

Model Question Paper - 2

START QUIZ

Results



#1. Q1. In Ayurveda, the term “Agnibala” primarily indicates:

- ☐ A. Strength of digestion and metabolism
- ☐ B. Strength of immune response
- ☐ C. Strength of muscular power
- ☐ D. Strength of mental capacity

#2. Q2. “Kashyapa Samhita” is primarily well-known for its detailed exposition on:

- ☐ A. Kayachikitsa (internal medicine)
- ☐ B. Kaumarabhritya (pediatrics)
- ☐ C. Shalya Tantra (surgery)
- ☐ D. Bhuta Vidya (psychiatry)

#3. Q3. Which of the following is not considered a Brhatrayi text?

- ☐ A. Charaka Samhita
- ☐ B. Ashtanga Hridaya
- ☐ C. Madhava Nidana
- ☐ D. Sushruta Samhita

#4. Q4. The fundamental philosophical basis in Ayurveda that discusses the equivalence of cosmos and individual is:

- ☐ A. Panchakosha Tattva
- ☐



- B. Lokapurusha Samya Siddhanta
- ☐
- C. Hrudayavarna Samya
- ☐
- D. Shaddhatu Purusha Vada

#5. Q5. In the context of Sharira, “Asthidhara Kala” is said to be situated between:

- ☐
- A. Mamsa and Meda
- ☐
- B. Rakta and Mamsa
- ☐
- C. Meda and Asthi
- ☐
- D. Purisha and Vata

#6. Q6. A “Phanta” (hot infusion) differs from a “Hima” (cold infusion) mainly by:

- ☐
- A. Duration of soaking the raw drugs
- ☐
- B. Temperature used in preparation
- ☐
- C. Type of herb used
- ☐
- D. Ratio of water to herb

#7. Q7. Which among the following is not an Ayurvedic dosage form?

- ☐
- A. Vati
- ☐
- B. Avaleha
- ☐
- C. Kshara
- ☐
- D. Suspension USP

#8. Q8. “Nirupstambhita Roga” refers to diseases that:

- ☐
- A. Are hereditary
- ☐
- B. Are incurable
- ☐
- C. Progress without external support
- ☐
- D. Require immediate surgical intervention

#9. Q9. The concept of “Sama Dosha, Sama Agni, Sama Dhatu, Mala Kriya” is used to define:

- ☐
- A. Vyadhi Kshamatva
- ☐
- B. Svastha Lakshana (health)
- ☐
- C. Visha Lakshana (poisoning)
- ☐
- D. Roga Margas

#10. Q10. “Rakta Dhatu” in modern correlation is often associated with:

- ☐
- A. Serum proteins only
- ☐



- B. Hemoglobin and RBC function
- ☐
- C. Platelet aggregation
- ☐
- D. Lymphatic drainage

#11. Q11. Match the following Doshas with their Primary Seat in the body:

- 1. Kapha**
- 2. Pitta**
- 3. Vata**

- (i) Nabhi (umbilical region);**
- (ii) Uras (chest);**
- (iii) Pakvashaya (colon)**

- ☐
- A. (1)-(ii), (2)-(i), (3)-(iii)
- ☐
- B. (1)-(iii), (2)-(ii), (3)-(i)
- ☐
- C. (1)-(ii), (2)-(iii), (3)-(i)
- ☐
- D. (1)-(i), (2)-(ii), (3)-(iii)

#12. Q12. "Srotas" in Ayurveda are defined as:

- ☐
- A. Physical channels or microcirculatory tracts
- ☐
- B. Only nerve bundles
- ☐
- C. Only muscular compartments
- ☐
- D. Spaces between bones

#13. Q13. "Murdha Taila" procedure in Panchakarma is also referred to as:

- ☐
- A. Oil enema
- ☐
- B. Shirodhara
- ☐
- C. Vamana
- ☐
- D. Nasya

#14. Q14. The "Chaturvidha Chikitsa" (four modes of therapy) in Ayurveda includes Langhana, Brimhana, Ropana, and:

- ☐
- A. Rasayana
- ☐
- B. Snehana
- ☐
- C. Sattvavajaya
- ☐
- D. Vyayama

#15. Q15. Which among the following is not a method to assess drug standardization in Ayurvedic Pharmacopeia?

- ☐
- A. Physico-chemical parameters



- ☐
- B. Organoleptic testing
- ☐
- C. TLC/HPTLC fingerprinting
- ☐
- D. ECG wave pattern

#16. Q16. "Saponification value" determination is most relevant for evaluating:

- ☐
- A. Oils and fats
- ☐
- B. Alkaloids
- ☐
- C. Resins
- ☐
- D. Proteins

#17. Q17. "Nimba" (Azadirachta indica) is known to possess which predominant Rasa?

- ☐
- A. Katu (pungent)
- ☐
- B. Tikta (bitter)
- ☐
- C. Madhura (sweet)
- ☐
- D. Amla (sour)

#18. Q18. Which principle from modern microbiology is analogous to "Agantuka Hetu" (external cause) in Ayurveda?

- ☐
- A. Genetic mutation
- ☐
- B. Viral or bacterial infection
- ☐
- C. Dietary imbalance
- ☐
- D. Mental stress

#19. Q19. "Type II Hypersensitivity" is primarily mediated by:

- ☐
- A. IgE
- ☐
- B. Immune complexes (IgG/IgM with antigen on cells)
- ☐
- C. T lymphocytes
- ☐
- D. Mast cells

#20. Q20. In the context of "Trividh Pariksha" for a patient, which is not one of the three?

- ☐
- A. Darshana (inspection)
- ☐
- B. Prashna (interrogation)
- ☐
- C. Sparshana (palpation)
- ☐
- D. Anumana (inference from tests)

#21. Q21. "Dosha-Dhatu-Mala Vijnana" is studied under:

- ☐



- A. Sharira Sthana
- ☐
- B. Dravya Guna Vijnana
- ☐
- C. Chikitsa Sthana
- ☐
- D. Kala Sharira

#22. Q22. Which of the following is a Guru (heavy) Guna Dravya typically?

- ☐
- A. Yava (Barley)
- ☐
- B. Masa (Black gram)
- ☐
- C. Ksheera (Milk)
- ☐
- D. Madhu (Honey)

#23. Q23. The standard ratio of herb to water in a “Kwatha” (decoction) preparation is often recommended as:

- ☐
- A. 1:2
- ☐
- B. 1:4
- ☐
- C. 1:8
- ☐
- D. 1:16

#24. Q24. In Rasa Shastra, “Parada” refers to:

- ☐
- A. Gold
- ☐
- B. Silver
- ☐
- C. Mercury
- ☐
- D. Iron

#25. Q25. “Anukta Dravya” in Ayurvedic texts implies:

- ☐
- A. Herbs described only in Nighantu
- ☐
- B. Non-classical or extra-pharmacopoeial drugs
- ☐
- C. Forbidden plants
- ☐
- D. Extra potent herbal toxins

#26. Q26. Among the following, which best represents a “Laukika Pramana” (common-sense evidence) in Indian epistemology context?

- ☐
- A. Aptopadesha
- ☐
- B. Arthapatti
- ☐
- C. Upamana
- ☐
- D. Pratyaksha



#27. Q27. "Satva, Rajas, Tamas" are known in Ayurveda primarily as:

- ☐ A. Three types of Kapha subdoshas
- ☐ B. Gunas of Mind
- ☐ C. Varieties of bodily tissues
- ☐ D. Panchabhuta combinations

#28. Q28. Which of the following statements about "Oja" is incorrect?

- ☐ A. It is crucial for maintaining immune strength
- ☐ B. It is the final essence of all Dhatus
- ☐ C. Excess Oja causes immediate swelling
- ☐ D. Depletion of Oja leads to fatigue and disease

#29. Q29. "Amavata" in modern correlation is often compared with:

- ☐ A. Osteoarthritis
- ☐ B. Rheumatoid arthritis
- ☐ C. Diabetes mellitus
- ☐ D. Migraine

#30. Q30. "Herd immunity" in modern epidemiology is conceptually akin to which Ayurvedic notion?

- ☐ A. Dhatu Poshana
- ☐ B. Bala Vriddhi
- ☐ C. Nidana Parivarjana
- ☐ D. Ojas Kshaya

#31. Q31. Which statement is true for "Ashtanga Ayurveda"?

- ☐ A. It excludes toxicology
- ☐ B. It has 12 recognized specialties
- ☐ C. It includes Shalya, Shalakya, Kaumarabhritya, etc.
- ☐ D. It is mentioned only in Bhavaprakasha

#32. Q32. "Shleshaka Kapha" is specifically responsible for:

- ☐ A. Lubrication of joints
- ☐ B. Regulation of body temperature
- ☐ C. Support of cardiac function
- ☐ D. Lymphatic drainage



#33. Q33. Which among the following is a method to measure the antioxidant activity of herbal extracts?

- ☐ A. XRD (X-ray diffraction)
- ☐ B. DPPH free radical scavenging assay
- ☐ C. Specific gravity test
- ☐ D. Ash value determination

#34. Q34. "Shodhana" in Rasa Shastra primarily indicates:

- ☐ A. Standardization of herbal powders
- ☐ B. Purification/detoxification of metals or minerals
- ☐ C. Rejuvenation therapy for the body
- ☐ D. Combining tastes in a single formula

#35. Q35. Which of these is an example of "Type III Hypersensitivity"?

- ☐ A. Immediate anaphylaxis
- ☐ B. Serum sickness
- ☐ C. Cytotoxic reaction with RBCs
- ☐ D. Delayed-type hypersensitivity

#36. Q36. "Upashaya" is a diagnostic tool in Ayurveda referring to:

- ☐ A. The secondary disease manifestation
- ☐ B. Trial-and-error remedy to see aggravation or pacification of symptoms
- ☐ C. The direct imaging technique
- ☐ D. Laboratory test for RBC indices

#37. Q37. A "Neuron" typically transmits signals through:

- ☐ A. Hormone secretion
- ☐ B. Electrical and chemical synapses
- ☐ C. Bony conduction
- ☐ D. Lymphatic fluid

#38. Q38. A simple test to differentiate Gram-positive from Gram-negative bacteria is:

- ☐ A. Hanging drop method
- ☐ B. Gram staining
- ☐ C. Methylene blue staining
- ☐ D. Acid-fast staining



#39. Q39. In clinical immunology, “CD4+ T cells” are mainly:

- ☐ A. B lymphocytes
- ☐ B. Helper T lymphocytes
- ☐ C. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes
- ☐ D. Natural killer cells

#40. Q40. “Shad-Rasa” in Ayurveda do not include:

- ☐ A. Madhura
- ☐ B. Amla
- ☐ C. Tikta
- ☐ D. Putik

#41. Q41. Which of the following aspects of research design addresses randomization, blinding, and control group usage?

- ☐ A. Observational study design
- ☐ B. Experimental study design
- ☐ C. Retrospective design
- ☐ D. Cross-sectional survey

#42. Q42. “Rugna Avastha Pariksha” includes examination of:

- ☐ A. Indriyas (senses), Bala, Manas
- ☐ B. Herbal identification, water purity, place of living
- ☐ C. Only mental status
- ☐ D. Only vital signs

#43. Q43. “Bifidobacteria” predominantly reside in:

- ☐ A. Stomach
- ☐ B. Large intestine
- ☐ C. Oral cavity
- ☐ D. Respiratory tract

#44. Q44. The ratio of RBC to WBC in normal human blood is approximately:

- ☐ A. 1:100
- ☐ B. 1:1000
- ☐ C. 1:600
- ☐ D. 1:500



#45. Q45. "Pandu Roga" in Ayurvedic texts correlates commonly with:

- ☐ A. Diabetes
- ☐ B. Leprosy
- ☐ C. Anemia
- ☐ D. Hypertension

#46. Q46. "Parameshti Guru," known as the teacher of Indra, is traditionally:

- ☐ A. Bharadwaja
- ☐ B. Punarvasu Atreya
- ☐ C. Dhanvantari
- ☐ D. Aupadhenava

#47. Q47. "Yuktivyapashraya Chikitsa" includes therapies based on:

- ☐ A. Daivavyapashraya (spiritual)
- ☐ B. Sattvavajaya (counseling)
- ☐ C. Rational medical treatment (Aushadha, Anna, etc.)
- ☐ D. No use of drugs

#48. Q48. A "capsid" is the:

- ☐ A. Protein coat surrounding a virus
- ☐ B. Double-layered membrane of mitochondria
- ☐ C. Capsule in bacterial cell walls
- ☐ D. Protective layer of the RBC

#49. Q49. Which statement is false regarding "Nanoparticles" in Ayurvedic Bhasma context?

- ☐ A. They are generated via repeated calcination
- ☐ B. They often exhibit particle sizes in the nanoscale
- ☐ C. They are always highly toxic
- ☐ D. They can show distinct chemical properties

#50. Q50. "Atharvaveda" is significant for Ayurveda because:

- ☐ A. It describes laws of motion
- ☐ B. It is the primary source of philosophical inquiry
- ☐ C. It contains many references to disease and healing methods
- ☐ D. It deals only with warfare



#51. Q51. Which among the following is an example of a “Rasayana” dravya?

- ☐ A. Haritaki
- ☐ B. Tankan (Borax)
- ☐ C. Ajwain
- ☐ D. Lasuna (Garlic)

#52. Q52. “Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)” helps detect:

- ☐ A. RBC morphology
- ☐ B. Immunoglobulins, antigens, or antibodies
- ☐ C. Blood sugar levels
- ☐ D. Mitochondrial enzymes

#53. Q53. “Fluorosis” is primarily caused by excessive intake of:

- ☐ A. Mercury
- ☐ B. Lead
- ☐ C. Arsenic
- ☐ D. Fluoride

#54. Q54. Which among the following are “Karmendriyas” in Ayurvedic view?

- ☐ A. Ghrana, Rasana, Cakshu, Tvak, Shrotra
- ☐ B. Vak, Pani, Pada, Payu, Upastha
- ☐ C. Mana, Buddhi, Ahamkara, Chitta
- ☐ D. Samana, Vyana, Apana, Udana, Prana

#55. Q55. “Orobanche” is a parasite commonly affecting which crop?

- ☐ A. Wheat
- ☐ B. Brinjal
- ☐ C. Mustard
- ☐ D. Maize

#56. Q56. In Mendelian genetics, a “Test cross” is typically between F1 hybrid and:

- ☐ A. Dominant parent
- ☐ B. Recessive parent
- ☐ C. Another F1 hybrid
- ☐ D. Unrelated wild type



#57. Q57. “Mithya Ahara Vihara” in Ayurveda refers to:

- ☐ A. Balanced lifestyle practices
- ☐ B. Incompatible and improper diet/lifestyle
- ☐ C. Strictly vegetarian food
- ☐ D. Fasting regimen alone

#58. Q58. “Nishchaya Bhava” in Ayurveda can be correlated with which concept?

- ☐ A. DNA replication
- ☐ B. Confirmatory diagnosis
- ☐ C. Clinical trial randomization
- ☐ D. Conjugation in bacteria

#59. Q59. According to Ayurvedic classification, which among these is a “Sandhana Kalpana” (fermented preparation)?

- ☐ A. Drakshasava
- ☐ B. Churna
- ☐ C. Lepa
- ☐ D. Ghana

#60. Q60. “Nanobiotechnology” often involves:

- ☐ A. Only non-living matter
- ☐ B. Tools to measure RBC size
- ☐ C. Biocompatible nanomaterials for drug delivery
- ☐ D. Amplification of radio signals

#61. Q61. “Pizhichil” therapy in Kerala Ayurveda is a form of:

- ☐ A. Head massage with dry powders
- ☐ B. Continuous stream of lukewarm oil bath
- ☐ C. Steaming with herbs
- ☐ D. Leech therapy

#62. Q62. In “Bheshaja Sevana Kala,” the time for administering medicine just before meals is:

- ☐ A. Pragbhakta
- ☐ B. Adhobhakta
- ☐ C. Abhaktaka



☐
D. Madhyabhakta

#63. Q63. "Drishtartha Anumana" is used in Ayurveda to infer:

- ☐
A. Proximate causation from direct observation
☐
B. Spiritual interventions
☐
C. Non-existent disease
☐
D. Microscopic organisms

#64. Q64. "Klinna Guna" is associated with:

- ☐
A. Fire
☐
B. Water
☐
C. Earth
☐
D. Air

#65. Q65. In molecular biology, "Northern blot" is used to detect:

- ☐
A. DNA fragments
☐
B. Proteins
☐
C. RNA
☐
D. Lipids

#66. Q66. "Pathya" in Ayurveda essentially denotes:

- ☐
A. Incompatible foods
☐
B. Wholesome regimen/diet
☐
C. Non-vegetarian items
☐
D. Metallic medicines

#67. Q67. In immunology, "Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) Class II" molecules typically present antigens to:

- ☐
A. CD8+ T cells
☐
B. B cells directly
☐
C. CD4+ T cells
☐
D. NK cells

#68. Q68. A "Bisulphite test" is often used for detection of:

- ☐
A. Proteins
☐
B. Volatile oils
☐



- C. Reducing sugars
- ☐
- D. Alkaloids

#69. Q69. Which of the following is not a recognized reason for biodiversity loss?

- ☐
- A. Habitat fragmentation
- ☐
- B. Overexploitation
- ☐
- C. Invasive species
- ☐
- D. Sustainable harvest

#70. Q70. "Bala" in Ayurveda can be correlated with:

- ☐
- A. Only physical stamina
- ☐
- B. Overall strength and immunity
- ☐
- C. Specific bone density
- ☐
- D. Oily skin

#71. Q71. "Bhrajaka Pitta" is responsible for:

- ☐
- A. Vision in eyes
- ☐
- B. Pigmentation and temperature regulation in skin
- ☐
- C. Digestion in the stomach
- ☐
- D. Clarity of mind

#72. Q72. "Shilajatu" in Ayurveda is classified under:

- ☐
- A. Parpati Kalpana
- ☐
- B. Uparasa
- ☐
- C. Exudate (a mineral pitch)
- ☐
- D. Sandhana Dravya

#73. Q73. Which among the following typically forms the backbone of a DNA strand?

- ☐
- A. Peptide bonds
- ☐
- B. Glycosidic bonds
- ☐
- C. Phosphodiester bonds
- ☐
- D. Ester bonds

#74. Q74. "Cell-mediated immunity" is primarily carried out by:

- ☐
- A. T lymphocytes
- ☐
- B. B lymphocytes
- ☐



- C. Complement proteins
- ☐
- D. Neutrophils

#75. Q75. "Ash value" testing in herbal drug standardization helps determine:

- ☐
- A. The acid content of the herb
- ☐
- B. The total inorganic matter/residues
- ☐
- C. The presence of heavy metals
- ☐
- D. Pesticide residues

#76. Q76. "Lokadhatu Samya" is the principle that:

- ☐
- A. Each Dhatu is formed by different Veda
- ☐
- B. Human physiology is separate from the environment
- ☐
- C. The body remains healthy if it stays in harmony with the environment
- ☐
- D. Doshas do not affect mental health

#77. Q77. Which of the following is not part of classical "Kriya Kal" (pathogenesis steps) in Ayurveda?

- ☐
- A. Sanchaya (accumulation)
- ☐
- B. Prasara (spread)
- ☐
- C. Sthanasamshraya (localization)
- ☐
- D. Pranapana (respiratory exchange)

#78. Q78. "Paraprakriti" in genetics typically refers to:

- ☐
- A. Extended phenotypes outside typical expression
- ☐
- B. A mutated gene with lethal effect
- ☐
- C. Extra-chromosomal inheritance
- ☐
- D. Recessive allele expression

#79. Q79. The "RT-PCR" technique is primarily used to detect:

- ☐
- A. Proteins in a cell
- ☐
- B. mRNA levels by converting RNA to DNA
- ☐
- C. Bacterial transformations
- ☐
- D. Chromosome breakpoints

#80. Q80. Which among the following is an example of a "Vyadhi Pratyayika Dravya" for worms (Krimi Roga)?

- ☐
- A. Vidanga (Embelia ribes)



- ☐
- B. Shankhapushpi (Convolvulus pluricaulis)
- ☐
- C. Pippali (Piper longum)
- ☐
- D. Malkangni (Celastrus paniculatus)

#81. Q81. "Pharmacovigilance" in Ayurveda aims at:

- ☐
- A. Reporting adverse drug reactions and safety signals
- ☐
- B. Excluding metal-based preparations entirely
- ☐
- C. Simplifying all polyherbal formulations
- ☐
- D. Replacing classical texts with modern texts

#82. Q82. Which Ayurvedic principle best correlates with "environmental hygiene" to prevent diseases?

- ☐
- A. Dinacharya
- ☐
- B. Ritucharya
- ☐
- C. Swasthavritta
- ☐
- D. Sadvritta

#83. Q83. The "conjugation" process in bacteria involves:

- ☐
- A. Transfer of DNA via a bacteriophage
- ☐
- B. Direct transfer of DNA between cells by a pilus
- ☐
- C. Uptake of DNA from the environment
- ☐
- D. Formation of spores

#84. Q84. "Padartha Vijnana" includes all except:

- ☐
- A. Dravya
- ☐
- B. Guna
- ☐
- C. Samavaya
- ☐
- D. Pramana Parinaama

#85. Q85. The "Gold nanoparticle" colloidal solution is historically known for its ruby-red color, first demonstrated by:

- ☐
- A. Robert Hooke
- ☐
- B. Louis Pasteur
- ☐
- C. Michael Faraday
- ☐
- D. James Watson



#86. Q86. "Gut-Brain axis" conceptually overlaps with which Ayurvedic concept?

- ☐ A. Koshta-Prakriti linking digestion and mental health
- ☐ B. Prana-Vayu controlling only respiration
- ☐ C. Bhrajaka Pitta controlling skin alone
- ☐ D. Sadhaka Pitta working in the heart

#87. Q87. Which is not included in "Tritiya Pariksha" according to Ayurveda's standard diagnostic approach?

- ☐ A. Touch (Sparshana)
- ☐ B. Pulse (Nadi)
- ☐ C. Interrogation (Prashna)
- ☐ D. Observation (Darshana)

#88. Q88. "Nasya" is a Panchakarma procedure involving:

- ☐ A. Herbal smoke inhalation
- ☐ B. Administration of medicines through the nasal route
- ☐ C. Milk enema
- ☐ D. Eye drops with medicated ghee

#89. Q89. "Rasayana" therapy in Ayurveda primarily focuses on:

- ☐ A. Quick sedation
- ☐ B. Rejuvenation and longevity
- ☐ C. Palliative care for advanced cancers
- ☐ D. Inducing emesis for detoxification

#90. Q90. "ELISA" detects:

- ☐ A. Colony-forming units
- ☐ B. Antibodies or antigens via enzyme-linked markers
- ☐ C. RBC morphology changes
- ☐ D. Protein folding anomalies

#91. Q91. "Plant Variety Protection and Farmers' Rights" in India is governed by:

- ☐ A. WTO guidelines only
- ☐ B. PPV&FR Act, 2001
- ☐ C. Geographical Indication Act, 1999
- ☐ D. TRIPS Agreement alone



#92. Q92. "Antimicrobial resistance" emerges due to:

- ☐ A. Proper antibiotic usage
- ☐ B. Excessive and improper antibiotic usage
- ☐ C. Targeted immunization
- ☐ D. Balanced diets

#93. Q93. According to Ayurveda, "Atiyoga" of a substance leads to:

- ☐ A. Restoration of normalcy
- ☐ B. No effect at all
- ☐ C. Toxic or adverse effects
- ☐ D. Enhanced Ojas

#94. Q94. "Srotodushti" can be caused by:

- ☐ A. Balanced diet and lifestyle
- ☐ B. Samshodhana therapies
- ☐ C. Accumulation of Ama (toxin)
- ☐ D. Optimal gut flora

#95. Q95. "Shalakya Tantra" in Ashtanga Ayurveda deals with:

- ☐ A. Bone and joint issues
- ☐ B. Diseases above the clavicle (ENT, eyes, dentistry)
- ☐ C. Psychiatry
- ☐ D. Pediatric care

#96. Q96. "Swasthavritta" includes:

- ☐ (A) Social and preventive medicine aspects
- ☐ (B) Only surgical protocols
- ☐ (C) Only emergency treatments
- ☐ (D) Preparations for heavy metal usage

#97. Q97. "Sharangadhara Samhita" is recognized especially for its:

- ☐ (A) Uniquely describing only animal-origin drugs
- ☐ (B) Detailing pharmaceutical processes (Bheshajya Kalpana)
- ☐ (C) Excluding Panchakarma
- ☐ (D) Focusing only on pediatrics



#98. Q98. "Thalassemia" is a genetic disorder characterized by:

- ☐ (A) Abnormal RBC hemoglobin chains
- ☐ (B) Deficiency of clotting factors
- ☐ (C) Lack of ABO blood grouping
- ☐ (D) X-linked recessive dystrophy

#99. Q99. "PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)" requires which key enzyme?

- ☐ (A) Taq DNA polymerase
- ☐ (B) Ligase enzyme
- ☐ (C) Reverse transcriptase
- ☐ (D) RNA polymerase

#100. Q100. "Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)" was created to:

- ☐ (A) Promote piracy of indigenous practices
- ☐ (B) Document and protect Indian traditional medicinal knowledge from misappropriation
- ☐ (C) Abolish Ayurveda
- ☐ (D) Encourage free patenting of classical formulas

[Previous](#)

[Submit](#)