- |
| Both of the | e above [Option ID = 86806] |
| 57) Which (| of the following statements is not true? [Question ID = 51672] |
| . Linkers are | often used as cloning aids when making cDNA libraries [Option ID = 86682] |
| | ries made in lambda phage vectors are screened by colony hybridization. [Option ID = 86683] |
| | single stranded DNA of a target sequence we clone the sequence into a phagemid [Option ID = 86681] |
| . wrien cion | ing large genomic contigs into YACs we may get chimeric inserts [Option ID = 86680] |
| Correct Ans | |
| cDNA libra | ries made in lambda phage vectors are screened by colony hybridization. [Option ID = 86683] |

| Chromatin [Option ID = 86689] Chromosomes [Option ID = 86688] Heterochromatin [Option ID = 86691] Nucleosomes [Option ID = 86690] | |
|---|--|
| Correct Answer :- • Nucleosomes [Option ID = 86690] | |
| 59) Which of the following is NOT a feature of eukaryotic gene expression? [Question ID = 51764] 1. Multiple copies of nuclear genes and pseudogenes can occur [Option ID = 87051] 2. RNA synthesis and protein synthesis are coupled [Option ID = 87050] 3. Many genes are interrupted by noncoding DNA sequences [Option ID = 87049] 4. Polycistronic mRNAs are very rare [Option ID = 87048] | |
| Correct Answer :- • RNA synthesis and protein synthesis are coupled [Option ID = 87050] | |
| 60) Which of the following is the best explanation of lock and key theory of enzyme action? [Question ID = 51697] | |
| Enzyme determines the direction of reaction [Option ID = 86780] Enzyme interacts with substrate and lowers activation energy of the reaction [Option ID = 86783] Enzyme speeds up reaction as it comes in contact with reactants [Option ID = 86781] Compounds similar in structure to substrate inhibit enzyme activity [Option ID = 86782] | |
| Correct Answer :- • Compounds similar in structure to substrate inhibit enzyme activity [Option ID = 86782] | |
| 61) Which of the following is not an A-B type of toxin? [Question ID = 51763] | |
| Diphtheria toxin [Option ID = 87044] Tetanus toxin [Option ID = 87046] Pertussis toxin [Option ID = 87047] Cholera toxin [Option ID = 87045] | |
| Correct Answer :- • Tetanus toxin [Option ID = 87046] | |
| 62) Which of the following methods are used for enzyme immobilization? [Question ID = 51759] 1. All of the these [Option ID = 87031] 2. Covalent binding [Option ID = 87030] 3. Adsorption [Option ID = 87028] 4. Affinity binding [Option ID = 87029] | |
| Correct Answer :- • All of the these [Option ID = 87031] | |
| 63) Which of the following is responsible for unusual resistance of bacterial spores to heat? [Question ID = 51766] | |
| Polylysine [Option ID = 87056] Dipicolinic acid [Option ID = 87057] Mycolic acid [Option ID = 87058] NAM-NAG [Option ID = 87059] | |
| Correct Answer :- • Dipicolinic acid [Option ID = 87057] | |
| 64) Which of the following is not true of RNA synthesis (transcription)? [Question ID = 51739] | |
| In transcription, U is inserted opposite T [Option ID = 86950] RNA polymerase needs a primer to initiate transcription [Option ID = 86949] New nucleotides are added on to the 3' OH of the ribose sugar [Option ID = 86951] RNA synthesis is always in the 5' - 3' direction. [Option ID = 86948] | |
| Correct Answer :- • RNA polymerase needs a primer to initiate transcription [Option ID = 86949] | |
| 65) Pathogen associated molecular patterns (PAMP) are detected by: [Question ID = 51722] | |

| Correct Answer :- • RNA coliphage [Option ID = 86704] 68) The most abundant type of RNA in the cells is: [Question ID = 51731] 1. rRNA [Option ID = 86916] 2. RRNA [Option ID = 86917] 3. mRNA [Option ID = 86918] 4. hnRNA [Option ID = 86919] Correct Answer :- • rRNA [Option ID = 86916] 1. 0 and P [Option ID = 86696] 2. P and Q [Option ID = 86699] 4. 0 and Q [Option ID = 86699] 4. 0 and Q [Option ID = 86699] Correct Answer :- • 0 and P [Option ID = 86696] 70) The 3, 5-Dinitrosalicylic acid is used for the estimation of: [Question ID = 51747] | 4. T cell receptors [Option ID = 86881] | |
|--|--|--|
| 56) Examples of epimers are: [Question ID = 51714] 1. Both a and c [Option ID = 86851] 0. Glucose and galaxies [Option ID = 86849] 0. Glucose and galaxies [Option ID = 86849] Correct Answer :- • Both a and c [Option ID = 86851] 57) In 1961, Tim Loeb and Norton Zinder discovered these as the result of their search for phages whose replication depends on <i>E. coll</i> [i] in which is used for bacterial conjugation 10(uestion ID = 51678] 1. Bacteriophage Lambda [Option ID = 86706] 2. Bacteriophage (Option ID = 86705) 3. NAX colphage [Option ID = 86704] 58) The most abundant type of RNA in the cells is: [Question ID = 51731] 1. RNA (Option ID = 86916) 59) Expression of which of the early genes of Lambda phage leads to the replication of its DNA? [Question ID = 51676] 1. O and P [Option ID = 86691] 2. O and P [Option ID = 86696] 2. O and P [Option ID = 86696] 2. O and P [Option ID = 86696] 2. Or and P [Option ID = 86696] 2. Or and P [Option ID = 86696] | | 801 |
| 1. Both a and c [Option ID = 86851] 2. Glucese and manose [Option ID = 86849] 3. Glucese and manose [Option ID = 86849] 2. Glucese and manose [Option ID = 86849] 2. Greece and manose [Option ID = 86851] 57) Jn 1961, Tim Loeb and Norton Zinder discovered these as the result of their search for phages whose replication depends on <i>E. coll</i> pill which is used for bacterial conjugation (Question ID = 51678] 1. Bacteriphage Lambda (Option ID = 86706] 2. Bacteriphage T/Option ID = 86705] 3. RNA colphage [Option ID = 86704] 4. PhiX174 (Option ID = 86707] Correct Answer :- • NNA colphage [Option ID = 86704] 9. Option ID = 86818] 9. NNA (Option ID = 869616] 899 Expr | | |
| 2. Glucose and galactose (Option ID = 86848) 3. Glucose and manose (Option ID = 86850) 4. Glucose and fructose [Option ID = 86851] 67) In 1961, Tim Loeb and Norton Zinder discovered these as the result of their search for phages whose replication depends on <i>E. coll</i> [jill which is used for bacterial conjugation (Question ID = 51678] 1. Bacteriophage Lambda [Option ID = 86706] 2. Bacteriophage (Option ID = 86705] 3. BAK collphage (Option ID = 86705] 3. BAK collphage (Option ID = 86704] 4. PhX174 [Option ID = 86704] 58) The most abundant type of RNA in the cells is: [Question ID = 51731] 1. RRA [Option ID = 86916] 2. RRA [Option ID = 86916] 3. RRA [Option ID = 86919] Correct Answer :- • rRNA [Option ID = 86919] 59) Expression of which of the early genes of Lambda phage leads to the replication of its DNA? [Question ID = 51676] 1. O and Q [Option ID = 86695] 3. O, P and Q [Option ID = 86699] 3. O, P and Q [Option ID = 86699] 3. O, P and Q [Option ID = 86699] 50. Correct Answer :- • O and P [Option ID = 86696] 50. The 3, 5-Dinitrosalicylic acid is used for the estimation of: [Question ID = 51747] | | 5001 17 - 517 14] |
| 3. Glucose and manose (Option ID = 86850) 4. Glucose and fructose (Option ID = 86849) Correct Answer :- • Both a and c (Option ID = 86851] 67) In 1961, Tim Loeb and Norton Zinder discovered these as the result of their search for phages whose replication depends on <i>E. coll</i> pill which is used for bacterial conjugation [Question ID = 51678] 1. Bacteriophage Lambda (Option ID = 86706] 2. Bacteriophage T/ Option ID = 86705] 3. RNA coliphage (Option ID = 86707] Correct Answer :- • RNA coliphage (Option ID = 86704] 4. PhiX17 (Option ID = 86704] 1. IRNA (Option ID = 86705] 3. RNA coliphage (Option ID = 86704] 4. PhiX14 (Option ID = 86705] 5. RNA coliphage (Option ID = 86704] 68) The most abundant type of RNA in the cells is: [Question ID = 51731] 1. rRNA (Option ID = 86916] Correct Answer :- • rRNA (Option ID = 86919] Correct Answer :- • rRNA (Option ID = 86919] Correct Answer :- • rRNA (Option ID = 86919] Correct Answer :- • rRNA (Option ID = 86697] 3. Option ID = 86698] Correct Answer :- • o and P (Option ID = 86698] Correct Answer :- • O and P (Option ID = 86698] Correct Answer :- • O and P (Option ID = 86696] 70) The 3, 5-Dinitrosalicylic acid is used for the estimation of: [Question ID = 51747] | | 36848] |
| Correct Answer :- 6 Both a and c [Option ID = 86851] | 3. Glucose and mannose [Option ID = 8 | 36850] |
| Both a and c [Option ID = 86851] 67) In 1961, Tim Loeb and Norton Zinder discovered these as the result of their search for phages whose replication depends on <i>E. coll</i> pill which is used for bacterial conjugation [Question ID = 51678] Bacteriophage Lambda [Option ID = 86706] Bacteriophage T7 (Option ID = 86707] Correct Answer :- RNA colphage [Option ID = 86704] RNA colphage (Option ID = 86704] RNA colphage (Option ID = 86704] RNA colphage (Option ID = 86704] RNA Colphage (Option ID = 86916] RNA (Option ID = 86918] A thread (Option ID = 86916] Serversion of which of the early genes of Lambda phage leads to the replication of its DNA? [Question ID = 51676] 1. O and P [Option ID = 86696] 20) The 3, 5-Dinitrosalicytic acid is used for the estimation of: [Question ID = 51747] | 4. Glucose and fructose [Option ID = 8 | ;849] |
| 57) In 1961, Tim Loeb and Norton Zinder discovered these as the result of their search for phages whose replication depends on <i>E. coll</i> 67) In 1961, Tim Loeb and Norton Zinder discovered these as the result of their search for phages whose replication depends on <i>E. coll</i> 68 69 1. Bacteriophage (ambda [Option ID = 86706] 2. Bacteriophage (Dption ID = 86707] Correct Answer :- • RNA coliphage (Option ID = 86704] 1. RNA (Option ID = 86916] 2. RNA (Option ID = 86916] 2. RNA (Option ID = 86917] 3. RNA (Option ID = 86918] 4. hnRNA (Option ID = 86916] 59) Expression of which of the early genes of Lambda phage leads to the replication of its DNA? [Question ID = 51676] 1. 0 and P [Option ID = 86696] 2. Pan dQ [Option ID = 86699] 3. 0, P and Q [Option ID = 86699] 4. 0 and Q [Option ID = 86699] 4. 0 and Q [Option ID = 86699] 50 Correct Answer :- • (O and P [Option ID = 86699] 2. O and P [Option ID = 86699] 3. 0, P and Q [Option ID = 86699] 4. 0 and Q [Option ID = 86699] 50 and P [Option ID = 86699] 51 O and P [Option ID = 86699] 52 Orrect Answer :- • (O and P [Option ID = 86699] 53 O, P and Q [Option ID = 86699] 54 O and Q [Option ID = 86699] 55 Orrect Answer :- • (O and P [Option ID = 86699] 2. 70 The 3, 5-Dinitrosalicylic acid is used for the estimation of: [Question ID = 51747] | Correct Answer :- | |
| <pre>pili which is used for bacterial conjugation [Question ID = 51678] 1. Bacteriophage Lambda [Option ID = 86706] 2. Bacteriophage [Option ID = 86705] 3. RNA coliphage [Option ID = 86707] Correct Answer :-</pre> | • Both a and c [Option ID = 86851] | |
| I. Bacteriophage Lambda [Option ID = 86706] 2. Bacteriophage T7 [Option ID = 86705] 3. RNA coliphage [Option ID = 86707] Correct Answer :- RNA coliphage [Option ID = 86707] 68) The most abundant type of RNA in the cells is: [Question ID = 51731] 1. rRNA [Option ID = 86916] 2. tRNA (Option ID = 86917] 3. mRNA [Option ID = 86918] 4. hnRNA [Option ID = 86916] 69) Expression of which of the early genes of Lambda phage leads to the replication of its DNA? [Question ID = 51676] 1. O and P [Option ID = 86696] 2. P and Q [Option ID = 86697] 3. O, P and Q [Option ID = 86699] 4. O and Q [Option ID = 86698] Correct Answer :- • O and P [Option ID = 86698] Correct Answer :- • O and P [Option ID = 86696] 270 The 3, 5-Dinitrosalicylic acid is used for the estimation of: [Question ID = 51747] | | |
| 2. Bacteriophage T7 [Option ID = 86705] 3. RNA coliphage [Option ID = 86707] 4. PhiX174 [Option ID = 86707] Correct Answer :- RNA coliphage [Option ID = 86704] 68) The most abundant type of RNA in the cells is: [Question ID = 51731] 1. rRNA [Option ID = 86916] 2. tRNA [Option ID = 86919] Correct Answer :- rRNA [Option ID = 86916] Correct Answer :- rRNA [Option ID = 86916] Correct Answer :- rRNA [Option ID = 86916] Correct Answer :- rRNA [Option ID = 86916] Correct Answer :- rRNA [Option ID = 86916] Correct Answer :- rRNA [Option ID = 86916] Correct Answer :- rank [Option ID = 86916] Correct Answer :- rank [Option ID = 86996] Pand Q [Option ID = 86697] O, P and Q [Option ID = 86699] O and P [Option ID = 86699] O and Q [Option ID = 86698] Correct Answer :- O and P [Option ID = 86698] Correct Answer :- O and P [Option ID = 86698] Correct Answer :- O and P [Option ID = 86698] Correct Answer :- O and P [Option ID = 86698] | [Question ID = 51678] | |
| 3. RNA coliphage [Option ID = 86707] Correct Answer :- RNA coliphage [Option ID = 86707] 68) The most abundant type of RNA in the cells is: [Question ID = 51731] 1. rRNA [Option ID = 86916] 2. rRNA [Option ID = 86917] 3. mRNA [Option ID = 86917] 3. mRNA [Option ID = 86918] 4. hnRNA [Option ID = 86916] Correct Answer :- rRNA [Option ID = 86916] 69) Expression of which of the early genes of Lambda phage leads to the replication of its DNA? [Question ID = 51676] 1. O and P [Option ID = 86696] 2. Pand Q [Option ID = 86696] 4. O and Q [Option ID = 86696] 4. O and Q [Option ID = 86696] Correct Answer :- O and P [Option ID = 86696] 4. O and P [Option ID = 86696] Correct Answer :- O and P [Option ID = 86696] Correct Answer :- O and P [Option ID = 86696] Correct Answer :- O and P [Option ID = 86696] Correct Answer :- O and P [Option ID = 86696] Correct Answer :- O and P [Option ID = 86696] To and P [Option ID = 86696] Correct Answer :- O and P [Option ID = 86696] | | |
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| 2. P and Q [Option ID = 86697] 3. O, P and Q [Option ID = 86699] 4. O and Q [Option ID = 86698] Correct Answer :- • O and P [Option ID = 86696] 70) The 3, 5-Dinitrosalicylic acid is used for the estimation of: [Question ID = 51747] | 69) Expression of which of the ear | ly genes of Lambda phage leads to the replication of its DNA? [Question ID = 51676] |
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| 4. O and Q [Option ID = 86698] Correct Answer :- O and P [Option ID = 86696] 70) The 3, 5-Dinitrosalicylic acid is used for the estimation of: [Question ID = 51747] | | |
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| 70) The 3, 5-Dinitrosalicylic acid is used for the estimation of: [Question ID = 51747] | | |
| | | |
| 1 Phenols [Ontion ID - 86083] | 70) The 3, 5-Dinitrosalicylic acid is | used for the estimation of: [Question ID = 51747] |
| | 1. Phenols [Option ID = 86983] | |
| | | |
| 4. Reducing sugars [Option ID = 86982] | 2. Amino acids [Option ID = 86981] |] |
| Correct Answer :- | 2. Amino acids [Option ID = 86981] 3. Starch [Option ID = 86980] | |
| Reducing sugars [Option ID = 86982] | 2. Amino acids [Option ID = 86981] 3. Starch [Option ID = 86980] 4. Reducing sugars [Option ID = 86982 | |

[Question ID = 51694]

1. 1M [Option ID = 86768] 2. 0.45 M [Option ID = 86769] 3. 0.30 M [Option ID = 86770]

| 4. 0.40 M [Option ID = 86771] | |
|---|-------------|
| Correct Answer :- • 0.45 M [Option ID = 86769] | |
| 72) Which of the following is not used in the pulping process of paper making? [Question ID = 51767] | |
| 1. Kraft process [Option ID = 87060] 2. Chlorite treatment [Option ID = 87063] | |
| 3. Bioleaching process [Option ID = 87062] 4. Sulfite process [Option ID = 87061] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| Bioleaching process [Option ID = 87062] | |
| 73) Which among these kinds of viruses do not exist? [Question ID = 51702] | |
| Helical non-enveloped plant viruses [Option ID = 86800] Helical enveloped animal viruses [Option ID = 86803] | |
| 3. Helical non-enveloped animal viruses [Option ID = 86802] | |
| 4. Icosahedral plant viruses [Option ID = 86801] | |
| Correct Answer :- Helical non-enveloped animal viruses [Option ID = 86802] | |
| 74) Which one is not a subviral agent? [Question ID = 51684] | |
| 1. Viroid [Option ID = 86728] | |
| 2. Virusoid [Option ID = 86730] | |
| 3. Prion [Option ID = 86731] 4. Mimivirus [Option ID = 86729] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| Mimivirus [Option ID = 86729] | |
| 75) Ames Test uses <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> mutants to screen chemical agents that might be carcinogenic. The rationale behind is: | I this test |
| [Question ID = 51746] | |
| 1. DNA repair in bacteria is inefficient [Option ID = 86979] | |
| most carcinogenic agents are mutagenic [Option ID = 86977] the rate of constances mutations in bacteria is much higher than in sukaryates [Option ID = 86078] | |
| the rate of spontaneous mutations in bacteria is much higher than in eukaryotes [Option ID = 86978] mutations in bacteria result in auxotrophy [Option ID = 86976] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| most carcinogenic agents are mutagenic [Option ID = 86977] | |
| 76) Brandy is a distilled form of: [Question ID = 51730] | |
| 1. Wine [Option ID = 86915] | |
| 2. Whisky [Option ID = 86913] 3. Beer [Option ID = 86912] | |
| 4. Vodka [Option ID = 86914] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| • Wine [Option ID = 86915] | |
| 77) A CSTR process where only feed rate is used to control the specific growth rate is called: | |
| [Question ID = 51745] | |
| 1. Turbidostat [Option ID = 86974] | |
| 2. DOstat [Option ID = 86975] 3. Retentostat [Option ID = 86973] | |
| 4. Chemostat [Option ID = 86972] | |
| | |
| Correct Answer :- | |

• Chemostat [Option ID = 86972]

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|--|---|
| 78) An automated machine which is used for rapid (90 minutes) identification of Mycobacterium | <i>n tuberculosis</i> in the clinical sample: |
| [Question ID = 51711] | |
| 1. Gene Expert [Option ID = 86837] | |
| 2. BATAC [Option ID = 86836] | |
| Vitek-2 [Option ID = 86838] Microscan by Siemens [Option ID = 86839] | |
| · · · | |
| Correct Answer :- • Gene Expert [Option ID = 86837] | |
| | |
| 79) An antimicrobial agent which was a very common constituent of several toiletries but has re | ecently been banned: |
| [Question ID = 51695] | |
| 1. Hexachlorophene [Option ID = 86773] | |
| 2. Ketoconazole [Option ID = 86775] | |
| 3. Iodine [Option ID = 86772] | |
| 4. Triclosan [Option ID = 86774] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| • Triclosan [Option ID = 86774] | |
| 80) An autosomal dominant disorder caused due to the expansion of trinucleotide repeats is [Q | uestion ID = 51680] |
| 1. Klinefelter syndrome [Option ID = 86713] | |
| 2. Huntington disease [Option ID = 86712] | |
| 3. Alzheimer disease [Option ID = 86715] | |
| 4. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease [Option ID = 86714] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| • Huntington disease [Option ID = 86712] | |
| 81) Type II modification methylases methylate DNA at: [Question ID = 51683] | |
| 1. Cytosine and guanine [Option ID = 86727] | |
| 2. Adenine and thymine [Option ID = 86726] | |
| 3. Cytosine and adenine [Option ID = 86725] 4. Adenine and guanine [Option ID = 86724] | |
| | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| Cytosine and adenine [Option ID = 86725] | |
| 82) The nucleotides in RNA are joined by: [Question ID = 51718] | |
| 1. 3'-5' phosphodiester bond [Option ID = 86864] | |
| 2. 3'-3' phosphodiester bond [Option ID = 86866] 3. 5'-3' phosphodiester bond [Option ID = 86865] | |
| 4. 5'-5' phosphodiester bond [Option ID = 86867] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| • 3'-5' phosphodiester bond [Option ID = 86864] | |
| 83) In prokaryotes, the first amino acid in the polypeptide chain is: [Question ID = 51741] | |
| 1. Can be any amino acid [Option ID = 86959] | |
| 2. N-methyl methionine [Option ID = 86957] | |
| 3. Methionine [Option ID = 86956] | |
| 4. N-formyl methionine [Option ID = 86958] | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| N-formyl methionine [Option ID = 86958] | |
| 84) You were asked to electrophorese a sample of hyper-immune serum using agarose gel elect fastest moving fraction? [Question ID = 51701] | rophoresis at pH-8.6. Which would be the |
| 1. Fibrinogen [Option ID = 86799] | |
| | |

| 2. Albumin [Option ID = 86797] 3. β-globulin [Option ID = 86798] 4. γ-globulin [Option ID = 86796] |
|---|
| Correct Answer :- • Albumin [Option ID = 86797] |
| 85) To identify the promoter motif to which a transcription factor binds we can use: [Question ID = 51704] |
| 1. DNA sequencing [Option ID = 86810] 2. DNA footprinting [Option ID = 86809] 3. DNA barcoding [Option ID = 86811] 4. DNA fingerprinting [Option ID = 86808] |
| Correct Answer :- • DNA footprinting [Option ID = 86809] |
| 86) Iodine used in Gram-staining serves as a: [Question ID = 51737] |
| 1. Catalyst [Option ID = 86941] 2. Chelator [Option ID = 86940] 3. Mordant [Option ID = 86942] 4. Co-factor [Option ID = 86943] |
| Correct Answer :- • Mordant [Option ID = 86942] |
| 87) Long acting thyroid stimulating (LATS) molecule are: [Question ID = 51709] |
| Antibodies to thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) [Option ID = 86828] Antibodies to thyroxine [Option ID = 86830] Antibodies to TSH receptors [Option ID = 86829] Antibodies to triidothyronine [Option ID = 86831] |
| Correct Answer :- • Antibodies to TSH receptors [Option ID = 86829] |
| 88) In genetic engineering, <i>in vitro</i> packaging is used for: |
| [Question ID = 51751] |
| cloning a gene of size 2-4 kb into a plasmid and then incubating with packaging extracts to transform bacteria [Option ID = 86999] cloning large genomic contigs into BACs and then incubating with packaging extracts to transform bacteria with the BAC clones. [Option ID = 86996] Incorporating recombinant DNA into infectious bacteriophage particles. [Option ID = 86998] Translating proteins using rabbit reticulocyte lysates. [Option ID = 86997] |
| Correct Answer :- • Incorporating recombinant DNA into infectious bacteriophage particles. [Option ID = 86998] |
| 89) In a bioreactor, impellers increase the surface area of: |
| [Question ID = 51744] |
| Substrates [Option ID = 86970] Cells [Option ID = 86968] All of the these [Option ID = 86971] Air bubbles [Option ID = 86969] |
| Correct Answer :- • Air bubbles [Option ID = 86969] |
| 90) Which one of these is not an obligatory intracellular parasite? |
| [Question ID = 51671] |
| Rickettsia rickettsii [Option ID = 86676] Chlamydia suis [Option ID = 86677] Rhodococcus equi [Option ID = 86678] Mycobacterium leprae [Option ID = 86679] |

| Rhodococcus equi [Op | tion ID = 86678] |
|---|---|
| | |
| 91) Which of these is | a cancer associated virus belonging to gammaherpesvirus subfamily of Herpesviridae family? |
| Question ID = 51690 | 1 |
| 1. Human herpesvirus 3 | Option ID = 86754] |
| 2. Human herpesvirus 1 | |
| 3. Human herpesvirus 2 4. Human herpesvirus 4 | |
| | |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| Human herpesvirus 4 | [Option ID = 86755] |
| 92) Which of the follo | wing is true of the genus <i>Rickettsia?</i> |
| - | |
| [Question ID = 51749 | |
| 1. All of the these [Option | |
| | similar to chloroplast [Option ID = 86990] colysis for oxidation of glucose [Option ID = 86989] |
| | r mutualistic [Option ID = 86988] |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| • All of the these [Optio | n ID = 86991] |
| | |
| 93) Which of the follo and its conjugate base | wing indicates that <i>pK</i> of an acid is numerically equal to <i>pH</i> of the solution when the molar concentration of acid |
| Question ID = 51708 | |
| | - |
| 1. Michaelis-Menten equa 2. Hardy Weinberg law [(| tion [Option ID = 86824] |
| , , , | n = quation [Option ID = 86827] |
| 4. Haldanes equation [Op | tion ID = 86825] |
| Correct Answer :- | |
| Henderson-Hasselbald | h equation [Option ID = 86827] |
| | |
| 94) Which of the follo | wing methods is used for microbial cell disruption? |
| [Question ID = 51742 | I |
| 1. Solid Shear method [O | ption ID = 86961] |
| 2. All of the these [Option | |
| 3. Freeze-thawing metho 4. Liquid shear Method [(| |
| | |
| Correct Answer :- | n ID - 900021 |
| All of the these [Optio | נטפטט – עז וו |
| 95) Which of the follo | wing is not a cause of food poisoning? |
| - | |
| Question ID = 51/54 | - |
| [Question ID = 51754 | |
| 1. Clostridium perfringen | I = V U = U |
| | |
| 1. <i>Clostridium perfringen</i> 2. <i>Salmonella typhi</i> [Optic | ID = 87008] |
| 1. <i>Clostridium perfringen</i> 2. <i>Salmonella typhi</i> [Opti 3. <i>Bacillus cereus</i> [Optior | ID = 87008] |

96) Which of the following bacteria is called the super bug that could clean up oil spills?

| 1. Bacillus denitrifi | <i>icans</i> [Option ID = 86687] |
|--|---|
| | putida [Option ID = 86684] |
| | peruginosa [Option ID = 86685] |
| 4. Thiobacillus den | <i>hitrificans</i> [Option ID = 86686] |
| Correct Answer | |
| • Pseudomonas p | <i>putida</i> [Option ID = 86684] |
| 97) Which is not | t true of archaebacteria? |
| [Question ID = 5 | 51728] |
| 1. Archaebacterial | cell wall is made up of N-acetyl glucosamine and N-acetyl muramic acid [Option ID = 86906] |
| | cell wall is rich in ether lipids [Option ID = 86904] |
| 3. Archaebacteria a | are insensitive to all major antibiotics [Option ID = 86905] |
| 4. None of the the | se [Option ID = 86907] |
| Correct Answer | ÷ |
| Archaebacterial | cell wall is made up of N-acetyl glucosamine and N-acetyl muramic acid [Option ID = 86906] |
| 98) Knallgas-ba | cteria are bacteria that oxidize [Question ID = 51748] |
| 1. Sulphur [Option | ID = 86987] |
| 2. Nitrogen [Option | |
| 3. Hydrogen [Optio | on ID = 86985] |
| 4. Iron [Option ID | = 86984] |
| Correct Answer | ÷ |
| Hydrogen [Option | on ID = 86985] |
| 99) γ/δ T lymph | nocytes are located: [Question ID = 51716] |
| 1. in thymus [Option 1. in thymus [Option 1. in the second s | on ID = 86858] |
| 2. in gut associated | d lymphatic tissue (GALT) [Option ID = 86856] |
| | marrow [Option ID = 86857] |
| 4. in spleen [Optio | n ID = 86859] |
| Correct Answer | ÷ |
| in gut associate | d lymphatic tissue (GALT) [Option ID = 86856] |
| 100) The nonred | ciprocal interaction between non-allelic genes such that one gene influences the expression of another gene, leading to a |
| specific phenoty | pe, is called: [Question ID = 51717] |
| 1. Interference [Op | |
| 2. Coincidence [Op | |
| 3. Dominance [Opt | |
| 4. Epistasis [Option | 1 TD = 00005] |
| Correct Answer | - |
| Epistasis [Optio | |