

Question Paper

BT : JAM 2023

Section A: Q.1 – Q.10 Carry ONE mark each.

Q.1	Which one of the following compounds inhibits the polymerization of tubulin to microtubules in animal cells?
(A)	ATP
(B)	Taxol
(C)	Thymosin
(D)	Vinblastine
Q.2	Arrange the following elements in increasing order of their electronegativity according to the Pauling scale C, Na, Be and Br
(A)	Be, Na, C, Br
(B)	Br, C, Na, Be
(C)	Na, Be, C, Br
(D)	Na, C, Be, Br

Q.3	Which one of the following is NOT a plant vascular tissue?
(A)	Phloem
(B)	Periderm
(C)	Stele
(D)	Xylem
Q.4	A growing shoot of a germinating seedling encounters an underground obstacle. Which one of the following hormones elicits 'triple response' to the underground obstacle?
(A)	Auxin
(B)	Cytokinin
(C)	Ethylene
(D)	Gibberellins

Q.5	Which one of the following pairs of antibodies contains 'J-chain' in their multimeric form?
(A)	IgA and IgE
(B)	IgA and IgM
(C)	IgD and IgE
(D)	IgD and IgG
Q.6	Restriction enzymes that recognize the same nucleotide sequence but cleave at different positions are called
(A)	heterohypekomers
(B)	isocaudomers
(C)	isoschizomers
(D)	neoschizomers

Q.7	Which one of the following does NOT belong to the freshwater ecosystem?
(A)	Estuary
(B)	Lentic
(C)	Lotic
(D)	Wetland
Q.8	Which one of the following is transcribed by RNA polymerase III in eukaryotes?
(A)	18S rRNA
(B)	28S rRNA
(C)	miRNA
(D)	tRNA

[illegible]

Q.14	Match the molecules in Group I with the type of bonds present in them, in Group II <table> <tr> <th>Group I</th><th>Group II</th></tr> <tr> <td>P) NaCl</td><td>1) Coordination bond</td></tr> <tr> <td>Q) H₂</td><td>2) Polar covalent bond</td></tr> <tr> <td>R) Pd-P bond in Pd(PPh₃)₄</td><td>3) Covalent bond</td></tr> <tr> <td>S) C-Cl bond in CH₃Cl</td><td>4) Ionic bond</td></tr> </table>	Group I	Group II	P) NaCl	1) Coordination bond	Q) H ₂	2) Polar covalent bond	R) Pd-P bond in Pd(PPh ₃) ₄	3) Covalent bond	S) C-Cl bond in CH ₃ Cl	4) Ionic bond
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(B)	P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4										
(C)	P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2										
(D)	P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1										

Q.17	Match the type of DNA repair mechanism in Group I with the enzyme(s) involved in Group II <table> <tr> <th>Group I</th><th>Group II</th></tr> <tr> <td>P) Mismatch repair</td><td>1) DNA glycosylase</td></tr> <tr> <td>Q) Base excision repair</td><td>2) UvrA, UvrB, UvrC and UvrD</td></tr> <tr> <td>R) Nucleotide excision repair</td><td>3) RecA</td></tr> <tr> <td>S) Double strand break repair</td><td>4) MutL, MutS and MutH</td></tr> </table>	Group I	Group II	P) Mismatch repair	1) DNA glycosylase	Q) Base excision repair	2) UvrA, UvrB, UvrC and UvrD	R) Nucleotide excision repair	3) RecA	S) Double strand break repair	4) MutL, MutS and MutH
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Q.18	Tetracycline binds to the
(A)	30S subunit and inhibits aminoacyl-tRNA binding
(B)	50S subunit and inhibits aminoacyl-tRNA binding
(C)	30S subunit and prevents codon:anticodon interactions
(D)	50S subunit and blocks exit of growing polypeptide chain
Q.19	In the 'Southern blot' technique, which of the following reagents is used to detect the presence of a desired DNA fragment?
(A)	Ethidium bromide
(B)	DNA probe
(C)	Silver nitrate
(D)	DNase

Q.22	Match the microorganisms in Group I with the human disease in Group II <table> <tr> <th>Group I</th><th>Group II</th></tr> <tr> <td>P) <i>Treponema pallidum</i></td><td>1) Sleeping sickness</td></tr> <tr> <td>Q) <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i></td><td>2) Whooping cough</td></tr> <tr> <td>R) <i>Trypanosoma gambiense</i></td><td>3) Chagas disease</td></tr> <tr> <td>S) <i>Bordetella pertussis</i></td><td>4) Syphilis</td></tr> </table>	Group I	Group II	P) <i>Treponema pallidum</i>	1) Sleeping sickness	Q) <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>	2) Whooping cough	R) <i>Trypanosoma gambiense</i>	3) Chagas disease	S) <i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	4) Syphilis
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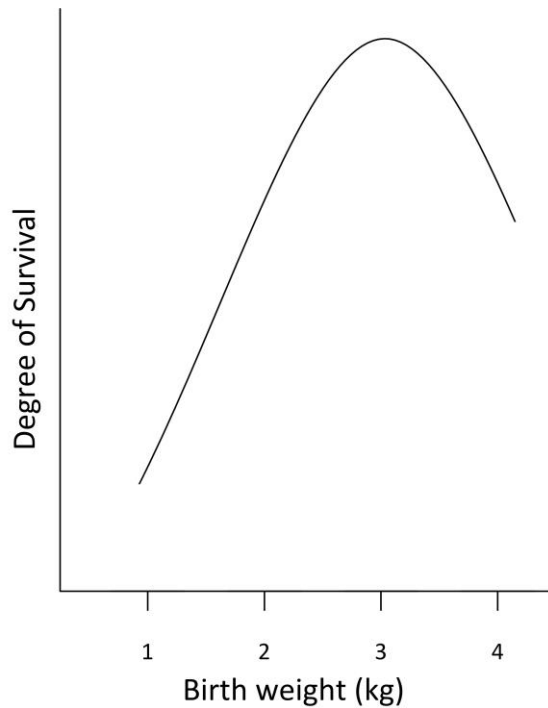
[illegible]

Q.26	A genetic linkage map represents the
(A)	relative locations of genes on a chromosome
(B)	distribution of the mutational hotspots
(C)	phylogenetic linkage among organisms
(D)	accurate physical distances among loci
Q.27	Class II MHC molecules are NOT expressed by
(A)	B-cells
(B)	dendritic cells
(C)	macrophages
(D)	T-cells

Q.29

The relationship between birth weight and degree of survival

($\log \left[\frac{\text{survivors}}{\text{non-survivors}} \right]$) in 6908 human births in an obstetric hospital is shown in the figure below. The mode of selection for birth weight is



(A) directional

(B) disruptive

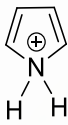
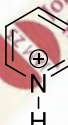
(C) diversifying

(D) stabilizing

Q.30	Match the recombinant DNA products in Group I with its application in Group II <table> <tr> <th>Group I</th><th>Group II</th></tr> <tr> <td>P) Tissue plasminogen activator</td><td>1) Emergency treatment of heart attack</td></tr> <tr> <td>Q) Erythropoietin</td><td>2) Treatment of anemia</td></tr> <tr> <td>R) Superoxide dismutase</td><td>3) Prevents tissue damage</td></tr> <tr> <td>S) Interferon</td><td>4) Stimulates cells to inhibit viral replication</td></tr> </table>	Group I	Group II	P) Tissue plasminogen activator	1) Emergency treatment of heart attack	Q) Erythropoietin	2) Treatment of anemia	R) Superoxide dismutase	3) Prevents tissue damage	S) Interferon	4) Stimulates cells to inhibit viral replication
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Section B: Q.31 – Q.40 Carry TWO marks each.

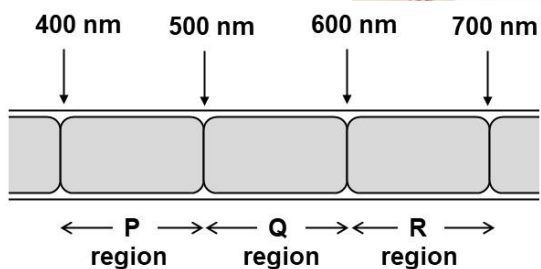
Q.31	Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about telophase?
(A)	Daughter chromosomes are yet to form
(B)	New nuclear envelop starts to reassemble
(C)	Division of cytoplasm begins
(D)	Nuclear membrane disappears
Q.32	The characteristic morphological change(s) in cells undergoing apoptosis is/are
(A)	formation of blebs on cell surface
(B)	swelling and bursting of cells
(C)	collapse of the cytoskeleton
(D)	condensation and fragmentation of nuclear chromatin

Q.33	A species of fish living in a lake are separated by drying up of the lake into two separate lakes. After several hundreds of years of separation, the two groups are unable to mate. These groups are now considered to be different_____.
(A)	communities
(B)	organisms
(C)	populations
(D)	species
Q.34	Which of the following compound(s) is/are aromatic?
(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	

Q.35	Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct for the following compound? <chem>CC(C)CC(C)CC</chem>
(A)	It can have a maximum of four stereoisomers
(B)	It can have a maximum of two stereoisomers
(C)	It is a chiral compound
(D)	It is an achiral compound
Q.36	Which of the following is/are essential feature(s) of high-fidelity DNA polymerases used in polymerase chain reaction?
(A)	5'→3' exonuclease activity
(B)	Endonuclease activity
(C)	3'→5' exonuclease activity
(D)	Optimum temperature for activity $\geq 72^\circ\text{C}$

Q.38

Different segments of a photosynthetic filamentous alga are exposed to different wavelengths of light as shown below. After a period of time, bacteria known to migrate towards high oxygen concentration, is spread on the surface of the alga. Which region(s) of the alga will have maximum bacterial congregation?



(A) P and R

(B) P and Q

(C) Only P

(D) Only Q

Q.39	Hyperventilation (breathing rapidly and deeply) causes which of the following event(s) in the arterial blood?
(A)	Decrease in CO ₂ concentration
(B)	Decrease in proton concentration
(C)	Increase in pH
(D)	Increase in O ₂ concentration
Q.40	Which of the given statement(s) about synthetic oligonucleotides is/are correct?
(A)	Chemical synthesis extends the DNA chain from 3'→5' end
(B)	They can be utilized for site-directed mutagenesis
(C)	Chemical synthesis extends the DNA chain from 5'→3' end
(D)	They can be utilized as radiolabeled probes

Section C: Q.41 – Q.50 Carry ONE mark each.

Q.41	The net number of molecule(s) of NADH formed from one molecule of glucose in glycolysis under aerobic conditions is/are _____.
Q.42	The number of possible unique combination(s) of linear tetrapeptides that can be made from four different amino acids using each amino acid only once in the chain is/are _____.
Q.43	Among $i\text{-BuNH}_2$, NH_3 , Me_2NH , EtNH_2 , the number of compound(s) more basic than MeNH_2 is/are _____.
Q.44	Among K^+ , Li^+ , Rb^+ , Cs^+ , the number of cation(s) having ionic radii more than Na^+ is/are _____.

Q.45	Among the five fragments given below, $\bullet$CH₂-CH₃, CH₃-CH₃, CH₃-CH₂-$\bullet$CH₂, CH₂-CH=CH₂, [CH₃-CH₂-CH₃]⁺$\bullet$ the number of fragment(s) accelerated to the analyzer tube in mass spectrometer with electron ionization is/are _____.
Q.46	A restriction endonuclease has a recognition site of 3 bases. Assuming random arrangement of nucleotides, the probability that this endonuclease will cut a piece of DNA is _____ (rounded off to three decimal places).
Q.47	A massless ideal spring is hanging vertically. A sphere of mass of 500 g, suspended from the spring, stretches the spring from its initial position by 50 cm when it reaches equilibrium. The force constant of the spring is _____ N m⁻¹. (Use g=10 m s⁻²)

[illegible]

Section C: Q.51 – Q.60 Carry TWO marks each.

Q.51	The $\Delta G'$ and K'_{eq} values of ATP hydrolysis are $-32.34 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ and 4.6×10^5 , respectively. The $\Delta G'$ and K'_{eq} values of enzymatic hydrolysis of glucose-6-phosphate to glucose and phosphate are $-13.18 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ and 203.8, respectively. The $\Delta G'$ value of reaction of glucose-6-phosphate formation from glucose and ATP by hexokinase is _____ kJ mol^{-1} (rounded off to 2 decimal places). [All reactions are carried out at pH 7.0 and 25°C].
Q.52	K_m and V_{max} of an enzyme preparation are $5 \mu\text{M}$ and $30 \mu\text{M min}^{-1}$ respectively. Considering, K_i value of competitive inhibitor is $60 \mu\text{M}$, the velocity (V_0) of this enzyme-catalyzed reaction in the presence of $200 \mu\text{M}$ of substrate and $600 \mu\text{M}$ of competitive inhibitor is _____ $\mu\text{M min}^{-1}$ (rounded off to two decimal places).
Q.53	The heat required to convert 2 kg of water at 20°C in a calorimeter to steam at 100°C and at atmospheric pressure (1 atm) is _____ kJ. (Specific heat capacity of water is $4.2 \text{ kJ kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ and latent heat of steam is 2256 kJ kg^{-1})

Q.56	A random variable X and its probability distribution is given below. The value of $P(X < 5)$ is _____. (rounded off to one decimal place) <table><tr><td>X</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>P(X)</td><td>0</td><td>k</td><td>2k</td><td>3k</td><td>6k</td><td>8k</td></tr></table>	X	0	1	2	3	4	5	P(X)	0	k	2k	3k	6k	8k
X	0	1	2	3	4	5									
P(X)	0	k	2k	3k	6k	8k									
Q.57	A protein solution of $1 \mu\text{M}$ has transmission of 40 % at 280 nm, when measured in a 1 cm cuvette using a UV-Visible spectrophotometer. The transmission of the same solution, when measured using a 2 cm cuvette is _____ %. (rounded off to the nearest integer)														
Q.58	If a bacterial culture with a doubling time of 30 minutes starts with two cells, then the number of cells after 4 hours are _____.														

Answer Key

BT : JAM 2023

Question No.	Question ID	Question Type	Section	Answer	Marks
1	3651212581	MCQ	A	D	1
2	3651212582	MCQ	A	C	1
3	3651212583	MCQ	A	B	1
4	3651212584	MCQ	A	C	1
5	3651212585	MCQ	A	B	1
6	3651212586	MCQ	A	D	1
7	3651212587	MCQ	A	A	1
8	3651212588	MCQ	A	D	1
9	3651212589	MCQ	A	B	1
10	3651212590	MCQ	A	B	1
11	3651212591	MCQ	A	D	2
12	3651212592	MCQ	A	A	2
13	3651212593	MCQ	A	A	2
14	3651212594	MCQ	A	C	2
15	3651212595	MCQ	A	D	2
16	3651212596	MCQ	A	D	2
17	3651212597	MCQ	A	C	2
18	3651212598	MCQ	A	A	2
19	3651212599	MCQ	A	B	2
20	3651212600	MCQ	A	A	2
21	3651212601	MCQ	A	D	2
22	3651212602	MCQ	A	A	2
23	3651212603	MCQ	A	A	2
24	3651212604	MCQ	A	A	2
25	3651212605	MCQ	A	D	2
26	3651212606	MCQ	A	A	2
27	3651212607	MCQ	A	D	2
28	3651212608	MCQ	A	D	2
29	3651212609	MCQ	A	D	2
30	3651212610	MCQ	A	A	2
31	3651212611	MSQ	B	B, C	2
32	3651212612	MSQ	B	A, C, D	2
33	3651212613	MSQ	B	D	2
34	3651212614	MSQ	B	B, D	2
35	3651212615	MSQ	B	B, C	2
36	3651212616	MSQ	B	C, D	2
37	3651212617	MSQ	B	A, B	2
38	3651212618	MSQ	B	A	2
39	3651212619	MSQ	B	A, B, C	2
40	3651212620	MSQ	B	A, B, D	2
41	3651212621	NAT	C	2.0 to 2.0	1
42	3651212622	NAT	C	24.0 to 24.0	1
43	3651212623	NAT	C	3.0 to 3.0	1
44	3651212624	NAT	C	3.0 to 3.0	1
45	3651212625	NAT	C	2.0 to 2.0	1
46	3651212626	NAT	C	0.015 to 0.016	1
47	3651212627	NAT	C	10.0 to 10.0	1
48	3651212628	NAT	C	20.0 to 20.0	1
49	3651212629	NAT	C	3.0 to 3.0	1
50	3651212630	NAT	C	2.0 to 2.0	1
51	3651212631	NAT	C	-19.16 to -19.16	2
52	3651212632	NAT	C	23.50 to 23.60	2
53	3651212633	NAT	C	5184.0 to 5184.0	2
54	3651212634	NAT	C	0.08 to 0.09	2
55	3651212635	NAT	C	7.5 to 7.5	2
56	3651212636	NAT	C	0.6 to 0.6	2
57	3651212637	NAT	C	16.0 to 16.0	2
58	3651212638	NAT	C	512.0 to 512.0	2
59	3651212639	NAT	C	60.0 to 60.1	2
60	3651212640	NAT	C	90.4 to 90.6	2