## Life Science Paper II

| Time Allowed : 75 Minutes]                            | [Maximum     | <b>Marks : 100</b> |  |
|---|--------------|--------------------|--|
| Note : This Paper contains Fifty (50) multiple choice | e questions, | each question      |  |
| carries Two (2) marks. Attempt $All$ questions.       |              |                    |  |

| 1. | Which one of the following is <i>not</i> a | 3. | Organelle found in plant seeds that |
|----|--|----|-------------------------------------|
|    | modification of a compound light           |    | oxidise stored lipids as source     |
|    | microscope ?                               |    | of carbon and energy for growth     |
|    | (A) Phase contrast microscope              |    | are :                               |
|    | (B) Fluorescence microscope                |    | (A) peroxisomes                     |
|    |  |    | (B) chloroplasts                    |
|    | (C) Electron microscope                    |    | (C) glyoxysomes                     |
|    | (D) Dark-field microscope                  |    | (D) lysosomes                       |
| 2. | In Drosophila melanogaster, sex is         | 4. | Which of the following represents   |
|    | determined by :                            |    | mammalian mitotic cyclins ?         |
|    | (A) X and Y chromosomes                    |    | (A) Cyclins A and D                 |
|    | (B) X/A ratio                              |    | (B) Cyclins B and D                 |
|    | (C) Ploidy                                 |    | (C) Cyclins E and B                 |
|    | (D) Z and W chromosomes                    |    | (D) Cyclins A and B                 |

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- 5. The valency of Immunoglobulin M molecule is :
  - (A) 8
  - (B) 10
  - (C) 12
  - $(D) \ 14$
- 6. Bivalent formation and crossing over take place during :
  - (A) Zygotene
  - (B) Pachytene
  - (C) Diplotene
  - (D) Leptotene
- Induction of new blood vessels that invade the tumor and nourish it is known as :
  - (A) metastasis
  - (B) neogenesis
  - (C) angiogenesis
  - (D) extravasation

- 8. GIUT 1 is a well studied example of a protein that mediates :(A) active transport
  - (B) facilitated diffusion
  - (C) osmosis
  - (D) differentiation
- 9. Cadherins are a family of cell adhesion molecules dependent on :
  - (A)  $Ca^{2+}$
  - (B) K<sup>1+</sup>
  - (C) Na<sup>1+</sup>
  - (D) Mg<sup>2+</sup>
- 10. Cellulose is formed by repeated units of :
  - (A) glucose and galactose
  - (B) galactose
  - (C) glucose
  - (D) fructose

- The acetyl groups required for cytoplasmic fatty acid biosynthesis generated due to activity of :
  - (A) citrate lyase
  - (B) citrate synthase
  - (C) isocitrate lyase
  - (D) isocitrate dehydrogenase
- 12. A non-competitive inhibitor :
  - (A) increases  $\boldsymbol{K}_{m}$  and  $\boldsymbol{V}_{max}$  both
  - (B) decreases  $K_{\rm m}$  and increases  $V_{\rm max}$
  - (C) decreases  $K_m$  and  $V_{max}$  both
  - (D)  $K_m$  remains unaltered,  $V_{max}$

## decreases

- 13. Which one of the following is *not* a proton pump ?
  - (A) NADH-Q reductase
  - (B) Succinate-Q reductase
  - (C) Cytochrome C reductase
  - (D) Cytochrome oxidase
- 14. Two molecules of double stranded DNA have same length (1000 basepairs) but differ in base composition. Molecule 1 contains 20% A + T, molecule 2 contains 60% A + T. Which molecule has a higher T<sub>m</sub> and how many C residues are there in molecule 2 ?
  (A) 1 ; 400
  (B) 1 ; 200
  (C) 2 ; 400

3

(D) 2;40

- 15. Which of the following is NOT involved in the lagging strand synthesis ?
  - (A) RNaseA
  - (B) Primase
  - (C) Reverse Transcriptase
  - (D) DNA Pol I
- 16. There are three kinds of RNA polymerases (I, II, III) in eukaryotic cells, each specific for one class of RNA molecule (mRNA, tRNA and rRNA). Which of the following is a correct match ?
  - (A) I-rRNA, II-tRNA
  - (B) II-mRNA, III-rRNA
  - (C) I-rRNA, II-mRNA
  - (D) I-tRNA, III-rRNA

- 17. Which of the following *does not* 
  - inhibit translation ?
  - (A) chloramphenicol
  - (B) streptomycin
  - (C) tetracycline
  - (D) rifampicin
- 18. For a spontaneous reaction  $\Delta G$

should be :

- (A) positive
- (B) negative
- (C) equal to zero
- (D) may be negative or zero

- 19. Cold stress—induced increase in membrane fluidity is caused due to :
  - (A) increase in cholesterol
  - (B) increase in long chain fatty acids
  - (C) increase in unsaturated fatty acids
  - (D) increase in sphingolipids
- 20. Which of the following statements is *true* ?
  - (A) Intestinal cells have Na<sup>+</sup>/ glucose antiporters
  - (B) Intestinal cells have Na<sup>+</sup>/amino acid symporters
  - (C) Maintenance of low Ca<sup>++</sup>
     concentration in cytosol is due
     to primary active transport of
     Na<sup>+</sup> and Ca<sup>++</sup>
  - (D) Cells have  $Na^+/H^+$  symporters.

- 21. Which of the following is an osmoregulatory hormone in lower vertebrates ?
  - (A) Thyroxine
  - (B) Malatonin
  - (C) Prolactin
  - (D) Epinephrine
- 22. "Mottled enamel" a condition which makes teeth particularly more resistant to decay is due to :
  - (A) vitamin A excess
  - (B) fluoride excess
  - (C) vitamin  $B_{12}$  deficiency
  - (D) selenium excess

23. Blue-light receptors in the plant 26. The Okazaki fragments of the are : lagging strand of DNA template are (A) Cryptochromes joined by : (B) Carotenoids (C) Cytochromes (A) DNA gyrase (D) Phytochromes (B) DNA ligase 24. Echo location is characteristic of : (C) DNA polymerase (A) Bats (B) Whales (D) RNA primer (C) Birds The name of chromosome map unit 27.(D) Birds, whales and bats is : 25. Genes that are located at identical loci of homologous chromosomes are (A) Inter locus distance called : (A) alleles (B) Cytomorgan (B) polygenes (C) Chromomere (C) homozygous (D) Centimorgan (D) pseudogenes 6

- 28. The basic unit of chromatin nucleosome consists of :
  - (A)  $H_1A$ ,  $H_2B$ ,  $H_3$ ,  $H_4$  histones and 200 bp of DNA
  - (B)  $H_1$ ,  $H_2$ ,  $H_3$ ,  $H_4$  histones and 180 bp of DNA
  - (C)  $H_{2A}$ ,  $H_{2B}$ ,  $H_3$ ,  $H_4$  histones and 140 bp of DNA
  - (D) DNA polymerase, DNA helicase and histones
- 29. The human hereditary disease associated with DNA repair is :
  - (A) Kleinfelter's syndrome
  - (B) Haemophilia
  - (C) Thalassemia
  - (D) Bloom's syndrome

- 30. A molecular technique that can be used to isolate contiguous regions of genomic DNA beginning with previously cloned DNA fragments that map near a gene of interest is called :
  - (A) chromosome walking
  - (B) chromosome painting
  - (C) chromosome scanning
  - (D) chromosome mapping
- 31. Renewability, pluripotency and ability to differentiate are properties of :
  - (A) endocrine cells
  - (B) endodermal cells
  - (C) oocytes
  - (D) stem cells

- 32. Exception to universal genetic code is seen in :
  - (A) plasmids
  - (B) viruses
  - (C) mitochondria
  - (D) transposons
- 33. Characteristics that have arisen as a result of common evolutionary
  - descent are said to be :
  - (A) analogous
  - (B) homologous
  - (C) heterologous
  - (D) heterogamous

- 34. The effect of natural selection may be countered by :
  - (A) gene flow
  - (B) genetic drift
  - (C) mutation
  - (D) inbreeding

(D) 0.65, 0.45

35. In a population of 100 persons, there are 30 persons with M blood group and 20 persons with N blood group. The gene frequency for M and N blood groups is :
(A) 0.20, 0.80
(B) 0.60, 0.40
(C) 0.20, 0.30

- 36. Which of the following definitions correctly depicts "biological species" concept ?
  - (A) A species is the most inclusive population of organisms that share a common fertilization system
  - (B) A species is a single lineage of population that maintains an identity separate from other such lineages
  - (C) Species are groups of actually or potentially interbreeding natural populations that are reproductively isolated from other such groups
  - (D) A species is the smallest unit of group of individuals sharing common ancestry

- 37. During the early stages of development, embryos of reptiles, birds and mammals look very similar. This suggests that reptiles, birds and mammals :
  - (A) have a common ancestor
  - (B) live in the same type of environment
  - (C) have undergone parallel evolution
  - (D) are no longer undergoing evolution
- 38. Speciation is more likely to occur in cases of :
  - (A) sympatry
  - (B) allopatry
  - (C) antipatry
  - (D) panmixis

|     | biopesticides                      |     |                                    |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
|     |                                    | 42. | The organism used for large scale  |
|     | (A) control of pathogens using     |     | (D) Killzösphere                   |
|     | involves :                         |     | (D) Rhizosphere                    |
| 40. | A sustainable development practice |     | (C) Pond                           |
|     | (D) less productive and unstable   |     | (B) Grass land                     |
|     | (C) highly unstable                |     | (A) rorest                         |
|     |                                    |     | (A) Forest                         |
|     | (B) highly diverse and stable      |     | of biomass ?                       |
|     | (A) highly productive              |     | is represented by inverted pyramid |
| 39. | The ecosystem without stress is :  | 41. | Which of the following ecosystems  |

| 43. | Assimilatory microbial ${ m SO}_4$ | 45. Bentham and Hooker's system         |
|-----|------------------------------------|---|
|     | reduction occurs in :              | classifies :                            |
|     | (A) flowing water                  | (A) all tracheophytes                   |
|     | (B) surface water                  | (B) all seed plants                     |
|     | (C) atmosphere                     | (C) all embryophytes                    |
|     | (D) water sediments                | (D) thallophytes, bryophytes and        |
|     | <b>-</b>                           | pteridophytes                           |
| 44. | Bt toxin is active in the gut      | 46. Botanical gradens serve the purpose |
|     | environment having :               | of conservation of                      |
|     | (A) alkaline pH                    | plants.                                 |
|     | (B) alkaline protease              | (A) ex situ, ex vitro                   |
|     | (C) alkaline pH and alkaline       | (B) in situ, ex vitro                   |
|     | protease                           | (C) ex situ, in vitro                   |
|     | (D) neutral pH and protease        | (D) in situ, in vitro                   |

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- 47. The common mushroom puffballs and truffles belong to the class of fungi :
  - (A) Ascomycetes
  - (B) Basidiomycetes
  - (C) Oomycetes
  - (D) Deuteromycetes
- 48. The biological name of common brewing and baking yeast is :
  - (A) Candida albicans
  - (B) Escherichia coli
  - (C) Cryptococcus neoformans
  - (D) Saccharomyces cerevisiae

- 49. A pair of halteres is seen in :
  - (A) Damsel fly
  - (B) May fly
  - (C) Butterfly
  - (D) Fruit fly
- 50. The group which contains all Cnidaria is :
  - (A) Obelia, Acetabularia, Hydra,Coral
  - (B) Hydra, Jellyfish, Rotifer, Coral
  - (C) Obelia, Hydra, Jellyfish, Sea
  - (D) Jellyfish, Ascon, Physalia, Sea

Anemone

## ROUGH WORK

## ROUGH WORK

|                      |   | Test Booklet No.   |  |  |
|----------------------|---|--|--|--|
|                      | Pap   | प्रश्नपत्रिका क्र. <b>F</b><br>er-II   |  |  |
| LIFE SCIENCE         |   |  |  |  |
| Sigr                 | nature and Name of Invigilator  | Seat No.   |  |  |
|                      | ignature)   | (In figures as in Admit Card)  |  |  |
|                      | [ame)   | Seat No  |  |  |
|                      | ignature)   |  |  |  |
|                      | [ame]   | OMR Sheet No.  |  |  |
|                      | B - 34213<br>e Allowed : 1¼ Hours]  | (To be filled by the Candidate)  |  |  |
|                      | ber of Pages in this Booklet : 16   | [Maximum Marks : 100<br>Number of Questions in this Booklet : 50   |  |  |
| 1.<br>2.<br>3.<br>4. | <ul> <li>Instructions for the Candidates</li> <li>Write your Seat No. and OMR Sheet No. in the space provided on the top of this page.</li> <li>This paper consists of 50 objective type questions. Each question will carry two marks. All questions of Paper-II will be compulsory, covering entire syllabus (including all electives, without options). At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to the student. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as follows:</li> <li>(i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal or open booklet.</li> <li>(ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to missing pages/ questions or questions repeated or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should not be accepted and correct booklet should be obtained from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet.</li> <li>(iii) After this verification is over, the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.</li> <li>Each question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.</li> <li>Example : where (C) is the correct response.</li> <li>(A) (B) (D)</li> <li>Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the OMR Sheet place in solution the the circle as indicated in the OMR Sheet place in the the correct response.</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी महत्त्वाच्या सूचना</li> <li>परिक्षार्थींनी आपला आसन क्रमांक या पृष्ठावरील वरच्या कोप-यात लिहावा.<br/>तसेच आपणांस दिलेल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेचा क्रमांक त्याखाली लिहावा.</li> <li>सदर प्रश्नपत्रिकेते 50 बहुपर्याय प्रश्न आहेत. प्रत्येक प्रश्नास दोन गुण<br/>आहेत. या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे. सदरचे प्रश्न<br/>हे या विषयाच्या संपूर्ण अभ्यासक्रमावर आधारित आहेत.</li> <li>परीक्षा सुरू झाल्यावर विद्यार्थ्याला प्रश्नपत्रिका दिली जाईल. सुरुवातीच्या 5<br/>मिनीटांमध्ये आपण सदर प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडून खालील बाबी आवश्य तपासून<br/>पहाव्यात.</li> <li>प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडण्यासाठी प्रश्नपत्रिका देली जाईल. सुरुवातीच्या 5<br/>सिनी टांमध्ये आपण सदर प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडुल खालील बाबी आवश्य तपासून<br/>पहाव्यात.</li> <li>प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडण्यासाठी प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर लावलेले सील उघडावे.<br/>सील नसलेली किंवा सील उघडलेली प्रश्नपत्रिकोचे एकूण पृष्ठे<br/>तसेच प्रश्नपत्रिकतेतील एकूण प्रश्नांची संख्या पडताळून पहावी.<br/>पृष्ठे कमी असलेली/कमी प्रश्न प्रसिकेची एकूण पृष्ठे<br/>तसेच प्रश्नपत्रिकतील एकूण प्रश्नांची संख्या पडताळून पहावी.<br/>पृष्ठे कमी असलेली किंवा इतर त्रुटी असलेली/प्रश्नांचा चूकीचा<br/>क्रम असलेली किंवा इतर त्रुटी असलेली सारोष प्रश्नपत्रिका<br/>सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनिटातच पर्यवेक्षकाला परत देऊन दुसरी<br/>प्रश्नपत्रिका मागवून ध्यावी. त्यानंतर प्रश्नपत्रिका बदलून<br/>मिळणार नाही तसेच वेळ्ही वाढवून मिळणार नाही याची कृपया<br/>विद्यार्थ्यांनी नोंद घ्यावी.</li> <li>(iii) वरीलप्रमाणे सर्व पडताळून पहिल्यानंतरच प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर<br/>ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेचा नंबर लिहावा.</li> <li>प्रत्येक प्रश्नसाठी (A), (B), (C) आणि (D) अशी चार विकल्प उत्तरे दिली<br/>आहेत. त्यातील योग्य उत्तराचा रकाना खाली दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे ठळकपणे<br/>काळ्य/निव्य करावा.</li> <li>(A) (B)</li> </ul> |  |  |
| 6.<br>7.<br>8.<br>9. | other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.<br>Read instructions given inside carefully.<br>Rough Work is to be done at the end of this booklet.<br>If you write your Name, Seat Number, Phone Number or put<br>any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except for the space<br>allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your<br>identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair<br>means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.<br>You have to return original OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the<br>end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with<br>you outside the Examination Hall. You are, however, allowed<br>to carry the Test Booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Sheet on<br>conclusion of examination.<br>Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.<br>Use of any calculator or log table, etc., is prohibited.<br>There is no negative marking for incorrect answers.   | <ol> <li>या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेतच दर्शवावीत.<br/>इतर ठिकाणी लिहीलेली उत्तरे तपासली जाणार नाहीत.</li> <li>आत दिलेल्या सूचना काळजीपूर्वक वाचाव्यात.</li> <li>प्रश्नपत्रिकेच्या शेवटी जोडलेल्या कोऱ्या पानावरच कच्चे काम करावे.</li> <li>जर आपण ओ.एम.आर. वर नमूद केलेल्या ठिकाणा व्यतिरीक्त इतर कोठेही<br/>नाव, आसन क्रमांक, फोन नंबर किंवा ओळख पटेल अशी कोणतीही खूण<br/>केलेली आढळून आल्यास अथवा असभ्य भाषेचा वापर किंवा इतर कोठेही<br/>गव , आसन क्रमांक, पोन नंबर किंवा ओळख पटेल अशी कोणतीही खूण<br/>केलेली आढळून आल्यास अथवा असभ्य भाषेचा वापर किंवा इतर कोठेही<br/>गवत केल्यास विद्यार्थ्याने प्रक्षेस अपात्र ठरविण्यात येईल.</li> <li>परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्याने मूळ ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिका पर्यवेक्षकांकडे<br/>परत करणे आवश्यक आहे. तथापी, प्रश्नपत्रिका व ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेची<br/>द्वितीय प्रत आपल्याबरोबर नेण्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना परवानगी आहे.</li> <li>फक्त निळ्या किंवा काळ्या बॉल पेनचाच वापर करावा.</li> <li>कॅलक्युलेटर किंवा लॉग टेबल वापरण्यास परवानगी नाही.</li> <li>चुकीच्या उत्तरासाठी गुण कपात केली जाणार नाही.</li> </ol>   |  |  |