DOs:
1. Check whether the Register No. has been entered and shaded in the respective circles on the OMR answer sheet.
2. Check whether the Centre Code has been entered and shaded in the respective circles on the OMR answer sheet.
3. Check whether the subject name has been written and the subject code has been entered and shaded in the respective circles on the OMR answer sheet.
4. This question booklet will be issued to you by the invigilator after the 2nd bell i.e., after 1.55 pm.
5. The serial number of this question booklet should be entered on the OMR answer sheet.
6. The version code of this question booklet should be entered on the OMR answer sheet and the respective circles should also be shaded completely.
7. Compulsorily sign at the bottom portion of the OMR answer sheet in the space provided.

DON Ts:
1. The timing and mark’s printed on the OMR answer sheet should not be damaged / mutilated / spoiled.
2. The 3rd Bell rings at 2.00 pm, till then;
   • Do not remove the seal on the right hand side of this question booklet.
   • Do not look inside this question booklet.
   • Do not start answering on the OMR answer sheet.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES
1. This question booklet contains 100 questions and each question will have one statement and four distracters (Four different options / choices.)
2. After the 3rd Bell is rung at 2.00 pm, remove the seal on the right hand side of this question booklet and check that this booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items etc., if so, get it replaced by complete test booklet. Read each item and start answering on the OMR answer sheet.
3. During the subsequent 180 minutes:
   • Read each question carefully,
   • Choose the correct answer from out of the four available distracters (options / choices) given under each question / statement.
   • Completely darken / shade the relevant circle with a blue or black ink ballpoint pen against the question number on the OMR answer sheet.

Correct method of shading the circle on the OMR answer sheet is as shown below:

4. Please note that even a minute unintended ink dot on the OMR answer sheet will also be recognized and recorded by the scanner. Therefore, avoid multiple markings of any kind on the OMR answer sheet.
5. Use the space provided on the question booklet for Rough Work. Do not use the OMR answer sheet for the same.
6. After the last bell is rung at 5.00 pm, stop writing on the OMR answer sheet and affix your left hand thumb impression on the OMR answer sheet as per the instructions.
7. Hand over the OMR answer sheet to the room invigilator as it is.
8. After separating the top sheet, the invigilator will return the bottom sheet replica (candidate’s copy) to you to carry home for self evaluation.
9. Preserve the replica of the OMR answer sheet for a minimum period of ONE year.
10. In case of any discrepancy in the English and Kannada Versions, the English version will be taken as final in case of Compulsory Paper – III and Optional Papers, except the languages of optional paper.
1. An enzyme that transfers phosphate groups from ATP to a Protein is

(A) Protein kinase/

(B) Phosphorylase/

(C) Phosphatase/

(D) ATPase/

2. Position Emission Tomography (PET) scan is used for

(A) Diagnosis of disease/

(B) Prevention of disease/

(C) Curing of disease/

(D) Treating the disease /

3. Symbiosis is an interaction between two different biological species. During this interaction, symbionts are

(A) Entirely depended on each other for survival

(B) May not entirely depend on each other for survival

(C) Both Entirely depended on each other for survival and May not entirely depend on each other for survival

4. Acetyl CoA enters the TCA cycle by combining with

(A) Oxaloacetate/

(B) Succinate/

(C) Citrate/

(D) Alpha–ketoglutarate/

5. Retrogressive metamorphosis is the characteristic feature of

(A) Ascidian tadpole larva

(B) Tadpole larva of frog

(C) Trochophore larva

(D) Tornaria larva
6. Which among the following act as bridge between cell mediated and humoral Immunity?

(A) T–Cytotoxic cells/ ಟಿ–ಸೈಟೊಟಹಕಿೆಕ್

(B) T–Suppressor cells/ ಟಿ–ಷ಩್ೊಷರ್

(C) B–Suppressor cells/ ಬಿ–ಷ಩್ೊಷರ್

(D) T–Helper cells/ ಟಿ–ಹ್ಲಾರ್

7. The concept of neutral evolution reveals that, most of the variation within and between the species is

(A) Caused by natural selection ಅಭಿಯಾತಿಕವಾಗಿ

(B) Caused by random drift of mutant alleles ರಣಾದಯ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯನುಂದರು

(C) Due to mutation ಮಿಶನಾತಂತರಂತರು

(D) Due to an organisms ability to survive and reproduce ಜೇವಿಶನಿುಂದಹಖನತೆದ್

8. The cell organelles which possess extra chromosomal genes are

(A) Chloroplast and Mitochondria/ ಕ್ಳಿಪೇಸ್ಲ್ಯಾಟ್ ಮೈಟೊಕಿಂದ್ರಿಯ

(B) Endoplasmic Reticulum and Golgi complex/ ಎಂಡೊಪಲಾಸ್ಮಿಕ್ ರೆಟಿಕ್ಲಿಯಂ ಗಹಲ್ಲಗ

(C) Lysosome and Endoplasmic Reticulum/ ಲ್ಯಾಸೊಸ್ಮೊ ಎಂಡೊಪಲಾಸ್ಮಿಕ್ ರೆಟಿಕ್ಲಿಯಂ

(D) Golgi complex and Peroxisome/ ಗಹಲ್ಲಗ ಪಿರೊಸಿಮೊ

9. In eusocial insects like honeybees, the different tasks are allocated based on

(A) Age, body size and experience ಇದನ ಗಹತೊ ಭತನೆ ಅನನಬ಴

(B) Reproductive potential ಸಾರೊನಕಿೇಣ್ಖಳಲ್ಲಿವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಲಷಖಳನನು

(C) Different Castes ವಿವಿಧ ಭಿವಿಧ

(D) Queens order ಸಹಭಥ್ರೊಾದಿುಂದಹಖನತೆದ್

10. RNA dependent DNA synthetase enzyme is

(A) DNA polymerase I ಡಿಎನ್ಎ ನಹಲ್ಲಭಯ್ೇಸ್–I

(B) DNA polymerase II ಡಿಎನ್ಎ ನಹಲ್ಲಭಯ್ೇಸ್–II

(C) Reverse Transcriptase ರಷ್ತ್ರತ್ರಿತ್ರಿದ್ರಿರ್–್್ೇಸ್

(D) DNA polymerase III ಡಿಎನ್ಎ ನಹಲ್ಲಭಯ್ೇಸ್–III

11. Which one of the following is a mineralocorticoid hormone?

(A) ACTH ಆಕ್ಷನ್ಮೆಟಿಲ್ ಎಕ್ಮೆಟೆತ್ರಿಂದ್ರಿಗ್
12. Paramecium exhibits cytoplasmic inheritance through _______.
(A) Chromosome
(B) Nuclear gene
(C) Kappa particles
(D) DNA

13. Kupffer’s are _______ cells.
(A) Phagocytic
(B) Mast
(C) Hormone secreting
(D) Digestive juice secreting

14. Trilobites are _______.
(A) One of the earliest known groups of Arthropods
(B) One of the earliest known groups of Annelids
(C) Connecting link between Annelids and Arthropods

15. Which of the following snake is poisonous?
(A) Water snake
(B) Wolf snake
(C) Python
(D) Pit viper

16. Lung fishes belong to _______.
(A) Placodermi
(B) Chondrichthyes
(C) Dipnoi
(D) Ostrocodermi

17. The recombinant DNA technology was discovered by _______.
(A) Jacob and Monad
(B) Boyer and Cohen
(C) Watson and Crick
(D) Nathan and Smith

18. Which of the following terms represent a pair of contrasting characters?

Arthropods/ _______
Annelids/ _______
Living fossils/ _______
19. The protozoan parasite which causes malaria is
(A) Entameoba/ (B) Plasmodium/ (C) Trypanosoma/ (D) Monocysts/

20. Konrad Lorenz showed that newly hatched ducklings will persistently follow the first moving object they encounter. This process is referred to as
(A) Epiboly (B) Invagination (C) Intercalation (D) Involution

21. In Leech, anti–coagulating chemical substance, called "hirudin" or "anti–coagulin" is secreted by
(A) Salivary glands/ (B) Slime Glands/ (C) Jaws/ (D) Gastric glands/

22. In Xenopus laevis , the mesoderm moves in through the blastopore by rolling around the dorsal lip in a process called
(A) Epiboly (B) Invagination (C) Intercalation (D) Involution

23. Progression of the eukaryotic cell cycle is regulated by
(A) Microtubules/ (B) The p53 gene/ (C) Cyclin–dependent kinases/
24. The time span of epochs in Geochronology is measured in millions of years. Which of the following is the correct answer?

(A) Ten millions of years
(B) Millions of years
(C) Hundred million of years
(D) Billions of years

25. Birds which are aquatic, flightless, with paddle-like wings or flippers, have webbed feet and can swim well, belongs to which category?

(A) Impennae
(B) Neognathe
(C) Palaeognathe
(D) All of these

26. The book written by Darwin called "Origin of Species" was published in the year

(A) 1849
(B) 1859
(C) 1869
(D) 1879

27. Which fully developed Protochordata, shows all the three unique features of Chordata?

(A) Herdamania
(B) Amphioxus
(C) Balanoglossus
(D) Doliolum

28. The four main categories of macromolecules in a cell are

(A) Proteins, DNA, RNA and steroids
(B) Monosaccharides, lipids, polysaccharides and proteins
(C) Proteins, nucleic acids, carbohydrates and lipids
(D) Nucleic acids, carbohydrates, monosaccharide and proteins

29. Name the protein which acts as chemo-attractant in Amphibians.

(A) Fertilizin
(B) Allurin
(C) Antifertilizin
(D) Albumin
30. Ammocoetus larva is connecting link between ____________ and ____________?  
(A) Amphioxus and Cyclostomes  
(B) Amphioxus and Fishes  
(C) Ascidian tadpole larva and Cyclostomes  
(D) Annelida and Arthropoda

31. The internal skeleton of a cell is composed of ____________?  
(A) Microtubules, intermediate filaments and microfilaments/  
(B) Cellulose and intermediate filaments/  
(C) Cellulose, microtubules and centrioles/  
(D) Microfilaments/

32. Sphenodon, the tautara lizard found in New Zealand, belongs to ____________?  
(A) Crocodilia  
(B) Rhynchocephalia

33. The overall three–dimensional shape of a polypeptide is called the ____________?  
(A) Double helix/  
(B) Primary structure/  
(C) Secondary structure/  
(D) Tertiary structure/

34. A person suffering from Phenyl–ketonuria can’t convert ____________?  
(A) Phenylalanine to tyrosine  
(B) Phenylalanine to isoleucine  
(C) Phenols to ketones  
(D) Phenylalanine to lysine

35. Taxes and tropisms are forms of ____________?  
(A) Orienting responses  
(B) Reflexes  
(C) Kinesis  
(D) Behaviour only applicable to plant life
36. To convert a nucleoside to a nucleotide, it is necessary to
(A) Remove the pentose from the nucleoside/
(B) Add phosphate to the nucleoside/
(C) Replace purine with pyrimidine/
(D) Replace ribose with deoxyribose/

37. Lysosomes are abundant in
(A) WBC and Osteoblasts/
(B) RBC and Spleen/
(C) Hepatocytes and Spleen/
(D) WBC and Spleen/

38. Who among the following discoverers of programmed cell death in *C. elegans* were awarded Nobel Prize in 2002?
(A) Sydney Brenner, Robert Horvitz and John Sulston
(B) Sydney Brenner, Frederic Sanger and John Sulston
(C) Sydney Brenner, Stephen Fodor and John Sulston
(D) Sydney Brenner, Samul Benzer and John Sulston

39. Vermicomposting refers to
(A) Culturing of micro–organisms/
(B) Culturing of earthworms/
(C) Culturing of worms/
(D) Using earthworms and micro–organisms to convert organic waste into black, earthy–smelling, nutrient–rich humus

40. If the P value is < 0.001, then interpretation of data is
(A) Highly significant
41. To which of the zoogeographical realms, India belongs to?
(A) Neotropical (B) Oriental
(C) Australasian/ (D) Palaeoarctic

42. In the early decades of the 20th century, the idea of Biopoiesis was proposed by
20වೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದೆಂದರೆ ಸಹಜವಾದ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಾಕವಾದ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ತಾನಿತ್ತಂತೆಯ್‌?
(A) Aleksandra Oparin/ (B) Stanley Miller/ (C) J.B.S. Haldane/ (D) Andrewartha

43. Qualitative Trait Loci (QTL) analysis is used to
ಅಸೆತ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ಯಲ್ಲಾಮ್ ಸ್ನೇ (QTL) ನ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಕಾಯಿತು ಅಂಗೀಕರಣ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ತಾನಿತ್ತಂತೆಯ್‌?
(A) Identify DNA polymerase binding sites/ (B) Mapping of genes
(C) Identify chromosome regions associated with complex trait in a genetic cross/
(D) All of these/

44. Diabetes insipidus is due to the insufficient release of
ಡಮಹಬಿಟಿಸ್ ಡಿನಿಪಿಡಸ್ ರು ನಡೇವಾದ ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾದ ಮಹ಴ುದಕ್ಯ?
(A) Insulin (B) Glucagon (C) ADH (D) Thyroxine

45. Acetylcholine and nor–epinephrine are examples of
ಅಸಟ್ಲ್ಕ್ೊೇಲ್ಲನ್ನ ಅಡಿಪ್ರೊೇನಿಂ ಉದಹರಣೆಗಳು?
(A) Glycoproteins/ (B) Integral proteins/ (C) Extrinsic proteins/ (D) Lipoproteins/

46. In a nerve cell, the cyton has numerous thin radiating processes. They are called
ನಯಕ್ೊೇವದ ಬಹಖ಴ಹದ ಸ್ೈಟಹನುಲ್ಲಿಯನ಴ ಗೊಯ್ ಸ್ಹನಾನಿತ್ತಂತೆಯ್‌?
(A) Glial cells/
47. Blood vessels carrying oxygenated blood from lungs to heart are
(A) Cardiac arteries
(B) Pulmonary arteries
(C) Cardiac veins
(D) Pulmonary veins

48. The transgenic sheep ‘Dolly’ was generated using _______ method.
(A) Microinjection
(B) Nuclear transfer
(C) Gene knockout
(D) Lipofection

49. Uric acid is the chief nitrogenous waste product of
(A) Birds
(B) Frogs
(C) Fishes
(D) Mammals

50. Which of the following is NOT an end product of mitotic cell division?
(A) Repair of damaged organs/
(B) Production of gametes/
(C) Asexual reproduction/
(D) Growth/

51. Ecotone is a transition zone between two biomes, where
(A) Two communities meet and interact
(B) Two communities gradually blend with each other
(C) Both Two communities meet and interact and Two communities gradually blend with each other
(D) Two communities do not meet, interact and blend with each other

52. Pulicat Lake is the largest brackish water lake in India after Chilka Lake. It is located in
(A) Two communities meet and interact
(B) Two communities gradually blend with each other
(C) Both Two communities meet and interact and Two communities gradually blend with each other
(D) Two communities do not meet, interact and blend with each other
53. During embryonic stage, human B-lymphocytes are produced in
(A) Bone marrow
(B) Spleen
(C) Liver
(D) Bursa

54. Which one of the following DNA polymerase is essential for both replication and repair of DNA?
(A) DNA polymerase I
(B) DNA polymerase II
(C) DNA polymerase III
(D) DNA polymerase lambda

55. Name the following animal:
(A) Order
(B) Family
(C) Genus
(D) Species

56. Synsacrum is formed by the fusion of _______ vertebrae.
(A) 14 & 15
(B) 14 to 16
(C) 14 to 18
(D) 14 to 20

57. The muscular tissue layer which is found in all the blood vessels is
(A) Smooth muscle
(B) Cardiac muscle
(C) Striated muscle
(D) All of these

58. Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Man and Monkey belongs to the same
(A) Order
(B) Family
(C) Genus
(D) Species
59. The effects of vitamin A may include all of the following, except
(A) Prevention of anaemia
(B) Serving as an antioxidant
(C) Cell differentiation
(D) Nycalopia

59. The effects of vitamin A may include all of the following, except
(A) Prevention of anaemia/ ಅನೈಮಿಯನ್ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು
(B) Serving as an antioxidant/ ಅಂಕಾಂಶದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು
(C) Cell differentiation/ ಕ್ಲಿಗ್ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು
(D) Nycalopia/ ನೆಕ್ಲಿಯೋಪೈಯನ್ನು

60. ________ enzyme used to remove phosphate group from 5’ end of DNA.
   (A) Amino synthetase
   (B) Alkaline phosphatase
   (C) Polynucleotide kinase
   (D) Ribonuclease

60. ________ enzyme used to remove phosphate group from 5’ end of DNA.
   (A) Amino synthetase/ ಅಮೋನ್ ಸಿನ್ಹೆಟ್ನೇಸ್
   (B) Alkaline phosphatase/ ಅಂಕಾಂಶದ ಪಹಸ್ಫೇಟ್ೇಸ್
   (C) Polynucleotide kinase/ ಪಹಲೊಯಕಿಿಯೇಟ್ೈಡ್ರಕ್ೈನ್ೇಸ್
   (D) Ribonuclease/ ರಿಬೊನ್ಯ್ಯಫಳ್ಯಕ್ೈನ್ೇಸ್

61. Mitosis and cytokinesis result in the formation of _______; meiosis and cytokinesis result in the formation of _______.
   (A) G1, G2
   (B) S
   (C) M
   (D) G1, G2

61. Mitosis and cytokinesis result in the formation of _______; meiosis and cytokinesis result in the formation of _______.
   (A) G1, G2
   (B) S
   (C) M
   (D) G1, G2

62. The phenomenon of invasion of cancerous cells to other tissues is termed as
   (A) Angiobiogenesis
   (B) Metastasis
   (C) Diapedesis
   (D) Transformation

62. The phenomenon of invasion of cancerous cells to other tissues is termed as
   (A) Angiobiogenesis/ ಅಂಜಿಯಬಿಯೊಜ್ಣೇಸ್
   (B) Metastasis/ ಮೆಟಾಸ್ಟೇಸ್
   (C) Diapedesis/ ಡ್ೈಮಹ಩್ಡಿಸ್
   (D) Transformation/ ಟ್ರೊನ್ಹೊನ್ಹೆಫಮೇಾವನ್

63. Cells will usually divide if they receive proper signal at _______ phase.
   (A) M
   (B) S
   (C) G1
   (D) G2

63. Cells will usually divide if they receive proper signal at _______ phase.
   (A) M
   (B) S
   (C) G1
   (D) G2
64. The cell in a hypotonic solution exhibits
ಕ್ೊೇವ಴ು ಹ್ೈಪ್ರೇಟಹನಿಕ್ ದಹೊ಴ಣ್ದಲ್ಲಿದಹುಖ ಈ
ಕ್ಳಗಿನ ಮಹ಴ ੊ದಶಿಾಷನತೆದ್
(A) Exosomosis  (B) Endosomosis  ಎಕ್ೆಸಹುಸಸ್  ಎುಂಡ್ೊೇಸಹುಸ್
(C) Plasmolysis  ಩ಹಿಸ್ೊೋಲ್ೈಸಸ್
(D) Active transport/ ಆಕಿ್ ಟಹೊನೆಪ್ರೇಟ್ಾ

65. The chemical substance in mature egg, which
attracts the sperm during fertilization, is
ಪಲ್ಲೇಔಯಣ್಴ಹಖನ಴ಹಖ, ವಿಮಹಾಣ್ನ಴ನನು
ಅುಂಡಹುಂವದಲ್ಲಿಯನ಴ ಯಸಹಮನಿಔ
(A) Agglutinin  ಅಖನಗುಟಿನಿನ್
(B) Fertilizin  ಪಟಿಾಲ್ೈಜನ್
(C) Antifertilizin  ಅುಂಟಿಪಟಿಾಲ್ೈಜನ್
(D) Malic acid  ಭಹಲ್ಲಕ್ ಆಭಿ

66. Point mutation involves
಩ಹಯುಂಟ್ ಭನಯಟ್ೇಶನುಲ್ಲಿ ಉುಂಟಹಖನ಴
(A) Deletion  ಡಿಲ್ಲಶನ್
(B) Insertion  ಇನೆಶಾನ್
(C) Duplication  ಡೊಪಿಿಕ್ೇಶನ್
(D) Change in single base pair  ಑ುಂದನ  ಫ್ೇಸ್ಾೇರ್

67. In the cross AaBb × AaBb, Mendel principle
of independent assortment ratio will be
ಮುಂಡಲ್ ತತವದ ಇುಂಡಿ಩್ುಂಡ್ುಂಟ್ ಅಸಹಟ್ುಾುಂಟ್ುಲ್ಲಿ
AaBb × AaBb  ಅು ಕೆಟ್ಪಿಾಲಿರ್ ಬೊಬ್ೆ
(A) 1 : 1 : 1 : 1  (B) 9 : 3 : 3 : 1
(C) 9 : 7 : 3 : 1  (D) 3 : 2 : 2 : 1

68. Phospholipid molecules in a plasma
membrane are arranged with their ____ on the
exterior and their ____ on the interior.
ಅನೆಂನ ಪಿಡ್ರ  ಫಹಸಯ಴ಹಗಿ  ಫಹಸಯ಴ಹಗಿ
ಫಹಲಖಳು  ಫಹಲಖಳು
(A) Hydrophobic heads; Hydrophilic tails/
ಹ್ೈಡ್ೊೊೇಫಿಲ್ಲಕ್ ಫಹಲಖಳು
ಫಹ್ೈಡ್ೊೊೇಫಿಲ್ಲಕ್ ಫಹಲಖಳು
(B) Hydrophilic heads; Hydrophobic tails/
ಹ್ೈಡ್ೊೊೇಫಿಲ್ಲಕ್ ಫಹ್ೈಡ್ೊೊೇಫಿಲ್ಲಕ್
ಫಹಲಖಳು
(C) Nonpolar heads; Polar tails/
ಫಹ್ೈಡ್ೊೊೇಫಿಲ್ಲಕ್ ಫಹ್ೈಡ್ೊೊೇಫಿಲ್ಲಕ್
ಫಹಲಖಳು
(D) Hydrophobic tails; Hydrophilic heads/
ಹ್ೈಡ್ೊೊೇಫಿಲ್ಲಕ್ ಫಹ್ೈಡ್ೊೊೇಫಿಲ್ಲಕ್
ಫಹ್ೈಡ್ೊೊೇಫಿಲ್ಲಕ್

69. Which of the following pair of larva does not
belong to Arthropoda ?
ಅಕ್ೊೇವ಴ು ಅಕ್ೊೇವ಴ು ಭತನೆ ಭತನೆಗ್
ಸ್ೇರಲಹಿ
(A) Nauplius and Mysis/ ನಹಫಿಮಸ್ ಭತನೆ
ಮೈಸಸ್
(B) Mysis and Zoea/ ಮೈಸಸ್ ಭತನೆ
ಜ್ೊೇಮಹ
(C) Caterpillar and Grubs/ ಕಹಯಟ್ಪಿಾಲಿರ್ ಭತನೆ
ೊಬ್ೆ
(D) Trochophore and Tornaria/ ಟ್ೊೊಕ್ೊೇಫೇರ್
ಭತನೆ

70. Tundra is one of the terrestrial biomes,
characterized by the
ಉುಂಡ ಉುಂಡ ಶುಂ ಭತನೆ, ಅುಂದ ಅುಂದ
ಬೊ ಬೊ
71. _______ is the smallest subdivision of muscle.
(A) Fiber (B) Fibril (C) Filament (D) Sarcomere

72. A few species of sponges reproduce by budding, when conditions deteriorate, many freshwater species and a few marine ones produce _______ which differentiate into _______. When conditions improve, the buds detach and mature into the adult form.
(A) Gemmules/ _______ (B) Parachymula larva/ _______ (C) Amphiblastula larva/ _______ (D) Planula Larva/ _______

73. Denaturation of proteins leads to loss of biological activity through _______.
(A) Formation of amino acid/ _______ (B) Loss of primary structure/ _______ (C) Loss of both primary and secondary structure/ _______ (D) Loss of secondary and tertiary structure/ _______

74. In a cell, the greatest sequence diversity among different types of RNA is found in _______.
(A) Messenger RNA/ _______ (B) Ribosomal RNA/ _______ (C) Transfer RNA/ _______ (D) Both Ribosomal RNA and Transfer RNA/ _______

75. Two species are morphologically identical, but reproductively isolated, are termed as _______.
(A) Taxonomic species/ _______
76. Ontogenetically Liver and Pancreas are _______ in origin.
(A) Ectodermal/ (B) Mesodermal/ (C) Endodermal/ (D) Ecto–mesodermal

77. Haptens are _______
(A) Immunogenic antigen/ (B) Non–Immunogenic Antigen/ (C) High molecular weight non–immunogenic antigen/ (D) Low molecular weight immunogenic antigen

78. In glycolysis, ATP synthesis is catalyzed by _______
(A) Hexokinase/ (B) 6–phosphofructo–I–kinase/ (C) Glyceraldehyde 3–phosphate dehydrogenase/ (D) Phosphoglycerate kinase

79. In the fruit fly Drosophila, the notch signalling pathway is due to _______
(A) Y linked recessive mutation/ (B) XY linked co–dominant mutation/ (C) X linked recessive mutation/ (D) Y linked co–dominant mutation

80. Endoplasmic reticulum originates from _______
(A) Nucleus/ (B) Lysosomes/ (C) Golgi Complex/ (D) Mitochondria

81. Siboglinidae or Beard worms belongs to _______
(A) Pogonophora/ (B) Chaetognatha/
82. DNA and RNA polymerization which takes place

(A) in a 3’ to 5’ direction/3’ – 5’ direction

(B) in a 5’ to 3’ direction/5’ – 3’ direction

(C) in either (or both) directions/

(D) DNA in 5’ to 3’ and RNA in 3’ to 5’/ 5’ – 3’ and 3’ – 5’

83. DNA replication occurs

(A) Whenever a cell makes protein

(B) To repair gene damage caused by mutation/

(C) Before a cell divides/

(D) Whenever a cell needs RNA/

84. A benign tumour is one in which the cancerous cells

(A) have an unusual number of chromosomes/ ಅಭಾಯ ತುಂಬಿಮ ತನುಂಡ ತನದಿಖಳು

(B) can divide indefinitely if an adequate supply of nutrients is available/ ಸ್ಫೋರ್ಮ್ ಶಾಖಾಪಟ್ಟೆ ವಿಬಜ್ನಗ್ೊಳುುತೆ಴್

(C) migrate from the initial site of transformation to other organs/ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ಸ್ಫೋರ್ಮ್ ಮಧ್ಯಮಿ ವಿಬಜ್ನಗ್ೊಳುುತೆ಴್

(D) remain confined to their original site/ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ವಿಬಜ್ನಗ್ೊಳುುತೆ಴್

85. Anadromous fish migrate

(A) From sea to river

(B) From river to sea

(C) Sea to Sea

(D) River to river

86. Freshly broken chromosome ends are sticky and tend to fuse, however ends of intact chromosomes are stable. Their stability is due to presence of

(A) Centromeres/

(B) Telomeres/
87. Which of the following honeybee species is widely used for honey production around the world?
(A) Apis dorsata
(B) Apis indica
(C) Apis florea
(D) Apis mellifera

88. Thick layer that immediately surrounds the ovum during fertilization is
(A) Zona pellucida
(B) Membrana granulosa
(C) Corona radiata
(D) Vitelline membrane

89. Curetting refers to
(A) Collection and Preservation of animals in the museum
(B) Collection, Identification and Preservation of animals with taxonomic status

90. In mammals, the respiratory exchange of Oxygen and Carbon dioxide takes place in
(A) Tracheae
(B) Skin
(C) Alveoli
(D) Bronchioles

91. The Project Tiger was launched in
(A) 1963
(B) 1983
(C) 1993
(D) 1973

92. In the ovary of mammals, the fully matured ovum is present in
(A) Primary oocyte
(B) Secondary oocyte
(C) Nurse cells
93. Migration in birds refers to

(A) Movement of birds in groups from one place to another place for breeding purpose.

(B) Periodic shift of the entire bird population to avoid harsh climatic conditions.

(C) Periodic shift and return to the same habitat of the entire bird population to avoid harsh climatic conditions.

(D) Movement of birds in groups from one place to another for feeding purpose.

94. Maximum number of enzymes in a eukaryotic cell is present inside the

(A) Golgi Complex/ಗಹೊಫಿಮನ್

(B) Mitochondria/ಮೈಟ್ಬ್ಹುಂಡಿೊಮ

(C) Lysosome/ಲ್ೈಸ್ೊೇಸ್ೊೇಮ್

(D) Endoplasmic Reticulum/ಎುಂಡ್ೊೇ಩ಹಿಸುಕ್

95. The chromatin is made up of repetitive units known as

(A) Chromosomes/ಕ್ೊೊಮೇಸ್ೊೇಮ್ೆ

(B) Chromonemata/ಕ್ೊೊಮೇನಿಭಹಟ್

(C) Nucleosomes/ನೊಯಕಿಿಯೇಸ್ೊೇಮ್ೆ

(D) Nucleotides/ನೊಯಕಿಿಯೇಟ್ೈಡ್

96. ________ designates chemical signals passed between members of the same species.

(A) Vitamins

(B) Hormones

(C) Pheromones

(D) Allelo chemicals

97. ________ cells which functions as nourishing cells for differentiating spermatozoa.

(A) Leydig

(B) Spermatogonial

(C) Sertoli

(D) Spermatid

98. Schistosoma haematobium is a parasitic flatworm causes
99. Synapsis forms during
(synapsis) during
(a) Anaphase I (b) Prophase I
- I - I
(c) Cytokinesis
(d) Prophase II - II

100. The animals with bilateral symmetry in young stage, and radial pentamerous symmetry in the adult stage, belong to the phylum
(a) Annelida
(b) Mollusca
(c) Cnidaria
(d) Echinodermata
ಜುಲೈರಳ್ಳಿ 2016

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ಮಾಹಿತಿ
1. ಸೂತ್ರದ ನೂತನ ಕೊಂಡಿಯಾದ 1.0.00. ದಿನ ಬಾಬುಕಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದಲ್ಲೇ ಸಮಾಧಾನವನ್ನು ಹೈಸ್ಟ್ರೇಶನ್ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
2. ಹನ್ನಾದ ವರ್ಷದ 1.0.00. ದಿನ ಬಾಬುಕಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ಹೈಸ್ಟ್ರೇಶನ್ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
3. ರ್ವಾರ್ದಿಕ ವರ್ಷದ 1.0.00. ದಿನ ಬಾಬುಕಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದಲ್ಲೇ ಸಮಾಧಾನವನ್ನು ಹೈಸ್ಟ್ರೇಶನ್ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
4. ಗ್ರಾಂತಿ ಸಮಾಸ್ಕೃತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊರುಗೋ ರೈಟಿನೆ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ತರ ತರಕಾರಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಸಮಾಧಾನವನ್ನು ಹೈಸ್ಟ್ರೇಶನ್ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
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9. ಸಮಾಧಾನವನ್ನು ಹೈಸ್ಟ್ರೇಶನ್ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
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