

Roll No. ....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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**M. Sc. (Biochemistry) (Second Semester)**  
**EXAMINATION, 2025-26**  
**(New Syllabus Effective from 2023)**  
**HUMAN GENETICS**

Paper Code								
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Questions Booklet  
Series

**D**

Time : 1:30 Hours ]

[ Maximum Marks : 75

**Instructions to the Examinee :**

**परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :**

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

***(Only for Rough Work)***

1. p53 is :
  - (A) Tumor suppressor
  - (B) Oncogene
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein
2. Cystic fibrosis is :
  - (A) Autosomal recessive
  - (B) Dominant
  - (C) X-linked
  - (D) RNA
3. Genetic counseling is :
  - (A) Advice
  - (B) Diagnosis
  - (C) Treatment
  - (D) All of the above
4. Twin studies help :
  - (A) Genetic vs. environment
  - (B) Mutation
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein
5. Sickle cell anemia is :
  - (A) Point mutation
  - (B) Deletion
  - (C) Duplication
  - (D) RNA
6. Phenylketonuria affects :
  - (A) Amino acid metabolism
  - (B) Lipid
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein
7. Cancer involves :
  - (A) Mutation
  - (B) Oncogenes
  - (C) Tumor suppressors
  - (D) All of the above
8. Structural aberrations include :
  - (A) Deletion
  - (B) Duplication
  - (C) Inversion
  - (D) All of the above
9. Klinefelter syndrome :
  - (A) XXY
  - (B) XO
  - (C) XY
  - (D) XX

10. Down syndrome is :
- (A) Trisomy 21
  - (B) Monosomy
  - (C) Mutation
  - (D) RNA
11. Missense mutation is :
- (A) Amino acid change
  - (B) Stop
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein
12. Mutation types include :
- (A) Point
  - (B) Frameshift
  - (C) Deletion
  - (D) All of the above
13. Founder effect is :
- (A) Migration
  - (B) Small group
  - (C) Mutation
  - (D) RNA
14. Trinucleotide repeats cause :
- (A) Huntington disease
  - (B) Diabetes
  - (C) Cancer
  - (D) Flu
15. Genetic heterogeneity is :
- (A) Same gene
  - (B) Different genes same phenotype
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein
16. Expressivity is :
- (A) Degree of expression
  - (B) Mutation
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein
17. Gene interaction leads to :
- (A) Modified ratios
  - (B) Mutation
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein
18. Haplotypes are :
- (A) Gene clusters
  - (B) Allele combinations
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein

19. SNP frequency is :
- (A) Rare
  - (B) Common
  - (C) Absent
  - (D) Protein
20. Recombination frequency cannot exceed :
- (A) 25%
  - (B) 50%
  - (C) 75%
  - (D) 100%
21. Complementary genes produce :
- (A) 9 : 7
  - (B) 3 : 1
  - (C) 1 : 1
  - (D) 2 : 1
22. Polygenic traits show :
- (A) Discrete variation
  - (B) Continuous variation
  - (C) No variation
  - (D) Mutation
23. Y chromosome tracing helps in :
- (A) Maternal lineage
  - (B) Paternal lineage
  - (C) Mutation
  - (D) Protein
24. OMICS includes :
- (A) Genomics
  - (B) Proteomics
  - (C) Metabolomics
  - (D) All of the above
25. Maternal inheritance is seen in :
- (A) DNA
  - (B) Mitochondria
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein
26. 1% recombination = :
- (A) 1 cM
  - (B) 10 cM
  - (C) 100 cM
  - (D) 0.1 cM

27. Linkage reduces :
- (A) Variation
  - (B) Crossing over
  - (C) Recombination
  - (D) Mutation
28. Hemophilia is :
- (A) Autosomal dominant
  - (B) X-linked recessive
  - (C) Autosomal recessive
  - (D) Mitochondrial
29. Pseudoalleles are :
- (A) Identical genes
  - (B) Closely linked genes
  - (C) Mutations
  - (D) RNA
30. Codominance example :
- (A) Height
  - (B) ABO blood group
  - (C) Weight
  - (D) Skin color
31. Test cross ratio is :
- (A) 3 : 1
  - (B) 1 : 1
  - (C) 9 : 3 : 3 : 1
  - (D) 2 : 1
32. Law of independent assortment applies to :
- (A) Linked genes
  - (B) Unlinked genes
  - (C) Alleles
  - (D) Proteins
33. Mendel worked on :
- (A) Maize
  - (B) Pea plant
  - (C) Drosophila
  - (D) Bacteria
34. Positional cloning identifies genes based on :
- (A) Function
  - (B) Location
  - (C) Protein
  - (D) RNA

35. Viral vectors include :
- (A) Retrovirus
  - (B) Adenovirus
  - (C) Lentivirus
  - (D) All of the above
36. Jumping genes were discovered by :
- (A) Watson
  - (B) McClintock
  - (C) Crick
  - (D) Mendel
37. STS markers are :
- (A) Short DNA sequences
  - (B) Proteins
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Lipids
38. FISH is used to :
- (A) Detect genes
  - (B) Detect chromosomes
  - (C) Localize DNA
  - (D) All of the above
39. SNP stands for :
- (A) Single Nucleotide Polymorphism
  - (B) Sequence Nuclear Protein
  - (C) Signal Nucleotide Process
  - (D) None of the above
40. Genetic mapping is based on :
- (A) Distance
  - (B) Linkage
  - (C) Protein
  - (D) RNA
41. Human cloning raises :
- (A) Ethical issues
  - (B) Scientific issues
  - (C) Legal issues
  - (D) All of the above
42. Karyotyping is used to detect :
- (A) Gene mutation
  - (B) Chromosomal abnormalities
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein

43. Somatic cell hybrids are used for :
- (A) DNA sequencing
  - (B) Gene mapping
  - (C) Protein synthesis
  - (D) Mutation
44. Prader-Willi syndrome is due to :
- (A) Maternal deletion
  - (B) Paternal deletion
  - (C) Mutation
  - (D) Duplication
45. DNA methylation leads to :
- (A) Activation
  - (B) Gene silencing
  - (C) Translation
  - (D) Mutation
46. Mitochondrial inheritance is :
- (A) Biparental
  - (B) Maternal
  - (C) Paternal
  - (D) Random
47. Autosomal dominant traits appear in :
- (A) Only males
  - (B) Only females
  - (C) Every generation
  - (D) Alternate generations
48. Heterochromatin is :
- (A) Active DNA
  - (B) Gene-rich
  - (C) Condensed and inactive
  - (D) RNA rich
49. Chromosomes are composed of :
- (A) RNA + Protein
  - (B) DNA + Protein
  - (C) Lipids
  - (D) Carbohydrates
50. The basic unit of heredity is :
- (A) Chromosome
  - (B) Gene
  - (C) Protein
  - (D) RNA

51. Back cross refers to :
- (A)  $F_1 \times \text{parent}$
  - (B)  $F_2 \times F_2$
  - (C) Parent  $\times$  parent
  - (D) Mutation
52. Recessive epistasis gives ratio :
- (A) 9 : 3 : 3 : 1
  - (B) 9 : 7
  - (C) 9 : 3 : 4
  - (D) 12 : 3 : 1
53. In codominance, heterozygote shows :
- (A) One trait
  - (B) Blended trait
  - (C) Both traits
  - (D) None of the above
54. CAR-T therapy uses :
- (A) Lipid
  - (B) RNA
  - (C) Protein
  - (D) Engineered T cells
55. RNA interference uses :
- (A) Protein
  - (B) DNA
  - (C) siRNA
  - (D) Lipid
56. CRISPR off-target effects refer to :
- (A) Unintended edits
  - (B) Mutation
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein
57. ChIP-seq studies :
- (A) DNA-protein interaction
  - (B) RNA
  - (C) Protein
  - (D) Lipid
58. Negative selection removes :
- (A) Harmful alleles
  - (B) Beneficial alleles
  - (C) Mutation
  - (D) RNA
59. Genome-wide association studies use :
- (A) DNA
  - (B) SNPs
  - (C) Protein
  - (D) Lipids

60. Gene therapy limitations include :
- (A) Immune response
  - (B) Delivery issues
  - (C) Safety concerns
  - (D) All of the above
61. Ex vivo gene therapy involves :
- (A) Direct delivery
  - (B) Cells modified outside body
  - (C) RNA therapy
  - (D) Protein therapy
62. Drosophila transposons include :
- (A) Protein
  - (B) IS elements
  - (C) P elements
  - (D) Lipids
63. Transposons in bacteria are called :
- (A) RNA
  - (B) IS elements
  - (C) Protein
  - (D) Lipids
64. G-banding uses :
- (A) Fluorescent dye
  - (B) Giemsa stain
  - (C) Heat
  - (D) RNA
65. X-linked recessive risk in males :
- (A) Lower
  - (B) Higher
  - (C) Same
  - (D) None of the above
66. Punnett square predicts :
- (A) Protein
  - (B) Mutation
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Genotypes
67. Binomial probability applies to :
- (A) RNA
  - (B) Many
  - (C) Two outcomes
  - (D) Protein

68. Carrier  $\times$  carrier gives :
- (A) 1 : 2 : 1
  - (B) 3 : 1
  - (C) 1 : 1
  - (D) 2 : 1
69. Probability ranges :
- (A) 2-3
  - (B) 1-2
  - (C) 0-1
  - (D) None of the above
70. Lytic cycle causes :
- (A) RNA
  - (B) Survival
  - (C) Mutation
  - (D) Cell death
71. HIV targets :
- (A) T cells
  - (B) RBC
  - (C) Platelets
  - (D) Neurons
72. Viral life cycle includes :
- (A) Attachment
  - (B) Replication
  - (C) Release
  - (D) All of the above
73. Daughter of a colour blind father and normal mother marries a colour blind person. Colour blindness in the family shall be :
- (A) 50% sons and 50% daughters
  - (B) All sons and daughters
  - (C) All daughters
  - (D) All sons
74. Proto-oncogenes are :
- (A) Cancer genes
  - (B) Normal genes
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein
75. Viral genome replication occurs in :
- (A) Host cell
  - (B) Environment
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein
76. A family of five daughters only is expecting sixth issue. The chance of its being a son is :
- (A) Zero
  - (B) 25%
  - (C) 50%
  - (D) 100%

77. Risk estimation uses :
- (A) Probability
  - (B) Mutation
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein
78. In humans, the sex chromosome complement is :
- (A) XX-XY
  - (B) ZO-ZZ
  - (C) XX-XO
  - (D) ZW-ZZ
79. Epidemiology studies :
- (A) Disease patterns
  - (B) Mutation
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein
80. Dizygotic twins share :
- (A) 25% genes
  - (B) 100% genes
  - (C) 50% genes
  - (D) None of the above
81. Crossing over takes place in :
- (A) One strand stage
  - (B) Two strand stage
  - (C) Three strand stage
  - (D) Four strand stage.
82. Polytene chromosomes were seen by :
- (A) Heitz
  - (B) Wilson
  - (C) Balbiani
  - (D) Ruckert.
83. Balbiani rings occur in :
- (A) Polytene chromosomes
  - (B) Lampbrush chromosomes
  - (C) Polysomes
  - (D) Heterosomes.
84. Autosomal dominant inheritance risk :
- (A) 25%
  - (B) 50%
  - (C) 75%
  - (D) 100%

85. Random mating ensures :

- (A) Equilibrium
- (B) Mutation
- (C) RNA
- (D) Protein

86. Migration increases :

- (A) Gene flow
- (B) Mutation
- (C) RNA
- (D) Protein

87. Genetic load is :

- (A) RNA
- (B) Mutation
- (C) Harmful alleles
- (D) Protein

88. Outbreeding leads to :

- (A) Variation
- (B) Homozygosity
- (C) Mutation
- (D) RNA

89. Effective population size is :

- (A) Actual population
- (B) Breeding population
- (C) RNA
- (D) Protein

90. Sickle cell trait protects against :

- (A) Malaria
- (B) Cancer
- (C) Flu
- (D) Diabetes

91. Natural selection causes :

- (A) Evolution
- (B) Mutation
- (C) RNA
- (D) Protein

92. Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium assumes :

- (A) No mutation
- (B) No migration
- (C) Large population
- (D) All of the above

93. Population genetics studies :
- (A) Individuals
  - (B) Populations
  - (C) Cells
  - (D) Proteins
94. Personalized medicine uses :
- (A) Proteins
  - (B) RNA
  - (C) Genetics
  - (D) None of the above
95. Lysosomal storage diseases :
- (A) Enzyme deficiency
  - (B) RNA
  - (C) Protein
  - (D) None of the above
96. Gene mutation causes :
- (A) Disease
  - (B) RNA
  - (C) Protein
  - (D) None of the above
97. Genetic screening is :
- (A) Population testing
  - (B) Mutation
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein
98. Teratogens cause :
- (A) Development defects
  - (B) Mutation
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein
99. Chimera involves :
- (A) Two zygotes
  - (B) One
  - (C) RNA
  - (D) Protein
100. Genetic instability includes :
- (A) Aneuploidy
  - (B) Telomere loss
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above

***(Only for Rough Work)***

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

**Example :**

**Question :**

- Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)  
 Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)  
 Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

**Impt. :** On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

**उदाहरण :**

**प्रश्न :**

- प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)  
 प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)  
 प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

**महत्वपूर्ण :** प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।