## ALL INDIA MOCK TEST

# Sample Paper - 1

**DURATION: 180 Minutes MARKS: 720** 

### **Topic Covered**

**Physics** : FULL SYLLABUS: 45 Questions Chemistry : FULL SYLLABUS: 45 Questions **Biology** : FULL SYLLABUS: 90 Questions

#### Please read the instructions carefully:

- The test is of 3 hours duration and Test Booklet contains 180 questions. Each question carries 4 marks. For each correct response, the candidate will get 4 marks. For each incorrect response, one mark will be deducted. The maximum marks are 720.
- 2. Use Blue/Black Ball Point Pen only for writing particulars on this page/marking responses.
- Rough work is to be done on the space provided in the Test Booklet only.
- 4. On completion of the test, the candidate must handover the Answer Sheet to the invigilator before leaving the Room/Hall. The candidates are allowed to take away this Test Booklet with them.
- The candidates should ensure that the Answer Sheet is not folded. Do not make any stray marks on the Answer Sheet. Do not write your roll no. anywhere else except in the specified space in the Test Booklet/Answer Sheet.
- Before attempting the question paper ensure that it contains all the pages and no question is missing. 6.
- Each candidate must show on demand his/her Admission Card to the Invigilator.
- If any student is found to have occupied the seat of another student, both the students shall be removed from the examination and shall have to accept any other penalty imposed upon them.
- No candidate, without special permission of the Superintendent or Invigilator, would leave his/her seat.
- The candidates should not leave the Examination Hall without handing over their Answer Sheet to the Invigilator on duty and sign the Attendance Sheet twice.
- 11. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator is prohibited.
- The candidates are governed by all Rules and Regulations of the Board with regard to their conduct in the Examination Hall. All cases of unfair means will be dealt with as per Rules and Regulations of the Board.
- The candidates will write the Correct Test ID Code as given in the Test Booklet/Answer Sheet in the Attendance Sheet.

Name of the Student (In CAPITALS) :	
Candidate ID :	
Candidate Signature :	Invigilator's Signature :

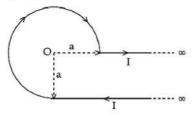
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#### **BEWARE OF NEGATIVE MARKING**

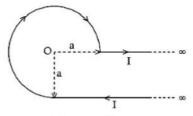
## [PHYSICS]

- 1. The fundamental frequency of closed organ pipe is equal to the frequency of first overtone of open organ pipe of length 60 cm. The length of closed organ pipe is-
  - (1) 45 cm
  - (2) 30 cm
  - (3) 15 cm
  - (4) 60 cm
- 2. An infinite wire has a circular bend of radius a, and carrying a current I as shown in figure. The magnitude of magnetic field at the origin O of the arc is given by:



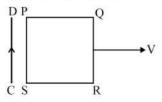
- (1)  $\frac{\mu_0 \, \mathrm{I}}{4\pi \mathrm{a}} \Big[ \frac{3\pi}{2} + 1 \Big]$
- (2)  $\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 \right]$
- (3)  $\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} \left[ \frac{3}{2} \pi + 2 \right]$
- (4)  $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \right]$
- **3.** Position (in meters) of an ant moving in Y- Z plane is given by  $S=2t^2\hat{\mathbf{j}}+5\hat{\mathbf{k}}$  (where t is in second). The magnitude and direction of velocity of the ant at t = 1s will be :
  - (1) 9 m/s in z-direction
  - (2) 16 m/s in y-direction
  - (3) 4 m/s in x-direction
  - (4) 4 m/s in y-direction
- 4. A particle of mass m and charge q is placed at rest in the uniform electric field E and then released. The KE attained by the particle after moving a distance y is:
  - (1)  $qEy^2$
  - (2)  $qE^2y$
  - (3) qEy
  - (4)  $q^2$  Ey

- 1. बंद ऑर्गन पाइप की मौलिक आवृत्ति 60 सेमी लंबाई के खुले ऑर्गन पाइप के प्रथम अधिस्वर की आवृत्ति के बराबर है। बंद ऑर्गन पाइप की लंबाई है.
  - (1) 45 cm
  - (2) 30 cm
  - (3) 15 cm
  - (4) 60 cm
- एक अनन्त तार में त्रिज्या a का वृत्तीय मोड़ है, और यह चित्र में दिखाए अनुसार धारा I वहन कर रहा है। चाप के मूल बिंदु O पर चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र का परिमाण निम्न द्वारा दिया गया है:



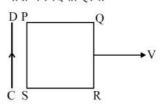
- (1)  $\frac{\mu_0\,\mathrm{I}}{4\pi\mathrm{a}}\Big[\frac{3\pi}{2}+1\Big]$
- (2)  $\frac{\mu_0 \, \mathrm{I}}{4\pi \mathrm{a}} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 \right]$
- (3)  $\frac{\mu_0\,\mathrm{I}}{4\pi\mathrm{a}}\Big[rac{3}{2}\pi+2\Big]$
- (4)  $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \right]$
- **3.** Y-Z तल में गतिमान एक चींटी की स्थिति (मीटर में)  $S=2t^2\hat{j}+5\hat{k}$  द्वारा दी गई है (जहाँ t सेकंड में है)। t=1 सेकंड पर चींटी के वेग का परिमाण और दिशा होगी -
  - (1) z-दिशा में 9 m/s
  - (2) y-दिशा में 16 m/s
  - (3) x-दिशा में 4 m/s
  - (4) y-दिशा में 4 m/s
- 4. m द्रव्यमान तथा q आवेश के एक कण को एकसमान वैद्युत क्षेत्र E में विराम में रखा जाता है तथा फिर छोड़ा जाता है। दुरी y से गित करने के बाद इस कण द्वारा प्राप्त गतिज ऊर्जा (KE) होगी:
  - (1)  $qEy^2$
  - (2)  $qE^2y$
  - (3) qEy
  - (4)  $q^2$  Ey

- For a solid rod, the Young's modulus of elasticity is  $3.2\times10^{11}\ Nm^{-2}$  and density 5.  $8 imes 10^3 \, \mathrm{kgm}^{-3}$ . The velocity longitudinal wave in the rod will be.
  - (1)  $3.65 \times 10^3 \, \mathrm{ms}^{-1}$
  - (2)  $6.32 \times 10^3 \, \mathrm{ms}^{-1}$
  - (3)  $18.96 \times 10^3 \, \mathrm{ms}^{-1}$
  - (4)  $145.75 \times 10^3 \, \mathrm{ms}^{-1}$
- The bulk modulus of a spherical object is 6. 'B'. If it is subject to uniform pressure 'p', the fractional decrease in radius is
  - (1)  $\frac{p}{B}$
  - (2)  $\frac{B}{3p}$
- 7. The density of a material in the shape of a cube is determined by measuring three sides of the cube and its mass. If the relative errors in measuring the mass and length are respectively 1.5% and 1%, the maximum error in determining the density
  - (1)6%
  - (2) 2.5%
  - (3) 3.5%
  - (4) 4.5%
- A square loop PQRS is carried away from a current carrying long straight conducting wire CD. The direction of induced current in the loop will be-



- (1) anticlockwise
- (2) clockwise
- (3) sometimes clockwise some time anti clock wise
- (4) current will not be induced

- एक ठोस छड़ के लिए, यंग का प्रत्यास्थता मापांक  $3.2 imes 10^{11} \, \mathrm{Nm^{-2}}$  है और घनत्व  $8 imes 10^3 \, \mathrm{kgm^{-3}}$ है। छड में अनुदैर्ध्य तरंग का वेग होगा-
  - (1)  $3.65 \times 10^3 \, \mathrm{ms}^{-1}$
  - (2)  $6.32 \times 10^3 \, \mathrm{ms}^{-1}$
  - (3)  $18.96 \times 10^3 \, \mathrm{ms}^{-1}$
  - (4)  $145.75 \times 10^3 \,\mathrm{ms}^{-1}$
- किसी गोलीय पिंड का आयतन प्रत्यास्थता गुणांक 'B' है। इस पर एकसमान दाब 'p' लगाया जाता है, तो इसकी त्रिज्या में भिन्नात्मक कमी होगी
  - (1)  $\frac{P}{B}$
  - (2)  $\frac{B}{3p}$
  - (3)  $\frac{3p}{B}$
  - (4)  $\frac{p}{3B}$
- घन की आकृति वाले किसी पदार्थ का घनत्व, उसकी 7. तीन भुजाओं एवं द्रव्यमान को माप कर निकाला जाता है। यदि द्रव्यमान एवं लम्बाई को मापने में आपेक्षिक त्रुटियाँ क्रमशः 1.5% तथा 1% हो तो घनत्व को मापने में अधिकतम त्रुटि होगी:
  - (1) 6%
  - (2) 2.5%
  - (3) 3.5%
  - (4) 4.5%
- एक वर्गाकार लूप PQRS को धारावाही लम्बे सीधे चालक तार CD से दूर ले जाया जाता है। लूप में प्रेरित धारा की दिशा होगी-



- (1) वामावर्ती
- (2) दक्षिणावर्ती
- (3) कभी वामावर्ती कभी दक्षिणावर्ती
- (4) प्रेरित धारा उत्पन्न ही नहीं होगी

- If the radius of curvature of the path of two particles of same mass are in the ratio
   3: 4, then in order to have constant centripetal force, their velocities will be in the ratio of:
  - (1)  $1:\sqrt{3}$
  - (2)  $\sqrt{3}:1$
  - (3)  $\sqrt{3}:2$
  - (4)  $2:\sqrt{3}$
- 10. A point charge is placed in electric field of electric dipole. Electric force on point charge is F. If distance between dipole and point charge is doubled, then find new electric force on point charge?
  - (1) F/8
  - (2) F/2
  - (3) F/4
  - (4) F/16
- **11.** Two spherical bodies P (radius 9 cm) and Q (radius 27 cm) are at temperature  $T_P$  and  $T_Q$  respectively. If the maximum intensities in the emission spectra of P and Q are , respectively, at 300 nm and 900 nm, what is the ratio of the rate of energy radiated by P to that by Q?
  - (1) 6
  - (2)7
  - (3)8
  - (4)9
- 12. A barometer is constructed using a liquid (density = 760 kg/m<sup>3</sup>). What would be the height of the liquid column, when a mercury barometer reads 76 cm? (Density of mercury = 13600 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)
  - (1) 1.36 m
  - (2) 13.6 m
  - (3) 136 m
  - (4) 0.76 m
- 13. The percentage error in quantities P, Q, R and S are 0.5%, 1%, 3% and 1.5% respectively in the measurement of a physical quantity  $A = \frac{P^3 Q^2}{\sqrt{R}S}.$  The maximum percentage error in the value of A will be
  - (1) 8.5%
  - (2) 6.0%
  - (3) 7.5%
  - (4) 6.5%

- 9. यदि समान द्रव्यमान के दो कणों के पथों की वक्रता त्रिज्याओं का अनुपात 3:4 हो तब नियत अभिकेन्द्रीय बल के लिए उनके वेगों का अनुपात होगा -
  - (1)  $1:\sqrt{3}$
  - (2)  $\sqrt{3}:1$
  - (3)  $\sqrt{3}:2$
  - (4)  $2:\sqrt{3}$
- 10. एक बिन्दु आवेश को विद्युत द्विध्रुव के विद्युत क्षेत्र में रखा गया है। बिन्दु आवेश पर विद्युत बल F है। यदि द्विध्रुव और बिन्दु आवेश के बीच की दूरी दोगुनी कर दी जाए, तो बिन्दु आवेश पर नया विद्युत बल ज्ञात कीजिए।
  - (1) F/8
  - (2) F/2
  - (3) F/4
  - (4) F/16
- 11. दो गोलाकार पिंड P (त्रिज्या 9 सेमी) और Q (त्रिज्या 27 सेमी) क्रमशः T<sub>P</sub> और T<sub>Q</sub> तापमान पर हैं। यदि P और Q के उत्सर्जन स्पेक्ट्रा में अधिकतम तीव्रता क्रमशः 300 nm और 900 nm पर है तो P द्वारा उत्सर्जित ऊर्जा की दर से Q द्वारा उत्सर्जित ऊर्जा की दर का अनुपात क्या है?
  - (1)6
  - (2)7
  - (3) 8
  - (4)9
- 12. एक बैरोमीटर का निर्माण एक तरल पदार्थ (घनत्व = 760 kg/m³) का उपयोग करके किया जाता है। जब पारा बैरोमीटर 76 cm पढ़ता है, तो तरल स्तंभ की ऊंचाई क्या होगी? (पारे का घनत्व = 13600 kg/m³)
  - (1) 1.36 m
  - (2) 13.6 m
  - (3) 136 m
  - (4) 0.76 m
- **13.** एक भौतिक राशि  $A=\frac{P^3Q^2}{\sqrt{R}S}$  के मापन में राशियों P, Q, R और S में प्रतिशत त्रुटि क्रमशः 0.5%, 1%, 3% और 1.5% है। A के मान में अधिकतम प्रतिशत त्रुटि होगी
  - (1) 8.5%
  - (2) 6.0%
  - (3) 7.5%
  - (4) 6.5%

14. Three blocks A, B and C are pulled on a horizontal smooth surface by a force of 80 N as shown in figure

Α	V-020	В	-	C	F = 80  N
5 kg	<b>T</b> <sub>1</sub>	3 kg	12	2 kg	

The tensions  $\mathsf{T}_1$  and  $\mathsf{T}_2$  in the string are respectively :

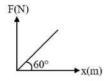
- (1) 40 N, 64 N
- (2) 60 N, 80 N
- (3) 88 N, 96 N
- (4) 80 N, 100 N
- 15. An alternating current is given by  $I=I_A\;sin\omega t+I_B\;cos\omega t$  . The r.m.s. current will be
  - (1)  $\frac{\sqrt{I_{A}^{2}+I_{B}^{2}}}{2}$
  - (2)  $\frac{\mid I_A + I_B \mid}{\sqrt{2}}$
  - (3)  $\sqrt{I_A^2+I_B^2}$
  - (4)  $\sqrt{\frac{I_A^2 + I_B^2}{2}}$
- **16.** The gravitational force inside a hollow spherical shell is:
  - (1) Maximum at the center
  - (2) Zero everywhere inside
  - (3) Increases towards the surface
  - (4) Decreases towards the center
- 17. 30 g ice at 0°C is mixed with 2 g steam at 100°C. The final temperature of the mixture is
  - (1) 0°C
  - (2) 100°C
  - (3) 50°C
  - (4) 65°C
- **18.** A body of mass 2 kg collides with a wall with speed 100 m/s and rebounds with same speed. If the time of contact was 1/50 second, the force exerted on the wall is
  - (1) 8 N
  - (2)  $2 \times 10^4 \text{ N}$
  - (3) 4 N
  - $(4) 10^4 \text{ N}$

14. प्रदर्शित चित्र के अनुसार, तीन गुटके A, B तथा C को 80N के एक बल द्वारा एक चिकने क्षैतिज तल पर खींचा जाता है।

डोरियों में तनाव क्रमशः T1 तथा T2 हैं

- (1) 40 N, 64 N
- (2) 60 N, 80 N
- (3) 88 N, 96 N
- (4) 80 N, 100 N
- **15.** प्रत्यावर्ती धारा  $I=I_A \sin \! \omega t + I_B \cos \! \omega t$  द्वारा दी गई है। वर्ग माध्य मूल धारा होगी
  - (1)  $\frac{\sqrt{I_A^2 + I_B^2}}{2}$
  - (2)  $\frac{|I_A+I_B|}{\sqrt{2}}$
  - (3)  $\sqrt{\mathrm{I_A^2 + I_B^2}}$
  - (4)  $\sqrt{\frac{I_A^2 + I_B^2}{2}}$
- एक खोखले गोलाकार कोश के अंदर गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल है:
  - (1) केंद्र पर अधिकतम
  - (2) अंदर सर्वत्र शून्य
  - (3) सतह की ओर बढ़ता है
  - (4) केंद्र की ओर घटता है
- 17. 0°C पर 30 g बर्फ को 100°C पर 2 g भाप में मिलाया जाता है। मिश्रण का अंतिम तापमान है
  - (1) 0°C
  - (2) 100°C
  - (3) 50°C
  - (4) 65°C
- 2 किलोग्राम द्रव्यमान की एक वस्तु 100 m/s की चाल से दीवार से टकराती है और समान चाल से वापस लौटती है। यदि संपर्क समय 1/50 सेकंड था, तो दीवार पर आरोपित बल है
  - (1) 8 N
  - (2)  $2 \times 10^4 \text{ N}$
  - (3) 4 N
  - $(4) 10^4 \text{ N}$

19. A graph between the restoring force (F) of a wire and the extension (x) produced in it, is shown in the figure. Then  $\frac{YA}{L}$  (in SI unit) is



- (1)  $\sqrt{3}$
- (2)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
- (3) 3
- $(4) \frac{1}{3}$
- **20.** The electric and the magnetic field, associated with an E.M. wave, propagating along the +Z -axis, can be represented by

(1) 
$$\left[\overrightarrow{E}=E_{0}\hat{\mathbf{j}},\overrightarrow{B}=B_{0}\widehat{\mathbf{k}}
ight]$$

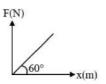
(2) 
$$\left[\overrightarrow{E}=E_{0}\,\hat{i}\,,\overrightarrow{B}=B_{0}\,\hat{j}
ight]$$

(3) 
$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{E}} = \mathbf{E}_0 \widehat{\mathbf{k}}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{B}} = \mathbf{B}_0 \widehat{\mathbf{i}}$$

(4) 
$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{E}} = \mathbf{E}_0 \hat{\mathbf{j}}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{B}} = \mathbf{B}_0 \hat{\mathbf{i}}$$

- 21. A heavy box of mass 50 kg is moving on a horizontal surface. If co-efficient of kinetic friction between the box and horizontal surface is 0.3 then force of kinetic friction is:
  - (1) 1.47 N
  - (2) 14.7 N
  - (3) 1470 N
  - (4) 147 N
- 22. The decrease in the value of acceleration due to gravity on going to a height  $\frac{R}{2}$  above the earth's surface will be (g is acceleration due to gravity on earth's surface)
  - (1)  $\frac{g}{2}$
  - (2)  $\frac{5g}{9}$
  - (3)  $\frac{4g}{9}$
  - (4)  $\frac{g}{3}$

**19.** किसी तार के प्रत्यानयन बल (F) तथा इसमें विकसित प्रसार (x) के मध्य ग्राफ चित्र में दर्शाया गया है तो  $\frac{YA}{L}$  (SI इकाई में) होगा



- (1)  $\sqrt{3}$
- (2)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
- (3) 3
- (4)  $\frac{1}{3}$
- 20. +Z अक्ष के अनुदिश प्रसारित होने वाली वैद्युत चुम्बकीय तरंग से जुड़े विद्युत और चुंबकीय क्षेत्र को निम्न द्वारा दर्शाया जा सकता है

(1) 
$$\left[\overrightarrow{\mathrm{E}}=\mathrm{E}_{0}\hat{\mathbf{j}},\overrightarrow{\mathrm{B}}=\mathrm{B}_{0}\widehat{\mathbf{k}}
ight]$$

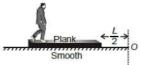
(2) 
$$\overrightarrow{E} = E_0 \hat{i}, \overrightarrow{B} = B_0 \hat{j}$$

(3) 
$$\overrightarrow{E} = E_0 \hat{k}, \overrightarrow{B} = B_0 \hat{i}$$

(4) 
$$\overrightarrow{E} = E_0\hat{j}, \overrightarrow{B} = B_0\hat{i}$$

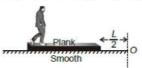
- 21. 50 किग्रा का एक भारी बॉक्स एक क्षैतिज तल पर गति कर रहा है। यदि बॉक्स तथा क्षैतिज तल के मध्य गतिक घर्षण गुणांक 0.3 है। गतिक घर्षण बल है।
  - (1) 1.47 N
  - (2) 14.7 N
  - (3) 1470 N
  - (4) 147 N
- **22.** पृथ्वी की सतह से  $\frac{R}{2}$  ऊँचाई पर जाने पर गुरुत्वीय त्वरण के मान में कमी होगी (g पृथ्वी की सतह पर गुरुत्वीय त्वरण है)
  - (1)  $\frac{g}{2}$
  - (2)  $\frac{5g}{9}$
  - (3)  $\frac{4g}{9}$
  - (4)  $\frac{g}{3}$

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} \bf 23. & A man of mass M walks on a plank of mass $2M$ and length L. Horizontal surface is smooth. When the man reaches the other end of the plank, he is at a distance from O equal to \\ \end{tabular}$ 



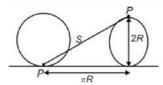
- (1)  $\frac{L}{2}$
- (2)  $\frac{3L}{4}$
- (3)  $\frac{5L}{6}$
- (4)  $\frac{4L}{5}$
- 24. The threshold wavelength of lithium is 8000Å. When light of wavelength 9000Å is made incident on it, then the photoelectrons -
  - (1) Will not be emitted
  - (2) Will be emitted
  - (3) Will sometimes be emitted and sometimes not
  - (4) Nothing can be said
- 25. The range of the projectile projected at an angle of  $15\,^\circ$  with horizontal is  $50\,\mathrm{m}$ . If the projectile is projected with same velocity at an angle of  $45\,^\circ$  with horizontal, then its range will be
  - (1)  $100\sqrt{2}$ m
  - (2) 50 m
  - (3) 100 m
  - (4)  $50\sqrt{2}$ m
- **26.** Two metal wires of identical dimensions are connected in series. If  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$  are the conductivities of the metal wires respectively, the effective conductivity of the combination is :
  - (1)  $\frac{2\sigma_1\sigma_2}{\sigma_1+\sigma_2}$
  - (2)  $\frac{\sigma_1+\sigma_2}{2\sigma_1\sigma_2}$
  - (3)  $\frac{\sigma_1+\sigma_2}{\sigma_1\sigma_2}$
  - (4)  $\frac{\sigma_1\sigma_2}{\sigma_1+\sigma_2}$

23. द्रव्यमान M का एक आदमी द्रव्यमान 2M और लंबाई L के एक तख़्ते पर चलता है। क्षैतिज सतह चिकनी है। जब आदमी तख़्ते के दूसरे छोर पर पहुँचता है, तो वह O से निम्न में से किस दूरी पर होता है



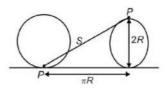
- (1)  $\frac{L}{2}$
- (2)  $\frac{3L}{4}$
- (3)  $\frac{51}{6}$
- (4)  $\frac{4L}{5}$
- 24. लिथियम की देहली तरंगदैर्ध्य 8000Å है। जब 9000Å तरंगदैर्ध्य का प्रकाश इस पर आपतित होता है, तो फोटोइलेक्ट्रॉन-
  - (1) उत्सर्जित नहीं होगे
  - (2) उत्सर्जित होगे
  - (3) कभी उत्सर्जित होंगे कभी नहीं
  - (4) कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता
- 25. क्षेतिज से 15° के कोण पर प्रक्षेपित किए गए प्रक्षेप्य की परास 50 m है। यदि समान प्रक्षेप्य को समान वेग से क्षैतिज से 45° के कोण पर प्रक्षेपित किया जाता है, तो इसकी परास होगी:
  - (1)  $100\sqrt{2}$ m
  - (2) 50 m
  - (3) 100 m
  - (4)  $50\sqrt{2}$ m
- **26.** सर्वसम विमाओं (माप) के धातु के दो तार श्रेणी क्रम में जुड़े हैं। यदि इन तारों की चालकता क्रमशः  $\sigma_1$  तथा  $\sigma_2$  है तो, इनके इस संयोजन की प्रभावी चालकता होगी:
  - (1)  $\frac{2\sigma_1\sigma_2}{\sigma_1+\sigma_2}$
  - (2)  $\frac{\sigma_1+\sigma_2}{2\sigma_1\sigma_2}$
  - $(3) \ \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}$
  - (4)  $\frac{\sigma_1\sigma_2}{\sigma_1+\sigma_2}$

- **27.** A disc is placed on a surface of pond which has refractive index  $\frac{5}{3}$ . A source of light is placed 4 m below the surface of liquid. The minimum radius of disc will be so light is not coming out
  - (1) ∞
  - (2) 3m
  - (3) 6m
  - (4) 4m
- **28.** Given that P is a point on a wheel rolling without sliding on a horizontal ground. The radius of the wheel is R. Initially if the point P is in contact with the ground the wheel rolls through half the revolution. What is the displacement of the point P?



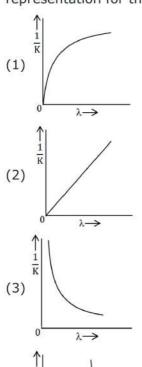
- (1)  $R\sqrt{\pi^2+1}$
- (2)  $R\sqrt{\pi^2 + 4}$
- (3)  $\pi R$
- (4)  $2\pi R$

- 27. एक चकती को तालाब की सतह पर रखा गया है जिसका अपवर्तनांक <sup>5</sup>/<sub>3</sub> है। एक प्रकाश स्रोत को तरल की सतह से 4 मीटर नीचे रखा गया है। चकती की न्यूनतम त्रिज्या कितनी होगी ताकि प्रकाश बाहर नहीं आये -
  - (1) ∞
  - (2) 3m
  - (3) 6m
  - (4) 4m
- 28. दिया गया है कि P एक पहिये पर एक बिंदु है जो बिना फिसले क्षैतिज धरातल पर लुढ़क रहा है। पहिये की त्रिज्या R है। प्रारम्भ में यदि बिन्दु P धरातल के साथ सम्पर्क में है। पहिया आधा घूमता है। तो बिन्दु P का विस्थापन क्या होगा ?

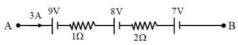


- (1)  $R\sqrt{\pi^2+1}$
- (2)  $R\sqrt{\pi^2 + 4}$
- (3)  $\pi R$
- (4)  $2\pi R$

**29.** If  $\lambda$  and K are de Broglie wavelength and kinetic energy, respectively, of a particle with constant mass. The correct graphical representation for the particle will be

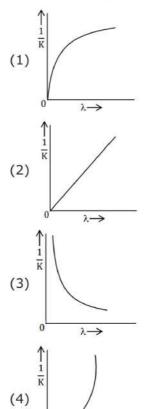


- $(4) \xrightarrow{R} \xrightarrow{\lambda \to}$
- **30.** Find the potential difference between the points A and B.

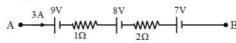


- (1) 32 V
- (2) 33 V
- (3) 30 V
- (4) 35 V
- 31. An unpolarised light beam of intensity  $2I_0$  is passed through a polaroid P and then through another polaroid Q which is oriented in such a way that its passing axis makes an angle of  $30\,^\circ$  relative to that of P. The intensity of the emergent light is
  - (1)  $\frac{I_0}{4}$
  - (2)  $\frac{\mathrm{I}_0}{2}$
  - (3)  $\frac{3I_0}{4}$
  - (4)  $\frac{3I_0}{2}$

29. यदि λ और K स्थिर द्रव्यमान वाले कण के क्रमशः डी ब्रोगली तरंगदैर्ध्य और गतिज ऊर्जा हैं। कण के लिए सही आरेखीय निरूपण होगा



**30.** बिन्दु A और B के बीच विभवान्तर ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (1) 32 V
- (2) 33 V
- (3) 30 V
- (4) 35 V
- **31.** एक  $2I_0$  तीव्रता का अध्रुवित प्रकाश किरण पुंज एक पोलेरॉइंड P से गुजरता है फिर दूसरे पोलेरॉइंड Q से गुजरता है, जो कि कुछ इस तरह व्यवस्थित है कि Q का पारित अक्ष, P के पारित अक्ष से  $30^\circ$  का कोण बना रहा है। निर्गत प्रकाश की तीव्रता है:
  - (1)  $\frac{\mathrm{I}_0}{4}$
  - (2)  $\frac{I_0}{2}$
  - (3)  $\frac{3I_0}{4}$
  - (4)  $\frac{3I_0}{2}$

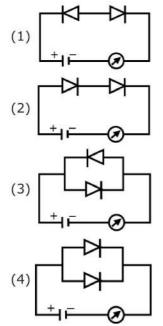
- **32.** A particle, situated in an object, moves with angular acceleration of 6 rad/sec<sup>2</sup> and with  $2\sqrt{2}$  rad/sec angular velocity. If the radius of the circular path is 1m, its total acceleration in m/sec<sup>2</sup> will be -
  - (1) 1
  - (2) 100
  - (3) 10
  - (4)  $\sqrt{10}$
- **33.** The binding energies per nucleon for deuteron ( ${}_{1}\text{H}^{2}$ ) and helium ( ${}_{2}\text{He}^{4}$ ) are 1.1 MeV and 7.0 MeV respectively. The energy released when two deuteron fuse to form a helium nucleus ( ${}_{2}\text{He}^{4}$ ) is -----.
  - (1) 17.8 MeV
  - (2) 27 MeV
  - (3) 15.12 MeV
  - (4) 23.6 MeV
- **34.** Two heaters A and B have power rating of 6 kW and 2 kW, respectively. Those two are first connected in series and then in parallel to a fixed source. The ratio of power output of these two cases is
  - (1)  $\frac{7}{16}$
  - (2)  $\frac{3}{16}$
  - (3)  $\frac{5}{16}$
  - (4)  $\frac{5}{18}$
- **35.** An effective power of a combination of 5 identical convex lenses which are kept in contact along the principal axis is 25D. Focal length of each of the convex lens is -
  - (1) 20 cm
  - (2) 50 cm
  - (3) 25 cm
  - (4) 500 cm

- **32.** एक कण एक वस्तु में स्थित है तथा 6 रेडियन/से<sup>2</sup> कोणीय त्वरण तथा  $2\sqrt{2}$  रेडियन/से के कोणीय वेग से गित कर रहा है। यदि वृत्ताकार पथ की त्रिज्या 1 मीटर है तो इसका कुल त्वरण मी/ से<sup>2</sup> में होगा -
  - (1) 1
  - (2) 100
  - (3) 10
  - (4)  $\sqrt{10}$
- **33.** ड्यूट्रोन ( $_1\text{H}^2$ ) व हीलियम ( $_2\text{He}^4$ ) के लिए प्रति न्यूक्लिओन बंधन ऊर्जा क्रमशः 1.1 MeV व 7 .0 MeV है। दो ड्यूट्रोन के संलयित होकर एक हीलियम नाभिक  $\left(_2\text{He}^4\right)$  बनने पर निकलने वाली ऊर्जा कितनी होगी।
  - (1) 17.8 MeV
  - (2) 27 MeV
  - (3) 15.12 MeV
  - (4) 23.6 MeV
- 34. दो हीटर A और B की शक्ति रेटिंग क्रमशः 6 kW और 2 kW है। उन दोनों को पहले श्रेणी में और फिर एक निश्चित स्रोत से समानांतर में जोड़ा जाता है। इन दोनों स्थितियों में बिजली उत्पादन का अनुपात है
  - $(1) \frac{7}{16}$
  - (2)  $\frac{3}{16}$
  - (3)  $\frac{5}{16}$
  - (4)  $\frac{5}{18}$
- **35.** मुख्य अक्ष के अनुदिश रखे 5 एकसमान उत्तल लैसों के संयोजन की प्रभावी क्षमता 25 D है। प्रत्येक उत्तल लैंस की फोकस दूरी है:
  - (1) 20 cm
  - (2) 50 cm
  - (3) 25 cm
  - (4) 500 cm

**36. Assertion**: The bob of a simple pendulum is a ball full of water. If a fine hole is made at the bottom of the ball, then the time period will no more remain constant.

**Reason:** The time period of simple pendulum does not depend upon mass.

- (1) Both (Assertion) and (Reason) are correct and (Reason) is not the correct explanation of (Assertion).
- (2) (Assertion) is correct but (Reason) is not correct.
- (3) (Assertion) is not correct but (Reason) is correct.
- (4) Both (Assertion) and (Reason) are correct and (Reason) is the correct explanation of (Assertion).
- **37.** Which circuit will not show current in ammeter?

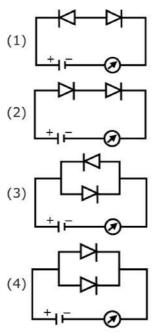


- 38. If an astronomical telescope has objective and eye-pieces of focal lengths  $200~\rm cm$  and  $4~\rm cm$  respectively, then the magnifying power of the telescope for the normal vision is -
  - (1) 42
  - (2) 50
  - (3)58
  - (4) 204

36. कथन : किसी सरल लोलक का गोलक जल से पूरित एक गेंद है। यदि गेंद के पैंदे पर एक महीन छिद्र कर दिया जाए तो आर्वतकाल अधिक समय तक नियत नहीं रहेगा।

> कारण : सरल लोलक का आवर्तकाल द्रव्यमान पर निर्भर नहीं करता है।

- (1) कथन तथा कारण दोनों सही है तथा कारण, कथन का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
- (2) कथन सही है परन्तु कारण सही नही है।
- (3) कथन सही नहीं है परन्तु कारण सही है।
- (4) कथन तथा कारण दोनों सही है तथा कारण, कथन का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
- 37. कौन सा परिपथ अमीटर में धारा नहीं दिखाएगा?



- 38. यदि किसी खगोलीय दूरदर्शी के अभिदृश्यक और नेत्रिका की फोकस दूरी क्रमशः 200 सेमी और 4 सेमी है, तो सामान्य दृष्टि के लिए दूरदर्शी की आवर्धन क्षमता है -
  - (1)42
  - (2)50
  - (3)58
  - (4) 204

- **39.** A body of mass m attached to a spring which is oscillating with time period 4 seconds. If the mass of the body is increased by  $4~\mathrm{kg}$ , its time period increases by  $2~\mathrm{sec}$ . Determine value of initial mass m.
  - (1) 0.32 kg
  - $(2) 32 \, \text{kg}$
  - (3) 320 kg
  - $(4) 3.2 \,\mathrm{kg}$
- **40.** A capacitor is charged by using a battery which is then disconnected. A dielectric slab is then placed between the plates, which results in :-
  - (1) reduction of charge on the plates and increase of potential across the plates
  - (2) increase in the potential difference across the plates, reduction in stored energy, but no change in the charge on the plates
  - (3) decrease in the potential difference across the plates, reduction in stored energy, but no change in the charge on the plates
  - (4) none of the above
- **41.** The width of one of the two slits in a Young's double slit experiment is 4 times that of the other slit. The ratio of the maximum of the minimum intensity in the interference pattern is -
  - (1) 1 : 1
  - (2) 16:1
  - (3)9:1
  - (4) 4 : 1
- **42.** A string of length  $\ell$  is fixed at both ends. It is vibrating in its third overtone. Maximum amplitude of the particle on the string is 'a'. The amplitude of the particle at a distance  $\frac{\ell}{6}$  from one end is :
  - (1) a
  - (2) 0
  - (3)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}$
  - (4)  $\frac{a}{2}$

- 39. द्रव्यमान m का एक पिंड एक स्प्रिंग से जुड़ा हुआ है जो 4 सेकंड के आवर्तकाल के साथ दोलन कर रहा है। यदि पिंड का द्रव्यमान 4 kg बढ़ा दिया जाए, तो इसकी आवर्तकाल 2 सेकंड बढ़ जाता है। प्रारंभिक द्रव्यमान m का मान निर्धारित करें
  - $(1) 0.32 \,\mathrm{kg}$
  - (2) 32 kg
  - (3) 320 kg
  - (4) 3.2 kg
- **40.** एक संधारित्र को बैटरी से आवेशित करके फिर बैटरी को हटा देते है। एक परावैद्युत पटिका को प्लेटों के मध्य रखने पर:-
  - (1) प्लेटों पर आवेश घटता है तथा प्लेटों पर विभव बढ़ता है।
  - (2) प्लेटों के मध्य विभवान्तर बढ़ता है, संचित ऊर्जा घटती है, लेकिन प्लेटों पर आवेश अपरिवर्तित रहता है।
  - (3) प्लेटों के मध्य विभवान्तर घटता है संचित ऊर्जा घटती है लेकिन प्लेटों पर आवेश अपरिवर्तित रहता है
  - (4) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं
- 41. यंग के द्वि-झिरी प्रयोग में दो झिरी में से एक की चौड़ाई दूसरी झिरी की चौड़ाई से 4 गुना है। व्यतिकरण पैटर्न में अधिकतम और न्यूनतम तीव्रता का अनुपात है -
  - (1) 1 : 1
  - (2) 16:1
  - (3)9:1
  - (4) 4 : 1
- **42.**  $\ell$  लम्बाई की एक डोरी दोनों सिरों पर जड़ित है। यह इसके तीसरे अधिस्वर पर कम्पन्न करती है। डोरी पर कण का अधिकतम आयाम 'a' है। एक छोर से  $\frac{\ell}{6}$  दूरी पर कण का आयाम है :
  - (1)a
  - (2) 0
  - (3)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}$
  - (4)  $\frac{a}{2}$

- **43.** A piece of semiconductor is connected in series in an electric circuit. On increasing the temperature, the current in the circuit will
  - (1) decrease
  - (2) remain unchanged
  - (3) increase
  - (4) stop flowing
- 44. Match the following:

(P)	Isothermal process	(i)	$\Delta \mathrm{Q} = 0$
(Q)	Isobaric process	(ii)	$\Delta V = 0$
(R)	Isochoric process	(iii)	$\Delta P = 0$
(S)	Adiabatic process	(iv)	$\Delta T = 0$

- (1) P-(iv), Q-(iii), R-(ii), S-(i)
- (2) P-(iii), Q-(ii), R-(i), S-(iv)
- (3) P-(i), Q-(ii), R-(iii), S-(iv)
- (4) P-(iv), Q-(ii), R-(iii), S-(i)
- **45.** A particle moves with a velocity  $\left(5\hat{i} 3\hat{j} + 6\widehat{k}\right) \text{ms}^{-1} \text{ horizontally under the action} \quad \text{of} \quad \text{constant} \quad \text{force} \\ \left(10\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} + 20\widehat{k}\right) \text{N}. \quad \text{The instantaneous} \\ \text{power supplied to the particle is:}$ 
  - (1) 100 W
  - (2) 140 W
  - (3) 200 W
  - (4) Zero

- **43.** अर्धचालक का एक टुकड़ा विद्युत परिपथ में श्रेणीक्रम में जुड़ा हुआ है। तापमान बढ़ने पर परिपथ में धारा
  - (1) घटेगी
  - (2) अपरिवर्तित रहेगी
  - (3) बढ़ेगी
  - (4) का प्रवाह बंद हो जायगा
- 44. निम्नलिखित को मिलाईयेः

(P)	समतापीय प्रक्रम	(i)	$\Delta Q = 0$
(Q)	समदाबीय प्रक्रम	(ii)	$\Delta V = 0$
(R)	समआयतनिक प्रक्रम	(iii)	$\Delta P = 0$
(S)	रूद्धोष्म प्रक्रम	(iv)	$\Delta T = 0$

- (1) P-(iv), Q-(iii), R-(ii), S-(i)
- (2) P-(iii), Q-(ii), R-(i), S-(iv)
- (3) P-(i), Q-(ii), R-(iii), S-(iv)
- (4) P-(iv), Q-(ii), R-(iii), S-(i)
- **45.** एक कण स्थिर बल  $\left(10\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} + 20\hat{k}\right)$ N की क्रिया के अधीन क्षैतिज रूप से  $\left(5\hat{i} 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}\right)$ ms<sup>-1</sup> वेग से गित करता है। कण को आपूर्ति की गई तात्कालिक शक्ति है
  - (1) 100 W
  - (2) 140 W
  - (3) 200 W
  - (4) शून्य

## [CHEMISTRY]

- **46.** 1.0 g of H<sub>2</sub> has same number of molecules as in :
  - (1) 14 g of  $N_2$
  - (2) 18 g of  $H_2O$
  - (3) 16 g of CO
  - (4) 28 g of  $N_2$
- 47. I.U.P.A.C. name of :

- (1) Methyl-2,2 acetyl ethanoate
- (2) 2, 2 acetyl-1-methoxy ethanone
- (3) Methyl-2-acetyl-3-oxobutanoate
- (4) None
- **48.** Standard entropies of  $X_2,Y_2$  and  $XY_3$  are 60, 40 and 50 J K<sup>-1</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup> respectively. For the reaction  $\frac{1}{2}X_2 + \frac{3}{2}Y_2 \rightleftharpoons XY_3$ ;  $\Delta H = -30$  KJ to be at equilibrium, the temperature should be :
  - (1) 750 K
  - (2) 1000 K
  - (3) 1250 K
  - (4) 500 K
- **49.** The experimental molecular weight of an electrolyte will always be less than its calculated value because the value of vant Hoff factor, 'i' is:
  - (1) Less than 1
  - (2) Greater than 1
  - (3) One
  - (4) Zero
- **50.** In which of the following compounds manganese shows maximum radius:-
  - (1) MnO<sub>2</sub>
  - (2) KMnO<sub>4</sub>
  - (3) MnO
  - (4)  $K_3[Mn(CN)_6]$

- **46.** H<sub>2</sub> के 1.0 g में अणुओं की निम्नलिखित में से किसके समान संख्या होती है
  - (1) 14 g,  $N_2$
  - (2) 18 g, H<sub>2</sub>O
  - (3) 16 g, CO
  - (4) 28 g,  $N_2$
- 47. CH<sub>3</sub>-C-CH-C-OCH<sub>3</sub>
  || | | | |
  | 0 C=00
  | CH<sub>3</sub>

का IUPAC नाम है -

- (1) मेथिल-2, 2-ऐसिटिल ऐथेनोऐट
- (2) 2, 2-ऐसिटिल-1-मेथेाक्सी ऐथेनॉन
- (3) मेथिल-2-ऐसिटिल-3-ओक्सोब्यूटेनोऐट
- (4) कोई नहीं
- **48.**  $X_2,Y_2$  तथा  $XY_3$  की मानक एन्ट्रॉपीयां क्रमशः 60, 40 तथा 50 J  $K^{-1}$  mol $^{-1}$  है अभिक्रिया  $\frac{1}{2}X_2+\frac{3}{2}Y_2 \rightleftharpoons XY_3;$  के लिये साम्य पर  $\Delta H=-30$  KJ हो तो तापमान होना चाहिये
  - (1) 750 K
  - (2) 1000 K
  - (3) 1250 K
  - (4) 500 K
- 49. एक विद्युत अपघट्य का प्रायोगिक अणुभार इसके आकलित मान से हमेशा कम होगा क्योंकि वान्टहॉफ कारक 'i' का मान है
  - (1) 1 से कम
  - (2) 1 से अधिक
  - (3) एक
  - (4) शून्य
- **50.** निम्न में से कौनसे यौगिक में मैग्नीज अधिकतम त्रिज्या दर्शाता है
  - (1) MnO<sub>2</sub>
  - (2) KMnO<sub>4</sub>
  - (3) MnO
  - (4)  $K_3[Mn(CN)_6]$

**51.** Given below are two statements :

Statement (I): and

are isomeric compounds.

## Statement (II): NH are functional group

isomers.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (2) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (3) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- (4) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- 52. Elevation of boiling point of 1 molar aqueous glucose solution (density = 1.2 g/ml) is
  - (1) K<sub>b</sub>
  - (2) 1.20 Kb
  - (3) 1.02 Kb
  - (4) 0.98 Kb
- 53. The quantum numbers of four electrons are given below:

(I) 
$$n=4; \ell=2, m_1=-2; s=-\frac{1}{2}$$

(II) 
$$n=3; \ell=2, m_1=1; s=+\frac{1}{2}$$

(III) 
$$n = 4; \ell = 1, m_1 = 0; s = +\frac{1}{2}$$

(IV) 
$$n=3; \ell=1, \ m_1=-1; s=+rac{1}{2}$$

The correct decreasing order of energy of these electrons is:

- (1) IV > II > III > I
- (2) I > III > II > IV
- (3) III > I > II > IV
- (4) I > II > III > IV
- **54.** The heat of formation of CO<sub>2</sub> is -95 kcal. The amount of carbon which on burning will evolve 1000 kcal is
  - (1) 12.63 g
  - (2) 17.95 g
  - (3) 126.3 g
  - (4) 179.5 g

51. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं :

यौगिक हैं।

कथन (II): NH2 / कार्यात्मक समूह समावयवी हैं।

उपरोक्त कथनों के प्रकाश में, नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनें :

- (1) कथन I और कथन II दोनों सही हैं
- (2) कथन I सही है लेकिन कथन II गलत है
- (3) कथन I गलत है लेकिन कथन II सही है
- (4) कथन I और कथन II दोनों गलत हैं
- 52. 1 मोलर जलीय ग्लुकोज विलयन के क्वथनांक में उन्नयन होगा (घनत्व = 1.2 g/ml)
  - $(1) K_b$
  - (2) 1.20 Kb
  - (3) 1.02 Kb
  - (4) 0.98 Kb
- 53. चार इलेक्ट्रॉनो की क्वांटम संख्यायें नीचे दि गई है

(I) 
$$n = 4$$
;  $\ell = 2$ ,  $m_1 = -2$ ;  $s = -\frac{1}{2}$ 

(II) 
$$n=3; \ell=2, m_1=1; s=+\frac{1}{2}$$

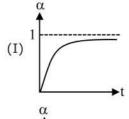
(III) 
$$n=4; \ell=1, \ m_1=0; s=+\frac{1}{2}$$

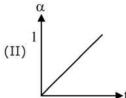
(IV) 
$$n=3; \ell=1, \ m_1=-1; s=+\frac{1}{2}$$

इन इलेक्टॉनो की ऊर्जा का सही घटता क्रम है

- (1) IV > II > III > I
- (2) I > III > II > IV
- (3) III > I > II > IV
- (4) I > II > III > IV
- **54.** CO<sub>2</sub> की संभवन ऊष्मा का मान -95 kcal है 1000 kcal ऊष्मा उत्सर्जित करने के लिए कितने ग्राम कार्बन का दहन करवाना होगा
  - (1) 12.63 g
  - (2) 17.95 g
  - (3) 126.3 g
  - (4) 179.5 g

- **55.**  $92^{U^{235}}$  is a member of III B group. The new element formed by the emission of  $\alpha$ -particle will be a member of ...group -
  - (1) IB
  - (2) II B
  - (3) III B
  - (4) V B
- **56.** Graph of degree of dissociation  $(\alpha)$  against time (t) for reaction  $A \to B$  (of different orders) are as follows :





The order of reaction (I) and (II) are respectively:

- (1) 0, 1
- (2) 1, 2
- (3) 1, 0
- (4) 0, 2
- **57.** How many stereo-isomers of  $(CH_3)_2CHCH$ =  $CHCH_2CH(OH)CH_2Br$  are possible ?
  - (1) 2
  - (2) 3
  - (3)4
  - (4)5
- **58.** The oxidation states not show by Mn in given reaction is:

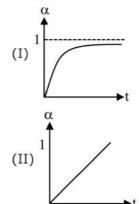
$$3\,{\rm MnO_4^{2-}} + 4{
m H^+} 
ightarrow 2\,{
m MnO_4^-} + {
m MnO_2} + 2{
m H_2O}$$

- (A) + 6
- (B) + 2
- (C) +4
- (D) + 7
- (E) +3

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) D and E only
- (2) B and D only
- (3) A and B only
- (4) B and E only

- **55.**  $92^{\mathrm{U}^{235}}$ , III B वर्ग का सदस्य है। lpha-कण के उत्सर्जन से निर्मित नया तत्व .....वर्ग का सदस्य होगा।
  - (1) I B
  - (2) II B
  - (3) III B
  - (4) V B
- **56.** अभिक्रिया  $A \to B$  (भिन्न कोटि की) के लिये समय (t) के सापेक्ष वियोजन की मात्रा ( $\alpha$ ) का ग्राफ निम्नानुसार है



अभिक्रिया (I) तथा (II) की कोटि क्रमशः है

- (1) 0, 1
- (2) 1, 2
- (3) 1, 0
- (4) 0, 2
- **57.** (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CHCH = CHCH<sub>2</sub>CH(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>Br के कितने त्रिविम समावयवी संभव है?
  - (1) 2
  - (2) 3
  - (3)4
  - (4)5
- 58. नीचे दी गई अभिक्रिया में Mn द्वारा नहीं दर्शाइ जाने वाली ऑक्सीकरण अवस्था हैं:

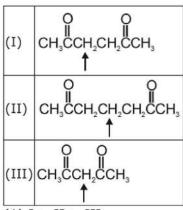
$$3\,{
m MnO_4^{2-}} + 4{
m H^+} 
ightarrow 2\,{
m MnO_4^-} + {
m MnO_2} + 2{
m H_{2^0}}$$

- (A) + 6
- (B) + 2
- (C) +4
- (D) + 7
- (E) +3

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों से सबसे सही उत्तर चुनिएः

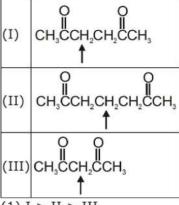
- (1) केवल D और E
- (2) केवल B और D
- (3) केवल A और B
- (4) केवल B और E

- **59.** When a concentrated solution of an electrolyte is diluted ?
  - (1) Its specific conductance increases
  - (2) Its equivalent conductance decreases
  - (3) Its specific conductance decreases and equivalent conductance increases
  - (4) Both specific and equivalent conductance increase
- **60.** The most non-metallic element among the following is -
  - (1) 1s2, 2s2, 2p4
  - $(2) 1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^2$
  - (3)  $1s^2$ ,  $2s^2$ ,  $2p^3$
  - (4) 1s<sup>2</sup>, 2s<sup>2</sup>, 2p<sup>5</sup>
- **61.** Rank the following compounds in order of decreasing acidity of the indicated hydrogen:



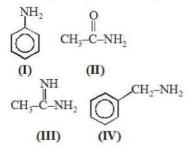
- (1) I > II > III
- (2) III > I > II
- (3) I > III > II
- (4) III > II > I
- In arrhenius equation  $k=Ae^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}}$  , A may not be termed as rate constant
  - (1) When 100% reactant will convert into the product
  - (2) When the temperature becomes infinite
  - (3) When the fraction of molecule crossing over the energy barrier becomes unity
  - (4) At very low temperature
- **63.** Product of electrolysis of aqueous NaCl solution using Pt electrode are :
  - (1)  $Cl_2(g)$  and  $H_2(g)$
  - (2)  $O_2(g)$  and  $H_2(g)$
  - (3) Na(s) and  $Cl_2(g)$
  - (4)  $Cl_2(g)$  and  $O_2(g)$

- **59.** जब एक वैद्युत-अपघट्य के सान्द्र विलयन को तनु किया जाता है तो ?
  - (1) इसका विशिष्ट चालकत्व बढ़ता है।
  - (2) इसकी तुल्याँकी चालकता घटती है।
  - (3) इसका विशिष्ट चालकत्व घटता है तथा तुल्याँकी चालकता बढ़ती है।
  - (4) दोनों के मान में वृद्धि होती है।
- 60. निम्नलिखित में से सबसे अधिक अधात्विक तत्व है -
  - $(1) 1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^4$
  - (2) 1s2, 2s2, 2p2
  - (3)  $1s^2$ ,  $2s^2$ ,  $2p^3$
  - (4) 1s<sup>2</sup>, 2s<sup>2</sup>, 2p<sup>5</sup>
- **61.** निम्न यौगिक में चिन्हित हाइड्रोजन की अम्लीयता को घटते हुए क्रम व्यवस्थित करें |



- (1) I > II > III
- (2) III > I > II
- (3) I > III > II
- (4) III > II > I
- 62. आरहेनियस समीकरण  $\mathbf{k} = A e^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}}$  मे A को दर स्थिरांक नहीं कहा जा सकता है
  - (1) जब 100% क्रियाकारक उत्पाद में परिवर्तित होगा
  - (2) जब ताप अनन्त हो जाता है
  - (3) जब ऊर्जा अवरोध को पार करने वाले अणु का अंश एक हो जाता है
  - (4) बहुत निम्न ताप पर
- **63.** Pt इलेक्ट्रॉड का उपयोग करके जलीय NaCl विलयन के विद्युत अपघटन के उत्पाद है
  - (1) Cl<sub>2</sub>(g) तथा H<sub>2</sub>(g)
  - (2) O<sub>2</sub>(g) तथा H<sub>2</sub>(g)
  - (3) Na(s) तथा Cl<sub>2</sub>(g)
  - (4) Cl<sub>2</sub>(g) तथा O<sub>2</sub>(g)

- **64.** Which of the following statements is not correct?
  - (1) Double bond is shorter than a single bond
  - (2)  $\sigma$  bond is weaker than a  $\pi$  bond
  - (3) Double bond is stronger than a single bond
  - (4) Covalent bond is stronger than a hydrogen bond
- **65.** Find out the correct order of basic strength among the given compounds.



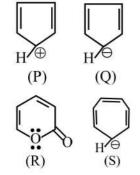
- (1) III > IV > I > II
- (2) IV > III > II > I
- (3) IV > III > I > II
- (4) IV > I > II > III
- **66.** The standard reduction potentials of  $Cu^{2+}/Cu$  and  $Cu^{2+}/Cu^{+}$  are 0.339 V and 0.153 V respectively. The standard electrode potential of  $Cu^{+}/Cu$  half cell is -
  - (1) 0.525 V
  - (2) 8.27 V
  - (3) 0.184 V
  - (4) 0.490 V
- **67.**  $d_{xy}$  orbital +P<sub>x</sub> orbital along the Y axis will form
  - (1)  $\sigma$ -bond
  - (2)  $\delta$ -bond
  - (3)  $\pi$ -bond
  - (4) non-bond

- 64. निम्न में से कौनसा कथन सही नहीं है
  - (1) द्विबन्ध, एकल बन्ध से छोटा होता है
  - (2) σ -बन्ध, एक π बन्ध से दुर्बल होता है
  - (3) द्विबन्ध, एकल बन्ध से प्रबल होता है
  - (4) सहसंयोजक बन्ध एक हाइड्रोजन बन्ध से प्रबल होता है
- **65.** दिये गये यौगिको में क्षारीय सामर्थ्य का सही क्रम ज्ञात कीजिये

- (1) III > IV > I > II
- (2) IV > III > II > I
- (3) IV > III > I > II
- (4) IV > I > II > III
- 66. Cu²+/Cu तथा Cu²+/Cu+ के मानक अपचयन विभव क्रमशः 0.339 V तथा 0.153 V है। Cu+/Cu अर्द्ध सेल का मानक इलेक्ट्रॉड विभव है-
  - (1) 0.525 V
  - (2) 8.27 V
  - (3) 0.184 V
  - (4) 0.490 V
- 67. Y अक्ष के अनुदिश  $d_{xy}$  कक्षक +  $P_x$  कक्षक बनाएंगे
  - (1) σ-बंध
  - (2)  $\delta$ -बंध
  - (3) π-बंध
  - (4) कोई बंध नहीं

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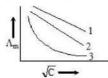
68. Among the cyclic ions:



The aromatic character is shown by -

- (1) P and S
- (2) Q and S
- (3) Q and R
- (4) P, Q, R and S

**69.** A graph of molar conductivity of three electrolytes (NaCl, HCl and NH $_4$  OH) is plotted against  $\sqrt{C}$  -



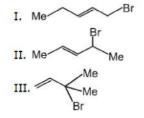
Which of the following options is correct?

- (1) NaCl, HCl, NH<sub>4</sub>OH
- (2) NH<sub>4</sub>OH, NaCl, HCl
- (3) HCI, NaCl, NH<sub>4</sub>OH
- (4) NH<sub>4</sub>OH, HCl, NaCl

**70.** The pair of species with similar shape is

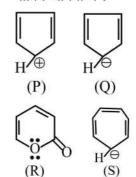
- (1) CF<sub>4</sub>, SF<sub>4</sub>
- (2) NH<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>
- (3) PCl<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>
- (4) PF<sub>5</sub>, IF<sub>5</sub>

**71.** Which of the following halides will be most reactive in  $S_N2$  reaction and  $S_N1$  reaction, respectively?



- (1) I, II
- (2) II, I
- (3) I, III
- (4) III, I

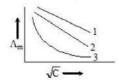
68. चक्रीय आयनों में :



एरोमेटिक गुण निम्न द्वारा प्रदर्शित किया जाता है -

- (1) P तथा S
- (2) Q तथा S
- (3) Q तथा R
- (4) P, Q, R तथा S

**69.** तीन विद्युत अपघट्य (NaCl, HCl तथा NH $_4$  OH) की मोलर चालकता का ग्राफ  $\sqrt{C}$  के सापेक्ष आलेखित किया जाता है



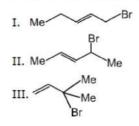
निम्न में से कौनसा विकल्प सही है

- (1) NaCl, HCl, NH<sub>4</sub>OH
- (2) NH<sub>4</sub>OH, NaCl, HCl
- (3) HCI, NaCI, NH<sub>4</sub>OH
- (4) NH<sub>4</sub>OH, HCI, NaCl

70. समान आकृति वाली प्रजातियों का युग्म है

- (1) NH<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>
- (2) CF<sub>4</sub>, SF<sub>4</sub>
- (3) PCl<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>
- (4) PF<sub>5</sub>, IF<sub>5</sub>

71. निम्न में से कौन से हैलाइडस S<sub>N</sub>2 तथा S<sub>N</sub>1 अभिक्रिया के लिये क्रमशः सर्वाधिक क्रियाशील होंगे ?



- (1) I, II
- (2) II, I
- (3) I, III
- (4) III, I

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- **72.** Choose the correct set of True/False for following statements;
  - (i) The pH of a buffer solution does not change effectively on addition of small amount of acid or a base.
  - (ii) Addition of  $NH_4CI$  does not affect the pH of a solution of  $NH_4OH$
  - (iii) Degree of hydrolysis of ammonium acetate does not depend upon the concentration of ammonium acetate solution
  - (iv) A mixture of acetic acid and sodium acetate can act as buffer solution
  - (1) TFTT
  - (2) TTTF
  - (3) TFTF
  - (4) FTTT
- **73. Assertion**: I<sup>st</sup> ionization energy of atomic nitrogen is less than nitrogen molecule.

**Reason:** In case of molecule nitrogen electron is to be knocked out form a bonding molecule orbital which is stable than the corresponding atomic orbital of nitrogen.

- (1) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is correct for the Assertion.
- (2) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not correct for Assertion
- (3) Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.
- (4) Assertion is incorrect but Reason is correct
- **74.** Order of rate of electrophilic substitution reaction is:

- (1) Q > P > S > R
- (2) Q > P > R > S
- (3) P > Q > S > R
- (4) P > Q > R > S

- 72. निम्न कथनो के लिये सत्य/गलत के सही समुच्चय को चुनिये
  - (i) एक बफर विलयन का pH अम्ल या एक क्षार की अल्प मात्रा के मिलाने पर प्रभावी रूप से परिवर्तित नहीं होता है
  - (ii) NH<sub>4</sub>CI का योग NH<sub>4</sub>OH विलयन की pH को प्रभावित नहीं करता है
  - (iii) अमोनियम ऐसिटेट के जलअपघटन की मात्रा अमोनियम ऐसिटेट विलयन की सान्द्रता पर निर्भर नहीं करती है
  - (iv) ऐसिटिक अम्ल तथा सोडीयम ऐसिटेट का मिश्रण बफर विलयन के रूप में कार्य कर सकता है
  - (1) TFTT
  - (2) TTTF
  - (3) TFTF
  - (4) FTTT
- **73. कथन :** परमाण्विक नाइट्रॉजन की प्रथम आयनन ऊर्जा नाइट्रोजन अणु से कम होती है

कारण: अणु की स्थिति में नाइट्रॉजन इलेक्ट्रॉन आबन्धित आण्विक कक्षक से हटाया जाता है जो नाइट्रॉजन के संबंधित परमाण्विक कक्षक से स्थायी होता है

- (1) दोनो कथन तथा कारण सही है तथा कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या है
- (2) दोनो कथन तथा कारण सही है तथा कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (3) कथन सही है परन्तु कारण गलत है
- (4) कथन गलत है परन्तू कारण सही है
- 74. इलेक्ट्रॉन स्नेही प्रतिस्थापन अभिक्रिया की दर का सही क्रम है:

$$\bigcirc \bigvee_{(P)}^{NH} \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigvee_{(Q)}^{NH}$$

- (1) Q > P > S > R
- (2) Q > P > R > S
- (3) P > Q > S > R
- (4) P > Q > R > S



- **75.** Predict if there will be any precipitate by mixing 50 mL of 0.01 M NaCl and 50 mL of 0.01 M AgNO $_3$  solution. The solubility product of AgCl is  $1.5 \times 10^{-10}$ .
  - (1) Since ionic product is greater than solubility product no precipitate will be formed.
  - (2) Since ionic product is lesser than solubility product, precipitation will occur.
  - (3) Since ionic product is greater than solubility product precipitation will occur.
  - (4) Since ionic product and solubility product are same, precipitation will not occur.
- **76.** Assertion: AIF<sub>3</sub> is less ionic than NaF.

 ${f Reason}: {\sf AIF_3} \ {\sf has} \ {\sf higher} \ {\sf lattice} \ {\sf energy} \ {\sf than} \ {\sf NaF}.$ 

- (1) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is correct explanation for the Assertion.
- (2) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not correct explanation for Assertion
- (3) Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect
- (4) Assertion is incorrect but Reason is correct.
- 77. In the given reaction sequence

$$X \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Br}_2/\operatorname{H}_2O} Y \xrightarrow{\operatorname{NaNO}_2/\operatorname{HCI}} Z \xrightarrow{\operatorname{C}_2\operatorname{H}_5\operatorname{OH}} \Delta$$

- [X] will be:
- (1) Benzoic acid
- (2) Salicylic acid
- (3) Phenol
- (4) Aniline
- 78. All ligands are -
  - (1) Lewis acid
  - (2) Lewis base
  - (3) Neutral
  - (4) None of these

- **75.** बताइए यदि 0.01 M NaCl के 50 mL तथा 0.01 M AgNO $_3$  के 50 mL विलयन को मिलाया जाए। तो क्या कोई अवक्षेप प्राप्त होगा? AgCl का घुलनशीलता उत्पाद  $1.5 \times 10^{-10}$  है:-
  - (1) चूँिक आयनिक उत्पाद, घुलनशीलता उत्पाद से अधिक होता है, अतः कोई अवक्षेप नहीं बनेगा
  - (2) चूँकि आयनिक उत्पाद, घुलनशीलता उत्पाद से कम होता है, तो अवक्षेपण होगा
  - (3) चूँिक आयनिक उत्पाद, घुलनशीलता उत्पाद से अधिक होता है, तो अवक्षेपण होगा
  - (4) चूँिक आयनिक उत्पाद तथा घुलनशीलता उत्पाद समान है, तो अवक्षेपण नहीं होगा
- **76.** कथन : AIF<sub>3</sub>, NaF से कम आयनिक है

कारण : AIF3, NaF से उच्च जालक ऊर्जा रखता है

- (1) दोनो कथन तथा कारण सही है तथा कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या है
- (2) दोनो कथन तथा कारण सही है तथा कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (3) कथन सही है परन्तू कारण गलत है
- (4) कथन गलत है परन्तू कारण सही है
- 77. निम्न अभिक्रिया में

$$X \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Br}_2/\operatorname{H}_2O} Y \xrightarrow{\operatorname{NaNO}_2/\operatorname{HCI}} Z \xrightarrow{\operatorname{C}_2\operatorname{H}_5OH} \Delta$$



- [x] होगा
- (1) बेन्जोइक अम्ल
- (2) सेलिसिलिक अम्ल
- (3) फिनॉल
- (4) एनिलीन
- 78. सभी लिगेंड होते है।
  - (1) लूईस अम्ल
  - (2) लूईस क्षार
  - (3) उदासीन
  - (4) कोई नहीं

- 79. Which of the following equilibria will shift to right side on increasing the temperature
  - (1)  $CO_{(q)} + H_2O_{(q)} \rightleftharpoons CO_{2(q)} + H_{2(q)}$
  - (2)  $2SO_{2(g)} + O_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2SO_{3(g)}$
  - (3)  $H_2O_{(g)} \rightleftharpoons H_{2(g)} + \frac{1}{2}(O_2)_{(g)}$
  - (4)  $4HCI_{(g)} + O_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2H_2O_{(g)} + 2CI_{2(g)}$
- Propanoic acid  $\overset{NH_3}{\underset{\Lambda}{\longrightarrow}} A \overset{Br_2+KOH}{\longrightarrow} B \overset{HNO_2}{\longrightarrow} C$ 80.

Compound (C) is-

- (1) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-OH
- (2) (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CHOH
- (3) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>
- (4) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH
- **81.** Photographic plates films or have.....as an essential ingredient
  - (1) Silver oxide
  - (2) Silver bromide
  - (3) Silver thio sulphate
  - (4) Silver nitrate
- 82.  $\overset{\mathrm{NH_{3}}}{\longrightarrow} \mathrm{X} \overset{\Delta}{\rightarrow} \mathrm{Y} \overset{\mathrm{PCl_{5}}}{\longrightarrow} \mathrm{Z};$

Z is

- (1)  $CH_3 CN$
- (3) CH<sub>3</sub> CCl<sub>3</sub>
- (4) CH<sub>3</sub>-C-CH<sub>3</sub>
- 83. Which of the following compounds does not give positive chromyl chloride test
  - (1) NaCl
  - (2) Hg<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>
  - (3) KCI
  - (4) None of these

- 79. निम्न में से कौनसा साम्य ताप बढाने पर दांयी दिशा मे विस्थापित होगा
  - (1)  $CO_{(q)} + H_2O_{(q)} \rightleftharpoons CO_{2(q)} + H_{2(q)}$
  - (2)  $2SO_{2(g)} + O_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2SO_{3(g)}$
  - (3)  $H_2O_{(g)} \rightleftharpoons H_{2(g)} + \frac{1}{2}(O_2)_{(g)}$
  - (4)  $4HCl_{(q)} + O_{2(q)} \rightleftharpoons 2H_2O_{(q)} + 2Cl_{2(q)}$
- प्रोपेनोइक अम्ल  $\stackrel{\mathrm{NH_3}}{\longrightarrow}$  A  $\stackrel{\mathrm{Br_2+KOH}}{\longrightarrow}$  B  $\stackrel{\mathrm{HNO_2}}{\longrightarrow}$  C

यौगिक (C) है-

- (1) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-OH
- (2) (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CHOH
- (3) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>
- (4) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH
- 81. फोटोग्राफिक फिल्म या प्लेट पर आवश्यक पदार्थ होता
  - (1) सिल्वर ऑक्साइड
  - (2) सिल्वर ब्रोमाइड
  - (3) सिल्वर थायोसल्फेट
  - (4) सिल्वर नाइट्रेट
- 82.
  - Z हੈ-
  - (1) CH<sub>3</sub> CN

  - (3) CH<sub>3</sub> CCl<sub>3</sub>
  - (4) CH<sub>3</sub>-C-CH<sub>3</sub>
- 83. निम्न में से कौनसा योगिक धनात्मक क्रोमिल क्लोराइड परिक्षण नहीं देता है
  - (1) NaCl
  - (2) Hg<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>
  - (3) KCI
  - (4) इनमे से कोई नही

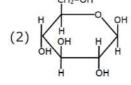
84. 
$$CH_3 - C \equiv CH \frac{Hg(OAC)_2/H_2O}{NaBH_4/OH} (A)$$

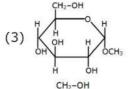
$$B_2H_6/\Delta \longrightarrow (B)$$

$$H_3O_2/OH$$

A & B are

- (1) Identical
- (2) Functional Isomers
- (3) Position Isomers
- (4) Chain Isomers
- **85.** Which of the following will show optical isomers?
  - (I) cis- $[Co(NH_3)_2(en)_2]^{3+}$
  - (II) trans- $[IrCI_2(C_2O_4)_2]^{3-}$
  - (III)  $[Rh(en)_3]^{3+}$
  - (1) Only I, III is correct
  - (2) Only II, III is correct
  - (3) Only I, II is correct
  - (4) Only III is correct
- **86.** Which of following compound do not give Tollen's test with Tollen's reagent?

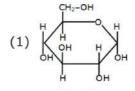


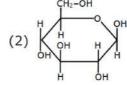


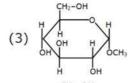
- (4) H OH H OH
- **87.** Which of the following has highest Magnetic moment
  - $(1) \text{ Mn}^{2+}$
  - $(2) \text{ Fe}^{2+}$
  - $(3) Co^{2+}$
  - $(4) Ni^{2+}$

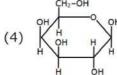
A तथा B है

- (1) समरूप
- (2) क्रियात्मक समावयवी
- (3) स्थिती समावयवी
- (4) श्रृंखला समावयवी
- 85. निम्न में से कौनसा प्रकाशिक समावयवता दर्शाएगा ?
  - (I) cis- $[Co(NH_3)_2(en)_2]^{3+}$
  - (II) trans- $[IrCI_2(C_2O_4)_2]^{3-}$
  - (III)  $[Rh(en)_3]^{3+}$
  - (1) केवल I,III सही है
  - (2) केवल II,III सही है
  - (3) केवल I,II सही है
  - (4) केवल III सही है
- 86. निम्नलिखित यौगिकों में कौनसे टोलेन अभिकर्मक के साथ टोलेन परिक्षण नहीं देते है ?









- 87. निम्न में से कौनसा उच्चतम चुम्बकीय आघूर्ण रखता है।
  - $(1) Mn^{2+}$
  - (2)  $Fe^{2+}$
  - $(3) Co^{2+}$
  - $(4) Ni^{2+}$

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- **88.** Which of the following compounds is (are) colored due to charge transfer spectra and not due to d-d transition?
  - (1) K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>
  - (2) KMnO<sub>4</sub>
  - (3) Both (1) & (2)
  - (4) None of these
- 89. Incorrect comparison of the I.E. is:
  - (1) Ga > Al
  - (2) Pb < Sn
  - (3) Tl > In
  - (4) He > Ne
- **90.** A brick red colour is imparted to Bunsen flame by a :
  - (1) Ca salt
  - (2) Sr salt
  - (3) Na salt
  - (4) Co salt

- 88. निम्न में से कौनसा यौगिक आवेश स्थानान्तरण स्पेक्ट्रा के कारण रंग दर्शाता है किन्तु d-d संक्रमण के कारण नहीं ?
  - (1) K2Cr2O7
  - (2) KMnO<sub>4</sub>
  - (3) (1) एवं (2) दोनों
  - (4) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 89. आयनन ऊर्जा की गलत तुलना है
  - (1) Ga > Al
  - (2) Pb < Sn
  - (3) Tl > In
  - (4) He > Ne
- 90. निम्न द्वारा बुन्सेन ज्वाला को ईट जैसा लाल रंग प्रदान किया जाता है
  - (1) Ca लवण
  - (2) Sr लवण
  - (3) Na लवण
  - (4) Co लवण

#### [BIOLOGY]

- 91. In Malvaceae the placentation is:-
  - (1) Marginal
  - (2) Axile
  - (3) Basal
  - (4) Parietal
- **92.** Match the following and mark correct option-

	Column-I		Column-II
(i)	Fast muscle fibre	(a)	Myoglobin
(ii)	Slow muscle fibre	(b)	Lactic acid
(iii)	Actin filament	(c)	Contractile unit
	Sarcomere	(d)	I-Band

- (1) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
- (2) i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c
- (3) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a
- (4) i-a, ii-d, iii-c, iv-b
- 93. Who proposed 'biological concept of species'?
  - (1) Ernst Mayr
  - (2) Charles Darwin
  - (3) Haeckal
  - (4) C. Linnaeus
- **94.** Which component of respiratory system displays the features given below?
  - (i) Double layered.
  - (ii) Fluid contained in it reduces the friction on the lungs surface.
  - (iii) Its outer layer is in contact with thoracic wall.
  - (iv) Its inner layer is in contact with lungs.
  - (1) Visceral layer
  - (2) Peritoneal cavity
  - (3) Visceral organs
  - (4) Pleura

- 91. मालवेसी में बीजाण्ड न्यास है:
  - (1) सीमान्त
  - (2) स्तंभीय
  - (3) आधारीय
  - (4) भित्तीय
- 92. निम्नलिखित का मिलान करें और सही विकल्प चिह्नित करें -

	कॉलम-1		कॉलम-11
(i)	तीव्र पेशीय तंतु	(a)	मायोग्लोबिन
(ii)	धीमे पेशीय तंतु	(b)	लेक्टिक अम्ल
(iii)	एक्टिन फिलामेंट	(c)	संकुचनशील इकाई
(iv)	सरकोमियर	(d)	I-बैंड

- (1) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
- (2) i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c
- (3) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a
- (4) i-a, ii-d, iii-c, iv-b
- **93.** 'प्रजातियों की जैविक अवधारणा' का प्रस्ताव किसने दिया?
  - (1) अरर्न्स्ट मेयर
  - (2) चार्ल्स डार्विन
  - (3) हेकल
  - (4) सी. लिनिअस
- 94. श्वसन तंत्र का कौन सा घटक नीचे दी गई विशेषताएं प्रदर्शित करता है?
  - (i) दोहरी परत।
  - (ii) इसमें मौजूद तरल पदार्थ फेफड़ों की सतह पर घर्षण को कम करता है।
  - (iii) इसकी बाहरी परत वक्षीय दीवार के संपर्क में होती है।
  - (iv) इसकी भीतरी परत फेफड़ों के संपर्क में होती है।
  - (1) आंतरा परत (विसरल)
  - (2) उदरावरण (पेरिटोनियल) गुहा
  - (3) आंतरांग (विसरल ऑर्गन्स)
  - (4) फुफ्फुसावरण



95. Given below are two statements :

**Statement I:** Annelids, arthropods and molluscs are segmented coelomates.

**Statement II:** Coelentrates, ctenophores and echinoderms have radial symmetry.

In the light of the above statements choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both statement I and statement II are incorrect.
- (2) Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect.
- (3) Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct.
- (4) Both statement I and statement II are correct.
- **96.** Which of the following contributes in the formation of seminal plasma :
  - (a) Sertoli cells
  - (b) Seminal vesicle
  - (c) Spermatogonia
  - (d) Leydig cells
  - (e) Cowper's glands
  - (f) Prostate gland
  - (1) b, c, e, f
  - (2) a, b, c, f
  - (3) b, c, d, e, f
  - (4) b, e, f
- **97.** Small animals lose their body heat very fast as compared to large animals because
  - (1) The intake of energy by small animals in the form of food is very less
  - (2) The surface area of small animals is less than the big animals
  - (3) The metabolic rate of small animals is very low as compared to big animals
  - (4) The surface area of small animals is larger relative to their volume
- **98.** The methodology, which has been most useful in investigating the Calvin cycle, is
  - (1) Radioactive isotope technique
  - (2) Inverted funnel experiment
  - (3) Half leaf experiment
  - (4) Flash light experimental technique

- 95. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं -
  - कथन I: ऐनेलिडा, आर्थ्रोपोडा तथा मोलस्का खण्डीत गृहीय जंतू है।
  - कथन II: सिलेन्ट्रेटा, टीनोफोरा तथा इकाईनोडर्म में अरीय सममिति पाई जाती है।

उपरोक्त कथनों पर प्रकाश डालिये तथा निचे दिये गये विकल्पों से उपयुक्त उत्तर का चयन करे:

- (1) दोनो कथन I तथा कथन II गलत है
- (2) कथन I सही है लेकिन कथन II गलत है
- (3) कथन I गलत है लेकिन कथन II सही है
- (4) दोनो कथन I तथा कथन II सही है
- **96.** निम्नलिखित में से कौनसे शुक्रीय प्लाज्मा के निर्माण में सम्मिलत है-
  - (a) सर्टोली कोशिकाऐं
  - (b) शुक्राशय
  - (c) स्पर्मेटोगोनियां
  - (d) लैडिंग कोशिकाऐं
  - (e) काउपर्स ग्रंथियाँ
  - (f) प्रोस्टेट ग्रंथि
  - (1) b, c, e, f
  - (2) a, b, c, f
  - (3) b, c, d, e, f
  - (4) b, e, f
- 97. छोटे प्राणी अपनी शारीरिक ऊष्मा बड़े प्राणियों की अपेक्षा बहुत जल्दी खो देते हैं क्योंकि
  - (1) छोटे प्राणी भोजन के रूप में ऊर्जा का सेवन बहुत कम करते हैं
  - (2) छोटे प्राणियों का पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल बड़े प्राणियों की तुलना में कम होता है
  - (3) बड़े प्राणियों की तुलना में छोटे प्राणियों की उपापचय दर बहुत कम होती है
  - (4) छोटे प्राणियों का पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल उनके आयतन की अपेक्षा ज्यादा होता है
- 98. वह प्रणाली जो कैल्विन चक्र की जांच में सबसे अधिक लाभप्रद है
  - (1) रेडियोएक्टिव आइसोटोप तकनीकी
  - (2) उल्टी कीप का प्रयोग
  - (3) अर्द्धपर्ण प्रयोग
  - (4) फ्लेश लाइट प्रायोगिक तकनीकी



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- **99. Assertion :-** Human can show pronation and supination both stage of hand.
  - Reason :- In human between radius and ulna, pivot joint present.
  - (1) If both Assertion and Reason are True and Reason is a correct explanation of Assertion.
  - (2) If both Assertion and Reason are True but Reason is not the correct explanation
  - (3) If Assertion is True but the Reason is False.
  - (4) If both Assertion and Reason are False.
- 100. Which of the following taxonomic category is the lowest in hierarchy?
  - (1) Species
  - (2) Class
  - (3) Division
  - (4) Kingdom
- 101. An apocarpous carple is found in:-
  - (1) Citrus
  - (2) Ranunculus
  - (3) Brassica
  - (4) Datura
- 102. Statement-I : Neural signals pneumotaxic centre can reduce duration of inspiration and thus, alter the respiratory
  - Statement-II: Occupational respiratory disorder can result in the proliferation of fibrous tissue in lungs.
  - (1) Both statement I and statement II are incorrect
  - (2) Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect
  - (3) Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct
  - (4) Both statement I and statement II are
- 103. Which one of the following phyla is correctly matched with its general characteristics?
  - (1) Porifera Cellular level of organisation and external fertilisation
  - (2) Coelenterata Diploblastic and mostly Asymmetric
  - (3) Aschelminthes Pseudocoelomates and dioecious
  - (4) Arthropoda Coelomates and closed circulatory system

- 99. अभिकथन:- मानव अपने हाथ की दोनों अवस्थाओं प्रोनेशन और सुपिनेशन को प्रकट कर सकते हैं। कारण:- मानव में रेडियस और अल्ना के मध्य धुराग्र संधि उपस्थित होती है।
  - (1) यदि दोनों अभिकथन और कारण सत्य हैं और कारण, अभिकथन का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
  - (2) यदि दोनों अभिकथन और कारण सत्य हैं लेकिन कारण, अभिकथन का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
  - (3) यदि अभिकथन सत्य है लेकिन कारण गलत है।
  - (4) यदि दोनों अभिकथन और कारण गलत हैं।
- 100. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसी वर्गिकी श्रेणी पदानुक्रम में सबसे निम्न स्तर है?
  - (1) जाति
  - (2) वर्ग
  - (3) प्रभाग
  - (4) जगत
- 101. वियुक्ताण्डपी स्त्रीकेसर किसमें पाया जाता है-
  - (1) सीट्रस
  - (2) रेनुनकुलस
  - (3) ब्रैसिका
  - (4) धतूरा
- 102. कथन-1: न्यूमोटैक्सिक केंद्र से तंत्रिका संकेत अन्तःश्वसन की अवधि को कम कर सकते हैं और इस प्रकार, श्वसन दर को बदल सकते हैं।
  - कथन-II: व्यावसायिक श्वसन विकार (रोग) के परिणामस्वरूप फेफड़ों में रेशेदार (तंतुमय) ऊतक का प्रचुरोद्धवन हो सकता है।
  - (1) कथन I और कथन II दोनों गलत हैं
  - (2) कथन I सही है लेकिन कथन II गलत है
  - (3) कथन I गलत है लेकिन कथन II सही है
  - (4) कथन I और कथन II दोनों सही हैं
- 103. निम्नलिखित में से किस एक फाइलम को उसके सामान्य अभिलक्षणों से सही मिलाया गया है
  - (1) पोरीफेरा कोशिकीय स्तर का संगठन और बाह्य निषेचन
  - (2) सीलेंटरेटा द्विस्तरीय और अधिकांश असममित
  - (3) एस्केहेल्मिथिंस कूटगुहिक और एकलिंगाश्रयी (dioecious)
  - (4) आर्थोपोडा देहगृहीक और बंद परिसंचरण तंत्र

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**104. Assertion : -** Endometrium is necessary for implantation of the fertilised ovum and other event of pregnancy.

**Reason : -** The corpus luteum secretes large amount of progesterone, which is essential for maintenance of the endometrium

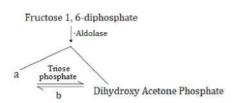
- (1) If both Assertion and Reason are True and Reason is a correct explanation of Assertion.
- (2) If both Assertion and Reason are True but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (3) If Assertion is True but the Reason is False.
- (4) If both Assertion and Reason are False.
- 105. Always upright shape of pyramid is in:-
  - (1) Mass pyramid
  - (2) Energy pyramid
  - (3) Number pyramid
  - (4) None of these
- **106.** How many extra ATP are utilized by  $C_4$  plants in comparison of  $C_3$  plants per  $CO_2$  fixation?
  - (1) Twelve
  - (2) Two
  - (3) Six
  - (4) One
- **107.** No significant role of working of Na-K ATPase pump can be noticed during :
  - (1) Polarisation
  - (2) Depolarisation
  - (3) Repolarisation
  - (4) Hyperpolarisation
- 108. The DNA of E. coli is
  - (1) Single stranded and linear
  - (2) Single stranded and circular
  - (3) Double stranded and linear
  - (4) Double stranded and circular

- **104. अभिकथन :-** निषेचित अण्डाणु के अंतरोपण और गर्भावस्था की अन्य घटनाओं के लिए एंडोमेट्रियम आवश्यक है।
  - कारण :- कॉर्पस ल्यूटियम बड़ी मात्रा में प्रोजेस्टेरोन स्नावित करता है, जो एंडोमेट्रियम के रखरखाव के लिए आवश्यक है।
  - (1) यदि अभिकथन और कारण दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण अभिकथन की सही व्याख्या है।
  - (2) यदि अभिकथन और कारण दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन कारण, अभिकथन की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
  - (3) यदि अभिकथन सत्य है लेकिन कारण असत्य है।
  - (4) यदि अभिकथन और कारण दोनों असत्य हैं।
- 105. पिरामिड सदैव सीधा किसमें होता है?
  - (1) भार पिरामिड
  - (2) ऊर्जा पिरामिड
  - (3) संख्या पिरामिड
  - (4) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- **106.**  $C_4$ पौधों द्वारा  $C_3$ पौधों की तुलना में प्रति  $CO_2$  स्थिरीकरण में कितने अतिरिक्त ATP का उपयोग किया जाता है?
  - (1) बारह
  - (2) दो
  - (3) छह
  - (4) एक
- **107.** Na-K एटीपेज पम्प के संचालन की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका कब दिखाई नहीं देती
  - (1) ध्रवण के समय
  - (2) विध्रवण के समय
  - (3) पुनः ध्रवण के समय
  - (4) अतिध्रवण के समय
- 108. ई. कोली का DNA होता है
  - (1) एकल रज्जुक तथा रेखीय
  - (2) एकल रज्जुक तथा वृताकार
  - (3) द्विरज्जुक तथा रेखीय
  - (4) द्विरज्जुक तथा वृताकार

- **109.** Mendel's law of segregation, as applied to the behavior of chromosomes in meiosis, means that:-
  - (1) Pairing of homologous will convert one allele in to the other, leading to separation of the types.
  - (2) Alleles of a gene separate from each other, leading to separation of the types.
  - (3) Genes on the same chromosome will show 50% recombination.
  - (4) Alleles of a gene will be linked and passed on together through meiosis.
- 110. Largest lymphoid organ of body is :
  - (1) Liver
  - (2) Kidney
  - (3) Spleen
  - (4) Pancreas
- **111.** Which of the following is **correct** matched with its characters ?
  - (1) **Animal** Planaria, **Phylum** Platyheliminthes, **Character** Regeneration
  - (2) **Animal** Pleurobrachia, **Phylum** Cnidaria, **Character** Comb plate
  - (3) **Animal** Adamsia, **Phylum** Annelida, **Character** Cnidoblast
  - (4) **Animal** Pheretima, **Phylum** Aschelminthes, **Character** Flame cell
- **112.** After birth, colostrum is released from mammary glands which is rich in:-
  - (1) Fat and low in proteins
  - (2) Proteins and low in fat
  - (3) Proteins, antibodies and low in fat
  - (4) Proteins, fat and low in antibodies
- **113.** Which part of the world has high density of organisms?
  - (1) Grasslands
  - (2) Savannahs
  - (3) Deciduous forests
  - (4) Tropical rain forests

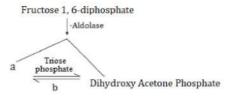
- 109. मेण्डल का पृथक्करण का नियम, अर्द्धसूत्री विभाजन के दौरान गुणसूत्रों के व्यवहार पर लागू होता है, जिसका तात्पर्य हैं-
  - (1) समयुग्मजी के जोड़े बनने के कारण एक एलील दूसरे एलील में परिवर्तित हो जाता है, जिससे एलील के प्रकार अलग-अलग हो जाते हैं।
  - (2) जीन के एलील्स एक दूसरे से अलग हो जाते हैं, जिससे एलील्स के प्रकार का पृथक्करण हो जाता हैं।
  - (3) समान गुणसूत्र पर उपस्थित जीन्स 50% रिकोम्बीनेशन दर्शाते है।
  - (4) एक जीन के एलील्स सहलग्न होंगे और अर्द्धसूत्री विभाजन के दौरान साथ-साथ स्थानान्तरित होंगे।
- 110. शरीर का सबसे बडा लसीकावत अंग है
  - **(1)** लिवर
  - (2) किडनी
  - (3) प्लीहा
  - (4) अग्र्याशय
- 111. निम्न में से कौन से विकल्प में दिया गया जन्तु अपने संघ एवं लक्षण के साथ सही सुमेलित है?
  - (1) **जन्तु** प्लेनेरिया (Planaria), **संघ** प्लेटीहेल्मिन्थीज, **लक्षण** पुनरुद्भवन (Regeneration)
  - (2) **जन्तु** प्ल्यूरोब्रेकिया (Pleurobrachia), **संघ** -निडेरिया (Cnidaria), **लक्षण** - कॉम्ब प्लेट (Comb plate)
  - (3) **जन्तु** एडम्सिया (Adamsia), **संघ** -ऐनेलिडा, **लक्षण** - निडोब्लास्ट (Cnidoblast)
  - (4) **जन्तु** फेरेटिमा (Pheretima), **संघ** ऐस्केल्मिन्थीज, **लक्षण** ज्वाला कोशिका (Flame cell)
- **112.** जन्म के पश्चात् स्तन ग्रंथियों से मोचित कोलस्ट्रम में प्रचुर मात्रा में होता है?
  - (1) वसा तथा कम प्रोटीन
  - (2) प्रोटीन तथा कम वसा
  - (3) प्रोटीन, प्रतिरक्षी तथा कम वसा
  - (4) प्रोटीन, वसा तथा कम प्रतिरक्षी
- 113. विश्व में कौनसे भाग में जीवों का घनत्व अधिकतम है?
  - (1) घास के मैदान
  - (2) सवाना
  - (3) पर्णपाती वन
  - (4) उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षा वन

- **114.** The complete oxidation of pyruvate by stepwise removal of all hydrogen atoms leaving behind three molecules of  ${\rm CO}_2$ .
  - (1) Takes place in cytoplasm of eukaryotic cell
  - (2) Involves enzymatic reactions taking place in the matrix of mitochondria
  - (3) Involves a chain of electron carriers present in the inner membrane of mitochondria
  - (4) Carried out by succinate dehydrogenase complex
- 115. Identify a and b shown in the given figure



- (1) a-1, 5-biphosphate, b-Aldolase
- (2) a-1, 3-diphosphoglyceric acid, b-Enolase
- (3) a-3-phosphoglyceraldehyde, b-Isomerase
- (4) a-Fructose-6-phosphate, b-Hexokinase
- 116. During the resting phase the axon is :-
  - (1) Positively charged on the outer as well as inner side
  - (2) Positively charged on the outerside and negatively charged on the inner side.
  - (3) Negatively charged on the outerside and positively charged on the inner side
  - (4) Negatively charged on the both side
- 117. Bacterial cell wall is made up of
  - (1) Cellulose
  - (2) Chitin
  - (3) Peptidoglycan
  - (4) Starch
- 118. Which contributes to the success of Mendel?
  - (1) Qualitative analysis of data
  - (2) Observation of distinct inherited traits
  - (3) His knowledge of Biology
  - (4) Consideration of one character at a time

- **114.** पाइरूवेट का पूर्ण ऑक्सीकरण जिसमें सभी हाइड्रोजन परमाणुओं को चरणबद्ध तरीके से हटाया जाता है तथा  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  के तीन अणु मुक्त होते है-
  - (1) यह यूकेरियोट कोशिका के कोशिका द्रव्य में होता है।
  - (2) यह माइटोकॉन्ड्रिया के आधात्री में एंजाइम क्रियाओं के रूप में होता है।
  - (3) इसमें माइटोकॉन्ड्रिया की आंतरिक झिल्ली में स्थित इलेक्ट्रॉन वाहक श्रृंखला का उपयोग होता है।
  - (4) यह सक्सिनेट डिहाइड्रोजिनेस कॉम्प्लेक्स द्वारा होता है।
- 115. दिए गए चित्र में दिखाए गए a और b को पहचानें -



- (1) a-1, 5-biphosphate (1, 5-बाइफॉस्फेट), b-Aldolase (एल्डोलेज़)
- (2) a-1, 3-diphosphoglyceric acid(1, 3-डिफॉस्फोग्लिसरिक एसिड), b-Enolase (एनोलेज़)
- (3) a-3-phosphoglyceraldehyde (3-फॉस्फोग्लिसराल्डिहाइड), b-Isomerase (आइसोमेरेज़)
- (4) a-Fructose-6-phosphate (फ्रुक्टोज-6-फॉस्फेट), b-Hexokinase (हेक्सोकाइनेज)
- 116. विराम अवस्था के दौरान एक्सॉन होता है:-
  - (1) बाहरी व आन्तरिक सतहों पर धनात्मक आवेशित
  - (2) बाहरी सतह पर धनात्मक व आन्तरिक सतह पर ऋणात्मक आवेशित
  - (3) बाहरी सतह पर ऋणात्मक व आन्तरिक सतह पर धनात्मक आवेशित
  - (4) दोनों सतह पर ऋणात्मक आवेशित
- 117. जीवाणु कोशिका भित्ती किसकी बनी होती हैं -
  - (1) सेल्लोज
  - (2) काइटिन
  - (3) पेष्टीडोग्लाइकेन
  - (४) स्टार्च
- 118. मेंडल की सफलता में किसका योगदान है?
  - (1) आंकड़ों का गुणात्मक विश्लेषण
  - (2) अलग-अलग वंशानुगत लक्षणों का अवलोकन
  - (3) जीव विज्ञान में उसका ज्ञान
  - (4) एक समय में एक लक्षण पर विचार





- **119.** In which of the following group blood is pumped by heart passes through large vessels into open spaces or body cavities:
  - (1) Amphibia
  - (2) Annelida
  - (3) Mollusca
  - (4) Birds
- **120. Assertion** (A): Cartilaginous fish have to swim constantly to avoid sinking.

Reason (R): They have no air bladder.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true statement but (R) is false.
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are false.
- **121.** Which of the following given statements are not correct?
  - I. MTP was legalized in 1971
  - II. Inability to conceive or produce children even after two years of unprotected sexual cohabitation is called infertility
  - III. Surgical method of contraception prevents gamete formation
  - IV. MTPs are relatively safe up to 20 weeks of pregnancy
  - (1) I and III
  - (2) III and IV
  - (3) III and II
  - (4) I and II
- 122. Choose the correct sequence:-
  - (1) species $\to$ population  $\to$ community  $\to$  biome
  - (2) species  $\rightarrow$ community  $\rightarrow$ population  $\rightarrow$ biome
  - (3) biome  $\rightarrow$ species  $\rightarrow$ population  $\rightarrow$ community
  - (4) population  $\rightarrow$ species  $\rightarrow$ community  $\rightarrow$  biome
- 123. Hypophysial portal system is present in
  - (1) Frog
  - (2) Rabbit
  - (3) Humans
  - (4) All the above

- 119. निम्नलिखित में से किस समूह में रक्त हृदय द्वारा बड़ी वाहिकाओं के माध्यम से खुले स्थान या शरीर की गुहा में पम्प किया जाता है
  - (1) एम्फीबीया
  - (2) एनेलिडा
  - (3) मोलस्का
  - (4) पक्षी
- 120. अभिकथन (A) : उपास्थिल (cartilaginous) मछली डूबने से बचने के लिये लगातार तैरती रहती है। कारण (R) : इनमें कोई वायुकोष (air bladder) नहीं होता ।
  - (1) दोनों (A) एवं (R) सही है लेकिन (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
  - (2) दोनों (A) एवं (R) सही है लेकिन (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
  - (3) (A) सही है लेकिन (R) गलत है।
  - (4) (A) तथा (R) दोनों ही असत्य है।
- 121. निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन से कथन सही नहीं है I. MTP को 1971 में कानूनी मान्यता प्रदान की
  - II. असुरिक्षत यौन संबंध के दो वर्ष बाद भी गर्भधारण करने या बच्चे पैदा करने में असमर्थता को बंध्यता कहा जाता है
  - III. गर्भनिरोधक की शल्य क्रिया विधि युग्मक के निर्माण को रोकती है
  - IV. सगर्भता के 20 सप्ताह तक MTPs अपेक्षाकृत काफी सुरक्षित होती है
  - (1) I तथा III
  - (2) III तथा IV
  - (3) III तथा II
  - (4) I तथा II
- 122. सही क्रम का चयन करे-
  - (1) प्रजाति ightarrow जनसंख्या ightarrow समुदाय ightarrow बायोम
  - (2) प्रजाति  $\rightarrow$  समुदाय  $\rightarrow$  जनसंख्या  $\rightarrow$  बायोम
  - (3) बायोम ightarrow प्रजाति ightarrow जनसंख्या ightarrow समुदाय
  - (4) जनसंख्या  $\rightarrow$  प्रजाति  $\rightarrow$  समुदाय  $\rightarrow$  बायोम
- 123. हायपोफाइसियल निवाहिका तंत्र किसमें पया जाता है -
  - (1) मेंढ़क
  - (2) खरगोश
  - (3) मानव
  - (4) उपरोक्त सभी

- **124.** Read the following statements and give the answer that is asked below :-
  - (a) Members are found in aquatic habitat.
  - (b) Spores are endogenously produced insporangium.
  - (c) Zygospores are formed by fusion of two gametes.
  - (d) They show all types of syngamy.

Above statements are related to which class of fungi -

- (1) Phycomycetes
- (2) Ascomycetes
- (3) Basidiomycetes
- (4) Deuteromycetes
- **125.** Given below are two statements; one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

**Assertion (A):** Petioles are long, thin and flexible.

**Reason (R):** Petioles allow leaf blades to flutter in wind, thereby cooling the leaf and bringing fresh air to leaf surface.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- (3) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- 126. Which statement is correct?
  - (1) DCT is capable of selective secretion of  $HCO_3^-$
  - (2) PCT maintains the pH and ionic balance of body fluids by absorption of H<sup>+</sup> and ammonia.
  - (3) An increase in glomerular blood flow stimulates formation of Angiotensin II
  - (4) An excessive loss of fluid from the body can activate osmoreceptors which stimulate the hypothalamus to release ADH.

- **124.** निम्नलिखित कथनों का अध्ययन कीजिए तथा पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए-
  - (a) इसके सदस्य जलीय आवास में पाए जाते हैं।
  - (b) बीजाणु, बीजाणुधानी में अंतर्जात रूप से उत्पन्न होते हैं।
  - (c) युग्माणु दो युग्मकों के संलयन द्वारा बनते हैं।
  - (d) ये, सभी प्रकार के संयुग्मन दर्शाते हैं। उपर्युक्त कथन किस कवक वर्ग से संबंधित हैं?
  - (1) फाइकोमाइसीटीज
  - (2) एस्कॉमाइसीटीज
  - (3) बेसीडियोमाइसीटीज
  - (4) ड्यूटेरोमाइसीटीज
- **125.** नीचे दो कथन दिये गये है जो अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) के रूप में चिन्हित है-

अभिकथन (A) - पर्णवृंत लम्बे, पतले और लचीले होते हैं।

कारण (R) - पर्णवृंत स्तरिका को हवा में हिलाता रहता है ताकि ताजी हवा पत्ती को मिलती रहे।

उपरोक्त दिये गये कथनों के संदर्भ में नीचे दिये गये विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए-

- (1) दोनों (A) और (R) सही हैं लेकिन (R) (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
- (2) (A) सही है लेकिन (R) सही नहीं है।
- (3) (A) सही नहीं है लेकिन (R) सही है।
- (4) दोनों (A) और (R) सही हैं और (R) (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
- 126. कौनसा कथन सही है?
  - (1) DCT HCO3 के चयनात्मक स्त्रवण में समर्थ होती है।
  - (2) PCT, H<sup>+</sup> तथा अमोनिया के अवशोषण द्वारा शरीर तरलो की pH तथा आयनिक सन्तुलन को बनाये रखती है।
  - (3) ग्लोमेरूलर रक्त प्रवाह में वृद्धि एजियोटेंसिन II के निर्माण उत्तेजित करती है।
  - (4) शरीर से जल का अत्यधिक ह्रास इन परासरण ग्राहियों को सक्रिय करता है जो हाइपोथैलेमस को ADH के स्त्राव हेत् प्रेरित करता है।



- **127.** This epithelium is made up of a single thin layer of flattened cells and is involved in diffusion, it is found in :-
  - (1) Walls of blood vessels
  - (2) Ducts of glands
  - (3) Tubular parts of nephrons
  - (4) All of these
- 128. Stanley Miller synthesized in his experiment:
  - (1) Virus
  - (2) Protein
  - (3) Amino acid
  - (4) Cell
- 129. Producers in the aquatic ecosystem are:
  - (1) Shrubs
  - (2) Herbacious plants
  - (3) Phytoplanktons
  - (4) Zooplanktons
- 130. Match the following regarding respiration:-

1. Amino acids	Pyruvic acid	
2. Fatty acid	ii Dihyroxy Phosphate	Acetone
3. Glycerol	iii Acetyl CoA	

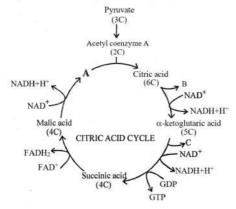
- (1) 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii
- (2) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii
- (3) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii
- (4) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i

- 127. वह उपकला जो एक चपटी कोशिकाओं के पतले स्तर से बनता है और विसरण का कार्य करती है, वह पायी जाती
  - (1) रक्त वाहिनी की भित्ति में
  - (2) ग्रंथि की नलिका में
  - (3) नेफ्रॉन की नलिका भाग में
  - (4) ये सभी
- 128. अपने प्रयोग में स्टैनले मिलर ने क्या संश्लेषित किया थाः
  - (1) वाइरस
  - (2) प्रोटीन
  - (3) अमीनो अम्ल
  - (4) कोशिका
- 129. जलीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में उत्पादक हैं-
  - (1) क्षप (झाडियां)
  - (2) शाकाहारी पौधे
  - (3) पादपप्लवक
  - (4) जन्तुप्लवक
- 130. श्वसन के संदर्भ में सुमेलित कीजिए -

	i पाइरुविक अम्ल
2. वसीय अम्ल	ii डाइहाइड्रॉक्सी एसीटोन फॉस्फेट
3. ग्लिसरॉल	iii एसिटाइल CoA

- (1) 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii
- (2) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii
- (3) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii
- (4) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i

**131.** In the given representation of citric acid cycle correctly identify A, B and C



(1)			
A	В	С	
OAA	CoA	$CO_2$	

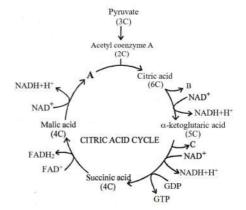
(2)			
A	В	С	
$\rm H_2O$	OAA	$CO_2$	

(3)			
A	В	С	
$H_2O$	$CO_2$	OAA	

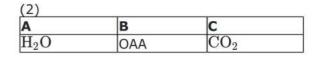
A	В	С
OAA	$CO_2$	$CO_2$

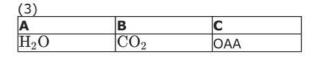
- **132. Statement-I**: Pituitary hormone like FSH, LH are generate second messenger. **Statement-II**: FSH and LH interact with intracellular receptors and regulate gene expression.
  - (1) Both statements I and II are correct.
  - (2) Both statements I and II are incorrect.
  - (3) Only statement I is correct.
  - (4) Only statement II is correct.
- 133. In which of the following sexual reproduction is oogamous and accompained by complex post:-
  - (1) Ulothrix
  - (2) Spirogyra
  - (3) Polysiphonia
  - (4) Ectocarpus

131. सिट्रिक अम्ल चक्र के लिए दिए गए प्रदर्शन में A, B और C की सही पहचान करें



(1)				
A	В	С		
OAA	CoA	$CO_2$		





(4)			
A	В	С	
OAA	$CO_2$	$CO_2$	

132. कथन -I: पीयूष हार्मीन जैसे FSH, LH द्वितीयक संदेशवाहक उत्पन्न करते हैं।

कथन - II: FSH और LH अंतरकोशिकीय ग्राहीयों से

कथन - II : FSH और LH अंतरकोशिकीय ग्राहीयों से क्रिया करते हैं और जीन अभिव्यक्ति को नियंत्रित करते हैं।

- (1) कथन I और II दोनों सही हैं।
- (2) कथन I और II दोनों गलत हैं।
- (3) केवल कथन I सही है।
- (4) केवल कथन II सही है।
- **133.** निम्नलिखित में से किसमें लैंगिक प्रजनन अण्डयुग्मन होता है तथा इसके पश्चात निषेचनोत्तर के साथ होता है?
  - (1) यूलोथ्रिक्स
  - (2) स्पाइरोगायरा
  - (3) पॉलीसाइफोनिया
  - (4) एक्टोकार्पस

- **134.** Identify the incorrect statement for sex determination in humans :
  - (1) Humans contain 23 pairs of autosomes
  - (2) Female produce only one type of ovum
  - (3) Genetic makeup of sperm determine the sex of the child
  - (4) In males, two types of gametes are produced
- 135. Ammonia is converted into urea in-
  - (1) Intestine
  - (2) Spleen
  - (3) Kidney
  - (4) Liver
- **136.** Match the following in relation to body parts of cockroach –

(a)	labium	(i)	Thorax
(b)	Tegmina	(ii)	Abdomen
(c)	Anal style	(iii)	Foregut
(d)	Gizzard	(iv)	Head capsule

- (1) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv
- (2) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
- (3) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii
- (4) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv
- **137.** According to Lamarckism long necked Giraffes evolved because:-
  - (1) Nature selected only long necked animals
  - (2) Of stretching of necks by short one over many generations
  - (3) Humans preferred long necked animals
  - (4) Mutation.
- 138. Cuscuta and Rafflesia are :-
  - (1) Producer
  - (2) Primary consumer
  - (3) Secondary consumer
  - (4) Both (1) and (2)
- **139.** Which of the following is a dioecious bryophyte?
  - (1) Riccia
  - (2) Marchantia
  - (3) Pinus
  - (4) Cycas

- **134.** मानवों में लिंग निर्धारण के लिए गलत कथन की पहचान करें-
  - (1) मनुष्यों में 23 जोड़े अलिंगी गुणसूत्र होते हैं
  - (2) महिला केवल एक प्रकार का अंडाणु उत्पन्न करती है
  - (3) शुक्राणु का आनुवांशिक रूप बच्चे का लिंग निर्धारित करता है
  - (4) पुरुषों में दो प्रकार के युग्मक उत्पन्न होते हैं
- 135. अमोनिया का यूरिया में परिवर्तन होता है-
  - (1) आंत्र में
  - (2) प्लीहा में
  - (3) वृक्क में
  - (4) यकृत में
- **136.** कॉकरोच के शरीर के भागों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित का मिलान करों -

(a)	अधारोष्ठ	(i)	वक्ष
(b)	टेग्मिना	(ii)	उदर
(c)	गुदा शूक	(iii)	अग्रांत्र
(d)	पेषणी	(iv)	शीर्ष केप्सूल

- (1) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv
- (2) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
- (3) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii
- (4) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv
- **137.** लैमार्कवाद के अनुसार लम्बी गर्दन वाले जिराफ विकसित हुए क्योंकि-
  - (1) प्रकृति ने केवल लम्बी गर्दन वाले प्राणीयों का चयन किया
  - (2) छोटी गर्दन वाले जिराफों ने कई पीढ़ियों तक अपनी गर्दन को खींचा
  - (3) मनुष्यों ने लम्बी गर्दन वाले प्राणीयों को पसंद किया
  - (4) उत्परिवर्तन
- 138. अमरबेल तथा रेफलेशिया है
  - (1) उत्पादक
  - (2) प्राथमिक उपभोक्ता
  - (3) द्वितीयक उपभोक्ता
  - (4) (1) व (2) दोनों
- 139. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एकलिंगी।श्रयी ब्रायोफाइट है-
  - (1) रिक्सिया
  - (2) मार्केशिया
  - (3) पाइनस
  - (4) साइकस



**140.** A Polygenic trait is controlled by 3 genes A, B and C. In a cross AaBbCc ×AaBbCc the phenotypic ratio of the offsprings was observed as 1:X:15:20:15:X:1

What is the possible value of X?

- (1) 1
- (2) 15
- (3)6
- (4)20
- 141. Primary function of sweat glands is-
  - (1) Thermoregulation
  - (2) Excretion
  - (3) Secretion
  - (4) All of the above
- **142.** Disease characterised by swelling of scrotum and genital organs due to chronic inflammation of lymphatic vessels is ?
  - (1) Ascariasis
  - (2) Pneumonia
  - (3) Filariasis
  - (4) Dengue
- **143.** Death of an organisms is the beginning of the:-
  - (1) GFC
  - (2) DFC
  - (3) Heat loss
  - (4) All of the above
- **144.** Identify the correct set of statements:
  - (a) A sigmoid curve is a characteristic of living organisms growing in a natural environment.
  - (b) Differentiated cells can regain the capacity to divide is termed as dedifferentiation.
  - (c) The plant growth regulators are small simple molecules of diverse chemical composition.
  - (d) Auxin was isolated by F.W. Went from tips of coleoptiles of oat seedlings.

Choose the **correct** answer from options given below:

- (1) a, b and c only
- (2) b, c and d only
- (3) a, c and d only
- (4) a, b, c and d

- 140. एक बहुजीनी विशेषक को 3 जीन A, B और C द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाता है। एक क्रॉस AaBbCc×AaBbCc में संतानों का लक्षणप्रारूपीय अनुपात 1:X:15:20:15:X:1 के रूप में देखा गया था।
  - X का संभावित मान क्या है?
  - (1) 1
  - (2)15
  - (3)6
  - (4)20
- 141. स्वेद ग्रन्थियों का प्रमुख कार्य है-
  - (1) ताप नियंत्रण
  - (2) उत्सर्जन
  - (3) स्त्रवण
  - (4) उपर्युक्त सभी
- **142.** लसीका वाहिनी के चिरकालिक प्रदाह के कारण वृषण कोष एवं जननांगों में सूजन किसके लक्षण है ?
  - (1) ऐस्केरिएसिस
  - (2) न्यूमोनिया
  - (3) फाइलेरिएसिस
  - (4) ड़ेगू
- 143. एक जीव की मृत्यु किसका प्रारम्भन है-
  - (1) चारण आहार खाद्य श्रृंखला
  - (2) अपरद मैदान खाद्य श्रृंखला
  - (3) ऊष्मा हानि
  - (4) उपरोक्त सभी
- 144. कथनों के सही समृह को पहचानें:-
  - (a) सिग्मॉइड वक्र प्राकृतिक वातावरण में वृद्धि करने वाले जीवित जीवों की एक विशेषता है।
  - (b) विभेदित कोशिकाएँ विभाजित होने की क्षमता पुनः प्राप्त कर सकती हैं जिसे विविभेदिकरण कहा जाता है।
  - (c) पादप वृद्धि नियामक विविध रासायनिक संरचना के छोटे सरल अणु हैं।
  - (d) ऑक्सीन की खोज एफ डबल्यू वेंट के द्वारा जई के अंकुर के प्रांकुरचोल शिखर से की गई है।
  - नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनें-
  - (1) केवल a, b तथा c
  - (2) केवल b, c तथा d
  - (3) केवल a, c तथा d
  - (4) a, b, c तथा d



- 145. Select incorrectly matched pair
  - (1) Food source Laminaria
  - (2) Agar Gelidium and Gracilaria
  - (3) Carrageen Brown algae
  - (4) Space travelers food supplement -Chlorella
- 146. What phenotypic ratio is obtained by selfing of a trihybrid, in which two gene pairs are completely dominant and one gene pair is incompletely dominant?
  - (1) 3:6:3:1:2:1
  - (2) 27:9:9:9:3:1:3:3
  - (3) 18:6:6:2:9:3:3:1:9:3:3
  - (4) 18:6:6:2:9:3:3:1:1:.2:1
- 147. Assertion (A): Innate immunity is accomplished by providing different types of barriers to the entry of the foreign agents into our body.
  - Reason (R): Interferons are type of proteins which are secreted by virus infected cells.
  - (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - (3) (A) is true statement but (R) is false.
  - (4) Both (A) and (R) are false.
- 148. The term ecosystem was coined by -
  - (1) Odum
  - (2) Mishra
  - (3) Reiter
  - (4) Tansley
- 149. Read the following statements & choose the correct option -
  - (a) PGR can perform complimentary or antagonistic role.
  - (b) Auxin promote the growth of apical bud by suppressing the growth of lateral
  - (c) GA promote nutrient mobilisation in platns.
  - (d) Auxin induces flowering in Pineapple and mango.
  - (1) a and d are correct
  - (2) c and d are correct
  - (3) a and b are correct
  - (4) a, b, d are correct

- 145. असुमेलित युग्म का चयन करें-
  - (1) भोजन स्त्रोत लैमिनेरिया
  - (2) ऐगार जेलिडियम और ग्रेसिलेरिया
  - (3) कैरेजीन भूरी शैवाल
  - (4) अंतरिक्ष यात्रियों के भोजन के रूप में क्लोरेला
- 146. एक त्रिसंकर, जिसमें दो जीन जोडे प्रभावी है तथा एक जीन जोड़ा अपूर्ण प्रभावी है, इसके स्वपरागण से क्या लक्षणप्रारूप अनुपात प्राप्त होगा?
  - (1) 3:6:3:1:2:1
  - (2) 27:9:9:9:3:1:3:3
  - (3) 18:6:6:2:9:3:3:1:9:3:3
  - (4) 18:6:6:2:9:3:3:1:1:.2:1
- 147. अभिकथन (A) : सहज प्रतिरक्षा हमारे शरीर में बाह्य कारकों के प्रवेश के विरूद्ध विभिन्न प्रकार के रोध पैदा करनें में सक्षम होती है।
  - कारण (R) : इंटरफेरॉन एक प्रकार के प्रोटीन होते हैं जो विषाणु संक्रमित कोशिकाओं द्वारा स्नावित होते हैं।
  - (1) दोनों (A) एवं (R) सही है लेकिन (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
  - (2) दोनों (A) एवं (R) सही है लेकिन (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
  - (3) (A) सही है लेकिन (R) गलत है।
  - (4) (A) तथा (R) दोनों ही असत्य है।
- 148. पारितंत्र शब्द किसके द्वारा दिया गया
  - (1) ऑडम
  - (2) मिश्रा
  - (3) रेइटर
  - (4) टान्सले
- 149. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़ें और सही विकल्प चुनें -
  - (a) पादप वृद्धि नियामक संपूरक या प्रतिरोधी कार्य कर
  - (b) ऑक्सिन पार्श्व कली की वृद्धि को संदमित करके शीर्ष कली की वृद्धि को प्रेरित करता है।
  - (c) GA पौधों में पोषक तत्वों के परिवहन को प्रेरित
  - (d) ऑक्सिन अनानास और आम में पुष्पन को प्रेरित करता है।
  - (1) a और d सही हैं
  - (2) c और d सही हैं
  - (3) a और b सही हैं
  - (4) a, b, d सही हैं



150. Match List-I with List-II and select correct answer

L	ist-I	List-II						
(A)	IAA	I	Richmond lang effect					
(B)	$GA_1$	II	Clima	ctric r	espi	iration		
(C)	Zeatin	III	Maintainance of se dormancy					
(D)	ABA	IV	Prevention of abscission					
(E)	$C_2H_4$	٧	V Bolting effect					
(1)		10						
$\mathbf{A}$	B	}	C	$\Gamma$	)	$\mathbf{E}$		
IV	V		III	I		II		
(2)								
A	В	3	C	D	E			
IV V			I	II	II	I		
(3)								
A	В	3	C	D		E		
IV V		7	I	III		II		
(4)								
A	E	3	$\mathbf{C}$	D		E		
IV	I		V	III		II		

- 151. Industrial production of ethanol from starch is brought about by a certain species of:-
  - (1) Azotobacter
  - (2) Lactobacillus
  - (3) Saccharomyces
  - (4) Penicillium
- 152. Hybrid vigour is due to:
  - (1) Chiasma
  - (2) Linkage
  - (3) Crossing over
  - (4) Heterozygosity
- 153. The human immuno deficiency virus is
  - (1) an unenveloped, DNA genome containing retrovirus
  - (2) an unenveloped, RNA genome containing retrovirus
  - (3) an enveloped, DNA genome containing retrovirus
  - (4) an enveloped, RNA genome containing retrovirus

150. सूची - I से सूची - II को सुमेलित कर सही उत्तर का

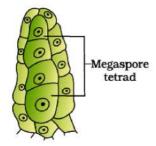
	सूची	·I		सूची11				
(A)	IAA		Ι	रिचमण्ड लेंग प्रभाव				
(B)	170000 121		II	क्लाईमेक्ट्रिक श्वसन				
(C)	जीयाटिन		III	बीज प्रसुप्ता को बनाये रखना				
(D)	ABA		ΙV	विलगन की रोकथाम				
(E)	D) ABA E) $\mathrm{C}_2\mathrm{H}_4$		٧	बॉल्टिंग प्रभाव				
(1) A IV				-3:				
A		В		C	1	)	E	
IV V		V	9	III	1		II	
(2)								
A		В	n.	C	D	E	0	
(2) A B IV V		V		I	II	I	II	
				10)			2000	
A		В		C	D		E	
(3) A B IV V		6	I	III		II		
(4)					•			
A B			C	D		E		
IV I			V	TTT		TT		

- 151. स्टार्च से इथेनॉल का औद्योगिक उत्पादन किसकी एक निश्चित जाति द्वारा किया जाता है?
  - (1) एजोटोबैक्टर
  - (2) लैक्टोबैसिलस
  - (3) सैकेरोमाइसिज
  - (4) पेनिसिलियम
- 152. ओज शक्ति का कारण है ?
  - (1) क्याज्मा
  - (2) संहलग्रता
  - (3) जीन विनिमय
  - (4) विषमयुग्मता
- 153. मानव इम्युनो डेफिशिएन्सी विषाणु है
  - (1) एक अनावरित, DNA जीनोम युक्त रेट्रोवाइरस
  - (2) एक अनावरित, RNA जीनोम युक्त रेट्रोवाइरस
  - (3) एक आवरित, DNA जीनोम युक्त रेट्रोवाइरस
  - (4) एक आवरित, RNA जीनोम युक्त रेट्रोवाइरस



- **154.** Which of the following is not an example of exotic species?
  - (1) Cichlid fish for Lake Victoria of East Africa
  - (2) Parthenium for India
  - (3) Water hyacinth for India
  - (4) Nile perch for Lake Victoria of East Africa
- **155.** Given this linear tetrad of megaspore only one megaspore is functional remaining three are degenerated. Usually the functional megaspore will be present in which end of :

### Micropylar end



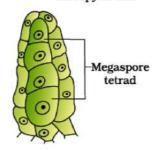
- (1) Chalazal end
- (2) Micropylar end
- (3) Nothing can be said
- (4) Either chalazal or micropylar end
- **156.** The transfer of genetic material of one bacterium to another is called
  - (1) Replication
  - (2) Translation
  - (3) Transcription
  - (4) Transduction
- **157.** Alkaloids; Flavonoids; Rubber; Essential oils; Antibiotics; Coloured pigments; Scents; Gums; Spices

How many of the above are primary metabolites?

- (1)7
- (2)9
- (3)5
- (4) None of these
- **158.** Species area relationship was given by
  - (1) Robert May
  - (2) Edward Wilson
  - (3) Alexander von Humboldt
  - (4) Paul Ehrlich

- **154.** निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा विदेशी जाति (exotic) का उदाहरण नहीं है?
  - (1) सिचलिड मछली, पूर्वी अफ्रीका की विक्टोरिया झील के लिए
  - (2) पार्थेनियम, भारत के लिए
  - (3) जल हाइसिंथ, भारत के लिए
  - (4) नाइल पर्च, पूर्वी अफ्रीका की विक्टोरिया झील के लिए
- 155. दिये गये गुरूबीजाणुओं के रेखिय चतुष्क में से केवल एक गुरूबीजाणु सक्रिय रहता है शेष तीन नष्ट हो जाते है। सामान्यतया क्रियात्मक गुरूबीजाणु किस सिरे की ओर उपस्थित होगा-

### Micropylar end



- (1) निभाग सिरे की ओर
- (2) बीजाण्ड द्वार सिरे की ओर
- (3) कुछ कहा नही जा सकता
- (4) या तो निभाग सिरे या बीजाण्ड द्वार सिरे की ओर
- **156.** एक बैक्टीरिया से दूसरे में आनुवांशिक पदार्थ का स्थानांतरण कहलाता है
  - (1) रिप्लीकेशन
  - (2) ट्रान्सलेशन
  - (3) ट्रान्सक्रिप्शन
  - (4) ट्रान्सडक्शन
- 157. एल्केलॉइड; फ्लेवोनॉइड्स; रबर; आवश्यक तेल; एंटीबायोटिक्स; रंगीन वर्णक; सुगंध; गोंद; मसाले उपरोक्त में से कितने प्राथमिक उपापचयज हैं ?
  - (1)7
  - (2)9
  - (3)5
  - (4) कोई नहीं
- 158. जाति-क्षेत्र संबंध का सिद्धांत किसने दिया था?
  - (1) रॉबर्ट मेए
  - (2) एडवर्ड विल्सन
  - (3) एलेक्जेंडर वॉन हम्बोल्ट
  - (4) पॉल एर्लीच

- **159.** If the DNA of human contains  $3 \times 10^9$  bp, and if an Okazaki fragment, on average, is 2000 bp long, how many initiation points for RNA Primase are present in the genome?
  - $(1) 1.5 \times 10^6$
  - $(2) 3.5 \times 10^6$
  - $(3) 1.5 \times 10^9$
  - $(4) 1.0 \times 10^6$
- 160. If any protein encoding gene is expressed in a heterologous host. It is called a:-
  - (1) Recombinant gene
  - (2) Recombinant protein
  - (3)  $\beta$ -galactosidase
  - (4) Downstream processing
- 161. Salt is added to preserve meat, pickles, etc. because salting kills bacteria by the process of:-
  - (1) dissolution
  - (2) distillation
  - (3) plasmolysis
  - (4) imbibition
- 162. Assertion (A): Distribution of some bryophytes & pteridophytes is limited

Reason (R): Transport of male gamete in bryophytes & pteridophyte is dependent on water.

Choose the correct options:-

- (1) (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is correct explanation for (A)
- (2) (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation for (A)
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect
- (4) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect
- **163.** Sequence of which of the following nucleic acid is used to know the phylogeny:-
  - (1) m-RNA
  - (2) r-RNA
  - (3) t-RNA
  - (4) DNA

- **159.** यदि मानव के DNA में 3 × 10<sup>9</sup> bp होते है, और यदि औसतन ओकाजाकी खण्ड 2000 bp लम्बा होता है, तो जीनोम में RNA प्राइमेज के लिए कितने प्रारम्भिक बिन्द उपस्थित होंगे?
  - $(1) 1.5 \times 10^6$
  - $(2) 3.5 \times 10^6$
  - $(3) 1.5 \times 10^9$
  - $(4) 1.0 \times 10^6$
- 160. यदि कोई प्रोटीन निर्माण करनें वाला जीन किसी विषमजात (हेटेरोलोगस) परपोषी में अभिव्यक्त होता है, तो इसे कहते है-
  - (1) पुनर्योगज जीन
  - (2) पुनर्योगज प्रोटीन
  - (3) β -गेलेक्टोसाइडेज़
  - (4) अनुप्रवाह संसाधन
- 161. मांस, अचार आदि को संरक्षित करने के लिए नमक मिलाया जाता है क्योंकि नमक जीवाणुओं को किस प्रक्रिया द्वारा मारता है-
  - (1) विघटन
  - (2) आसवन
  - (3) प्लाज्मोलाइसिस
  - (4) इम्बिबिशन
- 162. कथन (A): कुछ ब्रायोफाइट्स और टेरिडोफाइट्स का वितरण सीमित है

कारण (R): ब्रायोफाइट्स और टेरिडोफाइट्स में नर युग्मक का परिवहन पानी पर निर्भर करता है।

सही विकल्प चुनें:-

- (1) (A) और (R) सही हैं लेकिन (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है
- (2) (A) और (R) सही हैं लेकिन (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (3) (A) और (R) दोनों गलत हैं
- (4) (A) सही है लेकिन (R) गलत है
- 163. निम्न में से किस न्युक्लिक अम्ल का क्रम जातिवृत्तीयता की पहचान करने में उपयोग किया जाता है-
  - (1) m- RNA
  - (2) r -RNA
  - (3) t -RNA
  - (4) DNA

- 164. Choose the correct statements-
  - (1) Presence of more than one recognition site for one enzyme, within vector generate several fragments, which will complicate gene cloning.
  - (2) Ligation of alien DNA is carried out at a restriction site present in 'Ori'.
  - (3) In PBR322 one antibiotic resistance gene helps in selection of transformants, whereas the other helps in cloning.
  - (4) **Rop** codes for proteins involved in ligation of foreign DNA
- 165. Which of the following is capable of growth:-
  - (1) Primary cell wall
  - (2) Secondary cell wall
  - (3) Tertiary cell wall
  - (4) All of them
- **166.** Ploidy level of Nucellus, endosperm, polar nuclei, Megaspore mother cell, female gametophyte respectively are-
  - (1) 2n, 3n, n, 2n, n
  - (2) 2n, 3n, 2n, n, n
  - (3) n, 2n, n, 2n, n
  - (4) 2n, 3n, 2n, 2n, n
- **167.** The materials are carried across the cell membrane by:-
  - (1) Proteins
  - (2) Fatty acids
  - (3) Phosphates
  - (4) Lipids
- **168.** Aminoacyl synthetase enzyme associated with:-
  - (1) With small subunit of ribosome
  - (2)  $T\Psi C$  loop of tRNA
  - (3) 5'-end of mRNA
  - (4) DHU loop of tRNA
- 169. The almost pure DNA which gets precipitated by chilled ethanol is removed from solution by:
  - (1) Spooling
  - (2) Elution
  - (3) Agarose gel electrophoresis
  - (4) Scaling

- 164. सही कथन का चुनाव करे-
  - (1) एक एंजाइम के लिए संवाहक के अन्दर एक से अधिक पहचान स्थल होने पर इसके कई खंड बन जाते है जो जीन क्लोनिंग को जटिल बना देते है।
  - (2) विजातीय DNA का बंधन (लाइगेशन) 'Ori' में स्थित एक प्रतिबंधन स्थल पर किया जाता है।
  - (3) PBR322 में एक प्रतिजैविक प्रतिरोधी जीन रूपान्तरज (transformants) के चयन, जबकि दूसरी क्लोनिंग में मदद करती है।
  - (4) **Rop** विजातीय DNA के बंधन में सम्मिलित प्रोटीन के लिए कोड करता है।
- 165. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा वृद्धि करने में सक्षम है?
  - (1) प्राथमिक कोशिका भित्ति
  - (2) द्वितीयक कोशिका भित्ति
  - (3) तृतीयक कोशिका भित्ति
  - (4) ये सभी
- **166.** बीजाण्डकाय, भ्रूणपोष, ध्रुवीय केन्द्रक, गुरूबीजाणु मातृ कोशिका, मादा युग्मकोद्भिद का गुणिता स्तर है-
  - (1) 2n, 3n, n, 2n, n
  - (2) 2n, 3n, 2n, n, n
  - (3) n, 2n, n, 2n, n
  - (4) 2n, 3n, 2n, 2n, n
- **167.** कोशिका झिल्ली के पार सामग्री का परिवहन किसके द्वारा किया जाता है-
  - (1) प्रोटीन
  - (2) वसीय अम्ल
  - (3) फॉस्फेट
  - (4) लिपिड्स
- 168. अमीनोएसिल सिंथेटेज एंजाइम किससे जुड़ा है?
  - (1) राइबोसोम की छोटी उपइकाई के साथ
  - (2) tRNA की TΨC लूप के साथ
  - (3) mRNA के 5'-सिरे के साथ
  - (4) tRNA की DHU लूप के साथ
- **169.** लगभग शुद्ध DNA जो ठंडे इथेनॉल द्वारा अवक्षेपित हो जाता है, को घोल से हटा दिया जाता है:
  - (1) स्पूलिंग
  - (2) क्षालन
  - (3) अगारोज जेल वैद्युतकणसंचलन
  - (4) स्केलिंग

**170.** Match the following columns and choose the correct option.

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Endodermis	a.	Suberin
2.	Casparian strips	b.	Barrel shaped
3.	Pericycle		Lies between the xylem and the phloem
4.	Conjuctive tissue	d.	Thick-walled parenchymatous cells

- (1) 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c
- (2) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
- (3) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d
- (4) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
- **171.** In which type of bioreactor air bubbles dramatically increases the oxygen transfer area?
  - (1) Simple stirred tank bioreactor
  - (2) Sparged stirred tank bioreactor
  - (3) Both 1 & 2
  - (4) None of these
- 172. Division of centromere occurs in:-
  - (1) Prophase- I
  - (2) Anaphase- I
  - (3) Anaphase II
  - (4) Telophase- I
- 173. In conjoint vascular bundles:
  - (1) Usually the phloem is located on the outer side of xylem
  - (2) Usually the phloem is located on the inner side of xylem
  - (3) Cambium in never found
  - (4) Both (1) and (3)

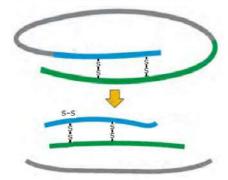
**170.** निम्नलिखित कॉलम का मिलान कर सही विकल्प का चयन करें:

	कॉलम-1		कॉलम-11
1.	अंतस्त्वचा	a.	सुबेरिन
2.	केस्पेरियन पट्टियां	q	बेलनाकार
3.	परिरम्भ	c.	जाइलम और फ्लोएम के मध्य स्थित
4.	संयोजी ऊतक	d.	मोटी भित्ति युक्त पैरेन्काइमैटस कोशिकाएँ

- (1) 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c
- (2) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
- (3) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d
- (4) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
- **171.** कौन से प्रकार के बायोरिएक्टर में हवा के बुलबुले प्रभावी तरीके से ऑक्सीजन स्थानान्तरण क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करते है ?
  - (1) साधारण विलोडन हौज बायोरिएक्टर
  - (2) दंड विलोडक हौज बायोरिएक्टर
  - (3) 1 व 2 दोनों
  - (4) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 172. सेन्ट्रोमीयर का विभाजन कब होता है
  - (1) प्रोफेज-I में
  - (2) एनाफेज-I में
  - (3) एनाफेज-II में
  - (4) टिलोफेज-ा में
- 173. संयुक्त संवहन बण्डल में:-
  - (1) सामान्यतया फ्लोएम जाइलम के बाहर की और स्थित होता है।
  - (2) सामान्यतया फ्लोएम जाइलम के अन्दर की और स्थित होता है।
  - (3) एधा (केम्बियम) नही पायी जाती है
  - (4) दोनों (1) और (3)

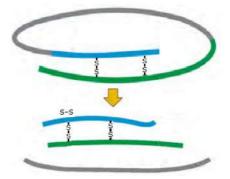


- **174.** Read the following statements:
  - (i) RNAi involves silencing of specific mRNA due to complementary dsRNA.
  - (ii) RNAi takes place in all prokaryotic organism as a method of cellular defense.
  - (iii) The source of complementary RNA could be from an infection by viruses having RNA genome or transposons that replicate via an DNA intermediate. Select the incorrect statement.
  - (1) i, iii
  - (2) i, ii
  - (3) ii, iii
  - (4) i, ii, iii
- 175. Interzonal fibers occur in
  - (1) Prophase
  - (2) Early metaphase
  - (3) Late prophase
  - (4) Anaphase
- 176. The diagram below shows :-



- (1) Maturation of proinsulin into insulin
- (2) Method of proinsulin formation
- (3) Gene therapy
- (4) Enzyme replacement therapy
- 177. During the G<sub>1</sub>-phase of cell division
  - (1) max RNA and proteins are synthesised for cell growth
  - (2) DNA and proteins are synthesised
  - (3) centriole duplicates in the cytoplasm
  - (4) cell undergoes duplication

- 174. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढेः
  - (i) RNAi में किसी पूरक dsRNA द्वारा विशिष्ट mRNA का निष्क्रियकरण सम्मिलित होता है
  - (ii) RNAi सभी प्रौकेरियोटिक जीवो में कोशिकीय सुरक्षा की एक विधि के रूप में होता है
  - (iii) पूरक आरएनए का स्त्रोत आरएनए जीनोम या ट्रान्सपोजोन रखने वाले विषाणु के संक्रमण से हो सकता हैं जो डीएनए मध्यवर्ती के माध्यम से प्रतिकृत होते है गलत कथन का चयन करे-
  - (1) i, iii
  - (2) i, ii
  - (3) ii, iii
  - (4) i, ii, iii
- 175. इन्टर जॉनल तन्तु पाये जाते है
  - (1) प्रोफेज में
  - (2) पूर्व मेटाफेज में
  - (3) पश्च प्रोफेज में
  - (4) एनाफेज मे
- 176. नीचे दिया गया चित्र दर्शाता है:-



- (1) प्राक्इन्सुलीन का इन्सुलीन में परिपक्वन
- (2) प्राकइन्स्लीन निर्माण की विधि
- (3) जीन उपचार
- (4) एंजाइम प्रतिस्थापन थेरेपी (उपचार)
- 177. कोशिका विभाजन की G1-प्रावस्था के समय होता है
  - (1) कोशिका वृद्धि के लिए RNA तथा प्रोटीन का अधिकतम संश्लेषण होता है
  - (2) DNA तथा प्रोटीन का संश्लेषण होता है
  - (3) कोशिका द्रव्य में सेन्ट्रोयोल की प्रतिलिपि बनना
  - (4) कोशिका की प्रतिलिपि बनना

- 178. Which of the following correctly defines a transgenic animal?
  - (1) An animal which has foreign DNA and RNA in some of its cells because of an injection of DNA and RNA into the nucleus of the zygote from which it is developed
  - (2) An animal which has foreign DNA in all its cells because of an injection of DNA into the nucleus of the zygote from which it is developed
  - (3) An animal which has foreign DNA in some of its cells because of an injection of DNA into the nuclei of some of the cells of the blastocyst
  - (4) An animal which has foreign DNA in all its cells because of an injection of DNA into the nuclei of some of the cells in adulthood
- 179. During cell cycle, time taken for the completion of M-phase is
  - (1) 5-10% of the total cell cycle
  - (2) 10-20% of the total cell cycle
  - (3) 30-40% of the total cell cycle
  - (4) 40-60% of the total cell cycle
- 180. Given below are two statements:

Statement-I: The first clinical gene therapy was given in 1990 to a 4 year old girl with adenosine deaminase (ADA) deficiency.

Statement-II: ELISA is based on the principle of antigen antibody interaction. In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (1) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect.
- (2) Statement-I is correct but statement-II is incorrect.
- (3) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.
- (4) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct.

- 178. निम्नलिखित में से ट्रांसजेनिक प्राणी की सही परिभाषा क्या
  - (1) एक जन्तु जिसकी कुछ कोशिकाओं में बाहरी DNA और RNA होता है क्योंकि इसके युग्मनज के केन्द्रक में DNA तथा RNA को अन्तः क्षेपित किया जाता है जिससे यह विकसित हुआ है।
  - (2) ऐसा प्राणी जिसकी समस्त कोशिकाओं में बाहरी DNA होता है क्योंकि इसके यग्मनज के केन्द्रक में DNA को अन्तः क्षेपित किया जाता है जिससे यह विकसित हुआ है।
  - (3) ऐसी प्राणी जिसकी कुछ कोशिकाओं में बाहरी DNA इसलिये आ गया हैं क्योंकि ब्लास्टोसिस्ट की कुछ कोशिकाओं के केन्द्रकों में यह DNA अन्तः क्षेपित किया
  - (4) ऐसा प्राणी जिसकी समस्त कोशिकाओं में बाहरी DNA आ गया है क्योंकि उसके वयस्कपन में कुछ कोशिकाओं के केन्द्रक में DNA को अन्तः क्षेपित किया गया था
- 179. कोशिका चक्र के दौरान, M-प्रावस्था के पूर्ण होने में लिया गया समय निम्नलिखित में से कितना है-
  - (1) कुल कोशिका चक्र का 5-10%
  - (2) कुल कोशिका चक्र का 10-20%
  - (3) कुल कोशिका चक्र का 30-40%
  - (4) कुल कोशिका चक्र का 40-60%
- 180. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं

कथन-I: जीन चिकित्सा का सबसे पहले प्रयोग वर्ष 1990 में एक चार वर्षीय लड़की में एडीनोसीन डिएमीनेज (ADA) की कमी को दूर करने के लिए किया

कथन-II : एंजाइम सहलग्न प्रतिरक्षा शोषक आमापन (ELISA) प्रतिजन- प्रतिरक्षी पारस्परिक क्रिया के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करता है। उपरोक्त कथनों के संदर्भ में, नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर चुने

- (1) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों गलत हैं।
- (2) कथन-I सही है लेकिन कथन-II गलत है।
- (3) कथन-I गलत है लेकिन कथन-II सही है।
- (4) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं।

# SOLUTION

# **Physics**

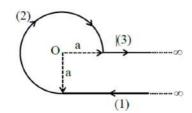
1. Answer: C

Sol:

15 cm

2. Answer: A

Sol:



$$B_1 = \tfrac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi a} \otimes$$

$$B_2 = rac{\mu_0}{4\pi} rac{\mathbf{i}}{a} \left(rac{3\pi}{2}
ight) \otimes$$

$$B_3 = 0$$

$$B_{\rm net}=B_1+B_2+B_2\\$$

$$=0+rac{3}{8}rac{\mu_0 \mathrm{i}}{\mathrm{a}}+rac{\mu_0 \mathrm{i}}{4\pi \mathrm{a}}$$

$$rac{\mu_0 \mathrm{i}}{4\pi} igl[ 1 + rac{3\pi}{2} igr]$$

3. Answer: D

Sol:

$$\overset{\rightarrow}{S}=2t^2\hat{j}+5\widehat{k}$$

at t = 1 sec

$$\overrightarrow{V} = \frac{ds}{dt} = 4\hat{t}j + 0$$

$$\overrightarrow{V} = 4\hat{j}\,m/s$$

### Answer: C

### Sol:

Force on the charge particle in uniform electric field,

$$F \; = \; ma \; = \; Eq \; \text{or} \; a \; = \; qE \, / m$$

According to equation of motion,

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2 as$$

or 
$$v^2 = 0 + 2 \left( rac{qE}{m} 
ight) y$$

K.E. 
$$E=\frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{2\,qE}{m}\right)y=qEy$$

#### 5. Answer: B

### Sol:

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{3.2 \times 10^{11}}{8 \times 10^3}}$$

$$=\sqrt{0.4\times10^8}$$

$$= \sqrt{40 \times 10^6}$$

$$= 6.32 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

### Answer: D

we know that Bulk modulus  $B=V\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta V}$ 

Also 
$$V=\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$

$$\Delta \mathrm{V} = 4\pi \mathrm{R}^2 \, \Delta \, \mathrm{R}$$

So 
$$B=rac{4}{3}\pi R^3 imesrac{P}{4\pi R^2\Delta R}=rac{R imes P}{3\Delta R}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\Delta R}{R} = \frac{P}{3B}$$

#### Answer: D 7.

## Sol:

$$\rho = \frac{m}{v} = \frac{m}{a.b.c.}$$

$$\left(\frac{d\rho}{\rho}\right)\% = \left(\frac{dm}{m}\% + \frac{da}{a} + \frac{db}{b} + \frac{dc}{c}\right)\%$$

$$\Rightarrow rac{\mathrm{d}
ho}{
ho} = (1.5+1+1+1)\%$$

$$\Rightarrow rac{\mathrm{d}
ho}{
ho}\% = 4.5\%$$



#### Sol:

The magnetic field produced due to the current wire is in inward direction and when we move square loop away from the wire the magnetic field line passing through square loop decreases and these continous change in flux induced clockwise current in the square loop.

### 9. Answer: C

## Sol:

$$F_1 = F_2$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{p} \mathbf{v}_1^2}{\mathbf{R}_1} = \frac{\mathbf{p} \mathbf{v}_2^2}{\mathbf{R}_2}$$

$$\left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^2 = \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

### 10. Answer: A

### Sol:

$$F=qE_{\rm dipole}$$

$$\left(E_{\rm dipole} \propto \frac{1}{r^3}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow F \propto \tfrac{1}{r^3}$$

If distance is doubled then

$$\Rightarrow F_2 = \frac{F}{8}$$

### 11. Answer: D

### Sol:

According to Wien's displacement law,

$$\lambda_{\rm m} T = {
m constant}$$

$$\therefore (\lambda_m)_P T_P = (\lambda_m)_Q T_Q$$

or 
$$\frac{T_P}{T_Q} = \frac{(\lambda_m)_Q}{(\lambda_m)_P} = \frac{900 \text{ nm}}{300 \text{ nm}} = 3$$

According to Stefan-Boltzmann law, rate of energy radiated by a body is

$$E = \sigma A T^4 = \sigma 4\pi R^2 T^4$$

(where, A = surface area= $4\pi R^2$ )

$$\therefore \frac{E_P}{E_Q} = \left(\frac{R_P}{R_Q}\right)^2 \left(\frac{T_P}{T_Q}\right)^4 = \left(\frac{9 \text{ cm}}{27 \text{ cm}}\right)^2 (3)^4 = 9$$



Sol:

Density of liquid,  $\rho$ I= 760 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Density of mercury,  $\rho$ m= 13600 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Height of liquid column in mercury barometer,

$$hm = 76 cm = 0.76 m$$

If height of liquid in liquid column be hl, then

$$\rho_{\mathrm{liquid}} = \rho_{\mathrm{mercury}}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_l \rho_l g = h_m \rho_m g$$

$$\Rightarrow h_l = rac{h_m 
ho_m}{
ho_l} = rac{0.76 imes 13600}{760}$$

$$= 13.6 \mathrm{m}$$

### 13. Answer: D

Sol:

Percentage error

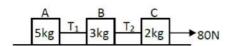
$$rac{\Delta \mathrm{A}}{\mathrm{A}} imes 100 = 3$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} \times 100 + 2\frac{\Delta Q}{Q} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\Delta R}{R} \times 100 + \frac{\Delta S}{S} \times 100$$

$$= 3 \times 0.5 + 2 \times 1 + 0.5 \times 3 + 1.5 = 6.5 \%$$

### 14. Answer: A

Sol:



The common acceleration is given by

$$a = \frac{80}{10} = 8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

F.B.D of 5 kg



$$T_1 = 5(a)$$

$$T_1 = 5(8) = 40N$$



$$80 - T_2 = 2(8)$$

$$T_2 = 80 - 16 = 64 \text{ N}$$

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Sol:

Given:

 $I = I_A \; sin\omega t + I_B \; cos\omega t$ 

Rms value is given by 
$$I_{\rm rms} = \sqrt{\frac{\int I^2 \, dt}{\int dt}}$$

As we know that the avg value of

$$\sin(\theta) = \cos(\theta) = 0$$
 and  $\sin^2(\theta) = \cos^2(\theta) = 0$ 

$$m I_{rms} = \sqrt{rac{I_A^2 + I_B^2}{2}}$$

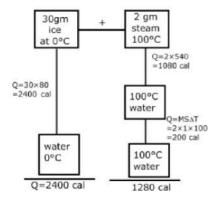
16. Answer: B

Sol:

The net gravitational force inside a spherical shell is zero.

17. Answer: A

Sol:



final temp of the mixture =0°C (Ice completely not melt)

18. Answer: B

Sol:

$$F=\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}t}=m\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}=\frac{m\times 2v}{1/50}=2\times 10^4N$$

19. Answer: A

Sol:

$$Y = rac{F/A}{x/L} = rac{FL}{Ax} \Rightarrow rac{F}{x} = rac{YA}{L}$$

::Slope = 
$$\frac{\mathrm{YA}}{\mathrm{L}} = \mathrm{tan}~60^{\mathrm{o}} = \sqrt{3}$$

Therefore, the correct answer is (1)

Sol:

Since, the velocity of an EM wave is given by the vector product of Electric field and magnetic field,

$$\overrightarrow{v} = \overrightarrow{E} \times \overrightarrow{B}$$

and wave is propagating in the +Z – direction.

$$\widehat{k} = E_0\,\hat{i} \;\times\; B_0\,\hat{j}$$

21. Answer: D

Sol:

$$\mu_{
m k} = 0.3$$

$$f_k = \mu_k N$$

$$=\mu_{\mathrm{k}}\,\,\mathrm{mg}$$

$$= 0.3 \times 50 \times 9.8$$

$$= 147 N$$

22. Answer: B

Sol:

$$g = \frac{g}{\left(1 + \frac{h}{R}\right)^2} = \frac{4g}{9} \ \left(h = \frac{R}{2}\right)$$

decrease = g - g'

$$=g-\tfrac{4g}{9}=\tfrac{5g}{9}$$

23. Answer: C

Sol:

Let the plank shifts to left by distance x

$$M\big(L-x\big)=2Mx\Rightarrow x=\tfrac{L}{3}$$

24. Answer: A

Sol:

To eject out electron from metal surface the incident wavelength should be less then threshold wavelength  $[\lambda_1<\lambda_0]$ 



Sol:

Range of a projectile is given by

$$R = \frac{u^2 \sin(2 \times 15)}{g} = \frac{u^2}{2 g}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tfrac{u^2}{g} = 100$$

$$R'=\frac{u^2\sin(2\times45)}{g}=\frac{u^2}{g}=100~m$$

26. Answer: A

Sol:

Here, 
$$R_{\rm eff}=R_1+R_2$$

or, 
$$\frac{L+L}{\sigma_{\rm eff}\,A}=\frac{L}{\sigma_1A}+\frac{L}{\sigma_2A}$$
 (both wires are identical so have same cross section A )

$$\frac{2}{\sigma_{\mathrm{eff}}} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{1}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{2}}$$

$$\sigma_{
m eff} \, = rac{2\sigma_1\sigma_2}{\sigma_1+\sigma_2}$$

27. Answer: B

Sol:

Given, refractive index 
$$=\frac{5}{3}\text{, distance }=4~\mathrm{m}$$

So, with the help of Pythagoras theoram

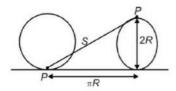
$$\sin(C) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 + x^2}} = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 r =  $rac{h}{\sqrt{\mu^2-1}}=rac{4}{\sqrt{rac{5}{4}-1}}=rac{4}{\sqrt{16/9}}$ 

$$=\frac{4\times3}{4}=3~\mathrm{m}$$

28. Answer: B

Sol:



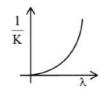
$$\left|\overrightarrow{\mathrm{S}}
ight| = \sqrt{\left(\pi\mathrm{R}
ight)^2 + \left(2\mathrm{R}
ight)^2}$$



Sol:

De-Broglie wavelength:

$$egin{aligned} \lambda = rac{ ext{h}}{ ext{p}} = rac{ ext{h}}{\sqrt{2\, ext{mK}}} & \Rightarrow & \lambda \propto rac{1}{\sqrt{ ext{K}}} \ \ & \Rightarrow & \lambda^2 \propto rac{1}{K} & or & \left\{ y \propto x^2 
ight\} \end{aligned}$$



30. Answer: B

Sol:

According to given figure, when we move from A to B. using KVL,

$$V_A$$
- 9 -3 × 1- 8- 3 × 2 - 7 =  $V_B$   
=  $V_A$ - $V_B$  = 33 V

31. Answer: C

Sol:

$$\overline{2I_0}$$
  $\overline{I_1}$   $\overline{I_2}$ 

$$\mathbf{I}_1=rac{\mathbf{I}}{2}=rac{(2\mathbf{I}_0)}{2}=\mathbf{I}_0$$

$$I_2 = I_1 \cos^2~30\,^\circ$$

$$=I_0.\,\tfrac{3}{4}=\tfrac{3I_0}{4}$$

32. Answer: C

Sol:

$$r = 1m$$

$$a = 6 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$\omega = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\mathsf{a}_{\text{net}} = \sqrt{\left(a_r\right)^2 + \left(a_t\right)^2}$$

$$a_r = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{8}{1} = 8$$

$$a_t = r\alpha = 6$$

$$\therefore \quad \mathsf{a}_{\mathsf{net}} = \sqrt{64 + 36}$$

$$= \sqrt{100}$$

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Sol:

$$B(_1H^2) = 1.1 \, MeV$$

$$B(_2He^4) = 7.0 \,MeV$$

Energy release = 4(7.0) - 4(1.1)

$$= 28 - 4.4 = 23.6 \text{ MeV}$$

### 34. Answer: B

Sol:

Given,

$$P_1 = 6 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_2 = 2 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_{series} = \frac{P_1 P_2}{P_1 + P_2}$$
 and  $P_{parallel} = \ P_1 + P_2$ 

According to question,

$$\frac{P_{series}}{P_{parallel}} = \frac{\frac{6 \times 2}{6 + 2}}{6 + 2} = \frac{12}{8 \times 8} = \frac{3}{16}$$

### 35. Answer: A

Sol:

Since the lenses are identical in nature

$$\frac{1}{f_q} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} + \frac{1}{f_3} + \frac{1}{f_4} + \frac{1}{f_5}$$

Power

$$P\Big(\mathrm{dioptre}\Big) = \tfrac{1}{f(\mathrm{in}\ m)}$$

$$25 = \frac{5}{f}$$

$$f=\tfrac{1}{5}\;m=20\;\,cm$$

### 36. Answer: A

Sol:

Both (Assertion) and (Reason) are correct and (Reason) is not the correct explanation of (Assertion).

### 37. Answer: A

Sol:

Use the concept of reversed and forward biasing.



### Sol:

Magnifying power

$$\mathbf{m}=rac{\mathrm{f}_0}{\mathrm{f}_e}$$

there  $f_0 = 200\,$ 

$$f_e = 4$$

So 
$$m = f_o/f_e$$

$$\mathbf{m} = \frac{200}{4}$$

$$m = 50$$

Hint:

Recall magnification.

### 39. Answer: D

### Sol:

 $3.2 \,\mathrm{kg}$ 

### 40. Answer: C

### Sol:

As the capacitance in air is  $\,C=rac{arepsilon_0 A}{d}\,$ 

when the dielectric slab of dielectric constant K is filled  $\ C' = rac{K arepsilon_0 A}{d} = K C$ 

also we know that the potential difference is given by  $V=\frac{Q}{C}$  and energy is  $U=\frac{Q^2}{2C}$ 

If a dielectric slab of dielectric constant K is filled in between the plates of a capacitor after charging the capacitor (i.e., after removing the connection of battery with the plates of capacitor) the potential difference between the plates reduces to  $\frac{1}{K}$  times and the potential energy of capacitor reduces to  $\frac{1}{K}$  times but there is no change in the charge on the plates.

### 41. Answer: C

## Sol:

From the given question

$$I_1 = I_0$$

$$I_2 = 4I_0$$

the required ratio is given by

$$rac{ extsf{I}_{ ext{max}}}{ extsf{I}_{ ext{min}}} = rac{\left(\sqrt{ extsf{I}_1} + \sqrt{ extsf{I}_2}
ight)^2}{\left(\sqrt{ extsf{I}_1} - \sqrt{ extsf{I}_2}
ight)^2}$$

$$= \frac{9 I_0^{\ 2}}{I_0^{\ 2}} = 9$$



Sol:

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}$$

43. Answer: C

Sol:

A piece of semiconductor is connected in series in an electric circuit. On increasing the temperature, the current in the circuit will increase because with rise in temperature, resistance of semiconductor decreases, hence overall resistance of the circuit increases, which in turn increases the current in the circuit.

44. Answer: A

Sol:

By theory

45. Answer: B

Sol:

$$P = \overrightarrow{F} \cdot \overrightarrow{v}$$

$$P = \left(10\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} + 20\widehat{k}\right)$$

$$\left(5\hat{\mathrm{i}}-3\hat{\mathrm{j}}+6\widehat{\mathrm{k}}\right)$$

$$P = 50 - 30 + 120$$

$$P = 140W$$



# Chemistry

46. Answer: A

Sol:

$$\begin{split} N &= \frac{W}{Mwt} \times N_A \\ \Rightarrow N &= \frac{1}{2} \times N_A = 0.5 \; N_A \; \text{molecules} \\ \text{Option} \\ \text{(1)} \; 14 \, \text{gm} N_2 \Rightarrow \frac{14}{28} \times N_A = 0.5 \; N_A \; \text{molecules} \end{split}$$

47. Answer: C

Sol:

The I.U.P.A.C. name of the given compounds

Methyl-2-acetyl-3-oxobutanoate

The principal functional group is ester group.

48. Answer: A

Sol:

The given reaction is

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{2} \times X_2 + \frac{3}{2} Y_2 \rightleftharpoons X Y_3 \\ &\Delta S = S_{XY_3} - \left[ \frac{1}{2} S_{X_2} + \frac{3}{2} S_{Y_2} \right] \\ &= 50 - \left[ \frac{1}{2} \times 60 + \frac{3}{2} \times 40 \right] \\ &= 50 - [90] = -40 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \\ &\Delta G = \Delta \text{H-T} \Delta S \\ &\text{Eq. } (\Delta G = 0) : T = \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta S} = \frac{-30 \times 1000}{-40} \end{split}$$

49. Answer: B

= 750 K

Sol:

$$\begin{split} i &= \frac{\text{normal Mol. wt}}{\text{exp. Mol. wt.}} > 1 \\ i &= \text{normal Mol. wt.} > \text{ exp. Mol. wt.} \end{split}$$

The experimental molecular weight of an electrolyte will always be less than its calculated value because the value of i is greater than unity (i.e. i > 1), for dissociation.

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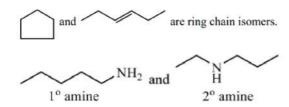
### Sol:

Compound Oxidation state  $MnO_2$ KMnO<sub>4</sub> +7 MnO +2  $K_3 [Mn(CN)_6] \rightarrow +3$ 

↑ in +ve oxidation state ↓ in a atomic size.

### 51. Answer: A

#### Sol:



Both functional isomers.

### 52. Answer: D

### Sol:

Molarity of aqueous glucose = 1M

$$\begin{split} m &= \frac{M \times 1000}{1000 \times d - MM_{wt(solute)}} \\ m &= \frac{1 \times 1000}{1200 - 180} = 0.98 \end{split}$$

$$\Delta T_b = i \times Kb \times m$$

i=1 for glucose

$$\Delta T_b = 0.98 K_b$$

### 53. Answer: B

## Sol:

Energy of electron in multielectron species are found according to Aufbau principle

- (1)  $(n + \ell)$  high energy high.
- (2)  $(n + \ell)$  same the n high energy high.

So n 
$$\ell$$
  $\underline{n} + \ell$    
(I) 4 2 6   
(II) 3 2 5   
(III) 4 1 5   
(IV) 3 1 4 Order of Energy  $I > II > III > IV$ 

### 54. Answer: C

## Sol:

$$\begin{split} &\Delta_{f}H_{CO_{2}}=\Delta_{C}H_{graphite}\\ &q=\frac{\Delta_{C}H}{Mwt}\times w\,\Rightarrow\,1000=\frac{95}{12}\times w\\ &\Rightarrow w=\text{126.3 gm} \end{split}$$

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Sol:

$$92^{U^{235} \overset{-\alpha}{\to} 92 - 2^{U^{235-4}} \to 90^{Th^{231}} \, \mathrm{III} \; \mathrm{B}}$$

56. Answer: C

Sol:

(I) For 1<sup>st</sup> order reaction,  $\alpha = 1 - e^{-kt}$ 

At t = 0,  $\alpha$  = 0 and at t,  $\alpha{\to}1$ 

(II) x = kt for zero order reaction

$$a_0 \alpha = kt \ \Rightarrow \ \alpha = \left(\frac{k}{a_0}\right)t$$

... Straight line passing through origin.

57. Answer: C

Sol:

$$CH_3$$
 $CH - CH = CH - CH_2 - \overset{*}{C}H - CH_2$ 
 $CH_3$ 
 $OH$ 
 $Br$ 

asymmetric T.S.I =  $2^{n} = 2^{2} = 4$ 

n = no. of double bond + no. of chiral center = 1 + 1 = 2

(C) 4

58. Answer: D

Sol:

O.N. of Mn

 $MnO_4^{2-}$  & +6

 $MnO_{4}^{-} & +7$ 

 $MnO_2 \& +4$ 

So,  $+2 \ \ +3$  are not available

59. Answer: C

Sol:

$$\lambda = K \frac{1000}{N}$$

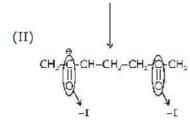
60. Answer: D

Sol:

Along the period EN increases so, non metallic character increases.



### Sol:



This is at more distance so least stable.



### 62. Answer: D

## Sol:

In arrhenius equation,  $k=Ae^{\frac{Ea}{RT}}$ 

At very low temperature,

$$\frac{1}{T} \rightarrow \infty$$
 means T = 0

$$\therefore A \neq k$$

### 63. Answer: A

## Sol:

Reaction at cathode:

$$\mathrm{H_2O}\Big(\ell\Big) + \mathrm{e^-} 
ightarrow rac{1}{2}\mathrm{H_2}\Big(\mathrm{g}\Big) + \mathrm{OH}$$

Reaction at anode

$$\mathrm{Cl}^-ig(\mathrm{aq}ig) o rac{1}{2}\mathrm{Cl}_2ig(\mathrm{g}ig) + \mathrm{e}^-$$

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Sol:

π bond is stronger than σ bond.

65. Answer: A

Sol:

(-M) of  $\prod_{CH_3-C-}^{O}$  is greater than (-M) of -Ph that's why amide is weaker base than aniline.

66. Answer: A

Sol:

$$(1) - 2 e^\Theta + C u^{+2} \rightarrow C u \ \Delta G_1^0 = -2 F \times 0 \ .339$$

(2) 
$$Cu^{2+} + e^\Theta \rightarrow Cu^\oplus \, \Delta G_2^0 = -1 \times F \times 0$$
 .153

$$(3)\,Cu^{\oplus} + e^{\Theta} \rightarrow Cu\ \Delta G_3^0 = -1F \times E^o$$

$$3 = 1 - 2$$

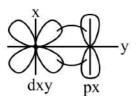
$$-\,FE^o = -2F\times 0\;.339\;{+}1\times F\times 0\;.153$$

$$E^o = 0.678 - 0.153$$

$$E^{o} = 0.525$$

67. Answer: C

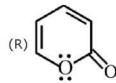
Sol:



 $\pi$ -bond

Sol:





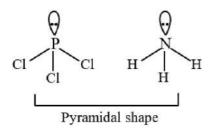
- 1 lone pair of will undergo resonacne but the other will not.
- $\therefore 6\pi$ delocalization
- .: Aromatic
- 69. Answer: C

Sol:

HCI, NaCI, NH<sub>4</sub>OH

70. Answer: C

Sol:



71. Answer: C

Sol:

- (I) It is 1° allylic :- Highly favoured SN2
- (II) It is  $3^{\circ}$  allylic :- Highly favoured  $SN_1$

72. Answer: A

Sol:

Fact

73. Answer: A

Sol:

Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is correct for the Assertion.

### Sol:

Rate  $\alpha(+)$  effect on benzene ring

(Q) 
$$\stackrel{\text{high (+M)}}{\stackrel{\text{NH}}{\longrightarrow}} > (P) \stackrel{\text{less (+M)}}{\stackrel{\text{NH}}{\longrightarrow}} >$$

(S) 
$$O$$
 > (R)  $O$  NH

### 75. Answer: C

#### Sol:

On mixing the two solution

$$\left[Ag^{+}\right]=\tfrac{.01}{2}=0.005M$$

$$[Cl^{-}] = \frac{.01}{2} = 0.005M$$

IP of AgCl =  $0.005 \times 0.005 = 2.5 \times 10^{-5}$ 

$$\therefore$$
 IP > K<sub>sp</sub>

Precipitate occur

### 76. Answer: B

## Sol:

Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not correct for Assertion

## 77. Answer: D

## Sol:

### 78. Answer: B

### Sol:

All ligands are Lewis bases as they donate lone pair of electrons to the metal ion to form coordinate covalent bonds.

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Sol:

$$H_2O_{(g)} \rightleftharpoons H_{2(g)} + \frac{1}{2}O_{2(g)}$$

In this reaction volume is increasing in the forward reaction. So on increasing temperature reaction will proceed in forward direction.

80. Answer: D

Sol:

$$\mathsf{CH_3CH_2COOH} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NH_3}} \mathsf{CH_3CH_2CONH_2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Br_2+KOH}} \mathsf{CH_3CH_2NH_2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{HNO_2}} \mathsf{CH_3CH_2OH} \text{ (C)}$$

81. Answer: B

Sol:

AgBr is sensitive to light which turns darks on contact with it, so it is used in photography. Photographic films and plates are made by coating a thin layer of silver bromide emulsion in gelatin over glass plates or celluloid films. Silver bromide is light sensitive, and when exposed to light, the bromide ion is ionized and the freed electron reduces a nearby silver ion

82. Answer: A

Sol:

$$\overset{O}{\underset{CH_3-C-OH}{\square}} \overset{NH_3}{\xrightarrow{\Delta}} \overset{O}{\underset{CH_3-C-NH_2}{\square}} \overset{PCl_5}{\underset{dehydrating}{\longrightarrow}} CH_3-C \equiv N$$

83. Answer: B

Sol:

NaCl & KCl are soluble salts thus provide sufficient concentration of Cl<sup>-</sup> while Hg<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> being insoluble salt do not provide sufficient concentration of Cl<sup>-</sup> for chromyl chloride test.

84. Answer: B

Sol:

$$CH_3 - C \equiv CH \xrightarrow{OMDM} CH_3 - C = CH_2$$

$$\downarrow HBO$$

$$CH_3 - CH = CH - OH$$

$$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH = O (B)$$

85. Answer: A

Sol:

(I) 
$$Cis[Co(NH_3)_2]^{+3}$$
 , (III)  $[Rh(en)_3]^{3+}$ 

both are show optical isomerism.

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#### Sol:

Compound A, B, and D has anomeric carbon and convert into open chain compound which has aldehyde as functional group except the compound given in option C, which is glycosides.

### 87. Answer: A

#### Sol:

$$_{25}$$
Mn<sup>2+</sup>  $\rightarrow$  d<sup>5</sup>  $\rightarrow$ 5 unpaired e<sup>-</sup>
 $_{26}$ Fe<sup>+2</sup>  $\rightarrow$  d<sup>6</sup>  $\rightarrow$  4 unparied e<sup>-</sup>
 $_{27}$ Co<sup>+2</sup>  $\rightarrow$  d<sup>7</sup>  $\rightarrow$  3 unparied e<sup>-</sup>
 $_{28}$ Ni<sup>+2</sup>  $\rightarrow$  d<sup>8</sup>  $\rightarrow$  2 unparied e<sup>-</sup>
 $_{\mu} = \sqrt{n(n+2)}$ B. M.
 $_{n=no.}$  of unpaired electron

On increasing no. of unpaired electron, magnetic moment also increases.

### 88. Answer: C

#### Sol:

In KMnO<sub>4</sub>, Mn has an oxidation state of +7 therefore doesn't have an electron in d and s orbital which implies there is no d-d transition in  $\text{KMnO}_4$  and colour will appear due to charge transfer spectra.

$$m K_2\,Cr_2\,O_7 
ightarrow Cr$$
 has +6 oxidation state  $Cr^{+6} = 
m [Ar]~3d^o4s^o 
ightarrow C$ olour is due to charge transfer

K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> & KMnO<sub>4</sub> both are colored compounds due to charge transfer spectra.

### 89. Answer: B

### Sol:

Ga > Al Ga has more ionization energy than Al due to the ineffective screening effect.

Pb > Sn There is a slight increase in I.E from Sn to Pb because of the poor shielding effect of intervening d and f orbitals and an increase in the size of the atom.

TI > In The increase in ionization energy from In to TI is due to the poor screening effect of 14f electrons present in the inner shell.

 ${
m He}>{
m Ne}$  Noble Gases have a very stable electron configuration, therefore, they have the highest amount of ionization energy within their periods. It decreases down a family because electrons farther from the nucleus are easier to remove.

### 90. Answer: A

#### Sol:

Ca salts impart a brick red colour to the flame.

Sr gave crimson to red colour to a flame.

Na imparts a yellow colour to bunsen flame

Co imparts silver-white colour to bunsen flame.



## **Biology**

91. Answer: B

Sol:

Axile

92. Answer: B

Sol:

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93. Answer: A

Sol:

The biological species concept, as first proposed by Mayr, groups the members of the same species organisms that can potentially interbreed to produce fertile offspring.

94. Answer: D

Sol:

Pleura

95. Answer: C

Sol:

Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct.

The **Annelids** are **coelomate** and triploblastic. Their body is **segmented**. **Arthropods** are metamerically **segmented** and **coelomate** animals.

Body is **unsegmented** with variety of shapes and covered with calcareous shell in molluscs. They are triploblastic and **coelomate** animals with Organ system level of organisation.

Organisms belonging to the phylums **Coelenterata, Echinodermata and Ctenophora exhibit radial symmetry.** Echinoderms have radial symmetry as adults and bilateral symmetry as larvae.

96. Answer: D

Sol:

The following cells contributes to the formation of seminal plasma-

- 1) Prostrate gland- It secretes a slightly alkaline fluid that constitutes around 30% of the volume of the semen along with spermatozoa and seminal vesicle fluid.
- 2) Seminal vesicles- It contributes around 50 70% of the fluid that ultimately becomes the semen.
- 3) Cowper's gland It is also known as bulbourethral gland that contributes around 1% of the semen ejaculated.

Hence, the correct answer is option "4".

97. Answer: D

Sol:

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#### Sol:

**Carbon fixation pathway in C3 plants** was discovered by Calvin, Benson and Basham in unicellular alga Chlorella using C-14 labelled carbon dioxide.

Radioactive isotope technique has helped in the investigation of Calvin cycle. With the help of **14C**, he discovered that PGA is the first CO2 fixation product in photosynthesis of alga.

The **Moll's half leaf experiment** is popularly known to be performed to demonstrate the necessity of carbon dioxide for the process of photosynthesis to form starch.

The **flash photolysis method** was developed to study transient absorption of the samples.

**Inverted funnel experiment** to show that oxygen is produced during photosynthesis.

### 99. Answer: A

Sol:

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100. Answer: A

Sol:

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#### 101. Answer: B

Sol:

Apocarpous, the gynoecium comprises two or more carpels that are free. For example- ranunculus. Hence, an apocarpous flower is found in ranunculus(buttercup).

### 102. Answer: D

Sol:

Both statement I and statement II are correct

### 103. Answer: C

### Sol:

Among the following option:

Option "3" is correct as Aschelminthes are pseudocoelomates and sexes are also separate (dioecious in nature).

Option "1" is incorrect as Porifera have internal fertilization, not external fertilization.

Option "2" is incorrect as Coelenterates have radial symmetry and do not exhibit asymmetry.

Option "4" is incorrect as Arthopoda has an open circulatory system, not a closed circulatory system.

## 104. Answer: B

#### Sol:

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Sol:

Pyramid of energy is always upright

#### 106. Answer: B

#### Sol:

In C4 -plants every CO2 molecule has to be fixed twice, so these plants are needed more energy for the synthesis of hexose sugar molecules than C3 -plants in which CO2 has to be fixed only once.

18 ATP molecules are required by C3-plants for the synthesis of one molecule of hexose sugar while 30 ATP molecules are needed by the C4 -plants for the same.

Thus, C4 -plants have a need of 12 ATP molecules extra than C3 -plants for the synthesis of one molecule of hexose sugar.

#### 107. Answer: B

Sol:

#### Depolarisation

When an electrical stimulus is given to a nerve fibre, an action potential is generated. The membrane becomes permeable to sodium ions than to potassium ions. This results into positive charge inside and negative charge outside the nerve fibre. Hence, the membrane is said to be depolarized. Their is no significant role in Na-K ATPase pump.

#### **Polarisation**

The main function of the Na-K ATPase pump is to maintain resting potential so that the cells will be keeping in a state of a low concentration of sodium ions and high levels of potassium ions within the cell (intracellular).

#### 108. Answer: D

### Sol:

E. coli is a gram-negative, rod shaped, motile or nonmotile bacteria. E. coli contains a double stranded DNA as its genetic material. The DNA is not associated with any histone proteins so it is referred to as naked DNA. This DNA is circular with no free ends.

#### 109. Answer: B

### Sol:

The law of segregation states that copies of genes separate or segregate so that each gamete receives only one allele.

As chromosomes separateinto different gametes during meiosis, the two different alleles for a particular gene also segragate so that each gamete acquires one of the two alleles.

Hence, the correct answer is option "2" - Alleles of a gene separate from each other leading to the separation of the types.

#### 110. Answer: C

#### Sol:

The spleen is the largest lymphatic organ in the body. Surrounded by a connective tissue capsule that extends inward to divide the organ into lobules, the spleen consists of two types of tissue called white pulp and red pulp. The white pulp is lymphatic tissue consisting mainly of lymphocytes around arteries.

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Sol:

Animal - Planaria, Phylum - Platyheliminthes, Character - Regeneration

#### 112. Answer: C

#### Sol:

Colostrum is the first milk which is released by the mammary gland after the delivery on birth of a newborn.

This milk is released after 2-3 days and is yellowish, thin fluid which is rich in protein, antibodies and is low in fat.

This milk is beneficial for the growth and development of newborn.

Hence, the correct answer is option "3" - Protein, antibodies and low in fat.

#### 113. Answer: D

#### Sol:

Tropical rain forests are found in equatorial and subequatorial regions. The forests receive all the external inputs for optimum plant growth. Due to the abundant plant growth, tropical rain forests are home to a large number of animals. Therefore the density of organisms is high in it.

In grasslands fire occur periodically which prevent tree growth.

In savannah periods of drought are common.

In deciduous forests, vegetation composed primarily of broad-leaved trees that shed all their leaves during one season

#### 114. Answer: B

### Sol:

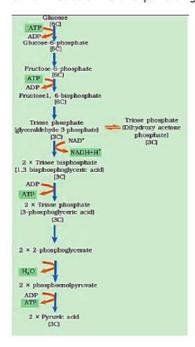
A crucial events in aerobic respiration are :

- (i) The complete oxidation of pyruvate by the stepwise removal of all hydrogen atoms leaving 3 molecules of  $CO_2$ . This process takes place in the matrix of mitochondria and called Krebs' cycle.
- (ii) The passing on of the electrons removed as part of the hydrogen atom to molecular  $O_2$  with simultane- ous synthesis of ATP. This process is located on the inner membrane of the mitochondria and called ETS.



#### Sol:

Given reaction is the part of glycolysis.



#### 116. Answer: B

#### Sol:

A resting neuron is negatively charged on the inside (due to the presence of chlorine ion and protein) and positively charged on the outside (due to the presence of sodium ions). In a resting neuron, there are concentration gradients across the membrane for  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$ .

These ionic gradients across the resting membrane are maintained by the active transport of ions by the sodium-potassium pump which transports  $3 \text{ Na}^+$  outwards for  $2 \text{ K}^+$  into the cell.

## 117. Answer: C

### Sol:

Peptidoglycan

### 118. Answer: D

## Sol:

Consideration of one character at one time contribute to the success of Mendel.

#### Sol:

Mollusca–Those organisms who possess a covering of calcium carbonate over their body, it can cover the whole body or cover it partially.

Their body is divided into four parts;

- 1.) Head
- 2.) Mental
- 3.) Visceral hump
- 4.) Muscular foot

There is a cavity in their body for breathing and for removing waste. ie. for excretion. The blood is pumped by the heart passes through large vessels into open spaces or body cavities in the case of the Mollusca.

Blue colour respiratory pigment hemocynin is present.

#### 120. Answer: A

#### Sol:

Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

### 121. Answer: B

### Sol:

**Medical Termination of Pregnancy** It is the intentional or voluntary termination of pregnancy before the full term. It is also called induced abortion.

About 45 to 50 million MTP are performed all over the world which accounts for 1/5 th of the total number of conceiving pregnancy. MTP was legalized by Government of India in 1971.

MTP is to get rid of unwanted pregnancy due to the failure of contraceptive, or rapes, and when continued pregnancy leads to harmful or fatal consequences for mother or foetus or both. MTP is considered safe during the first trimester of pregnancy

### 122. Answer: A

#### Sol:

species  $\rightarrow$ population  $\rightarrow$ community  $\rightarrow$ biome, Explanation: A number of species living in a particular area makes the population. Different population of a ecosystem forms community and communities in a geographical area are called biome.

### 123. Answer: D

#### Sol:

The hypophyseal portal system is a system of blood vessels in the brain that connects the hypothalamus with the anterior pituitary. Its main function is the transport and exchange of hormones to allow fast communiction between both glands. It is present in higher vertebrates like amphibians, mammals, birds, and reptiles.

The main hormones transported by the system include gonadotropin-releasing hormone, corticotropin-releasing hormone, growth hormone-releasing hormone, and thyrotropin-releasing hormone.

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## Sol:

### Phycomycetes (Algal fungi):

- (a) Phycomycetes are called algal fungi (Phycus = alga) because of aquatic habitat and form of thallus.
- (b) They have aseptate and coenocytic mycelium.
- (c) Asexual reproduction occurs through zoospores and aplanospores produced in sporangia.
- (d) Sexual reproduction takes place by similar (isogamy) or dissimilar (anisogamy) or (oogamy) gametes, e.g., Rhizopus, Albugo etc.

### 125. Answer: D

#### Sol:

11th Old NCERT PAGE NO. 70

#### 126. Answer: D

#### Sol:

In regulation of kidney, an excessive loss of fluid from the body can activate these receptors which stimulate the hypothalamus to release antidiuretic hormone (ADH) or vasopressin from the neurohypophysis.

DCT: It helps in selective secretion of hydrogen and potassium ions and reabsorption of HCO<sub>3</sub>-.

PCT: It helps to maintain the pH and ionic balance of the body fluids by selective secretion of hydrogen ions and ammonia into the filtrate and by absorption of HCO3 from it.

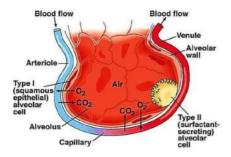
A fall in glomerular blood flow/glomerular blood pressure/GFR can activate the JG cells to release renin which converts angiotensinogen in blood to angiotensin I and further to angiotensin II.





#### Sol:

The squamous epithelium is made of a single thin layer of flattened cells with irregular boundaries. They are found in the walls of blood vessels and air sacs of lungs and are involved in functions like forming a diffusion boundary. The edges of the squamous cells are irregular and there are special junctions between neighbouring cells which help to bind them firmly together. These are present in areas such as renal capsules of the kidney, the alveoli of the lungs and walls of the blood capillaries. It also presents in the hollow linings of the blood vessels and heart chambers to allow frictionless flow of fluids.



The cuboidal epithelium is composed of a single layer of cube-like cells. This is commonly found in ducts of glands and tubular parts of nephrons in kidneys and its main functions are secretion and absorption. The epithelium of proximal convoluted tubule (PCT) of nephron in the kidney has microvilli.

Hence, the correct answer is Walls of blood vessels.

### 128. Answer: C

### Sol:

In 1953, Stanley Miller reported the production of biomolecules or organic compound like amino acid from simple gaseous starting materials, using an apparatus constructed to simulate the primordial Earth's atmosphere-ocean system. Miller introduced 200 ml of water, 100 mmHg of  $H_2$ , 200 mmHg of  $CH_4$ , and 200 mmHg

### 129. Answer: C

#### Sol:

Phytoplanktons, Explanation: Phytoplanktons are small floating photosynthetic unicellular plant. In the aquatic ecosystem phytoplankton are producers that fix solar energy by the process of photosynthesis.

### 130. Answer: A

#### Sol:

Amino acids: pyruvic acid; Fatty acids: acetyl CoA; Glycerol: dihydroxyacetone phosphate.

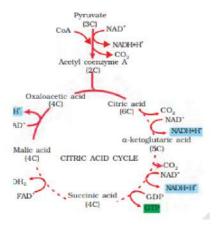
Interrelationship among metabolic pathways showing respiration-mediated breakdown of different organic molecules to  $CO_2$  and  $H_2O$ .

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#### Sol:

The **TCA cycle** starts with the condensation of acetyl group with oxaloacetic acid (OAA) and water to yield citric acid



### 132. Answer: C

Sol:

Class XI NCERT Page No. 247, 248

133. Answer: C

Sol:

Class 11th NCERT Page No. 34

134. Answer: A

Sol:

Among all the statements only incorrect option is "1".

In humans, a total of 23 pairs of chromosomes are present. Out of the 23 pairs, 22 pairs are the same in both (females and males).

Only 1 pair (Sex chromosome) is different.

In Males, the XY chromosome is present and In Females, the XX chromosome is present.

Hence, the correct option is "1" - Humans contain 23 pairs of autosomes.



#### Sol:

The urea cycle or ornithine cycle converts excess ammonia into urea in the mitochondria of liver cells. The urea forms, then enters the blood stream, is filtered by the kidneys and is ultimately excreted in the urine. Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase generates carbamoyl phosphate for both this pathway and the urea cycle. In mammals, two distinct carbamoyl phosphate synthetase isozymes are present. The mitochondrial enzyme uses  $NH_4^+$  as the nitrogen source, as is appropriate for its role in the urea cycle.

The intestines are a long, continuous tube running from the stomach to the anus. Most absorption of nutrients and water happen in the intestines. The intestines include the small intestine, large intestine, and rectum. The small intestine (small bowel) is about 20 feet long and about an inch in diameter.

The spleen is like a security guard for the body, letting healthy blood cells pass through it and stopping unhealthy ones in their tracks. The spleen recognises old, or damaged red blood cells and removes them from your body by breaking them down and saving any useful components, such as iron, in the process.

The kidneys are a pair of bean-shaped organs on either side of your spine, below your ribs and behind your belly. Each kidney is about 4 or 5 inches long, roughly the size of a large fist. The kidneys' job is to filter your blood.

136. Answer: C

Sol:

NCERT 11th Page No.112, 113

137. Answer: B

Sol:

Lamarckism is best known for its 'use and disuse theory' and theory related to 'inheritance of acquired characters'. According to Lamarck, continuous use of certain organs provides strength and development of such organs over generations. 'Inheritance of acquired character' says that these modified characteristics pass down through generations and give rise to completely new characteristics. One can explain giraffes' long necks by Lamarckism. According to this theory, initially, all giraffes had short necks. But they tried to get leaves from higher branches of the trees. They used more and more their necks which as a result got modified to the long necks in giraffes.

138. Answer: B

Sol:

Cuscuta, Orobanche, and Albugo are all genera of parasitic plants. In an ecosystem, parasites are primary consumers that feed on a small portion of other living organisms.

139. Answer: B

Sol:

Class 11th NCERT Page No. 34





#### Sol:

In polygenic inheritance, a particular trait is controlled by 3 different genes. The given problem is of polygenic inheritance.

In this, phenotypic ratio is 1:6:15:20:15:6:1 instead of 27:9:9:3:3:3:1 in F 2 generation.

In the given example, the genotype of parents is AaBbCc and AaBbCc.

They will produce gametes ABC, ABc, Abc, abc, aBC, aBC, abC, AbC.

The phenotypic ratio will be 1:6:15:20: 15:6:1.

Therefore, the value of x will be 6.

#### 141. Answer: A

#### Sol:

The **primary function of sweat glands** is to keep the core body temperature at approximately 37°C by releasing **sweat** in a hot environment or during physical activity. **Sweat glands** are innervated by neurons, so the process of **sweating** is controlled by the central nervous system. Evaporation of **sweat** requires a lot of heat. Thus, evaporation of **sweat** brings down the temperature.

**Excretion** is a process in which metabolic waste is eliminated from an organism. In vertebrates this is primarily carried out by the lungs, kidneys, and skin. This is in contrast with secretion, where the substance may have specific tasks after leaving the cell.

**Secretion**, is production and release of a useful substance by a gland or cell; also, the substance produced. Hence, the correct answer is thermoregulation.

### 142. Answer: C

### Sol:

Wuchereria, the filarial worms cause a slowly developing chronic inflammation of the organs in which they live for many years, usually the lymphatic vessels of the lower limbs and the disease is called elephantiasis or filariasis. The genital organs are also often affected, resulting in gross deformities.

### 143. Answer: B

#### Sol:

The energy trapped by the producer, is then passed on to a consumer or the organism that ultimately dies.

Death of organism is the beginning of the detritus food chain/web. This chain begins with the dead organic matter. This consist of decomposers that are heterotrophs and these organisms derive their energy need from the dead organic matter which is also known as detritus.

Hence, the correct answer is option "B" - DFC.

#### 144. Answer: D

### Sol:

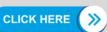
a, b, c and d

### 145. Answer: C

#### Sol:

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Sol:

18:6:6:2:9:3:3:1:9:3:3:1

147. Answer: B

Sol:

Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

148. Answer: D

Sol:

Arthur George Tansley coined the term ecosystem' in 1935 to describe the interactions between organisms and with their environment.

149. Answer: C

Sol:

11th NCERT, PAGE NO.- 248, 249, 251

150. Answer: C

Sol:

A	В	C	D	E
IV	V	I	III	II

### 151. Answer: C

#### Sol:

Yeast (Saccharomyces) produces enzymes amylase, maltase and zymase. Amylase breaks down starch into maltose; Maltase converts maltose into glucose; glucose is converted by zymase to ethanol and  ${\rm CO_2}$ 



### 152. Answer: D

## Sol:

The increase in the traits of hybrid strength due to crossing over is called hybrid vigor or heterosis. Hybrid vigor is directly proportional to the strength of heterozygosity.

#### Sol:

AIDS is caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), a member of a group of viruses called a retrovirus, which has an **envelope enclosing the RNA genome**. Transmission of HIV-infection generally occurs by-

- (a) Sexual contact with infected person.
- (b) By transfusion of contaminated blood and blood products.
- (c) By sharing infected needles as in the case of intravenous drug abusers.
- (d) From infected mother to her child through placenta.

Hence correct option is "4"- An enveloped RNA genome containing retrovirus.

#### 154. Answer: A

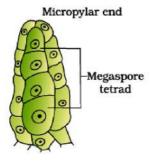
#### Sol:

Class 12th NCERT Page No. 265

## 155. Answer: A

#### Sol:

Megaspore mother cell undergoes meiosis to form four haploid megaspores which are arranged in a linear tetrad. Out of these four megaspores, only one remains functional that develops into embryo sac or the female gametophyte and the rest three degenerate. The megaspore that remains functional can either be micropylar or chalazal depending upon the species.



### 156. Answer: D

#### Sol:

Transduction is the process by which a virus transfers genetic material from one bacterium to another. An example is the viral transfer of DNA from one bacterium to another, which is an example of horizontal gene transfer.

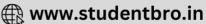
DNA replication is the biological process of producing two identical replicas of DNA from one original DNA molecule.

Translation is the process of translating the sequence of a messenger RNA (mRNA) molecule into a sequence of amino acids during protein synthesis.

Transcription is the process of making an RNA copy of a gene sequence.







#### Sol:

Primary metabolites are those that are formed during the growth phase and supports in the overall development of cells. E.g., Carbohydrates, vitamins, proteins etc.

Secondary metabolites are those which are the end products of primary metabolites and are required for ecological activities of cells. E.g., alkaloids, flavonoids, rubber, essential oils, antibiotics, coloured pigments, scents, gums, spices. These all are secondary metabolites.

#### 158. Answer: C

#### Sol:

Class 12th NCERT Page No. 262

#### 159. Answer: A

### Sol:

 $1.5 \times 10^{6}$ 

### 160. Answer: B

#### Sol:

The **heterologous** host is one that **expresses** a product that is not **expressed** by the host but rather by **another host product.** 

A particular protein produced by yeast can be expressed by bacteria. So, bacteria serve as a heterologous host. And the protein-encoding gene in the heterologous host is known as a recombinant protein.

#### 161. Answer: C

### Sol:

Plasmolysis is the characteristic feature of living walled cells all living walled cells plasmolysis when kept in a hypertonic solution Pickles. Meat and fish are preserved by salting similarly; jams and jellies are preserved by sweetening with sugars Salting and sweetening create hypertonic condition in which the fungi and bacteria get killed by plasmolysis.

### 162. Answer: A

### Sol:

For some bryophytes and pteridophytes, their distribution is limited because of the need of water for the transport of male gametes and for the purpose of fertilisation.

In bryophytes and pteridophytes, transport of male gametes requires water. The male gametes, produced by reproductive structures called antheridia, are free-swimming sperm cells that need water to transport them to the female gametes, which are enclosed within structures called archegonia.

So both a and r correct but r is not correct explaination of a .

### 163. Answer: B

### Sol:

Carl Woese came up with the theory of life based on his discovery that the genes encoding ribosomal RNA are ancient and distributed over all lineages of life with little or no gene transfer. Therefore, rRN A are commonly recommended as molecular clocks to the phylogeny.

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#### Sol:

In general, a vector has one or few recognition sites to facilitate gene cloning.

But if more than one recognition site is present in the vector, this makes gene cloning complicated as this will create several fragments to disturb the whole process..

#### 165. Answer: A

#### Sol:

Primary cell wall is capable of growth, which gradually diminishes as the cell matures. The primary cell wall encloses the secondary cell wall. The secondary cell wall is a structure found in many plant cells, located between the primary cell wall and the plasma membrane.

### 166. Answer: A

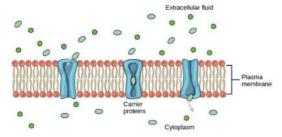
### Sol:

Nucellus, microspore mother cells (MMC), and megaspore mother cells are part of sporophyte so these are diploid cells and their ploidy is 2n while female gametophytes are part of gametophyte and ploidy is n. Female gametophyte of angiosperms is represented by the embryo sac. Angiosperms or flowering plants are characterized by the process of double fertilization. It involves the fusion of one male gamete (n) with egg (n) resulting in the formation of a diploid zygote (2n). The other male gamete (n) fuses with a secondary nucleus (2n) to form a triploid endosperm (3n) respectively.

#### 167. Answer: A

#### Sol:

The integral proteins involved in facilitated transport are collectively referred to as transport proteins; they function as either channels for the material or carriers. In both cases, they are transmembrane proteins. They may cross the plasma membrane with the aid of channel proteins.



### 168. Answer: D

### Sol:

Amino acyl - tRNA synthetase enzyme / t-RNA ligase helps in joining the amino acids to their corresponding tRNA.

This enzyme is associated with the D-loop of t-RNA.

Hence, the correct option is the "4" - D loop of tRNA.





#### Sol:

On addition of chilled ethanol, purified DNA precipitates out. It can be seen as collection of fine threads in the suspension which can be removed by spooling.



Fig:-DNA that separates out can be removed by spooling

**Elution** is the **first step** in **gel electrophoresis**. In this process, a sample is **extracted** from a sample by washing it with a **solvent so** that it can be **read or studied easily**.

**Agarose gel electrophoresis** is performed to **separate the DNA fragments of varying lengths.** as the shorter DNA fragments will move faster as compared to the larger DNA fragments.

The **polymerase chain reaction** is a process that is used for the **amplification of DNA**.

170. Answer: B

Sol:

11th New NCERT PAGE NO. 74

171. Answer: B

Sol:

A bioreactor provides the optimal conditions for achieving the desired product by providing optimum growth conditions (temperature, pH, substrate, salts, vitamins, oxygen).

The most commonly used bioreacters are of stirring type

A stirred-tank reactor is usually cylindrical or with a curved base to facilitate the mixing of the reactor contents. The stirrer facilitates even mixing and oxygen availability throughout the bioreactor. Alternatively air can be bubbled through the reactor.

- (a) Sample stirred tank biorector
- (b) Sparged stirred tank biorector through which sterile air bubbles are sparged

172. Answer: C

Sol:

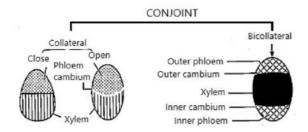
During Meiosis the splitting of centromere occurs at Anaphase - II



#### Sol:

In conjoint vascular bundle xylem and phloem are present on the same radius. These are of two types-

- **1. Conjoint collateral** In this type of vascular bundle xylem and phloem are present on the same radius and phloem present towards the periphery.
- 2. Conjoint bicollateral and Open Vascular bundle There are two patches of phloem, one on each side of xylem, are found. There are two strips of cambium (outer and inner), one on each side of xylem, are found. Such type of vascular bundles are known as conjoint, bicollateral and open vascular bundle. Only outer cambium is functional.



### 174. Answer: C

#### Sol:

RNAi takes place in all eukaryotic organisms as a method of cellular defense. This method involves silencing of a specific mRNA due to a complementary dsRNA molecule that binds to and prevents translation of the mRNA (silencing). The source of this complementary RNA could be from an infection by viruses having RNA genomes or mobile genetic elements (transposons) that replicate via an RNA intermediate.

12 NCERT PAGE 209

### 175. Answer: D

## Sol:

Interzonal fibers appera soon after splitting of centromere in Anaphase

### 176. Answer: A

#### Sol:

Proinsulin is a single polypeptide chain composed of the B and A subunits of insulin joined by the C-peptide region. Proinsulin is converted to insulin during the maturation of secretory vesicles.

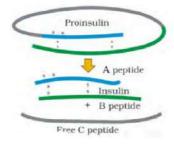


Figure: Maturation of pro-insulin into insulin

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### Sol:

 $G_1$  Phase is the first phase out of the four phases ( $G_1$ , S,  $G_2$ , M) of the cell cycle. It is a part of the interphase, where the cells synthesizes mRNA and proteins in preparation for subsequent steps leading to cell division.

### 178. Answer: B

#### Sol:

A transgenic animal is defined as an animal that has foreign DNA (genes) introduced into its genome. In the case of transgenic animals, this foreign DNA is typically introduced by injecting DNA into the nucleus of a fertilized egg (zygote) at the earliest stages of development. This injection ensures that the foreign DNA integrates into the genome of the developing animal, which results in the foreign DNA being present in all the cells of the resulting animal as it grows and develops.

### 179. Answer: A

#### Sol:

5-10% of the total cell cycle

#### 180. Answer: D

#### Sol:

The first clinical gene therapy was given in 1990 to a 4-year old girl with adenosine deaminase (ADA) deficiency. This enzyme is crucial for the immune system to function.

ELISA is based on the principle of antigen-antibody interaction. Infection by pathogen can be detected by the presence of antigens (proteins, glycoproteins, etc.) or by detecting the antibodies synthesised against the pathogen.

