

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 pharmaceuticals 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
- ☐ D. After final extension

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

- ☐ A. Only protein structures



- ☐
- B. RNA secondary structures
- ☐
- C. DNA or protein sequences
- ☐
- D. Phylogenetic trees

#5. Q5. Which among the following is known as the “immature RBC”?

- ☐
- A. Megaloblast
- ☐
- B. Reticulocyte
- ☐
- C. Myeloblast
- ☐
- D. Band cell

#6. Q6. According to Charaka, Trisutra (three pillars for understanding disease) includes:

- ☐
- A. Hetu, Linga, Aushadha
- ☐
- B. Dravya, Guna, Karma
- ☐
- C. Roga, Aushadha, Pariksha
- ☐
- D. Dosha, Dhatu, Mala

#7. Q7. The “post-transcriptional modification” in eukaryotes commonly includes:

- ☐
- A. DNA methylation in promoter region
- ☐
- B. Poly(A) tail addition to mRNA
- ☐
- C. Ribosomal subunit assembly in nucleus
- ☐
- D. DNA replication licensing

#8. Q8. Which of the following Rasa (taste) is said to pacify all three Doshas if used correctly?

- ☐
- A. Lavana (Salty)
- ☐
- B. Kashaya (Astringent)
- ☐
- C. Madhura (Sweet)
- ☐
- D. Katu (Pungent)

#9. Q9. The 70S ribosome found in prokaryotes consists of subunits:

- ☐
- A. 60S and 40S
- ☐
- B. 50S and 30S
- ☐
- C. 50S and 20S
- ☐
- D. 60S and 20S

#10. Q10. “Grahani” in Ayurveda primarily relates to dysfunction of:

- ☐



- A. Colon
- ☐
- B. Rectum
- ☐
- C. Small intestine
- ☐
- D. Esophagus

#11. Q11. In immunology, an example of a secondary lymphoid organ is:

- ☐
- A. Thymus
- ☐
- B. Bone marrow
- ☐
- C. Spleen
- ☐
- D. Liver

#12. Q12. According to Ayurveda, the main seat (Sthana) of Kapha in the body is:

- ☐
- A. 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
- ☐
- B. 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 with fecal contamination?

- ☐
- A. Vibrio cholerae
- ☐
- B. Escherichia coli
- ☐
- C. Salmonella typhi
- ☐
- D. Shigella dysenteriae

#15. Q15. Rasayana therapy in Ayurveda primarily aims at:

- ☐
- A. Increasing body temperature
- ☐
- B. Rejuvenation and longevity
- ☐
- C. Inducing purgation
- ☐
- D. Promoting sedation



#16. Q16. Which among the following is a protozoan parasite that causes malaria?

- ☐ A. Entamoeba histolytica
- ☐ B. Giardia lamblia
- ☐ C. Plasmodium vivax
- ☐ D. Leishmania donovani

#17. Q17. The concept of "Srotas" in Ayurveda refers to:

- ☐ A. Joints
- ☐ B. Organs
- ☐ C. Channels or pathways in the body
- ☐ D. Sites of Kapha Dosha only

#18. Q18. In genetic engineering, a restriction endonuclease typically recognizes:

- ☐ A. Random single-stranded RNA regions
- ☐ B. Specific short DNA sequences (palindromes)
- ☐ C. Centromeric repeat regions of chromosomes
- ☐ D. Only 3' overhang DNA ends

#19. Q19. "Santarpana Janya Vyadhi" in Ayurveda refers to diseases caused by:

- ☐ A. Malnutrition/undernourishment
- ☐ B. Over-nourishment/excess intake
- ☐ C. Excessive use of bitter and astringent foods
- ☐ D. Lack of water intake

#20. Q20. Which of the following blotting techniques is used to detect DNA fragments?

- ☐ A. Western blot
- ☐ B. Southern blot
- ☐ C. Northern blot
- ☐ D. Dot blot (protein)

#21. Q21. The mutation which does NOT alter the amino acid sequence of a protein is called:

- ☐ A. Missense mutation
- ☐ B. Nonsense mutation
- ☐ C. Frameshift mutation
- ☐ D. Silent mutation



#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. Q25. The sugar found in RNA is:

- ☐ 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
- ☐ C. Salmonella phage
- ☐ D. Bacteriophage T2



#28. Q28. In Ayurveda, which type of Rasa is generally avoided in excess during varsha ritu (rainy season)?

- ☐ A. Amla (sour)
- ☐ B. Madhura (sweet)
- ☐ C. Tikta (bitter)
- ☐ D. Kashaya (astringent)

#29. Q29. The post-translational modification called phosphorylation commonly occurs on:

- ☐ A. Lysine or Proline residues
- ☐ B. 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
- ☐ B. 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)
- ☐ B. Yakrit (liver)
- ☐ C. Hrudaya (heart)



- ☐
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



- ☐
D. Marmas (vital points)

#40. Q40. The Okazaki fragments occur during:

- ☐
A. Leading-strand DNA replication
☐
B. 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
☐
B. 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:

- ☐
A. Used in extremely large quantities
☐
B. Taken with excessive water
☐
C. Consumed in moderate quantity and in proper season
☐
D. 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



- ☐
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 Mahabhutas?

- ☐
A. Prithvi + Ap
☐
B. Agni + Vayu
☐
C. Vayu + Akasha
☐
D. Agni + Jala

#48. Q48. Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) Class I molecules 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 Panchakarma for removing toxins is:

- ☐
A. Purva Karma
☐
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 concept of disease prevention through proper daily routine?

- ☐
A. Janapadodhwamsa
☐
B. Dinacharya



- ☐
- 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



#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



- ☐
- B. Pitta with normal, balanced function
- ☐
- C. 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
- ☐
- B. 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
- ☐
- B. Neutrophil
- ☐
- C. Plasma B cell
- ☐
- D. Macrophage

#64. Q64. In Ayurvedic physiology, “Annavaha Srotas” primarily carry:

- ☐
- A. Urine and excretory products
- ☐
- B. Nutrient essence to the Dhatus
- ☐
- C. 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 Panchakarma?

- ☐
- A. Nasya
- ☐
- B. Virechana
- ☐
- C. Snehana (internal oleation)
- ☐
- D. Basti (enema)

#66. Q66. “DNA Fingerprinting” commonly uses which of the following repetitive DNA elements?

- ☐
- A. Long interspersed nuclear elements (LINEs)
- ☐
- B. Microsatellites or short tandem repeats (STRs)
- ☐
- C. Ribosomal RNA genes
- ☐
- D. Telomeric repeats



#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 Ayurveda, 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” mutation in a gene typically means:

- ☐ A. The gene product is overexpressed
- ☐ B. The gene product is nonfunctional or decreased in function
- ☐ C. The gene product mutates into an RNA virus
- ☐ D. The gene’s introns are spliced differently

#70. Q70. Which set of Mahabhutas constitute the Lavana (salty) Rasa?

- ☐ A. Agni + Vayu
- ☐ B. Jala + Teja
- ☐ C. Prithvi + Jala
- ☐ D. Vayu + Akasha

#71. Q71. In a typical test cross (genetics), an F1 hybrid is crossed with:

- ☐ A. A homozygous dominant individual
- ☐ B. A homozygous recessive individual
- ☐ C. A heterozygous individual of the same genotype
- ☐ D. The original F2 generation

#72. Q72. Which of the following 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 body



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

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

☐

(A) A → C → B → D

☐

(B) A → B → D → C

☐

(C) A → C → D → B

☐

(D) A → B → C → D

#74. Q74. Sanger sequencing technique primarily uses:

☐

A. DNA probes labeled with isotopes

☐

B. Chain-terminating dideoxynucleotides

☐

C. Endonucleases to degrade single-stranded DNA

☐

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,**
- B. Ranjaka,**
- C. Tarpaka,**
- D. Shleshaka**

☐

(A) A, B, C only



- ☐
- (B) A, C, D only
- ☐
- (C) B, C, D only
- ☐
- (D) A, B, D only

#78. Q78. Which among the following procedures specifically aims at liquefying and mobilizing Doshas in Ayurveda?

- ☐ A. Raktamokshana
- ☐ B. Svedana (fomentation)
- ☐ C. Vamana
- ☐ D. Basti

#79. Q79. In biotechnology, "Transgenic" organisms are those that:

- ☐ A. Undergo natural mutations
- ☐ B. Have foreign DNA inserted into their genome
- ☐ C. Are produced by random mating in nature
- ☐ D. Do not express any recombinant proteins

#80. Q80. 'Tiryak Gamana' of Dosha indicates:

- ☐ A. Upward movement
- ☐ B. Irregular movement in all directions
- ☐ C. Lateral or sideways movement
- ☐ D. Complete cessation of movement

#81. Q81. Which microbial growth phase is characterized by active cell division and exponential increase in numbers?

- ☐ A. Lag phase
- ☐ B. Log (exponential) phase
- ☐ C. Stationary phase
- ☐ D. Death (decline) phase

#82. Q82. Which among the following statements is TRUE for "Teekshna Dravya" in Ayurveda?

- ☐ A. They are always cold in potency
- ☐ B. They have a mild effect on Doshas
- ☐ C. They can digest Ama quickly
- ☐ D. They promote sleep and sedation



#83. Q83. A color-blind woman (X-linked recessive) marries a normal man. What is the probability that their daughters will be color-blind?

- ☐ A. 0%
- ☐ B. 25%
- ☐ C. 50%
- ☐ D. 100%

#84. Q84. "Sattva," "Rajas," and "Tamas" in Ayurveda are primarily related to:

- ☐ A. Dosha subtypes in the body
- ☐ B. Dhatu formation
- ☐ C. Mental constitutions
- ☐ D. Marma classification

#85. Q85. In bacterial genetics, "Conjugation" requires:

- ☐ A. Phage infection
- ☐ B. Free DNA in the environment
- ☐ C. Cell-to-cell contact via pilus
- ☐ D. Bacterial plasmid removal

#86. Q86. Which of the following Rasa (tastes) has dominance of Vayu + Teja (Agni) Mahabhutas and is known for its pungent property?

- ☐ A. Katu Rasa
- ☐ B. Tikta Rasa
- ☐ C. Kashaya Rasa
- ☐ D. Amla Rasa

#87. Q87. Identify the incorrect pairing (Dhatu - Upadhatu) according to Ayurveda:

- ☐ A. Rasa - Stanya (breast milk)
- ☐ B. Rakta - Sira (blood vessels)
- ☐ C. Medas - Snayu (ligaments)
- ☐ D. Asthi - Danta (teeth)

#88. Q88. "HGP" in the field of genomics stands for:

- ☐ A. Human Genotype Project
- ☐ B. Human Genome Project
- ☐ C. Haplotype Genetic Program



- ☐
D. Human Gene Polymorphism

#89. Q89. The function of telomerase enzyme is:

- ☐
A. To unwind the DNA strand at the replication fork
☐
B. To remove introns from pre-mRNA
☐
C. To extend telomeres in eukaryotic chromosomes
☐
D. To repair thymine dimers caused by UV light

#90. Q90. "Vamana Karma" is typically indicated in the management of:

- ☐
A. Aggravated Vata
☐
B. 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 herbal raw material?

- ☐
A. Authentic botanical source
☐
B. Grown in proper season and habitat
☐
C. Contaminated with heavy metals naturally
☐
D. Free from adulteration

#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

#93. Q93. The sequence "TATATT" at -10 region in a prokaryotic promoter is known as:

- ☐
A. TATA box or Pribnow box
☐
B. Shine-Dalgarno sequence
☐
C. Kozak sequence
☐
D. Operator site

#94. Q94. According to classical texts, "Sadyovamana" is used for:

- ☐
A. Immediate sedation in fever
☐
B. Quick emesis in case of toxic ingestion
☐



- 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 after 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



#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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