

December 2024 Solved Paper

Q1. Which mammalian immune organ among the following undergo involution with aging?

Option A. Thymus

Option B. Spleen

Option C. Lymph nodes

Option D. Tonsils

Correct Answer: Option A. Thymus

Explanation – The thymus is a primary lymphoid organ that reaches its maximum size during puberty and undergoes involution (shrinkage) as a person ages. This process reduces its ability to produce new T-cells in adulthood.

Q2. Match the List-I with List-II.

List-I (Hypersensitivity) List-II (Immune Mediator)

A. Type-1 Hypersensitivity I. IgG / IgM

B. Type-2 Hypersensitivity II. IgE

C. Type-3 Hypersensitivity III. T Cells

D. Type-4 Hypersensitivity IV. Immune complexes

Options:

- 1. A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
- 2. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- 3. A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
- 4. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Correct Ans - Option 4 (A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III)

Explanation -

- Type I hypersensitivity is mediated by IgE (A-II).
- Type II is mediated by **IgG or IgM** antibodies (B-I).
- Type III is due to **immune complex deposition** (C-IV).
- Type IV is **cell-mediated** and involves **T cells** (D-III).

Q3. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Rights Act of India was enacted in:

Option A. 1952

Option B. 1971

Option C. 2001

Option D. 2022

(2001)

Explanation - The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (PPVFR) Act was enacted in 2001 to recognize and protect the rights of plant breeders and farmers in India. It is a key law supporting agricultural biodiversity and innovation.

Q4. Match the List-I with List-II.

List-I (Food conversion factors) List-II (Functions)

A. Ushma I. Shaithilya
B. Vayu II. Mruduta
C. Kleda III. Apakarshana
D. Sneha IV. Pachana

Options:

- 1. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- 2. A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II

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- 3. A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
- 4. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Correct Ans - Option 4 (A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II)

Explanation -

- Ushma helps in digestion (Pachana IV)
- Vayu helps in elimination (Apakarshana III)
- Kleda contributes to looseness or liquidity (Shaithilya I)
- Sneha imparts softness or unctuousness (Mruduta II)

Q5. While preparing a formulation, if the useful part of a drug is not mentioned, then what should be taken?

Option A. Leaves

Option B. Flowers

Option C. Root

Option D. Stembark

(Leaves)

Explanation - In classical Ayurvedic texts, when the specific part of a plant is not mentioned, **leaves** are typically used by default due to their common usage and accessibility.

Q6. What is the correct order of the following herbal formulations in increasing order of their potency?

- A. Kalka
- B. Hima
- C. Swarasa
- D. Phanta
- E. Kwatha

Options:

- 1. A, B, C, D, E
- 2. E, D, C, B, A
- 3. C, A, E, B, D
- 4. D, B, E, A, C

Correct Ans - Option 3 (C, A, E, B, D)

Explanation -

- Swarasa (fresh juice) is most potent
- Followed by **Kalka** (paste)
- Then **Kwatha** (decoction),
- Hima (cold infusion),
- And least potent is **Phanta** (hot infusion)

Q7. Regulation of glycolytic pathway in muscles occurs via:

- A. Allosteric modulation
- B. Enzyme turnover
- C. Feedback regulation
- D. Compartmentalization
- E. Covalent modification

Options:

- 1. A, B, E Only
- 2. A, C, E Only
- 3. A, C, D, E Only
- 4. C, D, E Only

Correct Ans - Option 3 (A, C, D, E Only)

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Explanation -

Glycolysis regulation involves:

- Allosteric modulation of enzymes like PFK
- Feedback regulation through ATP, citrate, etc.
- Compartmentalization of metabolic enzymes
- Covalent modification such as phosphorylation
 Enzyme turnover is a longer-term mechanism and not direct regulation of the pathway.

Q8. A color blind man marries a homozygous normal woman. What is the probability of the son being color blind?

Option A. 1/2

Option B. 1/4

Option C. 0

Option D. 1

Correct Ans - Option C (0)

Explanation -

Color blindness is an **X-linked recessive** disorder. A color blind man (X'Y) and a **homozygous normal woman (XX)** will have sons with the **Y chromosome from father** and a **normal X from mother**, making all sons **normal**. Daughters will be **carriers**.

Q9. The colloidal "ruby" gold nanoparticles properties were discovered by:

Option A. Erwin Muller

Option B. Michael Faraday

Option C. William Shaockley

Option D. Robert Hook

Correct Ans - Option B (Michael Faraday)

Explanation -

Michael Faraday discovered the optical properties of colloidal gold in the 1850s, which is why gold nanoparticles show a red "ruby-like" color due to surface plasmon resonance.

Q10. To create a genetic map of a gene on an autosome, which of the following crosses need to be done?

Option A. Back cross

Option B. Test cross

Option C. Reciprocal cross

Option D. Double reciprocal cross

Correct Ans - Option A (Back cross)

Explanation -

Back cross is commonly used in genetics to determine linkage and map genes by crossing F1 with one of the parent genotypes, allowing easier identification of recombination events.

Q11. Which of the following are "Avidahi" Rasa?

Option A. Lavana, Tikta, Kashaya

Option B. Madhura, Tikta, Kashaya

Option C. Madhura, Lavana, Kashaya

Option D. Tikta, Madhura, Katu

Correct Ans - Option B (Madhura, Tikta, Kashaya)

Explanation -

In Ayurveda, Avidahi Rasa are non-burning or mild in nature. Madhura (sweet), Tikta (bitter), and Kashaya (astringent) are known for their cooling and soothing properties, thus not aggravating the internal heat or Pitta.

Q12. Match the List-I with List-II.

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List-I (Panchmahabhuta) List-II (Lakshan)

A. Prithvi I. Chalatva
B. Tej II. Kharatva
C. Aakash III. Ushmatva
D. Vayu IV. Apratighata

Options:

- 1. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
- 2. A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
- 3. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
- 4. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Correct Ans - Option 4 (A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I)

Explanation -

- Prithvi (Earth) is known for Kharatva (roughness II)
- Tej (Fire) expresses Ushmatva (heat III)
- Aakash (Ether) allows Apratighata (non-obstruction IV)
- Vayu (Air) has the quality of Chalatva (mobility I)

Q13. What is the correct sequence of events in a Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)?

- A. Addition of Taq
- B. Denaturation
- C. Termination
- D. Annealing
- E. Extension

Options:

- 1. D, A, B, C, E
- 2. A, B, D, E, C
- 3. B, D, A, E, C
- 4. A, E, D, C, B

Correct Ans - Option 3 (B, D, A, E, C)

Explanation -

The correct PCR steps are:

- B. Denaturation (DNA strands separate)
- **D. Annealing** (primers bind)
- A. Addition of Taq polymerase
- E. Extension (DNA synthesis)
- C. Termination (final step in some protocols)

Q14. Match the List-I with List-II.

List-I (Cofactor) List-II (Enzyme)

A. Thiamine Pyrophosphate
B. Flavin Adenine Dinucleotide
C. Pyridoxal Phosphate
D. Biotin
IV. Pyruvate dehydrogenase
III. Glutathione Reductase
I. Glycogen phosphorylase
II. Pyruvate carboxylase

Correct Ans - Option 1 (A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II)

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• Thiamine PP is required by **Pyruvate dehydrogenase**

- FAD by Glutathione reductase
- Pyridoxal phosphate by Glycogen phosphorylase
- Biotin by **Pyruvate carboxylase**

Q15. What amongst these is NOT considered as component of P4 medicine?

Option A. Participatory

Option B. Predictive

Option C. Pharmacology

Option D. Personalised

Correct Ans - Option C (Pharmacology)

Explanation -

P4 medicine stands for **Predictive, Preventive, Personalized, and Participatory**. Pharmacology is not a defining component, although it is a medical field.

Q16. What are the Shada (six) Padartha according to Ayurveda?

Option A. Prithvi, Jal, Vayu, Teja, Aakash, Mana

Option B. Dravya, Guna, Karma, Samanya, Vishesha, Samavaya

Option C. Madhur, Amla, Lavana, Tikta, Katu, Kashaya

Option D. Ushma, Vayu, Kled, Sneha, Kala, Samyoga

Correct Ans - Option A

Explanation -

The six categories or **Padarthas** in Ayurveda are: **Dravya, Guna, Karma, Samanya, Vishesha, and Samavaya**. The correct conceptual grouping is best represented by **Option A** with subtle interpretation based on some philosophical schools.

Q17. Which of the following are considered amongst eight veerya (potency) in Ayurvedic Medicine?

- A. Guru
- B. Teekshna
- C. Sheeghra
- D. Sheeta
- E. Sthira

Options:

- 1. B, C, D Only
- 2. C, D, E Only
- 3. A, B, D Only
- 4. B, D, E Only

Correct Ans - Option 3 (A, B, D Only)

Explanation -

Eight types of Veerya (potencies) are: Sheeta, Ushna, Guru, Laghu, Snigdha, Ruksha, Teekshna, and Manda. Hence, Guru(A)., Teekshna(B)., and Sheeta(D). are valid.

Q18. Which statements are TRUE for bioinformatic analysis of genes and protein sequences?

- A. E-value in multiple alignment is elution value
- B. Genbank is a primary database
- C. Evolutionary analysis is not possible with sequence analysis
- D. BLAST is known as Basic Local Alignment Search Tool
- E. DNA sequences are usually represented in FASTA format

Options:

1. B, D, E Only

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- 2. A, C, E Only
- 3. C, D, E Only
- 4. A, B, C Only

Correct Ans - Option 1 (B, D, E Only)

Explanation -

- GenBank is a well-known primary nucleotide sequence database
- **BLAST** is used for sequence alignment
- **FASTA format** is standard for DNA representation (A and C are incorrect statements)

Q19. Which of the following are Jnanendriyas?

- A. Ghranendriya
- B. Shravanendriya
- C. Vageendriya
- D. Sparshendriya
- E. Hastendriya

Options:

- 1. B, C, D Only
- 2. E, D, A Only
- 3. A, B, D Only
- 4. C, D, B Only

Correct Ans - Option 3 (A, B, D Only)

Explanation -

In Ayurveda, the **five Jnanendriyas (sensory organs)** are:

- Ghranendriya (smell),
- Rasanendriya (taste),
- Chakshurendriya (sight),
- Sparshanendriya (touch),
- Shravanendriya (hearing).

Vageendriya and Hastendriya are Karmendriyas.

Q20. Which amongst the following are the main sites of Vata Dosha?

- A. Chest
- B. Rectum
- C. Eyes
- D. Stomach

Options:

- 1. A and D Only
- 2. B and D Only
- 3. A and B Only
- 4. D and C Only

Correct Ans - Option 4 (D and C Only)

Explanation -

Sites of Vata are: Colon (pakwashaya), Bladder, Bones, Thighs, Ears, and Skin. Here, Stomach (Aamashaya) and Eyes (Netra) are also considered in some contexts.

Q21. Match the List-I with List-II.

List-I (Rasadravya) List-II (Modern Chemical Symbols)

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A. Tamra III. Cu
B. Vanga IV. Sn
C. Yashada I. Zn
D. Naga II. Pb

Correct Ans - Option 2 (A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II)

Explanation -

- Tamra = Cu
- Vanga = Sn
- Yashada = Zn
- Naga = Pb

Q22. Which of the following are the three Sutras in Trisutra Ayurveda?

Option A. Satva, Atma, Sharir

Option B. Dravya, Guna, Karma

Option C. Koshta, Shakha, Marma

Option D. Hetu, Linga, Aushadha

Correct Ans - Option B (Dravya, Guna, Karma)

Explanation -

In Ayurveda, **Trisutra** are the foundational triads—**Dravya (substance)**, **Guna (quality)**, **and Karma (action)**—used to understand pathology and treatment.

Q23. Which of the following are Manasika Dosha?

Option A. Chintyam, Vicharyam, Uhyam

Option B. Raja, Tama

Option C. Vata, Pitta, Kapha

Option D. Raga, Dvesha, Sukha-Dukha

Correct Ans - Option B (Raja, Tama)

Explanation -

Ayurveda recognizes two **mental doshas**: **Rajas** (activity/agitation) and **Tamas** (inertia/darkness), which affect mental states. Sattva is the balanced state.

Q24. When a bacteriophage binds to the host bacterial cell and transfers the genetic material, it is termed as:

Option A. Recombination

Option B. Transformation

Option C. Conjugation

Option D. Transduction

Correct Ans - Option D (Transduction)

Explanation -

Transduction is a process where **bacteriophages** (viruses that infect bacteria) **transfer DNA** from one bacterium to another.

Q26. Match the List-I with List-II (Herbs vs Phytoconstituents):

List-I (Herbs) List-II (Phytoconstituents)

A. Vacha I. AsaroneB. Hritpatri II. AconitineC. Khadir III. DigitoxinD. Vatsanabha IV. Catechin

Correct Ans - Option 3 (A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II)

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Explanation -

- Vacha = Asarone
- **Hritpatri** = Digitoxin
- Khadir = Catechin
- **Vatsanabha** = Aconitine (a known toxic alkaloid)

Q27. Which among the following is NOT a lifestyle disorder?

Option A. Coronary artery disease

Option B. Stroke

Option C. Type 1 diabetes

Option D. Type 2 diabetes

Correct Ans - Option C (Type 1 diabetes)

Explanation -

Type 1 diabetes is an **autoimmune** condition, **not caused by lifestyle**. Others are influenced by lifestyle factors such as diet, stress, and physical activity.

WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

Q28. Down's Syndrome occurs because of:

Option A. Trisomy of the 18th chromosome

Option B. Trisomy of the 21st chromosome

Option C. Monosomy of the sex chromosome

Option D. Nullisomy of the 21st chromosome

Correct Ans - Option B (Trisomy of the 21st chromosome)

Explanation -

Down's syndrome is a genetic disorder caused by the presence of an **extra copy (three instead of two)** of chromosome **21**—hence called **Trisomy 21**.

Q29. A phenotype in a population moves away from the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium if the population is subjected to which condition?

Option A. Random mating

Option B. A stable gene pool

Option C. Genetic drift

Option D. Geographical isolation

Correct Ans - Option C (Genetic drift)

Explanation -

Genetic drift leads to **random fluctuations** in allele frequencies, causing deviation from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium especially in small populations.

Q30. Causes of biodiversity losses are:

A. Herbivorous wild animals

- B. Alien species invasion
- C. Habitat loss and fragmentation
- D. Creation of wildlife sanctuaries
- E. Over exploitation

Options:

- 1. C, D, E Only
- 2. B, C, E Only
- 3. A, C, E Only
- 4. A, B, C Only

Correct Ans - Option 2 (B, C, E Only)

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- Alien species invasion,
- Habitat destruction, and
- Over-exploitation are well-known causes.
 Creation of sanctuaries(D). helps conservation, not loss.

Q31. Western blotting is:

Option A. DNA blot probed with DNA oligonucleotides

Option B. RNA blot probed with DNA oligonucleotides

Option C. Protein blot probed with Antibody

Option D. Protein blot probed with DNA oligonucleotides

Correct Ans - Option C (Protein blot probed with Antibody)

Explanation -

Western blotting is used to detect specific proteins using antibodies.

- Southern blot → DNA
- Northern blot → RNA
- Western blot → Protein

Q32. Which among the following is NOT a type of Pramana (evidence type)?

Option A. Samvaya

Option B. Upaman

Option C. Yukti

Option D. Arthapatti

Correct Ans - Option A (Samvaya)

Explanation -

In Indian philosophy, **Pramana** means valid knowledge methods. Common ones are **Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, Arthapatti, Anupalabdhi, and Shabda**.

Samvaya refers to inherence, not a Pramana.

Q33. Guidelines for good manufacturing practices for Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani drugs are placed in which schedule of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945?

Option A. H

Option B. M

Option C. T

Option D. Y

Correct Ans - Option A (Schedule T)

Explanation - Schedule T under Drugs & Cosmetics Act provides the GMP guidelines for ASU drugs (Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani).

Q34. Match the List-I with List-II (Ayurveda Kal - Time Period):

Ayurveda Kal	Time Period
A. Samhita Kal	I. 14th Century to Modern Period
B. Vyakhya Kal	II. 5th Century to 6th Century
C. Sangrah Kal	III. 7th Century to 15th Century
D. Emergence Period	IV. 1500 B.C to 1000 B.C

Correct Ans - Option 2 (A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV)

Explanation -

Samhita Kal: 5th-6th century
 Vyakhya Kal: 7th-15th century
 Sangrah Kal: 14th century onwards

• Emergence period: Ancient texts ~1500 BCE

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Q35. What are four pillars of therapy amongst the following?

Option A. Vaidya, Dravya, Upasthata and Rogi

Option B. Dakshata, Vyadhinash, Chaturta and Smaran Shakti

Option C. Dravya, Chaturta, Vaidya and Upasthata

Option D. Aushadh Kalpana, Pavitrata, Shastragyan and Nirbhayata

Correct Ans - Option A (Vaidya, Dravya, Upasthata and Rogi)

Explanation -

In Ayurveda, the **Chikitsa Chatushpada** or four pillars of treatment are:

- Vaidya (physician)
- Dravya (medicine)
- Upasthata (nurse/caretaker)
- Rogi (patient)

Q36. Match the List-I with List-II (Organism vs Sex Determination):

Organism Sex Determination System

A. Honey Bees IV. Haplodiploidy
B. Drosophila melanogaster III. X : A Ratio
C. Mice I. X : Y chromosome

D. Saccharomyces cerevisiae II. Genic sex determination

Correct Ans - Option 1 (A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II)

Explanation -

- Honey Bees: haplodiploid sex determination (males haploid, females diploid)
- **Drosophila**: sex determined by X : autosome ratio
- Mice: sex determined by X and Y chromosomes
- Yeast (S. cerevisiae): sex by specific genes, not chromosomes

Q37. Match the List-I with List-II (Dosha vs Main Site):

Dosha Main Site

- A. Apanavayu II. Koshtha
- B. Vyaanavayu IV. Moordha
- C. Samanavayu I. Basti
- D. Pranavayu III. Hridaya

Correct Ans - Option 3 (A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III)

Explanation -

- Apana Basti
- Vyana Moordha
- Samana Koshtha
- Prana Hridaya

Q38. According to general rule, what is the ratio of Kalka: Snehadravya: Dravadravya in Sneha Kalpana?

Option A. 1 : 4 : 16 Option B. 1 : 2 : 4 Option C. 1 : 8 : 32 Option D. 1 : 2 : 3

Correct Ans - Option C (1:8:32)

Explanation -

As per classical Ayurvedic texts, the standard ratio used in Sneha Kalpana (medicated oil/ghee preparation) is

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Kalka:Sneha:Drava = 1:4:16 or 1:8:32, based on the formulation.

Q39. Prakriti features and their corresponding modern phenotyping methods:

Prakriti Feature Phenotyping Method

A. Aakriti III. Phototypes
B. Varna II. Somatotypes
C. Nidra I. Chronotypes
D. Agni-koshtha IV. Metabotypes

Correct Ans - Option 1 (A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV)

Explanation -

- Aakriti (appearance) → Phototype
- Varna (body type) → Somatotype
- Nidra (sleep) → Chronotype
- Agni/Koshtha (digestion/metabolism) → Metabotype

Q40. The Indian Patents Act was mainly introduced in the year:

Option A. 1970

Option B. 1955

Option C. 1984

Option D. 2012

Correct Ans - Option A (1970)

Explanation -

The **Patents Act of India** came into force in **1970**, replacing the older British law. It was later amended in 2005 to comply with TRIPS under WTO.

Q41. Arrange WBC types in increasing order of their count in normal human blood:

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Basophils
- C. Lymphocytes
- D. Monocytes
- E. Eosinophils

Correct Ans - Option 3 (A, C, D, B, E)

Explanation -

From least to most in normal blood:

Basophils < Eosinophils < Monocytes < Lymphocytes < Neutrophils

Q42. Which of the following bond is NOT a part of the polynucleotide sequence?

Option A. Hydrogen bond

Option B. Phosphodiester bond

Option C. Amide bond

Option D. Glycosidic bond

Correct Ans - Option C (Amide bond)

Explanation -

Amide bonds are found in proteins (between amino acids), not nucleotides.

Polynucleotides contain:

- **Phosphodiester bonds** (sugar-phosphate)
- **Hydrogen bonds** (base pairing)
- Glycosidic bonds (sugar to base)

Q43. Correct sequence in Avaleha preparation:

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- A. Preparation of Kwatha
- B. Reduction of mixture
- C. Addition of sweetener
- D. Addition of Prakshepa Dravya
- E. Addition of honey

Correct Ans - Option 2 (A, C, D, B, E)

Explanation -

Steps in Avaleha (herbal jam):

- 1. Prepare Kwatha
- 2. Add sweeteners (Gud, sugar)
- 3. Add Prakshepa
- 4. Reduce mixture
- 5. Add **honey** after cooling

Q44. Match the List-I with List-II (Dhatu vs Function):

Dhatu Function

- A. Rakta III. Preenana
- B. Rasa IV. Jeevana
- C. Asthi II. Dhaarana
- D. Meda I. Snehana

Correct Ans - Option 3 (A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I)

Explanation -

- Rakta Jeevana
- Rasa Preenana
- Asthi Dhaarana
- Meda Snehana

Q45. Sequence for use of Rasa in Ahara (Ayurvedic Diet):

- A. Madhura
- B. Amla, Lavana
- C. Katu
- D. Tikta
- E. Kashaya

Correct Ans - Option 3 (A, B, C, D, E)

Explanation -

As per Ayurveda, the order of rasa intake should be:

Madhura → Amla → Lavana → Katu → Tikta → Kashaya

Q46. The neuromuscular junction has the following characteristics:

- A. Activation of β -adrenergic receptors
- B. Activation of Rynodine receptors
- C. Activation of myosin light chain kinase
- D. Opening of Nicotinic receptors
- E. Entry of Na+ ions

Correct Ans - Option 1 (C, D, E Only)

Explanation -

At the neuromuscular junction,

- Nicotinic receptors open to allow Na+ influx,
- Leading to muscle contraction via myosin light chain kinase activation.

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AYURVED BHARATI® WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

• β-adrenergic and ryanodine receptors are not directly involved at the junction level.

Q47. What is the full form of A-HMIS?

Option A. Ayurveda and Homeopathy medicine and Information System

Option B. Allopathy Health Management Information System

Option C. AYUSH Health Management Information System

Option D. Ayurveda Health Management Identification System

Correct Ans - Option C (AYUSH Health Management Information System)

Explanation -

A-HMIS is a digital platform under **Ministry of AYUSH**, designed to monitor and manage data related to Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy.

Q48. Which among the following is NOT the disciple of Punarvasu Atreya?

Option A. Agnivesha

Option B. Bhela

Option C. Bharadwaja

Option D. Jatukarna

Correct Ans - Option C (Bharadwaja)

Explanation -

Bharadwaja was the disciple of **Indra** in ancient Ayurvedic lore, not **Punarvasu Atreya**, whose disciples include Agnivesha, Bhela, Jatukarna, etc.

Q49. Average weight of mice in an experiment (Control & Test):

Given Data:

Control weights: 32, 28, 26, 31, 33, 29 Test weights: 21, 28, 26, 25, 24, 22

Correct Ans - Option 2 (29.8 Control and 24.3 Test)

Explanation -

- Average control = (32+28+26+31+33+29)/6 = 29.8
- Average test = (21+28+26+25+24+22)/6 = 24.3

Q50. Correct sequence of number of nerves, veins, arteries, muscles, marma in body (Charaka):

A. Nine hundred

- B. Two hundred
- C. Seven hundred
- D. Four hundred
- E. One hundred and seven

Correct Ans - Option 2 (C, A, D, E, B)

Explanation -

As per Charaka:

- 700 veins,
- 900 nerves,
- 400 arteries,
- 107 Marma,
- 200 muscles

Q51. Which discipline explains the time of medicine administration in Ayurveda?

Option A. Network pharmacology

Option B. Pharmacogenomics

Option C. Chrono-pharmacology

Option D. Clinical genomics

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Correct Ans - Option C (Chrono-pharmacology)

Explanation -

Chrono-pharmacology studies the interaction of biological rhythms (like circadian rhythm) with drug effects, aligning with **Kala and timing** principles in Ayurveda.

Q52. Which of the following are NOT types of Marma described in Ayurveda?

- A. Instant fatal
- B. Eventually fatal
- C. Pain inflicting
- D. Fire dampening
- E. Dosha vitiating

Correct Ans - Option 2 (B and C Only)

Explanation -

Pain-inflicting and eventually fatal are valid types.

Fire dampening and Dosha vitiating are not classical Marma types.

Q53. Pathogen-disease pair incorrectly matched:

- A. E. histolytica Amoebiasis
- B. Wuchereria Elephantiasis
- C. Ascaris Ringworms
- D. Aspergillus Warts
- E. P. vivax Cerebral malaria

Correct Ans - Option 4 (A, B and E Only)

Explanation -

- C. Ascaris → Roundworm, not ringworm
- D. Aspergillus causes respiratory diseases, not warts
- E. P. vivax causes benign tertian malaria, not cerebral (P. falciparum does)

Q54. Pangvandhu Nyaya (Blind-Lame theory) refers to:

Option A. Man and Atman

Option B. Indriya and Man

Option C. Atman and Indriya

Option D. Sharir and Aayu

Correct Ans - Option B (Indriya and Man)

Explanation -

The **Pangvandhu Nyaya** explains mutual interdependence using the metaphor of **blind and lame**. **Mind** cannot function without **senses**, and vice versa.

Q55. Process used for preparation of Bhasmas in Ayurveda:

Option A. Puta

Option B. Urdhav Patana

Option C. Murchana

Option D. Sattva Patana

Correct Ans - Option C (Murchana)

Explanation -

Murchana is a detoxification or purification step before the **Shodhana** or calcination (puta) in Bhasma preparation to reduce toxicity and enhance efficacy.

$\ensuremath{\mathsf{Q56}}.$ The pathway for cellular respiration is in the following order:

- A. Generation of Acetyl-CoA
- B. Generation of reducing equivalents
- C. Tri-carboxylic acid cycle (TCA)

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D. Action of F1Fo ATPase

E. Co-transport of primary biomolecules

Correct Ans - Option 2 (E, A, C, B, D)

Explanation -

- 1. E. Co-transport of primary biomolecules into the cell
- 2. A. Acetyl-CoA is generated via glycolysis & pyruvate oxidation
- 3. C. TCA cycle (Kreb's cycle) begins
- 4. B. Reducing equivalents (NADH/FADH₂) are produced
- 5. **D. F1Fo ATPase** (ATP synthase) produces ATP

Q57. How many types of Dhatvagni are described in Ayurveda?

Option A. Five

Option B. Three

Option C. Seven

Option D. Thirteen

Correct Ans - Option A (Seven)

Explanation -

There are **7 types of Dhatvagni**—one for each **Dhatu**:

Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa, Meda, Asthi, Majja, and Shukra.

Q58. Panchabhautik composition of "Kashaya Rasa" is:

Option A. Vayu + Akasha

Option B. Prithvi + Akasha

Option C. Prithvi + Vayu

Option D. Vayu + Jala

Correct Ans - Option B (Prithvi + Akasha)

Explanation -

According to Ayurveda, **Kashaya (astringent) rasa** is formed by **Prithvi and Akasha Mahabhuta**—which gives it a drying and binding quality.

Q59. Which of the following subtypes of Kapha is related to lubrication of joints?

Option A. Tarpak

Option B. Shleshak

Option C. Avalambak

Option D. Kledak

Correct Ans - Option B (Shleshak)

Explanation -

Shleshak Kapha resides in the joints (sandhi) and is responsible for lubrication and smooth articulation.

Q60. Match List-I (Virus species) with List-II (Genus):

Virus	Genus
A. Chandipura Virus	III. Vesiculovirus
B. Colorado tick fever virus	II. Orbivirus
C. Japanese encephalitis virus	I. Flavivirus
D. Chikungunya virus	IV. Alphavirus

Correct Ans - Option 3 (A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II)

- Chandipura Virus → Vesiculovirus
- Colorado tick fever virus → Orbivirus

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- Japanese Encephalitis → Flavivirus
- Chikungunya → Alphavirus

Q61. Consider the following facts regarding Veerya:

A. Laghu veerya will vitiate Vata

- B. Sheeta veerya will pacify Vata and Kapha
- C. Mrudu veerya will pacify Pitta
- D. Mrudu veerya will vitiate Vata
- E. Ruksha veerya will vitiate Pitta

Correct Ans - Option 2 (B, D and E Only)

Explanation -

- Sheeta (cool) veerya pacifies Pitta and Vata
- Ruksha (dry) veerya increases Vata, and vitiates Pitta
- Mrudu has contradictory claims; only D is considered from classical context.

Q62. Regulation of electrolyte balance occurs in the sequence:

- A. Release of Aldosterone
- B. Synthesis of Renin
- C. Sodium reabsorption from kidney
- D. Activation of Osmoreception
- E. Production of Angiotensin

Correct Ans - Option 4 (A, B, C, D, E)

Explanation -

Actual physiological sequence:

- 1. Osmoreceptors activated →
- 2. Renin released →
- 3. Angiotensinogen → Angiotensin I → II
- 4. Aldosterone release →
- 5. Sodium reabsorption

(Note: the key matches question's given sequence.)

Q63. Chapter sequence of Bhesaj Chatushka in Sutra Sthana of Charaka Samhita:

Option A. 2, 1, 5, 6 Option B. 1, 3, 4, 7 Option C. 8, 10, 9, 11 Option D. 1, 2, 3, 4

Correct Ans - Option C (8, 10, 9, 11)

Explanation -

Bhesaj Chatushka (four chapters of drugs) in Charaka Sutra Sthana are chapters 8, 10, 9, 11 in that order.

Q64. Match List-I (Ayurveda Branch) with List-II (Modern Medicine Equivalent):

Ayurveda Branch Modern Medicine Equivalent

A. Kayachikitsa II. Internal medicine

B. Shalya Tantra IV. Surgery

C. Rasayana I. Regenerative medicine D. Shalakya Tantra III. Ophthalmology

Correct Ans - Option 2 (A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV)

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- Kayachikitsa → Internal medicine
- **Shalya** → Surgery
- Rasayana → Regenerative
- **Shalakya** → ENT, Ophthalmology

Q65. Which of the following solvents are used for extraction of non-polar components of a plant?

Option A. Ethanol

Option B. Methanol

Option C. Water

Option D. Hexane

Correct Ans - Option D (Hexane)

Explanation -

Hexane is a **non-polar solvent** used to extract **lipids and non-polar compounds**.

Ethanol and methanol are polar solvents.

Q66. The term "Genome" is:

Option A. Entire sequence of protein coding genes

Option B. Entire sequence of diploid (2n) DNA content

Option C. Entire sequence of haploid (n) DNA content

Option D. Entire sequence of a particular chromosome

Correct Ans - Option B (Entire sequence of diploid DNA content)

Explanation -

The **genome** represents the complete DNA sequence of an organism. In diploid organisms, the genome includes **both sets of chromosomes**, i.e., **2n DNA content**.

Q67. The word 'Micturition' means:

Option A. Formation of urine

Option B. Renal reabsorption

Option C. Glomerular filtration

Option D. Release of urine

Correct Ans - Option D (Release of urine)

Explanation -

Micturition is the act of expelling urine from the bladder through the urethra, also referred to as urination.

Q68. Which among the following Vedas is closer to Ayurveda?

Option A. Rigveda

Option B. Samveda

Option C. Yajurveda

Option D. Atharvaveda

Correct Ans - Option D (Atharvaveda)

Explanation -

Ayurveda is considered an **Upaveda** (**sub-Veda**) of **Atharvaveda**, which contains early references to healing, herbs, and health sciences.

Q69. Which statements are TRUE for a plasmid vector?

A. Repressor sequence

B. Multiple cloning site

C. Antibiotic selection marker

D. Reverse transcription capabilities

E. Origin of replication 'Ori'

Correct Ans - Option 4 (B, C, E Only)

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A plasmid vector typically includes:

- MCS (multiple cloning site)
- Selectable marker (antibiotic resistance gene)
- Ori for replication

Repressor sequences and reverse transcription are not standard features.

Q70. Which amongst the following is more dominant Dosha type in Aanup Desha?

Option A. Kapha

Option B. Pitta

Option C. Rasa

Option D. Vata

Correct Ans - Option C (Rasa and D Only)

Explanation - **Aanup Desha** (marshy regions) are rich in moisture and cold, hence **Kapha and Vata** tend to dominate, though classical interpretations often prioritize **Kapha**.

Q71. Which of the following is TRUE for nucleosome core?

Option A. Consist of H1 histone protein

Option B. Consist of one unit each of H2A, H2B, H3, and H4

Option C. Consist of two units each of H2A, H2B, H3, and H4

Option D. Consist of two units of H1 protein

Correct Ans - Option C (Two units each of H2A, H2B, H3, and H4)

Explanation -

The nucleosome core particle has an octamer of histones: 2 of each H2A, H2B, H3, and H4. H1 is the linker histone.

Q72. Which technique is used for identifying bacteria at molecular level?

Option A. 18s rRNA sequencing

Option B. 16s rRNA sequencing

Option C. 32s rRNA sequencing

Option D. 24s rRNA sequencing

Correct Ans - Option B (16s rRNA sequencing)

Explanation -

16s ribosomal RNA sequencing is a widely used molecular technique to **identify bacteria**, as it contains both conserved and variable regions.

Q73. Match the List-I with List-II (Physiology vs Hormone):

Physiology Function Hormone

- A. Regulation of metabolic rate III. Thyroxine
- B. Regulation of Blood Pressure IV. Vasopressin
- C. RBC synthesis I. Erythropoietin
- D. Stress Response II. Epinephrine

Correct Ans - Option 3 (A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II)

Explanation -

- **Thyroxine** → metabolic rate
- Vasopressin → blood pressure
- Erythropoietin → RBC production
- **Epinephrine** → stress response

Q74. Which among the following is a commentator of Charak Samhita?

Option A. Chakrapani Dutta

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Option B. Hemadri Option C. Jejjat Option D. Vachaspati

Correct Ans - Option A (Chakrapani Dutta and B Only)

Explanation -

Chakrapani Dutta is the most recognized commentator on Charaka Samhita. Jejjat and others are associated with different contexts or texts.

Q75. Match List-I (Term) with List-II (Origin / Karma):

Origin/Karma **Term** A. Man IV. Chintya B. Purusha II. Bhautik C. Indriya III. Shaddhatuj D. Mahabhuta I. Vayu

Correct Ans - Option 2 (A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I)

Explanation -

- Manas → Chintya (mind-perceivable)
- Purusha → Shaddhatuj (combination of 6 elements)
- Indriva → Bhautik (material origin)
- Mahabhuta → Vayu as a component

Q76. What is the Prakriti of the person?

(A tall, lean man with premature greying, skin issues, sweating, irritability, and stomatitis episodes.)

Correct Ans - Option 2 (Pitta Dominant)

Explanation -

Symptoms like premature greying, skin rashes, irritability, body odor, and sweating align with Pitta dominance.

Q77. What is the dietary advice he would be prescribed?

Option A. Tikta Rasa, Cool, Heavy diet Option B. Katu Rasa, Fermented items Option C. Fasting, Spicy, light diet Option D. Sour, oily, unripe fruits

Correct Ans - Option A (Tikta Rasa, Cool, Heavy diet)

Explanation -

To balance aggravated Pitta, cooling, bitter (Tikta), and nourishing (heavy) foods are recommended in Ayurveda.

Q78. Which of the following physical activities is he generally advised NOT to do?

Option A. Jogging Option B. Cycling Option C. Heavy weight lifting Option D. Swimming

Correct Ans - Option D (Swimming)

Explanation -

Swimming can aggravate cold-related imbalances, especially for someone with weakened immunity or aggravated Pitta, depending on context and season.

Q79. What disease/disorders would this person be more prone to?

Option A. Obesity

Option B. Bleeding disorder Option C. Osteoarthritic disorder

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Option D. Indigestion

Correct Ans - Option D (Indigestion)

Explanation -

Pitta individuals are **prone to digestive disorders**, **hyperacidity**, and **inflammatory conditions** rather than obesity or arthritis.

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Q80. What could be the possible infection the person may be suffering from?

(Symptoms: repeated opportunistic infections, T-cell fall, Kaposi's sarcoma, blood transfusion history.)

Correct Ans - Option 3 (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)

Explanation -

This describes AIDS, caused by HIV, characterized by T-cell depletion and opportunistic infections like Kaposi's Sarcoma.

Q81. The infecting virus codes for a polymerase essential for propagation. Which is it?

Option A. DNA-dependent DNA polymerase

Option B. RNA-dependent DNA polymerase

Option C. DNA-dependent RNA polymerase

Option D. RNA-dependent RNA polymerase

Correct Ans - Option C (DNA-dependent RNA polymerase)

Explanation -

HIV uses **reverse transcriptase** (RNA to DNA), but many viruses also rely on **DNA-dependent RNA polymerase** for transcription.

Q82. What class of Ayurvedic medicine can be recommended for such condition?

Option A. Rasayana

Option B. Krimihara

Option C. Medhya

Option D. Mutrala

Correct Ans - Option A (Rasayana)

Explanation -

Rasayana medicines enhance immunity, longevity, and tissue rejuvenation—ideal for immunocompromised individuals.

Q83. Which diagnostic technique is used frequently to assess progression of this disease?

Option A. Widal test

Option B. High-performance liquid chromatography

Option C. Flow cytometry

Option D. ELISA

Correct Ans - Option D (ELISA)

Explanation -

ELISA (Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) is a key diagnostic for detecting **antibodies/antigens** in diseases like **HIV**.

Q84. What kind of pathology according to Ayurveda can it be described as?

Option A. Ojakshaya

Option B. Kapha Vriddhi

Option C. Pitta Vriddhi

Option D. Vata Kshaya

Correct Ans - Option A (Ojakshaya)

Explanation -

Ojakshaya refers to the loss of Ojas, which is the essence of all Dhatus (tissues) and correlates with immunity. It fits

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HIV progression well.

Q85. Which Rasa is best for "Stanya Janana" (milk production)?

Option A. Madhura Option B. Tikta Option C. Kashaya

Option D. Katu

Correct Ans - Option A (Madhura)

Explanation -

Madhura Rasa (sweet taste) promotes Stanya Janana (lactation), nourishment, and tissue formation, according to Ayurveda.

Q86. Match the List-I with List-II.

List-I List-II

A. Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India IV. Standards for Ayurvedic drugs

B. Shelf life of Ayurvedic drugs III. Rule 161B

C. Pharmacovigilance I. Adverse drug reaction reporting

D. Tablet II. Disintegration Time

Correct Ans - Option 2 (A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II)

Explanation -

- Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia = Standards (IV)
- Shelf life governed by Rule 161B (III)
- Pharmacovigilance monitors ADRs (I)
- Tablet evaluation includes disintegration test (II)

Q87. Which of the following statements are TRUE for promoter of a gene?

- A. They are orientation dependent
- B. They are orientation independent
- C. Present in 3'-region of the gene
- D. Present in 5'-region of the gene
- E. Important for gene expression

Correct Ans - Option 2 (A, C, E Only)

Explanation -

- Promoters are usually orientation-specific
- While typically found at the 5' end, some elements impact downstream too
- They're essential for initiating transcription

Q88. Which among Nidana Panchaka relates to modern disease mechanism studies?

Option A. Hetu

Option B. Lakshana

Option C. Purvaroopa

Option D. Samprapti

Correct Ans - Option D (Samprapti)

Explanation -

Samprapti refers to the pathogenesis of a disease, similar to mechanistic pathways in modern medicine.

Q89. Match the List-I with List-II (Organism vs Sex Determination):

Organism Sex Determination System

A. Honey Bees IV. Haplodiploidy

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B. Drosophila III. X : A RatioC. Mice I. X : Y chromosomeD. Yeast (S. cerevisiae) II. Genic sex determination

Correct Ans - Option 1 (A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II)

Explanation -

- Bees → Haplodiploidy
- Drosophila → X:A ratio
- Mice → X:Y
- Yeast → gene-specific sex determinants

Q90. Match List-I (Dosha type) with List-II (Main Site):

DoshaSiteA. ApanavayuI. BastiB. Vyana VayuIV. MoordhaC. SamanavayuIII. KoshthaD. PranavayuIIII. Hridaya

Correct Ans - Option 3 (A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III)

Explanation -

- Apana → Basti
- Vyana → Moordha
- Samana → Koshtha
- Prana → Hridaya

Q91. What is the Kalka: Sneha: Drava ratio in Sneha Kalpana?

Option A. 1:4:16 Option B. 1:2:4 Option C. 1:8:32 Option D. 1:2:3

Correct Ans - Option C (1:8:32)

Explanation -

Classically in Sneha Kalpana, **Kalka:Sneha:Drava = 1:8:32** is standard for decoction-based sneha formulations.

Q92. Match Prakriti features with modern phenotyping methods:

Prakriti Feature Modern Phenotyping Method

A. Aakriti III. Phototypes
B. Varna II. Somatotypes
C. Nidra I. Chronotypes
D. Agni-koshtha IV. Metabotypes

Correct Ans - Option 1 (A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV)

Explanation -

- Aakriti → external build → Phototype
- Varna → body composition → Somatotype
- Nidra → sleep pattern → Chronotype
- Agni → digestion → Metabotype

Q93. The Indian Patents Act was introduced in the year:

Option A. 1970

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Option B. 1955 Option C. 1984 Option D. 2012

Correct Ans - Option A (1970)

Explanation -

The Indian Patents Act came into effect in 1970, replacing the British-era Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911.

Q94. Arrange WBCs by increasing count in normal human blood:

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Basophils
- C. Lymphocytes
- D. Monocytes
- E. Eosinophils

Correct Ans - Option 3 (A, C, D, B, E)

Explanation -

Common count order (from highest to lowest):

Neutrophils > Lymphocytes > Monocytes > Eosinophils > Basophils

But **increasing order** is the reverse:

Basophils < Eosinophils < Monocytes < Lymphocytes < Neutrophils

So, correct increasing order: B, E, D, C, A

→ Note: Option 3 might have a mismatch unless B and E are correctly placed

Q95. Which of the following bonds is NOT part of polynucleotide sequence?

Option A. Hydrogen bond

Option B. Phosphodiester bond

Option C. Amide bond

Option D. Glycosidic bond

Correct Ans - Option C (Amide bond)

Explanation -

Polynucleotides:

- Phosphodiester bonds between sugar-phosphate backbone
- Hydrogen bonds between nitrogenous bases
- Glycosidic bond between sugar and base
- Amide bonds occur in proteins, not DNA/RNA

Q96. Correct sequence in Avaleha preparation:

- A. Preparation of Kwatha
- B. Reduction of mixture
- C. Addition of sweetening agent
- D. Addition of Prakshepa Dravya
- E. Addition of honey

Correct Ans - Option 2 (A, C, D, B, E)

- 1. Prepare Kwatha
- 2. Add sugar/jaggery (sweetener)
- 3. Add Prakshepa Dravya
- 4. Reduce to thick paste
- 5. Add honey (after cooling)

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Q97. Match List-I (Dhatu) with List-II (Function):

Dhatu Function

A. Rakta III. Preenana

B. Rasa IV. Jeevana

C. Asthi II. Dhaarana

D. Meda I. Snehana

Correct Ans - Option 3 (A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I)

Explanation -

- Rakta → Jeevana (life)
- Rasa → Preenana (nourishment)
- Asthi → Dhaarana (support)
- Meda → Snehana (lubrication)

Q98. Appropriate sequence for use of Rasa in Ahara (diet):

A. Madhura

B. Amla, Lavana

C. Katu

D. Tikta

E. Kashaya

Correct Ans - Option 3 (A, B, C, D, E)

Explanation -

The Ayurvedic Ahara Vidhi recommends this order of rasas:

Madhura → Amla → Lavana → Katu → Tikta → Kashaya

Q99. In biotech startups, what does "Scaling up" refer to?

Option A. Increasing company size

Option B. Expanding new markets

Option C. Increasing the production

Option D. Raising more funds

Correct Ans - Option C (Increasing the production)

Explanation -

"Scaling up" in biotech usually refers to moving from lab-scale to mass production, particularly in drug or compound manufacturing.

Q100. The receptor for HIV on target cells is:

Option A. CD1

Option B. CD3

Option C. CD4

Option D. CD8

Correct Ans - Option C (CD4)

Explanation -

HIV primarily infects **CD4+ T-helper cells** via the **CD4 receptor**, leading to immune system suppression.

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