

Model Question Paper - 1

Attempt all the question and then click on SUBMIT button to get the result.

START QUIZ Results #1. Q1. Which of the following is a primary site for Vata Dosha according to Ayurveda? A. Amashaya (Stomach) B. Pakwashaya (Colon) C. Hridaya (Heart) D. Shira (Head) #2. Q2. The "Hot infusion" in Ayurvedic pharmaceutics is called: A. Kwatha B. Phanta □ C. Hima D. Swarasa #3. Q3. During PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction), the primer annealing step typically occurs: A. At the highest temperature in the cycle B. At a temperature lower than denaturation C. Simultaneously with extension

#4. Q4. In bioinformatics, FASTA format is used to store:

A. Only protein structures

D. After final extension

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□ B.	RNA secondary structures
	DNA or protein sequences
	Phylogenetic trees
	5. Q5. Which among the following is known as the "immature RBC"?
<i>"</i> •	7. Q3. Which alliong the following is known as the miniature rise.
	Megaloblast
	Reticulocyte
	Myeloblast
	Band cell
#6	5. Q6. According to Charaka, Trisutra (three pillars for understanding disease) includes:
□ A .	Hetu, Linga, Aushadha
	Dravya, Guna, Karma
	Roga, Aushadha, Pariksha
	Dosha, Dhatu, Mala
	7. Q7. The "post-transcriptional modification" in eukaryotes commonly includes:
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	DNA methylation in promoter region
	Poly(A) tail addition to mRNA
C.	Ribosomal subunit assembly in nucleus
D.	DNA replication licensing
	3. Q8. Which of the following Rasa (taste) is said to pacify all three Doshas if used
co	rrectly?
□ A.	Lavana (Salty)
□ B.	Kashaya (Astringent)
_	Madhura (Sweet)
□ D.	Katu (Pungent)
#9	9. Q9. The 70S ribosome found in prokaryotes consists of subunits:
	60S and 40S
	50S and 30S
	50S and 20S
	60S and 20S
	10. Q10. "Grahani" in Ayurveda primarily relates to dysfunction of:

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A.	Colon
В.	Rectum
C.	Small intestine
D.	Esophagus
#:	11. Q11. In immunology, an example of a secondary lymphoid organ is:
	Thymus Bone marrow
_	Spleen
D.	Liver
#:	12. Q12. According to Ayurveda, the main seat (Sthana) of Kapha in the body is:
	Amasaya (stomach region)
□ B.	Pakvashaya (colon region)
□ C.	Hridaya (heart region)
D.	Sweda vaha srotas (sweat channels)
#:	13. Q13. In DNA replication, the leading strand is synthesized:
□ A .	Discontinuously in small fragments
В.	Continuously in the 5'→3' direction
C.	From the 3'→5' direction only
D.	Without any need for a primer
	14. Q14. Which among the following is used as an indicator organism for water pollution ith fecal contamination?
□ B. □ C. □	Vibrio cholerae Escherichia coli Salmonella typhi Shigella dysenteriae
#:	15. Q15. Rasayana therapy in Ayurveda primarily aims at:
	Increasing body temperature
	Rejuvenation and longevity
_	Inducing purgation
D.	Promoting sedation

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	f16. Q16. Which among the following is a protozoan parasite that causes malaria?
Δ] . Entamoeba histolytica
□ B. □ C. □	
] D. Leishmania donovani
	†17. Q17. The concept of "Srotas" in Ayurveda refers to:
□ A.	. Joints
	. Organs
	Channels or pathways in the body
	o. Sites of Kapha Dosha only
#	18. Q18. In genetic engineering, a restriction endonuclease typically recognizes:
	l . Random single-stranded RNA regions
] . Specific short DNA sequences (palindromes)
C	. Centromeric repeat regions of chromosomes
	o. Only 3' overhang DNA ends
#	19. Q19. "Santarpana Janya Vyadhi" in Ayurveda refers to diseases caused by:
_	. Malnutrition/undernourishment
П В.	. Over-nourishment/excess intake
Г	
	I . Excessive use of bitter and astringent foods
] . Excessive use of bitter and astringent foods] . Lack of water intake
	Lack of water intake 220. Q20. Which of the following blotting techniques is used to detect DNA fragments?
# EA	Lack of water intake 20. Q20. Which of the following blotting techniques is used to detect DNA fragments? 1. Western blot
# EAEB	Lack of water intake 20. Q20. Which of the following blotting techniques is used to detect DNA fragments? Western blot Southern blot
# EAEB CC	Lack of water intake 20. Q20. Which of the following blotting techniques is used to detect DNA fragments? Western blot Southern blot Northern blot
C	Lack of water intake 20. Q20. Which of the following blotting techniques is used to detect DNA fragments? Western blot Southern blot Northern blot
	Lack of water intake 20. Q20. Which of the following blotting techniques is used to detect DNA fragments? . Western blot . Southern blot . Northern blot . Dot blot (protein) 21. Q21. The mutation which does NOT alter the amino acid sequence of a protein is called:
	Lack of water intake 20. Q20. Which of the following blotting techniques is used to detect DNA fragments? Western blot Southern blot Northern blot Dot blot (protein) 21. Q21. The mutation which does NOT alter the amino acid sequence of a protein is called: Missense mutation
	Lack of water intake 20. Q20. Which of the following blotting techniques is used to detect DNA fragments? Western blot Southern blot Northern blot Dot blot (protein) 21. Q21. The mutation which does NOT alter the amino acid sequence of a protein is called: Missense mutation Nonsense mutation

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#22. Q22. "Twak" as an Upadhatu in Ayurveda is formed during the metabolism of:
□ A. Rasa Dhatu □ B. Rakta Dhatu
C. Mamsa Dhatu
D. Medas Dhatu
#23. Q23. In genetics, the F2 generation refers to:
A. Offspring of the parental (P) generation
B. Offspring from a test cross □
C. Offspring from selfing the F1 generation □
D. Cloned population from the F1 generation
#24. Q24. Kledaka Kapha is located primarily in the:
□ A. Stomach (Amasaya) □
B. Rectum
C. Small intestine
D. Esophagus
#25 O25 The green found in DNA is:
#25. Q25. The sugar found in RNA is:
□ A. Deoxyribose
A. Deoxyribose B. Ribose
A. Deoxyribose B. Ribose C. Lactose
□ A. Deoxyribose □ B. Ribose □
A. Deoxyribose B. Ribose C. Lactose
A. Deoxyribose B. Ribose C. Lactose D. Fructose #26. Q26. An X-linked recessive condition in humans manifests most often in: A. Females only
A. Deoxyribose B. Ribose C. Lactose D. Fructose #26. Q26. An X-linked recessive condition in humans manifests most often in: A. Females only B. Males only
A. Deoxyribose B. Ribose C. Lactose D. Fructose #26. Q26. An X-linked recessive condition in humans manifests most often in: A. Females only B. Males only C. Males more frequently than females
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A. Deoxyribose B. Ribose C. Lactose D. Fructose #26. Q26. An X-linked recessive condition in humans manifests most often in: A. Females only B. Males only C. Males more frequently than females D. Both sexes equally #27. Q27. A commonly known example of a viral vector used in gene therapy is: A. Adenovirus B. E. coli plasmid
A. Deoxyribose B. Ribose C. Lactose D. Fructose #26. Q26. An X-linked recessive condition in humans manifests most often in: A. Females only B. Males only C. Males more frequently than females D. Both sexes equally #27. Q27. A commonly known example of a viral vector used in gene therapy is: A. Adenovirus

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#28. Q28. In Ayurveda, which type of Rasa is generally avoided in excess during varsha ritu (rainy season)?
A. Amla (sour) 3. Madhura (sweet) C. Tikta (bitter) D. Kashaya (astringent)
#29. Q29. The post-translational modification called phosphorylation commonly occurs on:
A. Lysine or Proline residues 3. Serine or Threonine residues C. Phenylalanine or Tryptophan residues D. Glycine or Alanine residues
#30. Q30. "Sandhi Sharir" in Ayurveda deals with the study of:
A. Bones only B. Muscular system C. Joints D. Ligaments and tendons only
#31. Q31. In northern blotting, the molecule generally probed and detected is:
A. DNA 3. mRNA (RNA) C. Protein D. Lipid
#32. Q32. A dihybrid cross typically has a phenotypic ratio of:
A. 3 : 1 B. 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 C. 9 : 3 : 3 : 1 D. 2 : 2 : 2 : 2
#33. Q33. "Ardha Chandra Kapala" shape is classically attributed to which organ according to Ayurveda texts?
□ A. Guda (rectum) □ 3. Yakrit (liver) □ C. Hrudaya (heart)

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□ D. Amashaya (stomach)
#34. Q34. The lac operon in E. coli is a classic example of:
A. Positive regulation by default
B. Inducible operon controlled by repressor
C. Constitutive gene expression with no operator
D. Repressible operon for amino acid biosynthesis
#35. Q35. "Nidra" (sleep) is categorized in Ayurveda under:
□ A. Aharaniya (dietary) requirements □
B. Vega (natural urges) □
C. Dinacharya (daily routine) but not essential
D. Adharaniya Vega (urge that must be suppressed)
#36. Q36. Western blot primarily detects:
A. RNA using cDNA probe
B. RNA using an RNA probe
C. Proteins using antibodies
D. DNA-protein interactions via immunoprecipitation
#37. Q37. A substance that donates electrons in a redox reaction is called:
A. Oxidizing agent
B. Reducing agent
C. Isomerase
D. Catalyst only
#38. Q38. Avalambaka Kapha is chiefly located in the:
A. Head region (Shira)
B. Heart & lungs
□ C. Oral cavity
□ D. Colon (Pakwashaya)
#39. Q39. "Koshtha" in an Ayurvedic context refers to the:
□ A. Thoracic cavity
B. Abdominal region & bowel (Gastrointestinal tract)
C. Whole cranial region
2

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D. Marmas (vital points)
#40. Q40. The Okazaki fragments occur during:
A. Leading-strand DNA replication 3. Lagging-strand DNA replication
C. Proofreading by DNA polymerase I D. mRNA processing in eukaryotes
#41. Q41. In Charaka Samhita, the term "Roga Marga" refers to:
A. Pathogen classification B. Pathways for disease manifestation C. Dietary regimens D. Preventive measures
#42. Q42. Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) refer to:
A. Any mutation over 10 base pairs 3. Chromosomal inversions C. Variation of a single base at a given position in DNA D. Microsatellite expansions
#43. Q43. "Madhura, Amla, Lavana" are collectively considered "Balya" if:
L. Used in extremely large quantities 3. Taken with excessive water 3. Consumed in moderate quantity and in proper season 3. They are used after thorough fermentation
#44. Q44. Reverse transcriptase in retroviruses synthesizes:
A. DNA from an RNA template B. RNA from a DNA template C. Protein from mRNA without ribosomes D. DNA from a DNA template
#45. Q45. "Pandu Roga" (Ayurvedic concept) is correlated to which modern condition?
A. Vitiligo B. Anemia C. Jaundice

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□ D. Leukemia	
#46. Q46. A typical plasmid cloning vector contains all EXCEPT:	
□ A. Origin of replication (Ori) □ B. Selectable marker (e.g. antibiotic resistance) □ C. Multiple cloning site (MCS) □ D. Ribosomal RNA gene cluster	
#47. Q47. "Katu Rasa" is dominantly composed of which two Ma	habhutas?
A. Prithvi + Ap B. Agni + Vayu C. Vayu + Akasha D. Agni + Jala	
#48. Q48. Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) Class I molec	ules are present on:
A. All nucleated cells B. Only T-helper cells C. Only RBCs D. B-lymphocytes only #49. Q49. In Ayurveda, the "Pradhana Karma" (main step) in toxins is: A. Purva Karma	Panchakarma for removing
B. Pradhan Karma C. Paschat Karma D. Upa Karma	
#50. Q50. Gene therapy primarily aims to:	
□ A. Transfer beneficial genes into a patient's cells □ B. Clone entire organisms for organ harvest □ C. Convert all exons into introns □ D. Synthesize RNA probes for microarray analysis	
#51. Q51. Which among the following refers to the Ayurvedic cothrough proper daily routine?	ncept of disease prevention
□ A. Janapadodhwamsa □ B. Dinacharya	

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□ C. Shodhana □ D. Yukti Vyapashraya
#52. Q52. In modern biochemistry, the enzyme that unwinds the DNA double helix during replication is:
A. DNA ligase B. Helicase C. DNA polymerase I D. Topoisomerase
#53. Q53. Match the following (Dosha Subtype vs Characteristic Feature): List-I (Dosha Subtype): A. Sadhaka Pitta, B. Tarpaka Kapha, C. Bhrajaka Pitta, D. Bodhaka Kapha; List-II (Characteristic Feature): I. Maintains moisture of oral cavity, II. Helps in complexion and lustre of skin, III. Nourishes and maintains clarity of mind, IV. Resides in sinuses, nourishes sense organs
(A) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I (B) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I (C) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II (D) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
#54. Q54. "Ajirna" in Ayurveda is generally correlated with:
A. Malabsorption syndrome B. Indigestion or dyspepsia C. Celiac disease D. Colon cancer
#55. Q55. The main cause for protein denaturation at high temperatures is disruption of:
A. Peptide bonds B. Glycosidic bonds C. Hydrogen bonds D. Phosphodiester bonds

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#56. Q56.	Which	of the	following	statements	is/are	TRUE	regarding	Rasashastra	(Ayurvedic
alchemy)?)								

- A. Parada (mercury) is considered foremost among metals.
- B. Gandhaka (sulfur) is often processed with mercury for medicinal usage.
- C. Kupipakwa Rasayana is a type of Bhasma for external use only.
- D. Marana (incineration) is used to reduce toxicity of metals.

(A). A, B, and D only	
(B). A, C, and D only	
(C). B and C only	
(D). A, B, C, and D	
#57.~Q57.~In~immunology,~opsonization	of pathogens generally enhances:
□ A. T-cell cytotoxic activity	

□B. Phagocytosis by neutrophils or macrophages□C. Immunoglobulin class switching

D. Mast cell degranulation

#58. Q58. "Hridya Dravya" in Ayurveda refers to substances that:

□
A. Promote laxative action
□
B. Enhance hepatic functions
□
C. Strengthen and invigorate the heart
□
D. Cleanse the lungs

#59. Q59. Which of the following is a correct pairing for viral classification?

□
A. Retroviruses – Double-stranded DNA viruses
□
B. Adenoviruses – Single-stranded RNA viruses
□
C. Coronaviruses – Positive-sense RNA viruses
□
D. Orthomyxoviruses – Double-stranded RNA viruses

#60. Q60. In an adult human, the normal RBC count per microliter of blood is approximately:

□ A. 500,000 - 1,000,000 □ B. 2 - 3 million □ C. 4 - 6 million □ D. 8 - 10 million

#61. Q61. Which statement best describes "Sama Pitta"?

A. Excess of acidic secretions in the body

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□ B.	Pitta with normal, balanced function
П С.	Pitta aggravated by Kapha Dosha
□ D.	Pitta completely diminished due to Vata
#	62. Q62. Which among the following is a "Reverse Genetics" approach?
A.	Identifying a mutant phenotype first, then finding the gene
	Identifying a gene sequence first, then studying its mutant phenotype
C.	Generating proteins without referencing any gene
D.	. Using only morphological traits to identify mutations
#	63. Q63. A type of immune cell that secretes antibodies is:
□ A.	T helper cell
	Neutrophil
	Plasma B cell
D.	. Macrophage
	64. Q64. In Ayurvedic physiology, "Annavaha Srotas" primarily carry:
	and the state of t
	Urine and excretory products
	Nutrient essence to the Dhatus
С. П	Digestive food matter through GI tract
D.	. Nerve impulses in the body
	65. Q65. Which of the following procedures is part of Purva Karma (preparatory procedure)
in	n Panchakarma?
□ A.	Nasya
□ B.	Virechana
П С.	Snehana (internal oleation)
D.	. Basti (enema)
#	66. Q66. "DNA Fingerprinting" commonly uses which of the following repetitive DNA
	lements?
_	Long interspersed nuclear elements (LINEs)
	Microsatellites or short tandem repeats (STRs)
П С.	Ribosomal RNA genes
⊔ D.	. Telomeric repeats

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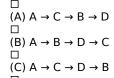
#67. Q67. (Fill in the blank	() In Ayurvedic pharmacology, a strong purgative herb is often
described as having	_ Veerya and Katu Vipaka.
☐ A. Ushna (hot)	
B. Sheeta (cool)	
C. Sita (cold infusion) □	
D. Guru (heavy)	
#68. Q68. According to Ayur	rveda, the "Twak" (skin) is predominantly formed from:
□ A. Rakta Dhatu	
B. Mamsa Dhatu	
C. Medas Dhatu □	
D. Rasa Dhatu	
#69. Q69. A "Loss-of-function	on" mutation in a gene typically means:
☐ A. The gene product is overexpressed	d
B. The gene product is nonfunctional	
C. The gene product mutates into an $\hfill\Box$	
D. The gene's introns are spliced diff	erently
#70. Q70. Which set of Mah	abhutas constitute the Lavana (salty) Rasa?
□ A. Agni + Vayu	
B. Jala + Teja □	
C. Prithvi + Jala □	
D. Vayu + Akasha	
#71. Q71. In a typical test c	ross (genetics), an F1 hybrid is crossed with:
☐ A. A homozygous dominant individua	
☐ B. A homozygous recessive individua	
C. A heterozygous individual of the s	arrie genotype
D. The original F2 generation	
#72. Q72. Which of the follo	wing is a characteristic symptom of aggravated Vata Dosha?
☐ A. Excessive thirst	
B. Burning sensation in the limbs	
C. Dryness and cracking in joints	
D. Lethargy and heaviness in the boo	ıy

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#73. Q73. Arrange the following steps in Rasayana therapy:

- A. Purva Karma,
- B. Rasayana Dravya intake,
- C. Pradhana Karma,
- D. Pashchat Karma



(D) $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$

#74. Q74. Sanger sequencing technique primarily uses:

 $\hfill \square$ A. DNA probes labeled with isotopes

B. Chain-terminating dideoxynucleotides

 $\hfill\Box$ C. Endonucleases to degrade single-stranded DNA $\hfill\Box$

D. CRISPR-Cas9 for gene editing

#75. Q75. "Grahani Dosha" in Ayurveda often manifests with:

A. Altered stool consistency

B. Distension of abdomen

C. Excessive sweating

D. Infrequent urination

☐ (A). A and B only☐ (B). B, C, and D only☐ (C). A, B, and D only☐ (D). A, C, and D only☐

#76. Q76. Which of the following is NOT a standard step in diagnosing genetic diseases via molecular methods?

A. PCR amplification of suspect region

B. Southern blot analysis

C. Morphological identification of RBC shape

D. DNA sequencing

#77. Q77. The classical subtypes of Kapha Dosha include:

A. Kledaka,

П

B. Ranjaka,

C. Tarpaka,

D. Shleshaka

□ (A) A, B, C only

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□ (B) A, C, D only
) B, C, D only
	A, B, D only
#	78. Q78. Which among the following procedures specifically aims at liquefying and
	obilizing Doshas in Ayurveda?
	Raktamokshana
	Svedana (fomentation)
	Vamana
	Basti
	79. Q79. In biotechnology, "Transgenic" organisms are those that:
□ A.	Undergo natural mutations
□ B.	Have foreign DNA inserted into their genome
	Are produced by random mating in nature
D.	Do not express any recombinant proteins
#	80. Q80. 'Tiryak Gamana' of Dosha indicates:
	Upward movement
	Irregular movement in all directions
	Lateral or sideways movement
	Complete cessation of movement
	81. Q81. Which microbial growth phase is characterized by active cell division and oponential increase in numbers?
	Aponential mercase in numbers.
	Lag phase
	Log (exponential) phase
Ċ. □	Stationary phase
	Death (decline) phase
	82. Q82. Which among the following statements is TRUE for "Teekshna Dravya" in yurveda?
□ A.	They are always cold in potency
	They have a mild effect on Doshas
	They can digest Ama quickly
	They promote sleep and sedation

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	3. Q83. A color-blind woman (X-linked recessive) marries a normal man. What is the bability that their daughters will be color-blind?
A. 0 B. 2 C. 5	5%
	4. Q84. "Sattva," "Rajas," and "Tamas" in Ayurveda are primarily related to:
	in qualita, majas, and manas manyanteda are primarily related to
	Posha subtypes in the body
В. [Phatu formation
	Mental constitutions
□ D. !	Marma classification
#8	5. Q85. In bacterial genetics, "Conjugation" requires:
	Phage infection
	ree DNA in the environment
C. (Cell-to-cell contact via pilus
D. E	Bacterial plasmid removal
	6. Q86. Which of the following Rasa (tastes) has dominance of Vayu + Teja (Agni) habhutas and is known for its pungent property?
□ Δ k	atu Rasa
	ikta Rasa
	Kashaya Rasa
	Amla Rasa
#8	7. Q87. Identify the incorrect pairing (Dhatu - Upadhatu) according to Ayurveda:
□ A. F	asa – Stanya (breast milk)
B. F	akta – Sira (blood vessels)
	ledas - Snayu (ligaments)
	Asthi - Danta (teeth)
#8	8. Q88. "HGP" in the field of genomics stands for:
□ A. F	luman Genotype Project
□ B. F	luman Genome Project

C. Haplotype Genetic Program

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□ D.	Human Gene Polymorphism
#8	89. Q89. The function of telomerase enzyme is:
□ A .	To unwind the DNA strand at the replication fork
В.	To remove introns from pre-mRNA
Ċ.	To extend telomeres in eukaryotic chromosomes
	To repair thymine dimers caused by UV light
#9	90. Q90. "Vamana Karma" is typically indicated in the management of:
	Aggravated Vata Aggravated Kapha
□ C.	Aggravated Rakta Dhatu only
□ D.	Chronic dryness disorders
	91. Q91. Which among the following is NOT a desired characteristic of a good Ayurvedic erbal raw material?
_	Authentic botanical source
⊔ B.	Grown in proper season and habitat
□ C.	Contaminated with heavy metals naturally
⊔ D.	Free from adulteration
#9	92. Q92. Lymph nodes are typically the site for:
□ A .	T-lymphocyte and B-lymphocyte activation
B. □	RBC production in adults
C.	Hormonal secretion of adrenaline
D.	Chylomicron digestion only
#9	93. Q93. The sequence "TATATT" at -10 region in a prokaryotic promoter is known as:
□ B. C. □ D.	TATA box or Pribnow box Shine-Dalgarno sequence Kozak sequence Operator site
#9	94. Q94. According to classical texts, "Sadyovamana" is used for:
_ A.	Immediate sedation in fever
□ B. □	Quick emesis in case of toxic ingestion

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C. Enhancing physical strength	
□ D. Prolonged elimination therapy	
#95. Q95. The cell cycle phase where DNA replication occurs is:	
□ A. G1 phase	
B. S phase	
C. G2 phase	
D. M phase	
#96. Q96. "Manahshila" (Realgar) in Rasa Shastra is primarily composed of:	
□ A. Arsenic disulfide □	
B. Mercury chloride	
C. Copper sulfate	
D. Zinc oxide	
#97. Q97. Which among the following sets are "Guru" (heavy) in property according	to
Ayurvedic pharmacology?	
A. Ghee	
B. Honey C. Black gram	
D. Rice (Shali)	
A. A, C only	
B. A, C, D only	
C. B, C, D only	
D. A and D only	
#98. Q98. During eukaryotic gene expression, the region retained in mature mRNA aft	e
splicing is called:	
A. Intron	
B. Exon	
C. Promoter	
D. Operator	
#99. Q99. "Madhutailika Basti" is an Ayurvedic enema prepared using:	
□ A. Honey and Til (sesame) oil	
B. Mustard oil and jaggery	
□ C. Ghee and salt water	
D. Honey and coconut oil	

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#100. Q100. Which of these is considered an Ayurvedic approach for mental well-being?

□
A. Bahya Sneha (External oleation)
□
B. Shirodhara with Medhya Rasayana
□
C. Virechana followed by Vasti only
□
D. Stressful physical activity routine
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