## MADE EASY&NEXT IRS GROUP

PRESENT



Corporate Office: 44-A/1, Kalu Sarai, New Delhi 110016 | Web: www.meniit.com

#### Maximum Marks: 720

Time : 3 Hours



# **NEET (UG) - 2015**

### **IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS**

- 1. I he Answer Sheet is inside the Test Booklet. When you arc directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars on **side-1** and **side-2** carefully with blue/ black toll point pen only.
- 2. The test is of 3 hours duration and lest 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 from the total scores. The maximum marks are **720**.
- 3. Use Blue/Black Ball Point Pen only for writing particulars on this page / marking responses.
- 4. Rough work o to be done on the space provided for this purpose in the Test Booklet only.
- 5. On completion of the test, the candidate must handover the Answer Sheet to the invigilator in the Room/Hall. The candidate are allowed to take away this Test Booklet with them.
- 6. The CODE forth it Booklet is **S**. Make sure that the CODE printed on **Side-2** of the Answer Sheet is the same as that on this Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.
- 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 /vAnswer Sheet.
- 8. Use of white fluid for correction is NOT permissible on the Answer Sheet.
- 9. Each candidate must show on demand his/her Admission Card to the Invigilator.
- 10. No candidates, without special permission of the Superintendent or Invigilator would leave his/her seat.
- 11. 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. Cases where a candidate has not signed the Attendance Sheet the second time will be deemed not to have handed over Answer Sheet and dealt with as an unfair means ease.
- 12. Use of Electronic / Manual Calculator is prohibited
- 13. 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.

**SECTION - I (CHEMISTRY)** 

## 180 MARKS

1.<sup>M</sup> The reaction of C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH=CHCH<sub>3</sub> with HBr produces:  

$$C_{g}H_{5}CH_{2}CH_{2}CHCH_{3}$$
(1)  

$$B_{T}$$
(2)  

$$C_{g}H_{5}CH_{2}CH_{2}CH_{2}B_{T}$$
(3)  

$$C_{g}H_{5}CH_{2}CH_{2}CH_{2}CH_{2}B_{T}$$
(4)  

$$B_{T}$$
(5)  

$$C_{g}H_{5}CH_{2}CH_{2}CH_{3}$$
(6)  

$$C_{g}H_{5}CH_{2}CH_{2}CH_{3}$$
(7)  
(8)  

$$C_{g}H_{5}CH_{2}CH_{3}CH_{$$

|                  | (1)  | $C10^{-}$ $C0^{2-}$              | (2)            | $SO_{1}^{2-}$ NO <sub>2</sub>     | (3)          | $C10^{-}$ $S0^{2-}$              | (4)       | $CO_{2}^{2-}$    | $SO_{-}^{2-}$                                      |
|------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------|------------------|--|
| 40 F             | (1)  |                                  | (-)            |                                   | (0)          |                                  | ()        |                  | , .  |
| 10. <sup>L</sup> | An org   | anic compound                    | 'X' hav        | /ing molecular                    | formula      | $C_5H_{10}O$ yields              | phenyl    | hydrazoi         | ne and gives                                       |
|                  | negativ  | e response to the                | elodotor       | m test and 1 olle                 | en's test.   | It produces n-pe                 | entane of | n reductio       | on. X could  |
|                  | (1)  | 2_pentanone                      | (2)            | 3_pentanone                       | (3)          | n_amyl alcohol                   | (4)       | nentana          | 1  |
| 11 E             |  | 2 pentatione                     | ( <u>2</u> )   | be compatible                     | (U)          | in annyr alconor                 | (+)       | pentana          | 1  |
| 11.              | which  | of the options re                | present i      | ne correct bond $Q^-$             | order?       | 0- 0 0+                          |           | 0- 0             | $O^+$  |
|                  | (1)  | $O_2 < O_2 < O_2^+$              | (2)            | $O_2 > O_2 < O_2^+$               | (3)          | $O_2 < O_2 > O_2^+$              | (4)       | $O_2 > C$        | $O_2 > O_2^+$                                      |
| 12. <sup>D</sup> | Treatm   | ent of cyclopent                 | anone [        | O with                            | methyl       | lithium gives wh                 | ich of th | ne follow        | ing species?                                       |
|                  | (4)  |                                  |                | $\checkmark$                      | ( <b>a</b> ) | G 1                              | 1 1.      |                  |  |
|                  | <ol> <li>Cyclopentanonyl cation</li> <li>Cyclopentanonyl birg discl</li> </ol> |                                  |                |                                   | (2)          | Cyclopentanony                   | yl radica | 1                |  |
| 10 M             | (3)  | Cyclopentation                   | yi diradi      |                                   | (4)          | Cyclopentanony                   | yi anion  |                  |  |
| 13. <sup>m</sup> | The ele  | ctrolytic reduction              | on of nit      | robenzene strong                  | gly acidi    | c medium produ                   | ces:      |                  | 1 1  |
| F                | (1)  | Azoxybenzene                     | (2)            | Azobenzene                        | (3)          | Aniline                          | (4)       | p-Amin           | opnenol  |
| 14. <sup>E</sup> | Magnet   | tic moment 2.84                  | B.M. is        | given by:                         |              |                                  |           |                  |  |
|                  | (At. No<br>(1)   | S. $N_1 = 28$ , $T_1 = Ti^{3+}$  | 22, Cr = (2)   | 24, Co = 27)<br>$Cr^{2+}$         | (3)          | Co <sup>2+</sup>                 | (4)       | Ni <sup>2+</sup> |  |
| 15. <sup>E</sup> | A give   | n metal crystalli                | zes out        | with a cubic stru                 | ucture ha    | ving edge lengt                  | h of 361  | pm If t          | here are four                                      |
|                  | metal a  | toms in one unit                 | cell, wh       | at is the radius c                | of one ato   | om?                              |           | 1                |  |
|                  | (1)  | 127 pm                           | (2)            | 80 pm                             | (3)          | 108 pm                           | (4)       | 40 pm            |  |
| 16. <sup>M</sup> | Which  | of the following                 | g is the 1     | nost correct ele                  | ctron dis    | placement for a                  | nucleop   | hilic rea        | ction to take                                      |
|                  | place?   |                                  |                |                                   | 6.           | -                                |           |                  |  |
|                  |  | H H                              | $\frac{2}{Cl}$ |                                   |              | $H \longrightarrow H_2$          | 1         |                  |  |
|                  | (1)  | $H_3 C \leftarrow C = C - C + H$ | -0             |                                   | (2)          | $H_3C \rightarrow C = C - C - C$ | .1        |                  |  |
|                  |  | $H \hookrightarrow C = C = C$    | $\frac{1}{2}$  |                                   |              | $H C \rightarrow C = C - C$      | a         |                  |  |
|                  | (3)  | Н                                |                |                                   | (4)          | $H_3 C \neq C = C + C$           | C.I       |                  |  |
| 17. <sup>E</sup> | Which  | one of the follow                | ving elec      | trolytes has the                  | same val     | lue of Van't Hoff                | factor (  | i) as that       | of Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> |
|                  | (if all a  | re 100 % ionized                 | 1)?            |                                   |              |                                  |           |                  |  |
|                  | (1)  | $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$                  | (2)            | Al(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> | (3)          | $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$                  |           | (4)              | $K_2SO_4$  |
| 18. <sup>E</sup> | Nitroge  | en dioxide and su                | ulphur d       | oxide have som                    | ne proper    | ties in common.                  | Which     | property         | is shown by  |
|                  | one of t   | these compounds                  | s, but no      | t by the other?                   |              |                                  |           |                  |  |
|                  | (1)  | is a reducing ag                 | gent           |                                   | (2)          | is soluble in wa                 | ter       |                  |  |

(3) is used as a food-preservative (4) forms 'acid-rain'



|                  | is call                   | ed:                                       |                       |                                       |                      |                                      |             |                         |            |  |  |
|------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------|--|--|
|                  | (1)                       | Williamson co                             | ntinuous              | s etherisation pro                    | ocess                |                                      |             |                         |            |  |  |
|                  | (2)                       | Etard reaction                            |                       |                                       |                      |                                      |             |                         |            |  |  |
|                  | (3)                       | Gattermann- K                             | loch read             | ction                                 |                      |                                      |             |                         |            |  |  |
|                  | (4)                       | Williamson Sy                             | nthesis               |                                       |                      |                                      |             |                         |            |  |  |
| 28. <sup>M</sup> | Cobal<br>not gi           | t (III) chloride fo<br>ve test from chlor | orms sev<br>ride ions | veral octahedral of with silver nitra | complex<br>ate at 25 | es with ammon<br>°C?                 | ia. Whic    | h of the follo          | wing will  |  |  |
|                  | (1)                       | CoCl <sub>3</sub> . 4NH <sub>3</sub>      | (2)                   | COCl <sub>3</sub> . 5NH <sub>3</sub>  | (3)                  | CoCl <sub>3</sub> . 6NH <sub>3</sub> | (4)         | CoCl <sub>3</sub> . 3NH | $H_3$      |  |  |
| 29. <sup>E</sup> | A mix                     | ture of gases cor                         | ntains H              | $_2$ and $O_2$ gases in               | n the rat            | io of 1: 4 (w/w)                     | . What i    | s the molar ra          | tio of the |  |  |
|                  | two gases in the mixture? |   |                       |                                       |                      |                                      |             |                         |            |  |  |
|                  | (1)                       | 4:1                                       | (2)                   | 16:1                                  | (3)                  | 2:1                                  | (4)         | 1:4                     |            |  |  |
| 30. <sup>E</sup> | Which                     | n of the following                        | g process             | ses does not invo                     | olve oxic            | lation of iron?                      |             |                         |            |  |  |
|                  | (1)                       | Decolorization                            | of blue               | CuSO <sub>4</sub> solution            | by iron              |                                      |             |                         |            |  |  |
|                  | (2)                       | Formation of F                            | Fe(CO) <sub>5</sub>   | from Fe                               | -                    |                                      |             | ~                       |            |  |  |
|                  | (3)                       | Liberation of H                           | $I_2$ from            | steam by iron at                      | high ten             | nperature                            |             | <b>O</b> <sup>*</sup>   |            |  |  |
|                  | (4)                       | Rusting of iron                           | sheets                |                                       |                      |                                      | $ \leq $    |                         |            |  |  |
| 31. <sup>M</sup> | Becau                     | se of lanthanoid                          | contrac               | tion, which of t                      | the flow             | ing pairs of ele                     | ments h     | ave nearly sa           | me radii?  |  |  |
|                  | (Num                      | bers in the parent                        | hesis ar              | e atomic number                       | :s).                 |                                      |             | 2                       |            |  |  |
|                  | (1)                       | Zr (40) and Nb                            | (41)                  |                                       | (2)                  | Zr (40) and H                        | f (72)      |                         |            |  |  |
|                  | (3)                       | Zr (40) and Ta                            | (73)                  |                                       | (4)                  | Ti (22) and Zi                       | r (40)      |                         |            |  |  |
| 32. <sup>E</sup> | Which                     | n of the following                        | g statem              | ents is correct fo                    | r a rever            | sible process in                     | a state c   | of equilibrium          | ?          |  |  |
|                  | (1)                       | $\Delta G = 2.30RT$                       | $\log K$              |                                       | (2)                  | $\Delta G^{\circ} = -2.30$           | $RT \log$   | Κ                       |            |  |  |
|                  | (3)                       | $\Delta G^{\circ} = 2.30R$                | T log K               |                                       | (4)                  | $\Delta G = -2.30$                   | $RT \log P$ | K                       |            |  |  |
| 33. <sup>E</sup> | The a                     | ngular momentur                           | n of elec             | ctron in 'd' orbita                   | al is equ            | al to:10                             |             |                         |            |  |  |
|                  | (1)                       | $\sqrt{2}\hbar$                           | (2)                   | $2\sqrt{3}\hbar$                      | (3)                  | $0\hbar$                             | (4)         | $\sqrt{6}\hbar$         |            |  |  |
| 34. <sup>E</sup> | The b                     | oiling point of 0.2                       | 2 mol ke              | $^{-1}$ solution of X i               | n water              | is greater than e                    | quimola     | l solution of Y         | in water.  |  |  |
|                  | Which                     | n one of the follow                       | wing sta              | tements is true i                     | n this ca            | se?                                  | 1           |                         |            |  |  |
|                  | (1)                       | Molecular mas                             | s of X is             | s greater than the                    | e molecu             | lar mass of Y.                       |             |                         |            |  |  |
|                  | (2)                       | Molecular mas                             | s of X is             | s less than the m                     | olecular             | mass of Y.                           |             |                         |            |  |  |
|                  | (3)                       | Y is undergoin                            | g dissoc              | iation in water v                     | vhile X u            | undergoes no ch                      | ange.       |                         |            |  |  |
|                  | (4)                       | X is undergoin                            | g dissoc              | iation in water.                      |                      | C                                    | C           |                         |            |  |  |
| 35. <sup>E</sup> | The fi                    | unction of "Sodiu                         | m pumr                | o' is a biological                    | process              | operating in eac                     | ch and ev   | verv cell of all        | animals    |  |  |
|                  | Which                     | n of the folic wing                       | g biolog              | ically important                      | ions is a            | lso a constituen                     | t of this   | pump?                   |            |  |  |

(1)  $Mg^{2+}$  (2)  $K^+$  (3)  $Fe^{2+}$  (4)  $Ca^{2+}$ 



**360 MARKS** 

- 44.<sup>E</sup> When initial concentration of a reactant is doubled in a reaction, its half-life period is not affected. The order of the reaction is:
  - (1) First (2) Second
- (3) More than zero but less than first

- (4) Zero
- **45.**<sup>E</sup> A single compound of the structure



## SECTION - II (BIOLOGY)

- 46. Which of the following endoparasites of humans does show viviparity?
  - (1) Enterobius vermicularis (2) Trichinella spiralis
  - (3) Ascaris lumbricoides (4) Ancylostoma duodenale
- 47. Cryopreservation of gametes of threatened species in viable and fertile condition can be referred to as:
  - (1) Advanced ex situ conservation of biodiversity
  - (2) In situ conservation by sacred groves (3) In situ cryo-conservation of biodiversity
  - (4) In situ conservation of biodiversity
- **48.** Which one of the following matches is correct?

| (1) Alternaria            | Sexual reproduction absent  | Deuteromycetes |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| ( <b>2</b> ) <i>Mucor</i> | Reproduction by Conjugation | Ascomycetes    |
| (3) Agaricus              | Parasitic fungus            | Basidiomycetes |
| (4) Phytophthora          | Aseptate mycelium           | Basidiomycetcs |

- **49.** Minerals known to be required in large amounts for plant growth include:
  - (1) calcium, magnesium, manganese, copper
  - (2) potassium, phosphorus, selenium, boron
  - (3) magnesium, sulphur, iron, zinc
  - (4) phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, calcium
- **50.** Which of the following enhances or induces fusion of protoplasts?
  - (1) Polyethylene glycol and sodium nitrate
  - (2) IAA and kinetin
  - (3) IAA and gibberellins (4) Sodium chloride and potassium chloride

| 51. | Whic   | h of these is not a | an important o  | component      | of initia  | tion of parturitio    | n in hur  | nans?             |       |
|-----|--------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------|
|     | (1)    | Synthesis of p      | rostaglandins   | (2)            | Relea      | se of oxytocin        |           |                   |       |
|     | (3)    | Kelease of pro      |                 | (4)            | Increa     | ise in estrogen a     | na proge  | sterone ratio     |       |
| 52. | In wh  | ich of the follow   | ing gametoph    | iyte is not ii | ndepend    | ent free living?      |           | <i>г</i> .        |       |
|     | (1)    | Marchantia          | (2) Pte         | eris           | (3)        | Pinus                 | (4)       | Funaria           |       |
| 53. | Whic   | h of the following  | g is not a sexu | ually transn   | nitted dis | sease?                |           |                   |       |
|     | (1)    | Acquired Imm        | uno Deficien    | cy Syndror     | ne (AID    | 5)                    |           |                   |       |
|     | (2)    | Encenhalitis        | IS              |                |            |                       |           |                   |       |
|     | (3)    | Syphilis            |                 |                |            |                       |           |                   |       |
| 54  | Leave  | es become modifi    | ied into spine  | s in·          |            |                       |           |                   |       |
| 51  | (1)    | Pea                 | (2) On          | ion            | (3)        | Silk Cotton           | (4)       | Opuntia           |       |
| 55. | Whic   | h one gives the m   | nost valid and  | recent exp     | lanation   | for stomatal mo       | vements   | ?                 |       |
|     | (1)    | Potassium infl      | lux and efflux  | 1              | (2)        | Starch hydrol         | ysis      | ~                 |       |
|     | (3)    | Guard cell pho      | otosynthesis    |                | (4)        | Transpiration         |           |                   |       |
| 56. | Whic   | h of the following  | g had the sma   | llest brain    | capacity   | ?                     | 5         |                   |       |
|     | (1)    | Homo sapiens        |                 |                | (2)        | Homo neande           | erthalens | is                |       |
|     | (3)    | Homo habilis        |                 |                | (4)        | Homo erectus          | 1         |                   |       |
| 57. | High   | value of BOD (B     | Biochemical O   | xygen Den      | nand) in   | dicates that:         |           |                   |       |
|     | (1)    | water is highly     | y polluted      |                | (2)        | water is less p       | olluted   |                   |       |
|     | (3)    | consumption c       | of organic ma   | tter in the w  | vater is l | nigher by the mid     | crobes    |                   |       |
|     | (4)    | water is pure       |                 |                |            |                       |           |                   |       |
| 58. | Slidir | ng filament theory  | y can be best   | explained a    | S:         |                       |           |                   |       |
|     | (1)    | Actin and Myc       | osin filaments  | s shorten an   | id slide p | bass each other       | 1         |                   |       |
|     | (2)    | Actin and Myc       | osin filaments  | s do not sho   | orten but  | rather slide pass     | s each of | her               | ta da |
|     | (3)    | not shorten         | intents side p  |                | ner, wry   | USIII IIIaiiieiits si | ionten w  | inte Actin manien | is uo |
|     | (4)    | When myofila        | ments slide p   | bass each of   | ther, Act  | tin filaments sho     | orten wh  | ile Myosin filame | nt do |
|     |        | not shorten         |                 |                | ,          |                       |           | 5                 |       |
| 59. | A gyr  | nnast is able to b  | alance his boo  | dy upside d    | own eve    | en in the total da    | rkness b  | ecause of:        |       |
|     | (1)    | Vestibular app      | oaratus         |                | (2)        | Tectorial men         | nbrane    |                   |       |
|     | (3)    | Organ of corti      |                 |                | (4)        | Cochlea               |           |                   |       |
| 60. | A ma   | n with blood grou   | up 'A' marrie   | s a woman      | with blo   | ood group 'B'. W      | /hat are  | all the possible  |       |
|     | blood  | groups of their o   | offsprings?     |                |            |                       |           |                   |       |
|     | (1)    | A, B and AB c       | only            |                | (2)        | A, B, AB and          | 0         |                   |       |
|     | (3)    | O only              |                 |                | (4)        | A and B only          |           |                   |       |
| 61. | Туріс  | al growth curve i   | in plants is:   |                | <b>a</b>   |                       |           |                   |       |
|     | (1)    | Linear              |                 | (2)            | Stair-     | steps shaped          |           |                   |       |
|     | (3)    | Parabolic           |                 | (4)            | Sigmo      | 010                   |           |                   |       |
|     |        |                     |                 |                |            |                       |           |                   |       |

| 62. | The UI<br>(1)         | N Conference of<br>South Africa                    | Parties (2)         | on clima<br>Peru | te chang<br>(3) | ge in the<br>Qatar     | year 201                                   | 1 was h<br>(4) | eld in:<br>Poland           |  |  |
|-----|-----------------------|--|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 63. | A techi<br>(1)<br>(3) | nique of micropr<br>Somatic embry<br>Embryo rescue | opagatic            | on is:<br>S      | (2)<br>(4)      | Protop<br>Somati       | Protoplast fusion<br>Somatic hybridization |                |                             |  |  |
| 64. | How n                 | nany pairs of con                                  | trasting            | characte         | ers in pea      | a plants v             | were stud                                  | died by        | Mendel in his               |  |  |
|     | experimentary (1)     | nents?   | (2)                 | Fight            | (3)             | Seven                  |  | (4)            | Five                        |  |  |
|     | (1)                   |  | (2)                 | Light            | (3)             | Seven                  |  | (+)            | 1 Ive                       |  |  |
| 65. | $\oplus$              | $K_{(5)} C_{(5)} A_5$                              | G <u>(2)</u> is     | the flora        | al formu        | la of:                 |  |                |                             |  |  |
|     | (1)                   | Sesbania   | (2)                 | Petuni           | a <b>(3</b> )   | Brassie                | ca   | (4)            | Allium                      |  |  |
| 66. | The cro               | ops engineered fo                                  | or glyph            | osate are        | e resistai      | nt/ tolera             | nt to:                                     |                |                             |  |  |
|     | (1)                   | Bacteria   | (2)                 | Insects          | (3)             | Herbic                 | ides                                       | (4)            | Fungi                       |  |  |
| 67. | Which                 | of the following                                   | , stateme           | ents is no       | ot correct      | t?                     |  |                |                             |  |  |
|     | (1)                   | Goblet cells are                                   | e present           | in the n         | nucosa c        | of intestin            | ne and se                                  | ecrete m       | nucus                       |  |  |
|     | (2)                   | Oxyntic cells a                                    | re presei           | nt in the        | mucosa          | of stoma               | ach and s                                  | secrete I      | HCl                         |  |  |
|     | (3)                   | Acını are prese                                    | nt in the           | pancrea          | is and se       | crete car              | boxyper                                    | otidase        |                             |  |  |
|     | (4)                   | Brunner's gland                                    | as are pr           | esent in         | the subr        | nucosa c               | of stomac                                  | ch and s       | ecrete pepsinogen           |  |  |
| 68. | In sea                | urchin DNA, wh                                     | ich is do           | ouble stra       | anded, 1        | 7% of th               | e bases y                                  | were sho       | own to be cytosine.         |  |  |
|     | The pe                | rcentages of the $G_{17\%} = A_{165}$              | other the $\%$ T 32 | ee bases         | s expecte       | ed to be $\frac{1}{2}$ | G 17%                                      | n this D       | NA are: $5 T 33\%$          |  |  |
|     | (1)                   | G 8.5% A 50%                                       | 6, T 24.5           | 5%               |                 | (2)                    | G 34%                                      | , A 24.5       | 5, T 24.5%                  |  |  |
| 69  | In Bt c               | otton the Bt tox                                   | in nreser           | nt in plar       | nt tissue       | as pro -               | toxin is a                                 | converte       | ed into active toxin        |  |  |
| 07. | due to:               | otton, the Bt tox                                  | in preser           | n in plui        | it tissue       | us pro                 |  |                |                             |  |  |
|     | (1)                   | acidic pH of th                                    | e insect            | gut              | < - >           | (2)                    | action of                                  | of gut m       | nicro-organisms             |  |  |
|     | (3)                   | presence of cor                                    | nversion            | factors          | in insect       | gut                    |  |                |                             |  |  |
|     | (4)                   | alkaline pH of                                     | the insec           | et gut           |                 |                        |  |                |                             |  |  |
| 70. | Cytoch                | romes are found                                    | l in:               |                  |                 |                        |  |                |                             |  |  |
|     | (1)                   | Outer wall of n                                    | nitochon            | dria             |                 | (2)                    | Cristae                                    | of mito        | chondria                    |  |  |
|     | (3)                   | Lysosomes  |                     |                  |                 | (4)                    | Matrix                                     | of mito        | chondria                    |  |  |
| 71. | Read th               | ne following five                                  | e stateme           | ents (A t        | o E) and        | select th              | ne option                                  | with al        | ll correct statements:      |  |  |
|     | (A)                   | Mosses and Lic                                     | chens are           | e the firs       | t organis       | sms to co              | olonise a                                  | bare ro        | ck.                         |  |  |
|     | (B)                   | Selaginella 18 a                                   | i homosp            | orous p          | teridoph        | yte.                   |  |                |                             |  |  |
|     | $(\mathbf{C})$        | Main plant hod                                     | III C <i>ycu</i>    | onhytes          | is gamet        | onhytic                | whereas                                    | in nter        | idonhytes it is snoronhytic |  |  |
|     | (D)<br>(E)            | In gymnosperr                                      | ns male             | e and fe         | male ga         | imetophy               | vtes are                                   | present        | within sporangia located on |  |  |
|     | (-)                   | sporophyte.  | -,                  |                  | 80              | P <sup>-1</sup> .      | , <b>a.</b> .                              | r-count        |                             |  |  |
|     | (1)                   | (B), (C) and (D                                    | ))                  |                  |                 | (2)                    | (A), (D                                    | ) and (E       | E)                          |  |  |
|     | (3)                   | (B), (C) and (E                                    | )                   |                  |                 | (4)                    | (A), (C                                    | ) and (E       | ))                          |  |  |

| 72. | Which  | one of the following                     | g is correct?           |            |            |                      |           |           |              |
|-----|--------|--|-------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
|     | (1)    | Serum = $Blood + F$                      | ibrinogen               |            | (2)        | Lympl                | h = Plas  | ma + RI   | BC + WBC     |
|     | (3)    | Blood = Plasma + l                       | RBC + WBC               | C + Plate  | elets      |                      |           |           |              |
|     | (4)    | Plasma = Blood - L                       | Lymphocytes             | 5          |            |                      |           |           |              |
| 73. | The m  | ovement of a gene from                   | om one linka            | age grou   | ip to ano  | ther is c            | alled:    |           |              |
|     | (1)    | Duplication (2)                          | Transl                  | ocation    | (3)        | Crossi               | ng over   | (4)       | Inversion    |
| 74. | Which  | body of the Governi                      | ment of India           | a regula   | tes GM 1   | research             | and saf   | ety of in | troducing GM |
|     | organi | sms for public servic                    | es?                     |            |            |                      |           |           |              |
|     | (1)    | Indian Council of A                      | Agricultural            | Researc    | h          |                      |           |           |              |
|     | (2)    | Genetic Engineerin                       | lg Approval             | Commi      | ttee       |                      |           |           |              |
|     | (3)    | Research Committe                        | ee on Geneti            | c Manıp    | oulation   |                      |           |           |              |
|     | (4)    | BIO - safety commi                       |                         |            |            |                      |           |           |              |
| 75. | Rache  | l Carson's famous bo                     | ok "Silent Sj           | pring" is  | s related  | to:                  | 1.        |           | 4            |
|     | (1)    | Noise pollution                          |                         | (2)<br>(4) | Popula     | tion exp             | olosion   |           |              |
|     | (3)    | Ecosystem manage                         |                         | (4)        | Pestici    | de ponu              | tion      |           |              |
| 76. | Gastri | c juice of infants cont                  | tains:                  |            |            | 1.                   |           |           |              |
|     | (1)    | nuclease, pepsinog                       | en, lipase              | (2)        | pepsin     | ogen, lip            | base, rei | nnin      |              |
|     | (3)    | amylase, rennin, pe                      | psinogen                | (4)        | mantas     | e, pepsii            | nogen, i  | ennin     |              |
| 77. | Which  | of the following is n                    | ot one of the           | e prime    | health ris | sks asso             | ciated w  | vith grea | ter UV       |
|     | (1)    | on through the atmos<br>Reduced Immune S | sphere due to<br>System | (2)        | on of str  | atosphei<br>e to eve | ric ozon  | e?        |              |
|     | (3)    | Increased liver can                      | cer                     | (-)        | Increas    | sed skin             | cancer    |           |              |
| 78. | Capac  | itation refers to change                 | pes in the              |            | 4,         | •                    |           |           |              |
| /01 | (1)    | ovum before fertiliz                     | zation                  | (2)        | ovum a     | after fert           | tilizatio | n         |              |
|     | (3)    | sperm after fertiliza                    | ation                   | (4)        | sperm      | before f             | ertilizat | ion       |              |
| 79. | Most a | nimals are tree dwell                    | lers in a:              |            |            |                      |           |           |              |
|     | (1)    | thorn woodland                           |                         | (2)        | temper     | ate deci             | duous f   | orest     |              |
|     | (3)    | tropical rain forest                     | X                       | (4)        | conifer    | rous fore            | est       |           |              |
| 80. | True n | ucleus is absent in :                    |                         |            |            |                      |           |           |              |
|     | (1)    | Mucor (2) Va                             | ucheria                 | (3)        | Volvox     | ;                    | (4)       | Anaba     | aena         |
| 81. | Gleno  | id cavity articulates:                   |                         |            |            |                      |           |           |              |
|     | (1)    | scapula with acrom                       | ion                     | (2)        | clavicl    | e with s             | capula    |           |              |
|     | (3)    | humerus with scape                       | ula                     | (4)        | clavicl    | e with a             | cromion   | 1         |              |
| 82. | Transr | nission tissue is chara                  | acteristic fea          | ture of:   |            |                      |           |           |              |
|     | (1)    | Solid style                              |                         | (2)        | Dry sti    | igma                 |           |           |              |
|     | (3)    | Wet stigma                               |                         | (4)        | Hollov     | v style              |           |           |              |
| 83. | DNA i  | s not present in:                        |                         |            |            |                      |           |           |              |
|     | (1)    | Ribosomes (2)                            | Nuclei                  | (3)        | Mitoch     | nondria              | (4)       | Chlor     | oplast       |

- 84. Gene regulation governing lactose operon of *E. coli* that involves the lac I gene product is:
  - negative and inducible because repressor protein prevents transcription. (1)
  - (2) negative and repressive because repressor protein prevents transcription
  - Feedback inhibitor because excess of β-galactosidase can switch off transcription (3)
  - (4) Positive and inducible because it can be induced by lactose
- 85. Which of the following does not favour the formation of large quantities of dilute urine?
  - (1) Caffeine (2) Renin
  - (3) (4) Atrial-natriuretic factor Alcohol
- 86. What causes a green plant exposed to the light on only one side, to bend toward the source of light as it grows?
  - Green plants seek light because they are phototropic. (1)
  - Light stimulates plant cells on the lighted side to grow faster. (2)
  - Auxin accumulates on the shaded side, stimulating greater cell elongation there. (3)
  - (4) Green plants need light to perform photosynthesis.
- 87. Nuclear envelope is a derivative of:
  - Membrane of Golgi complex (2) Microtubules (1)
  - (3) Rough endoplasmic reticulum (4) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum

88. Select the correct option:

|     | Ι  |       | II          |
|-----|--|-------|-------------|
| (a) | Synapsis aligns homologous chromosomes                                 | (i)   | Anaphase-II |
| (b) | Synthesis of RNA and protein   | (ii)  | Zygotene    |
| (c) | Action of enzyme recombinase   | (iii) | G2-phase    |
| (d) | Centromeres do not separate but chromatids move towards opposite poles | (iv)  | Anaphase-I  |
|     |  | (v)   | Pachytene   |

|     | (a)  | (b)   | (c) | (d)  |
|-----|------|-------|-----|------|
| (1) | (ii) | (iii) | (v) | (iv) |

| (1)         | (11) | (111) | $(\mathbf{v})$ | $(\mathbf{I}\mathbf{V})$ |
|-------------|------|-------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>(1</b> ) | G    | (::)  | $(\mathbf{r})$ | Gira                     |

- (2) (1) (11) (1V)
- (3) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (4)

(i) (ii) (ii) (iv)

89. Keel is the characteristic feature of flower of:

|     | (1)   | Indigofera         | (2)        | Aloe            | (3)      | Tomato   | (4) | Tulip |
|-----|-------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|----------|----------|-----|-------|
| 90. | Perig | ynous flowers a    | re found   | in:             |          |          |     |       |
|     | (1)   | Cucumber           | (2)        | China rose      | (3)      | Rose     | (4) | Guava |
| 91. | A che | emical signal that | it has bot | h endocrine and | neural r | oles is: |     |       |

(1) Calcitonin Epinephrine Cortisol (4) Melatonin (2) (3)

| <ul> <li>(1) In situ conservation: Cryopreservation<br/>Ex situ conservation: Wildlife Sanctuary</li> <li>(2) In situ conservation: Sational Park</li> <li>(3) In situ conservation: Saced groves</li> <li>(4) In situ conservation: Saced groves</li> <li>(5) In situ conservation: National Park<br/>Ex situ conservation: Saced groves</li> <li>(6) In situ conservation: National Park<br/>Ex situ conservation: Sate destroying:</li> <li>(1) Leucocytes</li> <li>(2) Helper T - Lymphocytes</li> <li>(3) Thrombocytes</li> <li>(4) B - Lymphocytes</li> <li>(94. Hysterectomy is surgical removal of:</li> <li>(1) Prostate gland</li> <li>(2) Vas-deference</li> <li>(3) Mammary glands</li> <li>(4) Uterus</li> </ul> 95. Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in: <ul> <li>(1) More concentrated urine</li> <li>(2) No change in quality and quantity of urine</li> <li>(3) No urine formation</li> <li>(4) More diluted urine</li> </ul> 96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: <ul> <li>(1) Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>(2) Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> </ul> 97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> 98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> 99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li> </ul> 100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Aerocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li></ul>  | 92.  | In whi  | ch of the following both pairs ha    | ve corre  | ct comb       | ination?                  |                  |
|---|------|---------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| <ul> <li>Ex situ conservation: Wildlife Sanctuary</li> <li>(2) In situ conservation: Seed Bank<br/>Ex situ conservation: Tissue culture<br/>Ex situ conservation: Tissue culture<br/>Ex situ conservation: Sacred groves</li> <li>(4) In situ conservation: Sacred groves</li> <li>(5) In situ conservation: Sacred groves</li> <li>(6) In situ conservation: Sacred groves</li> <li>(7) In situ conservation: Sacred groves</li> <li>(8) In situ conservation: Sacred groves</li> <li>(93) HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying: <ul> <li>(1) Leucocytes</li> <li>(2) Helper T – Lymphocytes</li> </ul> </li> <li>(3) Thrombocytes</li> <li>(4) B – Lymphocytes</li> </ul> <li>(94) Hysterectomy is surgical removal of: <ul> <li>(1) Prostate gland</li> <li>(2) Vas-deference</li> <li>(3) Mammary glands</li> <li>(4) Uterus</li> </ul> </li> <li>95. Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in: <ul> <li>(1) More concentrated urine</li> <li>(2) No change in quality and quantity of urine</li> <li>(3) No urine formation</li> <li>(4) More diluted urine</li> </ul> </li> <li>96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: <ul> <li>(1) Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>(2) Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> </ul> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric (4) Cristae</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telecentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li>  |      | (1)     | In situ conservation: Cryoprese      | rvation   |               |                           |                  |
| <ul> <li>(2) In situ conservation: Seed Bank<br/>Ex situ conservation: National Park<br/>Ex situ conservation: Sacred groves</li> <li>(3) In situ conservation: Sacred groves</li> <li>(4) In situ conservation: Satared groves</li> <li>(4) In situ conservation: Botanical Garden</li> <li>93. HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying: <ul> <li>(1) Leucocytes</li> <li>(2) Helper T – Lymphocytes</li> <li>(3) Thrombocytes</li> <li>(4) B – Lymphocytes</li> </ul> </li> <li>94. Hysterectomy is surgical removal of: <ul> <li>(1) Prostate gland</li> <li>(2) Vas-deference</li> <li>(3) Mammary glands</li> <li>(4) Uterus</li> </ul> </li> <li>95. Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in: <ul> <li>(1) More concentrated urine</li> <li>(2) No change in quality and quantity of urine</li> <li>(3) No urine formation</li> <li>(4) More diluted urine</li> </ul> </li> <li>96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: <ul> <li>(1) Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>(2) Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> </ul> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Fiyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatigonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Aerocentric</li> <li>(2) Teleentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosones in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Aerocentric</li> <li>(2) Teleentric</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dire together</li> </ul> <th></th><th></th><th>Ex situ conservation: Wildlife S</th><th>Sanctua</th><th>ry</th><th></th><th></th></li></ul> |      |         | Ex situ conservation: Wildlife S     | Sanctua   | ry            |                           |                  |
| Ex situ conservation: National Park (3) In situ conservation: Sacred groves Ex situ conservation: Sacred groves (4) In situ conservation: Botanical Garden 93. HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying: (1) Leucocytes (2) Helper T – Lymphocytes (3) Thrombocytes (4) B – Lymphocytes 94. Hysterectomy is surgical removal of: (1) Prostate gland (2) Vas-deference (3) Mammary glands (4) Uierus 95. Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in: (1) More concentrated urine (2) No change in quality and quantity of urine (3) No urine formation (4) More diluted urine 96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: (1) Scattered vascular bundles (2) Vasculature without cambium (3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius (4) Open vascular bundles 97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? (1) Bilateral symmetry (2) Exoskeleton (3) Eves (4) Segmentation (3) Secondary polar body (4) Primary polar body 99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplast are: (1) Grana (2) Stroma lamellae (3) Sub-matacentric (4) Metacentric (4) Metacentric (5) No change in which centromere is situated close to one end are: (1) Acrocentric (2) Telocentric (3) Sub-matacentric (4) Metacentric (4) Metacentric (5) Stroma lamellae (6) Stroma lamellae (7) The shoot dies first (7) The s  |      | (2)     | In situ conservation: Seed Bank      | K         |               |                           |                  |
| <ul> <li>(3) In situ conservation: Tissue culture<br/>Ex situ conservation: Sacred groves</li> <li>(4) In situ conservation: Sacred groves</li> <li>(5) In situ conservation: Botanical Garden</li> <li>93. HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying: <ul> <li>(1) Leucocytes</li> <li>(2) Helper T - Lymphocytes</li> </ul> </li> <li>94. Hysterectomy is surgical removal of: <ul> <li>(1) Prostate gland</li> <li>(2) Vas-deference</li> <li>(3) Mammary glands</li> <li>(4) Uterus</li> </ul> </li> <li>95. Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in: <ul> <li>(1) More concentrated urine</li> <li>(2) No change in quality and quantity of urine</li> <li>(3) No urine formation</li> <li>(4) More diluted urine</li> </ul> </li> <li>96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: <ul> <li>(1) Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>(2) Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> </ul> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Spermation</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatigonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous saes in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Stroma</li> <li>(4) Cristae</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |      |         | Ex situ conservation: National       | Park      |               |                           |                  |
| <ul> <li>Ex situ conservation: Sacred groves</li> <li>(4) In situ conservation: National Park<br/>Ex situ conservation: Botanical Garden</li> <li>93. HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying: <ol> <li>Leucoytes</li> <li>Helper T – Lymphocytes</li> </ol> </li> <li>94. Hysterectomy is surgical removal of: <ol> <li>Prostate gland</li> <li>Vas-deference</li> <li>Mammary glands</li> <li>Uterus</li> </ol> </li> <li>95. Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in: <ol> <li>More concentrated urine</li> <li>No change in quality and quantity of urine</li> <li>Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>Open vascular bundles</li> </ol> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ol> <li>Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>Segmentation</li> </ol> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ol> <li>Secondary polar body</li> <li>Primary polar body</li> </ol> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ol> <li>Gama (2)</li> <li>Stroma and (3)</li> <li>Stroma (4)</li> <li>Cristae</li> </ol> </li> <li>100. The core sin which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ol> <li>Arcocentric (2)</li> <li>Telocentric (2)</li> <li>The shoot and root die together</li> <li>Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>The shoot dies first</li> </ol> </li> </ul>  |      | (3)     | In situ conservation: Tissue cul     | ture      |               |                           |                  |
| <ul> <li>(4) In situ conservation: National Park<br/>Ex situ conservation: Botanical Garden</li> <li>93. HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying: <ul> <li>(1) Leucocytes</li> <li>(2) Helper T – Lymphocytes</li> </ul> </li> <li>94. Hysterectomy is surgical removal of: <ul> <li>(1) Prostate gland</li> <li>(2) Vas-deference</li> <li>(3) Mammary glands</li> <li>(4) Uterus</li> </ul> </li> <li>95. Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in: <ul> <li>(1) More concentrated urine</li> <li>(2) No change in quality and quantity of urine</li> <li>(3) No urine formation</li> <li>(4) More diluted urine</li> </ul> </li> <li>96. A major characteristic of the monecot root is the presence of: <ul> <li>(1) Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>(2) Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> </ul> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The choronsomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |      |         | Ex situ conservation: Sacred gr      | oves      |               |                           |                  |
| <ul> <li>93. HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying: <ul> <li>(1) Leucocytes</li> <li>(2) Helper T – Lymphocytes</li> <li>(3) Thrombocytes</li> <li>(4) B – Lymphocytes</li> </ul> </li> <li>94. Hysterectomy is surgical removal of: <ul> <li>(1) Prostate gland</li> <li>(2) Vas-deference</li> <li>(3) Mammary glands</li> <li>(4) Uterus</li> </ul> </li> <li>95. Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in: <ul> <li>(1) More concentrated urine</li> <li>(2) No change in quality and quantity of urine</li> <li>(3) No urine formation</li> <li>(4) More diluted urine</li> </ul> </li> <li>96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: <ul> <li>(1) Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>(2) Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> </ul> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellac</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot and root die together</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |      | (4)     | In situ conservation: National F     | Park      |               |                           |                  |
| <ul> <li>93. HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying: <ul> <li>(1) Leucocytes</li> <li>(2) Helper T – Lymphocytes</li> <li>(3) Thrombocytes</li> <li>(4) B – Lymphocytes</li> </ul> </li> <li>94. Hysterectomy is surgical removal of: <ul> <li>(1) Prostate gland</li> <li>(2) Vas-deference</li> <li>(3) Mammary glands</li> <li>(4) Uterus</li> </ul> </li> <li>95. Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in: <ul> <li>(1) More concentrated urine</li> <li>(2) No change in quality and quantity of urine</li> <li>(3) No urine formation</li> <li>(4) More diluted urine</li> </ul> </li> <li>96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: <ul> <li>(1) Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>(2) Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> </ul> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellac</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  |      |         | Ex situ conservation: Botanical      | Garden    | l             |                           |                  |
| (1)       Leucocytes       (2)       Helper T - Lymphocytes         (3)       Thrombocytes       (4)       B - Lymphocytes         94.       Hysterectomy is surgical removal of:       (1)       Prostate gland       (2)       Vas-deference         (3)       Mammary glands       (4)       Uterus       95.         Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in:       (1)       More concentrated urine       (2)       No change in quality and quantity of urine         (3)       No urine formation       (4)       Uterus       96.         A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of:       (1)       Scattered vascular bundles         (2)       Vasculature without cambium       (3)       Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius         (4)       Open vascular bundles       97.       Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land?         (1)       Bilateral symmetry       (2)       Exoskeleton         (3)       Eyes       (4)       Segmentation         98.       Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid?       (1)         (1)       Spermatid       (2)       Spermatogonia         (3)       Secondary polar body       (4)   | 93.  | HIV th  | nat causes AIDS, first starts destro | oying:    |               |                           |                  |
| <ul> <li>(3) Thrombocytes</li> <li>(4) B - Lymphocytes</li> <li>94. Hysterectomy is surgical removal of: <ul> <li>(1) Prostate gland</li> <li>(2) Vas-deference</li> <li>(3) Mammary glands</li> <li>(4) Uterus</li> </ul> </li> <li>95. Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in: <ul> <li>(1) More concentrated urine</li> <li>(2) No change in quality and quantity of urine</li> <li>(3) No urine formation</li> <li>(4) More diluted urine</li> </ul> </li> <li>96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: <ul> <li>(1) Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>(2) Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phoem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> </ul> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Stroma</li> <li>(4) Cristae</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Nu-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  |      | (1)     | Leucocytes                           | (2)       | Helpe         | r T – Lymphocytes         |                  |
| <ul> <li>94. Hysterectomy is surgical removal of: <ol> <li>Prostate gland</li> <li>Vas-deference</li> <li>Mammary glands</li> <li>Uterus</li> </ol> </li> <li>95. Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in: <ol> <li>More concentrated urine</li> <li>No change in quality and quantity of urine</li> <li>No urine formation</li> <li>More cilculated urine</li> </ol> </li> <li>96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: <ol> <li>Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>Open vascular bundles</li> </ol> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ol> <li>Open vascular bundles</li> </ol> </li> <li>97. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ol> <li>Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>Exoskeleton</li> <li>Fyes</li> <li>Scenndary plar body</li> </ol> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ol> <li>Secondary polar body</li> <li>Primary polar body</li> </ol> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ol> <li>Scenndary plar body</li> </ol> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of</li></ul>   |      | (3)     | Thrombocytes                         | (4)       | $B - L_2$     | ymphocytes                |                  |
| <ul> <li>(1) Prostate gland</li> <li>(2) Vas-deterence</li> <li>(3) Mammary glands</li> <li>(4) Uterus</li> <li>95. Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in: <ul> <li>(1) More concentrated urine</li> <li>(2) No change in quality and quantity of urine</li> <li>(3) No urine formation</li> <li>(4) More diluted urine</li> </ul> </li> <li>96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: <ul> <li>(1) Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>(2) Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> </ul> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   | 94.  | Hyster  | rectomy is surgical removal of:      |           |               | A7                        |                  |
| <ul> <li>(3) Mammary grands <ul> <li>(4) Uterus</li> </ul> </li> <li>95. Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in: <ul> <li>(1) More concentrated urine</li> <li>(2) No change in quality and quantity of urine</li> <li>(3) No urine formation</li> <li>(4) More diluted urine</li> </ul> </li> <li>96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: <ul> <li>(1) Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>(2) Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> </ul> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  |      | (1)     | Prostate gland                       |           | (2)           | Vas-deference             | ~~~              |
| <ul> <li>95. Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in: <ol> <li>More concentrated urine</li> <li>No change in quality and quantity of urine</li> <li>No urine formation</li> <li>More diluted urine</li> </ol> </li> <li>96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: <ol> <li>Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>Open vascular bundles</li> </ol> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ol> <li>Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>Eyes</li> <li>Spermatid</li> <li>Spermatid</li> <li>Spermatid</li> <li>Spermatid</li> <li>Spermatid</li> <li>Spermatid</li> <li>Secondary polar body</li> </ol> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ol> <li>Grana</li> <li>Stroma lamellae</li> <li>Stroma</li> <li>Stroma</li> </ol> </li> <li>99. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ol> <li>Acrocentric</li> <li>The cord clies first</li> <li>The shoot and root die together</li> <li>Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>The shoot dies first</li> </ol> </li> </ul>   |      | (3)     | Mammary glands                       |           | (4)           | Uterus                    | ,O'              |
| <ul> <li>(1) More concentrated urine</li> <li>(2) No change in quality and quantity of urine</li> <li>(3) No urine formation</li> <li>(4) More diluted urine</li> <li>96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: <ul> <li>(1) Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>(2) Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> </ul> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> <li>(4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> <li>(4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ul> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  | 95.  | Remov   | val of proximal convoluted tubule    | e from tl | he nephr      | on will result in:        |                  |
| <ul> <li>(2) No change in quality and quantity of urine <ul> <li>(3) No urine formation</li> <li>(4) More diluted urine</li> </ul> </li> <li>96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: <ul> <li>(1) Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>(2) Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> </ul> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> <li>(4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ul> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  |      | (1)     | More concentrated urine              |           |               |                           |                  |
| <ul> <li>(3) No urine formation</li> <li>(4) More diluted urine</li> <li>96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: <ul> <li>(1) Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>(2) Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> </ul> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |      | (2)     | No change in quality and quant       | ity of u  | rine          |                           |                  |
| <ul> <li>(4) More diluted urine</li> <li>96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: <ul> <li>(1) Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>(2) Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> </ul> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> <li>(4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> <li>(4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ul> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |      | (3)     | No urine formation                   |           |               |                           |                  |
| <ul> <li>96. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of: <ol> <li>Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>Open vascular bundles</li> </ol> </li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ol> <li>Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>Eyes</li> <li>Segmentation</li> </ol> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ol> <li>Spermatid</li> <li>Spermatid</li> <li>Spermatogonia</li> <li>Secondary polar body</li> </ol> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ol> <li>Grana</li> <li>Stroma lamellae</li> <li>Stroma lamellae</li> <li>Sub-metacentric</li> </ol> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ol> <li>Acrocentric</li> <li>Telocentric</li> <li>Telocentric</li> <li>The shoot and root die together</li> <li>Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>The shoot dies first</li> <li>The shoot dies first</li> <li>Neither root nor shoot will die</li> </ol> </li> </ul>   |      | (4)     | More diluted urine                   |           |               |                           |                  |
| <ul> <li>(1) Scattered vascular bundles</li> <li>(2) Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> <li>(4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> <li>(4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ul> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   | 96.  | A maj   | or characteristic of the monocot r   | oot is th | e preser      | nce of:                   |                  |
| <ul> <li>(2) Vasculature without cambium</li> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Stroma</li> <li>(4) Cristae</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> <li>(4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ul> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  |      | (1)     | Scattered vascular bundles           |           |               |                           |                  |
| <ul> <li>(3) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius</li> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Stroma</li> <li>(4) Cristae</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> <li>(4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ul> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |      | (2)     | Vasculature without cambium          |           | 4.            |                           |                  |
| <ul> <li>(4) Open vascular bundles</li> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> <li>(4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> <li>(4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ul> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  |      | (3)     | Cambium sandwiched between           | phloem    | and xy        | lem along the radius      |                  |
| <ul> <li>97. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ul> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Stroma</li> <li>(4) Cristae</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> <li>(4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ul> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  |      | (4)     | Open vascular bundles                | ,,)       |               |                           |                  |
| land?       (1)       Bilateral symmetry       (2)       Exoskeleton         (3)       Eyes       (4)       Segmentation         98.       Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid?       (1)       Spermatid       (2)       Spermatogonia         (3)       Secondary polar body       (2)       Spermatogonia       (3)       Secondary polar body       (4)       Primary polar body         99.       The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are:       (1)       Grana       (2)       Stroma       (4)       Cristae         100.       The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are:       (1)       Acrocentric       (2)       Telocentric       (3)       Sub-metacentric       (4)       Metacentric         101.       In ring girdled plant:       (1)       The root dies first       (2)       The shoot and root die together         (3)       Neither root nor shoot will die       (4)       The shoot dies first       (2)       The shoot dies first   | 97.  | Which   | of the following characteristics i   | s mainl   | y respon      | sible for diversification | on of insects on |
| <ul> <li>(1) Bilateral symmetry</li> <li>(2) Exoskeleton</li> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid?</li> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are:</li> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Stroma</li> <li>(4) Cristae</li> </ul> 100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> <li>(4) Metacentric</li> </ul> 101. In ring girdled plant: <ul> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul>  |      | land?   |                                      |           |               | <b>T</b>                  |                  |
| <ul> <li>(3) Eyes</li> <li>(4) Segmentation</li> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ol> <li>(1) Spermatid</li> <li>(2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> </ol> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ol> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Stroma</li> <li>(4) Cristae</li> </ol> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ol> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> </ol> </li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ol> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ol> </li> </ul>  |      | (1)     | Bilateral symmetry                   |           | (2)           | Exoskeleton               |                  |
| <ul> <li>98. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid? <ol> <li>Spermatid</li> <li>Spermatid</li> <li>Primary polar body</li> </ol> </li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ol> <li>Grana</li> <li>Stroma lamellae</li> <li>Stroma</li> <li>Cristae</li> </ol> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ol> <li>Acrocentric</li> <li>Telocentric</li> <li>Sub-metacentric</li> </ol> </li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ol> <li>The root dies first</li> <li>Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>The shoot dies first</li> </ol> </li> </ul>   |      | (3)     | Eyes                                 |           | (4)           | Segmentation              |                  |
| <ul> <li>(1) Spermatid (2) Spermatogonia</li> <li>(3) Secondary polar body (4) Primary polar body</li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae (3) Stroma</li> <li>(4) Cristae</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ul> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   | 98.  | Which   | of the following cells during gar    | netogen   | esis is n     | ormally diploid?          |                  |
| <ul> <li>(3) Secondary polar body</li> <li>(4) Primary polar body</li> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae</li> <li>(3) Stroma</li> <li>(4) Cristae</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> <li>(4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ul> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |      | (1)     | Spermatid                            |           | (2)           | Spermatogonia             |                  |
| <ul> <li>99. The structures that are formed by stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplasts are: <ol> <li>Grana</li> <li>Stroma lamellae</li> <li>Stroma</li> <li>Cristae</li> </ol> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ol> <li>Acrocentric</li> <li>Telocentric</li> <li>Sub-metacentric</li> </ol> </li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ol> <li>The root dies first</li> <li>Neither root nor shoot will die</li> </ol> </li> </ul>   |      | (3)     | Secondary polar body                 |           | (4)           | Primary polar body        |                  |
| <ul> <li>chloroplasts are: <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae (3) Stroma</li> <li>(4) Cristae</li> </ul> </li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> <li>(4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ul> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   | 99.  | The st  | ructures that are formed by stacki   | ing of o  | rganized      | flattened membranou       | is sacs in the   |
| <ul> <li>(1) Grana</li> <li>(2) Stroma lamellae (3) Stroma</li> <li>(4) Cristae</li> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are: <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric</li> <li>(2) Telocentric</li> <li>(3) Sub-metacentric</li> <li>(4) Metacentric</li> </ul> </li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ul> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  |      | chloro  | plasts are:                          |           |               |                           |                  |
| <ul> <li>100. The chromosomes in which centromere is situated close to one end are:</li> <li>(1) Acrocentric (2) Telocentric (3) Sub-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ul> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |      | (1)     | Grana (2) Stroma                     | a lamella | ae <b>(3)</b> | Stroma (4)                | Cristae          |
| <ul> <li>(1) Acrocentric (2) Telocentric (3) Sub-metacentric (4) Metacentric</li> <li>101. In ring girdled plant: <ul> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   | 100. | The ch  | romosomes in which centromere        | is situa  | ted close     | e to one end are:         |                  |
| <ul> <li>101. In ring girdled plant:</li> <li>(1) The root dies first</li> <li>(2) The shoot and root die together</li> <li>(3) Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>(4) The shoot dies first</li> </ul>  |      | (1)     | Acrocentric (2) Teloce               | ntric     | (3)           | Sub-metacentric (4)       | Metacentric      |
| <ol> <li>The root dies first</li> <li>The shoot and root die together</li> <li>Neither root nor shoot will die</li> <li>The shoot dies first</li> </ol>   | 101. | In ring | girdled plant:                       |           |               |                           |                  |
| (3) Neither root nor shoot will die (4) The shoot dies first  |      | (1)     | The root dies first                  |           | (2)           | The shoot and root        | die together     |
|   |      | (3)     | Neither root nor shoot will die      |           | (4)           | The shoot dies first      |                  |

| 102. | Vertical distribution of different species occupying different levels in a biotic community is |   |  |  |                         |   |                                    |                           |  |
|------|--|---|--|--|-------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
|      | known (1)  | as:<br>Stratification   | (2)  | Zonation                                   | (3)                     | Pyramid   | (4)                                | Divergence                |  |
| 103. | Multip<br>(1)<br>(2)<br>(3)<br>(4)   | le alleles are pre<br>At different loc<br>At the same loc<br>On non-sister c<br>On different ch | esent:<br>ci on the<br>cus of th<br>chromati | same chromoso<br>e chromosome<br>ds<br>mes | ome                     |   |                                    |                           |  |
| 104. | The ma   | ass of living mat   | erial at a                                   | a trophic level a                          | t a partic              | ular time is call                                       | led:                               |                           |  |
|      | (1)<br>(3)   | Standing state<br>Standing crop   |  | , T  | (2)<br>(4)              | Net primary p<br>Gross primar                           | productiv<br>y product             | ity<br>.ivity             |  |
| 105. | Which  | of the following  | g animals                                    | s is not viviparc                          | ous?                    |   |                                    |                           |  |
|      | (1)  | Elephant  | (2)  | Platypus                                   | (3)                     | Whale   | (4)                                | Flying fox (Bat)          |  |
| 106. | In an e<br>(1)<br>(3)  | cosystem the rat<br>Gross primary<br>Net productivit  | e of proo<br>producti<br>ty                  | duction of organ<br>ivity                  | nic matte<br>(2)<br>(4) | r during photos<br>Secondary pr<br>Net primary j        | ynthesis<br>oductivit<br>productiv | is termed as:<br>y<br>ity |  |
| 107. | Erythr   | opoiesis starts in  | :  |  |                         |   | )                                  |                           |  |
|      | (1)  | Liver   | (2)  | Spleen                                     | (3)                     | Red bone ma   | rrow <b>(4)</b>                    | Kidney                    |  |
| 108. | Which  | is the most com   | mon me                                       | chanism of gen                             | etic varia              | tion in the pop   | ulation of                         | a sexually-               |  |
|      | reprod   | ucing organism?<br>Chromosomal  | aberratio                                    | ons  | (2)                     | Genetic drift   |                                    |                           |  |
|      | (1)  | Recombination   | 1  | ,110                                       | (4)                     | Transduction  |                                    |                           |  |
| 109. | Blood  | pressure in the n   | nammali                                      | an aorta is max                            | imum du                 | ring:   |                                    |                           |  |
|      | (1)  | Diastole of the   | right ve                                     | ntricle                                    | (2)                     | Systole of the  | e left vent                        | ricle                     |  |
|      | (3)  | Diastole of the   | right at                                     | rium                                       | (4)                     | Systole of the  | e left atriu                       | ım                        |  |
| 110. | When   | you hold your bi  | reath, wh                                    | nich of the follo                          | wing gas                | changes in blo  | od would                           | l first lead to           |  |
|      | the urg<br>(1)<br>(3)  | te to breathe?<br>rising CO <sub>2</sub> con<br>rising CO <sub>2</sub> and                      | centratio                                    | on $O_2$ concentration                     | (2)<br>n (4)            | falling CO <sub>2</sub> c<br>falling O <sub>2</sub> cor | oncentrat                          | ion<br>m                  |  |
| 111. | Vascul   | ar bundles in mo  | onocotyl                                     | edons are consi                            | dered clo               | osed because:   |                                    |                           |  |
|      | (1)  | Cambium is ab   | osent  |  |                         |   |                                    |                           |  |
|      | (2)  | There are no ve   | essels wi                                    | ith perforations                           |                         |   |                                    |                           |  |
|      | (3)<br>(4)   | A bundle sheet  | unded al                                     | Il around by phi                           | loem                    |   |                                    |                           |  |
| 112  | (4)<br>Mala a  | A Dunuie Sileat   | llotod is                                    |  |                         |   |                                    |                           |  |
| 112  | (1)  | Anahaena  | (2)  | Ectocarpus                                 | (3)                     | Spirogyra   | (4)                                | Polysiphonia              |  |
| 113  | Which  | one of the follo  | wing ma                                      | v require nollin                           | ators bu                | t is genetically  | similar to                         | autogamy?                 |  |
| 1101 | (1)  | Xenogamy  | (2)  | Apogamy                                    | (3)                     | Cleistogamy   | (4)                                | Geitonogamy               |  |
|      |  | <i>2</i> , <i>2</i>   |  |  | . /                     | 2 7   | . /                                |                           |  |

| 114. | In ging  | ger vegetative p<br>Offsets  | propagatio     | on occurs throug<br>Bulbils | sh:<br>(3) | Runners  | (4)                     | Rhizome   |  |  |
|------|--|--|----------------|-----------------------------|------------|--|-------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| 115  | (F)<br>Which   | one of the foll  | (=)            | not on inclusion            | body for   | ind in prokaryo  | tos?                    | Tunzonie  |  |  |
| 115. | (1)<br>(3)   | Cyanophycean granule<br>Polysome   |                |                             |            | Glycogen granule<br>Phosphate granule                                      |                         |           |  |  |
| 116. | A soma<br>the sam<br>(1)<br>(2)<br>(3)<br>(4)                        | atic cell that has just completed the S phase of its cell cycle, as compared to gamete of<br>me species, has:<br>same number of chromosomes but twice the amount of DNA<br>twice the number of chromosomes and four times the amount of DNA<br>four times the number of chromosomes and twice the amount of DNA<br>twice the number of chromosomes and twice the amount of DNA |                |                             |            |  |                         |           |  |  |
| 117. | Alleles<br>(1)<br>(3)  | are:<br>true breeding<br>heterozygote  | g homozyg<br>s | gotes                       | (2)<br>(4) | different mole<br>different pher   | lecular forms of a gene |           |  |  |
| 118. | Select<br>(1)<br>(3)   | the correct matching in the following pairs<br>Smooth ER - Synthesis of lipids<br>Rough ER - Oxidation of fatty acids  |                |                             |            | Rough ER - Synthesis of glycogen<br>Smooth ER - Oxidation of phospholipids |                         |           |  |  |
| 119. | The ter  | The terga, sterna and pleura of cockroach body are joined by:  |                |                             |            |  |                         |           |  |  |
|      | (1)<br>(3)   | Muscular tiss<br>Cartilage   | sue            |                             | (2)<br>(4) | <ul><li>(2) Arthrodial membrane</li><li>(4) Cementing glue</li></ul>       |                         |           |  |  |
| 120. | Which  | Which of the following represents the combination without any exception?   |                |                             |            |  |                         |           |  |  |
|      |  | Characteristics  |                |                             |            |  |                         | Class     |  |  |
|      | (1)  | <ol> <li>Mouth ventral; gills without operculum; skin with placoid<br/>scales; persistent notochord</li> <li>Sucking and circular mouth; jaws absent, integument<br/>without scales; paired appendages</li> </ol>  |                |                             |            |  | Chond                   | richthyes |  |  |
|      | (2)  |  |                |                             |            |  | Cyclostomata            |           |  |  |
|      | (3)  | (3) Body covered with feathers; skin moist and glandular; fore-<br>limbs form wings; lungs with air sacs   |                |                             |            |  |                         |           |  |  |
|      | (4) Mammary gland; hair on body; pinnae; two pairs of limbs Mammalia |  |                |                             |            |  | nalia                   |           |  |  |
| 121  | Which  | Which one of the following statements is incorrect?  |                |                             |            |  |                         |           |  |  |

- (1) In competitive inhibition, the inhibitor molecule is not chemically changed by the enzyme.
- (2) The competitive inhibitor does not affect the rate of breakdown of the enzyme-substrate complex.
- (3) The presence of the competitive inhibitor decreases the Km of the enzyme for the substrate.
- (4) A competitive inhibitor reacts reversibly with the enzyme to form an enzyme-inhibitor complex.

- 122. Which of the following regions of the brain is incorrectly paired with its function?
  - (1) Cerebellum language comprehension
  - (2) Corpus callosum communication between the left and right cerebral cortices
  - (3) Cerebrum calculation and contemplation
  - (4) Medulla oblongata homeostatic control
- **123.** Which one of the following statements is not true?
  - (1) Pollen grains of some plants cause severe allergies and bronchial afflictions in some people
  - (2) The flowers pollinated by flies and bats secrete foul odour to attract them
  - (3) Honey is made by bees by digesting pollen collected from flowers
  - (4) Pollen grains are rich in nutrients, and they are used in the form of tablets and syrups
- **124.** The active form of *Entamoeba histolytica* feeds upon:
  - (1) mucosa and submucosa of colon only
  - (2) food in intestine
  - (3) blood only
  - (4) erythrocytes; mucosa and submucosa of colon
- 125. Which of the following viruses is not transferred through semen of an infected male?
  - (1) Human immunodeficiency virus
  - (2) Chikungunya virus
  - (3) Ebola virus
  - (4) Hepatitis B virus
- 126. A population will not exist in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium if:
  - (1) there are no mutations (2) there is no migration
  - (3) the population is large (4) individuals mate selectively

(3)

- **127.** The guts of cow and buffalo possess:
  - (1) *Chlorella* spp (2) Methanogens
- Cyanobacteria (4) Fucus spp

JNL'

- **128.** The hilum is a scar on the:
  - (1) Fruit, where it was attached to pedicel
  - (2) Fruit, where style was present
  - (3) Seed, where micropyle was present
  - (4) Seed, where funicle was attached
- **129.** Secondary Succession takes place on / in:
  - (1) Degraded forest (2) Newly created pond
  - (3) Newly cooled lava (4) Bare rock
- **130.** Which one of the following statements is wrong?
  - (1) Agar-agar is obtained from *Gelidium* and *Gracilaria*
  - (2) *Chlorella* and *Spirulina* are used as space food
  - (3) Mannitol is stored food in Rhodophyceae
  - (4) Algin and carragen are products of algae

**131.** The following graph depicts changes in two populations (A and B) of herbivores in a grassy field. A possible reason for these changes is that:



- (1) Population B competed more successfully for food than population A
- (2) Population A produced more offspring than population B
- (3) Population A consumed the members of population B
- (4) Both plant populations in this habitat decreased
- **132.** Match each disease with its correct type of vaccine:

| (a) | tuber          | culosis |       |       | (i)   | harmless virus    |
|-----|----------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| (b) | whooping cough |         |       |       | (ii)  | inactivated toxin |
| (c) | diphtheria     |         |       |       | (iii) | killed bacteria   |
| (d) | polio          |         |       |       | (iv)  | harmless bacteria |
|     | (a)            | (b)     | (c)   | (d)   |       |                   |
| (1) | (iii)          | (ii)    | (iv)  | (i)   |       |                   |
| (2) | (iv)           | (iii)   | (ii)  | (i)   |       |                   |
| (3) | (i)            | (ii)    | (iv)  | (iii) |       |                   |
| (4) | (ii)           | (i)     | (iii) | (iv)  |       |                   |

- 133. Which of the following are the important floral rewards to the animal pollinators?
  - (1) Nectar and pollen grains
  - (2) Floral fragrance and calcium crystals
  - (3) Protein pellicle and stigmatic exudates
  - (4) Colour and large size of flower
- 134. An abnormal human baby with 'XXX' sex chromosomes was born due to:
  - (1) formation of abnormal ova in the mother
  - (2) fusion of two ova and one sperm
  - (3) fusion of two sperms and one ovum
  - (4) formation of abnormal sperms in the father
- **135.** Transpiration and root pressure cause water to rise in plants by:
  - (1) pulling and pushing it, respectively (2)
    - pushing it upward
  - (3) pushing and pulling it, respectively (4) pulling it upward

**180 MARKS** 

## **SECTION - III (PHYSICS)**

- **136.** An electron moving in a circular orbit of radius r makes n rotations per second. The magnetic field produced at the centre has magnitude:
  - (1) Zero (2)  $\frac{\mu_0 n^2 e}{2r}$  (3)  $\frac{\mu_0 n e}{2r}$  (4)  $\frac{\mu_0 n e}{2\pi r}$
- **137.** One mole of an ideal diatomic gas undergoes a transition from A to B along a path AB as shown in the figure,



- 143. Across a metallic conductor of non-uniform cross section a constant potential difference is applied. The quantity which remains constant along the conductor is: '

  (1) current
  (2) drift velocity
  (3) electric field
  (4) current density

  144. On observing light from three different stars P, Q and R, it was found that intensity of violet colour is maximum in the spectrum of P, the intensity of green colour is maximum in the spectrum of R and the intensity of red colour is maximum in the spectrum of Q. If T<sub>P</sub>, T<sub>Q</sub> and I<sub>R</sub> are the respective absolute
  - temperatures of P, Q and R, then it can be concluded from the above observations that: (1)  $T_P > T_R > T_Q$  (2)  $T_P < T_R < T_Q$  (3)  $T_P < T_Q < T_R$  (4)  $T_P > T_Q > T_R$
- 145. A potentiometer wire has length 4 m and resistance 8Ω. The resistance that must be connected in series with the wire and an accumulator of e.m.f. 2V, so as to get a potential gradient 1 mV per cm on the wire is:
  - (1)  $40 \Omega$  (2)  $44 \Omega$  (3)  $48 \Omega$  (4)  $32 \Omega$

146. Consider  $3^{rd}$  orbit of He<sup>+</sup> (Helium), using non–relativistic approach, the speed of electron in this orbit will be [Given K = 9 × 10<sup>9</sup> constant, Z = 2 and h(Planck's Constant) =  $6.6 \times 10^{-34}$ J s]

- (1)  $1.46 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$  (2)  $0.73 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$
- (3)  $3.0 \times 10^8$  m/s (4)  $2.92 \times 10^6$  m/s
- 147. A wire carrying current I has the shape as shown in adjoining figure. Linear parts of the wire are very long and parallel to X-axis while semicircular portion of radius R is lying in Y-Z plane. Magnetic- field at point O is:

(1) 
$$\vec{B} = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I}{R} (\pi \hat{i} - 2\hat{k})$$
  
(3)  $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I}{R} (\pi \hat{i} - 2\hat{k})$   
(4)  $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I}{R} (\pi \hat{i} + 2\hat{k})$ 

**148.** Which of the following figures represent the variation of particle momentum and the associated de-Broglie wavelength?

(1) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} p \\ \uparrow \\ \hline \rightarrow \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$
 (2)  $\begin{bmatrix} p \\ \uparrow \\ \hline \rightarrow \lambda \end{bmatrix}$  (3)  $\begin{bmatrix} p \\ \uparrow \\ \hline \rightarrow \lambda \end{bmatrix}$  (4)  $\begin{bmatrix} p \\ \uparrow \\ \hline \rightarrow \lambda \end{bmatrix}$ 

- **149.** A parallel plate air capacitor of capacitance C is connected to a cell of e.m.f. V and then disconnected from it. A dielectric slab of dielectric constant K, which can just fill the air gap of the capacitor, is now inserted in it. Which of the following is incorrect?
  - (1) The energy stored in the capacitor decreases K times

- (2) The change in energy stored is  $\frac{1}{2}CV^2\left(\frac{1}{K}-1\right)$
- (3) The charge on the capacitor is not conserved
- (4) The potential difference between the plates decreases K times
- 150. The fundamental frequency of a closed organ pipe of length 20 cm is equal to the second overtone of an organ pipe open at both the ends. The length of organ pipe open at both the ends is:
  (1) 100 cm
  (2) 120 cm
  (3) 140 cm
  (4) 80 cm
- 151. The refracting angle of a prism is A, and refractive index of the material of the prism is cot(A/2). The angle of minimum deviation is
  (1) 180°-2A
  (2) 90°-A
  (3) 180°+2A
  (4) 180°-3A
- 52 Which have a state is non-negated by the fallening combination of last state?





153. A carnot engine, having an efficiency of  $\eta = \frac{1}{10}$  as heat engine, is used as a refrigerator. If the work done on the system is 10 J, the amount of energy absorbed from the reservoir at lower temperature is: (1) 99 J (2) 90 J (3) 1 J (4) 100 J

154. A certain metallic surface is illuminated with monochromatic light of wavelength, X. The stopping potential for photo-electric current for this light is 3V<sub>0</sub>. If the same surface is illuminated with light of wavelength 2 K the stopping potential is V0. The threshold wavelength -for this surface for photo-electric effect is:

- (1)  $4\lambda$  (2)  $\frac{\lambda}{4}$  (3)  $\frac{\lambda}{6}$  (4)  $6\lambda$
- 155. A radiation of energy 'E' falls normally on a perfectly reflecting surface. The momentum transferred to the surface is (C = Velocity of light):
  - (1)  $\frac{2E}{C}$  (2)  $\frac{2E}{C^2}$  (3)  $\frac{E}{C^2}$  (4)  $\frac{E}{C}$
- **156.** A mass m moves in a circle on a smooth horizontal plane with velocity  $v_0$  at a radius  $R_0$ , The mass is attached to a string which passes through a smooth hole in the plane as shown.



The tension in the string is increased gradually and finally m moves in a circle of radius  $\frac{R_0}{2}$ . The final value of the kinetic energy is:

- (1)  $\frac{1}{4}mv_0^2$  (2)  $2mv_0^2$  (3)  $\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$  (4)  $mv_0^2$
- **157.** Two identical thin plano-convex glass lenses (refractive index 1.5) each having radius of curvature of 20 cm are placed with their convex surfaces in contact at the centre. The intervening space is filled with oil of refractive index 1.7. The focal length of the combination is:
  - (1) -25 cm (2) -50 cm (3) 50 cm (4) -20 cm
- **158.** A block A of mass  $m_1$  rests on a horizontal table. A light string connected to it passes over a frictionless pulley at the edge of table and from its other end another block B of mass  $m_2$  is suspended. The coefficient of kinetic friction between the block and the table is  $\mu_k$ . When the block A is sliding on the table, the tension in the string is:

(1) 
$$\frac{(m_2 - \mu_k m_1)g}{(m_1 + m_2)}$$
 (2)  $\frac{m_1 m_2 (1 + \mu_k)g}{(m_1 + m_2)}$  (3)  $\frac{m_1 m_2 (1 - \mu_k)g}{(m_1 + m_2)}$  (4)  $\frac{(m_2 - \mu_k m_1)g}{(m_1 + m_2)}$ 

- **159.** A particle is executing SHM along a straight line. Its velocities at distances  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  from the mean position are  $V_1$  and  $V_2$ , respectively. Its time period is:
  - (1)  $2\pi\sqrt{\frac{x_2^2-x_1^2}{V_1^2-V_2^2}}$  (2)  $2\pi\sqrt{\frac{V_1^2+V_2^2}{x_1^2+x_2^2}}$  (3)  $2\pi\sqrt{\frac{V_1^2-V_2^2}{x_1^2-x_2^2}}$  (4)  $2\pi\sqrt{\frac{x_1^2+x_2^2}{V_1^2+V_2^2}}$
- 160. A ship A is moving Westwards with a speed of 10 km h<sup>-1</sup> and a ship B100 km South of A, is moving Northwards with a speed of 10 km h<sup>-1</sup>. The time after which the distance between them becomes shortest, is:
  - (1) 5 h (2)  $5\sqrt{2}$ h (3)  $10\sqrt{2}$ h (4) 0 h
- **161.** A rod of weight W is supported by two parallel knife edges A and B and is in equilibrium in a horizontal position. The knives are at a distance d from each other. The centre of mass of the rod is at distance x from A. The normal reaction on A is:

(1) 
$$\frac{Wd}{x}$$
 (2)  $\frac{W(d-x)}{x}$  (3)  $\frac{W(d-x)}{d}$  (4)  $\frac{Wx}{d}$ 

- 162. The approximate depth of an ocean is 2700 m. The compressibility of water is  $45.4 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Pa}^{-1}$  and density of water is  $10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . What fractional compression of water will be obtained at the bottom of the ocean?
  - (1)  $1.0 \times 10^{-2}$  (2)  $1.2 \times 10^{-2}$  (3)  $1.4 \times 10^{-2}$  (4)  $0.8 \times 10^{-2}$
- 163. Two particles of masses  $m_1$ ,  $m_2$  move with initial velocities  $u_1$  and  $u_2$ . On collision, one of the particles get excited to higher level, after absorbing energy  $\varepsilon$ . If final velocities of particles be  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  then we must have.

(1) 
$$\frac{1}{2}m_1u_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2u_2^2 = \frac{1}{2}m_1v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2v_2^2 - \varepsilon$$
 (2)  $\frac{1}{2}m_1u_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2u_2^2 - \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}m_1v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2v_2^2$ 

(3) 
$$\frac{1}{2}m_1^2u_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2^2u_2^2 + \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}m_1^2v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2^2v_2^2$$
 (4)  $m_1^2u_1 + m_2^2u_2 - \varepsilon = m_1^2v_1 + m_2^2v_2$ 

164. Kepler's third law states that square of period of revolution (T) of a planet around the sun, is proportional to third power of average distance r between sun and planet i.e.  $T^2 = Kr^3$  here K is constant.

If the masses of sun and planet are M and m respectively then as per Newton's law of gravitation force of attraction between them is

$$F = \frac{GMm}{r^2}$$
, here G is gravitational constant. The relation between G and K is described as:

(1)  $GMK = 4\pi^2$  (2) K = G (3)  $K = \frac{1}{G}$  (4)  $GK = 4\pi^2$ 

165. A block of mass 10 kg, moving in x direction with a constant speed of 10 ms<sup>-1</sup>, is subjected to a retarding force F = 0.1 x J/m during its travel from x = 20 m to 30 m. Its final KE will be (1) 450 J (2) 275 J (3) 250 J (4) 475 J

166. A wind with speed 40 m/s blows parallel to the roof of a house. The area of the roof is 250 m<sup>2</sup>. Assuming that the pressure inside the house is atmospheric pressure, the fore exerted by the wind on the roof and the direction of the force will be.  $(P_{air} = 1.2 \text{kg} / \text{m}^3)$ 

 1)
  $4.8 \times 10^5$  N, upwards
 (2)
  $2.4 \times 10^5$  N, upwards

 (3)
  $2.4 \times 10^5$  N, downwards
 (4)
  $4.8 \times 10^5$  N, downwards

167. Two spherical bodies of mass M and 5 M and radii R and 2 R are released in free space with initial separation between their centres equal to 12 R. If they attract each other due to gravitational force only, then the distance covered by the smaller body before collision is :

(1) 4.5 R (2) 7.5 R (3) 1.5 R (4) 2.5 R

**168.** A resistance 'R' draws power 'P' when connected to an AC source. If an inductance is now placed is series with the resistance, such that the impedance of the circuit becomes 'Z', the power drawn will be.

(1) 
$$P\sqrt{\frac{R}{Z}}$$
 (2)  $P\left(\frac{R}{Z}\right)$  (3)  $P$  (4)  $P\left(\frac{R}{Z}\right)^2$ 

169. The ratio of the specific heats  $\frac{C_p}{C_v} = \gamma$  in terms of degrees of freedom (n) is given by:

(1) 
$$\left(1+\frac{n}{3}\right)$$
 (2)  $\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right)$  (3)  $\left(1+\frac{n}{2}\right)$  (4)  $\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)$ 

170. Figure below shows two paths that may be taken by a gas to go from a state A to a state C.





173. Three blocks A, B and C, of masses 4 kg, 2 kg and 1 kg respectively, are in contact on a frictionless surface, as shown. If a force of 14 N is applied on the 4 kg block, then the contact force between A and B is:



174. A, B and C are voltmeters of resistance R, 1.5R and 3R respectively as shown in the figure. When some potential difference is applied between X and Y, the voltmeter readings are V<sub>A</sub>, V<sub>B</sub> and V<sub>C</sub> respectively. Then :



175. Three identical spherical shells, each of mass m and radius r are placed as shown in figure. Consider an axis XX' which is touching to two shells and passing through diameter of third shell. Moment of inertia of the system consisting of these three spherical shells about XX' axis is



(1) 
$$3 \text{ mr}^2$$
 (2)  $\frac{16}{5} \text{mr}^2$  (3)  $4 \text{mr}^2$  (4)  $\frac{11}{5} \text{mr}^2$ 

176. The electric field in a certain region is acting radially outward and is given by E = Ar. A charged contained in a sphere of radius 'a' centred at the origin of the field, will be given by

(1) 
$$A \in_0 a^2$$
 (2)  $4\pi \in_0 Aa^3$  (3)  $\in_0 Aa^3$  (4)  $4\pi \in_0 Aa^2$ ]

- 177. The two ends of a metal rod are maintained at temperatures 100°C. The rate of heat flow in the rod is found to be 4.0 J/s. If the ends are maintained at temperatures 200°C and 210°C, the rate of heat flow will be:
  - (1) 16.8 J/s (2) 8.0 J/s (3) 4.0 J/s (4) 44.0 J/s
- 178. Two similar springs P and Q have spring constants  $K_P$  and  $K_Q$ , such that  $K_P > K_Q$ . They are stretched, first by the same amount (case a), then by the same force (case b). The work done by the springs  $W_P$  and  $W_Q$  are related as, in case (a) and case (b), respectively:

(1) 
$$W_{p} = W_{Q}; W_{p} = W_{Q}$$
 (2)  $W_{p} > W_{Q}; W_{Q} > W_{p}$ 

- (3)  $W_{p} < W_{Q}; W_{Q} < W_{p}$  (4)  $W_{p} = W_{Q}; W_{p} > W_{Q}$
- **179.** A conducting square frame of side 'a' and a long straight wire carrying current I are located in the same plane as shown in the figure. The frame moves induced in the frame will be proportional to



**180.** A particle of mass m is driven by a machine that delivers a constant power k watts. If the particle starts from rest the force on the particle at time t is

(1) 
$$\sqrt{mk} t^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
 (2)  $\sqrt{2mk} t^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  (3)  $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{mk} t^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  (4)  $\sqrt{\frac{mk}{2}} t^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 

| CHFMISTRV  | BIOI   | OCV   | PHVSICS             |
|--|--|---|---------------------|
| $\frac{1}{4}$  | 46 (2)   | 91 (2)  | 136 (3)             |
| 1. (4)   | 40. (2)<br>47 (1)  | 97. (2)<br>97 (4)   | 130. (3)<br>137 (1) |
| 2. (2)<br>3 (3)  | -7. (1)<br>48 (1)  |   | 137. (1)<br>138 (2) |
| 3. (3)   |  | 93. (2)   | 130. (2)<br>130 (1) |
| 4. (3)   | <b>49.</b> (4)   |   | 139. (1)            |
| 5. (4)   | 50. (1)  | 95. (4)   | 140. (1)            |
| $\begin{array}{c} 6.  \mathbf{(3)} \\ 7  \mathbf{(3)} \end{array}$ | 51. (3)  | 96. (2)   |                     |
| 7. (2)   | 52. (3)  | 97. (2)   | 142. (4)            |
| 8. (2)   | 53. (3)  | 98. (2)   | 143. (1)            |
| 9. (3)   | 54. (4)  | <b>99.</b> (1)  | 144. (1)            |
| 10. (2)  | 55. (1)  | 100. (1)  | 145. (4)            |
| 11. (1)  | 56. (3)  | 101. (1)  | 146. (1)            |
| 12. (4)  | 57. (3)  | 102. (1)  | 147. (2)            |
| 13. (4)  | 58. (4)  | 103. (2)  | 148. (1)            |
| 14. (4)  | <b>59.</b> (1)   | 104. (3)  | 149. (3)            |
| 15. (1)  | <b>60.</b> (2)   | 105. (2)  | 150. (2)            |
| 16. (2)  | 61. (4)  | 106. (1)  | 151. (1)            |
| 17. (3)  | <b>62.</b> (1)   | 107. (1)  | 152. (2)            |
| 18. (1)  | <b>63</b> . (1)  | 108. (3)  | 153. (2)            |
| 19. (1)  | 64. (3)  | 109. (2)  | 154. (1)            |
| 20. (4)  | <b>65.</b> (2)   | 110. (1)  | 155. (1)            |
| 21. (2)  | 66. (3)  | 111. (1)  | 156. (2)            |
| 22. (2)  | 67. (4)  | 112. (2)  | 157. (2)            |
| 23. (1)  | <b>68.</b> (2)   | 113. (4)  | 158. (2)            |
| 24. (1)  | <b>69.</b> (4)   | 114. (4)  | 159. (1)            |
| 25. (4)  | 70. (2)  | 115. (3)  | <b>160.</b> (1)     |
| 26. (2)  | 71. (2)  | 116. (4)  | 161. (3)            |
| 27. (4)  | 72. (3)  | 117. (2)  | 162. (2)            |
| $\frac{1}{28}$ . (4)   | 73. (2)  | 118. (1)  | 163. (2)            |
| 29. (1)  | 74. (2)  | 119. (2)  | 164. (1)            |
| 30. (2)  | 75. (4)  | 120. (1)  | 165. (4)            |
| 31 (2)   | 76. (2)  | 121. (1)  | 166. (2)            |
| 32 (2)   | 77 (3)   | 122. (1)  | 167 (2)             |
| 33 (4)   | 78 (4)   | 123 (1)<br>123 (2)  | 168 (4)             |
| 34 (1)   | 79 (3)   | 120. (2)<br>124 (1)   | 169 (2)             |
| 35 (2)   | 80 (4)   | 12.0 (1)<br>125 (2)   | 170 (2)             |
| 36 (1)   |  | 125. (2)<br>126 (4)   | 170. (2)<br>171 (2) |
| 37 (4)   | 82 (1)   | 120. (4)<br>127 (2)   | 171. (2)<br>172 (3) |
|  |  | 127. (2)<br>128 (4)   | 172. (3)<br>173 (1) |
| 30. (1)  | 83. (1)  |   | 173. (1)<br>174 (4) |
|  |  | 127. (1)<br>120 (2)   | 177. (4)            |
|  | 03. (2)<br>86 (3)  | $ \begin{array}{cccc} 130. & (3) \\ 121 & (1) \end{array} $ | 1/3. (3)<br>176 (2) |
| 41. (1)  | 00. (3)<br>97 (3)  | 131. (1)<br>132 (2)   | 1/0. (2)<br>177 (2) |
| 42. (3)  | $\begin{array}{c} 0/.  (3) \\ 00  (1) \end{array}$             | 132. (2)  | 1/1. (3)            |
| 43. (3)  | $\begin{array}{c} \delta \delta.  (1) \\ 0 0  (1) \end{array}$ | 133. (1)  | $1/\delta.$ (2)     |
|  | 89. (1)  |   | 1/9. (3)            |
| 45. (1)  | 90. (3)  | 135. (1)  | 180. (4)            |

## ANSWER KEY