## ALL INDIA MOCK TEST

# Sample Paper - 5

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.
- 3. 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.
- 7. Each candidate must show on demand his/her Admission Card to the Invigilator.
- 8. 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.
- 9. No candidate, without special permission of the Superintendent or Invigilator, would leave his/her seat.
- 10. 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.
- 12. 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) :	ne of the Student (In CAPITALS) :		
Candidate ID :			
Candidate Signature :	Invigilator's Signature :		

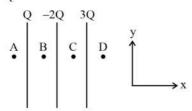
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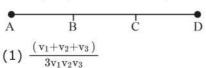
#### **BEWARE OF NEGATIVE MARKING**

## [PHYSICS]

- An inflated rubber balloon contains one mole of an ideal gas has a pressure P, volume V and temperature T. If temperature rises to 1.1 T and volume increases to 1.05 V, final pressure will be
  - (1) 1.1 P
  - (2) P
  - (3) Less than P
  - (4) Between P and 1.1 P
- 2. Three large charged conducting parallel sheets are palced at a finite distance from each other as shown in figure. Find out electrit field intensity at point C. (Area of each surface of sheet A)

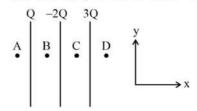


- (1)  $-\frac{\mathrm{Q}}{\varepsilon_0 \mathrm{A}} \hat{\mathrm{i}}$
- (2)0
- (3)  $-\frac{2Q}{\varepsilon_0 A}\hat{i}$
- (4)  $\frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 A} \hat{i}$
- 3. An object moves with speed  $v_1, v_2$  and  $v_3$  along a line segment AB, BC and CD respectively as shown in figure. Where AB = BC and AD = 3 AB, then average speed of the object will be:



- (2)  $\frac{(v_1+v_2+v_3)}{3}$
- $(3) \frac{3v_1v_2v_3}{(v_1v_2+v_2v_3+v_3v_1)}$
- $(4) \ \frac{v_1 v_2 v_3}{3 (v_1 v_2 + v_2 v_3 + v_3 v_1)}$

- एक फुले हुए रबर के गुब्बारे में एक आदर्श गैस का एक मोल है जिसका दाब P, आयतन V और तापमान T है। यदि तापमान 1.1 T तक बढ़ जाता है और आयतन 1.05 V तक बढ़ जाता है, तो अंतिम दाब होगा
  - (1) 1.1 P
  - (2) P
  - (3) P से कम
  - (4) P और 1.1 P के बीच
- तीन बड़ी आवेशित चालक समांतर शीट एक दूसरे से एक निश्चित दूरी पर रखी गई हैं जैसा कि चित्र में दिखाया गया है। बिंदु C पर विद्युत क्षेत्र की तीव्रता ज्ञात कीजिए। (शीट A की प्रत्येक सतह का क्षेत्रफल)

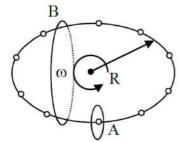


- (1)  $-\frac{\mathrm{Q}}{\varepsilon_0 \mathrm{A}} \hat{\mathbf{i}}$
- (2) 0
- (3)  $-\frac{2Q}{\varepsilon_0 A}\hat{i}$
- (4)  $\frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 A} \hat{i}$
- 3. प्रदर्शित चित्र में एक वस्तु रेखाखण्ड AB , BC तथा CD पर क्रमशः  $v_1, v_2$  व  $v_3$  चाल से गित करती है। जहाँ AB = BC और AD = 3 AB , तब वस्तु की औसत चाल होगी:



- (1)  $\frac{(v_1+v_2+v_3)}{3v_1v_2v_3}$
- (2)  $\frac{(v_1+v_2+v_3)}{3}$
- $(3) \ \frac{3v_1v_2v_3}{(v_1v_2+v_2v_3+v_3v_1)}$
- $(4) \ \frac{v_1 v_2 v_3}{3 \left(v_1 v_2 + v_2 v_3 + v_3 v_1\right)}$

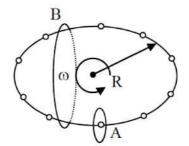
4.



N equally spaced charges each of value q are placed on a circle of radius R. The circle rotates about its axis with an angular velocity  $\omega$  as shown in the figure. A bigger Amperian loop B encloses the whole circle where as a smaller Amperian loop A encloses a small segment. The difference between enclosed currents,  $I_A - I_B$  for the given Amperian loops is

- (1)  $\frac{2\pi}{N}$ q $\omega$
- (2)  $\frac{N}{2\pi}q\omega$
- (3)  $\frac{N}{\pi}q\omega$
- (4)  $\frac{N^2}{2\pi} q\omega$
- **5.** Dimensions of kinetic energy are the same as that of-
  - (1) force
  - (2) acceleration
  - (3) work
  - (4) pressure
- **6.** A thick rope of density  $\rho$  and length L is hung from a rigid support. The increase in length of the rope due to its own weight is (Y is Young's modulus)
  - (1)  $\frac{1}{4Y}\rho L^2g$
  - (2)  $\frac{1}{2Y} \rho L^2 g$
  - (3)  $\frac{\rho L^2 g}{Y}$
  - (4)  $\frac{\rho Lg}{Y}$

4.



प्रत्येक q मान के समान दूरी पर N आवेश, त्रिज्या R के एक वृत्त पर रखे गए हैं। वृत्त अपने घूर्णन अक्ष के परितः कोणीय वेग  $\omega$  से घूर्णन करता है जैसा कि चित्र में दिखाया गया है। एक बड़ा एम्पेरियन लूप B पूरे वृत्त को परिबद्ध करता है जबकि एक छोटा एम्पेरियन लूप A एक छोटे भाग को परिबद्ध करता है। दिए गए एम्पेरियन लूप्स के लिए परिबद्ध धाराओं का अंतर,  $I_A - I_B$  है -

- (1)  $\frac{2\pi}{N}$ q $\omega$
- (2)  $\frac{N}{2\pi}q\omega$
- (3)  $\frac{N}{\pi}q\omega$
- (4)  $\frac{N^2}{2\pi} q\omega$
- 5. गतिज ऊर्जा की विमाये किसकी विमाओं के समान हैं
  - (1) बल
  - (2) त्वरण
  - (3) कार्य
  - (4) दाब
- 6. ρ घनत्व तथा L लम्बाई की एक मोटी रस्सी एक दृढ़ आधार से लटकायी जाती है। रस्सी की लम्बाई में इसके स्वंय के भार के कारण वृद्धि होगी। (Υ यंग का मापांक है)
  - (1)  $\frac{1}{4Y} \rho L^2 g$
  - (2)  $\frac{1}{2Y} \rho L^2 g$
  - (3)  $\frac{\rho L^2 g}{Y}$
  - (4)  $\frac{\rho Lg}{V}$



7. Three copper blocks of masses  $M_1$ ,  $M_2$  and  $M_3$  kg respectively are brought into thermal contact till they reach equilibrium. Before contact, they were at  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $T_3$  ( $T_1 > T_2 > T_3$ ). Assuming there is no heat loss to the surroundings, the equilibrium temprature T is (s is specific heat of copper)

(1) 
$$T = \frac{T_1 + T_2 + T_3}{3}$$

(2) 
$$T = \frac{M_1T_1 + M_2T_2 + M_3T_3}{M_1 + M_2 + M_3}$$

(3) 
$$T = \frac{M_1 T_1 + M_2 + M_3}{3(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)}$$

(4) 
$$T = \frac{M_1T_1S+M_2T_2S+M_3T_3S}{M_1+M_2+M_3}$$

- 8. Two point charges -q and + q are located at points (0, 0, -a) and (0, 0, a), respectively. The electric potential at a point (0, 0, z) where z > a is:
  - (1)  $\frac{\mathrm{qa}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\mathrm{z}^2}$
  - (2)  $\frac{\mathrm{q}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\mathrm{a}}$
  - (3)  $\frac{2 \text{ qa}}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 (z^2 a^2)}$
  - (4)  $\frac{2 \text{ qa}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (z^2+a^2)}$
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_is the smallest measurement that can be made using the given instrument
  - (1) Significant number
  - (2) Least count
  - (3) Order of magnitude
  - (4) Relative error
- 10. The trajectory of projectile, projected from the ground is given by  $y=x-\frac{x^2}{20}$ . Where x and y are measured in meter. The maximum height attained by the projectile will be.
  - (1) 10 m
  - (2) 200 m
  - (3)  $10\sqrt{2}$ m
  - (4) 5 m

7. कॉपर के तीन ब्लॉक जिनके द्रव्यमान क्रमशः  $M_1$ ,  $M_2$  एवं  $M_3$  किलोग्राम हैं। साम्य अवस्था में आने तक तापीय संपर्क में रखे गए हैं। संपर्क से पूर्व इनके ताप  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $T_3$  ( $T_1 > T_2 > T_3$ ) थे। यह मानते हुए कि परिवेश में कोई ऊष्मा ह्रास नहीं होती, साम्य ताप T का मान होगा (S तांबे की विशिष्ट ऊष्मा है)-

(1) 
$$T = \frac{T_1 + T_2 + T_3}{3}$$

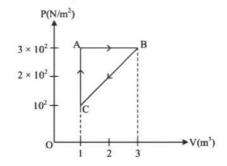
(2) 
$$T=rac{M_1T_1+M_2T_2+M_3T_3}{M_1+M_2+M_3}$$

(3) 
$$T=rac{M_1T_1+M_2T_2+M_3T_3}{3\left(M_1+M_2+M_3
ight)}$$

(4) 
$$T = \frac{M_1T_1s+M_2T_2s+M_3T_3s}{M_1+M_2+M_3}$$

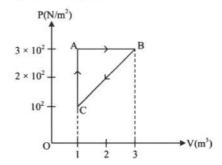
- दो बिंदु आवेश -q और + q क्रमशः बिंदुओं (0, 0, -a) और (0, 0, a) पर स्थित हैं। बिंदु (0, 0, z) पर विद्युत विभव, जहाँ z > a है:
  - (1)  $\frac{\mathrm{qa}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\mathrm{z}^2}$
  - (2)  $\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$
  - (3)  $\frac{2 \text{ qa}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(\text{z}^2-\text{a}^2)}$
  - (4)  $\frac{2 \text{ qa}}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 (z^2+a^2)}$
- 9. \_\_\_\_ वह सबसे छोटा माप है जो दिए गए उपकरण का उपयोग करके किया जा सकता है
  - (1) सार्थक अंक
  - (2) अल्पतम संख्या
  - (3) परिमाण की कोटि
  - (4) आपेक्षिक त्रुटि
- **10.** धरातल से प्रक्षेपित किए गए प्रक्षेप्य के पथ को  $y = x \frac{x^2}{20}$  द्वारा दिया गया है, जहाँ x एवं y मीटर में मापे गए हैं। प्रक्षेप्य द्वारा प्राप्त अधिकतम ऊँचाई होगी:
  - (1) 10 m
  - (2) 200 m
  - (3)  $10\sqrt{2}$ m
  - (4) 5 m

- 11. Water enters a horizontal pipe of non-uniform cross-section with a velocity of 0.5 m/s and leaves the other end with a velocity of 0.7 m/s. The pressure of water at the first end is  $10^3$  N/m<sup>2</sup>. Calculate pressure at the other end. (Density of water =  $1.0 \times 10^3$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>) -
  - (1) 980 N/m<sup>2</sup>
  - (2) 880 N/m<sup>2</sup>
  - $(3) 800 \text{ N/m}^2$
  - (4) None of these
- **12.** When 1 A current is passing through a coil of inductance 100 mH, then energy stored in it is
  - (1) 0.5 J
  - (2) 1 J
  - (3) 0.05 J
  - (4) 0.1 J
- **13.** For the given cycle, the work done during isobaric porcess is:



- (1) 200 J
- (2) Zero
- (3) 400 J
- (4) 600 J
- 14. At a planet 'g' is  $1.96~\mathrm{msec^{-2}}$ . If it is safe to jump from a height of 2m on earth, then what should be corresponding safe height for jumping on that planet?
  - (1) 5 m
  - (2) 2 m
  - (3) 10 m
  - (4) 20 m

- 11. असमान अनुप्रस्थ काट के क्षैतिज पाईप में एक सिरे पर जल 0.5 मीटर/सेकण्ड वेग से प्रवेश करता है तथा दूसरे सिरे से यह 0.7 मीटर/सेकण्ड के वेग से बाहर निकलता है। यदि पहले सिरे पर जल का दाब 10<sup>3</sup> N/m<sup>2</sup> हो तो दूसरे सिरे पर दाब ज्ञात कीजिए। (जल का घनत्व = 1.0 × 10<sup>3</sup> किग्रा/मीटर<sup>3</sup>)
  - (1) 980 न्यूटन/मीटर<sup>2</sup>
  - (2) 880 न्यूटन/मीटर<sup>2</sup>
  - (3) 800 न्यूटन/मीटर<sup>2</sup>
  - (4) इनमें से कोई नही
- 12. जब 1 A धारा 100 mH प्रेरकत्व की एक कुंडली से प्रवाहित होती है, तो इसमें संग्रहित ऊर्जा होगी
  - (1) 0.5 J
  - (2) 1 J
  - (3) 0.05 J
  - (4) 0.1 J
- 13. दिये गये चक्र के लिए, समदाबीय प्रक्रम के दौरान किया गया कार्य है

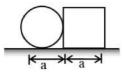


- (1) 200 J
- (2) शुन्य
- (3) 400 J
- (4) 600 J
- **14.** एक ग्रह पर  $g = 1.96 \text{ msec}^{-2}$  है। यदि पृथ्वी पर 2m की ऊँचाई से छलाँग लगाना सुरक्षित है, तो उस ग्रह पर छलाँग लगाने के लिए संगत सुरक्षित ऊँचाई कितनी होनी चाहिए?
  - (1) 5 m
  - (2) 2 m
  - (3) 10 m
  - (4) 20 m

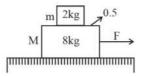
- 15. 300 Joule of work is done in sliding up a 2 kg block on an inclined plane to a height of 10 metres. Taking value of acceleration due to gravity `g' to be 10 m/s², work done against friction is
  - (1) 100 J
  - (2) 200 J
  - (3) 300 J
  - (4) Zero
- 16. A light unstretchable string passing over a smooth light pulley connects two blocks of masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$ . If the acceleration of the system is  $\frac{g}{8}$ , then the ratio of the masses  $\frac{m_2}{m_1}$  is :
  - (1)4:3
  - (2)5:3
  - (3)8:1
  - (4)9:7
- 17. In series LCR circuit voltage leads the current when (Given that  $\omega_0$  = resonant angular frequency
  - (1)  $\omega < \omega_0$
  - (2)  $\omega = \omega_0$
  - (3)  $\omega > \omega_0$
  - (4) None of these
- **18.** Heat is given to an ideal gas in an isothermal process.
  - A. Internal energy of the gas will decrease.
  - B. Internal energy of the gas will increase.
  - C. Internal energy of the gas will not change.
  - D. The gas will do positive work.
  - E. The gas will do negative work.
  - Choose the correct answer from the options given below :
  - (1) B and D only
  - (2) C and E only
  - (3) A and E only
  - (4) C and D only

- 15. 10 मीटर ऊँचाई तक एक नत तल पर 2kg ब्लॉक को ऊपर फिसलाने में 300 J का कार्य किया जाता है। गुरूत्वीय त्वरण g का मान 10 m/s² लेते हुए, घर्षण के विरुद्ध किया गया कार्य है-
  - (1) 100 J
  - (2) 200 J
  - (3) 300 J
  - (4) शून्य
- **16.** एक चिकनी हल्की घिरनी के ऊपर से गुजरने वाली एक हल्की, अविस्तारित डोरी  $m_1$  और  $m_2$  द्रव्यमान के दो ब्लॉकों को जोड़ती है। यदि निकाय का त्वरण  $\frac{g}{8}$  है, तो द्रव्यमानों का अनुपात  $\frac{m_2}{m_1}$  है -
  - (1)4:3
  - (2)5:3
  - (3)8:1
  - (4)9:7
- **17.** एक श्रेणी LCR परिपथ में वोल्टता धारा से आगे होती है जब (दिया गया है कि  $\omega_0 =$  अनुनाद कोणीय आवृत्ति है)
  - (1)  $\omega < \omega_0$
  - (2)  $\omega = \omega_0$
  - (3)  $\omega > \omega_0$
  - (4) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 18. समतापीय प्रक्रम में एक आदर्श गैस को ऊष्मा दी जाती है।
  - A. गैस की आंतरिक ऊर्जा कम हो जाएगी।
  - B. गैस की आंतरिक ऊर्जा बढ जाएगी।
  - C.गैस की आंतरिक ऊर्जा नहीं बदलेगी।
  - D.गैस धनात्मक कार्य करेगी।
  - E. गैस ऋणात्मक कार्य करेगी।
  - नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनें:
  - (1) केवल B तथा D
  - (2) केवल C तथा E
  - (3) केवल A तथा E
  - (4) केवल C तथा D

19. A circular plate of diameter a is kept in contact with a square plate of edge a as shown in figure. The density of the material and the thickness are same everywhere. The center of mass of the composite system will be -



- (1) inside the circular plate
- (2) inside the square plate
- (3) at the point of contact
- (4) outside the system
- 20. A system of two blocks of masses m = 2 kg and M = 8 kg is placed on a smooth table as shown in figure. The coefficient of static friction between two blocks is 0.5. The maximum horizontal force F that can be applied to the block of mass M so that the blocks move together will be:

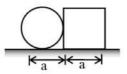


- (1) 9.8 N
- (2) 39.2 N
- (3) 49 N
- (4) 78.4 N
- **21. Assertion :** The speed of revolution of an artificial satellite revolving very near to the earth is 8 kms<sup>1</sup>.

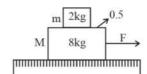
**Reason :** The orbital velocity of a satellite become independent of height of near satellite.

- (1) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the 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 reason is false.
- (4) If both assertion and reason are false.

19. चित्र में दिखाए अनुसार व्यास a की एक वृत्ताकार प्लेट को भुजा a की एक वर्गाकार प्लेट के संपर्क में रखा गया है। पदार्थ का घनत्व और मोटाई सभी जगह समान है। निकाय का द्रव्यमान केंद्र होगा -



- (1) वृत्ताकार प्लेट के अंदर
- (2) वर्गाकार प्लेट के अंदर
- (3) संपर्क बिंदु पर
- (4) निकाय के बाहर
- 20. द्रव्यमान m = 2 kg और M = 8 kg के दो ब्लॉकों के एक निकाय को एक चिकनी मेज पर रखा गया है जैसा कि चित्र में दिखाया गया है। दो ब्लॉकों के मध्य स्थैतिक घर्षण गुणांक 0.5 है। अधिकतम क्षैतिज बल F, जिसे द्रव्यमान M के ब्लॉक पर लागू किया जा सकता है ताकि ब्लॉक एक साथ गित कर सकें, होगा:



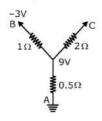
- (1) 9.8 N
- (2) 39.2 N
- (3) 49 N
- (4) 78.4 N
- 21. कथन: पृथ्वी के अति समीप घूर्णन करते एक कृत्रिम उपग्रह के घूर्णन की चाल 8 kms<sup>1</sup> है। कारण: किसी उपग्रह का कक्षीय वेग समीपवर्ती उपग्रह की ऊँचाई से स्वतन्त्र होता है।
  - (1) कथन तथा कारण दोनों सही है तथा कारण, कथन का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
  - (2) कथन तथा कारण दोनों सही है तथा कारण, कथन का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
  - (3) कथन सही है परन्तु कारण सही नही है।
  - (4) कथन और कारण दोनों सही नही है।

22. Poynting vector is

(1) 
$$\left(\overrightarrow{E} \times \overrightarrow{H}\right)$$

- (2)  $\frac{\overrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} \times \overrightarrow{\mathrm{H}}}{\mu_0}$
- (3)  $\overrightarrow{E} \times \overrightarrow{B}$
- (4)  $\frac{1}{2} \left( \overrightarrow{E} \times \overrightarrow{B} \right)$

23. The potential of C is:



- (1) 51 V
- (2) 0
- (3) + 3 V
- (4) 69 V

**24.** A metal wire of length  $l_1$ , when tension in it is  $T_1$  and length , when its tension is  $T_2$ , find the unstretched length of the metal wire -

- (1)  $\frac{\ell_1 T_2 \ell_2 T_1}{T_2 T_1}$
- (2)  $\frac{\ell_1 T_1 \ell_2 T_2}{T_2 T_1}$
- (3)  $\frac{\ell_1+\ell_2}{2}$
- (4)  $\frac{\ell_1T_1+\ell_2T_2}{\ell_2-\ell_1}$

25. In a rocket of mass 1000 kg fuel is consumed at a rate of 40 kg/s. The velocity of the gases ejected from the rocket is  $5 \times 10^4$  m/sec. The thrust on the rocket is

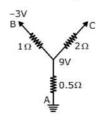
- (1)  $2 \times 10^3 \text{N}$
- (2)  $5 \times 10^4 \text{N}$
- (3)  $2 \times 10^6 \text{N}$
- (4)  $2 \times 10^9 \text{N}$

22. प्वाइटिंग सदिश है :-

(1) 
$$\left(\stackrel{
ightarrow}{
m E} imes\stackrel{
ightarrow}{
m H}
ight)$$

- (2)  $\frac{\overrightarrow{E} \times \overrightarrow{H}}{\mu_0}$ (3)  $\overrightarrow{E} \times \overrightarrow{B}$
- (4)  $\frac{1}{2} \left( \overrightarrow{E} \times \overrightarrow{B} \right)$

23. C पर विभव है



- (1) 51 V
- (2) 0
- (3) + 3 V
- (4) 69 V

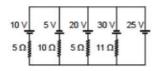
24. एक धात्विक तार की लम्बाई  $l_1$  है, जब इसमें तनाव  $\mathbf{T}_1$  है तथा इसकी लम्बाई  $\mathbf{l}_2$  है, जब इसमें तनाव  $\mathbf{T}_2$ है, तब धात्विक तार की अतानित लम्बाई ज्ञात करो।

- (1)  $\frac{\ell_1 T_2 \ell_2 T_1}{T_2 T_1}$
- (2)  $\frac{\ell_1 T_1 \ell_2 T_2}{T_2 T_1}$
- (3)  $\frac{\ell_1+\ell_2}{2}$
- (4)  $\frac{\ell_1 T_1 + \ell_2 T_2}{\ell_2 \ell_1}$

25. 1000 किग्रा द्रव्यमान वाले रॉकेट में ईधन की खपत 40 किग्रा प्रति सैकण्ड की दर से हो रही है। रॉकेट से  $5 \times 10^4$  मी/सै के वेग से गैस निष्कासित हो रही है । रॉकेट पर प्रणोद का मान होगा।

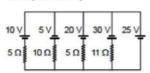
- (1)  $2 \times 10^3 \text{N}$
- (2)  $5 \times 10^4 \text{N}$
- (3)  $2 \times 10^6 \text{N}$
- (4)  $2 \times 10^9 \text{N}$

- 26. A block of 200 g mass moves with a uniform speed in a horizontal circular groove, with vertical side walls of radius 20 cm. If the block takes 40 s to complete one round, the normal force by the side walls of the groove is:
  - (1)  $6.28 \times 10^{-3}$  N
  - (2) 0.0314 N
  - $(3) 9.859 \times 10^{-2} N$
  - (4) 9.859×10<sup>-4</sup> N
- 27. What is the de-Broglie wavelength of a nitrogen molecule in air at 300 K? Assume that, the molecule is moving with the root-mean-square speed of molecules at this temperature. (Atomic mass of nitrogen = 14.0076 u)
  - (1)  $7.52 \times 10^{11}$  m
  - $(2) 2.75 \times 10^7 \text{ m}$
  - (3)  $2.75 \times 10^{-11}$  m
  - $(4) 7.52 \times 10^7 \text{ m}$
- 28. A ray incident a 15° on one refracting surface of a prism of angle 60°, suffers a deviation of 55°. What is the angle of emergence :-
  - (1) 95°
  - $(2)45^{\circ}$
  - $(3) 30^{\circ}$
  - (4) 100°
- 29. In the circuit shown, current flowing through  $25\ V$  cell is



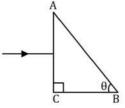
- (1) 7.2 A
- (2) 10 A
- (3) 12 A
- (4) 14.2 A
- 30. A solid cylinder of 500 g and radius 10 cm has moment of inertia (about its natural axis)
  - (1)  $2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg-m}^2$
  - (2)  $2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg-m}^2$
  - (3)  $5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg-m}^2$
  - $(4) 3.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg-m}^2$

- **26.** 200 g द्रव्यमान का कोई ब्लॉक किसी नियत चाल से एक क्षैतिज वृत्ताकार खाँचे में जिसकी ऊर्ध्वाधर पार्श्व दीवारों की त्रिज्या 20 cm है, पर गति करता है। यदि ब्लॉक एक चक्कर पुरा करने में 40 s लेता है, तो खाँचे की पार्श्व दीवारों द्वारा आरोपित अभिलम्बवत बल का मान होगा
  - (1)  $6.28 \times 10^{-3}$  N
  - (2) 0.0314 N
  - $(3) 9.859 \times 10^{-2} N$
  - $(4) 9.859 \times 10^{-4} N$
- 27. 300 K पर हवा में नाइट्रोजन अणु की डी-ब्रॉग्ली तरंगदैर्ध्य क्या है? मान लें कि, अणु इस तापमान पर अणुओं की वर्ग माध्य मूल चाल से घूम रहा है। (नाइट्रोजन का परमाणु द्रव्यमान = 14.0076 u)
  - (1)  $7.52 \times 10^{11}$  m
  - (2)  $2.75 \times 10^7$  m
  - (3)  $2.75 \times 10^{-11}$  m
  - $(4) 7.52 \times 10^7 \text{ m}$
- 28. एक प्रकाश किरण एक 60° प्रिज्म कोण वाले प्रिज्म की एक अपवर्तित सतह पर 15° के कोण पर आपतित होती है। इसका विचलन 55° है। निर्गत कोण का मान
  - $(1)95^{\circ}$
  - $(2)45^{\circ}$
  - $(3) 30^{\circ}$
  - (4) 100°
- 29. दिखाए गए परिपथ में, 25 V सेल के माध्यम से प्रवाहित धारा है



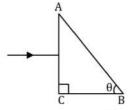
- (1) 7.2 A
- (2) 10 A
- (3) 12 A
- (4) 14.2 A
- 30. 500 q तथा 10 cm त्रिज्या के एक ठोस बेलन का जड़त्वाघूर्ण (इसकी वास्तविक अक्ष के परितः) है -
  - (1)  $2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg-m}^2$
  - (2)  $2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg-m}^2$
  - $(3) 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg-m}^2$
  - $(4) 3.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg-m}^2$

- **31.** The heavier nuclei tends to have larger N/Z ratio because:
  - (a) No. of neutron greater than No. of proton
  - (b) a neutron is an unstable particle
  - (c) a neutron does not exert electric repulsion
  - (d) coulomb force has longer range as compared to the nuclear force
  - (1) c, d
  - (2) a, b
  - (3) b, c
  - (4) b, d
- **32.** What should be the value of angle  $\theta$  so that light entering normally through the surface AC of a prism (n=3/2) does not cross the second refracting surface AB.



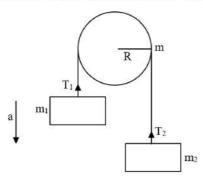
- (1)  $\theta < \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{3}$
- (2)  $\theta < \cos^{-1} \frac{3}{2}$
- (3)  $heta < \cos^{-1} rac{2}{3}$
- (4)  $\theta < \cos^{-1} 3$

- **31.** भारी नाभिक के N/Z अनुपात का मान अधिक होता है, क्योंकि
  - (a) न्युट्रोन प्रोटोन से अधिक होते है
  - (b) न्युट्रोन अस्थायी कण है
  - (c) न्युट्रोन वैद्युत प्रतिकर्षित नहीं होते
  - (d) कुलाम बलों की परास नाभिकीय बलों की तुलना में ज्यादा होती है
  - (1) c, d
  - (2) a, b
  - (3) b, c
  - (4) b, d
- 32. कोण  $\theta$  का मान क्या होना चाहिए ताकि एक प्रिज्म ( n=3/2) की सतह AC से अभिलम्बवत् प्रवेश करने वाला प्रकाश दूसरे अपवर्तक सतह AB को पार न करे।



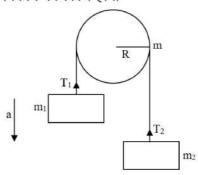
- (1)  $heta < \cos^{-1} rac{1}{3}$
- (2)  $heta < \cos^{-1} rac{3}{2}$
- (3)  $heta < \cos^{-1} rac{2}{3}$
- (4)  $\theta < \cos^{-1} 3$

**33.** Two bodies of masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  are attached to the two ends of a string. The string passes over a pulley (Disc) of mass m and radius R. If  $m_1 > m_2$ , the acceleration of the system will be-



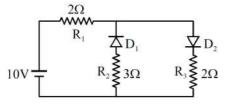
- (1)  $\frac{m_1-m_2}{m_1+m_2}g$
- (2)  $\frac{m_1+m_2}{m_1-m_2}$ g
- (3)  $\left[\frac{m_1-m_2}{m_1+m_2+\frac{m}{2}}\right]$  g
- (4)  $\left[\frac{\mathbf{m}_1 \mathbf{m}_2 + \mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{m}_1 + \mathbf{m}_2 + \mathbf{m}}\right] \mathbf{g}$
- 34. Find the minimum number of cells required to produce an electric current of 1.5 A through a resistance of 30  $\Omega$ . Given that the emf of each cell is 1.5V and internal resistance is 1.0  $\Omega$ .
  - (1) 152
  - (2) 140
  - (3)120
  - (4) 110
- **35.** The displacement current flows in the dielectric of a capacitor when the potential difference between its plates -
  - (1) is changing with time
  - (2) is changing with distance
  - (3) becomes zero
  - (4) has assumed a constant value
- **36.** In interference, the intensity of two interfering waves are I and 4I respectively. They produce intensity at two point A and B with phase difference of  $\pi/2$  and  $\pi$  respectively. Then difference in between them :
  - (1) I
  - (2) 2I
  - (3) 4I
  - (4) 5I

**33.**  $m_1$ व  $m_2$  द्रव्यमान की दो वस्तुऐं किसी डोरी के किनारे पर बंधे हैं। डोरी m द्रव्यमान व R त्रिज्या की घिरनी (चकती) से गुजरती है। यदि  $m_1>m_2$  निकाय का त्वरण होगा -



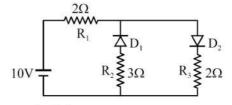
- (1)  $\frac{m_1-m_2}{m_1+m_2}g$
- (2)  $\frac{m_1+m_2}{m_1-m_2}g$
- (3)  $\left[\frac{m_1-m_2}{m_1+m_2+\frac{m}{2}}\right] g$
- (4)  $\left\lceil \frac{\mathbf{m}_1 \mathbf{m}_2 + \mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{m}_1 + \mathbf{m}_2 + \mathbf{m}} \right\rceil$  g
- 34. 30 Ω के प्रतिरोध के माध्यम से 1.5 A का विद्युत प्रवाह उत्पन्न करने के लिए आवश्यक सेल की न्यूनतम संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए, दिया गया है कि प्रत्येक सेल का वि.वा.बल 1.5V है और आंतरिक प्रतिरोध 1.0 है।
  - (1) 152
  - (2) 140
  - (3)120
  - (4) 110
- **35.** एक संधारित्र के परावैद्युत में विस्थापन धारा (displacement current) प्रवाहित होती है, जब संधारित्र की प्लेटों के बीच विभवान्तर-
  - (1) समय के साथ परिवर्तित हो रहा है
  - (2) दूरी के साथ परिवर्तित हो रहा है
  - (3) शून्य हो जाता है
  - (4) एक नियत मान का मान लिया गया है
- **36.** व्यतिकरण में दो व्यतिकरित तरंगों की तीव्रता क्रमशः I व 4I हैं। दो बिन्दुओं A तथा B पर इनसे तीव्रता उत्पन्न हो रही है एवं तरंगो में क्रमशः  $\pi/2$  और  $\pi$  के कलातंर है। इनके मध्य अन्तर होगा-
  - (1)I
  - (2) 2I
  - (3) 4I
  - (4) 5I

- **37.** In a full wave rectifier circuit operating from 100 Hz mains frequency, what is the fundamental frequency in the ripple?
  - (1) 200 Hz
  - (2) 180 Hz
  - (3) 220 Hz
  - (4) 230 Hz
- **38.** If a simple pendulum is taken to place where g decreases by 2%, then the time period
  - (1) Decreases by 1%
  - (2) Increases by 2%
  - (3) Decreases by 2%
  - (4) Increases by 1%
- 39. The given circuit has two ideal diodes connected as shown in the figure. The current flowing through the resistance  $R_{\rm 1}$  will be



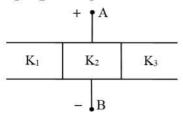
- (1) 2.5 A
- (2) 10.0 A
- (3) 1.43 A
- (4) 3.13 A
- 40. The intensities of two sources are I and 9 I respectively. If the phase difference between the waves emitted by them is  $\pi$  then the resultant intensity at the point of observation will be -
  - (1) 3I
  - (2) 4 I
  - (3) 10I
  - (4) 82 I

- 37. 100 हर्ट्ज मुख्य आवृत्ति से संचालित एक पूर्ण तरंग दिष्टकारी परिपथ में, ऊर्मिका में मूल आवृत्ति क्या है?
  - (1) 200 Hz
  - (2) 180 Hz
  - (3) 220 Hz
  - (4) 230 Hz
- **38.** यदि एक सरल लोलक को उस स्थान पर ले जाया जाए जहाँ g, 2% कम हो जाता है तो आवर्तकाल
  - (1) 1% की कमी
  - (2) 2% <del>की वृद्धि</del>
  - (3) 2% की कमी
  - (4) 1% की वृद्धि
- **39.** दिया गया परिपथ दो आदर्श डायोड रखता है, जो चित्रानुसार जुड़े हुए है। प्रतिरोध  $\mathbf{R}_1$  से गुजरने वाली धारा होगी-



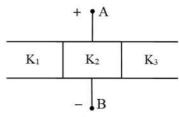
- (1) 2.5 A
- (2) 10.0 A
- (3) 1.43 A
- (4) 3.13 A
- **40.** दो स्रोतों की तीव्रताएँ क्रमशः I और 9 I हैं। यदि उनके द्वारा उत्सर्जित तरंगों के बीच कलान्तर  $\pi$  है, तो प्रेक्षण बिंदु पर परिणामी तीव्रता होगी -
  - (1) 3I
  - (2) 4 I
  - (3) 10I
  - (4) 82 I

- **41.** A mass of  $1~\rm kg$  attach from a spring whose force constant is  $400~\rm Nm^{-1}$ , executes simple harmonic oscillation. When the total energy of the oscillator is  $2~\rm J$ , the maximum acceleration experienced by the mass will be:
  - (1)  $2 \, \text{ms}^{-2}$
  - (2)  $4 \, \text{ms}^{-2}$
  - (3)  $40 \, \text{ms}^{-2}$
  - (4)  $400 \, \mathrm{ms}^{-2}$
- **42.** The space between the plates of a parallel-plate capacitor of capacitance C is filled with three dielectric slabs of identical size as shown in figure. If the dielectric constants of the three slabs are K<sub>1</sub>, K<sub>2</sub> and K<sub>3</sub> find the new capacitance.



- (1)  $C_{eq}=\left(K_1+K_2+K_3
  ight)rac{C}{3}$
- (2)  $C_{eq} = (K_1 + K_2 + K_3) \frac{C}{2}$
- (3)  $C_{eq} = \left(K_2 + K_1 + K_3\right) \frac{C}{4}$
- (4)  $C_{eq} = \left(K_2 + K_1 + K_3\right) \frac{C}{5}$
- **43.** If light travels a distance x in air in  $t_1$  sec air and 10 x distance in  $t_2$  sec in a medium, the critical angle of the medium will be
  - (1)  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{t_1}{t_2}\right)$
  - (2)  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{t_1}{t_2}\right)$
  - (3)  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{10t_1}{t_2}\right)$
  - (4)  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{10t_1}{t_2}\right)$

- **41.** किसी स्प्रिंग जिसका बल नियतांक  $400~\mathrm{Nm}^{-1}$  है, से एक  $1~\mathrm{kg}$  के द्रव्यमान को बाधाँ गया है तथा यह सरल आवर्त गित कर रहा है। जब दोलित्र की कुल ऊर्जा  $2~\mathrm{J}$  है तो द्रव्यमान द्वारा अनुभव किया गया अधिकतम त्वरण होगा
  - (1)  $2 \, \text{ms}^{-2}$
  - (2)  $4 \, \text{ms}^{-2}$
  - (3)  $40 \, \mathrm{ms}^{-2}$
  - (4)  $400 \, \mathrm{ms}^{-2}$
- 42. धारिता C वाले एक समान्तर प्लेट संधारित्र की प्लेटों के बीच का स्थान चित्र में दर्शाए अनुसार समान आकार की तीन परावैद्युत पट्टियों से भरा गया है। यदि तीनों पट्टियों के परावैद्युत स्थिरांक K<sub>1</sub>, K<sub>2</sub> तथा K<sub>3</sub> हैं, तो नई धारिता ज्ञात कीजिए।



- (1)  $ext{C}_{ ext{eq}} = \left( ext{K}_1 + ext{K}_2 + ext{K}_3 
  ight) rac{ ext{C}}{3}$
- (2)  $C_{eq} = (K_1 + K_2 + K_3) \frac{C}{2}$
- (3)  $C_{eq} = \left(K_2 + K_1 + K_3\right) \frac{C}{4}$
- (4)  $C_{eq} = \left(K_2 + K_1 + K_3\right) \frac{C}{5}$
- **43.** यदि प्रकाश वायु में  $t_1$  sec में x दूरी तथा किसी माध्यम में  $t_2$  sec में 10 x दूरी तय करता है तो माध्यम का क्रांतिक कोण होगा
  - (1)  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{t_1}{t_2}\right)$
  - $(2) \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{t_1}{t_2} \right)$
  - (3)  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{10t_1}{t_2}\right)$
  - (4)  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{10t_1}{t_2}\right)$

- **44.** Two sound waves of wavelengths  $98~\rm cm$  and  $100~\rm cm$  arrive at the same point, from two different sources. If the speed of sound in the medium is  $392~\rm m~s^{-1}$ , then the number of beats heard is
  - (1) 8 Hz
  - (2) 4 Hz
  - (3) 6 Hz
  - (4) 12 Hz
- **45.** Two sound wave are,  $y = asin(\omega t kx)$  and  $y = acos(\omega t kx)$ . The phase difference between two waves is :-
  - $(1) \frac{\pi}{2}$
  - (2)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$
  - (3)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$
  - (4)  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

- **44.** दो अलग-अलग स्रोतों से  $98~\mathrm{cm}$  और  $100~\mathrm{cm}$  तरंग दैर्ध्य की दो ध्विन तरंगें एक ही बिंदु पर आती हैं। यदि माध्यम में ध्विन की चाल  $392~\mathrm{m~s^{-1}}$  है तो सुनी गई विस्पंदों की संख्या है
  - (1) 8 Hz
  - (2) 4 Hz
  - (3) 6 Hz
  - (4) 12 Hz
- **45.** दो ध्वनि तरंगों  $y = asin(\omega t kx)$  तथा  $y = acos(\omega t kx)$  है। इन दोनों तरंगों के मध्य कलान्तर होगा:-
  - (1)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$
  - (2)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$
  - (3)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$
  - (4)  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

## [CHEMISTRY]

46. CH3-CH2-CH-COOC2H5 The IUPAC name of CH<sub>3</sub>

- (1) 2-ethyl-ethyl acetate
- (2) ethyl 3-methyl butanoate
- (3) ethyl 2-methyl butanoate
- (4) 2-methyl butanoic acid ethyl ester
- **47.** Determine which of the following reactions taking place constant pressure represent surrounding that do work on the system environment

$$\mathrm{I.4\,NH_3(g)} + \mathrm{7O_2(g)} \longrightarrow \\ \mathrm{4\,NO_2(g)} + \mathrm{6H_2O(g)}$$

$$II.\,CO(g) + 2H_2(g) \longrightarrow CH_3\,OH(l)$$

III. 
$$C(s, graphite) + H_2O(g) \longrightarrow CO(g) + H_2(g)$$

- IV.  $H_2O(s) \longrightarrow H_2O(l)$
- (1) III, IV
- (2) II and III
- (3) II, IV
- (4) I and II, IV
- 48. Which one of the following has maximum number of atoms?
  - (1) 1 g of Mg(s) [Atomic mass of Mg =
  - (2) 1 g of  $O_2$  (g) [Atomic mass of O =
  - (3) 1 g of Li(s) [Atomic mass of Li = 7]
  - (4) 1 g of Ag(s) [Atomic mass of Ag = 108]
- 49. How much of NaOH is required to neutralise 1500 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.1 N HCl (At. wt. of Na = 23)
  - (1) 4 g
  - (2) 6 g
  - (3) 40 g
  - (4) 60 g

46. निम्न का सही IUPAC नाम है

- (1) 2-ऐथिल-ऐथिल ऐसिटेट
- (2) ऐथिल 3मेथिल ब्यूटेनोएट
- (3) ऐथिल 2-मेथिल ब्यूटेनोएट
- (4) 2-मेथिल ब्युटेनॉइक अम्ल ऐथिल एस्टर
- 47. निर्धारित कीजिये की निम्न में से कौनसी अभिक्रियाये नियत दाब पर परिवेश के द्वारा निकाय पर किये गये कार्य को प्रदर्शित करती है

$$\mathrm{I.4\,NH_3(g)} + \mathrm{7O_2(g)} \longrightarrow$$

$$4\,\mathrm{NO_2(g)} + 6\mathrm{H_2O(g)}$$

$$II. \, CO(g) + 2H_2(g) \longrightarrow CH_3 \, OH(l)$$

$${\rm III.\,C(s,graphite)} + {\rm H_2O(g)} \longrightarrow$$

$$\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{g}) + \mathrm{H}_2(\mathrm{g})$$

- IV.  $H_2O(s) \longrightarrow H_2O(l)$
- (1) III, IV
- (2) II तथा III
- (3) II, IV
- (4) I तथा II, IV
- 48. निम्नलिखित में से किसमें परमाणुओं की संख्या अधिकतम होगी ?
  - (1) Mg(s) का 1 g [Mg का परमाणु द्रव्यमान = 24]
  - (2) O<sub>2</sub> (g) का 1 g [O का परमाणु द्रव्यमान = 16]
  - (3) Li(s) का 1 g [Li का परमाणु द्रव्यमान = 7]
  - (4) Ag(s) का 1 g [Ag का परमाणु द्रव्यमान = 108]
- **49.** 1500 cm<sup>3</sup>, 0.1 N HCl को उदासीन करने के लिये कितना NaOH आवश्यक होता है (परमाणु भार Na = 23)
  - (1) 4 g
  - (2) 6 g
  - (3) 40 g
  - (4) 60 g



- **50.** Choose the incorrect statement regarding Moseley's experiment.
  - (1) Properties of the elements are a periodic function of mass number
  - (2) For  $\sqrt{v}=a(Z-b)$ , where a and b are constants and Z is atomic number
  - (3) A plot of  $\sqrt{v}$  and atomic number
  - (Z) gives a straight line
  - (4) In Modern Periodic Table, elements are arranged by using observation of Moseley's experiment
- **51.** The amount of heat evolved when  $500~\rm{cm^3}$  of  $0.1\,\rm{MHCl}$  is mixed with  $200~\rm{cm^3}$  of  $0.2~\rm{MNaOH}$  is H<sup>+</sup>+OH $^ \rightleftharpoons$  H<sub>2</sub>O ;  $\Delta\rm{H^0}$  = -57.3 kJ mol $^{-1}$  use this data to evaluate the answer.
  - (1) -2.292 kJ
  - (2) -1.292 kJ
  - (3) 0.292 kJ
  - (4) 3.392 kJ
- **52.** How many structures are possible for  $C_3H_6O$  ?
  - $(1)\ 5$
  - (2)7
  - (3)9
  - (4) 10
- **53.** The maximum wavelength in  ${\mbox{\normalfont\AA}}$  for paschen series in emission spectrum of  ${\mbox{\normalfont Li}}^{+2}$  ion will be
  - (1)912
  - (2) 1860
  - (3) 1876
  - (4) 2084
- **54.** The ratio of the value of any colligative property for KCl solution to that for sugar solution is nearly.....time -
  - (1) 1
  - (2) 0.5
  - (3)2
  - (4) 2.5

- **50.** मोजले प्रयोग के विषय में गलत कथन का चयन कीजिये
  - (1) तत्वो के गुणधर्म द्रव्यमान संख्या के आवर्ती फलन होते है
  - (2)  $\sqrt{v}=a\big(Z-b\big)$  के लिये, जहां a तथा b स्थिरांक है तथा Z परमाणु संख्या है
  - (3) √v तथा परमाणु संख्या (Z) का एक ग्राफ एक सीधी रेखा देता है
  - (4) आधुनिक आवर्त सारणी में तत्वों को मोजले के प्रेक्षण का उपयोग करके व्यवस्थित किया गया है
- **51.** उत्पन्न होने वाली ऊष्मा क्या होगी जब  $500~{\rm cm}^3$ ,  $0.1\,{\rm MHCl}$  को  $200~{\rm cm}^3$ ,  $0.2~{\rm MNaOH}$  के साथ मिश्रित किया जाता है H<sup>+</sup>+OH<sup>-</sup> $\rightleftharpoons$ H<sub>2</sub>O ;  $\Delta {\rm H}^0 = -57.3~{\rm kJ}~{\rm mol}^{-1}$  उत्तर का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये इस आंकड़े का उपयोग कीजिये
  - (1) -2.292 kJ
  - (2) -1.292 kJ
  - (3) 0.292 kJ
  - (4) 3.392 kJ
- 52.  $C_3H_6O$  के लिये कितनी संरचनाएं संभव है
  - (1)5
  - (2)7
  - (3)9
  - (4) 10
- 53. Li<sup>+2</sup> आयन के लिए उत्सर्जन स्पेक्ट्रम मे पाश्चन श्रेणी के लिए अधिकतम तरंगदैर्ध्य मे होगी
  - (1)912
  - (2)1860
  - (3) 1876
  - (4) 2084
- **54.** KCI विलयन का कोई भी अणुसंख्य गुण शर्करा विलयन से लगभग ...... गुना होता है
  - (1) 1
  - (2) 0.5
  - (3)2
  - (4) 2.5

- **55.** Which one of the following pairs of atomic numbers represents elements belonging to the same group?
  - (1) 11 and 20
  - (2) 13 and 30
  - (3) 13 and 31
  - (4) 14 and 31
- **56.** Which of the following statements is correct ?
  - (1) the rate of reaction generally decreases with passage of time as the concentration of reactants decreases in a zero order reaction.
  - (2) The rate of reaction remains same throughout the reaction in a first order reaction.
  - (3) The rate of reaction increases with passage of time as the concentration of reactants decreases in a negative order reaction.
  - (4) The rate of reaction is independent of temperature change.
- **57.** 2–methyl propene is isomeric with 1-butene. They can be distinguished by
  - (1) Baeyer's reagent
  - (2) Ammonical AgNO<sub>3</sub>
  - (3) Br<sub>2</sub> solution
  - (4) O<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O/Zn
- **58.** What is the change in oxidation number of carbon in the following reaction?

$$CH_4(g) + 4Cl_2(g) \rightarrow CCl_4(l) + 4HCl(g)$$

- (1) 0 to +4
- (2) -4 to +4
- (3) 0 to -4
- (4) + 4 to + 4
- **59.** Total vapour pressure of mixture of 1 mol B ( $p_{B}^{o}$  = 150 torr) and 2 mol A ( $p_{A}^{o}$  = 240 torr) is 200 torr. In this case-
  - (1) there is positive deviation from Raoult's law
  - (2) there is negative deviation from Raoult's law
  - (3) there is no deviation from Raoult's law
  - (4) molecular masses of A and B are also required

- 55. निम्न में से कौनसा युग्म समान वर्ग के तत्वों को प्रदर्शित करता है ?
  - (1) 11 तथा 20
  - (2) 13 तथा 30
  - (3) 13 तथा 31
  - (4) 14 तथा 31
- 56. निम्न में से कौनसा/कौनसे कथन सही है?
  - (1) शून्य कोटि अभिक्रिया में अभिकारकों की सान्द्रता कम होने पर अभिक्रिया की दर सामान्यतः समय के साथ घटती है
  - (2) प्रथम कोटि अभिक्रिया में अभिक्रिया की दर सम्पूर्ण अभिक्रिया में समान रहती है।
  - (3) ऋणात्मक कोटि अभिक्रिया मे अभिकारको की सान्द्रता कम होने पर अभिक्रिया की दर समय के साथ बढ़ती है
  - (4) अभिक्रिया की दर ताप परिवर्तन पर निर्भर नहीं करती है।
- **57.** 2-मेथिल प्रोपीन, 1-ब्यूटीन का समावयवी है, इनमें विभेद किया जा सकता है
  - (1) बेयर अभिकर्मक द्वारा
  - (2) अमोनियम  $\mathrm{AgNO}_3$
  - (3) ब्रोमीन विलयन
  - (4)  $O_3, H_2O/Zn$
- **58.** निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया में कार्बन की ऑक्सीकरण संख्या में क्या परिवर्तन होता है ?

$$CH_4(g) + 4Cl_2(g) \rightarrow CCl_4(I) + 4HCl(g)$$

- (1) 0 से +4
- (2) -4 से +4
- (3) 0 से -4
- (4) +4 से +4
- **59.** 1 मोल B ( $p_B^o$  = 150 torr) व 2 मोल A ( $p_A^o$  = 240 torr) के मिश्रण का कुल वाष्प दाब 200 torr हैं। इस स्थिति में-
  - (1) यहाँ राउल्ट नियम से धनात्मक विचलन होता है
  - (2) यहाँ राउल्ट नियम से ऋणात्मक विचलन होता है
  - (3) यहाँ राउल्ट नियम से विचलन नहीं होता है
  - (4) A व B के अणुभारों की भी आवश्यकता हैं

- 60. Which of the following ion is largest -
  - (1) CI-
  - $(2) S^{2-}$
  - (3) Na+
  - $(4) F^{-}$
- **61.** A and B react as per the reaction

$$A(g) + 2B(g) \rightarrow C(g)$$

From the data given below identify the

S.No.	[A] M	[B] M	Rate of reaction $\left(\mathrm{Msec}^{-1}\right)$
1	0.3	0.4	$2 imes 10^{-3}$
2	0.6	0.8	$8  imes 10^{-3}$
3	0.6	0.4	$4 imes10^{-3}$

- $(1) R = k[A]^2[B]^1$
- (2) R = k[A][B]
- (3)  $R = k[A]^1[B]^0$
- $(4) R = k[A][B]^{-1}$
- **62.** Acetylene may be prepared by electrolysis of
  - (1) potassium oxalate
  - (2) potassium acetate
  - (3) potassium maleate
  - (4) potassium succinate
- **63.** If pure water has  $pK_w = 13.36$  at 50°C, the pH of pure water will be.
  - (1) 6.68
  - (2)7.0
  - (3) 7.13
  - (4) 6.0
- 64. Shape of NH<sub>3</sub> is very similar to:
  - (I)  $SeO_3^{2-}$
  - (II)  $CH_3$
  - (III) BH<sub>3</sub>
  - (IV) CH<sub>3</sub>
  - (1) I & III only
  - (2) I & IV only
  - (3) I & II only
  - (4) II & III only

- 60. निम्न में से कौनसा आयन दीर्घतम है -
  - (1) CI-
  - $(2) S^{2-}$
  - $(3) Na^{+}$
  - $(4) F^{-}$
- 61. A तथा B निम्न अभिक्रिया के अनुसार क्रिया करते है

$$A(g) + 2B(g) \rightarrow C(g)$$

नीचे दिये गये आंकड़ो से दर नियम को पहचानिये

क्र.सं.	[A] M	[B] M	अभिक्रिया की दर $\left(\mathrm{Msec}^{-1} ight)$
1	0.3	0.4	$2 imes 10^{-3}$
2	0.6	0.8	$8  imes 10^{-3}$
3	0.6	0.4	$4  imes 10^{-3}$

- $(1) R = k[A]^2[B]^1$
- (2) R = k[A][B]
- (3)  $R = k[A]^1[B]^0$
- $(4) R = k[A][B]^{-1}$
- 62. एसिटलीन को किसके विद्युत अपघटन द्वारा बनाया जा सकता है
  - (1) पोटेशियम आक्सेलेट
  - (2) पोटेशियम एसिटेट।
  - (3) पौटेशियम मैलेट
  - (4) पौटेशियम सक्सिनेट
- **63.** यदि 50°C पर शुद्ध जल का pK<sub>w</sub> =13.36 है शुद्ध जल का pH होगा
  - (1) 6.68
  - (2)7.0
  - (3) 7.13
  - (4) 6.0
- **64.** NH<sub>3</sub> की आकृति किसके लगभग समान है।
  - (I)  $SeO_3^{2-}$
  - (II)  $CH_3^-$
  - (III) BH<sub>3</sub>
  - (IV)  $CH_3^+$
  - (1) I तथा III केवल
  - (2) I तथा IV केवल
  - (3) I तथा II केवल
  - (4) II तथा III केवल

**65.** 
$$\mathsf{CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-NH_2} \xrightarrow[\mathrm{HCl}]{\mathrm{NaNO_2}} (A) \; \mathsf{Major}$$
 
$$\mathsf{product} \xrightarrow[\Lambda]{\mathrm{H^+}} (B)$$

Select the correct statement:-

- (1) A is n-propyl chloride & B is propene
- (2) A is isopropyl chloride
- (3) A is isopropyl alcohol & B is propene
- (4) A is n-propyl alcohol & B is propene
- 66. Which of the following statements are true for a solution saturated with AgCI and AgBr if their solubilities in mol per litre in separate solution are x and y mole respectively:
  - (1)  $[Ag^+] = [Br^-] \times [CI^-]$
  - (2)  $[CI^{-}] > [Br^{-}]$
  - $(3) [Br^{-}] > y$
  - (4)  $[Ag^+] = x + y$
- Assertion : CO is stable but SiO is not stable.

**Reason :** Due to larger size, Si does not have tendency to form  $p\pi-p\pi$  bonds like carbon.

- (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.

**65.**  $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-NH_2 \xrightarrow{NaNO_2} (A)$  मुख्य उत्पाद  $\overset{H^+}{\underset{\Lambda}{\longrightarrow}} (B)$ 

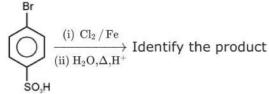
सही कथन चुनिये:-

- (1) A, n-प्रोपिल क्लोराइड़ तथा B प्रोपीन है
- (2) A आइसोप्रोपिल क्लोराइड है
- (3) A आइसोप्रोपिल एल्कोहॉल तथा B प्रोपीन है
- (4) A, n-प्रोपिल एल्कोहॉल तथा B प्रोपीन है।
- 66. AgCI तथा AgBr के साथ संतृप्त एक विलयन के लिये निम्न में से कौनसा कथन सही है यदि पृथक विलयन में मोल/लीटर में इनकी विलेयताये क्रमशः x तथा y मोल है
  - (1)  $[Ag^+] = [Br^-] \times [CI^-]$
  - $(2) [CI^{-}] > [Br^{-}]$
  - $(3) [Br^{-}] > y$
  - $(4) [Ag^+] = x + y$
- **67. कथन :** CO स्थायी होता है परन्तु SiO स्थायी नहीं होता है

कारण : बड़े आकार के कारण, Si कार्बन की तरह p  $\pi-p\pi$  बन्ध बनाने की प्रवृत्ति नहीं 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

68.



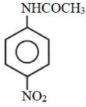
- **69.** Adding powdered Pb and Fe to a solution containing 1.0 M is each of Pb<sup>2+</sup> and Fe<sup>2+</sup> ions would result into the formation of
  - (1) More of Pb and Fe2+ ions
  - (2) More of Fe and Pb2+ ions
  - (3) More of Fe and Pb
  - (4) More of Fe<sup>2+</sup> and Pb<sup>2+</sup> ions
- **70.** Average formal charge on O-atom in  $CO_3^{\,\,2-}$  is
  - (1) -1
  - (2) -2
  - (3) 1/3
  - (4) 2/3

68.

(1) CI SO<sub>3</sub>H

- **69.** Pb<sup>2+</sup> तथा Fe<sup>2+</sup> प्रत्येक के 1.0 M युक्त एक विलयन मे Pb तथा Fe चुर्ण मिलाया जाता है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप निर्माण होगा
  - (1) Pb तथा Fe<sup>2+</sup> आयनो का अधिक
  - (2) Fe तथा Pb<sup>2+</sup> आयनो का अधिक
  - (3) Fe तथा Pb आयनो का अधिक
  - (4) Fe<sup>2+</sup> तथा Pb<sup>2+</sup> आयनो का अधिक
- **70.**  ${\rm CO_3}^{2-}$  में O- परमाणु पर औसत औपचारिक आवेश होता है -
  - (1) -1
  - (2) -2
  - (3)-1/3
  - (4) 2/3

**71.** The product of the following reaction is



 $\stackrel{H_3O^+,\Delta}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{NaNO_2\,/\,HCl}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{KNO_2\,/\,Cu^+}{\longrightarrow}$ 

- (1) NO<sub>2</sub>
- (2) O<sub>2</sub> NH<sub>2</sub>
- (3) NO<sub>2</sub>
- (4) NO<sub>2</sub>
- **72.** Which of the following is not correct w.r.t rusting of iron?
  - (1) Rust is FeO.Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.xH<sub>2</sub>O
  - (2) Presence of less reactive metal as impurity increases the process of rusting of iron
  - (3) Presence of salts in water helps rusting
  - (4) During rusting, iron forms anode
- **73.** Which of the following molecules does not possess a permanent electric dipole moment?
  - (1) H<sub>2</sub>S
  - $(2) SO_2$
  - $(3) SO_3^{-2}$
  - (4) CS<sub>2</sub>

71. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया में प्राप्त उत्पाद निम्न में से होगा।

NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>

 $\stackrel{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+,\Delta}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{\text{NaNO}_2\,/\,\text{HCl}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{\text{KNO}_2\,/\,\text{Cu}^+}{\longrightarrow}$ 

- (1) NO<sub>2</sub>
- (2) O NO,
- (3) NO<sub>2</sub>
- (4) NO<sub>2</sub>
- 72. निम्न में से कौनसा आयरन के जंग लगने के सन्दर्भ में सही नहीं है
  - (1) जंग FeO.Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.xH<sub>2</sub>O है
  - (2) अशुद्धि के रूप में कम क्रियाशील धातु की उपस्थिति लोहे में जंग लगने की प्रक्रिया को बढ़ाती है
  - (3) जल में लवणो की उपस्थिति जंग के लगने मे सहायक होती है
  - (4) लोहे के जंग लगने के दौरान आयरन ऐनोड बनाता है
- 73. निम्न में से कौनसा अणु स्थायी विद्युतीय द्विध्रुव आघूर्ण नहीं रखता है।
  - $(1) H_2S$
  - $(2) SO_2$
  - $(3) SO_3^{-2}$
  - (4) CS<sub>2</sub>

74. 
$$\bigcirc \bigcap_{\substack{\parallel\\O}} \stackrel{C-CH_2-C-OH}{\stackrel{\square}{=}} \stackrel{\Delta}{\to} A \stackrel{NaOH}{\stackrel{\longrightarrow}{=}} B + C$$

products B and C are -

(1) 
$$C-CH_3 + CH_3-COOH$$

(4) 
$$\bigcirc$$
 COONa + CHI<sub>3</sub>

**75.** The equilibrium constant  $K_C$  for the following reaction at 842°C is  $7.90 \times 10^{-3}$ . What is K<sub>P</sub> at same temperature

$$\frac{1}{2}F_{2}\left( \mathbf{g}\right) \rightleftharpoons F\left( \mathbf{g}\right)$$

- $(1) 8.64 \times 10^{-5}$
- $(2) 8.26 \times 10^{-4}$
- $(3) 7.90 \times 10^{-2}$
- $(4) 7.56 \times 10^{-2}$
- 76. Number and type of bonds between two carbon atoms C2 (vapour phase) are:
  - (1) one sigma ( $\sigma$ ) and three pi ( $\pi$ ) bond
  - (2) one  $\sigma$  and two  $\pi$  bonds
  - (3) one  $\sigma$  and one and a half  $\pi$  bond
  - (4) Two and both are  $\pi$  bond
- 77. Ethanol can be converted into Ethanal by oxidation using-
  - (1) P.C.C.
  - (2) KMnO<sub>4</sub>
  - (3) CrO<sub>3</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O
  - (4) All
- **78.** If x is the specific resistance of the solution and N is the normality of the solution, the equivalent conductivity of the solution is given by
  - (1) 1000x
  - $(2) \frac{1000}{}$
  - 1000N
  - (4)  $\frac{1000}{1000}$

 $\stackrel{\text{CH}_2\text{-COH}}{\underset{\text{O}}{\text{-CH}_2}} \stackrel{\Delta}{\underset{\text{I}_2}{\text{-CH}_2}} \text{A} \stackrel{\text{NaOH}}{\underset{\text{I}_2}{\text{-CH}_2}} \text{B} + \text{C}$ 

उत्पाद B तथा C है

(4) 
$$\bigcirc$$
 COONa + CHI<sub>3</sub>

842°C पर निम्न अभिक्रिया के लिये साम्य नियतांक K<sub>C</sub>, 7.90×10<sup>-3</sup> है समान ताप पर K<sub>P</sub> क्या है

$$\frac{1}{2}F_{2}\left( g\right) \rightleftharpoons F\left( g\right)$$

- $(1) 8.64 \times 10^{-5}$
- $(2) 8.26 \times 10^{-4}$
- $(3) 7.90 \times 10^{-2}$
- $(4) 7.56 \times 10^{-2}$
- **76.** C<sub>2</sub> (वाष्पअवस्था) में दोनों कार्बन परमाणुओं के मध्य बन्धो की संख्या तथा उनका प्रकार है -
  - (1) एक  $(\sigma)$  तथा तीन  $(\pi)$  बंध
  - (2) एक  $\sigma$  तथा दो  $\pi$  बंध
  - (3) एक $\sigma$  तथा एक और आधा  $\pi$  बंध
  - (4) दो तथा दोनों  $\pi$  बंध हैं।
- 77. ऐथेनॉल को ऐथेनल में किसके द्वारा ऑक्सीकरण करने पर परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है-
  - (1) P.C.C.
  - $(2) \text{ KMnO}_4$
  - (3) CrO<sub>3</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O
  - (4) सभी
- 78. यदि x विलयन का विशिष्ट प्रतिरोध है तथा N विलयन की नॉर्मलता है, विलयन की तुल्यांकी चालकता दि
  - (1)  $\frac{1000x}{1000x}$
  - (2)  $\frac{1000}{}$ Nx
  - (3)  $\frac{1000N}{1000N}$

- **79.** The chemical composition of tetraammineaquachlorido cobalt (III) bromide is :
  - (1)  $\left[\operatorname{Co}\left(\operatorname{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\left(\operatorname{H}_{2}\operatorname{O}\right)_{2}\right]\operatorname{Br}_{3}$
  - (2)  $[Co(NH_3)_4(H_2O)Cl]Br_2$
  - (3)  $\left[\text{Co}\left(\text{NH}_{3}\right)_{5}\left(\text{H}_{2}\text{O}\right)\right]\text{Br}_{3}$
  - (4)  $\left[\operatorname{Co}\left(\operatorname{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\left(\operatorname{H}_{2}\operatorname{O}\right)\operatorname{Br}\right]\operatorname{Cl}_{2}$
- **80.** How many isomers of  $C_4H_8O$  when reacts with  $CH_3\,MgBr$  followed by acidification to give 2° alcohol (only consider carbonyl isomers)? (Including stereoisomer)
  - (1) 2
  - (2) 3
  - (3)4
  - (4)6
- **81.** The complex entity which shows geometrical as well as optical isomerism, is:
  - (1)  $\left[\operatorname{Co}(\operatorname{gly})_3\right]$
  - (2)  $[Co(gly)(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$
  - (3)  $[PtCl_2 (gly)]^-$
  - (4)  $\left[\text{Co(NH}_3)_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3\right]^{3+}$

Product (A) is :-

- **79.** टेट्राएम्मीन एकाक्लोराइडो कोबाल्ट (III) ब्रोमाइड का रासायनिक संघटन है
  - (1)  $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH_{3}}\right)_{4}\!\left(\mathrm{H_{2}O}\right)_{2}\right]\mathrm{Br_{3}}$
  - (2)  $\left[\operatorname{Co}\left(\operatorname{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\left(\operatorname{H}_{2}\operatorname{O}\right)\operatorname{Cl}\right]\operatorname{Br}_{2}$
  - (3)  $\left[\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{NH_{3}}\right)_{5}\left(\mathrm{H_{2}O}\right)\right]\mathrm{Br_{3}}$
  - (4)  $\left[\operatorname{Co}\left(\operatorname{NH}_{3}\right)_{4}\left(\operatorname{H}_{2}\operatorname{O}\right)\operatorname{Br}\right]\operatorname{Cl}_{2}$
- **80.**  $C_4H_8O$  के कितने समावयवी  $CH_3MgBr$  के साथ क्रिया करके तत्पश्चात अम्लीकरण से 20 एल्कोहॉल देते हैं (केवल कार्बोनिल समावयवी पर विचार कीजिये)? (त्रिविम समावयवी को सम्मिलित करते हुये)
  - (1)2
  - (2) 3
  - (3)4
  - (4)6
- **81.** कौनसा संकुल ज्यामितिये तथा प्रकाशिक समावयवता दर्शाता है।
  - (1)  $\left[\operatorname{Co}(\operatorname{gly})_3\right]$
  - (2)  $\left[ \text{Co} \left( \text{gly} \right) (\text{NH}_3)_4 \right]^{2+}$
  - (3)  $[PtCl_2 (gly)]^-$
  - (4)  $\left[ \text{Co(NH}_3)_3 (\text{H}_2\text{O})_3 \right]^{3+}$
- 82. 0 0  $\parallel$   $CH_3-C-CH_3+H-C-H \xrightarrow{KOH} (A)$ major. उत्पाद है

- (2) OH
- (3) OH
- (4) OH

**83. Assertion:** The mineral corundum, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is colourless when pure. However, when various m<sup>3+</sup> transition metal ions are present in traces amounts various coloured gemstones are formed.

**Reason:** The colours are produced due to e<sup>-</sup> transitions with in d-orbitals of a transition metalion.

- (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.
- **84.** In a set of reactions, propionic acid yielded a compound (D).

$$\mathsf{CH_3CH_2COOH} \ \ (\mathsf{A}) \ \xrightarrow{\mathrm{SOCl_2}} \ \ (\mathsf{B}) \ \xrightarrow{\mathrm{NH_3}} \ \ (\mathsf{C}) \ \xrightarrow{\mathrm{KOH}} \\ (\mathsf{D})$$

What is structure of (D)

- (1) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NHCH<sub>3</sub>
- (2) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>
- (3) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>
- (4) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CONH<sub>2</sub>
- **85.** Statement 1: The highest manganese fluoride is  $MnF_4$  and the highest oxide is  $Mn_2O_7$ .

**Statement-2**: In  $Mn_2O_7$ , each Mn is tetrahedrally surrounded by O's including Mn-O-Mn bridge.

- (1) If both statement-1 and statement-2 are correct and statement-2 is not the correct explanation of statement-1.
- (2) If both statement-1 and statement-2 are correct and statement-2 is the correct explanation of statement-1.
- (3) If statement-1 is correct and statement-2 is incorrect.
- (4) If statement-1 is incorrect and statement-2 is correct.

83. कथन: खनिज कॉरन्डम Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> शुद्ध होने पर रंगहीन होता है हालांकि जब विभिन्न m<sup>3+</sup> संक्रमण धातु आयन अल्प मात्रा में उपस्थित होते है तो विभिन्न रंगीन रत्न बनते है

> कारण: रंग, एक संक्रमण धातु आयन के d-कक्षकों में e- संक्रमणों के कारण उत्पन्न होते 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
- **84.** निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया क्रम में प्रोपिओनिक अम्ल एक यौगिक (D) की लब्धि देता है ;

$$\mathsf{CH_3CH_2COOH} \ \ \mathsf{(A)} \ \overset{\mathrm{SOCl_2}}{\longrightarrow} \ \ \mathsf{(B)} \ \overset{\mathrm{NH_3}}{\longrightarrow} \ \ \mathsf{(C)} \ \ \overset{\mathrm{KOH_2}}{\longrightarrow} \ \ \mathsf{(B)} \ \ \overset{\mathrm{NH_3}}{\longrightarrow} \ \ \mathsf{(C)} \ \ \mathsf{(B)} \ \ \mathsf{(B)} \ \ \mathsf{(B)} \ \ \mathsf{(B)} \ \mathsf{(B)} \ \ \mathsf{(B)} \ \ \mathsf{(B)} \ \mathsf{(B)}$$

- (D)
- (D) की संरचना क्या है?
- (1) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NHCH<sub>3</sub>
- (2) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>
- (3) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>
- (4) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CONH<sub>2</sub>
- **85. कथन -1:** उच्चतर मैग्नीज फ्लोराइड MnF<sub>4</sub> है तथा उच्चतर ऑक्साइड Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> है

**कथन -2:**  $Mn_2O_7$  में, प्रत्येक Mn, Mn-O-Mn सेतु को सम्मिलित करते हुये O' से चतुष्फलकीय रूप से घिरा होता है

- (1) यदि दोनों कथन-I तथा कथन-II सही है तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (2) यदि दोनों कथन-I तथा कथन-II सही है तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है
- (3) यदि कथन-I सही परन्तु कथन-II गलत है
- (4) यदि कथन-I गलत परन्तु कथन-II सही है





- **86.** A person suffered from injury and there was considerable delay in clotting of blood. It may be due to the deficiency of
  - (1) vitamin A
  - (2) vitamin B
  - (3) vitamin C
  - (4) vitamin K
- **87.** In which of the following there is a change in oxidation number ?
  - (1) An aqueous solution of  ${\rm CrO}_4^{2-}$  is acidified.
  - (2)  $\text{SO}_2$  gas is passed through acidified  $Cr_2\ O_7^{2-}$  solution.
  - (3)  $\operatorname{Cr}_2\operatorname{O}_7^{2-}$  solution is made alkaline.
  - (4) CrO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> is dissolved in NaOH.
- **88.** In the precipitation of the iron group in qualitative anlaysis, ammonium chloride is added before adding ammonium hydroxide to :
  - (1) Decrease concentration of OH- ions
  - (2) Prevent interference by phosphate ions
  - (3) Increase concentration of Cl- ions
  - (4) Increase concentration of  $\mathrm{NH}_4^+$  ions
- **89.** A mixture when rubbed with dilute acid smells like vinegar. It contains
  - (1) sulphite
  - (2) nitrate
  - (3) nitrite
  - (4) acetate
- 90. Identify the correct statement:
  - (1) NH<sub>4</sub>Cl is added along with NH<sub>4</sub>OH so that only III<sup>rd</sup> group cations can be precipitated as their hydroxides
  - (2) In place of NH $_4$ Cl, (NH $_4$ ) $_2$  SO $_4$  can not be used as barium (v $^{th}$  group radical) will also be precipitated as BaSO $_4$  along with AI $^{+3}$ , Fe $^{+3}$  & Cr $^{+3}$
  - (3) Aqueous solution of ammonium sulphate also produces white ppt. with BaCl<sub>2</sub> solution which is insoluble in conc. HCl
  - (4) All of these

- 86. एक व्यक्ति चोट से क्षितिग्रस्त हो जाता है तथा रक्त का थक्का नहीं बन रहा है यह किसकी कमी के कारण होता है
  - (1) विटामिन A
  - (2) विटामिन B
  - (3) विटामिन C
  - (4) विटामिन K
- 87. निम्न में से किसमें ऑक्सीकरण संख्या में परिवर्तन होता है ?
  - (1)  ${
    m CrO}_4^{2-}$  का जलीय विलयन अम्लीकृत किया जाता है
  - (2)  ${\rm SO_2}$  गैस अम्लीकृत  ${\rm Cr_2\,O_7^{2-}}$  विलयन से गुजारी जाती है
  - (3)  ${
    m Cr}_2\,{
    m O}_7^{2-}$  विलयन को क्षारीय बनाया जाता है
  - (4) CrO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, NaOH में घोला जाता है
- 88. गुणात्मक विश्लेषण में आयरन समूह के अवक्षेपण में अमोनियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड को मिलाने से पहले अमोनियम क्लोराइड को मिलाया जाता हैं, क्यों
  - (1) OH- आयनों की सान्द्रता घटाने के लिये
  - (2) फॉस्फेट आयनो के हस्तक्षेप को रोकने के लिये
  - (3) CI<sup>-</sup> आयनों की सान्द्रता बढ़ाने के लिये
  - (4)  $\mathrm{NH}_4^+$  आयनों की सान्द्रता बढ़ाने के लिये
- 89. जब एक मिश्रण को तनु अम्ल के साथ रगड़ा (rubbed) जाता है तो सिरके के समान गंध आती हैं। जिसमें है
  - (1) सल्फाइट
  - (2) नाइट्रेट
  - (3) नाइट्राईट
  - (4) ऐसिटेट
- 90. सही कथन पहचानिये-
  - (1) NH<sub>4</sub>CI को NH<sub>4</sub>OH के साथ इस लिए मिलाया जाता है ताकि III<sup>rd</sup> समूह के धनायन को इनके हाइड़ोक्साइड के रूप में अवक्षेपित किया जा सके।
  - (2)  $NH_4CI$  के स्थान पर  $(NH_4)_2$   $SO_4$  का उपयोग नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि  $AI^{+3}$ ,  $Fe^{+3}$  तथा  $Cr^{+3}$  के साथ बेरियम ( $v^{th}$  समूह मूलक) भी  $BaSO_4$  के रूप में इनके साथ अवक्षेपित हो जायेगा।
  - (3) अमोनियम सल्फेट का जलीय विलयन BaCl<sub>2</sub> के विलयन के साथ भी सफेद अवक्षेप उत्पन्न करता है, जो कि सान्द्र HCl में अविलेय है।
  - (4) उपरोक्त सभी।

CLICK HERE

### [BIOLOGY]

- 91. Triceps muscle joins ulna with?
  - (1) Radius
  - (2) Humerus
  - (3) Phalanges
  - (4) Suprascapula
- **92.** A plant is having vaxillary aestivation of corolla, ten stamens in whorl (diadelphous condition), this plant belongs to:-
  - (1) Lenguminaceae
  - (2) Crucifereae
  - (3) Malvaceae
  - (4) Solanaceae
- **93.** During non-cyclic photophosphorylation, electrons are continuously lost from the reaction centre of PS II. Which Source is used to replace these electrons?
  - (1) Sunlight
  - $(2) O_2$
  - $(3) H_2O$
  - $(4) CO_2$
- **94.** Select the correct equation for population density at time t + 1.
  - (1)  $N_t = N_0 \times [(B + I) (D + E)]$
  - (2)  $N_t = N_0 \times [(B + E) (D + I)]$
  - (3)  $N_t = N_0 \times [(B + I) + (D + E)]$
  - (4)  $N_{t+1} = N_t + (B + I) (D + E)$
- **95.** An important factor which makes the plasmid act as vector in genetic engineering is:
  - (1) It can carry foreign gene in host
  - (2) It is resistant to heavy metals
  - (3) Lack of resistant for antibiotics
  - (4) It is sensitive to antibiotics

- 91. टाइसेप्स मांसपेशी अल्ना को किससे जोड़ती है?
  - (1) रेडियस
  - (2) हयूमेरस
  - (3) फैलेन्जेस
  - (4) सुप्रास्कैपुला
- 92. एक पौधे में ध्वजिक दलपुंज का वैक्सीलरी विन्यास, दस पुंकेसर (द्विसंघी स्थिति) होते हैं। यह पौधा किससे संबंधित है-
  - (1) लेग्युमिनेसी
  - (2) क्रूसीफेरी
  - (3) मालवेसी
  - (4) सोलेनेसी
- 93. अचक्रीय प्रकाशफॉस्फोरिलीकरण के दौरान PSII के अभिक्रिया के केन्द्र से इलेक्ट्रॉनों की लगातार हानि (कमी) होती रहती हैं, इन इलेक्ट्रॉनों को प्रतिस्थापित करने के लिये किस स्त्रोत का प्रयोग किया जाता है-
  - (1) सूर्य का प्रकाश
  - $(2) O_2$
  - $(3) H_2O$
  - $(4) CO_2$
- 94. समय t + 1 पर समष्टि घनत्व के लिए सही समीकरण का चयन कीजिए-
  - (1)  $N_t = N_0 \times [(B + I) (D + E)]$
  - (2)  $N_t = N_0 \times [(B + E) (D + I)]$
  - (3)  $N_t = N_0 \times [(B + I) + (D + E)]$
  - (4)  $N_{t+1} = N_t + (B + I) (D + E)$
- 95. एक मुख्य कारक जो आनुवांशिक अभियांत्रिकी में प्लाज्मिड को वाहक के रूप में कार्य करने योग्य बनाता है -
  - (1) यह विदेशी जीन को पोषी में ले जाने में सक्षम है।
  - (2) यह भारी धातुओं के प्रति प्रतिरोधक होता है।
  - (3) प्रतिजैविक के लिए प्रतिरोधक का अभाव होता है।
  - (4) यह प्रतिजैविकों के प्रति संवेदी होता है।



- **96.** Which of the following statement is incorrect?
  - (1) The male germ cells undergo meiotic divisions finally leading to sperm formation
  - (2) The function of male sex accessory ducts and glands are maintained by the testicular hormones
  - (3) In fact, the presence or absence of hymen is not a reliable indicator of virginity
  - (4) Sperm and ovum formation ceases around the age of fifty years.
- 97. Growth & Reproduction are mutually inclusive events for
  - (1) Funaria, Bacteria, Mango
  - (2) Bacteria, Amoeba, Yeast
  - (3) Amoeba, tomato, Hydra
  - (4) Yeast, Potato, Bacteria
- 98. Given below are two statements; one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason(R).

**Assertion (A) :** The formation of bicarbonate mainly occurs in the RBC at the time of CO<sub>2</sub> transport

**Reason (R):** RBCs contain a very high concentration of enzyme carbonic anhydrase and minute quantities of the same is present in plasma too.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct 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).
- **99.** Read the following statements & find out the incorrect option
  - (1) During depolarisation Na<sup>+</sup> permeability of axolemma increases because of opening of Na<sup>+</sup> leaky channels
  - (2) Hyperpolarisation is causes due to longer opening of  $K^+$  VGC.
  - (3) During depolarisation Na<sup>+</sup> K+ pumps remain inactive.
  - (4) Conduction is faster in myelinated axon.

- 96. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा कथन गलत है?
  - (1) नर जर्म कोशिकाएँ अर्धसूत्री विभाजन के फलस्वरूप शुक्राणुओं का निर्माण करती हैं
  - (2) पुरुष की सहायक निलकाओं और ग्रंथियों के कार्य को वृषण हार्मोन बनाये रखता है।
  - (3) योनिच्छद (हाइमेन) की उपस्थिति अथवा अनुपस्थिति कौमार्य (वर्जिनिटी) का विश्वसनीय संकेत नहीं हैं।
  - (4) शुक्राणु और अंडाणु का निर्माण लगभग पचास वर्ष की आयु के आसपास रुक जाता है।
- 97. वृद्धि और जनन परस्पर निम्न में समावेशी घटनाएँ हैं -
  - (1) *फ्यूनेरिया*, बैक्टीरिया, आम
    - (2) बैक्टीरिया, अमीबा, यीस्ट
    - (3) अमीबा, टमाटर, हाइड्रा
    - (4) यीस्ट, आलू, बैक्टीरिया
- 98. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं एक को अभिकथन (A) के रूप में इंगित किया गया है और दूसरे को कारण (R) के रूप में इंगित किया गया है।

अभिकथन (A) : बाइकार्बोनेट का गठन मुख्य रूप से CO<sub>2</sub> परिवहन के समय RBC में होता है

कारण (R): RBC में एंजाइम कार्बोनिक एनहाइड्रेज की बहुत अधिक मात्रा होती है और इसकी थोड़ी मात्रा प्लाज्मा में भी उपस्थित होती है।

उपरोक्त कथनों के आलोक में, नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से **सही** उत्तर का चयन करें :

- (1) यदि (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं लेकिन (R) (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (2) (A) सही है लेकिन (R) सही नहीं है।
- (3) (A) सही नहीं है लेकिन (R) सही है।
- (4) यदि (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
- 99. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़ें और गलत विकल्प का पता लगाएं-
  - (1) विध्रवीकरण के दौरान एक्जोलिमा के Na+ की पारगम्यता Na+ के छिद्रित चौनलों के खुलने के कारण बढ़ जाती है
  - (2) K<sup>+</sup> VGC के लंबे समय तक खुलने के कारण अतिध्रुवण होता है।
  - (3) विध्रुवीकरण के दौरान Na<sup>+</sup> K+ पंप निष्क्रिय रहते हैं।
  - (4) माइलिनयुक्त तंत्रिकाक्ष में संचालन तीव्र होता है।

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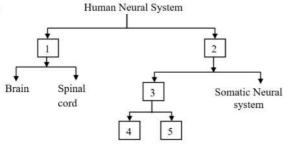
- 100. A fleshy fruit with endocarp as hard and stony layer is \_\_\_\_\_ and developed from \_\_\_\_ ovary:(1) Capsule; inferior
  - (2) 0
  - (2) Drupe; apocarpous
  - (3) Drupe; Monocarpellary and superior
  - (4) Pod; Multicarpellary and inferior
- **101.** In mitochondrial electron transport system-
  - (1) Number of ATP molecules synthesised depend on nature of electron donor.
  - (2) Ubiquinone receives reducing equivalents via  $FADH_2 \mbox{only} \label{eq:first}$
  - (3) Cytochrome c is a large protein attached to outer surface of inner mitochondrial membrane
  - (4) Complex IV is ATP synthase
- **102.** Mediterranean orchid Ophry sensures pollination by:-
  - (1) Brood parasitism
  - (2) Sexual deceit and co-evolution
  - (3) Co-evolution, sexual deceit and pseudo-copulation
  - (4) Pseudocopulation only
- 103. If BamHI is used during formation of recombinant DNA with pBR322 then nonrecombinant bacteria will grow on
  - (1) The medium contain tetracycline alone
  - (2) The medium contain ampicillin alone
  - (3) The medium contain both ampicillin and tetracycline
  - (4) None of these
- 104. Select the incorrect statement :
  - (1) Placenta secretes several hormones like hCG, hPL estrogens and progestogens.
  - (2) Urethra is the shared terminal duct of the reproductive and urinary system in the human male.
  - (3) Menstrual flow occurs due to lack of progesterone.
  - (4) LH and FSH decrease gradually during the follicular phase

- 100. अंतः फलिभित्ति जैसी कठोर और सख्त परत युक्त एक मांसल फल \_\_\_\_\_ है और \_\_\_\_\_ अंडाशय से विकसित होता है-
  - (1) कैप्सूल; अधोवर्ती
  - (2) अष्टिल; वियुक्तांडपी
  - (3) अष्ठिल; एकांडपी और उधोवर्ती
  - (4) फली; बहुअंडपी एवं अधोवर्ती
- 101. माइटोकॉन्ड्रियल इलेक्ट्रॉन परिवहन तंत्र में-
  - (1) ATP अणुओं की संख्या का संश्लेषण इलेक्ट्रॉन दाता की प्रकृति पर निर्भर करता है।
  - (2) यूबिक्विनोन केवल  ${
    m FADH_2}$  के माध्यम से अपचायक संतुलन प्राप्त करता है।
  - (3) साइटोक्रोम c आंतरिक माइटोकॉन्ड्रियल झिल्ली की बाहरी सतह से जुड़ा एक वृहद प्रोटीन है।
  - (4) कॉम्प्लेक्स IV ATP सिंथेस है।
- 102. मेडिटेरेनियन आर्किड मिक्षका किसके द्वारा परागण करती हैं-
  - (1) अंड परजीविता द्वारा
  - (2) लैंगिक कपट तथा सह-विकास द्वारा
  - (3) सह-विकास, लैंगिक कपट और कुट मैथून द्वारा
  - (4) केवल कुट मैथून द्वारा
- **103.** यदि pBR322 के साथ पुनर्योगज DNA के निर्माण के दौरान BamHI का उपयोग किया जाता है तो अ-पुनर्योगज बैक्टीरिया किसमें विकसित होगा ?
  - (1) केवल टेट्रासाइक्लिन युक्त माध्यम में
  - (2) केवल ऐम्पिसिलिन युक्त माध्यम में
  - (3) ऐम्पिसिलिन तथा टेट्रासाइक्लिन युक्त दोनों माध्यम में
  - (4) कोई नहीं।
- 104. गलत कथन का चयन करें
  - (1) अपरा कई हार्मीन जैसे hCG, hPL एस्ट्रोजेन और प्रोजेस्टोजेन स्नावित करता है।
  - (2) नर मनुष्य में मूत्रमार्ग, जनन तंत्र और उत्सर्जन तंत्र की उभयनिष्ठ समापन वाहिनी है।
  - (3) प्रोजेस्टेरोन की कमी के कारण मासिक प्रवाह होता है।
  - (4) LH और FSH पुटिका अवस्था के दौरान धीरे-धीरे कम हो जाते हैं।

**105.** Complete the following analogy:

Triticum : Poales :: mangifera : \_

- (1) Polymoniales
- (2) Dicotyledonae
- (3) Sapindales
- (4) Anacardiaceae
- 106. It is an acute infection or inflammation of the alveoli of the lung. This disease is caused mainly due to infection of the bacteria (Streptococcus pneumoniae). Sometimes, other bacteria or fungi, protozoan, viruses and mycoplasma may also be responsible. This infection is
  - (1) Asthma
  - (2) Bronchitis
  - (3) Emphysema
  - (4) Pneumonia
- 107.

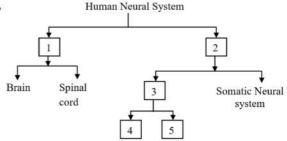


The above diagram can be used to show the functional organization of the human nervous system.

Identify

- (1) (1) PNS (2) CNS (3) ANS
- (4)Sympathetic nervous System
- (5)Parasympathetic nervous system
- (2) (1)ANS (2)CNS (3)PNS
- (4)Sympathetic nervous System
- (5)Parasympathetic nervous system
- (3) (1) CNS (2) PNS (3) ANS
- (4)Sympathetic nervous System
- (5)Parasympathetic nervous system
- (4) (1)ANS (2)PNS (3)CNS
- (4)Sympathetic nervous System
- (5)Parasympathetic nervous system

- 105. निम्नलिखित समतुल्यता को पूर्ण करें ट्टिटिकम: पोएल्स: : मेंजिफेरा:
  - (1) पोलिमोनिएल्स
  - (2) डाइकोटीलिडोनी
  - (3) सैपिंडेल्स
  - (4) एनाकार्डिएसी
- 106. यह फुफ्फस की कृपिकाओं का एक तीव्र संक्रमण या प्रदाह होता है। यह रोग मुख्यतः एक जीवाणु के संक्रमण द्वारा (Streptococcus pneumoniae) होता है। कभी-कभी दूसरे जीवाणु या कवक, प्रोटोजोआ, वायरस एवं माइकोप्लाज्मा भी उत्तरदायी होते हैं। ये संक्रमण कहलाता है-
  - (1) दमा (अस्थमा)
  - (2) ब्रोंकाइटिस
  - (3) वातस्फीति (एम्फीसीमा)
  - (4) निमोनिया
- 107.



उपरोक्त चित्र का उपयोग मानव तंत्रिका तंत्र के कार्यात्मक संगठन को दर्शाने के लिए किया जा सकता है। पहचान कीजिए

- (1) (1) PNS (2) CNS (3) ANS (4) अनुकंपी तंत्रिका तंत्र (5)परानुकंपी तंत्रिका तंत्र
- (2) (1)ANS (2)CNS (3)PNS (4)अनुकंपी तंत्रिका तंत्र (5)परानुकंपी तंत्रिका तंत्र
- (3) (1)CNS (2)PNS (3)ANS (4)अनुकंपी तंत्रिका तंत्र (5)परानुकंपी तंत्रिका तंत्र
- (4) (1)ANS (2)PNS (3)CNS (4)अनुकंपी तंत्रिका तंत्र (5)परानुकंपी तंत्रिका तंत्र



- **108.** The presence of sheathing leaf base covering the stem partially or wholly is the characteristic of certain.
  - (1) Monocots
  - (2) Fern
  - (3) Mosses
  - (4) Legumes
- 109. Number of ATP required for the fixation of  $4\,\mathrm{CO}_2$  in rice and sugarcane plant respectively are:-
  - (1) 8 and 10
  - (2) 12 and 12
  - (3) 12 and 20
  - (4) 8 and 8
- **110.** Which of the following is not a adaptation of endoparasite-
  - (1) Well developed adhasive structures
  - (2) Well developed suckers
  - (3) Well developed digestive system
  - (4) High biotic potential
- **111. Assertion :-** In gel electrophoresis DNA fragments are separated.

**Reason :-** DNA is negatively charged, so it moves towards anode under electric field.

- (1) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the 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 reason is false.
- (4) If both assertion and reason are false.
- **112. Assertion (A):** Placenta is connected to the embryo through an umbilical cord.

**Reason (R):** Placenta also acts an endocrine tissue.

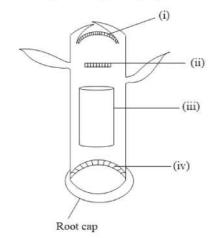
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true statement but (R) is false.
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are false.

- 108. तने को आंशिक या पूर्ण रूप से ढकने वाले आवरणीय पर्णाधार की उपस्थिति कुछ विशेष प्रकार की पौधों की पहचान है।
  - (1) एकबीजपत्री
  - (2) फर्न
  - (3) मॉस
  - (4) लेग्यूम्स
- 109. चावल और गन्ने के पौधों में क्रमशः 4 CO2 के स्थिरीकरण के लिए आवश्यक ATP की संख्या क्या है?
  - (1) 8 और 10
  - (2) 12 और 12
  - (3) 12 और 20
  - (4) 8 और 8
- **110.** निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा अंतः परजीवी का अनूकूलन नही है-
  - (1) अच्छी तरह से विकसित चिपकने वाली संरचनाऐं
  - (2) अच्छी तरह से विकसित चुषक
  - (3) अच्छी तरह से विकसित पाचन तंत्र
  - (4) उच्च जैविक क्षमता
- **111. कथन :-** जेल इलेक्ट्रोफोरेसिस में DNA खण्ड अलग हो जाते हैं।

कारण:- DNA ऋणात्मक रूप से आवेशित होता है, इसलिए यह विद्युत क्षेत्र में एनोड की ओर गमन करता है।

- (1) यदि कथन एवं कारण दोनों सत्य हैं तथा कारण कथन का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
- (2) यदि कथन एवं कारण दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन कारण, कथन का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
- (3) यदि कथन सत्य है, लेकिन कारण असत्य है।
- (4) यदि कथन व कारण दोनों असत्य हैं।
- 112. अभिकथन (A) : अपरा, एक नाभि रज्जु (एम्बिलिकल कॉर्ड) द्वारा भ्रूण से जुड़ा होता है। कारण (R) : अपरा, एक अंतःस्त्रावी ऊतक के रूप में भी कार्य करता है।
  - (1) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R) (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
  - (2) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन (R) (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
  - (3) (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) गलत है।
  - (4) (A) और (R) दोनों गलत हैं।

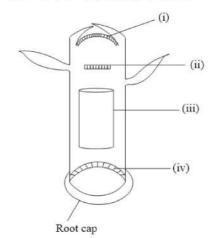
- 113. Deuteromycetes is also known as
  - (1) Sac fungi
  - (2) Club fungi
  - (3) Imperfect fungi
  - (4) Bracket fungi
- 114. P-wave in an ECG represents:
  - (1) Depolarization of ventricles
  - (2) Ventricular systole
  - (3) Repolarisation of atria
  - (4) Electrical excitation of atria
- **115.** Conn's disease is caused by the over-secretion of
  - (1) ADH
  - (2) ACTH
  - (3) Aldosterone
  - (4) Oxytocin
- 116. In the given figure i, ii, iii and iv are:-



	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(A)	Primary meristem	Secondary Meristem	Lateral Meristem	Root Apical Meristem
(B)	meristem	Primary meristem	Lateral Meristem	Secondary Meristem
(C)	Shoot Apical Meristem	Intercalary	Lateral Meristem	Root Apical Meristem
(D)	Shoot	Primary	Root Apical	Shoot Apical Meristem

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D

- 113. ड्यूटेरोमाइसीटिज को किस रूप मे भी जाना जाता है
  - (1) थैली कवक
  - (2) क्लब कवक
  - (3) अपूर्ण कवक
  - (4) ब्रेकेट कवक
- 114. ECG में P-तरंग दर्शाता है:
  - (1) निलयों का विध्रवण
  - (2) निलयी प्रकुंचन
  - (3) आलिन्द का पुनर्धुवीकरण
  - (4) आलिन्द की विद्युत उत्तेजना
- 115. कोन्स रोग का कारण किसका अत्यधिक स्त्रावण है
  - (1) ADH
  - (2) ACTH
  - (3) एल्डोस्टीरॉन
  - (4) ऑक्सीटॉसिन
- 116. दिये गये चित्र में i, ii, iii, तथा iv हैं-



	(i)	(ii)		(iv)
(A)	प्राथमिक विभज्योतक		पार्श्व विभज्योतक	मूल शीर्ष विभज्योतक
(B)		प्राथमिक	पार्श्व	द्वितियक
	प्ररोह शीर्ष विभज्योतक		विभज्योतक	
(D)	प्ररोह शीर्ष विभज्योतक	प्राथमिक विभज्योतक	मूल शीर्ष विभज्योतक	प्ररोह शीर्ष विभज्योतक

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D

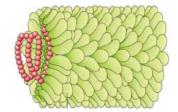
- **117.** In which of the following reaction of glycolysis, dehydration reaction occurs?
  - (1) Fructose-6-phosphate  $\rightarrow$ Fructose  $-1,\ 6$  bisphosphate
  - (2) 3- phosphate-glyceraldehyde  $\rightarrow 1, 3-$  bisphosphoglyceric acid
  - (3) PEP  $\rightarrow$  Pyruvic acid
  - (4) 2-phosphoglycerate  $\rightarrow$  PEP
- **118.** Studies had revealed that human population growth curve is:-
  - (1) S-shaped
  - (2) F-shaped
  - (3) J-shaped
  - (4) U-shaped
- **119.** Which one of the following statement is not true regarding gel electrophoresis technique?
  - (1) The separated DNA fragments are stained by using ethidium bromide.
  - (2) The presence of chromogenic substrate gives blue coloured DNA bands on the gel.
  - (3) Bright orange coloured bands of DNA can be observed in the gel when exposed to UV light.
  - (4) The process of extraction of separated DNA strands from gel is called elution.
- **120.** Nearly ...a... million MTPs are performed in a year all over the world which accounts to ...b... of the total number of conceived pregnancies in a year.
  - (1) a-40 to 50,b-1/4
  - (2) a-50 to 60,b-1/5
  - (3) a-45 to 50,b-1/4
  - (4) a-45 to 50,b-1/5
- 121. In euglena, pigments are found in :
  - (1) Nucleoid
  - (2) Vacuole
  - (3) Plastids
  - (4) Reservoir

- **117.** ग्लाइकोलाइसिस की निम्नलिखित अभिक्रियाओं में से किसमें निर्जलीकरण अभिक्रिया होती है?
  - (1) फ्रक्टोज-6-फॉस्फेट  $\rightarrow$  फ्रक्टोज-1, 6- बाईफॉस्फेट
  - (2) 3-फॉस्फो-ग्लिसेरेल्डिहाइड → 1, 3-बाईफॉस्फों-ग्लिसरिक अम्ल
  - (3) PEP → पायरूविक अम्ल
  - (4) 2-फॉस्फो-ग्लिसरेट → PEP
- **118.** अध्ययन से यह पता चला है कि मानव जनसंख्या वृद्धि वक्र है-
  - (1) S-आकार का
  - (2) F-आकार का
  - (3) )-आकार का
  - (4) U-आकार का
- **119.** निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा कथन जैल विद्युत संचलन तकनीक के विषय में सही नहीं है?
  - (1) पृथक किये गये डी.एन.ए. के खंडों को इथिडियम ब्रोमाइड द्वारा अभिरंजित किया जाता है।
  - (2) वर्णोत्पादक क्रियाधार की उपस्थिति से जैल में नीले रंग के डी.एन.ए. बैंड दिखाये देते है।
  - (3) डी.एन.ए. के चमकीले नारंगी रंग के बैंड को जैल में तब देखा जा सकता है जब उन्हें U.V प्रकाश में दर्शाया जाता है।
  - (4) जैल से पृथक किये गये डी.एन.ए. रज्जुक के निष्कर्षण की प्रक्रिया को क्षालन कहा जाता है।
- **120.** सम्पूर्ण विश्व में लगभग ...a... मिलियन MTPs प्रतिवर्ष की जाती है जो प्रतिवर्ष सफल गर्भधारण का ...b... भाग है।
  - (1) a-40 से 50,b-1/4
  - (2) a-50 से 60,b-1/5
  - (3) a-45 से 50,b-1/4
  - (4) a-45 से 50,b-1/5
- 121. युग्लीना में, वर्णक पाए जाते है:
  - (1) केन्द्रकाभ में
  - (2) रिक्तिका में
  - (3) लवक में
  - (4) संग्राहक में

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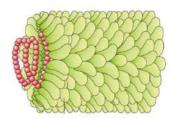


- **122.** Correct order of blood cells is (on the basis of number)
  - (1) WBC>RBC>Platelet
  - (2) RBC>WBC>Platelet
  - (3) RBC>Platelet>WBC
  - (4) Platelet>RBC>WBC
- **123.** Identify the figure and select the incorrect statement.



- (1) Capsomere are arranged in helical form
- (2) Passes non-infectious RNA
- (3) Crystals consist largely of proteins
- (4) It is the first virus to be discovered
- 124. Anterior lobe of pituitary gland secretes -
  - (1) FSH, GH and ADH
  - (2) GH, TSH and Oxytocin
  - (3) TSH, Prolactin and FSH
  - (4) ACTH, TSH and Oxytocin
- **125.** In moncotyledon roots, vascular bundle type is:-
  - (1) Conjoint
  - (2) Coleteral
  - (3) Radial
  - (4) Both (1) & (2)
- **126.** Which statement is wrong for Krebs' cycle ?
  - (1) There is one point in the cycle where  $FAD^+$  is reduced to  $FADH_2$
  - (2) During coversion of succinyl CoA to succinic acid, a molecule of GTP is synthesised
  - (3) The cycle starts with condensation of acetyl group (acetyl CoA) with pyruvic acid to yield citric acid
  - (4) There are three points in the cycle where  $NAD^+$  is reduced to  $NADH + H^+$

- **122.** रक्त कोशिकाओं का सही क्रम (संख्या के आधार पर) है-
  - (1) WBC>RBC>प्लेटलेट
  - (2) RBC>WBC>प्लेटलेट
  - (3) RBC>प्लेटलेट>WBC
  - (4) प्लेटलेट>RBC>WBC
- 123. चित्र की पहचान करें और गलत कथन का चयन करें-



- (1) कैप्सोमियर कुण्डलित रूप में व्यवस्थित होते हैं।
- (2) असंक्रामक RNA निकल गए हैं।
- (3) क्रिस्टल मुख्य रूप से प्रोटीन से बने होते हैं।
- (4) यह प्रथम वायरस था जिसे खोजा गया।
- 124. पीयूष ग्रंथि की अग्र पाली स्त्रावित करती है -
  - (1) FSH, GH एवं ADH
  - (2) GH, TSH एवं ऑक्सीटोसिन
  - (3) TSH, प्रोलेक्टिन एवं FSH
  - (4) ACTH, TSH एवं ऑक्सीटोसिन
- 125. एकबीजपत्री जड़ में, संवहन पूल है-
  - (1) संयुक्त
  - (2) संपार्श्वीय
  - (3) अरीय
  - (4) (1) तथा (2) दोनों
- 126. क्रेब चक्र के विषय में कौनसा कथन गलत हैं?
  - (1) इस चक्र में एक बिन्दु पर FAD+ का FADH<sub>2</sub> में अपचयन होता हैं
  - (2) सक्सीनिल CoA से सक्सीनिक अम्ल में परिवर्तन के दौरान GTP के एक अुण का संश्लेषण होता है।
  - (3) यह चक्र एसिटिल समूह (एसिटिल CoA) के पाइरूविक अम्ल के साथ संघनन से आरम्भ होता है और सिटिक अम्ल उत्पन्न करता है।
  - (4) इस चक्र में तीन बिन्दुओं पर NAD+ का NADH + H+ में अपचयन होता है

- **127.** What would be most likely to happen, if decomposers (bacteria and fungi) went extinct on earth.
  - (1) Detrivores (such as earthworms) would replace them
  - (2) Primary productivity would increase
  - (3) Nutrients would accumulate in dead plants and animals become unavailable to living organisms
  - (4) Carnivores and herbivores would not be effected
- **128.** Match the **column-I** with **column-II** and choose the **correct** option :

	Column-I		Column-II
Α.	Porifera	i.	Canal system
В.	Aschelminthes	111	Water-vascular system
C.	Annelida	iii.	Muscular pharynx
D.	Arthropoda	iv.	Jointed appendages
E.	Echinodermata	v.	Metameres

- (1)  $\mathbf{A} = ii$ ,  $\mathbf{B} = iii$ ,  $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{v}$ ,  $\mathbf{D} = i\mathbf{v}$ ,  $\mathbf{E} = i$
- (2) A = ii, B = v, C = iii, D = iv, E = i
- (3) A = i, B = iii, C = v, D = iv, E = ii
- (4) A = i, B = v, C = iii, D = iv, E = ii
- **129.** After about how many years of formation of earth, life appeared on this planet?
  - (1) 500 billion year
  - (2) 500 million years
  - (3) 50 billion year
  - (4) 50 million years
- **130.** In micturition, the CNS passes on motor messages to-
  - (1) Initiate the contraction of the urethal sphincter
  - (2) Initiate the relaxation of smooth muscles of the urinary bladder
  - (3) Initiate the contraction of smooth muscles of the urinary bladder
  - (4) Activate the stretch receptor on the wall of urinary bladder
- 131. Life-saving hormone are secreted by
  - (1) Pituitary
  - (2) Pineal
  - (3) Adrenals
  - (4) Thyroid

- **127.** क्या होने की सबसे अधिक सम्भावना होगी, यदि अपघटक (जीवाणु और कवक) पृथ्वी पर विलुप्त हो जाए तो -
  - (1) अपरदहारी (जैसे कि केंचुआ) इनका स्थान ले लेंगे।
  - (2) प्राथमिक उत्पादकता बढ़ जाएगी
  - (3) पोषक तत्व मृत पौधो और जंतुओं में जमा हो जाऐगें जो जीवित जीवों के लिए अनुपलब्ध हो जाऐगें।
  - (4) मांसाहारी और शाकाहारी प्रभावित नहीं होंगे।
- **128. कॉलम-I** व **कॉलम-II** को सुमेलित कर **सही** विकल्प का चयन कीजिए:

	कॉलम-1		कॉलम-11
Α.	पोरिफेरा	i.	नाल-तंत्र
В.	एस्केहेल्मिन्थीज	ii.	जल-संवहन तंत्र
c.	एनेलिडा	iii.	पेशीय ग्रसनी
D.	आर्थ्रोपोड़ा	iv.	संधि युक्त उपांग (पाद)
E.	इकानोडर्मेटा	v.	विखण्डित

- (1)  $\mathbf{A} = ii$ ,  $\mathbf{B} = iii$ ,  $\mathbf{C} = v$ ,  $\mathbf{D} = iv$ ,  $\mathbf{E} = i$
- (2) A = ii, B = v, C = iii, D = iv, E = i
- (3) A = i, B = iii, C = v, D = iv, E = ii
- (4)  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{v}$ ,  $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{i}\mathbf{i}\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{i}\mathbf{v}$ ,  $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{i}\mathbf{i}$
- **129.** पृथ्वी के बनने के कितने वर्षों बाद, इस ग्रह पर जीवन का उदय हुआ?
  - (1) 500 बिलियन वर्ष
  - (2) 500 मिलियन वर्ष
  - (3) 50 बिलियन वर्ष
  - (4) 50 मिलियन वर्ष
- 130. मूत्रण में, CNS प्रेरक संदेश भेजता है-
  - (1) मूत्रमार्ग अवरोधिनी का संकुचन प्रारंभ करने के लिए
  - (2) मूत्राशय की चिकनी मांसपेशियों का शिथिलन प्रारंभ करने के लिए
  - (3) मूत्राशय की चिकनी मांसपेशियों का संकुचन प्रारंभ करने के लिए
  - (4) मूत्राशय की भित्ति पर तनाव ग्राही को सक्रिय करने के लिए
- **131.** जीवन रक्षक हार्मींन किसके द्वारा स्त्रावित किया जाता हैं
  - (1) पीयूष ग्रन्थि.
  - (2) पिनियल ग्रन्थि
  - (3) अधिवृक्क ग्रन्थि
  - (4) थाइरॉइड ग्रन्थि

- 132. Trunk of a tree increases in girth due to cell divisions in:-
  - (1) Vascular tissue
  - (2) Meristematic tissue
  - (3) Cortex
  - (4) Pith
- 133. Assertion (A) : In alcoholic fermentation, the hexose molecule is converted into glucose and fructose.

Reason (R): Alcoholic fermentation is anaerobic respiration brought about by enzyme zymase.

- (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.
- **134.** Plant decomposers are:
  - (1) Monera and fungi
  - (2) Fungi and plants
  - (3) Protista and Animalia
  - (4) Animalia and Monera
- **135.** Which of the following animal is considered as "Living fossil" ?
  - (1) Limulus
  - (2) Spider
  - (3) Locusta
  - (4) Scorpion
- 136. Which of the following is a mismatched pair of human ancestor and their characteristics?
  - (1) Homo habilis did not eat meat
  - (2) Homo erectus ate meat
  - (3) Neanderthal man Herbivore ancestor
  - (4) Homosapiens- arose in Africa

- 132. किसमें कोशिका विभाजन के कारण एक वृक्ष के तना की परिधि (मोटाई) में वृद्धि होती है?
  - (1) संवहन ऊतक
  - (2) विभज्योतकी ऊतक
  - (3) वल्कुट (कोर्टेक्स)
  - (4) पिथ
- 133. अभिकथन एल्कोहोलिक किण्वन में, हेक्सोज अणु ग्लुकोज तथा फ्रुक्टोज में परिवर्तित हो जाता है। कारण - एल्कोहोलिक किण्वन एंजाइम जायमेज द्वारा किया जाने वाला अवायवीय श्वसन है।
  - (1) दोनों (A) एवं (R) सही है और (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।
- 134. पौधों के अपघटक हैं:-
  - (1) मोनेरा और कवक
  - (2) कवक और पौधे
  - (3) प्रोटिस्टा और एनिमेलिया
  - (4) एनिमेलिया और मोनेरा
- 135. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा जन्तु "जीवित जीवाश्म" का उदाहरण है -
  - (1) लिमुलस
  - (2) मकड़ी
  - (3) टिड़ी
  - (4) बिच्छ
- 136. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा मानव पूर्वज और उनकी विशेषताओं का गलत मिलान है?
  - (1) होमो हैबिलिस मांस नहीं खाते थे
  - (2) होमो इरेक्टस मांस खाते थे।
  - (3) नियंडरथल मानव शाकाहारी पूर्वज
  - (4) होमोसैपियंस अफ्रीका में विकसित हुआ



- 137. Selaginella and Salvinia are considered to represent a significant step toward evolution of seed habit because:
  - (1) Embryo develops in female gametophyte which is retained on parent sporophyte
  - (2) Female gametophyte is free and gets dispersed like seeds
  - (3) Female gametophyte lacks archegonia
  - (4) Megaspores possess endosperm and embryo surrounded by seed coat
- 138. Statement-I: NaCl is transported by the descending limb of Henle's loop which is exchanged with the ascending limb of vasa recta.

Counter Statement-II : Current Mechanism helps to maintain a gradient concentration in the medullary interstitium and cortical region of kidney.

- (1) Both statement I and II are correct.
- (2) Both statement I and II are incorrect.
- (3) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect.
- (4) Statement II is correct and Statement I is incorrect.
- 139. Which one is a dominant trait out of the characters chosen by Mendel
  - (1) Pod Colour-Yellow
  - (2) Seed Colour-White
  - (3) Flower Position-Axillary
  - (4) Plant Height Dwarf
- 140. Increased vacuolation, cell enlargement and new cell wall deposition are the characteristics of cells in \_\_\_\_\_ phase of growth.
  - (1) Meristematic
  - (2) Elongation
  - (3) Maturation
  - (4) Differentiation
- 141. Gross primary productivity is -
  - (1) Rate at which organic molecules are formed in an autotroph
  - (2) Rate at which organic molecules are used up by an autotroph
  - (3) Storage of organic molecules in the body of an autotroph
  - (4) Rate at which organic molecules are transferred to next higher trophic level

- 137. सीलेजिनेला तथा साल्विनिया को बीजीय प्रकृति के विकास की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम माना जाता है क्योंकि :
  - (1) भ्रूण का विकास मादा युग्मकोद्भिद में होता है जो जनक बीजाणुद्धिद पर होता है
  - (2) मादा युग्मकोद्भिद स्वतंत्र होता है तथा बीज की तरह प्रकीर्णन होता है
  - (3) मादा युग्मकोद्भिद में स्त्रीधानी अनुपस्थित होती है
  - (4) गुरूबीजाणु में भ्रूणपोष होता है तथा बीजावरण द्वारा घिरा होता है
- 138. कथन-I: NaCl का परिवहन हेनले के लूप की अवरोही भुजा द्वारा किया जाता है जिसका विनिमय वासा रेक्टा की आरोही भुजा के साथ किया जाता हैं। **कथन-II** : प्रतिधारा क्रियाविधि मध्यांश अंतराकाशी तथा वृक्क के वल्कुटीय क्षेत्र की सांद्रता प्रवणता को बनाए रखती है।
  - (1) कथन I और II दोनों सही हैं।
  - (2) कथन I और II दोनों गलत हैं।
  - (3) कथन I सही है और कथन II गलत है।
  - (4) कथन II सही है और कथन I ग़लत है।
- 139. निम्न में से कौनसे प्रभावी लक्षण है जो मेन्डल ने चुने थे-
  - (1) फली का रंग-पीला
  - (2) बीज पत्र का रंग-श्वेत
  - (3) पुष्प की स्थिति-कक्षस्थ
  - (4) पादप लम्बाई-बौने
- 140. वृद्धि के चरण में कोशिकाओं का बड़ा हुआ रसधनी भवन, कोशिका विशालीकरण तथा नव कोशिका भित्ति निक्षेपण आदि विशिष्टताएं हैं।
  - (1) विभज्योतकी
  - (2) दीर्घीकरण
  - (3) परिपक्कन
  - (4) विभेदीकरण
- 141. सकल प्राथमिक उत्पादकता (GPP) है -
  - (1) स्वपोषी में कार्बनिक अणु निर्माण की दर
  - (2) स्वपोषी द्वारा उपयोग में लिये गये कार्बनिक अणुओं की दर
  - (3) स्वपोषी के शरीर में कार्बनिक अणुओं का संग्रहण
  - (4) अगले उच्च पोषक स्तर में कार्बनिक अणुओं के स्थानान्तरण की दर

**142. Statement -I:** The most distinctive feature of echinoderms is the presence of water vascular system.

**Statement -II:** The adult echinoderms are bilaterally symmetrical but larvae are radially symmetrical.

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

- (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.
- **143.** Cellulose, galactans, mannans &  ${\rm CaCO_3}$  made cell wall is present in \_\_\_\_.
  - (1) Fungi
  - (2) Algae
  - (3) Plants
  - (4) Protists
- **144.** Malpighian tubules are the excretory structures of:-
  - (1) Insects
  - (2) Mammals
  - (3) Birds
  - (4) Reptiles
- **145.** In short horn cattle genes for red  $(a_1)$  and white  $(a_2)$  coat colour occur. Cross between red  $(a_1 \ a_1)$  and white  $(a_2 \ a_2)$  produced roan  $(a_1 \ a_2)$ . This is an example of:-
  - (1) epistasis
  - (2) codominance
  - (3) complementary genes
  - (4) Incomplete dominance
- 146. Select the incorrect match
  - (1)  $GA_3$  Early seed production in conifers.
  - (2) Cytokinin Synchronise fruit set in pineapples
  - (3) Auxin Apical dominance
  - (4) Ethylene Promote root growth and root hair formation

142. कथन - I: जल संवहन तंत्र इकाईनोडर्मेटा संघ का एक विशिष्ट लक्षण है।

कथन - II: वयस्क एकाइनोडर्म द्विपार्श्व सममिति युक्त होते हैं, जबिक लार्वा अरीय सममिति युक्त होते हैं। उपरोक्त कथनों के संदर्भ में, नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर चुनें-

- (1) कथन I व II दोनो सही है।
- (2) कथन I व II दोनो गलत है।
- (3) केवल कथन I सही है।
- (4) केवल कथन II सही है।
- 143. में उपस्थित कोशिका भित्ति सेलूलोज, गैलेक्टेन्स, मेन्नास और  $CaCO_3$  की बनी होती है।
  - (1) कवक
  - (2) शैवाल
  - (3) पादप
  - (4) प्रोटिस्ट
- 144. मैलपीघीयन नलिका उत्सर्जी संरचनाएं होती है?
  - (1) कीटो की
  - (2) स्तनधारियों की
  - (3) पक्षियों की
  - (4) सरीसर्पो की
- **145.** छोटे सींग वाले पशुओं में लाल  $(a_1)$  एवं सफेद  $(a_2)$  त्वचा के रंग के लिए जीन पाए जाते हैं। लाल  $(a_1 \ a_1)$  एवं सफेद  $(a_2 \ a_2)$  के बीच क्रॉस करने से चितकाबरा रंग  $(a_1 \ a_2)$  उत्पन्न होता है। यह किसका उदाहरण है?
  - (1) प्रबलता (एपिस्टेसिस)
  - (2) सहप्रभाविता
  - (3) पूरक जीन
  - (4) अपूर्ण प्रभाविता
- 146. ग़लत मिलान का चयन करें
  - (1)  $\mathrm{GA}_3$  शंकुधारीयों में बीज उत्पादन जल्दी करता है।
  - (2) साइटोकाइनिन अनानास में फलों के युग्म को समकालिक बनाता है
  - (3) ऑक्सीन शीर्ष प्रभाविता
  - (4) एथिलीन जड़ वृद्धि और मूल रोम के निर्माण को बढाता है

- **147.** In grass-deer-tiger food chain, grass biomass is one ton. The tiger biomass shall be
  - (1) 100 kg
  - (2) 10 kg
  - (3) 200 kg
  - (4) 1 kg
- **148.** Which of the following characteristic feature always holds true for the **corresponding group** of animals ?
  - (1) Cartilaginous endoskeleton **Chondrichthyes**
  - (2) Viviparous Mammalia
  - (3) Possess a mouth with an upper and a lower jaw **Chordata**
  - (4) 3- chambered heart with one incompletely divided ventricle **Reptilia**
- **149.** Find out the incorrect statement in the following:-
  - (1) Pyrenoids contains proteins besides starch
  - (2) Asexual reproduction in brown algae by biflagellated zoospores
  - (3) The red algae usually reproduce vegetatively by budding
  - (4) Chlamydomonas is a unicellular algae
- **150.** Height of a plant shows polygenic inheritance. A plant  $A_1$   $A_1$   $A_0$   $A_0$  whose height is 56 cm and plant a1 a1  $a_0$   $a_0$  whose height is 26 cm then calculate the contribution of each allele
  - (1) 30 cm
  - (2) 8.5 cm
  - (3) 15 cm
  - (4) 7.5 cm
- **151.** Gibberellins have many effects. Which one of the following is not an effect of gibberellins in plants?
  - (1) Bolting
  - (2) Delay senescence
  - (3) Increase the grapes stalk
  - (4) Induces dormancy

- 147. घांस-हिरन-बाघ भोजन श्रृंखला में, घांस का जैव भार एक टन हैं तो बाघ का जैव भार होगा।
  - (1) 100 kg
  - (2) 10 kg
  - (3) 200 kg
  - (4) 1 kg
- **148.** निम्नलिखित में से कौनसे विशिष्ट लक्षण जंतुओं के संबंधित वर्ग के लिए हमेशा सत्य होते है -
  - (1) उपास्थिल अंतःकंकाल **कान्डिक्थीज**
  - (2) सजीवप्रजक मेमैलिया
  - (3) ऊपरी और निचले जबड़े युक्त मुख का पाया जाना -कार्डेटा
  - (4) तीन कक्ष वाला हृदय जिसमें एक अपूर्णतः विभाजित निलय होता है- **रेप्टीलिया**
- 149. निम्न में से गलत कथन की पहचान कीजिए-
  - (1) पाइनेरोइड्स में स्टार्च के अलावा प्रोटीन भी होता है।
  - (2) भूरे शैवाल में अलैंगिक प्रजनन द्विकाशभिक चलबीजाणुओं द्वारा होता है।
  - (3) लाल शैवाल सामान्यतया मुकुलन द्वारा कायिक जनन करते है।
  - (4) क्लैमाइडोमोनास एक एककोशिकीय शैवाल है।
- 150. एक पादप की ऊँचाई बहुजीनी वंशागित दर्शाती है। एक पादप A<sub>1</sub> A<sub>1</sub> A<sub>0</sub> A<sub>0</sub> जिसकी ऊँचाई 56 cm है और पादप a1 a1 a<sub>0</sub> a<sub>0</sub> जिसकी ऊचाँई 26 cm है। तो बताइये प्रत्येक जीन का कितना योगदान हैं:
  - (1) 30 cm
  - (2) 8.5 cm
  - (3) 15 cm
  - (4) 7.5 cm
- **151.** जिब्बरेलिन के अनेक प्रभाव होते है। निम्न में से कौनसा पादपों में जिब्बरेलिन का प्रभाव नहीं है ?
  - (1) बोल्टिंग
  - (2) विलम्ब जीर्णता
  - (3) अंगुर वृंत में वृद्धि
  - (4) प्रसुप्ती प्रेरित करना

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- **152.** Biosphere reserves differ from National parks and Wildlife sanctuaries, because :
  - (1) Human beings are not allowed to enter
  - (2) People are an integral part of the system
  - (3) Plants are paid greater importance than the animals
  - (4) Living organisms are brought from all over the world and preserved for prosperity
- 153. Match List-I with List-II

	List-I		List-II
(a)	Bronchioles	(i)	Dense regular connective tissue
(b)	Goblet cell	(ii)	Loose connective tissue
(c)	Tendons	(iii)	Glandular tissue
(d)	Adipose Tissue	(iv)	Ciliated epithelium

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (a) (i), (b) (ii), (c) (iii), (d) (iv)
- (2) (a) (ii), (b) (i), (c) (iv), (d) (iii)
- (3) (a) (iii), (b) (iv), (c) (ii), (d) -
- (4) (a) (iv), (b) (iii), (c) (i), (d) (ii)
- **154.** Read the following statement having two blanks (A and B):
  - "A drug used for -----(A)-----patients is obtained from a species of the organism -----(B)-----"

The one **correct** option for the two blanks is:

- (1) **Blank A -** AIDS **Blank B -** Pseudomonas
- (2) **Blank A -** Heart **Blank B -** Penicillium
- (3) **Blank A -** Organ-transplant **Blank B -** Trichoderma
- (4) Blank A Swine flu Blank B Monascus

- **152.** जैवमंडल आरक्षित क्षेत्र, राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों और वन्यजीव अभ्यारव्यों से इसलिये अलग होते हैं, क्योंकि-
  - (1) इसमें मनुष्यों को प्रवेश की अनुमति नहीं होती
  - (2) इसमें लोग इस प्रणाली का अभिन्न भाग होते हैं
  - (3) पौधों को जंतुओं की तुलना में अधिक महत्त्व दिया जाता है
  - (4) जीवित जीवों को पूरी दुनिया से लाकर संरक्षण के लिए संरक्षित किया जाता है
- 153. सूची-I का सूची-II के साथ मिलान करो:

	सूची-1		सूची-11
(a)	श्वसनिका	(i)	सघन नियमित संयोजी ऊतक
(b)	कलश कोशिका (goblet cell)	(ii)	ढीला संयोजी ऊतक
	कंडराएं	(iii)	ग्रंथिल ऊतक
(d)	वसा ऊतक	(iv)	पक्ष्माभी उपकला

निम्न विकल्पों में से उचित उत्तर का चयन करो:

- (1) (a) (i), (b) (ii), (c) (iii), (d) (iv)
- (2) (a) (ii), (b) (i), (c) (iv), (d) (iii)
- (3) (a) (iii), (b) (iv), (c) (ii), (d) -
- (4) (a) (iv), (b) (iii), (c) (i), (d) -
- **154.** निम्नलिखित कथन पढ़िए, जिसमें दो रिक्त स्थान (A व B ) दिये गए है :
  - "-----(A)-----के मरीजों के उपयोग हेतु एक औषधि, -----(B)------ नामक जीव की एक प्रजाति से प्राप्त की जाती है "

दो रिक्त स्थानों A तथा B के लिए **सही** विकल्प चुनिए:

- (1) **रिक्त स्थान A-** AIDS **रिक्त स्थान B -** स्यूडोमोनाम
- (2) **रिक्त स्थान A -** हृदय **रिक्त स्थान B -**पेनिसिलियम
- (3) **रिक्त स्थान A -** अंग प्रत्यारोपण **रिक्त स्थान B -** ट्राइकोडर्मा
- (4) रिक्त स्थान A स्वाइन फ्लू रिक्त स्थान B -मौनेस्कस



- **155.** Daughter of a colourblind father and normal mother, marries a colourblind person. The family will have colourblindness in:-
  - (1) 50% sons and 50% daughters
  - (2) In all daughters only
  - (3) In all sons only
  - (4) In all sons and daughters
- **156.** Match the columns I & II and select the correct option:-

	Column - I		Column - II
(A)	Sporogenous tissue	(i)	Ovule
(B)	Megasporongium	(ii)	Pollengrain
	Microsporangium	(iii)	Embryosac
(D)	Megaspore Functional	(iv)	Pollensac

- (1) (A) (i), (B) (iii), (C) (ii), (D) (iv)
- (2) (A) (i), (B) (ii), (C) (iv), (D) -
- (3) (A) (ii), (B) (i), (C) (iv), (D) -
- (4) (A) (iv), (B) (i), (C) (ii) (D) (iii)
- **157.** Which of the following was India's first biosphere Reserves ?
  - (1) Sunderbans
  - (2) Nanda Devi
  - (3) Nilgiri
  - (4) Panchmarhi

- **155.** एक वर्णान्ध पिता और सामान्य माँ की पुत्री, एक वर्णान्ध व्यक्ति से विवाह करती है। इस परिवार में वर्णान्धता किसमें होगी?
  - (1) 50% पुत्र और 50% पुत्रीयों में
  - (2) केवल सभी पुत्रीयों में
  - (3) केवल सभी पुत्रों में
  - (4) सभी पुत्रों और पुत्रीयों मे
- **156.** कॉलम I और II का मिलान करें और सही विकल्प चुनें-

	कॉलम - I		कॉलम - 11
(A)	बीजाणुजन ऊतक	(i)	बीजाण्ड
(B)	गुरूबीजाणुधानी	(ii)	परागकण
(C)	लघुबीजाणुधानी	(iii)	भ्रूणकोष
(D)	क्रियाशील गुरूबीजाणु	(iv)	परागपुटी

- (1) (A) (i), (B) (iii), (C) (ii), (D) (iv)
- (2) (A) (i), (B) (ii), (C) (iv), (D) (iii)
- (3) (A) (ii), (B) (i), (C) (iv), (D) (iii)
- (4) (A) (iv), (B) (i), (C) (ii) (D) (iii)
- **157.** निम्नलिखित में से भारत का पहला जैवमंडल आरिक्षत क्षेत्र कौन सा था?
  - (1) सुंदरबन
  - (2) नंदा देवी
  - (3) नीलगिरी
  - (4) पंचमढ़ी



**158.** Consider the following four statements (A-D) related to the common frog Rana tigrina, and select the correct option stating which ones are true (T) and which ones are false (F)

# Statements:

- (A) On dry land it would die due to lack of  ${\sf O}_2$  if its mouth is forcibly kept closed for a few days
- (B) It has four- chambered heart
- (C) On dry land it turns uricotelic from ureotelic
- (D) Its life-history is carried out in pond water
- (1) A-F, B-T, C-T, D-F
- (2) A-T, B-F, C-F, D-T
- (3) A-T, B-T, C-F, D-F
- (4) A-F, B-F, C-T, D-T
- 159. Select correct match w.r.t. genetic codes.

	Column-I		Column- II
(a)	Codon with dual function	(i)	GUG
	Non- degenerate codon	(ii)	UGG
(c)	Ambiguous codon	(iii)	AUG
(d)	Stop codons	(iv)	UAA

- (1) a-(iii), b-(ii), c-(i), d-(iv)
- (2) a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(i), d-(iv)
- (3) a-(i), b-(ii), c-(iv), d-(iii)
- (4) a-(iv), b-(i), c-(iii), d-(ii)
- 160. Select mismatched pair given below-
  - (1) Ovule Megasporangium
  - (2) Egg Female gametophyte
  - (3) Pollen grain Male gametophyte
  - (4) Triple fusion Primary Endosperm nucleus
- 161. Centrosome is not present in -
  - (1) Cells of higher plants
  - (2) Cells of lower plants
  - (3) Cells of higher animals
  - (4) Cells of lower animal

158. निम्नलिखित चार कथनों (A-D) जो सामान्य मेढ़क राना टिगरिना से सम्बन्धित है, पर विचार कीजिए। तथा सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए, जिनमें से एक सत्य व एक असत्य है।

#### कथन:-

- (A) शुष्क स्थल में यह  $O_2$  के अभाव के कारण मर जाता है, यदि इसका मुख कुछ दिनों के लिए बलपूर्वक बन्द रहे।
- (B) इसमें हृदय चर्तुकोष्ठीय होता है।
- (C) शुष्क स्थल पर यह यूरियोटेलिक से युरिकोटेलिक हो जाता है।
- (D) इसका जीवन इतिहास तालाबी जल में होता है।
- (1) A-F, B-T, C-T, D-F
- (2) A-T, B-F, C-F, D-T
- (3) A-T, B-T, C-F, D-F
- (4) A-F, B-F, C-T, D-T
- **159.** आनुवंशिक कोड के संबंध में सही मिलान का चयन करें

	कॉलम-1		कॉलम- 11
(a)	दोहरे कार्य वाला कोडोन	(i)	GUG
(b)	अन-अपहासित कोडोन	(ii)	UGG
(c)	अस्पष्ट कोडोन	(iii)	AUG
(d)	स्टॉप कोडोन	(iv)	UAA

- (1) a-(iii), b-(ii), c-(i), d-(iv)
- (2) a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(i), d-(iv)
- (3) a-(i), b-(ii), c-(iv), d-(iii)
- (4) a-(iv), b-(i), c-(iii), d-(ii)
- 160. नीचे दिए गए असुमेलित युग्म का चयन करें-
  - (1) बीजांड गुरूबीजाणधानी
  - (2) अण्ड मादा युग्मकोद्भिद
  - (3) पराग कण नर युग्मकोद्भिद
  - (4) त्रि-संलयन प्राथमिक भ्रूणपोष केन्द्रक
- **161.** तारककाय निम्नलिखित में से किसमें उपस्थित नहीं होता है?
  - (1) उच्च पौधों की कोशिकाओं में
  - (2) निम्न पौधों की कोशिकाओं में
  - (3) उच्च जंतुओं की कोशिकाओं में
  - (4) निम्न जंतुओं की कोशिकाओं में

162. Given below are two statements:

**Statement I:** A protein is imagined as a line, the left end represented by first amino acid (C-terminal) and the right end represented by last amino acid (N-terminal)

**Statement II:** Adult human haemoglobin consists of 4 subunits (two subunits of a type and two subunits of  $\beta$  type).

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

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
- (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 true.
- **163.** RNA was first nucleic acid to appear on earth. It is concerned with
  - (1) Protein synthesis
  - (2) Splicing
  - (3) Enzyme
  - (4) All correct
- **164.** For production of 100 seeds, the number of ovules, pollen tetrads, meiosis and male gametes are respectively
  - (1) 100, 25, 125, 200
  - (2) 100, 25, 100, 200
  - (3) 100, 25, 25, 100
  - (4) 100, 25, 25, 200
- 165. In an animal cell, protein synthesis takes place:-
  - (1) only on the ribosomes present in the cytosol
  - (2) only on the ribosomes attached to nucelar envelope and endoplasmic reticulum
  - (3) on ribosomes present in the nucleolus as well as in cytoplasm
  - (4) on ribosomes present in the cytosol as well as in the mitochondria

162. नीचे दो कथन दिये गये है:

कथन I: एक प्रोटीन की कल्पना एक रेखा से की गयी है इसका बायां सिरा प्रथम अमीनो अम्ल (सी-सिरा) एचं दायां सिरा अंतिम अमीनो अम्ल (एन-सिरा) निरूपित करता है।

कथन II: वयस्क मानव हीमोग्लोबिन में 4 उपखंड होते हैं (दो a किस्म के उपखंड एवं दो β किस्म के उपखंड)।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के प्रकाश में नीचे दिये गए विकल्पों से सही उत्तर का चयन करों।

- (1) दोनों कथन I एवं II असत्य है
- (2) कथन I सत्य है लेकिन कथन II असत्य है
- (3) कथन I असत्य है लेकिन कथन II सत्य है
- (4) दोनों कथन I एवं II सत्य है
- **163.** RNA पृथ्वी पर प्रकट होने वाला पहला न्युक्लिक अम्ल था। यह संबंधित है
  - (1) प्रोटीन संश्लेषण
  - (2) स्प्लाइसिंग
  - (3) विकर
  - (4) सभी सही
- 164. 100 बीज के उत्पादन के लिए बीजाण्ड, पराग चतुष्क, अर्द्धसूत्री विभाजन तथा नर युग्मकों की संख्या क्रमशः होगी
  - (1) 100, 25, 125, 200
  - (2) 100, 25, 100, 200
  - (3) 100, 25, 25, 100
  - (4) 100, 25, 25, 200
- 165. एक जंत कोशिका में, प्रोटीन संश्लेषण होता है-
  - (1) केवल कोशिका द्रव्य में उपस्थित राइबोसोम पर
  - (2) केवल केंद्रक आवरण और अन्तःप्रद्रव्यी जालिका से जुड़े राइबोसोम पर
  - (3) केंन्द्रिका के साथ-साथ कोशिका द्रव्य में उपस्थित राइबोसोम पर
  - (4) साइटोसोल के साथ-साथ माइटोकॉन्ड्रिया में उपस्थित राइबोसोम पर





**166.** Which one of the following options gives the **correct** matching of a disease with its causative organism and mode of infection :

	Disease	Causative Organisms	Mode of infection	
(a)	Malaria	Plasmodium vivax	Bite of male anopheles Mosquito	
(b)	Typhoid	Salmonella typhi	With inspired air	
(c)	Pneumonia	Streptococcus pneumoniae	Droplet infection	
(d)	Elephantiasis	Wuchereria bancrofti	With infected water and food	

- (1) a
- (2) b
- (3) c
- (4) d
- **167.** Transformation experiment was conducted on:
  - (1) Streptococcus pnumoniae
  - (2) E. Coli
  - (3) Salmonella typhi
  - (4) All of the above
- **168.** What type of ribosome are found in Eukaryotic cell:-
  - (1) 70s type only
  - (2) 80s type only
  - (3) Both 70s and 80s type
  - (4) 70s, 80s & 60s type

**166.** निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से कौन सा एक रोग का उसके प्रेरक जीव और संक्रमण के तरीके के साथ **सही** मिलान देता है:

	बीमारी	प्रेरक जीव	संक्रमण का तरीका
(a)	मलेरिया	प्लाज्मोडियम विवैक्स	नर ऐनाफेलीज मच्छर के काटने से
(b)	टाइफॉयड	साइमोनेला टाइफी	अन्तः श्वासित वायु के साथ
(c)	न्यूमोनिया	स्टेप्ट्रेकोकस न्युमोनी	बिन्दुक संक्रमण
(d)	ऐलिफेंटियासिस	वुचेरेरिया बैनक्रॉफ्टी	संक्रमित पानी और भोजन के साथ

- (1)a
- (2) b
- (3) c
- (4) d
- 167. रूपान्तरण प्रयोग निम्न पर किया गया
  - (1) स्ट्रैप्टॉकोकस न्यूमोनी
  - (2) ई. कोलाई
  - (3) साल्मोनेला टायफी
  - (4) उपरोक्त सभी
- **168.** यूकैरियोटिक कोशिका में किस प्रकार के राइबोसोम पाए जाते हैं?
  - (1) केवल 70s प्रकार
  - (2) केवल 80s प्रकार
  - (3) 70s और 80s प्रकार दोनों
  - (4) 70s, 80s और 60s प्रकार

# 169. Match List-I with List-II:

	List-I		List-II
Α.	Malignant tumor	I.	Destroy tumors
В.	MALT	II.	AIDS
C.	NACO	III.	Metastasis
D.	a- Interferons	IV.	Lymphoid tissue

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
- (2) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
- (3) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- (4) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- **170.** In purines, N is at position \_\_\_\_\_ in its two rings.
  - (1) 1,3,7,9
  - (2) 1,5
  - (3)7,9
  - (4)189
- 171. What is dimension of chloroplast:-
  - (1) Length 2 4  $\mu$ m & width 5 10  $\mu$ m
  - (2) Length 1 2 μm & width 2 4 μm
  - (3) Length 5 10  $\mu$ m & width 2 4  $\mu$ m
  - (4) Length 2 4  $\mu$ m & width 1 2  $\mu$ m
- **172. Assertion (A):** Viral DNA incorporate into host cell's DNA in AIDS.

**Reason (R):** RNA genome of the virus replicates to form viral DNA with the help of the enzyme reverse transcriptase.

- (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.

169. सूची-I सूची -II से सुमेलित कीजिए:

	1777 P. 777		
	सूची-I		सूची-II
A.	दुर्दम अर्बुद	I.	अर्बुद को नष्ट करना
B.	एम ए एल टी	II.	एड्स
C.	एन ए सी ओ	III.	मैटास्टेसिस
D.	lpha-इंटरफेरोन	IV.	लसीकाभ ऊतक

नीचे दिये गये विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनिये :

- (1) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
- (2) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
- (3) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- (4) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- 170. प्यूरीन में, N अपने दोनों वलयों में \_\_\_\_\_ स्थान पर स्थित होता है?
  - (1) 1,3,7,9
  - (2) 1,5
  - (3)7,9
  - (4) 1 और 9
- 171. क्लोरोप्लास्ट का आयाम क्या है?
  - (1) लंबाई 2 4 µm और चौड़ाई 5 10 µm
  - (2) लंबाई 1 2 µm और चौड़ाई 2 4 µm
  - (3) लंबाई 5 10 µm और चौड़ाई 2 4 µm
  - (4) लंबाई 2 4 µm और चौड़ाई 1 2 µm
- 172. अभिकथन (A) :- एड्स में विषाण्विय DNA परपोषी की कोशिका के डीएनए में समाविष्ट हो जाता है। कारण (R) :- वायरस का RNA जीनोम, विलोम ट्रांसक्रिप्टेज प्रकिण्व (रिवर्स ट्रांसक्रिप्टेज एँजाइम) की सहायता से प्रतिकृतीयन द्वारा विषाण्विय DNA बनाता है।
  - (1) (A) और (R) दोनों सत्य हैं और (R) (A) का सही स्पृष्टीकरण है।
  - (2) (A) और (R) दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन (R) (A) का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
  - (3) (A) सत्य है, लेकिन (R) असत्य है।
  - (4) (A) और (R) दोनों असत्य हैं।

- 173. Choose the incorrect pair.
  - (1) Untranslated regions Required for efficient translation process
  - (2) Release factor Bind to stop codon for terminating translation
  - (3) Translational unit Sequence of RNA with start codon only
  - (4) Elongation phase Ribosome moves from codons to codons along mRNA
- 174. Bivalent stage is:-
  - (1) complex formed by a pair of synapsed homologous chromosomes
  - (2) complex formed by a pair of synapsed non-homologous chromosomes
  - (3) complex formed by four pair of synapsed homologous chromosomes
  - (4) complex formed by four pair of synapsed non-homologous chromosomes
- 175. In RNAi, genes are silenced using-
  - (1) dsDNA
  - (2) dsRNA
  - (3) ssDNA
  - (4) ssRNA
- 176. Mitosis is not the solution for:
  - (1) Obtaining identical gene composition
  - (2) Growth, replacement and repair
  - (3) Regeneration and asexual reproduction
  - (4) Nullification of syngamy effect
- 177. The two polypeptide chains of humulin are linked together by -
  - (1) Disulphide bond
  - (2) Peptide bond
  - (3) Glycosidic bond
  - (4) Ionic bond

- 173. गलत युग्म का चयन कीजिए -
  - (1) अननुवादित क्षेत्र प्रभावी अनुवादन प्रक्रिया के लिए आवश्यक है
  - (2) मोचन कारक अनुवादन को समाप्त करनें के लिए समापन कोडॉन से बंधित करता है
  - (3) अनुवादन इकाई केवल प्रारंभ कोडॉन के साथ RNA का अनुक्रम है
  - (4) दीर्घीकरण अवस्था राइबोसोम mRNA के साथ कोडॉन से कोडॉन तक जाता है
- 174. द्विगुणक अवस्था है-
  - (1) सुत्रीयुग्मित समजात गुणसूत्रों के एक युग्म द्वारा
  - (2) सुत्रीयुग्मित असमजात गुणसूत्रों के एक युग्म द्वारा निर्मित संकुल
  - (3) सुत्रीयुग्मित समजात गुणसूत्रों के चार युग्मों द्वारा
  - (4) सुत्रीयुग्मित असमजात गुणसूत्रों के चार युग्मों द्वारा निर्मित संकुल
- 175. RNAi में, जीन किसका प्रयोग करके निष्क्रिय (silenced) होते हैं -
  - (1) dsDNA
  - (2) dsRNA
  - (3) ssDNA
  - (4) ssRNA
- 176. समसूत्री विभाजन किसके लिए समाधान नहीं है-
  - (1) समान जीन संरचना प्राप्त करने के लिए
  - (2) वृद्धि, प्रतिस्थापन और मरम्मत के लिए
  - (3) पुनर्जनन और अलैंगिक प्रजनन के लिए
  - (4) युग्मन प्रभाव को निरस्त करना के लिए
- 177. ह्यूमूलिन की दो पॉलीपेप्टाइड श्रृंखलाएँ आपस में किसके द्वारा जुड़ी होती है -
  - (1) डाइसल्फाईड बंध
  - (2) पेप्टाइड बंध
  - (3) ग्लाइकोसाइडिक बंध
  - (4) आयनिक बंध

178. Match the following column:

	Column – I		Column – II
(a)	G <sub>1</sub> Phase	(i)	Metabolically active cell, do not proliferate
(b)	S Phase	(ii)	Content of DNA doubled
(c)	G <sub>0</sub> phase	(iii)	Protein synthesised
(d)	G <sub>2</sub> Phase		Metabolically active cell grows continuously

- (1) a (iv), b (ii), c (i), d (iii)
- (2) a (i), b (ii), c (iv), d (iii)
- (3) a (iv), b (iii), c (i), d (ii)
- (4) None of these
- **179. Assertion :-** ADA deficiency can not be cured permanently by gene therapy.

**Reason :-** The genetically engineered lymphocytes are immortal only in culture conditions.

- (1) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the 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 reason is false.
- (4) If both assertion and reason are false.
- **180.** Match the following insects which are kill by protein produce by some strains of Bacillus thuringenesis bacteria-

	Column I		Column II
(a)	Lepidopterans	(i)	Flies
(b)	Dipterans	(ii)	Beetles
(c)	Coleopterans	(iii)	Army worm
		(iv)	Mosquitoes
		(v)	Tobacco bud worm

- (1) a- iii, iv b i, v c ii
- (2) a i, iii b iv, v c ii
- (3) a i,ii b -v c iii,iv
- (4) a iii, v b i, iv c ii

178. निम्नलिखित स्तंभों का मिलान करें:

	स्तंभ 1		स्तंभ 11
(a)	G1 प्रावस्था	(i)	उपापचय सक्रिय कोशिका, प्रसारित नहीं होती
(b)	s प्रावस्था		DNA की सामग्री दोगुनी हो जाती है
(c)	Go प्रावस्था	(iii)	प्रोटीन संश्लेषित होता है
(d)	G2 प्रावस्था	(iv)	उपापचय सक्रिय कोशिका निरंतर बढ़ती है

- (1) a (iv), b (ii), c (i), d (iii)
- (2) a (i), b (ii), c (iv), d (iii)
- (3) a (iv), b (iii), c (i), d (ii)
- (4) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 179. कथन :- ADA कमी को जीन थैरेपी द्वारा स्थायी रूप से उपचारित नहीं किया जा सकता है।

कारण :- आनुवंशिक अभियांत्रित लसीकाणु केवल संर्वधन परिस्थितियों में ही अमर होते है।

- (1) यदि कथन एवं कारण दोनों सत्य हैं तथा कारण कथन का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
- (2) यदि कथन एवं कारण दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन कारण, कथन का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
- (3) यदि कथन सत्य है, लेकिन कारण असत्य है।
- (4) यदि कथन व कारण दोनों असत्य हैं।
- **180.** निम्नलिखित कीटों का मिलान करे जो बैसीलस थुरिंजिएंसिस जीवाणु के कुछ प्रभेदों द्वारा उत्पादित प्रोटीन द्वारा मारे जाते है-

	कॉलम 1		कॉलम 11
(a)	लेपिडोप्टेरन	(i)	मक्खी
(b)	डिप्टेरन	(ii)	भृंग
(c)	कॉलियोप्टेरन	(iii)	सैनिक कीड़ा
		(iv)	मच्छर
		(v)	तम्बाकू कलिका कीड़ा

- (1) a- iii, iv b i, v c i
- (2) a i, iii b iv, v c ii
- (3) a i,ii b -v c iii,iv
- (4) a iii, v b i, iv c ii

# SOLUTION

# **Physics**

1. Answer: D

Sol:

$$PV = \mu RT$$

$$\tfrac{P_1V_1}{T_1}=\tfrac{P_2V_2}{T_2}$$

2. Answer: C

Sol:

$$\begin{split} E_{net} &= E_Q + E_{-2Q} + E_{3Q} \\ &= + \frac{Q}{2A\varepsilon_0}\,\hat{i}\, - \frac{2Q}{2A\varepsilon_0}\,\hat{i}\, - \frac{3Q}{2A\varepsilon_0}\,\hat{i} \\ &= - \frac{2Q}{A\varepsilon_0}\,\hat{i} \end{split}$$

3. Answer: C

Sol:

Let 
$$AB = x$$

$$BC = x$$

$$2x + CD = 3x$$

Hence option (3) is correct.

Sol:

For loop A

$$I_A = rac{Nq}{rac{2\pi}{\omega}}$$

$$I_{
m A}=rac{{
m Nq}\omega}{2\pi}$$

For loop B

$$I_B = 0$$

because net incoming or outgoing charge will cancel each other

$${
m I_A-I_B}=rac{{
m Nq}\omega}{2\pi}$$

5. Answer: C

Sol:

Work is done on/by the system is eqivalent to energy supplied/extracted from the system, Hence dimensions of work and all types of energy are same.

$$[W] = [K_E] = [M^1 L^2 T^{-2}]$$

6. Answer: B

Sol:

As the weight of wire acts at centre of gravity.

... Only half the length of wire gets extended.

Now 
$$Y=\frac{F}{A}.\,\frac{(L/2)}{\Delta l}=\frac{Mg(L/2)}{A\Delta l}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta l = \frac{MgL}{2\,AY} \Rightarrow \frac{
ho A L g L}{2\,AY}$$

$$\therefore \Delta l = rac{
ho L^2 g}{2 Y}$$

7. Answer: B

Sol:

Let the equilibrium temperature to be found be T. Now, we consider T to be greater than  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  but smaller than  $T_3$ .

Since there is no loss of heat energy. Hence, we get,

Heat lost by  $M_3$ = Heat regained by  $M_1$  + Heat regained by  $M_2$  so, wer get,

$$\Rightarrow M_1s(T_1-T)$$

$$= M_2 s(T-T_2) + M_3 s(T-T_3)$$

Dividing both sides by s, we get,

$$\Rightarrow M_1(T_1-T)$$

$$= M_2(T-T_2) + M_3(T-T_3)$$

Opening the brackets and solving for T, we get,

$$T = rac{M_1T_1 + M_2T_2 + M_3T_3}{M_1 + M_2 + M_3}$$

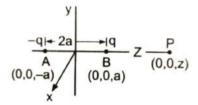
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#### Sol:

Potential at P due to (+q) charge,

$$V_1 = rac{1}{4\piarepsilon_0}.rac{q}{(z-a)}$$



Potential at P due to (-q) charge,

$$V_2=rac{1}{4\piarepsilon_0}.rac{-q}{(z+a)}$$

Total potential at P due to electric dipole,

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}.\frac{q}{(z-a)} + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}.\frac{q}{(z+a)}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}.\frac{(z+a-z+a)}{(z-a)(z+a)}$$

$$V=rac{2\,qa}{4\piarepsilon_0(z^2\!-\!a^2)}$$

# 9. Answer: B

#### Sol:

Least count of any given instrument is the smallest measurement that can be done by this instrument.

Example: Vernier calipers has least count of 0.01 cm



Sol:

Given equation

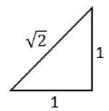
$$y = x - \frac{x^2}{20}$$
 ..... (1)

Comparing with the standard equation

$$y=x \ \tan \ \theta - \frac{1}{2} \ \frac{gx^2}{u^2 \ \cos^2 \theta}.....$$
 (2)

From equation (1) & (2)

$$\tan \theta = 1$$



$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos\,\theta = \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

and 
$$\frac{gx^2}{2u^2\,\cos^2\theta}=\frac{x^2}{20}$$

$$u=10\sqrt{2}\,$$

As maximum height is given by

$$H_{max} = \frac{u^2 \, \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$$

$$=\frac{\left(10\sqrt{2}\right)^2\times\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}{2{\times}10}$$

$$=\frac{100\times2\times1}{2\times10\times2}$$

$$H_{\text{max}} = 5 \text{ m}$$



Sol:

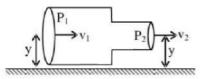
v 
$$_1$$
 = 0.5 m/s  $P_1$  =  $10^3$  N/m $^2$ 

 $P_2 = ?$ 

$$v_2 = 0.7 \text{ m/s}$$

because bernoulli's equation is,

$$P + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho gh = constant$$



$$\mathrm{P}_1 + rac{1}{2}
ho \mathrm{v}_1^2 + 
ho \mathrm{gh}_1 = \mathrm{P}_2 + rac{1}{2}
ho \mathrm{v}_2^2 + 
ho \mathrm{gh}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 P<sub>1</sub> +  $\frac{\rho}{2}$ v<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup> +  $\rho$ gy = P<sub>2</sub> +  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\rho$ v<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup> +  $\rho$ gy

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $\mathrm{P}_1 - \mathrm{P}_2 = rac{
ho}{2} ig( \mathrm{v}_2^2 - \mathrm{v}_1^2 ig)$ 

$$\Rightarrow 10^3 - P_2 = \frac{1000}{2} \left[ (0.7)^2 - (0.5)^2 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow P_2 = 880 \text{ N/m}^2$$

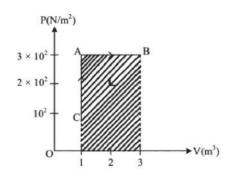
# 12. Answer: C

Sol:

$$U = \frac{1}{2}LI^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 10^{-3} \times 1^2 = 0.05 J$$

# 13. Answer: D

Sol:



AB is isobaric process

$$W_{AB} = P(V_2 - V_1)$$

$$W_{AB} = 3 \times 10^2 (3-1)$$

$$W_{AB}=3\times 100\times 2$$

$$W_{AB} = 600 J$$

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#### Sol:

At Earth,

ge

$$=9.8\frac{m}{s^2}$$
 and safe height is  $h_e=2m$ 

At Planet,

$$g_p = 1.96 \frac{m}{s^2}$$
 and  $h_p = ?$ 

on comparing the above two equations

$$\frac{g_p}{g_e} = \frac{1}{5}$$

From the energy conservation

$$E_p = E_e$$

$$\mathrm{mg_p}\,\mathrm{h_p} = \mathrm{mg_e}\,\mathrm{h_e}$$

$$\frac{g_p}{g_e} = \frac{h_e}{h_p}$$

hence ,  $h_p=\ 5\times 2=10\ m$ 

# 15. Answer: A

#### Sol:

Work done against gravity mgh= $2 \times 10 \times 10 = 200$  J

Work done against friction = (Total work done  $\_$  work done against gravity) = 300-200 = 100 J

# 16. Answer: D

#### Sol:

$$a_c = rac{(m_2 - m_1)g}{(m_1 + m_2)}$$

$$\frac{g}{8} = \left(\frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2}\right) g$$

$$\frac{1}{8} = \left(\frac{\frac{m_2}{m_1} - 1}{\frac{m_2}{m_1} + 1}\right)$$

$$\frac{m_2}{m_1} + 1 = 8 \frac{m_2}{m_1} - 8 \, \Rightarrow \frac{7 m_2}{m_1} = 9$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{m}_2}{\mathrm{m}_1} = \frac{9}{7}$$



Sol:

Current lags voltage in inductive circuit i.e.

$$X_L > X_C$$

$$\omega L > \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$\omega > \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathrm{LC}}}$$

$$\omega > \omega_0$$

18. Answer: D

Sol:

Isothermal process  $\Delta T = 0$ 

$$\Delta U = \frac{f}{2} nR \Delta T$$

$$\Delta\,U=0$$

No change in internal energy

$$\Delta Q = \Delta W(1^{1 \, \text{st}} \, \text{law})$$

$$\Delta Q = +ve$$

$$\Delta W = + ve$$

19. Answer: B

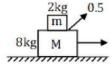
Sol:

Area of square plates is more than the area of the circular disc.

Hence ,The centre of mass will be shifted inside the square plate due to its greater mass.

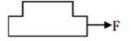
20. Answer: C

Sol:



$$(a_A)_{max} = 0.5 g = 4.9 m/s^2$$

For moving together



$$F_{max} = m_{T}a_{A}$$

$$= 10 \times 4.9$$

$$= 49 N$$

21. Answer: A

Sol:

By theory

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#### Sol:

The poynting vector represents the directional energy flux (the energy transfer for unit area per unit time) of an EM field.

Its direction must be mutually & perpendicular to both the electric & magnetic field.

$$= \left(\overrightarrow{E} \times \overrightarrow{H}\right)$$

as 
$$\overset{
ightarrow}{\mathrm{B}}=\mu_0\overset{
ightarrow}{\mathrm{H}}$$

# 23. Answer: D

#### Sol:

By KVL in each branch

$$\frac{9-0}{0.5} + \frac{12}{1} = \frac{V_c-9}{2}$$

$$18 + 12 = \frac{V_c - 9}{2}$$

$$V_c = 69 \text{ V}$$

# 24. Answer: A

## Sol:

The strain at tension  $T_1$  is  $\Delta L_1 = L_1 - L$  The strain at tension  $T_2$  is  $\Delta L_2 = L_2 - L$ 

Let I = unstretched length suppose the young modeles wire is Y.

$$\frac{T_1/A}{\Delta L_1/L} = \frac{T_2/A}{\Delta L_2/L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{A} \times \frac{L}{\Delta L_1} = \frac{T_2}{A} \times \frac{L}{\Delta L_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{(L_1-L)} = \frac{T_2}{(L_2-L)}$$

$$\mathrm{T}_1(\mathrm{L}_2-\mathrm{L})=\mathrm{T}_2(\mathrm{L}_1-\mathrm{L})$$

$$L = \frac{T_2L_1 - T_1L_2}{T_2 - T_1}$$

### 25. Answer: C

# Sol:

Thrust

$$F=u\left(rac{dm}{dt}
ight)=5 imes10^4 imes40=2 imes10^6N$$



#### Sol:

Normal force will provide the necessary centripetal force.

$$\Rightarrow N = m\omega^2 R$$

Also, 
$$\omega=rac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 N =  $(0~.2)\Big(rac{4\pi^2}{T^2}\Big)(0~.2)$ 

$$=0.2 imesrac{4 imes(3.14)^2}{{(40)}^2} imes0.2$$

$$N = 9.859 \times 10^{-4} \text{ N}$$

# 27. Answer: C

#### Sol:

Let v = rms speed of  $N_2$  molecule at 300 K

or 
$$\nu = \sqrt{rac{3\,\mathrm{kT}}{\mathrm{m}}}$$

where, k = Boltzamann constant

$$= 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \, \text{JK}^{-1}$$

or 
$$u=\sqrt{rac{3 imes1.38 imes10^{-23} imes300}{28.0152 imes1.67 imes10^{-27}}}$$

$$= 5.15 \times 10^{2} \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

Using the formula,  $\lambda=\frac{h}{m \nu}$  , we get

$$\lambda = \frac{6.62 \times 10^{-34}}{28.0152 \times 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times 5.15 \times 10^2}$$

$$= 2.75 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$$

# 28. Answer: D

#### Sol:

$$d = I_1 + I_2 - A$$

$$55^{\circ} = 15^{\circ} + I_2 - 60^{\circ}$$
 ,  $I_2 = 100^{\circ}$ 



#### Sol:

Applying KVL in loop

ABCDA, ABFEA, ABGHA and ABJIA, we get

$$30-i_2 \times 11 = -25 \dots (i)$$

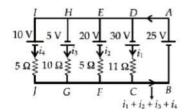
$$20+i_2\times 5=25\ldots (ii)$$

$$5-i_3 \times 10 = -25 \dots (iv)$$

$$10 + i_4 \times 5 = 25...$$
 (iv)

Solving equations (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) we get

$$egin{array}{l} {\bf i}_1 \\ = 5{
m A}, \ {\bf i}_2 = 1 \ {
m A}, \ {\bf i}_3 = 3{
m A} \ {
m and} \ {\bf i}_4 = \ 3 \ {
m A} \end{array}$$



Hence, current flowing through 25 V cell is 12 A

#### 30. Answer: A

# Sol:

Gien mass  $M=500\ g=0.\,5kg$  and radius  $R=10\ cm=0.\,1m$ 

Moment of inertia of a solid cylinder, 
$$I=rac{1}{2}\,MR^2$$
 
$$=rac{1}{2} imes0.5 imes(0.1)^2$$
 
$$=2.5 imes10^{-3}\,kg-m^2$$

So, the correct answer is option 1.

#### 31. Answer: A

#### Sol:

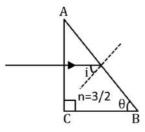
This is because in heavy nuclei, the N/Z ratio becomes larger in order to maintain their stability and reduce instability caused due to the repulsion among the protons. The neutrons exert only attractive short-range nuclear forces on each other as well as on the neighbouring protons, whereas the protons exert attractive short-range nuclear forces on each other as well as the electrostatic repulsive force. Thus, the nuclei with high mass number, in order to be stable, have large neutron to proton ratio (N/Z).

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#### Sol:

Light ray will pass the surface AC without bending since it is incident normally. Suppose it strikes the surface AB at an angle of incidence i.



$$i = 90^{\circ} - \theta$$

For the required condition:

$$90^{\circ} - \theta > C$$

or 
$$\sin (90^{\circ} - \theta) > \sin C$$

or 
$$\cos \theta > \sin C = \frac{1}{3/2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

or 
$$heta < \cos^{-1} rac{2}{3}$$

# 33. Answer: C

#### Sol:

$$m_1g-T_1=m_1a \qquad \qquad .....(i)$$

$$T_2 - m_2 g = m_2 a$$
 .....(ii)

$$T$$
:  $(T_1 - T_2) + (m_1 + m_2) a = (m_1 - m_2) g$ 

$$\Rightarrow T_1 - T_2 = (m_1 - m_2) \, a = (m_1 - m_2) \, g$$

$$au = (\mathrm{T}_1 - \mathrm{T}_2)\,\mathrm{R} = \mathrm{I}lpha$$

$$= (1/2) \, mR^2 \, (a/R)$$
 .....(iii)

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $(T_1 - T_2) = (1/2) \,\text{ma}$  .....(iv)

From (iii) and (iv)

$$(1/2)$$
 ma =  $(m_1 - m_2)$  g -  $(m_1 + m_2)$  a

$$\Rightarrow a = \tfrac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2 + (m/2)} g$$

# 34. Answer: C

# Sol:

As, 
$$\frac{nr}{m}=R$$

$$\frac{n\times 1}{m}=30$$
 or  $n\,=\,30\;m$ 

Current, 
$$I~=~\frac{nE}{2R}$$
 or  $1.5=\frac{n\times 1.5}{2\times 30}$  or  $n~=~60\ldots$  (ii)

From eqs. (i) and (ii), we get

$$m = 60/30 = 2$$
 and  $mn = 120$ 

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#### Sol:

As we know that the displacement current is obtain by the changging electric field hence to obtain the changing electric field potential difference should be change with the time .

or

When potential difference between the plates of a capacitor changes with time then variable electric field is set up between the plates and this variable electric field gives rise to displacement current.

#### 36. Answer: C

#### Sol:

Given, 
$$I_1 = I$$

$$I_2 = 4I$$

At point A :- 
$$\Delta\phi_1=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I_{R}=I_{1}+I_{2}+2\sqrt{I_{1}I_{2}}cos\Delta\phi$$
 ----(1)

From equation (1)

$$I_{R_1} = I_1 + I_2 = \partial 1$$
 ----(2)

At point B :- 
$$\Delta\phi_2=\pi$$

So, 
$$I_{R_2} = \left[\sqrt{I_1} - \sqrt{I_2}\right]^2 = I$$
 ----(3)

Now, 
$$I_{R_1}-I_{R_2}=4I\,$$

#### 37. Answer: A

#### Sol:

In full wave rectification, output signal (ripple) frequency is double that of input frequency. So, output frequency is 200 Hz.

### 38. Answer: D

#### Sol:

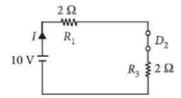
$$\begin{split} T &= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{g}} \Rightarrow T \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta T}{T} \times 100 = -\frac{1}{2} \Big(\frac{\Delta g}{g}\Big) \times 100 \end{split}$$

 $=-rac{1}{2}ig(-2\%ig)=1\%$ 



#### Sol:

Diode  $D_1$  is reverse biased so, it will block the current and diode  $D_2$  is forward biased, so it will pass the current.



Hence, equivalent circuit becomes as shown in the figure. Current in the circuit = Current flowing through the resistance  $R_1=\frac{10}{2+2}=2.5~A$ 

#### 40. Answer: B

#### Sol:

$$I' = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1I_2}\cos\phi$$

$$I_1 = I$$
,  $I_2 = 9 I$ ,  $\phi = \Pi$ 

$$I' = I + 9I + 2\sqrt{9I^2\cos\pi} = 10I - 6I = 4I$$

#### 41. Answer: C

#### Sol:

Given

Total energy = 2J

Let the amplitude be A.

Total energy is given as,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}KA^2 = 2$$

$$\frac{400}{2}A^2 = 2$$

$$200A^{2} = 2$$

$$A^2 = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\therefore a_{\max} = \omega^2 A$$

$$a_{max} = \frac{K}{m}A$$

$$= \frac{400}{1} \times \frac{1}{10}$$

$$=40~\mathrm{m/s^2}$$

# 42. Answer: A

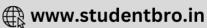
# Sol:

Consider each one third of the assembly as a separate capacitor. The three positive plates are connected together at point A and the three negative plates are connected together at point B. Thus, the three capacitors are joined in parallel. As the plate area is one third of the original for each part, the capacitances of these parts will he  $K_1C/3$ ,  $K_2C/3$  and  $K_3C/3$ . The equivalent capacitance is, therefore,

$$C_{eq} = \left(K_1 + K_2 + K_3\right) \tfrac{C}{3}$$

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# Sol:

We have

$$c=v_1=\tfrac{x}{t_1}.\dots.\left(i\right)$$

and 
$$v_2 = \frac{10x}{t_2}$$

$$x=ct_1$$

$$\therefore v_2 = \tfrac{10\,\mathrm{ct_1}}{t_2} = 10\mathrm{c}\tfrac{t_1}{t_2}$$

We have

$$\mu = \frac{c}{v}$$

$$\mu=rac{ ext{ct}_2}{10\, ext{ct}_1}$$

$$\mu=rac{\mathrm{t}_2}{10\mathrm{t}_1}$$

From critical angle

$$\sin i_c = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\therefore$$
  $i_c = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\mu}\right)$ 

$$i_c = sin^{-1} \left( \frac{10t_1}{t_2} \right)$$

# 44. Answer: A

### Sol:

The beat frequency  $=|f_1-f_2|$ , where  $f=c/\lambda$ 

$$f_{beat} = \left| \frac{392}{0.98} - \frac{392}{1} \right| Hz$$

$$f_{beat}\ = 8\ Hz$$

# 45. Answer: A

## Sol:

$$y = a \sin (\omega t - Kx) \dots (1)$$

$$y = acos(\omega t - Kx)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 y = asin $\left(\omega t - Kx + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  .....(2)

From (1) and (2)

The phase difference:

$$\Delta\phi=rac{\pi}{2}$$

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# Chemistry

46. Answer: C

Sol:

$$\overset{4}{C}H_{3} - \overset{3}{C}H_{2} - \overset{2}{C}H - \overset{1}{C} - 0 - C_{2}H_{5}$$
 $\overset{4}{C}H_{3} - \overset{3}{C}H_{2} - \overset{2}{C}H_{3} - \overset{1}{C}H_{5}$ 

47. Answer: D

Sol:

Part 1: Work Done on System

When work done is positive, it is said to be work is done on the system.

Part 2: Formula Used

$$W = -\Delta n_g RT$$

Where,

 $\Delta \mathrm{n_g} =$  difference of gaseous moles between the reactant and product.

Part 3: Calculation of  $\Delta n_{\rm g}$ 

When the value of  $\Delta n_g$  is negative, then the value of work done is came to be positive and then the work is done on the system.

I. 
$$4 \, \mathrm{NH_3(g)} + 7 \, \mathrm{O_2(g)} \longrightarrow$$

$$4\,\mathrm{NO_2(g)} + 6\mathrm{H_2O(g)}$$

II. 
$$CO(g) + 2H_2(g) \longrightarrow CH_3 OH(1)$$

III. 
$$C(s, graphite) + H_2O(g) \longrightarrow$$

$$CO(g) + H_2(g)$$

IV. 
$$H_2O(s) \longrightarrow H_2O(l)$$

In reaction (I):

I. 
$$4 \, \mathrm{NH_3(g)} + 7 \, \mathrm{O_2(g)} \longrightarrow$$

$$4\,\mathrm{NO_2(g)} + 6\mathrm{H_2O(g)}$$

The  $\Delta n_{\rm g}$  for the above reaction is calculated as  $\Delta n_{\rm g} = 10-11=-1$ .

In the above reaction the value of  $\,\Delta n_{\rm g}$  is negative, thus the work is done on the system.

In reaction (II):

II. 
$$CO(g) + 2H_2(g) \longrightarrow CH_3 OH(l)$$

The  $\Delta n_g\,$  for the above reaction is calculated as  $\,\Delta n_g=0-3=-3.$ 

In the above reaction the value of  $\Delta n_g$  is negative, thus the work is done on the system.

In reaction (III):

III. 
$$C(s, graphite) + H_2O(g) \longrightarrow CO(g) + H_2(g)$$

The  $\Delta n_{\rm g}\,$  for the above reaction is calculated as  $\,\Delta n_{\rm g}=2-1=1.$ 

In the above reaction the value of  $\,\Delta n_g$  is positive, thus the work is done on the surrounding.

In reaction (IV):

IV. 
$$H_2O(s) \longrightarrow H_2O(l)$$

 $d_{ice} < d_{water}$ 

 $V_{ice} > V_{water}$ 

$$\Delta V = -ve$$

$$W = - P\Delta V$$

$$W = +ve$$

In the above reaction the value of  $\;\Delta V$  is negative, thus the work is done on the system

#### 48. Answer: C

Sol:

No. of moles 
$$= \frac{No.~of~atoms}{N_A}$$

No. of atoms = No. of moles  $\times$   $N_A$   $\times$  atomicity

(1) No. of atoms 
$$=\frac{1}{24}\times N_A\times 1$$
 
$$=\frac{N_A}{24}=0.\,041\;N_A$$

(2) No. of atoms 
$$=\frac{1}{32}\times N_A\times 2$$
 
$$=\frac{N_A}{16}=0.062\ N_A$$

(3) No. of atoms 
$$= \frac{1}{7} \times N_A \times 1$$
 
$$= \frac{N_A}{7} = 0.142 \; N_A$$

(4) No. of atoms 
$$=\frac{1}{108}\times N_A\times 1$$
 
$$=0.\,009\;N_A$$



Sol:

$$\frac{W}{E} = N \times V$$

$$\frac{W}{40} = 0.1 \times \frac{1500}{1000}$$

$$W=6\,\mathrm{gm}$$

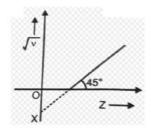
50. Answer: A

Sol:

Properties of the elements are a periodic function of atomic number only.

In Modern Periodic Table, elements are arranged by using observation of Moseley's experiment.

$$\sqrt{\nu} = a(Z - b)$$



51. Answer: A

Sol:

$$H^+ + OH^- \rightleftharpoons H_2O$$
 ;  $\Delta H^0 = -57.3~kJ~mol^{-1}$ 

 $200~\mathrm{cm^3}$  of  $0.2~\mathrm{MNaOH}$ 

$$=\frac{200\times0.2}{1000}=0.04$$
 mol

 $50 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ of } 0.1 \text{ MHCl}$ 

$$=\frac{500\times0.1}{1000}=0.05~{
m mol}$$

HCl is in excess hence NaOH is neutralized completely

Thus, only  $0.04\ mol\ NaOH$  is neutralized

$$\Delta \text{H}^{\text{o}} = 57.3 \times 0.04 = -2.292 \text{ kJ}$$



#### Sol:

 $C_3H_6O \rightarrow 9$  isomers

1 aldehyde /1 ketone /1 = +1 OH /1 = +1 ether

1 Ring + 1 OH / 1 Ring + 1 Ether

#### 53. Answer: D

#### Sol:

$$rac{1}{\lambda}=\mathrm{R.}\,\mathrm{Z}^2\left(rac{1}{\mathrm{n}_1^2}-rac{1}{\mathrm{n}_2^2}
ight)$$

In paschen series max. wavelength for  $Li^{+2}$  will be for  $n_1$ =3,  $n_2$ =4

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\lambda_{\text{max}}} = R(3)^2 \left(\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{16}\right) = \frac{7R}{16}$$

$$\lambda_{ ext{max}}=rac{16}{7 ext{R}}=rac{16}{7} imes 912=2084.\,5 ext{Å}$$

# 54. Answer: C

#### Sol:

for KCl, i = 2

for sugar, i = 1

Colligative property  $\propto$  no. of solute particles

therefore, 
$$\frac{({\rm colligative\ property})_{\rm KCl}}{({\rm colligative\ property})_{\rm Sugar}} = -$$
 = 2

# 55. Answer: C

# Sol:

The elements with the same valence electrons belong to the same group.

The pair of atomic numbers 13 and 31, represents elements belonging to the same group.

They correspond to Al and Ga. They belong to group 13 or IIIA.

Sol:

Fact

57. Answer: D

Sol:

- (1)  $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2 \\ \text{I} \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$  and  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$  gives alcohol with bayer's reagent.
- (2) 2-methyl propene and 1-butene gives no reaction with ammonical  $\mbox{AgNo}_3$  reagent

$$CH_{3}-CH-CH_{2}+Br_{2} \longrightarrow CH_{3}-C-CH_{2}$$

$$(3) CH_{3} CH_{3} CH_{2} = CH-CH_{2}-CH_{3}+Br_{2} \longrightarrow CH_{2}-CH-CH_{2}-CH_{3}$$

$$CH_{2}=CH-CH_{2}-CH_{3}+Br_{2} \longrightarrow CH_{2}-CH-CH_{2}-CH_{3}$$

$$Br Br Br$$

(4) 
$$CH_3 - C = CH_2 \xrightarrow{O_3/H_2O/Zn} CH_3 CH_3 + H - C - H$$
 $CH_3$ 

$$CH_2 = CH - CH_2 - CH_3 \xrightarrow{O_{3}, H_2O/2n} H - C - H + CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_3$$
(Aldehyde)

58. Answer: B

Sol:

$$\overset{-4}{\mathrm{CH}_4}\!\left(g\right) + 4\mathrm{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \overset{+4}{\mathrm{C}}\,\mathrm{Cl}_4\!\left(l\right) + 4\,\mathrm{HCl}\!\left(g\right)$$

59. Answer: B

Sol:

$$P_A = P_A^o$$
.  $X_A = 240 \times \frac{2}{3} = 160 \text{ torr}$ ;

$$P_B = P_B^o$$
.  $X_B = 150 \times \frac{1}{3} = 50 \text{ torr}$ 

$$P_{Total} = 160 + 50 = 210 \text{ torr}$$

Since observed vapor pressure is less than expected. This means that solution exhibits negative deviation.

#### Sol:

1.In isolectronic species, more the negative charge, more will be the ionic radius (because effective nuclear charge decreases) and vice-versa.

In between Na<sup>+</sup> and F<sup>-</sup>: F<sup>-</sup> > Na<sup>+</sup> (isoelectronic species)

then in between  $F^-$  and  $Cl^-$ :  $Cl^- > F^-$  ( down the group, size increases).

then in between  $Cl^-$  and  $S^{2-}$ :  $S^{2-} > Cl^-$  (isoelectronic species)

#### 61. Answer: B

#### Sol:

Rate 
$$R = k[A]^m[B]^n$$

From Exp. (i ) 
$$~R_1=2\times 10^{-3}=k\big[0.3\big]^m\big[0.4\big]^n$$

From Exp. (ii ) 
$$~R_2=8\times 10^{-3}=k\big[0.6\big]^m\big[0.8\big]^n$$

From Exp. (iii ) 
$$m \,R_3 = 4 imes 10^{-3} = k igl[0.6igr]^m igl[0.4igr]^n$$

$$\tfrac{R_3}{R_1} \Rightarrow \tfrac{4 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10^{-3}} = \tfrac{k[0.6]^m[0.4]^n}{k[0.3]^m[0.4]^n}$$

$$2' = 2^m$$
 :  $m = 1$ 

$$\tfrac{R_2}{R_3} \Rightarrow \tfrac{8 \times 10^{-3}}{4 \times 10^{-3}} = \tfrac{k[0.6]^m[0.8]^n}{k[0.6]^m[0.4]^n}$$

$$2=2^n$$
:  $n=1$ 

$$\therefore$$
 Rate law (R) = k [A] [B]

#### 62. Answer: C

# Sol:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH-COONa} & \xrightarrow{\text{Electrolys is}} & \text{CH} \\ \parallel & & \parallel \parallel \\ \text{CH-COONa} \\ \text{(aq.)} & & \text{CH} + 2\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{NaOH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \end{array}$$

#### 63. Answer: A

# Sol:

$$pH = \frac{pK_w}{2}$$



Sol:

$$SeO_3^{2-} CH_3$$

$$O \\ || \\ Se^{2-} = O$$

$$O \\ H-C-H \\ H$$

$$\mathrm{CH}_3^-$$
 &  $\mathrm{SeO}_3^{2-}$ 

both have 3b.P. & 1. ℓ .P.

Also both are SP3 hybridized So they are Similar to NH3.

65. Answer: C

Sol:

66. Answer: D

Sol:

In simultaneous solubility solution contains

$$[Ag^{+}] = x + y ; [CI^{-}] = x ; [Br^{-}] = y$$
  
 $[Ag^{+}] = [CI^{-}] + [Br^{-}] = x + y$ 

67. Answer: A

Sol:

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

Sol:

$$\begin{array}{c}
& \text{Br} \\
& \text{(i) } \text{Cl}_2/\text{Fe}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
& \text{SO}_3\text{H}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{(ii) } H_2O/\Delta \\
\hline
- H_2SO_4
\end{array}$$

69. Answer: A

Sol:

$$E^o_{Pb^{2+}\,/\,Pb} > E^o_{Fe^{2+}\,/\,Fe}$$

So, Fe will oxidise and Pb2+ will reduce.

70. Answer: D

Sol:

Resonance hybrid:

$$O^{-2/3}$$

$$C^{-2/3}$$

$$O^{-2/3}$$

$$O^{-2/3}$$

71. Answer: D

Sol:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
NHCOCH_3 & NH_2 \\
\hline
O & & & NANO_2/HCI \\
NO_2 & & & NO_2 \\
N_2CI & & & & \\
\hline
NO_2 & & & & \\
\hline
NO_2 & & & & \\
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Sol:

Chemically, rust is Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.xH<sub>2</sub>O

73. Answer: D

Sol:

$$H_2S$$
  $H$ 

 $CS_2$ 

$$S = C = S$$
  $\mu = 0$ 

CS<sub>2</sub> is linear having zero dipole moment.

74. Answer: D

Sol:

75. Answer: D

Sol:

$$K_p \; = \; K_c \; (RT)^{\Delta \, ng}$$

$$K_p = 7.90 \times 10^{-3} (0.0821 \times 1115)^{1/2}$$

$$K_p = 7.56 \times 10^{-2}$$

76. Answer: D

Sol:

Two and both are pi bond

77. Answer: A

Sol:

 $\rm KMnO_4~\&~CrO_3/H_2O$  being comparatively stronger oxidizing agents oxidize ethanol into Acetic acid.

PCC is moderate oxidizing agent that can convert ethanol to ethanal.

78. Answer: B

Sol:

$$\rho = x \rightarrow k = 1/x$$

$$\lambda_{eq} = \frac{1000}{NX}$$

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Sol:

Tetraammineaquachloro cobalt (III)Bromide

 $\rightarrow$ [Co(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)Cl]Br<sub>2</sub>

80. Answer: A

Sol:

(a)

$$\begin{array}{c}
& \overset{\ominus}{\underset{O(MgBr)}{\bigoplus}} & \overset{\ominus}{\underset{H_3O}{\bigoplus}} & \overset{OH}{\underset{2^{\circ} \text{ alcohol}}{\bigoplus}}
\end{array}$$

(b)

$$H \xrightarrow{\Theta \oplus \oplus \\ CH_3 - (MgBr)}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & & \\ & & & \\ & &$$

Here, only two isomers are possible.

81. Answer: A

Sol:

Complexes of  $M(AB)_3$  type shows both geometrical and optical isomerisms.



mer (optically active)



fac (optically active)

Sol:

$$CH_{3}-C-CH+H-C-H \xrightarrow{\text{KOH}} CH_{3}-C-CH_{2}+H_{2}O$$

$$\downarrow H-C-H$$

$$CH_{3}-C-CH_{2}-CH_{2}-CH_{2}-OH$$

83. Answer: A

Sol:

Ruby has  $Al_2O3$  &  $Cr^{3+}$  is present as a impurity in it in which and transition occure which is resposible for red colour of ruby.

84. Answer: B

Sol:

$$\begin{array}{c}
OH \\
SOCI_2
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
OH \\
SOCI_2
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
NH_2 \\
SH_2
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
NH_2 \\
NH_2
\end{array}$$

85. Answer: B

Sol:

The ability of oxygen to stabilize the higher oxidation state exceeds that of fluorine. Also, the ability of oxygen to form multiple bonds with metals favors. Therefore, the highest Mn fluoride is  $MnF_4$  whereas highest oxide is  $Mn_2\,O_7$ . In  $Mn_2\,O_7$ , each Mn is tetrahedrally surrounded by O's including a Mn-O-Mn bridge.

86. Answer: D

Sol:

Delay in cotting of blood due to the deficiency of vitamin K.

Sol:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(A)} \\ + \ 6 \\ \\ \left[ 2 \, \text{CrO}_4 \right]^{2-} + 2 \text{H}^+ \rightarrow \left[ \text{Cr}_2 \, \text{O}_7 \right]^{2-} + \text{H}_2 \text{O} \end{array}$$

No change in oxidation number.

(B) 
$$^{+6}_{[\operatorname{Cr}_2\operatorname{O}_7]^{2-}} + 3\operatorname{SO}_2 + 2\operatorname{H}^+ \to ^{+6}_{2[\operatorname{Cr}]^{3+}} + 3[\operatorname{SO}_4]^{2-} + \operatorname{H}_2\operatorname{O}$$

Oxidation number changes.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(C)} \\ + \, 6 \\ \\ \left[ \mathrm{Cr}_2 \, \mathrm{O}_7 \right]^{2-} + 2 \, \mathrm{OH}^- \rightarrow 2 \left[ \mathrm{Cr} \mathrm{O}_4 \right]^{2-} + \mathrm{H}_2 \mathrm{O} \end{array}$$

No change in oxidation number.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(D)} \\ +6 \\ \text{CrO}_2 \operatorname{Cl}_2 + 2 \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \operatorname{Na}_2 \operatorname{CrO}_4 \end{array}$$

No change in oxidation number.

# 88. Answer: A

Sol:

As a  $3^{rd}$  group NH<sub>4</sub>Cl is added in excess to reduce concentration of OH $^-$  ions through common ion effect otherwise at higher concentration of OH $^ 4^{th}$  group radicals & Mg $^{2+}$  will also form ppt of hydroxide along with ppt of  $3^{rd}$  group hydroxide.

# 89. Answer: D

Sol:

Acetate salt produces acetic acid on treatment with dil. acid. Which smells like vinegar.

$${
m SO_3}^{2-} \ + \ {
m HCl} \ 
ightarrow {
m SO}_2$$
 (Pungent smell)  ${
m NO_3}^- \ + \ {
m HCl} 
ightarrow {
m HNO}_3$ (No smell)

$$\mathrm{NO}^{2-} + \ \mathrm{HCl} 
ightarrow \mathrm{HNO}_2$$
 (Pungent smell)

$$COOH + HCl \rightarrow CH_3 COOH$$
(vinegar smell)

90. Answer: D

Sol:

- (A) As  $K_{sp}$  of hydroxides of  $AI^{3+}$ ,  $Fe^{3+}$  &  $Cr^{3+}$  are low and  $NH_4CI$  suppresses the ionization of  $NH_4OH$
- (B)  $(NH_4)_2SO_4 + Ba^{2+} \rightarrow BaSO_4 \downarrow (white) + 2NH_4^+$
- (C)  $SO_4^{2-} + Ba^{2+} \rightarrow BaSO_4 \downarrow$  (white) as it contains  $SO_4^{2-}$  as anion. Motion Education | 394 - Rajeev Gandhi Nagar | © : 1800-212-1799 | url : www.motion.ac.in |

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# **Biology**

### 91. Answer: B

#### Sol:

The triceps muscle connects the humerus (upper arm bone) to the ulna (forearm bone), specifically by attaching to the olecranon process of the ulna, effectively acting as the primary extensor muscle at the elbow joint; meaning it straightens the elbow when contracting.

# 92. Answer: A

### Sol:

In **Ascending imbricate** the odd petal is posterior and completely inside. One of the anterior petals is completely outside. The remaining petals show regular overlapping in ascending manner.

In Diplostemonous conditions, sometimes there are two whorls of stamens. The first whorl alternating with petals (antisepalous) and the second whorl alternating with sepals (antipetalous).

Such conditions belong to plant family Papilionaceae or Fabaceae.

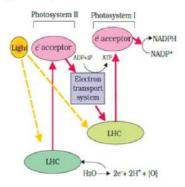
**Mimosaceae** is commonly called Acacia family. It includes 40 genera and 2000 species.

**Caesalpiniaceae** has Paripinnate Leaves and Raceme or panicle Inflorescence. The **Solanaceae** or nightshades are an economically important family consisting of herbs, shrubs, or trees. Hence, the correct answer is Papilionaceae.

# 93. Answer: C

# Sol:

During non-cyclic photophosphorylation, electrons are continuously lost from the reaction centre of PS II. The electrons that were moved from photosystem II must be replaced. This is achieved by electrons available due to splitting of water. The splitting of water is associated with the PS II; water is split into 2H+, [O] and electrons. This creates oxygen, one of the net products of photosynthesis. The electrons needed to replace those removed from photosystem I are provided by photosystem II.



# 94. Answer: D

### Sol:

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### Sol:

Genetic engineering is performed in order to introduce the new and desired traits in an organism that does not occur naturally in their genomic map. The desired trait can be obtained by adding, deleting, or modifying some genomic sequences.

Plasmids are used in genetic engineering process because of their ability to show resistance towards restriction enzymes and they are able to carry a foreign gene.

Hence, the correct answer is option "1".

96. Answer: D

Sol:

New 12th ncert, Pag no. 27;32;30;26

97. Answer: B

Sol:

When it comes to **unicellular organisms** like bacteria, unicellular algae or Amoeba, **reproduction is synonymous with growth**, i.e., increase in number of cells.

In these, growth and reproduction takes place simultaneously and not seperately.

In the first option **Mango** is a **angiosperm** where reproduction leads to formation of new fruits and growth implies quality and size of cell.

In the third option tomato also belongs to flowering plants ie angiosperms.

In the fourth option **potato** also has growth and reproduction as independent events.

98. Answer: D

Sol:

NCERT XIth Page No. 73

99. Answer: A

Sol:

Class11th NCERT Page No. 232

100. Answer: C

Sol:

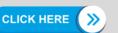
In mango and coconut, the fruit is known as a drupe. They develop from monocarpellary superior ovaries and are one seeded. In mango the pericarp is well differentiated into an outer thin epicarp, a middle fleshy edible mesocarp and an inner stony hard endocarp.

101. Answer: A

Sol:

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### Sol:

Co-evolution, sexual deceit and pseudo-copulation,

Explanation: Mediterranean orchid Ophrys ensures pollination by coevolution, sexual deceit and pseudo-copulation. One petal of flower bears an uncanny resemblance to female of bee in size, colour and markings.

### 103. Answer: C

### Sol:

If Bam HI is used during formation of recombinant DNA then non-recombinant bacteria will grow on the medium that contain both ampicillin and tetracycline.

Hence, teh correct answer is option "3".

# 104. Answer: D

### Sol:

LH and FSH decrease gradually during the follicular phase

# 105. Answer: C

# Sol:

11th NCERT PAGE NO. 11

# 106. Answer: D

### Sol:

Pneumonia is the inflammation and consolidation of the lungs tissue as a result of infection, inhalation of foreign particles, or irradiation.

Many organisms, including viruses and fungi, can cause pneumonia, but the most common causes are bacteria, in particular species of Streptococcus and Mycoplasma.

Although viral pneumonia does occur, viruses more commonly play a part in weakening the lung, thus inviting secondary pneumonia caused by bacteria.

Fungal pneumonia can develop very rapidly and may be fatal, but it usually occurs in hospitalized persons who, because of impaired immunity, have reduced resistance to infection.



#### Sol:

(1) CNS, (2) PNS, (3) ANS, (4) Sympathetic nervous System, (5) Parasympathetic nervous system

The **human neural system** is divided into two parts:

- (i) the central neural system (CNS)
- (ii) the peripheral neural system (PNS)

The **CNS** includes the **brain and the spinal cord** and is the site of information processing and control.

The PNS is divided into two divisions called somatic neural system and autonomic neural system.

The autonomic neural system is further classified into sympathetic neural system and parasympathetic neural system.

# 108. Answer: A

### Sol:

Monocots

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# 109. Answer: C

### Sol:

the C3 pathway requires 18 molecules of ATP for the synthesis of one molecule of glucose, whereas the NADP-ME type C4 pathway used by maize and sugarcane requires 30 molecules of ATP.

# 110. Answer: C

## Sol:

If an organism is living as a parasite it must have adhesive organs for its attachment to the host.

Digestive system is not needed since they can absorb the nutrients directly through their skin.

there is no need of sense organs as they are completely dependent on the host and everything is available.

But they must have a high reproductive ability since there are chances that everyone won't survive.'

Thus the right answer is option 3.

# 111. Answer: A

# Sol:

The cutting of DNA by restriction endonucleases results in the fragments of DNA. These fragments can be separated by a technique known as gel electrophoresis. Since DNA fragments are negatively charged molecules they can be separated by forcing them to move towards the anode under an electric field through a medium/matrix.

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Sol:

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113. Answer: C

Sol:

Deuteromycetes are called "Imperfect Fungi" because their sexual reproduction is unknown. They reproduce asexually by conidia. Examples: Alternaria, Trichoderma, Colletotrichum.

### 114. Answer: D

Sol:

An ECG (electrocardiogram) is a test to check the electrical activity of the heart.

ECG measures the atrial and ventricular depolarization and repolarization in the form of waves.

It comprises of three waves:

- 1) P wave,
- 2) QRS complex and
- 3) T wave.

P wave in ECG represents atrial depolarization known as the electrical excitation of atria.

QRS complex represents ventricular depolarization.

T wave represents ventricular repolarization.

Hence, the correct answer is option "4" - Electrical excitation of atria.

# 115. Answer: C

Sol:

Conn's syndrome is a rare health problem that occurs when the adrenal glands make too much aldosterone. This problem is also known as primary hyperaldosteronism. Aldosterone is a hormone that controls salt and potassium levels in the blood. Too much leads to high blood pressure.

# 116. Answer: C

Sol:

C



#### Sol:

**Glycolysis** is the first step in the breakdown of glucose to extract energy for cellular metabolism.



hence dehydration

# 118. Answer: A

#### Sol:

S-shaped, Explanation: Human population growth curve is S-shaped in which at initial stage growth is slow followed by exponential growth and finally again start declining to follow sigmoid curve growth.

# 119. Answer: B

### Sol:

The presence of chromogenic substrate gives blue coloured DNA bands on the gel. This statement is not true. Chromogenic substrates are usually used in other techniques.

Ethidium bromide is a commonly used fluorescent dye that intercalates between the base pairs of DNA. It binds to the DNA fragments present in the gel, allowing them to be visualized under UV light. This statement is true as the staining of DNA fragments with ethidium bromide is a common step in gel electrophoresis.

Bright orange coloured bands of DNA can be observed in the gel when exposed to UV light. This statement is true. After staining the DNA fragments with ethidium bromide, they can be visualized as bright orange bands when the gel is exposed to UV light. Ethidium bromide fluoresces under UV light, and the DNA fragments that have bound to the dye will appear as distinct bands.

The process of extraction of separated DNA strands from gel is called elution. This statement is true. Elution is the process of extracting the separated DNA strands from the gel matrix. It involves cutting out the desired DNA band from the gel and using various methods such as electroelution or using a gel extraction kit to separate the DNA from the gel and purify it for further analysis.





# Sol:

Nearly 45 to 50 million MTPs are performed in a year all over the world which is 1/5 (20%) of the total number of conceived pregnancies in a year.

So the right answer is 45-50 and 1/5.

Hence, the correct option is "4" - a - 45 to 50, b - 1/5th.

## 121. Answer: C

# Sol:

The plastid in Euglena is prokaryotic in structure and composition, and the plastid originated from the endosymbiotic invasion of an organism that is similar to a primitive blue-green alga or the contemporary proplastid.

## 122. Answer: C

#### Sol:

**RBC** 5 millions to 5.5 millions of RBCs mm $^{-3}$  of blood.

**WBC**  $6000 - 8000 \text{ mm}^{-3}$  of blood.

**Platelet** 1,500,00-3,500,00 platelets mm<sup>-3</sup>.

# 123. Answer: B

# Sol:

Passes non-infectious RNA

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# 124. Answer: C

# Sol:

Anterior pituitary secretes following hormones :-

- 1. Growth hormone
- 2. Prolactin
- 3. TSH
- 4. ACTH
- 5. LH
- 6. FSH
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# 125. Answer: C

# Sol:

According to histogen theory, as proposed by Hanstein, the root and shoot apices have three distinct meristematic regions called histogens. These are namely; dermatogen, periblem and plerome. The dermatogens make anticlinal divisions, periblem forms cortex and plerome serve as the progenitor of stele. Monocotyledons have a fourth histogen, calyptrogen; that makes root cap.

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#### Sol:

Kreb's cycle starts with the condensation of (2C) Acetyl Co. A with (4C) OAA & forms (6C) citric acid.

FAD is reduced during the conversion of succinic acid into fumaric acid.

Substrate level phosphorylation occurs during the conversion of succinyl CoA to succinic acid.

Out of 4 oxidation steps at 3 steps, NAD+ is reduced into NADH + H+

#### 127. Answer: C

## Sol:

Decomposers like bacteria and fungi are those which decomposes the waster organic matter like dead bodies and excretions and release energy back in the environment. Hence, if all the bacteria and fungi are destroyed, dead bodies and excretions will pie up.

If decomposers are extinct then they dont decompose plants ,and the nutrients will remian or accumulate in the plant they are not available for the other living organism.

Thus the right answer is option C.

### 128. Answer: C

## Sol:

Phylum Porifera have a canal system (a complex system of pores), Aschelminthes have muscular pharynx, Annelids have segmentation (metameric), Arthropods have jointed appendages, Echinodermata have water vascular system.

# 129. Answer: B

# Sol:

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### 130. Answer: C

# Sol:

In **micturition**, the stretch receptors on the walls of the bladder send signals to the CNS. The CNS passes on motor messages to **initiate the contraction of smooth muscles** of the bladder and simultaneous relaxation of the urethral sphincter causing the release of urine. The process of release of urine is called micturition and the neural mechanisms causing it is called the micturition reflex.

# 131. Answer: C

### Sol:

The adrenal gland secretes the hormone which saves lives. The gland secretes three main hormones: epinephrine, norepinephrine and cortisol. These three are regarded as the major stress hormones which help to escape a stressful situation. Epinephrine is widely referred to as the 'flight or fight hormone' which allows for an immediate reaction to either escape or counter it in a stress situation. Norepinephrine has similar roles to epinephrine, and during stress, it increases sensitivity. Cortisol helps preserve 'fluid balance' and 'blood pressure' under stress.

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#### Sol:

Meristematic tissue has a capacity to divide and give rise to new cells. Girth increase in the tree is shown by mitotic activity in secondary meristem or cambium. Cells produced by cambium are added on its both sides. Cells which are inside are differentiated into xylem and those on the outside are differentiated into the phloem.

133. Answer: D

Sol:

11th NCERT, PAGE NO.- 157

134. Answer: A

Sol:

Plant decomposers are saprophytic fungi and bacteria that absorb nutrients from non living organic material such as fallen plants material and the wastes of living organisms and convert them into organic forms. The bacteria belong to kingdom monera while fungi belong to fungi.

135. Answer: A

Sol:

Horseshoe crabs (Limulus) are marine arthropods that belong to the family Limulidae and the order Xiphosura. They are mostly found in soft, sandy, or muddy bottoms around shallow ocean water. They are considered living fossils.

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136. Answer: C

Sol:

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137. Answer: A

Sol:

Seed habit found in vascular plants is the most successful way in which sexual reproduction has taken place. *Selaginella* and *Salvinia* are heterosporous meaning they produce two kinds of spores:

- · Microspores (small): Gives rise to the male gametophyte.
- · Megaspores (big): Gives rise to the female gametophyte.

These newly formed gametophytes are retained on the parent sporophytes. Formation of zygote and stages of embryo take place within female gametophyte. This is a precursor to the seed habit and hence considered an important step in evolution.

138. Answer: B

Sol:

The proximity between the Henle's loop and vasa recta, as well as the counter current in them help in maintaining an increasing osmolarity towards the inner medullary interstitium, i.e., from 300 mOsmolL $^{-1}$  in the cortex to about 1200 mOsmolL $^{-1}$  in the inner medulla. This gradient is mainly caused by NaCl and urea. NaCl is transported by the ascending limb of Henle's loop which is exchanged with the descending limb of vasa recta. NaCl is returned to the interstitium by the ascending portion of vasa recta.

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#### Sol:

Mendel studied inheritance of seven pairs of contrasting characters in pea plant. The green pod colour was dominant over yellow pod colour. The grey seed coat colour was dominant over white. Axile flower position was dominant over terminal. Tall plants were dominant over dwarf ones. To confirm the dominance, two pure breeding plants showing contrasting traits were crossed. According to law of dominance, only dominant trait was expressed in progeny.

### 140. Answer: B

#### Sol:

Phases of plant cell growth includes: Meristematic phase- The cells in the apex region of root and shoot have large nuclei, rich in protoplasm and cell walls are thin. Elongation phase- In this phase, cells enlarge, size of vacuole increases and new cell wall deposition takes place. Maturation phase- In this phase, cells mature and attains maximum size. Differentiation- In this region, cells divide continuously.

Thus, the correct answer is 'Elongation.

# 141. Answer: A

### Sol:

**Gross primary productivity, or GPP,** is the rate at which organic molecules are formed in an autotroph in unit time. It includes the organic matter used up in respiration during the measurement period. It is also known as total (Gross) photosynthesis. A considerable amount of GPP is utilised by plants in respiration.

### 142. Answer: C

#### Sol:

Only statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect.

The water vascular system is the most distinctive feature of echinoderms, such as sea stars and sea urchins. This system is a hydraulic system that helps echinoderms with respiration, food and waste transportation, and locomotion.

Echinoderms have radial symmetry as adults and bilateral symmetry as larvae.

# 143. Answer: B

# Sol:

The cell wall is the outermost layer that protects the cell from bursting and swelling. So, if there is no cell wall there will be no barrier, the molecules can move from outside to inside, and inside to outside.

Cellulose, galactans, mannans & CaCO3" made cell wall is present in algae.

The cell wall in fungi is composed mainly of glucans, chitin and glycoproteins.

Plant cell walls are primarily made of cellulose.

some **protists** have cell walls composed of **polymers** and some are made up of **cellulose**.

Hence, the correct option is "B" - Algae.



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#### Sol:

Malpighian tubules are the excretory structures of most of the insects including cockroaches. It help in the removal of nitrogenous wastes and osmoregulation.

**Mammals**, many terrestrial amphibians and marine fishes mainly excrete urea and are called ureotelic animals. **Reptiles**, **birds**, land snails and insects excrete nitrogenous wastes as uric acid in the form of pellet or paste with a minimum loss of water and are called uricotelic animals.

# 145. Answer: B

### Sol:

Here, both type of traits are transmitting in a single individual. It means both are dominant at a time or codominant, e.g., blood groups of human being and roan colour in cattles. Codominance is a condition in which two different alleles for a genetic trait, both are expressed. Codominance is a relationship between two versions of a gene. Individuals receive one version of a gene, called an allele, from each parent.

# 146. Answer: B

### Sol:

Among the given options, the incorrect one is cytokinin - synchronise fruit set in pineapples.

Ethylene is highly effective in fruit ripening as it helps in flowering and also promotes fruit set synchronisation in pineapples.

Hence, the correct answer is option "2".

# **147. Answer:** B

# Sol:

The tiger biomass shall be. According to 10% law of lindemann, if 1 tonne (1000kg) biomass is present in grass, only 10% of it means 100 kg will go into deer and in tiger the biomass will be only 10kg, i.g. 10% of deer' biomass.

# 148. Answer: A

# Sol:

Class Chondrichthyes includes marine animals with streamlined body and have cartilaginous endoskeleton.

Mammals are viviparous and some are oviparous also ie egg laying mammals like duck-billed platypus.

Reptiles have 3 chambered heart except crocodile which has 4 chambered heart.

All chordata do not have jaws, in some chordates animals jaw is absent called as agnatha.

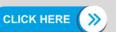
# **149. Answer:** C

# Sol:

Sol. Class 11th NCERT Page No. 33

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Sol:

7.5 cm

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151. Answer: D

Sol:

Gibberellins are responsible for breaking dormancy of seeds and buds and induce growth. They are essential for many developmental processes in plants, including seed germination, stem elongation, leaf expansion, trichome development and pollen maturation.

152. Answer: B

Sol:

# Biosphere(Largest level)-

It is the highest level of organization. It is the global system that consists of all the living things,non-living things and other factors which supports life.

Biosphere reserves differ from National parks and Wildlife sanctuaries, because people are the integral part of the biosphere system.

Hence, the correct answer is option "2".

153. Answer: D

Sol:

Ciliated epithelium is mainly present in the inner surface of hollow organs like bronchioles and fallopian tubes. The function is to move particles or mucus in a specific direction over the epithelium. Some of the columnar or cuboidal cells get specialised for secretion and are called glandular epithelium. Goblet cells are unicellular glands. Tendons are dense regular connective tissues. They attach skeletal muscles to bones. Adipose tissue is a type of loose connective tissue located mainly beneath the skin. The cells of this tissue are specialised to store fats.

154. Answer: C

Sol:

Cyclosporin A, that is used as an immunosuppressive agent in organ-transplant patients, is produced by the fungus Trichoderma polysporum.

155. Answer: A

Sol:

Colour blindness is an X-linked recessive disorder. Father transmits its X chromosome to the daughters so the colour blind father will inherit its affected X chromosome to the daughter.

When a color blind father and a mother who carries the color blind gene have children, there is a 50% chance that their sons will be color blind. Their daughters, however, will have a 50% chance of being color blind and 100% chance of being carriers of the gene.





#### Sol:

During the development of **microsporangium**, each cell of the **sporogenous tissue** acts as a **pollen mother cell** and gives rise to a microspore tetrad, containing four haploid microspores by the process of meiosis (microsporogenesis). As the anther matures, these microspores dissociate and develop into **pollen grains.** 

Megasporangium is a technical term for an ovule.

**Microsporangium:** A sporangial structure that contains microspores, which are the pollen sacs that give rise to male gametes in an angiosperm.

In an angiosperm, a functional megaspore develops into an embryo sac.

### 157. Answer: C

### Sol:

**Biosphere reserves** are protected areas meant for the conservation of plants and animals.

It also restores the traditional life of the tribals living in that vicinity. They conserve the biodiversity of that area.

They are identified by the **Man and Biosphere Reserve Program** to promote sustainable development. This program was initiated by **UNESCO in 1971**.

The **Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve** was the first biosphere reserve in India, established in **1986**.

Its objectives upon establishment were to conserve genetic diversity, restore ecosystems, and promote sustainable development.

# 158. Answer: B

# Sol:

A frogs take in oxygen and release carbon dioxide. They get oxygen by breathing through lungs, the lining of their mouths and their skin. When a frog is out of the water, its skin takes oxygen from the air. On dry land, they will die if their mouth is forcibly closed for some time.

Frogs have a three-chambered heart. It consists of two atria and one ventricle.

Tadpoles eliminate nitrogenous wastes as ammonia (ammonotelic), but adult frog mainly eliminates urea (ureotelic). They are not uricotelic.

Frogs habitat is in or near pond.

# 159. Answer: A

### Sol:

- a. AUG is a codon that has a dual function. It codes for the amino acid methionine, and it also serves as the start codon for protein synthesis.
- b. UGG is a non-degenerate codon, which means that it codes for only one amino acid, tryptophan.
- c. GUG is an ambiguous codon, which means that it can code for two different amino acids, valine or methionine.
- d. UAA is a stop codon, which means that it signals the end of protein synthesis.

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#### Sol:

The female gametophyte develops within the ovule and generally consists of three antipodal cells, one central cell, two synergid cells, and one egg cell. The female gametophyte is also commonly called the embryo sac or megagametophyte.

Megasporangium" is a technical term given to an ovule, which contains nucellus, integuments and funiculus through which it is adhered to the placenta. Male gametes are contained within pollen grains, which are released from the anthers. Triple fusion refers to the fusion of three haploid nuclei at the time of fertilisation in the embryo sac. The fusion of the second male gamete with the two centrally located polar nuclei produces a triploid primary endosperm nucleus (PEN).

### 161. Answer: A

### Sol:

Centrosome is an organelle usually containing two cylindrical structures called centrioles. Centrosome is not present in cells of higher plants as plant cells have rigid cell wall that does not undergo changes in shape during mitosis.

# 162. Answer: C

### Sol:

As a protein is imagined as a line, the left end represented by the first amino acid and the right end is represented by the last amino acid. The first amino acid is also called N-terminal amino acid. The last amino acid is called the C-terminal amino acid.

### 163. Answer: D

### Sol:

Heinz L. Fraenkel-Conrat established that RNA can be genetic material. RNA is the first genetic material in cells because:

- RNA is capable of both storing genetic information and catalysing chemical reactions.
- Essential life processes like metabolism, translation, splicing, etc. evolved around RNA.
- It has the tendency of self-replication.

The correct answer is option D

# 164. Answer: A

# Sol:

Seeds are n and ovues will also be same so

100 seeds= 100 Ovules

If ovules are 100 then the polllen tetrad will be 25.

For the formation of 100 seeds 100 meiosis ( because one megaspore mother cell give rise to one female gamete and one microspore mother cell give rise to 4 male gamete so total 100+25 = 125 meiosis is required.

One pollen grain will give rise to two male gamete by the meiotic division of generative cells

100\*2=200 male gamate.

Thus the right answer is option A.

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### Sol:

Though most of the protein synthesis occurs on the ribosomes in the cytoplasm, a number of proteins of the matrix and inner membrane of mitochondria are synthesised on the mitoribosomes (ribosomes present in the mitochondrion).

# 166. Answer: C

# Sol:

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# 167. Answer: A

## Sol:

Griffith experiment was a stepping stone for the discovery of genetic material. Frederick Griffith experiments were conducted with Diplococcus pneumoniae/Streptococcus pneumoniae. It was the first experiment suggesting that bacteria are capable of transferring genetic information through a process known as transformation.

# 168. Answer: C

### Sol:

The eukaryotic cells generally contain the 80S type of ribosome in the endoplasmic reticulum and as free ribosome in the cytoplasm. Mitochondria is an organelle containing its independent genetic material called the extrachromosomal DNA.

## 169. Answer: A

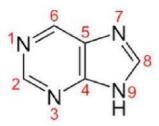
### Sol:

12th NCERT Page No - 138, 140, 141, 142

# 170. Answer: A

# Sol:

Purine is a heterocyclic aromatic nitrogenous base. It has nitrogen (N) present in the positions 1, 3, 7, and 9.



# **171. Answer:** C

# Sol:

Chloroplasts are roughly 5 – 10  $\mu$ m in length & width 2 – 4  $\mu$ m. They are enclosed in a chloroplast envelope, which consists of a double membrane with outer and inner layers, between which is a gap called the intermembrane space.

# **172. Answer:** B

# Sol:

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

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### Sol:

Translational unit - Sequence of RNA with start codon only

# 174. Answer: A

### Sol:

During Zygotene the chromosomes show bivalent stage because homologous chromosome comes together and meet the chromatids of other homologous chromosome making a tetrad.

: Bivalent is half the number of chromosomes because each bivalent has 2 chromosomes in it.

## 175. Answer: B

### Sol:

A nematode *Meloidegyne incognitia* infects the roots of tobacco plants which reduces the production of tobacco. It can be prevented by using RNA interference process, which is checked by silencing of specific mRNA due to a complementary dsRNA. dsRNA binds and prevents the translation of mRNA (silencing).

# 176. Answer: D

### Sol:

Meiosis results in 2N --> N; mitosis results in 2N --> 2N. In meiosis a diploid cell that has 2n chromosomes produces four cells, each of which contains n chromosomes.

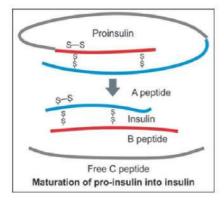
During mitosis one cell divides once to form two identical cells in which the chromosome number is the same as the parental cell (2N).

Nullification of syngamy is not done by mitosis.

# 177. Answer: A

# Sol:

Humulin is composed of two peptide chains referred to as the A chain and B chain. A and B chains are linked together by two **disulfide bonds**, and an additional **disulfide** is formed within the A chain.





### Sol:

Interphase generally lasts at least 12 to 24 hours in mammalian tissue. During this period, the cell is constantly synthesizing RNA, producing protein and growing in size. Interphase can be divided into 4 steps: Gap 0 (G0), Gap 1 (G1), S (synthesis) phase, Gap 2 (G2). Gap 0 (G0):

There are times when a cell will leave the cycle and quit dividing Gap 1 (G1):

Cells increase in size in Gap 1, produce RNA and synthesize protein. S Phase: To produce two similar daughter cells, DNA replication occurs during this S (synthesis) phase. Gap 2 (G2): During the gap between DNA synthesis and mitosis, the cell will continue to grow and produce new proteins.

### 179. Answer: D

### Sol:

If the gene isolate from marrow cells producing ADA is introduced into cells at early embryonic stages, it could be a permanent cure. A functional ADA cDNA (using a retroviral vector) is then introduced into these lymphocytes, which are subsequently returned to the patient. However, as these cells are not immortal, the patient requires periodic infusion of such genetically engineered lymphocytes.

### 180. Answer: D

### Sol:

Bt toxin belongs to the protein family known as PFT (Pore forming toxins). These toxins are known as vegetative insecticidal proteins. They show their insecticidal properties against lepidopteran, coleopteran, diptera and some invertebrates including nematodes.

Lepidopterans can kill army worm and tobacco bud worm, Dipterans kill flies, Coleopterans produces a protein which is harmful for beetles.

Hence, the correct answer is option "4".

