



BIOLOGY

NEET & AIIMS

MOCK TEST 35

Example

1. The Following statements describe some of the steps of translation ,br (a)For chain elongation, the presence of catalyst enhances

the rate of peptide bond formation.br (b) The process of translation of mRNA to protein begins when both the subunits of ribosome encounter and associate with mRNA.br (c) During chain elongation, the ribosomes moves from codon to codon along the mRNA. The correct statements are

- A. (a) and (b)
- B. (b) and (c)
- C. (a) and (c)
- D. (a). (b) and (c)

Answer: C



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2. UTRs in mRNA are

- A. Required for efficient translation process
- B. Present at 5' end before start codon
- C. Present at 3' end before stop codon
- D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: D



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3. Read the following statements ,(a). A peptide bond is formed between COOH group of 1st amino acid and NH, group of 2nd amino acid. Br (b)-Ribosome is the cellular factory responsible for synthesising proteins. Br (c) - Activation of amino acids occurs in the presence of ATP.Which of the given statements are correct wrl. translation?

A. a and b only

B. b and c only

C. a and c only

D. a, b and c

Answer: D



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4. In eukaryotes, the first level of regulation of gene expression is

A. Transcription

B. Translation

C. Transport of mRNA from nucleus to the cytoplasm

D. Regulation of splicing

Answer: A



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5. A polycistronic structural gene of lac operon is regulated by

A. A common promoter and operator genes

B. Promotor gene only

C. A common promoter and regulatory genes

D. Regulatory gene only

Answer: C



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6. Which of the following genes provides attachment site for RNA polymerase?

A. Structural gene

B. Promoter gene

C. Regulator gene

D. Operator gene

Answer: B



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7. The structural gene that codes for transacetylase enzyme which can transfer acetyl group to β -galactoside is

A. lac z

B. lac a

C. i-gene

D. lac y

Answer: B



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8. Regulation of lac operon by repressor is called

A. Negative regulation

B. Positive regulation

C. Neutral regulation

D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer: A



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9. Number of structural genes in tryptophan operon is

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Answer: C



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10. The predominant-site for control of gene expression in prokaryotes is

- A. Regulated through autocatalytic function of gene
- B. Regulated at translation level
- C. Controlled by Snurps activity
- D. Control of the rate of transcriptional initiation

Answer: D



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11. Number of base pairs in human chromosomes

A. 3×10^8

B. 3×10^9

C. 6×10^9

D. 6×10^6

Answer: B



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12. The number of genes found in chromosome 1 and Y-chromosome for human being are __ and __ respectively.

A. 3000 and 3200

B. 2968 and 231

C. 3200 and 2500

D. 1300 and 1800

Answer: B



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13. What percentage of human genome codes for proteins?

A. $> 5\%$

B. 5-10%

C. $> 2\%$

D. $\approx 2\%$

Answer: D



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14. Which of the following DNA segments have 1-6 bp length?

- A. Dystrophin
- B. STRs
- C. Minisatellites
- D. Both (1) & (3)

Answer: B



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15. Select the incorrect statement(s) w.r.t regulator gene of lac operon, br (a)-It is a constitutive gene . Br (b)- It is always functional. Br C-It codes for repressor protein. Br (d)- It increases permeability of the cell for β -galactosidase.

A. (A), (B) only

B. (B). (C) only

C. (C), (D) only

D. (D) only

Answer: D



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16. All of the following form the basis of DNA fingerprinting, except

A. Degree of polymorphism

B. VNTR

C. Minisatellite

D. ESTs

Answer: D



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17. Which of the following techniques is used for separation of DNA fragments during DNA fingerprinting?

- A. PCR
- B. Autoradiography
- C. Electrophoresis
- D. Microarray

Answer: C



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18. Which of the following methods is involved in identifying all genes that are expressed as RNA?

- A. ESTs
- B. Sequence annotation
- C. Gel electrophoresis
- D. RFLP

Answer: A



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19. Which of the following is a non-infectious disease?

A. AIDS

B. Tuberculosis

C. Cancer

D. Typhoid

Answer: C



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20. Find the Incorrect match between disease and its vector.

A. Disease -Bubonic plague ,Vector-

Xenopsylla

B. Disease- Dengue , Vector-Anopheles

C. Disease-Chikungunya , Vector- Aedes

D. Disease-Filariasis ,Vector- Culex

Answer: B



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21. Which of the following organism affect the lymphatic vessels in human and is spread by bite of female Culex mosquito?

A. Ascaris

B. Microsporium

C. *Yersinia pestis*

D. malaria

Answer: B



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22. Which of the following organism cause athlete's foot?

A. *Tinea cruris*

B. *Tinea barbae*

C. Tinea pedis

D. Both (1) & (3)

Answer: C



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23. Appearance of dry, scaly lesions on skin, which are accompanied by itching occur in which of the following disease?

A. Measles

B. Chicken pox

C. Ringworm

D. Small pox

Answer: C



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24. Choose the correct wrt. Plasmodium

A. Multicellular organism

B. A prokaryote

C. Causes malaria in human

D. Monogenetic parasite

Answer: C



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25. Infective stage of Plasmodium for human is

A. Merozoite

B. Sporozoite

C. Microgamelocyte

D. Sporocyst

Answer: B



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26. Infective stage of Plasmodium after entering in human blood first migrate to

A. Kidney

B. Heart

C. Liver

D. R.B.C.

Answer: C



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27. Exflagellation in life cycle of Plasmodium occurs in

A. Human R.B.C.

B. Liver cells of human

C. Gut of mosquito

D. Haemocoelom of mosquito

Answer: C



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28. Fusion of male and female gametes in Plasmodium occur in

A. Gut of mosquito

B. Coelom of mosquito

C. R.B.C. of human

D. Liver cell of human

Answer: A



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29. Choose the correct option wrt. Amoebic dysentery

A. It is caused by a multicellular protozoan, parasite, Entamoeba

B. Entamoeba is present in small intestine
of human

C. Housefly acts as mechanical carriers

D. Reserve food material of E.histolytica is
starch and glycogen

Answer: C



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30. Which of the following is not a part of second line of defense in human?

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Macrophages
- C. NK Cells
- D. B-lymphocytes

Answer: D



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31. Which of the following does not have any role in inflammation?

A. Melanin

B. Histamine

C. Mast cell

D. Macrophage

Answer: A



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32. Which of the following have CD-4 receptor?

A. B-lymphocyte

B. T-helper cell

C. Macrophage

D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer: D



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33. Predominant early antibody that first activates in primary immune response is

A. IgG

B. IgA

C. IgD

D. IgM

Answer: D



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34. Physiological barriers of innate immunity includes

- A. Skin
- B. Saliva in mouth
- C. PMNL cell
- D. Interferons

Answer: B



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35. Which of the following is not an antigen presenting cell?

A. B-cell

B. Macrophage

C. Dendritic cell

D. T-cell

Answer: D



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36. Which of the following is a pathogenic form of *Entamoeba histolytica*?

A. Quadrinucleate cyst

B. Binucleate cyst

C. Minute form

D. Magna form

Answer: D



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37. Which of the following is not a part of innate immunity?

A. T-cell

B. Macrophage

C. HCl in stomach

D. Skin

Answer: A



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38. Which of the following is not a part of cell mediated immunity?

A. B- cell

B. Basophils

C. Cytotoxic-T-cell

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: D



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