TEST SERIES	CSIR-NET/JR	F JUNE 2018			
BOOKLET SERIES E					
	FULL LENGTH TEST - II				
Paper Code 03	Test	Type: Test Series			
L	IFE SCIENCES				
Duration: 3:00 Hours Read the following instructions	carefully:	Date: 10-06-2018 Maximum Marks: 200			
* Single Paper Test is divided into '	THREE Parts.				
Part - A: This part shall carry 15 qu	estions. Each question shall be of 2	marks.			
Part - B: This part shall carry 35 qu	estions. Each question shall be of 2	marks.			
Part - C: This part shall contain 25	questions. Each question shall be of	² 4 marks.			
* Darken the appropriate bubbles with HB pencil/Ball Pen to write your answer. * There will be negative marking @25% for each wrong answer.					
* The candidates shall be allowed	to carry the Question Paper Bookle	t after completion of the exam.			
* For rough work, blank sheet is at	tached at the end of test booklet.				
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PART-A

		13	54	?			
		7	45	32			
		27	144	68			
(a) 42	(b) 36			(c)	36	(d)) 4

2. A 5m 10 mg car goes past a 10 m truck at rest on the road. If the speed of the car is 6 m/s. Then the time taken to go past is



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- 8. The radius of a wheel is 22.4 cm. What is the distance coverd by the wheel in making 500 resolutions is
 - (a) 252 m (b) 704 m (c) 352 m (d) 808 m
- 9. A plot ABCD is as shown in the figure, where AF = 30m, CE = 40m, ED = 50m, AE = 120m Then the Area of plot ABCD is



		4		
	PAR	RT-B		
16.	Genetic cross was performed true bred lines of selfed and obtained F2 of the phenotypic ratio (a) Monohybrid cross (c) Genetic epistasis	F red colour and white colour flower plant. the F1 were 3:1. Which of the following is true about the cross? (b) Dihybrid cross (d) Genetic imprinting		
17.	The characteristic sequence 5' –G/ANNAUG – upstream from the AUG initiator codon? This ca (a) Shine-Dalgarno sequence	-3' is found in mammalian mRNA which is three bases alled (b) Kozak sequence		
	(c) Internal ribosome entry sites	(d) Translation termination site		
18.	What does the trophoblast give rise to ?			
	(a) Neurla	(b) Placenta		
	(c) Blastopore	(d) Chorion		
19.	The primitive streak of a bird embryo is the function	onal equivalent of the in a frog.		
	(a) archenteron	(b) blastopore		
	(c) gastrula	(d) blastocoels		
20.	Naked" DNA is.			
	(a) Free from nucleic acid	(b) Is free of the cell		
	(c) Is free of protein	(d) Contain just the sugar- phosphate backbone		
21.	The primary function of polysaccharides attache	d to glucoproteins in the animal cell membrane is to		
	(a) facilitate diffusion of molecules down their concentration gradients			
	(b) maintain membrane fluidity at low temperatu	ires		
	(c) maintain the integrity of a fluid mosaic mem	brane		
	(d) mediate cell-to-cell recognition			
22.	On which of the following do the HIV respond? (a) Cell cycle inhibitors	(b) Reverse transcriptase inhibitors		
	(c) Protein formation inhibitors	(d) None of the above		
23.	On what basis does the SDS-PAGE separate pro	teins?		
	(a) Shape	(b) Size		
	(c) Isoelectric point	(d) Number and the sequence of amino acids		
24.	What is the cell fusion called, in monoclonal antibod when fused with mammalian cells that produce an	ly technology, in which the tumor cells can replicate endlessly antibody?		
	(a) Myeloma	(b) Hybrid cells		
	(c) Hybridoma	(d) Lymphoblast		
25.	A patient comes to doctor suffering from leg traun	na and excess inflammation, he needs the administration of		
	(a) glucocorticoids	(b) cortisol		
	(c) mineralocorticoids	(d) epinephrine		
26.	synchronizes circadian rhythms and may	y be involved in onset of puberty.		
	(a) Adrenalin	(b) Thyroxin		
	(c) Melatonin	(d) Oxytocin		



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27.	Many homologous structures are found in pigs, frogs and snakes indicate that, these organisms orginated fr a(n)				
	(a) phylogenies (b) common ancestors				
	(c) eveolutionary relations (d) hereditary characters				
28.	The origin and evolution of man started from discovered up to present time according to foss				
	(a) Africa (b) SouthAmerica				
	(c) NorthAmerica (d) Asia				
29.	The process in which the response to 'stimuli' decreases after being repetitive exposure to it, called				
	(a) Learning (b) Habituation				
	(c) Classical conditioning (d) Instrumental conditioning				
30.	Two plants can be conclusively said to belongs to the same species if they				
	(a) Can reproduce freely with each other and form seeds				
	(b) Have more than 90 percent similar genes				
	 (c) Look similar and possess identical secondary metabolites (d) Have some number of chromosomes 				
31	(d) Have same number of chromosomes				
51.	(a) Pinacocytes (b) Porocytes (c) Choanocytes (d) Amoebocytes				
32.	Which one of the following pairs of animals comprises 'iawless fishes'?				
	(a) Guppies and hag fishes (b) Lampreys and eels				
	(c) Mackerels and Rohu (d) Lampreys and hag fishes				
33.	Which of the following hormones stimulate ethylene release ?				
	(a) Auxin (b) Gibberelin (c) Cytokinin (d) Abscisic acid				
34.	Which property of lignin makes it an important adaption permitting plants to colonize dry land?				
	(a) It is an important constituent of cuticle				
	(b) It is an important constituent of xylem and helps it to conduct water without it being collapsed.				
	(c) It provides toughness to the plant. CALC CALC CAL				
35.	The enzyme which is used to prevent unwanted ligation of DNA molecules during cloning is:				
	(a) Horse radish peroxidase (b) Phosphate kinase				
	(c) Alkaline phosphatase (d) terminal phosphatase				
36.	Agrobacterium tumefaciens is a				
	(a) gram negative soil bacterium cousing crow gall disease in dicots				
	(b) gram negative soil bacterium causing crown gall disease in monocots				
	(c) gram negative soil bacterium causing crown gall disease in dicots				
	(d) gram negative soil bacterium causing crown gall disease in dicots				
37.	You constructed a genomic library of a bacterium that could help revert histidine auxotrophs to histidine pro- totrophs. could the same library be used to help revert orginine prototrophs?				
	(a) yes, as it is a genomic library and includes all genes.				
	(b) ves. only if the mutation is recessive				
	(c) No, as we do not know all the proteins the bacterial genome encodes for.				

(d) No, another genomic library would need to be prepared for orginine auxotrophs.

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38.	A non-poisonous snake has red, black and hind of mimicry is exhibited here?	yellow bands of color similar to that of a poisonous snake. What			
	(a) Batesian mimicry	(b) mullerian mimicry			
	(c) Wasmannian mimicry	(d) None of the above			
39.	Which national park is famous for its great I	Indian one horned rhino ?			
	(a) Rajaji National Park	(b) Jim Corbett National Park			
	(c) Barndipur National park	(d) Kaziranga National Park			
40.	Cellulose, the structural polysaccharide of p	lant is a polymer of			
	(a) β -D-Glucose	(b) β -D-Glucose			
	(c) β -D-Galactose	(d) β -D-Galacturonic acid			
41.	Vitamin D is derived from which of the follo	Vitamin D is derived from which of the following precursor by the action of UV light?			
	(a) 7-dehydrocholesterol	(b) Lanosterol			
	(c) cholecalciferol	(d) Squalene epoxide			
42.	Which amino acid has a non-polar and aliph	natic R group ?			
	(a) Leucine	(b) Tryptophan			
	(c) Glutamate	(d) All of the above			
43.	What is the kind of linkage if the two domin	ant non-allelic genes are 50 map units apart ?			
	(a) Complete	(b) Incomplete			
	(c) Cis type	(d) Trans type			
44.	Protein that can span the lipid bilayer				
	(a) diffuse easily from the membrane				
	(b) usually has more hydrophilic regions				
	(c) usually has both hydrophobic acid hydro	ophilic regions			
15	(d) Both a and c	a about DNA pol Lof E coli avcont			
45.	(a) it belongs to -family of DNA polymeras	e (b) it catalyzes translesion DNA synthesis			
	(c) it has exonuclease activity	(d) it catalyzes error-prone replication			
46.	In a DNA replication, the telomerase RNA	act as a/an			
	(a) primer	(b) template			
	(c) enzyme	(d) cofactor			
47.	The component of animal nervous system the pattern is called ?	at provide the instruction for carrying out a particular fixed action			
	(a) Sign stimulus	(b) Stimulus/response chain			
	(c) Innate releasing mechanism	(d) Supra chiasmatic nuclei			
48.	The process of mating of individuals which which they belong is called ?	n are more closely releated than the average of the population to			
	(a) Heterosis	(b) Self breeding			
	(c) Inbreeding	(d) Hybridization			
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49. All are the typical events associated with cell signalling, except

- (a) release of calcium ions from cell membranes
- (b) stimulation of apoptosis
- (c) activation of protein kinases
- (d) All of these

50. Which hormone passes through the cell membrane, binds to its intracellular receptor and activate it, without the need of membrane bound receptor ?

- (a) Estrogen (b) Thyroid
- (c) Acetylcholine (d) Epinephrin

PART-C

- 51. An enzyme requires both aspartate (pKa of side chain = 4.5) and histidine (pKa of side chain = 6.5) residues in the catalytic site to be protonated for activity. The expected enzyme activity (in %) at a pH of 5.5 would be closest to
 - (a) 90 (b) 78 (c) 50 (d) 10
- 52. In two dimensional gel electrophoresis, the first step is to generate a series of protein bands by isoelectric focusing and in a second step, a strip of this gel is turned 90 degree, placed on another gel containing SDS and electric current is again applied. What happen in the second step?
 - (a) Based on the molecular weights, proteins with similar isoelectric points become further separated
 - (b) To visualize the isoelectric focus pattern, the individual bands become stained.
 - (c) In the second gel, the individual bands become visualized by interacting with protein-specific antibodies
 - (d) The proteins in the bands separate more completely because the second electric current is in the opposite polarity to the first current
- 53. Given the following are the statements about quantitative inheritance
 - A) Quantitative inheritance results in a range of measurable phenotypes of a polygenic trait.
 - B) Polygenic traits often demonstrate continuous variation.
 - C) Certain alleles of quantitative trait loci (QTL) have an additive effect on the character/trait.
 - D) Alleles governing quantitative traits do not segregate and assort independently.

Which of the above are CORRECT?

- (a) A and B only (b) B and C only
- (c) C and D only (d) A, B and C only

54. Haemophilia, is a recessive X-linked trait in human. A population has affected male in the frequency of 2 individuals per 100 males. What is the frequency of the homozygous female affected with haemophilia?

- (a) 0.02 (b) 0.04 (c) 0.0004 (d) 0.98
- 55. Attenuation is a mechanism involved in the regulation of tryptophan operon in *E. coli*. When tryptophan levels are high in the cell, region 2 of the trpL is blocked from pairing with region 3. This allows the pairing of region 3 and 4 leading to the formation a rho-independent termination. Which of the following is true for the structure of trpL in the absence of tryptophan?
 - A) Ribosome get stalled near the region 1 and protein synthesis has been inhibited.
 - B) Region 2 pairs with region 3 and allows transcription of the structural genes.

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- C) Region 1 and 2 will pair, allowing 3 and 4 to pair leading to attenuation.
- D) Region 2 and 3 will pair leading to attenuation.
- (a) A and B (b) B and C (c) C and D (d) A, B, C only
- 56. Following are the statements about the DNA and RNA polymerases.
 - A) Both required template DNA.
 - B) Bothe require primer to initiate synthesis of nucleic acid.
 - C) DNA pol require nucleoside triphosphates (NTPs) as substrates, but not for RNA pol.
 - D) Polymerization of nucleotides in 5' to 3' directions for DNA pol, but 3' to 5' in RNA pol. Which of the above are true?
 - (a) A and B (b) A, B and D (c) B and C (d) A only
- 57. When enough protein is available, stopping mRNA from being continuously translated into protein is an important mechanism and this is accomplished by
 - (a) transcribing antisense RNA from ordinary inactive DNA; that will bind with sense mRNA and prevent the ribosome from further translating it.
 - (b) regulating those genes that produce repressor proteins that physically bind to mRNA and stop its activity in ribosomes.
 - (c) transcribing mRNA that contain stop units encoded in its sequence so that only a limit number of passes can be made through ribosomes.
 - (d) the protein products of mRNA translation that act as feedback repressors which limit the translation process
- 58. A stop codon has been created within a coding sequence, in case of 'non-sense' mutation those results in termination of translation because there is no corresponding tRNA to recognize them. However, tRNA molecules are themselves coded by genes, which are of course susceptible to mutation. Hence, it is possible to change an existing tRNA gene in such a way that it will recognize one of the stop codons rather than (or as well as) the codon it normally recognizes. What is such a phenomenon called in which the effect of a mutation can be negated by a second, unrelated mutation?
 - (a) Back mutation

(c) Suppression mutation

- (b) Complementation (d) Epitasis
- 59. For successful transfer of a foreign gene from the engineered Ti-plasmid to the plant genome, few cis-acting DNA elements and trans-acting protein factors are very much essential. Select the correct combination from the following.
 - (a) Opine catabolism genes, Left border sequence, Right border sequence
 - (b) Opine catabolism genes, Left border sequence, Virulence genes
 - (c) Hormone biosynthetic genes, Right border sequence, Virulence genes
 - (d) Left border sequence, Right border sequence, Virulence genes
- 60. p24 is an important core protein of HIV. This protein is abundant during active replication of the virus. The serum of and HIV patient was examined for the presence of p2f4 and antibody against p24 for proper diagnosis of the infection state. Match the clinical observations in column A with the inferences in column B.



Column A	Column B
A. p24-is present in the serum	a. Viral latency
B. Anti-p24 antibody is high in the serum	b. Progression of HIV from latency of lytic
C. Anti-p24 antibody begins to decline	
with corresponding increase in p24	c. Early stage of infection

(a) A-a, B-b, C-c	(b) A-b, B-a, C-c
(c) A-c, B-a, C-b	(d) A-c, B-b, C-c

61. siRNAs and miRNAs both are involved in achieving gene silencing although, major steps are similar but still there are distinct differences in the two processing pathways. Which among the following statements are related to some characteristic features of gene silencing ?

A. Both siRNAs and miRNAs are processed by cytoplasmic endonuclease Dicer.

- B. 'Drosha' is needed for processing miRNAs and precursor siRNAs.
- C. Both siRNAs and miRNAs show association with Argonaute protein.
- D. Both the processing pathways involved RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC).
- (a) A and B (b) B and C
- (c) C and D (d) A and C
- 62. Both in gigantism and acromegaly there is enlargement of body but the major difference is that
 - (a) in gigantism and acromegaly the growth and skeleton is symmetrical.
 - (b) in gigantism the growth of body and skeleton is asymmetrical but not in acromegaly.
 - (c) in gigantism the growth of body and skeleton is symmetrical but not in acromegaly.
 - (d) gigantism is due to hypersecretion and acromegaly due to hyposecretion of STH.
- 63. While working with an *in vitro* eukaryotic transcription system, which produced both capped and uncapped mRNAs, you incubated these mRNAs with mammalian cell nuclear extract and then quantified the different products. Which of the following graphs correctly represents the expected result ?







64. In a random mating population in equilibrium, which one of the following brings about a change in gene frequency in a non-directional manner?

- (a) mutations
- (c) selection

- (b) random drift
- (d) migration
- 65. Age of fossils in the past was generally determined by radio-carbon method and other methods involve radioactive elements found in the rocks. More precise methods, which were used recently and led to the revision of the evolutionary periods for different groups of organisms, includes
 - (a) study of carbohydrates/proteins in fossils (b) study of the conditions of fossilization
 - (c) electron spin resonance (ESR) and fossil DNA (d) study of carbohydrates / proteins in rocks.
- 66. The most obvious difference between plant embryonic development and animal embryonic development is that
 - (a) plants develop from unfertilized eggs and animals develop from fertilized eggs.
 - (b) plant cells retain their relative potions after cell division, animal morphogenesis involves movement of cell within the embryo.
 - (c) plant embryos have an available source of nutrients, but animal embryos must begin feeding to obtain nuts.
 - (d) plant embryos produce their own nutrients through photosynthesis.
- 67. "Housekeeping genes" in bacteria are expressed constitutively, but not at the same level (the same number of molecules per cell). What is the primary mechanism responsible of variations in the level of constitutive enzymes from different genes ?
 - (a) All consitutive enzymes are synthesized at the same rate, but are not degraded equally.
 - (b) Their promoters have different affinities for RNA polymerase holoenzyme.
 - (c) Some constitutively expressed genes are more inducible than others.
 - $(d) \ \ Some \ constitutively expressed \ genes \ are \ more \ repressible \ than \ others.$
- 68. Consider the following given statements regarding Cot curves.
 - A. It requires melting and reannealing of DNA.
 - B. High Cot values indicate high repeat sequences.
 - C. It is a sigmoidal curve.
 - D. It is a plot of concentration of DNA v/s time.

Which among the above given statements is not true regarding the Cot curve?

(a) A and C (b) B and D (c) A and D (d) B and C

69. Given below are age structures of three different population. Which of them depicts the population that is decreasing ?





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Space for Rough Work





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	[ANS)	WER KEY]		
	P	ART-A		
1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (d)	5. (b)
6. (b)	7. (a)	8. (b)	9. (d)	10. (d)
11. (c)	12. (c)	13. (d)	14. (b)	15. (b)
	P	ART-B		
16. (a)	17. (b)	18. (d)	19. (b)	20. (c)
21. (d)	22. (b)	23. (b)	24. (c)	25. (b)
26. (c)	27. (b)	28. (a)	29. (b)	30. (a)
31. (c)	32. (d)	33. (a)	34. (b)	35. (c)
36. (a)	37. (b)	38. (b)	39. (d)	40. (a)
41. (a)	42. (a)	43. (b)	44. (c)	45. (c)
46. (c)	47. (c)	48. (a)	49. (b)	50. (a)
	Þ			
		AK I-C		
51. (d)	52. (a)	53. (d)	54. (c)	55. (a)
56. (a)	57. (d)	58. (c)	59. (d)	60. (b)
61. (c)	62. (b)	63. (a)	64. (b)	65. (c)
66. (b)	67. (b)	68. (c)	69. (b)	70. (a)
71. (a)	72. (d)	73. (b)	74. (c)	75. (b)



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