Form Number:



Paper Code (0999DMA310317005)



DISTANCE LEARNING PROGRAMME

(Academic Session: 2017 - 2018)

LEADER TEST SERIES / JOINT PACKAGE COURSE TARGET: PRE-MEDICAL 2018

Test Type: MAJOR Test Pattern: AIIMS

TEST DATE : 04 - 03 - 2018

TEST SYLLABUS: SECTION-I

Important Instructions / महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका को जब तक ना खोलें जब तक कहा न जाएे।

A seat marked with Reg. No. will be allotted to each student. The student should ensure that he/she occupies the correct seat only. If any student is found to have occupied the seat of another student, both the students shall be removed from the examination and shall have to accept any other penalty imposed upon them.

प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी का रजिस्ट्रेशन नं. के अनुसार स्थान नियत है तथा वे अपने नियत स्थान पर ही बैठें। यदि कोई विद्यार्थी किसी दूसरे विद्यार्थी के स्थान पर बैठा पाया गया तो दोनों विद्यार्थियों को परीक्षा कक्ष से बाहर कर दिया जाएगा और दोनों को कोई अन्य जुर्माना भी स्वीकार्य होगा।

Each correct answer carries 1 marks, while one third mark will be deducted from the total of individual subject for each incorrect answer.

प्रत्येक सही उत्तर का 1 अंक है, जबकि एक तिहाई अंक गलत उत्तर का उस विषय के कुल अंकों में से कम कर लिया जायेगा।

- Student can not use log tables and calculators or any other material in the examination hall.
 - विद्यार्थी परीक्षा कक्ष में लोग टेबल, केल्कुलेटर या किसी अन्य सामग्री का उपयोग नहीं कर सकता है।
- Student must abide by the instructions issued during the examination, by the invigilators or the centre incharge. परीक्षा के समय विद्यार्थी को परिवीक्षक द्वारा दिये गये निर्देशों की पालना करना आवश्यक है।
- Before attempting the question paper ensure that it contains all the pages and that no question is missing. प्रश्न पत्र हल करने से पहले विद्यार्थी आश्वस्त ही जाए कि इसमें सभी पेज संलग्न हैं अथवा नहीं।
- Use Blue or Black Ball Point Pen Only to completely darken the appropriate circle. उचित गोले को भरने के लिए केवल नीले और काले बॉल पॉइन्ट पेन का प्रयोग करें।
- If you want to attempt any question then circle should be properly darkened as shown below, otherwise leave blank. यदि आप किसी प्रश्न को हल करने का प्रयास करते हैं तो उचित गोले को नीचे दर्शाये गये अनुसार गहरा काला करें अन्यथा उसे खाली छोड़ दें। Correct Method (सही तरीका) Wrong Method (गलत तरीका)

- Please do not fold the Answer Sheet and do not make any stray marks on it. कृपया उत्तर पुस्तिका को मोड़े नहीं और इस पर किसी प्रकार का निशान न लगायें।
- The candidate will not do any rough work on the Answer Sheet. परीक्षार्थी उत्तर पस्तिका पर किसी प्रकार का रफ कार्य ना करें।
- 10. CHANGING AN ANSWER IS NOT ALLOWED.

उत्तर परिवर्तन की अनुमति नहीं है।

11. Use of Pencil is strictly prohibited पेन्सिल का प्रयोग सर्वथा वर्जित है।

> Ensure that your OMR Answer Sheet has been signed by the Invigilator and the candidate himself/ herself. सुनिश्चित करें कि OMR उत्तर पुस्तिका पर निरीक्षक और परिक्षार्थी (स्वयं) के हस्ताक्षर किए गये हों।

Your Target is to secure Good Rank in Pre-Medical 2018

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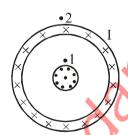




HAVE CONTROL —→ HAVE PATIENCE —→ HAVE CONFIDENCE ⇒ 100% SUCCESS

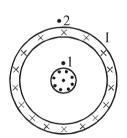
(BEWARE OF NEGATIVE MARKING)

- 1. Temperatures of two objects measured by a thermometer are $T_1 = 120^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $T_2 = 50^{\circ}C \pm 0.5^{\circ}C$ then temperature difference and error in it is :-
 - (1) $30^{\circ} \text{ C} \pm 1^{\circ} \text{ C}$
- (2) $70^{\circ} \text{ C} \pm 0.5^{\circ} \text{ C}$
- (3) $30^{\circ} \text{ C} \pm 0.5^{\circ} \text{ C}$
- (4) $70^{\circ} \text{ C} \pm 1^{\circ} \text{ C}$
- 2. Two bodies of mass 1kg and 4kg have equal K.E. then the ratio of their momentum is :-
 - (1) 2 : 1
- (2) 1 : 2
- (3) 4 : 1
- (4) 1 : 4
- **3.** An electric dipole is placed at the origin O such that its equator is y-axis. At a point P far away from dipole, the electric field direction is along y-direction. OP makes an angle α with the x-axis such that
 - (1) $\tan \alpha = \sqrt{3}$
- (2) $\tan \alpha = \sqrt{2}$
- (3) $\tan \alpha = 1$
- (4) $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
- 4. The figure shows the cross-section of two long coaxial tubes carrying equal currents I in opposite directions. If B₁ and B₂ are magnetic fields at points 1 and 2, as shown in figure then:-



- (1) $B_1 \neq 0$; $B_2 = 0$ (2) $B_1 = 0$; $B_2 = 0$
- (3) $B_1 \neq 0$; $B_2 \neq 0$
 - (4) $B_1 = 0, B_2 \neq 0$
- 5. Radius of a sphere is 1.41. Its volume upto significant digits is :-
 - $(1) 11.73 \text{ cm}^3$
- $(2) 11.736 \text{ cm}^3$
- $(3) 11.7 \text{ cm}^3$
- $(4) 117 \text{ cm}^3$
- 6. Water is falling on the blades of a turbine at a rate of 100 kg/s from a certain spring. If the height of the spring be 100 metres, the power transferred to the turbine will be :-
 - (1) 100 kW
- (2) 10 kW
- (3) 1 kW
- (4) 1000 kW

- एक थर्मामीटर द्वारा मापे गये दो पिंडों के ताप $T_1 = 120^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ तथा $T_2 = 50^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ है, तो तापान्तर तथा इसमें त्रृटि है:-
 - (1) $30^{\circ} \text{ C} \pm 1^{\circ} \text{ C}$
- (2) $70^{\circ} \text{ C} \pm 0.5^{\circ} \text{ C}$
- (3) $30^{\circ} \text{ C} \pm 0.5^{\circ} \text{ C}$
- (4) $70^{\circ} \text{ C} \pm 1^{\circ} \text{ C}$
- 1 kg एवं 4 kg द्रव्यमान की दो वस्तुओं की गतिज ऊर्जा समान है तो उनके संवेग का अनुपात होगा –
 - (1) 2 : 1
- (2) 1:2
- (3) 4:1
- (4) 1 : 4
- एक विद्युत द्विश्वव मूल बिन्दु 🔿 पर इस प्रकार रखा हुआ है कि **3.** इसकी निरक्ष, y-अक्ष हैं। द्विध्रुव से दूर एक बिन्दु P पर विद्युत क्षेत्र की दिशा y दिशा में है। OP, x-अक्ष के साथ एक कोण α बनाती है, तब
 - (1) $\tan \alpha = \sqrt{3}$
- (2) $\tan \alpha = \sqrt{2}$
- (3) $\tan \alpha = 1$
- (4) $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
- दिए गए चित्र में दो समाक्षीय लम्बी नलिकाओं का अनुप्रस्थ काट क्षेत्रफल दर्शाया गया हैं जिनमें समान तथा विपरीत दिशा में धारा बह रही है। यदि \mathbf{B}_1 तथा \mathbf{B}_2 बिन्दु 1 व 2 पर चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र हैं, तो -

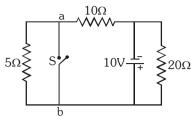


- (1) $B_1 \neq 0$; $B_2 = 0$
 - (2) $B_1 = 0$; $B_2 = 0$
- (3) $B_1 \neq 0$; $B_2 \neq 0$
- (4) $B_1 = 0, B_2 \neq 0$
- किसी गोले की त्रिज्या 1.41 है। सार्थक अंकों की उचित संख्या 5. के लिये इसका आयतन है।
 - $(1) 11.73 \text{ cm}^3$
- $(2) 11.736 \text{ cm}^3$
- $(3) 11.7 \text{ cm}^3$
- $(4) 117 \text{ cm}^3$
- किसी टर्बाइन के ब्लेडों (पंखों) पर 100 kg/s की दर से झरने से पानी गिर रहा है। यदि झरने की ऊँचाई 100 m हो तो टर्बाइन को दी गई शक्ति होगी :-
 - (1) 100 kW
- (2) 10 kW
- (3) 1 kW
- (4) 1000 kW

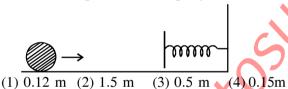
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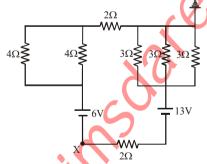
7. In the circuit shown below, the current that flows from a to b when the switch S is closed, is:-



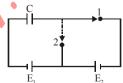
- (1) 1.5 A (2) + 1.5 A (3) + 1.0 A (4) 1.0 A
- **8.** The total magnetic flux in a material of area A, which produces a pole of strength m_p when placed in a magnetic field of strength H, will be:-
 - (1) $\mu_0 (AH + m_p)$
- (2) μ_0 AH
- (3) $\mu_0 \, m_p$
- (4) $\mu_0 [m_p AH + A]$
- 9. In a new system of units, unit of mass is α kg, length is β m and t is r sec. Value of 5 J in new system will be:-
 - (1) 5 α β^2 r^{-2}
- (2) 5 $\alpha^{-1}\beta^{-2}$ r^2
- (3) 5 $\alpha^{-2}\beta^{-1}$ r⁻²
- (4) 5 $\alpha^{-1}\beta^2 r^2$
- **10**. A mass of 0.5 kg moving with a speed of 1.5 m/s on a horizontal smooth surface, collides with a nearly weightless spring of force constant k=50N/m. The maximum compression of the spring would be :-



11. Find potential at point 'x' in given circuit :-

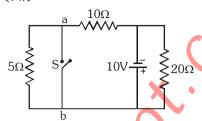


- (1) 10 V (2) -10 V (3) -11 V (4) -9 V 12. In the circuit shown in figure when switch is
 - In the circuit shown in figure when switch is shifted from position 1 to position 2 then heat generated in circuit is:-



(1) $\frac{1}{2}E_1^2C$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}E_2^2C$ (3) E_1E_2C (4) $\frac{1}{2}E_1E_2C$

7. दिये गये परिपथ में जब स्विच S बंद है तब a से b में प्रवाहित धारा होगी:-



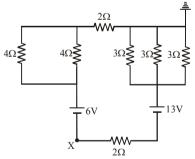
(1) – 1.5 A (2) + 1.5 A (3) + 1.0 A (4) – 1.0 A 8. पदार्थ के कुल चुम्बकीय फ्लब्स का मान, जब A काट क्षेत्रफल के चानकीय प्रदार्थ को चानकीय क्षेत्र H में मना जाता है

के चुम्बकीय पदार्थ को चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र H में रखा जाता है
तब पदार्थ में m_p ध्रुव प्रबलता का प्रेरण उत्पन्न होता है, होगा:-

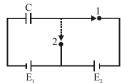
- (1) $\mu_0 (AH + m_p)$
- (2) μ_0 AH
- (3) $\mu_0 \, m_p$
- (4) $\mu_0 [m_p AH + A]$
- 9. मात्रकों की एक नई पद्धित बताई गयी है। जिसमें द्रव्यमान का मात्तक α kg है, लम्बाई का मात्रक β m है, तथा समय का मात्रक r sec है। इस नयी पद्धित में r5 का मान क्या होगा?
 - (1) $5 \alpha \beta^2 r^{-2}$
- (2) 5 $\alpha^{-1}\beta^{-2}$ r^2
- (3) 5 $\alpha^{-2}\beta^{-1}$ r⁻²
- (4) 5 $\alpha^{-1}\beta^2 r^2$
- 10. 0.5 kg द्रव्यमान का एक पिण्ड घर्षण मुक्त क्षैतिज तल पर 1.5 m/s की गित से चलता हुआ किसी लगभग भारहीन स्प्रिंग से टकराता है। स्प्रिंग का बल नियतांक k=50N/m है। स्प्रिंग की अधिकतम संपीडन दरी होगी:-



(1) 0.12 m (2) 1.5 m (3) 0.5 m (4) 0.15 m11. दिये गये परिपथ में बिन्द 'x' पर विभव ज्ञात करो :-

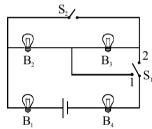


(1) 10 V (2) -10 V (3) -11 V (4) -9 V **12.** दर्शाये गये परिपथ में जब कुंजी को स्थिति 1 से स्थिति 2 में विस्थापित किया जाता है तो परिपथ में उत्पन्न उष्मा होगी :-

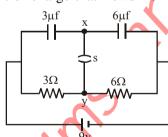


(1) $\frac{1}{2}E_1^2C$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}E_2^2C$ (3) E_1E_2C (4) $\frac{1}{2}E_1E_2C$

- Value of universal gravitational constant is $G=6.67\times10^{-11}$. Magnitude of G is units g^{-1} cm³ s⁻² will be:-
 - $(1) 6.67 \times 10^{-8}$
- $(2) 6.67 \times 10^{-7}$
- $(3) 6.67 \times 10^{-9}$
- $(4) 6.67 \times 10^{-10}$
- 14. If the equation for the displacement of a particle moving on a circular path is given by $(\theta) = 2t^3 + 0.5$, where θ is in radians and t in seconds, then the angular velocity of the particle after 2 s from its start is:-
 - (1) 8 rad/s
- (2) 12 rad/s
- (3) 24 rad/s
- (4) 36 rad/s
- 15. Four lamps are connected in the way as shown in figure. When switch S₂ is open and switch S₁ is on position-2, Lamp-B₂ is the brightest, and lamp B₃ and lamp B₄ are the dimmest and are of the same brightness. Now switch S₂ is closed and S₁ is on position-1, the descending order of brightness of bulbs is



- $(1) B_2, B_1, B_3, B_4$
- $(2) B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4$
- $(3) B_4, B_2, B_3, B_1$
- $(4) B_1, B_4, B_3, B_5$
- **16.** A circuit is connected as shown in figure with the switch S is open when switch is closed the total amount of charge that flows from y to x is:-



(1) 0

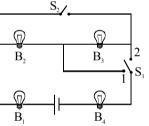
- (2) 5 μc
- (3) 27µc
- (4) 81 µc
- 17. The motion of particle of mass 'm' is given by $y=ut+\frac{1}{2}gt^2$. The force acting on the particle is
 - $(1) \, \text{mg}$

 $(2) \frac{mv}{t}$

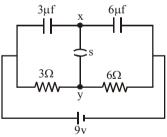
(3) 2mg

 $(4) \frac{2mt}{t}$

- 13. सर्वित्रिक गुरूत्वीय नियतांक का मान $G=6.67\times 10^{-11}$ हैं। G का मान g^{-1} cm 3 s $^{-2}$ के मात्रकों में क्या होगा।
 - $(1) 6.67 \times 10^{-8}$
- $(2) 6.67 \times 10^{-7}$
- $(3) 6.67 \times 10^{-9}$
- $(4) 6.67 \times 10^{-10}$
- वृत्ताकार मार्ग में घूमने वाले कण के लिये विस्थापन का समीकरण
 (θ) = 2t³ + 0.5 है, जहाँ θ रेडियन में तथा t सेकण्ड में है। गित
 आरम्भ से 2 सेकण्ड पश्चात कण का कोणीय वेग होगा :-
 - (1) 8 rad/s
- (2) 12 rad/s
- (3) 24 rad/s
- (4) 36 rad/s
- 15. चित्रानुसार चार लेम्पों को संयोजित किया गया है। जब स्विच S_2 खुला है तथा स्विच S_1 स्थिति-2 पर है, लेम्प B_2 की चमक सबसे अधिक है तथा लेम्प B_3 व लेम्प B_4 की चमक सबसे कम है व उनकी चमक समान है। अब स्विच S_2 को बन्द किया जाता है तथा स्विच S_1 स्थिति-1 पर है। तब बल्बों की चमक का घटता हुआ क्रम होगा



- (1) B_2 , B_1 , B_3 , B_4
- $(2) B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4$
- $(3) B_4, B_3, B_2, B_1$
- $(4) B_1, B_4, B_3, B_5$
- 16. दिये गये परिपथ में कुंजी बंद करने पर y से x की ओर प्रवाहित आवेश होगा :-



(1) 0

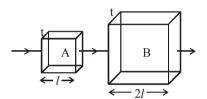
- (2) 5 μc
- (3) 27µc
- (4) 81 µc
- 17. एक बिंदु द्रव्यमान m की चाल $y=ut+\frac{1}{2}$ gt^2 दी गयी है। पिण्ड पर आरोपित बल है:-
 - (1) mg

 $(2) \frac{\text{mu}}{t}$

(3) 2mg

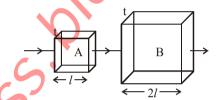
 $(4) \frac{2mu}{t}$

- **18.** When a body moves with a constant speed along a circle :-
 - (1) no acceleration is present in the body
 - (2) no force acts on the body
 - (3) its velocity remains constant
 - (4) no work gets done on it
- 19. Two square metal plates A and B are of the same thickness and material. The side of B is twice that of A. These are connected as shown in series. If the resistances of A and B are denoted by R_A and R_B , then (R_A/R_B) is :-



- (1) 1/2
- (2) 2/1
- (3) 1/1
- (4) 4/1
- 20. An uncharged capacitor having capacitance C is connected across a battery of emf V. Now the capacitor is disconnected and then reconnected across the same battery but with reversed polarity. Then which of the statements is incorrect?
 - (1) After reconnecting, charge delivered by the battery is 2CV.
 - (2) After reconnecting, no energy is supplied by battery.
 - (3) After reconnecting, whole of the energy supplied by the battery is converted into heat.
 - (4) After reconnecting, thermal energy produced in the circuit will be equal to 2CV².
- 21. A body of mass 0.4 Kg starting at origin at t = 0 with a speed of 10 m/s in the positive x-axis direction is subjected to a constant F= 8N towards negative x-axis. The position of the body after 25 second is
 - (1) 6000 m
- (2) 8000 m
- (3) + 4000 m
- (4) + 7000 m

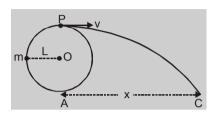
- 18. जब एक वस्तु वृत्ताकार पथ पर एक समान चाल से गित करती है तो -
 - (1) वस्तु में कोई त्वरण उपस्थित नहीं है
 - (2) वस्तु पर कोई बल कार्यरत नहीं है
 - (3) इसका वेग नियत रहता है
 - (4) इस पर कोई कार्य नहीं किया जाता है
- 19. दो वर्गाकार धात्वीय प्लेटों का पदार्थ और मोटाई समान है। B की भुजा A की दोगुनी है। इन्हें चित्रानुसार श्रेणीक्रम में जोड़ा गया है। यदि A और B प्रतिरोधों को R_A और R_B द्वारा प्रदर्शित किया जाता है, तब (R_A/R_B) है:-



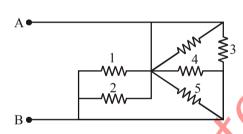
- (1) 1/2
- (2) 2/1
- (3) 1/1
- (4) 4/1
- 20. एक अनावेशित संधारित्र जिसकी धारिता C है, को V विद्युत वाहक बल की बैटरी से जोड़ा जाता है। अब संधारित्र को विच्छेदित किया जाता है तथा उसी बैटरी से विपरित ध्रुवता के साथ पुन: जोड़ा जाता है। तब निम्न में से कौनसा कथन गलत है:-
 - (1) पुन: जोड़ने के पश्चात् बैटरी द्वारा दिया गया आवेश 2CV है।
 - (2) पुन: जोडने के पश्चात बैटरी द्वारा कोई ऊर्जा नहीं दी जाती है।
 - (3) पुन: जोड़ने के पश्चात् बैटरी द्वारा प्रदान कुल ऊर्जा ऊष्मा में बदल जाती है
 - (4) पुन: जोड़ने के पश्चात् परिपथ में उत्पन्न ऊष्मीय ऊर्जा 2CV² के बराबर होगी
- 21. मूल बिंदु से t = 0 पर प्रारम्भिक वेग 10 m/s से शुरू होने वाली 0.4 Kg द्रव्यमान की एक वस्तु धनात्मक x दिशा में गित करती है। यदि समान बल F = 8 N ऋणात्मक x दिशा में आरोपित किया जाता है, तो वस्तु की स्थित 25 सैकण्ड बाद क्या होगी?
 - (1) -6000 m
- (2) 8000 m
- (3) + 4000 m
- (4) + 7000 m

प्रत्येक प्रश्न को अर्जुन बनकर करो।

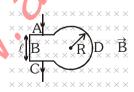
A body tied to a string of length L is revolved in 22. a vertical circle with minimum velocity, when the body reaches the upper most point the string breaks and the body moves under the influence of the gravitational field of earth along a parabolic path. The horizontal range AC of the body will be :-



- (1) x = L
- (2) x = 2L
- (3) $x = 2\sqrt{2L}$
- (4) $x = \sqrt{2L}$
- 23. The circuit shown has resistors of equal resistance R. Find the equivalent resistance between A and B :-

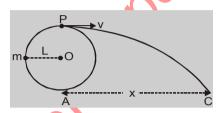


- (1) $\frac{11R}{12}$ (2) $\frac{13R}{12}$
- 24. The figure shows a conducting loop ABCDA placed in a uniform magnetic field perpendicular to its plane. The part ABC is the (3/4)th portion of the square of side length *l*. The part ADC is a circular arc of radius R. The points A and C are connected to a battery which supply a current I to the circuit. The magnetic force on the loop due to the field B is

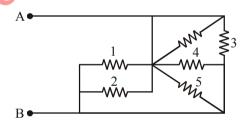


- (2) BI ℓ
- (3) 2BIR (4) $\frac{BI/R}{\ell + R}$

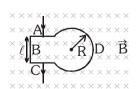
एक पिण्ड को L लम्बाई की डोरी से बांधकर चित्रानुसार 22. उर्ध्वाधर वृत पर न्यूनतम वेग से घुमाया जाता है, जब पिण्ड वृत्त के उच्चतम बिन्दु पर पहुंचता है तो डोरी टूट जाती है तथा पिण्ड परवलयाकार पथ पर पृथ्वी के गुरूत्वाकर्षण क्षेत्र के प्रभाव में गति करता है। बिन्दु A से तल पर पिण्ड की क्षैतिज परास AC होगी :-



- (1) x = L
- (2) x = 2L
- (3) $x = 2\sqrt{2L}$
- (4) $x = \sqrt{2L}$
- 23. दिए गए परिपथ में सारे प्रतिरोध R हैं. तो A व B के मध्य तुल्य प्रतिरोध होगा -



- (1) $\frac{11R}{12}$ (2) $\frac{13R}{12}$ (3) $\frac{R}{5}$ (4) $\frac{15R}{12}$
- 24. चित्रानुसार एक चालक लूप ABCDA एक समान चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार रखा है कि क्षेत्र लूप के तल पर लम्बवत् है। लुप का ABC भाग भुजा ℓ के वर्ग का (3/4)वाँ भाग है। जबिक भाग ADC R त्रिज्या का वृत्ताकार वक्र है। बिन्दु A a C एक बैटरी से जुड़े है जो कि परिपथ को I धारा प्रदान करती है। लूप पर चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र B के कारण कार्यरत बल ज्ञात करो।

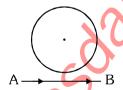


- (1)Zero
- (2) BI ℓ
- (3) 2BIR (4) $\frac{BI/R}{\ell + R}$

0999DMA310317005

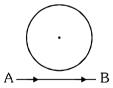
LTS-5/36

- The relation $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$, cannot be deduced from 25. newton's second law, if
 - (1) force depends on time
 - (2) Momentum depends on time
 - (3) Acceleration depends on time
 - (4) Mass depends on time
- A particle of mass 10 g moves along a circle of 26. radius 6.4 cm with a constant tangential acceleration. What is the magnitude of this acceleration if the kinetic energy of the particle becomes equal to 8×10^{-4} J by the end of the second revolution after the beginning of the motion?
 - $(1) 0.1 \text{ m/s}^2$
- $(2) 0.15 \text{ m/s}^2$
- $(3) 0.18 \text{ m/s}^2$
- (4) 0.2 m/s^2
- 27. Two wires of resistance R_1 and R_2 at 0° C have temperature coefficients of resistance α_1 and α_2 respectively. These are joined in series. The effective temperature coefficient of resistance is:-
 - (1) $\frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}{2}$
- (3) $\frac{\alpha_1 R_1 + \alpha_2 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$ (4) $\frac{\sqrt{R_1 R_2 \alpha_1 \alpha_2}}{\sqrt{R_1^2 + R_2^2}}$
- 28. A charge particle moves along the line AB, which lies in the same plane of a circular loop of conducting wire as shown in the fig. Then:



- (1) No current will be induced in the loop
- (2) The current induced in the loop will change its direction as the charged particle passes by
- (3) The current induced will be anticlockwise
- (4) The current induced, will be clockwis
- 29. The dimensions of reaction are
 - $(1) [M^2LT^{-3}]$
- $(2) [MLT^{-2}]$
- (3) [MLT⁻¹]
- $(4) [ML^2T^{-1}]$

- $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$ न्यूटन के द्वितीय नियम से नहीं बताया जा सकता 25.
 - (1) बल समय पर निर्भर हो
 - (2) संवेग समय पर निर्भर हो
 - (3) त्वरण समय पर निर्भर हो
 - (4) द्रव्यमान समय पर निर्भर हो
- 10 g द्रव्यमान का कोई कण 6.4 cm लम्बी त्रिज्या के वृत के 26. अनुदिश किसी नियत स्पर्श रेखीय त्वरण से गति करता है। यदि गति आरम्भ करने के पश्चात दो परिक्रमाएं पूरी करने पर कण की गतिज ऊर्जा 8 × 10⁻⁴ J हो जाती है तो इस त्वरण का परिमाण क्या हैं ?
 - $(1) 0.1 \text{ m/s}^2$
- (2) 0.15 m/s²
- (3) 0.18 m/s²
- $(4) 0.2 \text{ m/s}^2 \text{ w}$
- दो तारों का 0° C पर प्रतिरोध R_1 व R_2 है, इनका प्रतिरोध 27. ताप गुणांक क्रमश: α, और α, है। तारों को श्रेणी क्रम में जोड़ा गया है तो प्रभावी प्रतिरोध ताप गणांक होगा :
- (3) $\frac{\alpha_1 R_1 + \alpha_2 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$ (4) $\frac{\sqrt{R_1 R_2 \alpha_1 \alpha_2}}{\sqrt{R_1^2 + R_2^2}}$
- एक आवेशित कण रेखा AB के अनुदिश गतिशील है जो 28. कि चित्रानुसार चालक तार के वृत्तीय लुप के तल में ही स्थित है, तो :-



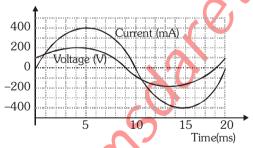
- (1) लूप में धारा प्रेरित नहीं होगी।
- (2) जैसे ही आवेशित कण लप को पार करता है इसमें प्रेरित धारा की दिशा परिवर्तित हो जाती है।
- (3) प्रेरित धारा वामावर्त होगी।
- (4) प्रेरित धारा दक्षिणावर्त होगी।
- प्रतिक्रिया बल का विमीय सूत्र है 29.
 - $(1) [M^2LT^{-3}]$
- $(2) [MLT^{-2}]$
- $(3) [MLT^{-1}]$
- (4) $[ML^2T^{-1}]$

भी प्रश्न Key Filling से गलत नहीं होना चाहिए।

- **30.** A mass m is attached to the end of a rod of length ℓ . The mass goes around a verticle circular path with the other end hinged at the centre. What should be the minimum velocity of mass at the bottom of the circle so that the mass completes the circle ?
 - (1) $\sqrt{4g\ell}$
- (2) $\sqrt{3g\ell}$
- (3) $\sqrt{5g\ell}$
- (4) $\sqrt{g\ell}$
- 31. A semicircular wire of radius R, carrying current I is placed in a magnetic field as shown in the figure. On left side of XX', magnetic field strength is B_0 and on rigth side of XX', magnetic field strength is $2B_0$. The magnetic force experienced by the wire would be :-



- (1) $3IB_0R$
- $(2) 2IB_0R$
- (3) $\sqrt{10} IB_0 R$
- (4) $\sqrt{5} IB_0 R$
- 32. The given graph shows variation with time in the source voltage and steady state current drawn by a series RLC circuit:-



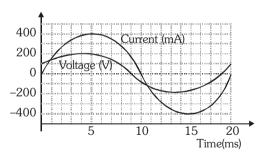
Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) Current lags the voltage
- (b) Resistance in the circuit is $250\sqrt{3}\Omega$
- (c) Reactance in the circuit is 250Ω
- (d) Average power dissipation in the circuit is $20\sqrt{3}\Omega$
- (1) Only a
- (2) a & b
- (3) a, b & c
- (4) All

- 30. m द्रव्यमान का एक पिण्ड ℓ लम्बाई की छड़ के एक सिरे से बँधा हुआ है। पिण्ड उर्ध्वाधर वर्तुल गित करता है जबिक छड़ का दूसरा छोर केन्द्र पर किलिकत है। उस द्रव्यमान का निम्नतम बिन्दु पर न्यूनतम वेग क्या हो कि जिससे वह वर्तुल गित पूर्ण कर सके?
 - (1) $\sqrt{4g\ell}$
- $(2) \sqrt{3g\ell}$
- $(3) \sqrt{5g\ell}$
- (4) $\sqrt{g\ell}$
- 31. एक अर्द्धवृत्ताकार तार जिससे I धारा प्रवाहित हो रही हैं, को चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र में रखा जाता है। XX' के बांयी ओर चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र B_0 तथा दांयी ओर $2B_0$ है। तो तार पर चुम्बकीय बल होगा –



- (1) 3IB₀R
- $(2) 2IB_0R$
- $(3) \sqrt{10} IB_0R$
- $(4) \sqrt{5} IB_0R$
- 32. दिया गया ग्राफ एक श्रेणी क्रम RLC परिपथ में स्त्रोत के विभव तथा स्थायी अवस्था में धारा का समय के साथ परिवर्तन को दर्शाता है:-



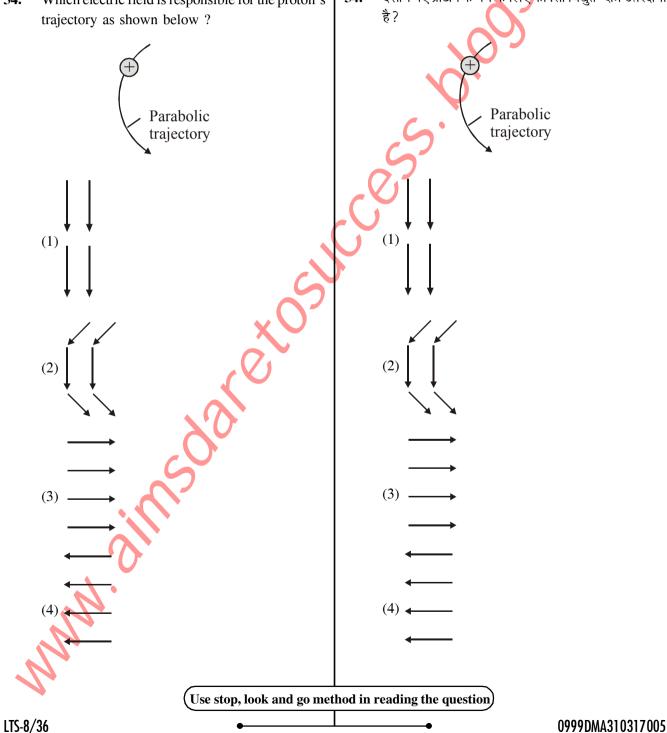
निम्न में से कौनसा/से कथन सही है ?

- (a) धारा विभव से पीछे है
- (b) परिपथ का प्रतिरोध $250\sqrt{3}\Omega$ है
- (c) परिपथ का प्रतिघात 250Ω है
- (d) परिपथ में औसत शक्ति व्यय $20\sqrt{3}W$ है
- (1) केवल a
- (2) a तथा b
- (3) a, b तथा c
- (4) सभी

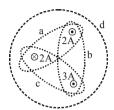


Major Test For Target 2018/AIIMS/04-03-2018

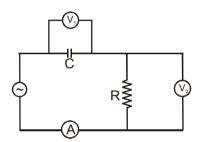
- An engine can pull 4 coaches at a maximum speed 33. of 20 m/s. Mass of the engine is twice the mass of every coach. Assuming resistive forces to be proportional to the weight, approximate maximum speeds of the engine when it pulls 12 and 6 coaches are:
 - (1) 8.5 m/s and 15 m/s respectively
 - (2) 6.5 m/s and 8 m/s respectively
 - (3) 8.5 m/s and 13 m/s respectively
 - (4) 10.5 m/s and 15 m/s respectively
- 34. Which electric field is responsible for the proton's
- एक इंजन चार डिब्बों को अधिकतम 20 मीटर/सेकण्ड की 33. चाल से खींच सकता है। इंजन का द्रव्यमान प्रत्येक डिब्बे के द्रव्यमान का दो गुना है। प्रतिरोधी बलों को भार के समानुपाती माने तो इंजन द्वारा 12 तथा 6 डिब्बे खींचने पर अधिकतम चाल क्रमश: होगी:
 - (1) 8.5 m/s और 15 m/s
 - (2) 6.5 m/s और 8 m/s
 - (3) 8.5 m/s और 13 m/s
 - (4) 10.5 m/s और 15 m/s
- दर्शाये गए प्रोटॉन के पथ के लिए कौनसा विद्युत-क्षेत्र उत्तरदायी 34.



Rank the value of $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\ell$ for the closed paths 35. shown in figure from the smallest to largest :-



- (1) a, b, c, d
- (2) a, c, d, b
- (3) a, d, c, b
- (4) a, c, b, d
- 36. The diagram shows a capacitor C and a resistor R connected in series to an AC source, V₁ and V₂ are voltmeters and A is an ammeter. Consider now the following statements:

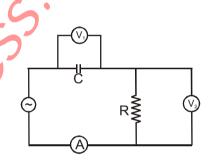


- (I) Readings in A and V₂ are always in phase
- (II) Reading in V_1 is ahead with reading in V_2
- (III) Readings in A and V₁ are always in phase Which of these statements are is correct:
- (1) I only
- (2) II only
- (3) I and II only
- (4) II and III only
- A force $F = Kx^2$ acts on a particle at an angle of **37**. 60° with the x-axis. the work done in displacing the particle from x_1 to x_2 will be –
- (2) $\frac{k}{2}(x_2^2 x_1^2)$
- (4) $\frac{k}{3}(x_2^3 x_1^3)$

 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\ell$ के मान को दिए गए बंद परिपथों के लिए छोटे **35.** से बड़े क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए -

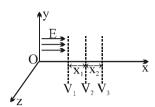


- (1) a, b, c, d
- (2) a, c, d, b
- (3) a, d, c, b
- (4) a, c, b, d
- चित्र में एक संधारित्र C और एक प्रतिरोध R, श्रेणीक्रम में **36.** एक प्रत्यावर्ती स्रोत से जोड़े गये है। $V_1,\ V_2$ वोल्टमीटर तथा A अमीटर हैतो निम्नलिखित कथनों मे से कौनसे कथन सही है?



- (I) A तथा V, का पाठ्यांक समान कला में है।
- $(II)\ V_1$ का पाठ्यांक की कला $\ V_2$ से आगे है।
- (III) A तथा V_1 का पाठयांक सदैव समान कला मे है
- (1) केवल I
- (2) केवल II
- (3) केवल I और II
- (4) केवल II और III
- एक कण पर x अक्ष से 60° के कोण पर कार्यरत बल **37**. $F = kx^2$ द्वारा इसे x अक्ष के अनुदिश $x_{_1}$ से $x_{_2}$ तक विस्थापित करने में किये गये कार्य का मान होगा -
 - (1) $\frac{kx^2}{2}$
- (2) $\frac{k}{2}(x_2^2 x_1^2)$
- (3) $\frac{k}{6} \left(x_2^3 x_1^3 \right)$ (4) $\frac{k}{3} \left(x_2^3 x_1^3 \right)$

38. In an electric field shown in figure three equipotential surfaces are shown. If function of electric field is $E = 2x^2V/m$, and given that $V_1 - V_2 = V_2 - V_3$, then we have



- $(1) x_1 = x_2$
- $(2) x_1 > x_2$
- $(3) x_2 > x_1$
- (4) data insufficient
- 39. Two identical short bar magnets, each having magnetic moment M, are placed a distance of 2d apart with axes perpendicular to each other in a horizontal plane. The magnetic induction at a point midway between them is :-

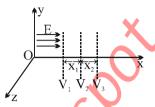
 - (1) $\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}(\sqrt{2})\frac{M}{d^3}$ (2) $\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}(\sqrt{3})\frac{M}{d^3}$
 - (3) $\left(\frac{2\mu_0}{\pi}\right)\frac{M}{d^3}$
- (4) $\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} (\sqrt{5}) \frac{M}{d^3}$
- 40. The electric field part of an electromagnetic wave in a medium is represented by $E_x = 0$;

$$E_y = 2.5 \; \frac{N}{C} \; cos \left[\left(2\pi \times 10^6 \, \frac{rad}{s} \right) t - \left(\pi \times 10^{-2} \, \frac{rad}{m} \right) x \right];$$

 $E_z = 0$. The wave is :

- (1) Moving along x direction with frequency 106 Hz and wave length 200 m.
- (2) Moving along y direction with frequency $2\pi \times 10^6$ Hz and wave length 200 m.
- (3) Moving along x direction with frequency 106 Hz and wave length 100 m.
- (4) Moving along x direction with frequency 106 Hz and wave length 200 m.

प्रदर्शित विद्यत क्षेत्र में तीन समविभव पष्ठों को दर्शाया गया 38. है। यदि विद्युत क्षेत्र का फलन $E = 2x^2V/m$ है तथा $V_1 - V_2 = V_2 - V_3$ दिया गया है तो



- $(1) x_1 = x_2$
- $(2) x_1 > x_2$
- $(3) x_2 > x_1$
- (4) आंकडे अपर्याप्त हैं
- दो समरूप लघु छड चुम्बकों जिनका चुम्बकीय आघूर्ण M हैं, को 2d दूरी पर रखा गया हैं, इनकी अक्ष एक-दूसरे के लम्बवत हैं तथा क्षेतिज तल में है। इनके मध्य में चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र होगा -
 - (1) $\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} (\sqrt{2}) \frac{M}{d^3}$ (2) $\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} (\sqrt{3}) \frac{M}{d^3}$
 - (3) $\left(\frac{2\mu_0}{\pi}\right)\frac{M}{d^3}$
- (4) $\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}(\sqrt{5})\frac{M}{d^3}$
- 40. एक माध्यम में विद्युत चुम्बकीय तरंग का वैद्युत क्षेत्र भाग निम्न प्रकार सूचित है $E_x = 0$;

$$E_y = 2.5 \ \frac{N}{C} \ cos \left[\left(2\pi \times 10^6 \, \frac{rad}{s} \right) t - \left(\pi \times 10^{-2} \, \frac{rad}{m} \right) x \right]; \label{eq:energy}$$

 $E_z = 0$

- (1) यह तरंग x दिशा में 10^6 Hz आवित्त से चल रही है और इसका तरंगदैर्ध्य 200 m है।
- (2) यह तरंग y दिशा में $2\pi \times 10^6$ Hz आवृत्ति से चल रही है और इसका तरंगदैर्ध्य 200 m है।
- (3) यह तरंग x दिशा में 10^6 Hz आवृत्ति से चल रही है और इसका तरंगदैर्ध्य 100 m है।
- (4) यह तरंग x दिशा में 106 Hz आवृत्ति से चल रही है और इसका तरंगदैर्ध्य 200 m है।

LTS-10/36

- The maximum work done is obtained when 41. pressure on 10 g of hydrogen is reduced from 20 to 1 atm at a constant temperature of 300 K. The gas behaves ideally. The value of q is :-
 - (1) -8163 calories
- (2) 8163 calories
- (3) –8970 calories
- (4) 8970 calories
- When 1.04 g of BaCl₂ is present in 10⁵ g of **42.** solution the concentration of solution is :-
 - (1) 0.104 ppm
- (2) 10.4 ppm
- (3) 0.0104 ppm
- (4) 104 ppm
- 43. Which of the following compound exist?
 - (1) BiI₅
- (2) CuI,
- (3) PbI₄
- (4) BiF₅
- 44. Electromeric effect is not observed in :-
 - (1) CH₂-C≡N
- (2) CH₂=CH₂
- $(3) CH_3-CH=O$
- (4) CH₃-OH
- What will be the heat of formation of methane, 45.

if heat of combustion of C is $-x \frac{KJ}{mol}$, heat of

formation of water is $-y \frac{KJ}{mol}$ and heat of

combustion of methane is $-z \frac{KJ}{mol}$?

- (1) (-x y + z)
- (2) (-z + x + 2y)
- (3) (-x 2y z)
- (4) (-x 2y + z)
- Number of moles of MnO₄ required to oxidize 46. one mole of ferrous oxalate completely in acidic medium will be:-
 - (1) 7.5 moles
- (2) 0.2 moles
- (3) 0.6 moles
- (4) 0.4 moles
- 47. Which of the following is/are correct order :-
 - (A) Thermal stability = $BeSO_4 < MgSO_4$ $< CaSO_4 < SrSO_4$
 - (B) Melting point = NaCl > KCl > RbCl > CsCl > LiCl
 - (C) Solubility = LiOH < NaOH
 - (D) Lattice energy = KF > KCl > KBr > KI
 - (1) A and B
 - (2) B and D
 - (3) A, B and D
 - (4) A, B, C and D
- 48. How many π and σ bonds are present in (CN)₂:-
- (1) 4,4
- (2) 4,5
- (3) 4,3
- (4) 2,1
- 49. In combustion of CH₄ number of e⁻ involved is :-
 - (1) 4
- (2) 8
- (3) 6
- (4) 2

- नियत ताप 300 K पर अधिकतम कार्य प्राप्त होता है जब 41. 10 ग्राम हाइडोजन गैस का दाब 20 से 1 atm तक कम किया जाता है। गैस आदर्श व्यवहार करती है। व का मान
 - (1) -8163 कैलोरी
- (2) 8163 कैलोरी
- (3) -8970 कैलोरी
- (4) 8970 कैलोरी
- यदि किसी विलयन के 10^5 g में BaCl के 1.04 g उपस्थित **42.** हों, तो विलयन की सांद्रता होगी 💤
 - (1) 0.104 ppm
- (2) 10.4 ppm
- (3) 0.0104 ppm
- (4) 104 ppm
- निम्न में से कौनसा यौगिक अस्तित्व में है ? **43.**
 - (1) BiI₅
- (2) CuI,
- (3) PbI₄
- (4) BiF₅
- इलेक्ट्रोमेरिक प्रभाव कौन प्रदर्शित नहीं करता है :-44.
 - (1) CH,-C≡N
- (2) CH₂=CH₂
- (3) CH₂-CH=O
- (4) CH₂-OH
- CH, को निर्माण की उष्मा क्या होगी यदि C की दहन की **45.**

उष्मा
$$\times \frac{KJ}{mol}$$
 , H_2O के निर्माण की उष्मा $y \frac{KJ}{mol}$ व

 CH_4 के दहन की उष्मा – $z \frac{KJ}{mc^4}$ हैं ?

- (1) (-x y + z)
- (2) (-z + x + 2y)
- (3) (-x 2y z)
- (4) (-x 2y + z)
- फेरस आक्सैलेट के एक मोल को अम्लीय माध्यम में पूर्णतया 46. आक्सीकृत करने के लिये , MnO_4^{-} के कितने मोलों की आवश्यकता होगी ?
 - (1) 7.5 मोल
- (2) 0.2 मोल
- (3) 0.6 मोल
- (4) 0.4 मोल
- **47.** सही क्रम हैं:-
 - (A) तापीय स्थायित्व = $BeSO_4$ < $MgSO_4$ $< CaSO_4 < SrSO_4$
 - (B) गलनांक = NaCl > KCl > RbCl > CsCl > LiCl
 - (C) विलेयता = LiOH < NaOH
 - (D) जालक ऊर्जा = KF > KCl > KBr > KI
 - (1) A and B
 - (2) B and D

(1) 4,4

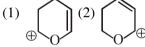
- (3) A, B and D
- (4) A, B, C and D
- $(CN)_{2}$ में कितने π तथा σ बन्ध उपस्थित है :-48.
 - (2) 4,5
 - (4) 2,1(3) 4,3
- CH_4 के दहन में कितने e^- प्रयुक्त होगें :-
 - (1) 4
- (2) 8
- (3) 6
- (4) 2

Take it Easy and Make it Easy

Major Test For Target 2018/AIIMS/04-03-2018

- A balloon filled with methane CH₄ is pricked with **50**. a sharp point and quickly plunged into a tank of hydrogen at the same pressure. After sometime the balloon will have:
 - (1) Enlarged
 - (2) Collapsed
 - (3) Remained unchanged in size
 - (4) Ethylene (C₂H₄) inside it
- The correct bond order for CO and CO+ are 51. respectively:-
- (1) $3,\frac{5}{2}$ (2) 3, 2 (3) $3,\frac{7}{2}$ (4) $\frac{5}{2}$, 3
- 52. Most stable resonating structure of given cation is :-









53. Consider the following gas-phase reaction

 $2A(g) + B(s) \rightleftharpoons C(g) + D(g) + xKCal$

An equilibrium mixture of reactants and products is subjected to the following changes:

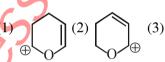
- (I) A decrease in volume
- (II) An increase in temperature
- (III) Addition of reactants
- (IV) Addition of inert gas

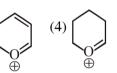
which of these changes affect the composition of the equilibrium mixture but leaves the value of K_C unchanged :-

- (1) I, II
- (2) I, II, III
- (3) II, III
- (4) III
- Which of the following is violating hund's rule:-54.
 - (1)
 - (2)
 - (3) 1
 - (4) All
- **55.** Find the correct option :-
 - (1) $NH_3 < NF_3$ (Dipole moment)
 - (2) $CO < CO_2$ [C–O bond length]
 - (3) $NH_2^- > NH_4^+$ (Bond angle)
 - (4) $I_3^- < N_3^-$ [lone pair of electron]

- मेथेन CH, से भरे एक गुब्बारे में नुकीली वस्तु से छेद किया **50.** जाता है तथा तुरन्त ही उसे समान दाब के हाइड्रोजन टैंक से जोड़ दिया जाता है। कुल समय पश्चात गुब्बारा
 - (1) फैल जाएगा
 - (2) सिकुड जाएगा
 - (3) आकार में अपरिवर्तित रहेगा
 - (4) इसमें एथिलीन (C,H,) होगी
- CO एवं CO+ का सही बंधक्रम क्रमश: है :-51.
- (2) 3, 2 (3) $3, \frac{7}{2}$
- निम्न धनायन की सर्वाधिक स्थायी अनुनादी संरचना है :-**52.**







निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया के लिए 53.

> $2A(g) + B(s) \rightleftharpoons C(g) + D(g) + xKCal$ साम्य पर निम्न परिवर्तन लागु किये जाते है :

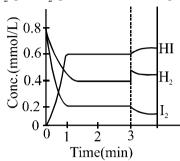
- (I) आयतन में कमी
- (II) ताप में वृद्धि
- (III) क्रियाकरक मिलाने पर
- (IV) अक्रिय गैस मिलाने पर

इनमें से कौनसे परिवर्तन साम्य मिश्रण को प्रभावित करते है लेकिन K अपरिवर्तित रहता है :-

- (1) I, II
- (2) I, II, III
- (3) II, III
- (4) III
- निम्न में से कौन हुण्ड के नियम का पालन नहीं करता है :-**54.**

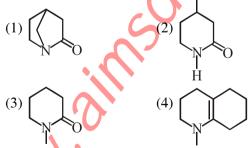
 - (3)
 - (4) सभी
- 55. सही विकल्प ज्ञात कीजिये:-
 - (1) NH, < NF, (द्विध्रुव आघूर्ण)
 - (2) CO < CO₂ [C–O बन्ध लम्बाई]
 - (3) $NH_2^- > NH_4^+$ (बंध कोण)
 - (4) $I_{3}^{-} < N_{3}^{-}$ [एकाकी e^{-} युग्म]

- **56.** Cl_3C has electron is delocalised in :-
 - (1) p–orbital
- (2) d-orbital
- (3) s-orbital
- (4) f-orbital
- 57. The equation for the reaction in the figure below is: $H_2(g) + I_2(g) - \text{heat} \rightleftharpoons 2HI(g)$



At the instant 3 min, what change was imposed into the equilibrium?

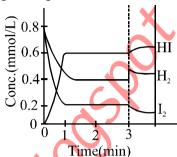
- (1) Pressure was increased
- (2) Temperature was decreased
- (3) Temperature was increased
- (4) Hydrogen was added
- **58.** Which of the following has similar spectrum as that of Li⁺:-
 - (1) H
- (2) Na^{10+} (3)
 - (3) He
- (4) He⁺
- **59.** Identify the correct statement from the given alternatives:-
 - (1) Intramolecular hydrogen bonding is not found in 2 hydroxy benzaldehyde.
 - (2) The boiling point of hydrogen iodide (HI) is more than hydrogen fluoride (HF).
 - (3) The dipole moment of CH₃Cl is not equal to zero.
 - (4) CH₃F has a higher dipole moment than CH₃Cl.
- **60.** In which of the following compound lone pair of nitrogen is not involved in resonance?



- 61. A Solution has $[OH^-] > 10^{-7}$ M at temperature 90°C. Then possible nature of solution is :-
 - (1) Only Basic
 - (2) Only neutral
 - (3) Basic and netural both
 - (4) Acidic, Basic or neutral

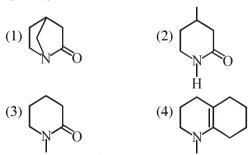
- **56.** $C_{L,C}^{\Theta}$ ऋणायन में इलेक्ट्रॉन विस्थानीकृत होते है:-
 - (1) p- कक्षक
- (2) d-कक्षक
- (3) s-कक्षक
- (4) f-कक्षक
- 57. अभिक्रिया का समीकरण निम्न चित्र में प्रदर्शित है

$$H_2(g) + I_2(g) - heat \rightleftharpoons 2HI(g)$$



t = 3 min पर साम्यावस्था में निम्न में से कौनसा परिवर्तन किया गया ?

- (1) दाब में वृद्धि
- (2) ताप में कमी
- (3) ताप में वृद्धि
- (4) हाइडोजन मिलाई गई
- **58.** ां का स्पेक्ट्रम किसके समान होना चाहिये :-
 - (1) H
- (2) Na¹⁰⁺
- (3) He
- (4) He⁺
- 59. नीचे दिए गए कथनों में से सही कथन का चयन करो:-
 - (1) 2 हाइड्रोक्सी बेन्जेल्डिहाइड में अन्त: आण्विक हाइड्रोजन बंध नहीं पाया जाता।
 - (2) हाइड्रॉजन आयोडाइड (HI) का क्वथनांक (HF) हाइड्रोजन फ्लोराइड की अपेक्षा उच्च होता है
 - (3) CH₂Cl का द्विध्रुव आघूर्ण शून्य नहीं होता
 - (4) CH₃F का CH₃Cl की अपेक्षा अधिक द्विध्रुव आधूर्ण होता हैं।
- **60.** निम्न में से कौनसे यौगिक में नाइट्रोजन के एकांकी इलेक्ट्रॉन युग्म अनुनाद में भाग नहीं लेते ?



- **61.** एक विलयन जिसकी 90°C ताप पर [OH-] > 10-7 M है। विलयन की सम्भावित प्रकृति होगी :-
 - (1) केवल क्षारीय
 - (2) केवल उदासीन
 - (3) क्षारीय एवं उदासीन दोनों
 - (4) अम्लीय, क्षारीय या उदासीन

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- **62.** The number of nodal planes and nodal spheres in 3d subshell are respectively:-
 - (1) 2, 0
- (2) 1, 1
- (3) 0, 1
- (4) 0, 2
- 63. The change Na_2 (Ni(CN)₄) \rightarrow Na₄(Ni(CN)₄) can be possible by :-
 - $(1) O_{2}$
- (2) KMnO₄
- (3) Na + liq. NH₃
- (4) KO₂
- **64.** Which of the following is strongest base?









- **65.** pH value of which of the following is not equal to one:
 - (1) 0.1 M HNO₃
 - (2) 0.05 M H₂SO₄
 - (3) 0.1 M CH₃COOH
 - (4) 50 cm³ of 0.4 M HCl + 50 cm³ of 0.2 M NaOH
- 66. An aqueous solution of hydrogen sulphide shows the equilibrium; $H_2S \rightleftharpoons H^{\oplus} + HS^{\ominus}$ If dilute hydrochloric acid is added to an aqueous solution of H_2S , without any change in temperature:-
 - (1) The equilibrium constant will change
 - (2) The concentration HS^o will increase
 - (3) The concentration of undissociated hydrogen sulphide will decrease.
 - (4) The concentration of HS^o will decrease
- 67. Be₂C + H₂O \longrightarrow BeO + X

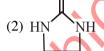
 $CaC_2 + H_2O \longrightarrow Ca(OH)_2 + Y$

Then X and Y respectively:-

- (1) CH₄, CH₄
- (2) CH_4 , C_2H_6
- (3) CH₄, C₂H₂
- (4) C₂H₂, CH₄

- 62. 3d उपकक्षा में नोडल तलों एवं गोलीय नोड़ो की संख्या क्रमशः होगी:-
 - (1) 2, 0
- (2) 1, 1
- (3) 0, 1
- (4) 0, 2
- 63. परिवर्तन Na_2 (Ni(CN)₄) $\rightarrow Na_4$ (Ni(CN)₄) किससे सम्भव है :-
 - $(1) O_{2}$
- (2) KMnO
- (3) Na + liq. NH₃
- (4) KO₂
- 64. निम्न में से प्रबलत्तम क्षार है ?









- 65. इनमें से किस विलयन की pH का मान 1 नहीं है :
 - (1) 0.1 M HNO₃
 - $(2) 0.05 \text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4$
 - (3) 0.1 M CH₂COOH
- (4) 50 cm^3 of $0.4 \text{ M HCl} + 50 \text{ cm}^3$ of 0.2 M NaOH**66.** हाइड्रोजन सल्फाइड का जलीय विलयन निम्न साम्य प्रदर्शित करता है $H_aS \rightleftharpoons H^\oplus + HS^\ominus$

यदि H_2S के जलीय विलयन में तनु HCl मिलाया जाता है एवं ताप नियत रखा जाता है तो :-

- (1) साम्य स्थिरांक परिवर्तित होगा
- (2) HS^{Θ} की सांद्रता बढती है
- (3) अवियोजित H_2S की सान्द्रता कम होगी
- (4) HS^o की सान्द्रंता घटती है
- 67. $Be_2C + H_2O \longrightarrow BeO + X$ $CaC_2 + H_2O \longrightarrow Ca(OH)_2 + Y$ तो X तथा Y क्रमश: हैं :-
 - $(1) CH_{4}, CH_{4}$
- (2) CH_4 , C_2H_6
- (3) CH₄, C₂H₂
- (4) C_2H_2 , CH_4

किसी प्रश्न पर देर तक रूको नहीं।

68. Which of the following compound has highest dipole moment ?

 $(1) \qquad (2) \qquad (3) \qquad (4) \qquad (4)$

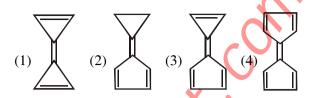
- 69. To separate and identify the ions in a mixture that may contain Pb²⁺, Cu²⁺ and Mg²⁺ use the reagents H₂S, HCl and NaOH. They should be added in the order:-
 - (1) HCl, H₂S, NaOH
 - (2) H₂S, HCl, NaOH
 - (3) HCl, NaOH, H₂S
 - (4) NaOH, H₂S, HCl
- **70.** Which of the following is not oxidised by MnO₂?
 - $(1) F^{-}$

- (2) Cl⁻
- (3) Br⁻
- (4) I⁻
- **71.** Which is correct :-
 - (1) H₂O₂ oxidize Mn²⁺ in acidic medium
 - (2) HOCl reduce H2O2 in acidic medium
 - (3) Rxn of KMnO $_4$ with H_2O_2 in both (H+) medium & (OH-) medium give O_2
 - (4) All
- **72.** The decreasing order of stability of the following free radical is:
 - (1) $Ph_3\dot{C} > Ph_2\dot{C}H > Me_3\dot{C} > Me_2\dot{C}H$
 - (2) $Ph_2\dot{C}H > Ph_3\dot{C} > Me_3\dot{C} > Me_2\dot{C}H$
 - (3) $Me_2\dot{C}H > Me_3\dot{C} > Ph_3\dot{C} > Ph_2\dot{C}H$
 - (4) $Me_2\dot{C}H > Me_3\dot{C} > Ph_2\dot{C}H > Ph_3\dot{C}$
- **73.** A 100 mL portion of water is added to each of the following two solutions:-
 - (i) 100 mL of 0.02 M KCN
 - (ii) 100 mL of 0.02 M HCl

Which of the following statements is correct?

- (1) There will be no change in pH of solution (i) and (ii)
- (2) The pH of solution (i) will decrease but pH of solution (ii) will increase
- (3) The pH of solution (i) will remain same but of solution (ii) will decrease
- (4) The pH of solution (ii) will remain same but of solution (i) will increase

68. निम्न में से सर्वाधिक द्विध्रव आघृण है ?



- **69.** Pb²⁺, Cu²⁺ तथा Mg^{2+} आयनों के मिश्रण में से इन आयनों को पृथक तथा पहचानने के लिए अभिकर्मक H_2S , HCl तथा NaOH को किस क्रम में मिलाया जाये :-
 - (1) HCl, H₂S, NaOH
 - (2) H₂S, HCl, NaOH
 - (3) HCl, NaOH, H₂S
 - (4) NaOH, H₂S, HCl
- 70. कौनसा हैलोजन MnO, द्वारा ऑक्सीकृत नहीं होता?
 - $(1) F^{-}$

- (2) Cl⁻
- (3) Br⁻
- (4) I⁻
- 71. कौनसा सही है :-
 - $(1)~{
 m H_2O_2}, {
 m Mn^{2+}}$ को अम्लीय माध्यम से ऑक्सीकृत करता है।
 - (2) HOCl, H,O, को अम्लीय माध्यम के अपचयित करता है।
 - (3) (H⁺) व (OH⁻) माध्यम में KMnO₄, H₂O₂ को O₂ में ऑक्सीकृत करता हैं।
 - (4) सभी
- 72. निम्नलिखित मुक्त मूलकों के स्थायित्व का घटता क्रम है :-
 - (1) $Ph_3\dot{C} > Ph_2\dot{C}H > Me_3\dot{C} > Me_2\dot{C}H$
 - (2) $Ph_2\dot{C}H > Ph_3\dot{C} > Me_3\dot{C} > Me_2\dot{C}H$
 - (3) $Me_{3}\dot{C}H > Me_{3}\dot{C} > Ph_{3}\dot{C} > Ph_{2}\dot{C}H$
 - (4) $Me_2\dot{C}H > Me_3\dot{C} > Ph_2\dot{C}H > Ph_3\dot{C}$
- 73. 100 mL जल निम्न दो विलयनों (प्रत्येक में) मिलाया जाता है :-
 - (i) 100 mL of 0.02 M KCN विलयन
 - (ii) 100 mL of 0.02 M HCl विलयन निम्न में से कौनसा कथन सही है ?
 - (1) विलयन (i) तथा (ii) की pH में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।
 - (2) विलयन (i) की pH घटेगी तथा विलयन (ii) की pH बढेगी।
 - (3) विलयन (i) की pH अपरिवर्तित रहेगी तथा विलयन (ii) की pH घटेगी।
 - (4) विलयन (ii) की pH अपरिवर्तित रहेगी तथा विलयन (i) की pH बढ़ेगी।

स्वस्थ रहो, मस्त रहो तथा पढ़ाई में व्यस्त रहो ।

- **74.** Wrong statement is :-
 - (1) Screening effect is not possible in H
 - (2) Li Shows highest IE₂ in 2nd period
 - (3) C may have maximum six ionisation energies
 - (4) IE of N^{-3} (fully filled) is more than N(half filled)
- **75.** Which pair of names refers to same compound?
 - (1) Ethyne and acetylene
 - (2) Ethyne and ethene
 - (3) Ethane and acetylene
 - (4) Ethane and ethene
- **76.** Which of the following is aromatic?

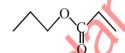








- 77. What will be the molality of a solution of glucose in water is 10% w/W?
 - (1) 0.01 m
- (2) 0.617 m
- (3) 1.668 m
- (4) 1.623 m
- 78. In molecule of the type AX_2L_n (where L represents lone pairs and n is its number) there exist a bond between element A and X. The $\angle XAX$ bond angle:
 - (1) Always increases if n increases
 - (2) Always decreases if n increases
 - (3) Will be maximum for n = 3, 0
 - (4) Generally decreases if n decreases
- **79.** The IUPAC name of following compound is :-



- (1) Propyl ethanoate
- (2) Ethyl propanoate
- (3) Pentanoic anhydride
- (4) Propyl propanoate
- **80.** In which of the following hyperconjugation is not possible ?





(3) CH₂=CH₂



- **74.** असत्य कथन है :-
 - (1) H में परीरक्षण प्रभाव सम्भव नहीं है
 - (2) 2nd आवर्त में Li सर्वाधिक IE, व्यक्त करता है
 - (3) C अधिकतम छ: आयनन ऊर्जाए व्यक्त कर सकता है
 - (4) N-3(पूर्ण भरे) की IE अधिक है N(अर्द्ध पूर्ण) से
- 75. कौनसा नाम का युग्म एक ही यौगिक की प्रदर्शित करता है?
 - (1) एथाइन तथा एसिटिलीन
 - (2) एथाइन तथा एथीन
 - (3) एथेन तथा एसिटिलीन
 - (4) एथेन तथा एथीन
- 76. निम्न में से ऐरोमेटिक है?

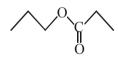








- 77. ग्लूकोज के उस विलयन की मोललता क्या होगी जो 10% w/W है ?
 - (1) 0.01 m
- (2) 0.617 m
- (3) 1.668 m
- (4) 1.623 m
- 78. AX_2L_n अणु के प्रकार में (जहाँ L e^- युग्म को बताता है तथा n संख्या है) वहाँ तत्व A तथा X के मध्य बंध उपस्थित है। $\angle XAX$ बंध कोण है :-
 - (1) यदि n बढ़ता है, तो हमेशा बढ़ता है
 - (2) यदि n बढता है, तो हमेशा घटता है
 - (3) n = 3, 0 के लिए अधिकतम होगा
 - (4) यदि n घटता है तो सामान्यतया घटता है
- 79. निम्न यौगिक का IUPAC नामकरण है :-



- (1) प्रोपिल एथेनोएट
- (2) एथिल प्रोपेनोएट
- (3) पेन्टानोईक एनहाइड्राइड
- (4) प्रोपिल प्रोपेनोएट
- 80. निम्न में से किसमें अतिसंयुग्मन संभव नहीं है ?





(3) CH₂=CH₂



LTS-16/36

- **81.** Maximum bordered pits are found in tracheids of:-
 - (1) Angiosperm
- (2) Gymnosperm
- (3) Pteridophyte
- (4) Algae
- **82.** Find out incorrect pair :

Column-A Column-B

- (A) Polysiphonia
- Haplodiplontic life cycle
- (B) Fucus
- Diplontic life cycle
- (C) Chlorella
- Haplontic life cycle
- (D) Ectocarpus
- Diplontic life cycle
- (1) D
- (2) A
- (3) C
- (4) B
- **83.** Match the columns and identify the correct option:-

| | Column I | | Column-II |
|----|-----------------------|------|-------------------------------------|
| a. | Endoplasmic reticulum | i. | Cellular respiration |
| b. | Free ribosome | ii. | Osmoregulation and excretion |
| c. | Mitochondria | iii. | Synthesis of lipid |
| d. | Contractilevacuole | iv. | Synthesis of none secretory protein |

- (1) a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(iv), d-(i)
- (2) a-(iii), b-(iv), c-(i), d-(ii)
- (3) a-(iii), b-(i), c-(iv), d-(ii)
- (4) a-(iv), b-(iii), c-(ii), d-(i)
- **84.** Which statement is not true regarding of Reabsorption?
 - (1) Essential nutrients are reabsorbed by PCT
 - (2) DCT is also capable of reabsorption of HCO₃
 - (3) Reabsorption of H⁺ and K⁺ occur in DCT
 - (4) 99 Percent of the filtrate has to be reabsorbed by the renal tubule.
- **85.** Lignin deposition is found in :-
 - (1) Sclerenchyma, Parenchyma
 - (2) Collenchyma, Fibre
 - (3) Sclereid, fibre
 - (4) Parenchyma, Collenchyma

- 81. सर्वाधिक परिवेशित गर्त वाहिनिकाओं में पाऐ जाते है:
 - (1) आवर्तबीजी
- (2) जिम्नोस्पर्म
- (3) टेरिडोफाइट
- (4) शैवाल
- 82. गलत युग्म पहचानिए -

कॉलम-A कॉलम-B

- (A) *पॉलीसाइफोनिया* अगुणित द्विगुणित जीवन चक्र
- (B) प्यूकस द्विगुणित जीवन चक्र
- (C) क्लोरेला अगुणित जीवन चक्र
- (D) एक्टोकॉर्पस द्विगुणित जीवन चक्र
- (1) D (2) A (3) C (4) B
- 83. कॉलम के बीच मिलान कीजिये तथा सही विकल्प चुलिये:-

| | | कॉलम । | | कॉलम-II |
|---|----|-----------------------|------|-----------------------------------|
| | a. | अंतः र्द्वव्यी जालिका | i. | कोशिका श्वसन |
| , | b. | मुक्त राइबोसोम | ii. | परासरणनियंत्रण और उत्सर्जन |
| | c. | सूत्रकणिका | iii. | लिपिड संश्लेषण |
| | d. | संकुचनशील रसधानी | iv. | अस्त्रावित प्रोटीन का संश्लेषण |

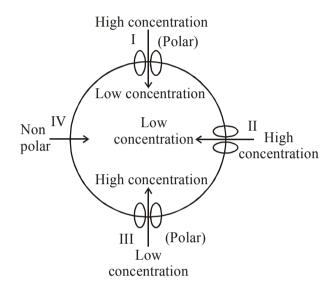
- (1) a-(ii), b-(iii), c-(iv), d-(i)
- (2) a-(iii), b-(iv), c-(i), d-(ii)
- (3) a-(iii), b-(i), c-(iv), d-(ii)
- (4) a-(iv), b-(iii), c-(ii), d-(i)
- 84. पूर्नरावशोषण के संदर्भ में कौनसा कथन सही नहीं है ?
 - (1) आवश्यक पौषकों का पुर्नरावशोषण PCT द्वारा होता है
 - (2) DCT, HCO3 के पुर्नरावशोषण में भी सहायक है
 - (3) H^+ और K^+ का पुर्नरावशोषण DCT द्वारा होता है
 - (4) 99 प्रतिशत धनित का पुर्नरावशोषण वृक्कीय नलिका हाथ होता है
- 85. लिग्निन का निक्षेपण पाया जाता है :-
 - (1) दृढ़ोतक, मृदूतक
 - (2) स्थूलकोणोत्तक, तन्तु
 - (3) स्कलेरीड, तन्तु
 - (4) मृदूतक, स्थूलकोणोत्तक

😊 हमेशा मुस्कराते रहें।



Major Test For Target 2018/AIIMS/04-03-2018

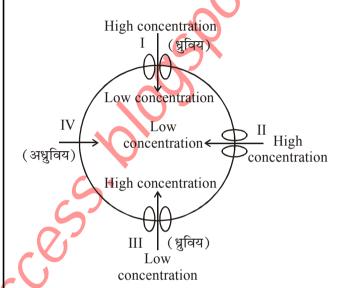
- **86.** Major photosynthetic pigments of green algae are :
 - (1) chlorophyll a and chlorophyll b
 - (2) chl-a, chl-c and fucoxanthen
 - (3) chl-a, chl-d and phycoerythrin
 - (4) chl-a, chl-b and violaxanthin
- 87. Identify the correct combination:



| | Ι | II | III | IV |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) | osmosis | facilitated diffusion | active transport | simple diffusion |
| (2) | facilitated diffusion | active transport | osmosis | simple diffusion |
| (3) | facilitated diffusion | osmosis | active transport | simple diffusion |
| (4) | simple diffusion | osmosis | active transport | facilitated diffusion |

- 88. Congestion of the lungs is one of the main symptoms in:
 - (1) Hypotension
 - (2) Heart attack
 - (3) Heart failure
 - (4) angina

- 86. हरित शैवालों का प्रमुख प्रकाश संश्लेषी वर्णक है
 - (1) क्लोरोफिल a और क्लोरोफिल b
 - (2) क्लोरोफिल a, क्लोरोफिल c एवं फ्यूकोजेन्थिन
 - (3) क्लोरोफिल a, क्लोरोफिल d एवं फाइकोइराइथिन
 - (4) क्लोरोफिल a, क्लोरोफिल b एवं वायोलाजेन्थिन
- 87. सही मेल का चुनाव कीजिए:-



| , | | Ι | II | III | IV |
|---|-----|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | (1) | परासरण | सुगमित विसरण | सक्रिय परिवहन | सरल विसरण |
| | (2) | सुगमित विसरण | सक्रिय परिवहन | परासरण | सरल विसरण |
| | (3) | सुगमित विसरण | परासरण | सक्रिय परिवहन | सरल विसरण |
| | (4) | सरल विसरण | परासरण | सक्रिय परिवहन | सुगमित विसरण |

- 88. फुस्फुस का संकुलन होना किस का मुख्य लक्षण है:-
 - (1) निम्न रक्त चाप
 - (2) हृदय घात
 - (3) हृदपात
 - (4) हृदशूल

अपनी क्षमता को पूरा वसूलने का प्रयास करें।



- **89.** Which one produces vascular cambium during secondary growth in Dicot root ?
 - (1) Conjuctive tissue, Hypodermis
 - (2) Hypodermis, Medullary rays
 - (3) Pericycle, Conjunctive tissue
 - (4) Hypodermis, Endodermis
- **90.** Which of the following is the correct matching of an animal, its characteristics and taxon?

| | Animal | Characteristics | Taxon |
|-----|--------------|--|----------------|
| (1) | Chameleon | Prehensile tail, dicondylic skull, camouflaging | Reptilia |
| (2) | Monotremes | Viviparous, hair external ears or pinnae | Mammalia |
| (3) | Rana tigrina | No exoskeletal elements, dicondylic skull, eyes have eyelids | Amphibia |
| (4) | Scolodion | Placoid scales, viviparous, external fertilization | Chondrichthyes |

91. Match the column :-

| | A | | В |
|-----|------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| Ι | S,N,Mo | (a) | Necrosis |
| II | K,Mo,S,N | (b) | Remobilized elements |
| III | N,P,K,Mg,S | (c) | Delay in flowering |
| IV | K,Ca,Cu,Mg | (d) | Inhibition of cell division |

- (1) I-c, II-b, III-d, IV-a
- (2) I-a, II-d, III-c, IV-b
- (3) I–c, II–d, III–b, IV–a
- (4) I-d, II-c, III-a, IV-b

- 89. द्वितीयक वृद्धि के दौरान द्विबीजपत्री मूल में कौन संवहनी एधा बनाता है ?
 - (1) यौगिक ऊतक, हाइपोडर्मिस
 - (2) हाइपोडर्मिस, मज्जा किरणें
 - (3) परिरंभ, यौगिक ऊतक
 - (4) हाइपोडर्मिस, एन्डोडर्मिस
- 90. निम्न में से कौनसा विकल्प जीव, उसका गुण व उसके वर्ग का सही मिलान है?

| | जीव | गुण | वर्ग |
|-----|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| (1) | कैमिलिओन | परिग्राही पूँछ, | सरीसृप |
| | | द्विकॉण्डाइलिक | |
| | V | कपाल, रंग बदलने | |
| | 1 | की क्षमता | |
| (2) | मोनोट्रीम | जरायुज, बालों | स्तनी |
| | | समेत, बाह्य कर्ण | |
| (3) | राना टिग्रीना | कोई बाह्य कंकाल | उभयचर |
| · | | अवयव नहीं | |
| | | डाइकॉण्डिलिक | |
| | | कपाल नेत्र पर | |
| | | पलके | |
| (4) | स्कॉलियोडॉन | प्लैकॉयड शल्क, | कॉण्ड्रिक्थीज |
| | | जरायुज बाह्य | |
| | | निषेचन | |

91. सत्ययों का मिलान कीजिए :-

| | A | | В |
|-----|------------|-----|---------------------------|
| Ι | S,N,Mo | (a) | ऊतकक्षय |
| II | K,Mo,S,N | (b) | पुन:गतिशील तत्व |
| III | N,P,K,Mg,S | (c) | पुष्पन में देरी |
| IV | K,Ca,Cu,Mg | (d) | कोशिका विभाजन का संदमन |

- (1) I-c, II-b, III-d, IV-a
- (2) I-a, II-d, III-c, IV-b
- (3) I-c, II-d, III-b, IV-a
- (4) I-d, II-c, III-a, IV-b

- **92.** Which blood vessels carring maximum CO₂?
 - (1) Superior vana cava
 - (2) Renal vein
 - (3) Pulmonary vein
 - (4) hepatic vein
- **93.** In vascular bundle of roots, xylem and order of development of xylum are respectively:-
 - (1) Endarch, Centripetal
 - (2) Exarch, Centrifugal
 - (3) Mesarch, Centripetal
 - (4) Exarch, Centripetal
- **94.** Which of the following fundamental feature is common to Balanoglosus Anopheles and Laccifer without any exception ?
 - (1) Marine habitat
 - (2) Members of largest phylum of animal kingdom
 - (3) Open circulatory system
 - (4) External fertilization
- 95. How many electron & proton transfered during the formation of one oxygen molecule in photosynthesis.
 - (1) 2-electron & 2-proton
 - (2) 4 electron & 8-proton
 - (3) 8-electron & 4-proton
 - (4) 4-electron & 3-proton
- **96.** Enterokinase is present in :-
- (1) Pancreatic juice
 - (2) Intestinal juice
 - (3) Bile juice
 - (4) Saliva
- **97.** Bulliform cells are found in :-
 - (1) Stem of grasses
 - (2) Leaf of grasses
 - (3) Flower of grasses
 - (4) Root of grasses

- **92.** कौनसी रक्त वाहिनी सर्वाधिक CO_2 का परिवहन करती है?
 - (1) अग्रमहाशिरा
 - (2) वृक्क शिरा
 - (3) फुफ्फुसीय शिरा
 - (4) यकृत शिरा
- 93. जड़ो के संवहन पूल में जाइलम और जाइलम का परिवर्धन का क्रम क्रमश: होता है :-
 - (1) अन्त:आदिदारूक, अभिकेन्द्री
 - (2) बाह्यआदिदारूक, अपकेन्द्री
 - (3) मध्यआदिदारूक, अभिकेन्द्री
 - (4) बाह्यआदिदारूक, अभिकेन्द्री
- 94. बेलेनोग्लोसस, ऐनोफेलिज व लेसिफर में बिना किसी अपवाद के कौनसा मूलभूत अभिलक्षण उभयनिष्ठ है?
 - (1) समुद्री आवास
 - (2) जन्तु-जगत् के सबसे बड़े संघ के जीव है
 - (3) खुले प्रकार का परिसंचरण तंत्र होता है
 - (4) बाह्य निषेचन
- 95. प्रकाश संश्लेषण में एक ऑक्सीजन अणु के निर्माण के दौरान क्रमश: कितने इलेक्ट्रॉन तथा प्रोटोन का स्थानान्तरण होता है।
 - (1) 2-इलेक्ट्रॉन & 2-प्रोटोन
 - (2) 4 इलेक्ट्रॉन & 8-प्रोटोन
 - (3) 8-इलेक्ट्रॉन & 4-प्रोटोन
 - (4) 4-इलेक्ट्रॉन & 3-प्रोटोन
- 96. एटेरोकाइनेज में उपस्थित होता है :-
 - (1) अग्नाशय रस
 - **(2)** आंत रस
 - (3) पित्त रस
 - (4) लार
- 97. आवर्धत्वक कोशिकाएं पाई जाती है :-
 - (1) घासों के तने में
 - (2) घासों की पत्तियों में
 - (3) घांसो के पुष्प में
 - (4) घांसो की जड़ो में

- **98.** Human heart consists of which tissue?
 - (1) Epithelial and connective tissue
 - (2) Muscular and neural tissue
 - (3) Connective and muscular tissue
 - (4) Both (1) and (2)
- **99.** Select the correct combination for RuBisCO & pepcase respectively
 - km high, high catalytic power;
 km low, low catalytic power
 - (2) km high, low catalytic power; km low, high catalytic power
 - (3) km low, high catalytic power; km high, low catalytic power
 - (4) km very low, highest catalytic power; km very high, lowest catalytic power
- **100.** Location of the muscle ATPase is ?
 - (1) Actin
- (2) Actinin
- (3) Troponin
- (4) Myosin
- **101.** In gymnosperms haploid structures are :
 - (1) Endosperm, Megaspore, Pollen grain
 - (2) Pollen grain, Megaspore, Embryo
 - (3) Megaspore mother cell, Pollen grain, Endosperm
 - (4) Integument, Nucellus, Endosperm
- **102.** Which connective tissue is responsible for the formation of stroma of soft-organ?
 - (1) Mucoid connective tissue
 - (2) Adipose connective tissue
 - (3) Reticular fibrous connective tissue
 - (4) Dense connective tissue
- 103. Photorespiration occurs in :-
 - (1) Green photosynthetic parts
 - (2) All living cells
 - (3) Mitochondria
 - (4) Root

- 98. मानव हृदय में कौनसे ऊतक सम्मिलित है?
 - (1) उपकला ऊतक तथा संयोजी ऊतक
 - (2) पेशिय ऊतक तथा तंत्रिका ऊतक
 - (3) संयोजी ऊतक तथा पेशीय ऊतक
 - (4) (1) व (2) दोनों
- 99. RuBisCO तथा pepcase के लिए सहीं मेल का चुनाव कीजिए।
 - (1) km उच्च, उच्च उत्प्रेरक क्षमता ; km कम, कम उत्प्रेरक क्षमता
 - (2) km उच्च, कम उत्प्रेरक क्षमता ; km कम, उच्च उत्प्रेरक क्षमता
 - (3) km कम, उच्च उत्प्रेरक क्षमता ; km उच्च, कम उत्प्रेरक क्षमता
 - (4) km अत्यधिक कम, उच्चतम उत्प्रेरक क्षमता ; km उच्चतम, न्यूनतम उत्प्रेरक क्षमता
- 100. पेशीय ATPase कहाँ स्थित होता है ?
 - (1) एक्टिन
- (2) एक्टिनीन
- (3) टोपोनिन
- (4) मायोसिन
- 101. अनावृत्तबीजी पौधों में अगुणित संरचनाएं है -
 - (1) भ्रूणपोष, गुरूबीजाणु, परागकण
 - (2) परागकण, गुरूबीजाण, भ्रूण
 - (3) गुरूबीजाणु, मातुकोशिका, परागकण, भ्रूणपोष
 - (4) आवरण, निभाग, भ्रुणपोष
- **102.** कौनसा संयोजी ऊतक, कोमल अंगों के स्ट्रोमा के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी होता है ?
 - (1) म्यूकॉएड संयोजी ऊतक
 - (2) वसामय संयोजी ऊतक
 - (3) रेटिकयूलर तंतुमय संयोजी ऊतक
 - (4) सघन संयोजी ऊतक
- 103. प्रकाश श्वसन होता है :-
 - (1) हरे प्रकाश संश्लेषी भाग में
 - (2) सभी जीवित कोशिकाओं में
 - (3) माइटोकॉण्ड्या
 - (4) मूल

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- **104.** Menopausal women, who has low levels of Oestrogen have possibility to develop:-
 - (1) Arthritis
 - (2) Muscular dystrophy
 - (3) Tetany
 - (4) Osteoporosis
- **105.** Gemmae are multicellular green structures for vegetative propagation, these are found in :
 - (1) Riccia capsule
 - (2) Marchantia thallus
 - (3) Funaria protonema
 - (4) Fern prothallus
- **106.** Which of the following is/are function of cell wall?
 - (i) Cell wall gives shape to the cell.
 - (ii) It protects the cell from mechanical damage and infection.
 - (iii) It also help in cell to cell recognition
 - (iv) It provide barrier to undesirable macromolecules. Choose the correct option :-
 - (1) i, ii and iii incorrect
 - (2) i and iii correct
 - (3) iii is incorrect and remaining correct
 - (4) iii and iv correct
- **107.** A sudden change from anaerobic to aerobic process produces
 - (1) Pasteur effect
- (2) Emerson effect
- (3) Black man's law
- (4) Chargaffs rule
- **108.** What happens when membrane of resting neuron become depolarize ?
 - (1) The Na⁺ voltage channel gates are open
 - (2) There is a net diffusion of Na⁺ out of the cell
 - (3) The inside of cell is more negative than the outside.
 - (4) Neurilemma is more permeable for K⁺ ions
- **109.** Mycoplasma shows ___(A)___ mode of nutrition and most of the species are ___(B)___.

A

В

- (1) Osmotrophic Facultative parasites
- (2) Facultative parasite Osmotrophic
- (3) Heterotrophic Facultative anaerobs
- (4) Osmotrophic Facultative anaerobs

- 104. रजोनिवृत्ति अवस्था की महिला है, उस में एस्ट्रोजन की मात्रा कम है, उसे कौनसा रोग होने की संभावना है:-
 - (1) संधिशोध
 - (2) पेशीय दुष्पोषण
 - (3) अपतानिका
 - (4) अस्थि सुषिरता
- 105. जेम्मा कायिक प्रवंधन के लिए बहुकीशीय हरी संरचनाएं हैं ये इसमें पायी जाती है -
 - (1) रिक्सिया संपुट
 - (2) मारकेन्शिया सूकाय
 - (3) प्यूनेरिया प्रोटीनीमा
 - (4) फर्न प्रौथेलस
- 106. निम्न में से कौन सा/कौन से कोशिका भित्ति के कार्य है ?
 - (i) कोशिका को आकार देना।
 - (ii) कोशिका की यांत्रिक हानियो और संक्रमण से रक्षा करती है।
 - (iii) यह कोशिका से कोशिका को पहचानने में सहायक होती है।
 - (iv) यह अवांछनीय वृहद अणुओं के लिए अवरोध प्रदान करती है। सही विकल्प चुनिये :-
 - (1) i, ii तथा iii सही नही है।
 - (2) i तथा iii सही है।
 - (3) iii गलत है। तथा बाकी सही है।
 - (4) iii तथा iv सही है।
- 107. अचानक वायुविय से अवायुविय प्रक्रम में परिवर्तन हो जाने से उत्पन्न होता है:-
 - (1) पाश्चर प्रभाव
- (2) इमरसन प्रभाव
- (3) ब्लैक मैन प्रभाव
- (4) चारगाफ नियम
- **108.** जब विश्राम तंत्रिका कोशिका की झिल्ली विधुवित हो जाती है तब क्या होता है ?
 - (1) Na+ वोल्टेज चैनल गेट खुलते है
 - (2) कोशिका के बाहर Na^+ का कुल विसरण होता है
 - (3) कोशिका बाहर की तुलना में अंदर से अधिक ऋणात्मक होती है
 - (4) न्यूरिलेमा K+ आयनों के अधिक पारगम्य होती है
- **109.** माइकोप्लाज्मा ___(A)___ पोषण रूप को दर्शाता हैं तथा अधिकांश जातियां ___(B)___ है -

A

В

- (1) परासरणीय विकल्पी परजीवी
- (2) विकल्पी परजीवी पर

परासरणीय

- (3) विषमपोषी विकल्पी अनॉक्सीजीवी
- (4) परासरणीय

विकल्पी अनॉक्सीजीवी

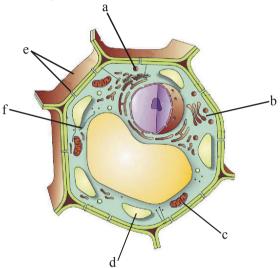
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- **110.** Which of the following is correctly matched?
 - (1) Formation of cell plate Golgibody
 - (2) Catalase enzyme Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
 - (3) Cytochrome P-450 Peroxisome
 - (4) Cytoplasmic connection Plasmodesmata of adjacent animal cell
- **111.** Interfascicular cambium formation is induced by :-
 - (1) Auxin
- (2) Cytokinin
- (3) Gibberellin
- (4) Ethylene
- **112.** Find out correct statement?
 - (A) Somatic neural system relay impulses from CNS to skeletal muscles
 - (B) ANS transmits impulses from CNS to involuntary muscles.
 - (C) Neural organisation is better organised in insects than hydra.
 - (D) Unmyelinated nerve fibre is enclosed by a schwann cell that form a myelin sheath around the axon.
 - (1) A, B and C
- (2) A and B only
- (3) A, B and D
- (4) A and D only
- **113.** *Cyanobacteria* are :
 - (1) Unicellular algae
 - (2) Colonial or filamentous algae
 - (3) Marine or terrestrial algae
 - (4) All of these
- 114. The stage which is characterised by the appearance of chiasmata is:-
 - (1) Zygotene
- (2) Pachytene
- (3) Diplotene
- (4) Leptotene
- 115. Lactic acid fermentation does not produce :-
 - (1) Only ATP
 - (2) Both CO₂ and NADH
 - (3) Only CO,
 - (4) Only NADH
- **116.** Which of the following cranial nerve supplies to tongue and is motor in nature ?:-
 - (1) Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - (2) Trigeminal nerve
 - (3) Facial nerve
 - (4) Hypoglossal nerve

- 110. निम्न में से कौन सा सही मिलान है ?
 - (1) कोशिका पट्टी का निर्माण गॉल्जीकाय
 - (2) केटालेज एन्जाइम चिकनी अंतर्द्रव्यी जालिका
 - (3) सायटोक्रोम P-450 परऑक्सीसोम
 - (4) निकटवर्ती जन्तु की कोशिकाओं प्लोज्मोडेस्मेटा के कोशिका द्रव्यीय संयोजन
- 111. अन्तरपुलीय एधा का निर्माण का प्रेरण किससे होता है :-
 - (1) ऑक्सिन
- (2) साइटोकाइनिन
- (3) जिबरेलिन
- (4) इथाईलीन
- 112. सही कथन चुनिए?
 - (A) कायिक तंत्रिका तंत्र तंत्रिका आवेगों को CNS से कंकालीय पेशियों को भेजता है
 - (B) ANS आवेगों को CNS से अनैच्छिक पेशियों की ओर भेजता है
 - (C) हाइड्रा के तुलना में तंत्रिकीय संगठन कीटों में सुगंठित होता है
 - (D)आच्छदहीन तंत्रिका तंतु भी श्वान कोशिका से घिरे रहते हैं, लेकिन वे ऐक्सोन के चारों ओर माइलीन आवरण बनाते है
 - (1) A, B and C
- (2) A and B only
- (3) A, B and D
- (4) A and D only
- 113. सायनोबैक्टीरिया है -
 - (1) एक कोशिकीय
 - (2) निवही व तंतुमय
 - (3) लवणीय व स्थलीय
 - (4) ये सभी
- 114. किस अवस्था में कियाज्मेटा दिखाई देता है :-
 - (1) युग्मपट
- (2) स्यूलपट
- (3) द्विपट्ट
- (4) तनुपट
- 115. लैक्टिक अम्ल किण्वन से उत्पन्न नहीं होता है :-
 - (1) केवल ATP
 - (2) दोनों CO, और NADH
 - (3) केवल CO₂
 - (4) केवल NADH
- 116. कौनसी कपालीय तंत्रिका जीभ को आपूर्ति देती है और यह चालक प्रकृति की होती है ?
 - (1) जिह्वा ग्रसनी तंत्रिका
 - (2) त्रिक तंत्रिका
 - (3) आननी तंत्रिका
 - (4) जिह्वा अधोवर्ती तंत्रिका

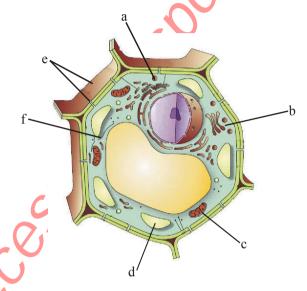
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- **117.** Double fertilization and triple fusion are characteristic feature of :
 - (1) Bryophytes
 - (2) Spermatophytes
 - (3) Angiosperms
 - (4) Vascular cryptogams
- **118.** Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching:-



- (1) b-Lysosome, d-Mitochondria, a-golgiapparatus f-plasmodesmata, c-Chloroplast, e-microtubule
- (2) a-Lysosome, c-Mitochondria, b-golgiapparatus e-plasmodesmata, d-Chloroplast, f-microtubule
- (3) a-Lysosome, d-Mitochondria, c-golgiapparatus e-plasmodesmata, b-Chloroplast, f-microtubule
- (4) b-Lysosome, c-Mitochondria, a-golgiapparatus e-plasmodesmata, d-Chloroplast, f-microtubule
- **119.** Which part of nephron is not situated in the cortical region of the Kidney?
 - (1) Malpigian carpuscle
 - (2) DCT
 - (3) Collecting duct
 - (4) Loop of Henle
- **120.** Cylindrical lens are used for correction of which disorder:
 - (1) Myopia
- (2) Astigmatism
- (3) Hypermatropia
- (4) Night blindness

- 117. द्विनिषेचन एवं त्रियक संलयन एक लाक्षणिक लक्षण है -
 - (1) ब्रायोफाइट्स
 - (2) स्पर्ममटोफाइट
 - (3) एन्जियोर्स्पम
 - (4) संवहनीय क्रिप्टोगेम्स
- 118. चित्र को पहचानिये तथा सही मिलान का चयन कीजिए :-



- (1) b-लयनकाय, d-सूत्रकणिका, a-गाँल्जीउपकरण f-जीवद्रव्य तंत्, c-हरितलवक, e-सृक्ष्मनलिका
- (2) a-लयनकाय, c-सूत्रकणिका, b-गाँल्जीउपकरण e-जीवद्रव्य तंतु, d-हरितलवक, f-सुक्ष्मनलिका
- (3) a-लयनकाय, d-सूत्रकणिका, c-गाँल्जीउपकरण e-जीवद्रव्य तंतु, b-हरितलवक, f-सुक्ष्मनलिका
- (4) b-लयनकाय, c-सूत्रकणिका, a-गाँल्जीउपकरण e-जीवद्रव्य तंतु, d-हरितलवक, f-सुक्ष्मनलिका
- 119. नेफ्रोन का कौनसा भाग वृक्क के वल्कुटीय क्षेत्र में स्थित नहीं होता है ?
 - (1) मेल्पीघी देहाणु
 - (2) DCT
 - (3) संग्राहक नलिका
 - (4) हेनले का लूप
- 120. सिलिन्ड्रिकल लैन्स किस दोष के निवारण के लिए प्रयुक्त होते है :-
 - (1) मायोपिया
- (2) ऐस्टिगमेटीज्म
- (3) हाइपरमेट्रोपिया
- **(4)** रतौंधी

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| These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these Questions you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion & Reason are True & the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion & Reason are True but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is True but the Reason is False. D. If both Assertion & Reason are False. 121. Assertion: The equation y = 2x + t is physically incorrect if x & y are distances and t is time. Reason: Quantities with different dimensions cannot be added or subtracted. (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D 122. Assertion: Two charged particles at rest experiences only electrical force. Reason: Charges at rest can only produce electric field. (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D 123. Assertion: In projectile motion downward constant acceleration is present in vertical direction. (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D 124. Assertion: Electric field due to steady current carrying wire is zero outside the wire. Reason: Net charge presenting a current carrying wire is zero outside the wire. Reason: Net charge presenting a current carrying wire is zero outside the wire. Reason: Net charge presenting a current carrying wire is zero outside the wire. Reason: Net charge presenting a current carrying wire is zero outside the wire. Reason: Net charge presenting a current carrying wire is zero outside the wire. Reason: Net charge presenting a current carrying wire is zero outside the wire. Reason: Net charge presenting a current carrying wire is zero outside the wire. Reason: Net charge presenting a current carrying wire is zero outside the wire. Reason: Net charge presenting a current carrying wire is zero outside the wire. Reason: Net charge presenting a current carrying wire is zero outside the wire. Reason: Net charge presenting a current carrying wire is zero outside the wire. Reason: Net charge presenting a current carrying wire is zero outside the wire. Reason: Net charge presenti | Path to Su | CAREER INSTITUTE Leader Test Series/ Joilin Fackage Course/ Alims/ 04-03-2010 | | | |
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| 126. Assertion: Potentiometer is an ideal instrument to measure the potential difference. Reason: Potential gradient along the potentiometer wire can be made very small. (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D 126. कथन: विभवमापी एक आदर्श उपकरण है जो विभवान्तर को मापता है। कारण: विभवमापी तार के अनुदिश विभव प्रवणता बहुत कम की जा सकती है। (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D | | | | | |
| to measure the potential difference. **Reason:* Potential gradient along the potentiometer wire can be made very small. (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D **TYM: विभवमापी तार के अनुदिश विभव प्रवणता बहुत कम की जा सकती है। (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D | 126. | | 126. | | |
| potentiometer wire can be made very small. (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D | | | | | |
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127. Assertion: The force of tension on a body always acts away from the body.

Reason: Friction force always opposes the motion of a body.

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **128.** *Assertion :-* The value of temperature coefficient of resistance is positive for metals.

Reason:- The value of temperature coefficient of resistance is negative for insulators.

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **129.** Assertion: A spring has potential energy, when it is compressed (or stretched).

Reason: In compressing or stretching, work is done on the spring against the restoring force which is stored as potential energy.

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **130.** *Assertion:* On filling the space between the plates of a parallel plate air capacitor with a dielectric, capacity of the capacitor is increased.

Reason: The same amount of charge can be stored at a reduced potential.

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **131.** Assertion: The change in kinetic energy of a particle is equal to the work done on it by the net force.

Reason: Change in kinetic energy of particle is equal to the work done only in case of system of one particle.

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
 - (4) I
- **132.** Assertion :- If three capacitors of capacitances $C_1 < C_2 < C_3$ are connected in series and parallel, then $C_{parallel} > C_{series}$.

Reason :- $C_{\text{series}} = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$

and $\frac{1}{C_{\text{parallel}}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}$

- (1) A
- (2) E
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **133.** Assertion: When a particle moves in a circle with a uniform speed its acceleration is constant but the velocity changes.

Reason: Angular displacement is not an axial vector.

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

127. कथन : वस्तु पर लगने वाला तनाव बल हमेशा वस्तु से दूर लगता है।

कारण: घर्षण बल हमेशा वस्तु की गति का विरोध करता है।

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- 128. कथन:- धातुओं के लिए प्रतिरोध ताप गुणांक का मान धनात्मक होता है ।

कारण :- कुचालकों के लिए प्रतिरोध ताप गुणांक का मान ऋणात्मक होता है ।

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- 129. कथन: एक स्प्रिंग में स्थितिज ऊर्ज़ा संचित हो जाती है जब इसे सम्पीड़ित या खींचा जाता है।

कारण: सम्पीड़न एवं खिचाव में स्प्रिंग पर प्रत्यानयन बल के विरूद्ध कार्य किया जाता है। जो स्थितिज ऊर्जा के रूप में संचित हो जाता है।

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- 130. कथन: एक संमातर पट्ट वायु संधारित्र के मध्य स्थान को किसी परावैद्युत पदार्थ से भरने पर धारिता बढती है।

कारण: समान आवेश को कम विभव पर संग्रहित किया जा सकता है।

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- 131. कथन: एक कण की गतिज ऊर्जा में परिवर्तन, उस पर परिणामी बल द्वारा किये गये कार्य के तुल्य होता है।

कारण: एक कण की गतिज ऊर्जा में परिवर्तन, एक कणीय निकाय के लिए ही, किये गये कार्य के तुल्य होता है।

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- 132. कथन: यदि तीन संधारित्रों जिनकी धारितायें $C_1 < C_2 < C_3$ है, को श्रेणी क्रम में तथा समांतर क्रम में संयोजित किया जाए तो $C_{\frac{1}{2}} > C_{\frac{1}{2}}$

कारण : $C_{\text{simil}} = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$

तथा
$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{tarrier}}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}$$

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- 133. **कथन**: जब कोई कण समान चाल से वृत्त में घूमता है तो इसका त्वरण नियत होता है लेकिन वेग परिवर्तित होता है।

कारण : कोणीय विस्थापन एक अक्षीय सदिश नहीं होता है।

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

| 134. | Assertion: - A moving charged particle gets |
|------|---|
| | energy from magnetic field. |

Reason:- Magnetic force works on moving charged particle.

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

135. Assertion: The position of centre of mass of a body does not depend upon shape and size of the body.

Reason: Centre of mass of a body lies always at the centre of the body.

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **136.** Assertion :- If a unit north pole rotates around a current carrying wire then work has to be done. **Reason**: – Magnetic field produced by current is always non-conservative in nature.
 - (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **137.** Assertion: In an elastic collision of two billiards balls, the kinetic energy is not conserved during the short interval of time of collision between the balls.

Reason: Energy spent against friction does not follow the law of conservation of mechanical energy.

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

138. Assertion: Whenever magnetic flux linked with the coil changes with respect to time, then an emf is induced in it.

Reason: According to lenz law, the direction of induced current in any coil in such a way that it always oposses the cause by which it is produced.

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

139. Assertion :- An electric dipole experiences maximum force in a uniform electric field when it is placed with its axis at right angles to the field direction.

Reason :- When the axis of a dipole is perpendicular to a uniform external electric field, then torque acting on it will be zero.

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

140. Assertion: The division are equally marked on the scale of A.C. ammeter.

Reason:- Heat produced is directly proportional to the current.

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

134. कथन:- एक गतिमान आवेश चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र से ऊर्जा प्राप्त करता है।

कारण:- गतिमान आवेशित कण पर चुम्बकीय बल कार्य करता

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

135. कथन: किसी वस्तु के द्रव्यमान केंद्र की स्थिति वस्तु की आकृति तथा आकार पर निर्भर नहीं करती।

> कारण: किसी वस्तु का द्रव्यमान केंद्र हमेशा वस्तु के केंद्र पर स्थित होता है।

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

कथन:- यदि एक एकांक उत्तरी ध्रव को धारावाही चालक 136. तार के चारों ओर घुमाये तो कार्य करना पडेगा। कारण :- धारा द्वारा उत्पन्न चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र की प्रकृति सदैव असंरक्षी होती है।

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

कथन: दो बिलयर्ड की गेंदों की प्रत्यास्थ टक्कर में गतिज 137. ऊर्जा दोनों गेंदों के मध्य टक्कर के लघु समय अंतराल के दौरान गतिज ऊर्जा संरक्षित नहीं रहती है।

> कारण: घर्षण के विरूद्ध व्यपित ऊर्जा यांत्रिक ऊर्जा संरक्षण नियम का पालन नहीं करती है।

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

कथन:- किसी कुण्डली से सम्बंधित फ्लक्स में समय के 138. साथ परिवर्तन होता है, तो उसमें विद्युत वाहक बल उत्पन्न होता है।

> कारण:- लैंज के नियमानुसार कुण्डली में प्रेरित धारा की दिशा इस प्रकार होती है कि यह स्वयं के उत्पन्न होने का विरोध करती है।

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

139. कथन :- एक विद्युत द्विधूव एकसमान विद्युत क्षेत्र में अधिकतम बल का अनुभव करता है जब इसे इस प्रकार रखा जाता है कि उसकी अक्ष विद्युत क्षेत्र की दिशा से समकोण पर हो

> कारण:- जब द्विध्रव की अक्ष बाह्य समरूप विद्युत क्षेत्र के लम्बवत् हो तब द्विधूव पर कार्यरत बलाघूर्ण शून्य होगा ।

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

कथन: A.C.धारामापी में भाग समान अन्तराल पर अंकित 140. होते है।

कारण: उत्पन्न उष्मा, धारा के सीधे समानुपाती होती है।

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

141. Assertion: Combustion of N₂ to give NO is an endothermic process.

Reason:- Bond energy of N₂ is very high.

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

142. *Assertion :-*Catenation tendency is weaker in nitrogen as compared to phosphorus.

Reason:- N-N bond is weaker than P-P bond.

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

143. *Assertion :-* Change in internal energy is zero for all gases at constant temperature.

Reason:- Internal energy is function of temperature only.

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

144. Assertion :-H₂O₂ is stable at room temp and it needs so much of heat to decompose.

Reason :- -O-O- bond present in H_2O_2 is very stable bond.

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

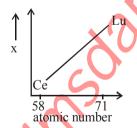
145. *Assertion :-* Entropy of system always increases for a spontaneous reaction.

Reason:- Enthalpy of reaction always decreases for spontaneous reaction.

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

146. Assertion:-x can be: EA, Z_{eff}, EN, IP, acidic nature of oxides etc.

x cant be: ionic radii, basic nature (of hydroxide)



Reason :- EN value is dependent on EA

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- $(4) \Gamma$

147. Assertion: The melting point of solid (except ice) increases with increase in pressure.

Reason:- An increase in pressure favours the change where volume decreases.

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

141. $avar: N_2$ के दहन से NO का निर्माण ऊष्माशोषी प्रक्रिया है।

कारण:- N2 की बन्ध ऊर्जा बहुत अधिक होती है।

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

142. कथन:- फॉस्फोरस की तुलना में नाइट्रोजन में श्रृंखलन का गुण दुर्बल होता है।

कारण:- N–N बंध, P–P बंध की तुलना में दुर्बल होता है।

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

143. कथन:-आन्तरिक ऊर्जा में परिवर्तन सभी गैसों के लिए स्थिर ताप पर शून्य होता है।

कारण :- आन्तरिक ऊर्जी केवल ताप पर निर्भर करती है।

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

144. \pmb{a} श्यन :- $\mathbf{H}_2\mathbf{O}_2$ सामान्य ताप पर स्थायी होता हैं इसके विघटन के लिए उच्च ताप की आवश्यकता होती है।

कार $\overline{\boldsymbol{\eta}}:=\mathbf{H}_2\mathbf{O}_2$ में उपस्थित $-\mathbf{O}-\mathbf{O}-$ बंध बहुत स्थायी बंध होता है।

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

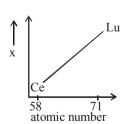
145. कथन:- स्वत: प्रक्रम के लिए तंत्र की एन्ट्रॉपी हमेशा बढ़ती

कारण:- स्वत: प्रक्रम के लिए अभिक्रिया की एन्थेल्पी सदैव घटती है।

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

146. कथन :- x हो सकता है EA, Z_{eff}, EN, IP, अम्लीय प्रकृति इत्यादि।

x नहीं हो सकता हैं आयनिक त्रिज्या, क्षारीय प्रकृति (हाइड्रॉक्साइड्)



कारण :- EN का मान EA पर निर्भर करता है।

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

147. कथन:- ठोस (बर्फ के अतिरिक्त) का गलनांक बिन्दु, दाब में वृद्धि से बढ़ता है।

> कारण:- दाब में वृद्धि उस दिशा में परिवर्तन के अनुकूल होती है। जिसमें आयतन कम होता है

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

148. Assertion: There was a yellow coloured solution in beaker (1) & a orange colour solⁿ in beaker (2). There were also 2 salts NaCl & KCl placed in dish seperately. A student poured the more souble (in water) salt (from the above given 2) in beaker (2) along with conc. H₂SO₄ & observed red orange vapour. When the remaining salt was poured into beaker (1) it's colour changed to orange

Reason:- NaCl is hygroscopic in nature & absorbs the yellow colour in beaker (1).

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

149. Assertion: When the aqueous solution of CH₃COONH₄ is diluted, then its degree of hydrolysis does not change.

Reason:- It is the salt of a weak acid and a weak base hence its degree of hydrolysis does not depend on the concentration.

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

150. Assertion: Dipole moment of CH₃F is greater than CH₃Cl

Reason:- Electronegativity of –F is greater than –Cl.

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

151. Assertion: In basic medium Zn²⁺ is not precipitated by H₂S.

Reason:- Common ion effect reduces the concentration of S^{2-} to a minimum level.

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

152. *Assertion :-* m-methoxy phenol is a stronger acid than p-methoxy phenol.

Reason:- Methoxy group at ortho and para position exerts –I effect.

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

153. Assertion: Borax forms alkaline aqueous solution

Reason: Borax is the salt of a weak acid (H₃BO₃) and a strong base (NaOH)

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

48. कथन:- एक बीकर (1) में पीले रंग का विलयन हैं और बीकर (2) में नारंगी रंग का विलयन है।, इसी प्रकार से दो लवण हैं NaCl एवं KCl अलग-अलग, एक विद्यार्थी ने अधिक घुलनशील लवण (पानी में) को बीकर (2) में डाला और सान्द्र H_2SO_4 भी मिलाया और देखा कि लाल नारंगी वाष्प निकल रही हैं, जबिक बचे लवण को बीकर (1) में डालने पर उसका रंग नारंगी हो जाता है।

कारण:- NaCl प्रकृति में आर्द्रताग्राही हैं और बीकर (1) में पीला रंग अवशोषित करता है।

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

149. कथन :- CH_3COONH_4 के जलीय विलयन को जब तनु किया जाता है तो इसके जल अपघटन की मात्रा परिवर्तित नहीं होती है।

कारण:- यह दुर्बल अम्ल तथा दुर्बल क्षार का लवण है अत: इसको जल अपघटन को मात्रा सान्द्रता पर निर्भर नहीं करती है।

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

150.) कथन :- CH₃F का द्विधुव आघूर्ण CH₃Cl से अधिक होता है

कारण :- -F की विद्युतऋणता -Cl से अधिक है

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

151. $\mathbf{a}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{r}:$ - क्षारीय माध्यम में $\mathbf{H}_2\mathbf{S}$ के द्वारा $\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{n}^{2+}$ आयन अवक्षेपित नहीं होता है। .

कारण:- समआयन प्रभाव के कारण S^{2-} आयन सान्द्रता कम हो जाती है।

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

152. कथन :- मेटा-मेथॉक्सी फीनॉल का अम्लीय सामर्थ्य पेरा मेथाक्सी फीनॉल से अधिक होता है

कारण:- मेथॉक्सी समूह आर्थी तथा पेरा स्थिति पर — I प्रभाव दर्शाता है

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

153. **कथन** :- बोरेक्स, क्षारीय जलीय विलयन बनाता है।

कारण :- बोरेक्स, दुर्बल अम्ल (H_3BO_3) तथा प्रबल क्षार (NaOH) का लवण है।

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

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| 154. | Assertion : $-R - C \equiv 0$ is more stable than $R - C = 0$. |
|------|--|
| | Reason: - $R-C \equiv \stackrel{\oplus}{O}$ has complete octet and $R-\stackrel{\oplus}{C}=O$ |
| | has incomplete octet. |

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **155.** Assertion: Molality and mole fraction units of concentration do not change with temperature. Reason: These concentration units are defined in terms of mass and moles rather in terms of volume and mass and moles are independent of temperature.
 - (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **156.** Assertion :- CN^{Θ} is an ambidentate nucleophile. **Reason** :- Nucleophiles are electron rich species.
 - (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **157.** *Assertion :*-Majority of hydrogen present on the sun's surface in the form of atomic hydrogen.

Reason:- Atomic hydrogen is more reactive than molecular and nascent hydrogen.

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **158.** Assertion: First K_a of maleic acid is more as compared with Fumaric while 2nd K_a of Fumaric acid is more.

Reason:- Both acids have same molecular formula.

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3)
- (4) D
- **159.** Assertion: -Melting point order for Nitrogen family As > Sb > Bi > P > N

Reason:- VWF of attraction is stronger in As than Sb & Bi

- (1) A
- (2) E
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **160.** Assertion :- $\overset{\Theta}{\text{CF}}_3$ is more stable than $\overset{\Theta}{\text{CCl}}_3$.

Reason:- F has more –I effect than Cl.

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **161.** Assertion: In sunflower stem, xylem is endarch.

Reason:- The protoxylem lies toward centre and metaxylem lies toward periphery in sunflower stem.

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

- **154. कथन** :- R_C ≡ O का स्थायित्व R_C = O से अधिक है **कारण** :- R_C ≡ O में अष्ठक पूर्ण है तथा R_C ≡ O में अष्ठक अपूर्ण है
 - (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- 155. कथन:- सान्द्रता की इकाईयाँ मोललता तथा मोल प्रभाज ताप से परिवर्तित नहीं होती है।

कारण:- सान्द्रता की ये इकाईयाँ द्रव्यमान तथा मोल के पदों में परिभाषित होती है तथा द्रव्यमान व मोल ताप से स्वतंत्र है।

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **156. कथन** :- CN[©] एक उभयदन्तुक नाभिक स्नेही है **कारण** :- नाभिक स्नेही इलेक्टॉन धनी प्रजाति होते है
 - (1)
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **157. कथन** :- सूर्य की सतह पर उपस्थित अधिकांश हाइड्रोजन परमाण्विक अवस्था में होता है।

कारण :- परमाण्विक हाइड्रोजन आण्विक एवं नवजात हाइड्रोजन से ज्यादा क्रियाशील होता है।

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **158. कथन** :- मैलेइक अम्ल का प्रथम \mathbf{K}_{a} फ्यूमेरिक अम्ल से अधिक होता है जबिक द्वितीय \mathbf{K}_{a} फ्यूमेरिक अम्ल का अधिक होता है

कारण :- दोनों अम्लों का अणुसूत्र समान होता है

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **159. कथन** :- नाइट्रोजन परिवार के तत्वों में प्रथम आयनन ऊर्जा का क्रम होता हैं As > Sb > Bi > P > N

कारण :- Sb एवं Bi की तुलना में As में वाण्डरवॉल बल अधिक होता है।

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **160.** ϕ **6.** ϕ **6.** ϕ **7.** ϕ **6.** ϕ **7.** ϕ **7.** ϕ **8.** ϕ **9.** ϕ **160.** ϕ **160**
 - (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- 161. कथन:- सूरजमुखी के तने में जाइलम अन्त:आदिदारूक होता है

कारण:- सूरजमुखी के तने में आदिदारू केन्द्र की तरफ और अनुदारू परिधि की तरफ होता है

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

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| 162. | Assertion: Only certain prokaryotic species are |
|------|---|
| | capable of fixing nitrogen |

Reason:- The enzymes nitrogenase which is capable of nitrogen reduction is present exclusively in prokaryotes

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

163. Assertion :- Epidermal roots hairs are multicellular in nature.

Reason:- They help in reduction of water loos

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

164. Assertion :- PSI and PSII are named in sequence of their function during the light reaction or photochemical phase

Reason :- Each photosystem has one molicule of chlorophyll a forming a light harvesting complex called antennae

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

165. Assertion: All single celled eukaryotes are placed under protista.

Reason:- The protistan cell contain well defined nucleus and other membrane bound organelles.

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

166. Assertion: Respiratory pathway is to be better consider as an amphibolic pathway

Reason:- The respiratory pathway is involved in both catabolism and anabolism

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) Γ

167. Assertion: Most of the chrysophytes are photosynthetic.

Reason:- Euglenoids are the chief producer in the oceans.

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

168. Assertion: GA leads to early seed production in conifers

Reason:- Spraying juvenile conifers with GA hastens the maturity period

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

169. Assertion: In homosporous pteridophytes the female gametophyte are retained on the parent sporophyte for variable period.

Reason: This event is precursor to the seed habit considered an important step in evolution.

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

162. कथन:- केवल कुछ प्रौकेरियोटिक जातियों में नाइट्रोजन स्थिरिकरण की क्षमता होती है।

कारण :- नाइट्रोजन अपचयन के लिए सक्षम एन्जाइम नाइट्रोजिनेज मुख्यत: प्रौकेरियोट् में ही पाया जाता है।

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

163. कथन :- बाह्यत्वचीय मूल रोम प्रकृति में बहुकोशिकीय होते है कारण :- ये जल की हानि कम करने में सहयोग प्रदान करते है

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

164. कथन:- PSI तथा PSII के नाम इनके प्रकाश अभिक्रिया या प्रकाश रासायनिक चरण में इनके कार्य के क्रम के अनुरूप दिये गये है।

कारण:- प्रत्येक प्रकाश तंत्र में क्लोरोफिल का एक अणु होता है, जो प्रकाश ग्राही समुच्च्य जिसे एन्टीना कहते है का निर्माण करता है।

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

165. कथन: सभी एक कोशिकीय यूकैरियोटिक को प्रोटिस्टा के अंतर्गत रखा गया है।

कारण :- प्रोटिस्टा की कोशिका में एक सुसंगठित केन्द्रक एवं अन्य झिल्लीबद्ध कोशिकाएं पाए जाते है।

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

166. कथन:- श्वसन पथ को एम्फिबोलिक पथ मानना ज्यादा सही

कारण:- श्वसनपथ-एनाबोलिज्म तथा कैटाबोलिज्म दोनों से सम्बन्धित होता है

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

167. कथन :- अधिकांश क्राइसोफाइट प्रकाश संश्लेषण करते

कारण :- युग्लीनॉइड समुद्र के मुख्य उत्पादक है।

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

168. कथन:- G.A से कोनिफर में जल्दी बीज उत्पादन होता है कारण:- कोनिफर के नवोद्भिद् पर GA का छिड़काव करने से परिपक्वन काल बढ़ जाता है।

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

169. कथन :- समबीजाणुक टेरिड़ोफाइटस में मादा युग्मकोद्भिद कुछ समय के लिए पैतृक बीजाणुद्भिद में ही उपस्थित रहता है।

> कारण :- यह घटना उद्विकास में बीजप्रकृति के लिए अतिमहत्वपूर्ण चरण माना जाता है।

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

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170. *Assertion :-* Mammals have nagative pressure breathing.

Reason :- The solubility of CO_2 is 20-25 times higher than that of O_2 solubility.

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

171. Assertion: In balanoglossus, proboscis is involved in excretion.

Reason:- Glomerulus is present in proboscis.

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

172. *Assertion :-* Mammals have the ability to produce concentrated urine.

Reason:- Bean shaped kidney are present only in mammals.

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

173. Assertion: In Cockroach the sense organs are antennae, eye, maxillary palps, labial palps and anal cerci.

Reason:- In cockroach, compound eyes consists of about 2000 ommatidia.

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

174. Assertion: Human ribs known as bicephalic. Reason: Each rib is a thin flat bone connected to ventrally by vertebral column and dorsally to the sternum.

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

175. Assertion: In eukaryotic cells there is an extensive compartment lisation of cytoplasm is seen.

Reason:- Eukaryotic cells have membrane bound organells.

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

176. Assertion :- Sympathetic nervous system dilate pupil.

Reason:- It contracts radial dilatory muscles.

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

177. Assertion :- Replication of chromosomal DNA occurs during interkinesis.

Reason:- Division of chromosome take place during anaphase-II

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

178. Assertion: Electrical synapses are rare in our system.

Reason:- Impulse transmission across an electrical synapse is slower than that across a chemical synapse.

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

170. कथन :- स्तनधारियों में ऋणात्मक दाब संवातन होता है।

कारण :- CO_2 की घुलनशीलता, O_2 की घुलनशीलता की तुलना में 20-25 गुना अधिक होती है

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

171. कथन:- बेलेनोग्लोसस में शुण्ड उत्सर्जन में भाग लेती है।

कारण:- शुण्ड में ग्लोमेरूलस होता है।

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

172. कथन :- स्तनधारी में सान्द्रित मूत्र उत्पादन की क्षमता होती है

कारण :- सेम के बीज की आकृति के वृक्क केवल स्तनधारियों में पाये जाते है

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

173. कथन :- कॉकरोच में, श्रृंगिकाऐं, नेत्र, मैकसीलरी पल्प, लेबियल पल्प तथा गुदीय लूम संवेदी अंग होते है।
कारण :- कॉकरोच में, संयुक्त नेत्र में लगभग 2000

- (1) A
- (2) B

ओमेटिडिया उपस्थित होते है।

- (3) C
- (4) D

174. कथन :- मनुष्य की पसिलयों को द्विशिरस्थ भी कहते है। कारण :- प्रत्येक पसली एक पतली चपटी अस्थि है जो अधर भाग में कशेरूक दंड और पृष्ठ भाग में उरोस्थि के साथ जुडी होती है।

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

175. कथन:- यूकैरियोटिक कोशिकाओं में कोशिकाद्रव्य विस्तृत कक्षयक्त प्रतीत होता है।

> कारण:- यूकैरियोटिक कोशिकाओं में झिल्ली युक्त कोशिकांग (अंगक) होते है।

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

176. कथन :- अनुकम्पी तंत्रिका पुतली का विस्तार करता

कारण:- यह रेडियल डायलेटरी पेशी में संकुचन करवाता है

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

177. कथन:- अंतरालावस्था के दौरान गुणसूत्रीय DNA का प्रतिलिपिकरण होता है।

कारण:- पश्चावस्था II के दौरान गुणसूत्र का विभाजन होता है।

(1) A (2) B

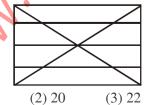
- (3) C
- (4) D

178. कथन :- विद्युतीय सिंनैप्स हमारे सिस्टम में दुर्लभ है कारण :- विद्युतीय - सिनेप्सिस से आवेग का संचरण रासायनिक सिनेप्सिस से संचरण की तुलना में धीमा होता है

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

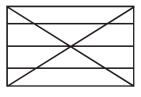
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- **179.** Assertion: Lysosome are called as sucidal bag **Reason:** Hydrolysing enzyme of lysosome are tend to work on acidic pH.
 - (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **180.** Assertion: Insulin leads to hypoglycemia. **Reason**:- Insulin enhances cellular glucose uptake and utilisation.
 - (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **181.** Which among the following comes under primary sector of Indian Economy?
 - (1) Sugar Industry
- (2) Dairy
- (3) Banking
- (4) Transport of Goods
- **182.** Vice-President of India is also ex-officio chairman
 - (1) Lok Sabha
 - (2) Rajya Sabha
 - (3) Parliament
 - (4) Union Public Service Commission
- **183.** Who among the following built the Sanchi Stupa?
 - (1) Ashoka
- (2) Gautam Buddha
- (3) Cholas
- (4) Pallavas
- **184.** Which of the following pair is INCORRECT?
 - (1) 0° longitude Prime Meridian
 - (2) 0° longitude Equator
 - (3) 0° latitude Equator
 - (4) 23.5° North Tropic of Cancer
- **185.** Winter Olympics 2022 will be hosted by which country?
 - (1) Japan
- (2) Vietnam
- (3) China
- (4) South Korea
- **186.** Which Lok Sabha Speaker has authored the book 'Matoshree'?
 - (1) Sumitra Mahajan
- (2) Meera Kumar
- (3) Somnath Chatterjee (4) Manohar Joshi
- 187. The International Plastic Bag Free Day is celebrated every year on
 - (1) 5th July
- (2) 4th July
- (3) 2nd July
- (4) 3rd July
- 188. How many friangles are there in the given figure?



(4)24

- 179. **कथन** :- लाइसोसोम को आत्महत्या के थैले कहते है। कारण:- लाइसोलोम के जल अपघटनकारी एन्जाइम अम्लीय pH पर कार्य करने की प्रवृत्ति रखते है।
 - (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- 180. कथन :- इंसुलिन की कारण से हाइपोग्लाइसीमिया हो कारण:- इंसलिन कोशिकीय ग्लकोज अभिग्रहण तथा उपयोग को बढाता हैं
 - (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- 181. निम्न में से कौनसा क्षेत्र भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के प्राथमिक क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है?
 - (1) चीनी उद्योग
- (2) डेयरी उद्योग
- (3) बैकिंग
- (4) माल परिवहन
- 182. भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति
- के पदेन अध्यक्ष भी होते है।
- (1) लोकसभा
- (2) राज्यसभा
- (3) संसद
- (4) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग
- 183. सांची के स्तुप का निर्माण किसने कराया?
 - (1) अशोका ने
- (2) गौतम बुद्ध ने
- 😘 चोलो ने
- (4) पल्लवों ने
- 184. । निम्न में से कौनसा युग्म सुमेलित नहीं है?
 - (1) 0° देशांतर मुख्य याम्योत्तर
 - (2) 0° देशांतर भूमध्य रेखा
 - (3) 0° अक्षांश भूमध्य रेखा
 - (4) 23.5° उत्तर कर्क रेखा
- 185. शीत ओलंम्पिक 2022 की मेजबानी कौनसा देश करेगा?
 - (1) जापान
- (2) वियतनाम
- (3) चीन
- (4) दक्षिण कोरिया
- 'मातोश्री' पुस्तक के लेखक कौनसे लोकसभा अध्यक्ष है? 186.
 - (1) समित्रा महाजन
- (2) मीरा कुमार
- (3) सोमनाथ चटर्जी
- (4) मनोहर जोशी
- 187. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्लास्टिक थैला मुक्त दिवस प्रत्येक वर्ष किस दिन मनाया जाता है?
 - (1) 5 जुलाई
- (2) 4 जुलाई
- (3) 2 जुलाई
- (4) 3 जुलाई
- 188. दी गई आकृति में कितने त्रिभुज है?

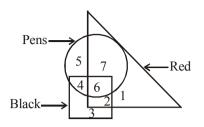


- (1) 18
- (2)20
- (3)22
- (4)24

0999DMA310317005

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189. In the given figure, which number represents pens which are black but not red?



(1)4

(2)5

(3)6

(4) 3

190. From the given answer figures, select the one in which the question figure is hidden / embedded.



(1)







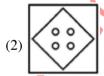


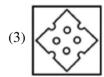
191. A piece of paper is folded and punched as shown below in the question figures. From the given answer figures, indicate how it will appear when opened ?

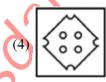












192. In the following question, select the related word from the given alternatives.

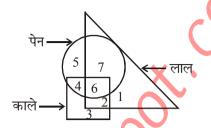
Punjab : Bhangra > : Gujarat : ?

- (1) Bihu
- (2) Garba
- (3) Ghumar
- (4) Kathak

193. Raman remembers that the examination is after 15th May but before 18th May, while Deep remembers that the examination is before 21st May but after 16th May. On which date of May is the examination?

- (1) 17
- (2) 18
- (3) 19
- (4) 20

189. दी गई आकृति में, कौनसा अंक ऐसे पेन जो काले है लेकिन लाल नहीं, को दर्शाता है?



(1)4

(2) 5

(3)6

(4) 3

190. दी गई उत्तर आकृतियों में से उस उत्तर आकृति को चुनिए जिस में प्रश्न आकृति निहित है -



(1)



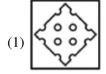
(3)

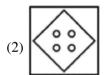
(4)

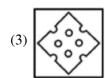
191. नीचे के प्रश्न आकृतियों में दिखाए अनुसार कागज को मोड़कर छेदने तथा खोलने के बाद वह किस उत्तर आकृति जैसा दिखाई देगा ?

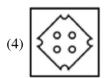












192. निम्न प्रश्न मे दिये गये विकल्पों में से सम्बन्धित शब्द का चयन करें।

पंजाब : भाँगडा : : गुजरात : ?

- (1) बिह्
- (2) गरबा
- (3) घूमर
- (4) कत्थक

193. रमण को याद है कि परीक्षा 15 मई के बाद और 18 मई से पहले है जबिक दीप को याद है कि परीक्षा 21 मई से पहले लेकिन 16 मई के बाद है। मई में कौनसी तारीख को परीक्षा है?

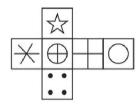
- (1) 17
- (2) 18
- (3) 19
- (4) 20

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- **194.** Consider that:
 - 1. A is taller than B.
 - 2. C is taller than A.
 - 3. D is taller than C.
 - 4. E is the tallest of all.

If they are made to sit in the above order of their height, who will occupy the mid position?

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- **195.** Which of the following cube in the answer figure cannot be made based on the unfolded cube in the question figure ?









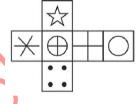


- **196.** If SQUALOR is coded as USWCNQT in a code language, then how will WHY be coded as?
 - (1) CZR
- (2) SGY
- (3) YJA
- (4) **YPT**
- 197. In a certain code language, '+' represents 'x', '' represents '+', 'x' represents '÷' and '÷' represents
 '-'. What is the answer to the following question?
 - $9 + 3 72 \times 6 \div 3 = ?$
 - (1) 46
- (2) 21
- (3) 9
- (4) 36
- **198.** In the north-west, India shares its land boundaries with which country?
 - (1) Sri Lanka
- (2) Myanmar
- (3) Bangladesh
- (4) Pakistan
- **199.** Who has been honoured with Mother Teresa Memorial award for Social Justice 2017?
 - (1) Aishwarya Rai
- (2) Priyanka Chopra
- (3) Kajol
- (4) Sridevi
- **200.** Which is the first state in India to Offer e-mail IDs in Hindi?
 - (1) Bihar
- (2) Kerala
- (3) Rajasthan
- (4) Assam

- 194. विचार कीजिये कि-
 - 1. A. B से लम्बा है।
 - 2. C, A से लम्बा है।
 - 3. D, C से लम्बा है।
 - 4. E सबसे लम्बा है।

अब यदि इन्हें उपरोक्त लम्बाई के अनुसार क्रम से बिठाया जाये तो बीच की जगह पर कौन बैठेगा?

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- 195. निम्नलिखित उत्तर आकृति में से कौनसा घन दिए गए प्रश्न आकृति में से खुले घन से बनाया नहीं जा सकता?











- 196. यदि SQUALOR को कूट भाषा में USWCNQT लिखा जाता है तो WHY को किस प्रकार लिखा जायेगा?
 - (1) CZR
- (2) SGY
- (3) YJA
- (4) YPT
- **197.** किसी निश्चित कूट भाषा में यदि '+' 'x' को प्रदर्शित करता है, '-', '+' को 'x', '÷' को तथा '÷', '-' को प्रदर्शित करता है तो निम्न समीकरण का हल क्या होगा?

$$9 + 3 - 72 \times 6 \div 3 = ?$$

- (1) 46
- (2) 21
- (3) 9
- (4) 36
- **198.** उत्तर-पश्चिम में भारत किस देश के साथ भूमि सीमा साझा करता है?
 - (1) श्रीलंका
- (2) म्यांमार
- (3) बांग्लादेश
- (4) पाकिस्तान
- 199. सामाजिक न्याय के लिये वर्ष 2017 का मदर टेरेसा स्मृति पुरस्कार किसे दिया गया है?
 - (1) ऐश्वर्या राय
- (2) प्रियंका चोपडा
- (3) काजोल
- (4) श्रीदेवी
- **200.** हिन्दी में ई-मेल आईडी की शुरूआत करने वाला पहला राज्य कौनसा है?
 - (1) बिहार
- (2) कोरल
- (3) राजस्थान
- (4) असम

Note: In case of any Correction in the test paper, please mail to dlpcorrections@allen.ac.in within 2 days along with Paper code and Your Form No.

नोट: यदि इस प्रश्न पत्र में कोई Correction हो तो कृपया Paper code एवं आपके Form No. के साथ 2 दिन के अन्दर dlpcorrections@allen.ac.in पर mail करें।

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिये जगह

LTS-36/36 ● 0999DMA310317005



DISTANCE LEARNING PROGRAMME

(Academic Session: 2017 - 2018

LEADER TEST SERIES / JOINT PACKAGE COURSE TARGET: PRE-MEDICAL 2018

Test Type: MAJOR Test Pattern: AIIMS

TEST DATE: 04 - 03 - 2018

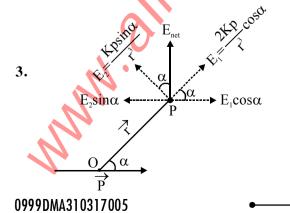
| | | | | | | | | AN | ISW | /ER | K | EY | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Que. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Ans. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Que. | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| Ans. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Que. | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| Ans. | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Que. | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| Ans. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Que. | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| Ans. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | _ | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Que. | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| Ans. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Que. | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 |
| Ans. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Que. | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 |
| Ans. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Que. | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 |
| Ans. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Que. | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 |
| Ans. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 |

HINT - SHEET

1.
$$\Delta T = (T_1 - T_2) \pm \Delta T_1 \pm \Delta T_2$$

= $(120-50) \pm 0.5 \pm 0.5 = 70 \pm 1^{\circ}C$

2.
$$K = \frac{P^2}{2m} \Rightarrow P^2 \propto m \Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$



If
$$E_{net}$$
 in y.direction then
 $E_2 \sin \alpha = E_1 \cos \alpha$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Kp}{r^3} \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{2Kp}{r^3} .\cos^2 \alpha$$
$$\Rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = 2$$

$$\tan \alpha = \sqrt{2}$$

$$4. \qquad \oint \vec{B}.\vec{al} = \mu_0 \sum I_{\text{net}}$$

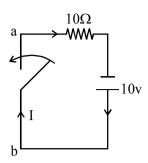
5. No of significant figure in volume is equal to number significant figures in radius.

6.
$$P = \frac{d}{dt}(mgh) = \left(\frac{dm}{dt}\right)gh$$

$$P = 100 \times 10 \times 100 = 100 \text{ KW}$$

LATS/HS - 1/4

7. When 's' is closed



$$I(b \text{ to } a) = \frac{10}{10} = 1A$$

$$I(a to b) = -1A$$

8.
$$\phi_{T} = B_{T}A$$
$$= (B_{0} + Bi)A$$

$$= (\mu_0 H + \mu_0 I)A$$

$$= \mu_0(AH + AI)$$

$$= \mu_0 (AH + m_p) \left[I = \frac{M}{V} = \frac{m_p \ell}{A \ell} \right]$$

9.
$$n_2 = n_1 \frac{u_1}{u_2} = 5 \frac{\left(Kgm^2 sec^{-2}\right)}{2kg(\beta m)^2 (r sec)^{-2}}$$

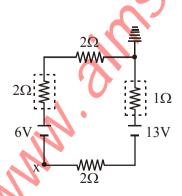
$$n_2 = 5\alpha^{-1} \beta^{-2} r^2$$

10. As smooth surface M.E.

$$\frac{1}{2}mV^2 = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \implies x = \sqrt{\frac{m}{K}}V$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{0.5}{50}} \times 1.5 = 0.15 m$$

11. Redraw the circuit



use KVL and find V_x .

LATS/HS - 2/4

12. $W_1 = w.d$ by E_1 in the process $W_2 = w.d$ by E_2 in the process $U_1 = P.E.$ in C initially $U_2 = P.E.$ in C finally H = Heat developed $W_1 + W_2 = U_2 - U_1 + H$,

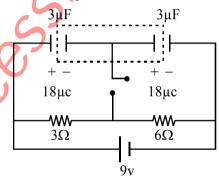
$$\begin{aligned} W_1 + W_2 &= U_2 - U_1 + H, \\ H &= W_1 + W_2 + U_1 - U_2, \\ W_1 &= (\Delta q) \ E_1 \ , \ W_2 = 0, \ \Delta q = q_f - q_i \\ &= CE_1 - C(E_1 - E_2) \\ \Delta q &= CE_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$H = (CE_2)E_1 + O + \frac{1}{2}C(E_1 - E_2)^2 - \frac{1}{2}CE_1^2$$

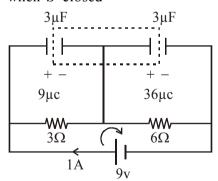
$$H = \frac{1}{2}CE_2^2$$

15. Brightness \propto Power consumed $\propto I^2R$.

16. when S-open



Net charge on isolated plates = 0 when S-closed -



Net charge on isolated plates after S-closed = $36 - 9 = 27\mu c$

$$\Delta q = 27 \mu c - 0$$

$$= 27\mu c$$

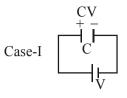
17. Here acceleration is constant and equal to 'g' F = mg

19.
$$R = \rho \frac{\ell}{\Delta}$$

Here A = Crossectional area

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20.



$$\omega_b = 2CV^2$$

$$\Delta U = \frac{1}{2}CV^2 - \frac{1}{2}CV^2 = 0$$

$$H = \omega_b - \Delta U = \omega_b = 2CV^2$$

21. S = ut +
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
at²

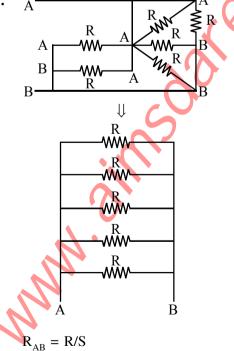
$$a = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{8}{0.4} = 20$$

$$S = 10 \times 25 - \frac{1}{2}(20) \times (25)^2$$

$$S = 250 - 10 \times 625 = -6000 \text{ m}$$

22.
$$x = V_x t = (\sqrt{gL}) \sqrt{\frac{2(2L)}{g}} = 2L$$

23.



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24.
$$\ell \bigvee_{I_1} I_2 \uparrow \ell_{eff} = \ell$$

Force on loop = $I_1 \ell B + I_2 \ell B$

$$= \ell \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{I}_1 + \mathbf{I}_2)$$

$$= \ell BI$$

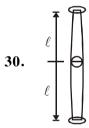
27. $R_1^1 = R_1(1 + \alpha_1 \Delta t)$

$$R_2^1 = R_2(1 + \alpha_2 \Delta t)$$

$$R_{eq.} = R_1^1 + R_2^1$$

$$= (\mathbf{R}_1 + \mathbf{R}_2) \left[1 + \left(\frac{\mathbf{R}_1 \alpha_1 + \mathbf{R}_2 \alpha_2}{\mathbf{R}_1 + \mathbf{R}_2} \right) \Delta t \right]$$

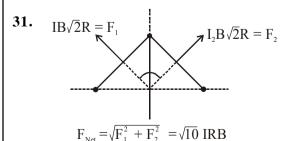
$$\alpha_{\text{eq}} = \frac{R_1 \alpha_1 + R_2 \alpha_a}{R_1 + R_2}$$



By energy conservation

$$mg(2\ell) + \left(0 - \frac{1}{2}mV^2\right) = 0$$

$$V^2 = 4g\ell \Rightarrow V = \sqrt{4g\ell}$$



LATS/HS - 3/4

32. at
$$t = 0$$

$$v = 100 \text{ volt}$$

$$100 = 200 \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \phi = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\phi = 30$$

$$Z = \frac{V_{rms}}{I_{rms}} = \frac{200}{400 \times 10^{-3}} = 500\Omega$$

$$\rightarrow \cos\phi = \frac{R}{Z} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{R}{500}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 R = $R = 250\sqrt{3}$

$$tan\phi = \frac{X_L - X_C}{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{X_L - X_C}{250\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{L} - X_{C} = 250\Omega$$

$$P = V_{rms}.I_{rms}.\cos\phi$$

33. Constant power $P = F \times V$

(1)
$$P = (2 + 4) \text{ fr} \times 20$$
 ...(1)

(2)
$$P = (2 + 12) \text{ fr} \times V_1 \dots (2)$$

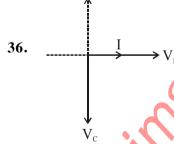
(3)
$$P = (2 + 6) \text{ fr} \times V_2$$
 ...(3)

by solving equation (1), (2) & (3)

$$V_1 = 8.5 \text{ m/s}, V_2 = 15 \text{ m/s}$$

34.
$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E}$$

35.
$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot a \vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum \vec{I}$$



37.
$$dw = Fdx\cos\theta \Rightarrow W = \int_{0}^{x_2} kx^2 dx \cos 60^\circ$$

$$W = \left(K\frac{x^3}{3}\right)_{x_1}^{x_2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{K}{6} \left(x_2^3 - x_1^3\right)$$

38. $E = 2x^2 v/m$

If
$$v_1 - v_2 = v_2 - v_3$$

$$\Delta v = E.\Delta r$$

So
$$x_1 > x_2$$

LATS/HS - 4/4

39. $M_{net} = \sqrt{M_1^2 + M_2^2}$

$$M_1 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{2M}{d^3}$$
 (Axial point)

$$M_2 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{M}{d^3}$$
 (Equitorial point)

$$M_{net} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \sqrt{5} \frac{M}{d^3}$$

40.
$$E_y = E_{0y} \cos(\omega t - kx)$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{K}$$

- **82.** NCERT Pg. # 30, Para # 3.1
- **84.** NCERT Pg. # 292, Para 1,2
- **86.** NCERT Pg. # 32, Para # 3.1.1
- **88.** NCERT Pg. # 288, Para 3
- **91.** NCERT Pg# 199
- 95. NCERT Pg# 218
- **96.** NCERT Pg. # 262, Para 4
- **97.** NCERT Pg. # 94
- **100.** Module 8 Page No. # 160
- **101.** NCERT Pg. # 39, Para 3.4
- **104.** NCERT Page No. # 312, para 20.5
- **105.** NCERT Pg. # 34, Fig. 3.2
- **106.** NCERT XIth Pag No. # 132, para 3.5.2
- 108. NCERT Pg. # 318, Para # 21.3.1
- **109.** Module
- 112. NCERT Pg. # 316, 317, Para # 21.1 & 21.3
- 113. NCERT Pg. # 19, Para # 2.1.2
- **114.** NCERT XIth Pag No. # 168, para 10.4.1 (Meiosis-I)
- **116.** Module-08, Pg. # 23
- **117.** NCERT Pg. # 41, Para # 3.5
- 118. NCERT XIth Pag No. # 130
- **119.** NCERT Pg. # 293, Para 19.1 (2)
- **120.** Module-08, Pg. # 109
- **165.** NCERT Pg. # 20, Para # 2.2
- **167.** NCERT Pg. # 20, Para # 2.2.1
- **169.** NCERT Pg. # 38, Para # 3.3
- **174.** NCERT Page No. # 310, para 20.3
- **176.** Module–08, Pg. # 105
- **177.** NCERT Pag No. # 169
- **178.** NCERT Pg. # 319, Para # 21.3.2
- **180.** NCERT Pg. # 336, Para # 22.22.8

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Form Number:





CLASSROOM CONTACT PROGRAMME

(Academic Session: 2017 - 2018)

PRE-MEDICAL: ENTHUSIAST, LEADER & ACHIEVER COURSE

PHASE: ALL

Test Pattern: NEET(UG) Test Type: MAJOR

TEST DATE: 05 - 04 - 2018

TEST SYLLABUS : SYLLABUS- 03 & 04

Important Instructions / महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका को जब तक ना खोलें जब तक कहा न जाऐ।

- 1. A seat marked with Reg. No. will be allotted to each student. The student should ensure that he/she occupies the correct seat only. If any student is found to have occupied the seat of another student, both the students shall be removed from the examination and shall have to accept any other penalty imposed upon them. प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी का रजिस्ट्रेशन नं. के अनुसार स्थान नियत है तथा वे अपने नियत स्थान पर ही बैठें। यदि कोई विद्यार्थी किसी दूसरे विद्यार्थी के स्थान पर बैठा पाया गया तो दोनों विद्यार्थियों को परीक्षा कक्ष से बाहर कर दिया जाएगा और दोनों को कोई अन्य जर्माना भी स्वीकार्य होगा।
- Duration of Test is 3 Hours and Questions Paper Contains 180 Questions. The Max. Marks are 720. परीक्षा की अवधि 3 घण्टे है तथा प्रश्न पत्र में 180 प्रश्न हैं। अधिकृतम् अंक 720 हैं।
- Student can not use log tables and calculators or any other material in the examination hall. विद्यार्थी परीक्षा कक्ष में लोग टेबल, केल्कुलेटर या किसी अन्य सामग्री का उपयोग नहीं कर सकता है।
- Student must abide by the instructions issued during the examination, by the invigilators or the centre incharge. परीक्षा के समय विद्यार्थी को परिवीक्षक द्वारा दिये गये निर्देशों की पालना करना आवश्यक है।
- Before attempting the question paper ensure that it contains all the pages and that no question is missing. प्रश्न पत्र हल करने से पहले विद्यार्थी आश्वस्त हो जाए कि इसमें सभी पेज संलग्न हैं अथवा नहीं।
- Each correct answer carries 4 marks, while 1 mark will be deducted for every wrong answer. Guessing of answer
 - प्रत्येक सही उत्तर के 4 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर पर 1 अंक काट लिया जाएगा। उत्तर को अनुमान से भरना हानिकारक हो सकता है।
- A candidate has to write his / her answers in the OMR sheet by darkening the appropriate bubble with the help of Blue / Black Ball Point Pen only as the correct answer(s) of the question attempted.

परीक्षार्थी को हल किये गुये प्रश्न का उत्तर OMR उत्तर पुस्तिका में सही स्थान पर **केवल नीले / काले बॉल पॉइन्ट पेन** के द्वारा उचित गोले को गहरा करके देना है।

Use of Pencil is strictly prohibited. पेन्सिल का प्रयोग सर्वथा वर्जित है।

Note: In case of any Correction in the test paper, please mail to dipcorrections@allen.ac.in within 2 days along with Paper code and Your Form No.

नोट: यदि इस प्रश्न पत्र में कोई Correction हो तो कृपया Paper code एवं आपके Form No. के साथ 2 दिन के अन्दर dlpcorrections@allen.ac.in पर mail करें।

Your Target is to secure Good Rank in Pre-Medical 2018

Corporate Office: ALLEN CAREER INSTITUTE, "SANKALP", CP-6, Indra Vihar, Kota (Rajasthan)-324005



ENTHUSIAST, LEADER & ACHIEVER COURSE (PHASE: ALL)

ALLEN NEET TEST

DATE: 05 - 04 - 2018

SYLLABUS - 03 & 04

PHYSICS: Gravitation

Electrostatics and Capacitors

Current electricity

Magnetic effect of current and Magnetism

Electromagnetic Induction and Alternating current

Electromagnetic Waves

OPTICS:

(i) Ray optics & optical Instruments

(ii) Wave optics: Nature of Light, Interference, Diffraction &

Polarization)

Modern Physics (Dual Nature of Matter and Radiation, Atoms

and Nuclei)

Electronic Devices

CHEMISTRY: Organic Chemistry: Some Basic Principles and Techniques

Hydrocarbons

Haloalkanes and Haloarens

Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers

Aldehydes, Ketones and Carboxylic Acids

Organic Compounds Containing Nitrogen(Amines)

Redox Reactions

Electrochemistry

Chemical Kinetics

Surface Chemistry

General Principles and Processes of Isolation of Elements

Coordination Compounds

Environmental Chemistry

Biomolecules

Polymers

Chemistry in Everyday Life

BIOLOGY: Reproduction: (i) Reproduction in Organisms (ii) Sexual

Reproduction in Flowering Plants (iii) Human Reproduction

(iv) Reproductive Health

Genetics and Evolution: (i) Principles of inheritance and

Variation (ii) Evolution

Biology in Human Welfare: (i) Microbes in Human Welfare

Biotechnology: (i) Biotechnology: Principles and Processes

(ii) Biotechnology and its Applications

Biology in Human Welfare:

(i) Human Health and Disease

(ii) Strategies for Enhancement in Food Production

(Domestication of Plants & Animals)

Ecology:

(i) Organisms and Populations

(ii) Ecosystem

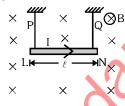
(iii) Biodiversity and Conservation

(iv) Environmental Issues

HAVE CONTROL → HAVE PATIENCE → HAVE CONFIDENCE ⇒ 100% SUCCES

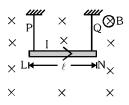
(BEWARE OF NEGATIVE MARKING)

- 1. The time period of an artificial satellite in a circular orbit of radius R is 2 days and its orbital velocity is v₀. If time period of another satellite in a circular orbit is 16 days then
 - (1) its radius of orbit is 4R and orbital velocity is v_0 .
 - (2) its radius of orbit is 4R and orbital velocity is $\frac{v_0}{}$.
 - (3) its radius of orbit is 2R and orbital velocity is v_0 .
 - (4) its radius of orbit is 2R and orbital velocity is $\frac{v_0}{2}$.
- 2. A cylinder of radius R and length L is placed in a uniform electric field E parallel to the cylinder axis. The total flux for the surface of the cylinder is given by-
 - (1) $2\pi R^2 E$
- (2) $\pi R^2/E$
- (3) $(\pi R^2/\pi R)/E$
- (4) zero
- 3. A rod of mass 'M' and length '\ell' is suspended by two wires P and Q. A uniform magnetic field 'B' is directed into the page. When current through the rod is I, then the tension in each supporting wire is-



- $(1) \frac{Mg}{2}$
- (2) 2BI
- (3) Mg-BI*l*
- $(4) \frac{Mg BI\ell}{2}$
- 4. Which of the following is NOT true for electromagnetic waves?
 - (1) they consist of changing electric and magnetic fields
 - (2) they travel at different speeds in vacuum, depending on their frequency
 - (3) they transport energy
 - (4) they transport momentum

- R त्रिज्या की वृत्तीय कक्षा में कृत्रिम उपग्रह का परिक्रमण काल
 दिन है तथा इसका कक्षीय वेग v₀ है। यदि वृत्तीय कक्षा में अन्य उपग्रह का परिक्रमण काल 16 दिन हो तो
 - (1) इसकी कक्षा की त्रिज्या 4R है तथा कक्षीय वेग v_0 है।
 - (2) इसकी कक्षा की त्रिज्या 4R है तथा कक्षीय वेग $\frac{v_0}{2}$ है।
 - (3) इसकी कक्षा की त्रिज्या 2R है तथा कक्षीय वेग v_0 है।
 - (4) इसकी कक्षा की त्रिज्या 2R है तथा कक्षीय वेग $\frac{v_0}{2}$ है।
- 2. R त्रिज्या तथा L लम्बाई के एक बेलन को एकसमान वैद्युत क्षेत्र E के अनुदिश अक्ष में रखा गया है, तो बेलन के पृष्ठ से सम्पूर्ण फ्लक्स हेतु व्यंजक है-
 - (1) $2\pi R^2 E$
- (2) $\pi R^2/E$
- (3) $(\pi R^2/\pi R)/E$
- (4) शुन्य
- एक 'M' द्रव्यमान तथा 'ℓ' लम्बाई की छड़ को दो तारो P तथा Q से निलम्बित किया गया है। एक समरूप चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र 'B' कागज के तल के लम्बवत् अन्दर की ओर है। जब छड में धारा I हो तो प्रत्येक तार (P & Q) में तनाव होगा –

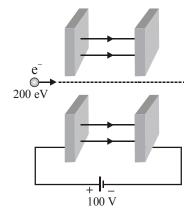


- (1) $\frac{\text{Mg}}{2}$
- (2) 2BI*l*
- (3) Mg-BI ℓ
- $(4) \frac{Mg BI\ell}{2}$
- निम्न में से कौनसा विद्युत चुम्बकीय तरंगों के लिए सत्य नहीं है ?
 - (1) वे परिवर्तित विद्युत क्षेत्र तथा चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र रखती है।
 - (2) वे आवृति के आधार पर निर्वात में विभिन्न चाल से चलती है
 - (3) वे ऊर्जा का संचरण करती है
 - (4) वे संवेग का संचरण करती है

प्रत्येक प्रश्न को अर्जुन बनकर करो।

H-1/32

Two large parallel plates are connected with the 5. terminal of 100 V power supply. These plates have a fine hole at the centre. An electron having energy 200 eV is so directed that it passed through the holes. When it comes out it's de-Broglie wavelength is :-



- (1) 1.22 Å
- (2) 1.75 Å
- (3) 2 Å
- (4) None of these
- 6. Two point masses A and B having masses in the ratio 4:3 are separated by a distance of 1 m. When another point mass C of mass M is placed in between A and B, the force

between A and C is $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{ra}$ of the force between

B and C. Then the distance of C from A is :-

- (1) $\frac{2}{3}$ m (2) $\frac{1}{3}$ m (3) $\frac{1}{4}$ m (4) $\frac{2}{7}$ m
- 7. q_1 , q_2 , q_3 and q_4 are point charges located at point as shown in the figure and S is a spherical Gaussian surface of radius R. Which of the following is true according to the Gauss's law :-



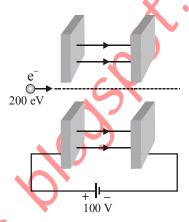
(1)
$$\oint_{s} (\vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \vec{E}_3) . d\vec{A} = \frac{q_1 + q_2 + q_3}{2 \in_{0}}$$

(2)
$$\oint (\vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \vec{E}_3) . d\vec{A} = \frac{q_1 + q_2 + q_3}{\epsilon_0}$$

(3)
$$\oint (\vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \vec{E}_3) . d\vec{A} = \frac{(q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + q_4)}{\epsilon_0}$$

(4) None of the above

दो बडी समान्तर धात्विक प्लेटें 100 eV की पावर सप्लाई से जोडी गई हैं एवं इन प्लेटो के मध्य में एक महीन छिद्र है। 200 eV ऊर्जा का एक इलेक्ट्रॉन इस छिद्र में प्रवेश करके प्लेटों से बाहर निकलता है। बाहर आने पर इलेक्ट्रॉन की डी-ब्रोग्ली तरंगदैर्ध्य होगी :-



- (1) 1.22 Å
- (2) 1.75 Å
- (3) 2 Å
- (4) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं
- 🛕 तथा B द्रव्यमान बिंदुओं के द्रव्यमान 4 : 3 के अनुपात में हैं, जिन्हें 1 मीटर की दूरी के द्वारा अलग किया गया है। जब किसी M द्रव्यमान के अन्य बिन्दु द्रव्यमान C को A व B के मध्य लगाया जाता है, तो A व C के मध्य का बल, B व C

के मध्य के बल का $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{rd}$ होता है। इस स्थिति में A से C

की दूरी होगी:-

- (1) $\frac{2}{3}$ m (2) $\frac{1}{3}$ m (3) $\frac{1}{4}$ m (4) $\frac{2}{7}$ m
- ${\bf q}_{1},\,{\bf q}_{2},\,{\bf q}_{3}$ व ${\bf q}_{4}$ बिन्दु आवेश चित्रानुसार स्थित हैं। ${\bf S}$ एक 7. R त्रिज्या का गॉसीय पृष्ठ है। गॉस नियम के अनुसार निम्न में से क्या सही है :-



(1)
$$\oint_{s} (\vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \vec{E}_3) . d\vec{A} = \frac{q_1 + q_2 + q_3}{2 \in_{o}}$$

(2)
$$\oint_{s} (\vec{E}_{1} + \vec{E}_{2} + \vec{E}_{3}) . d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{1} + q_{2} + q_{3}}{\epsilon_{0}}$$

(3)
$$\oint_{s} \left(\vec{E}_{1} + \vec{E}_{2} + \vec{E}_{3} \right) . d\vec{A} = \frac{(q_{1} + q_{2} + q_{3} + q_{4})}{\epsilon_{0}}$$

(4) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

A wire of magnetic moment M is moulded according to figure, then magnetic moment becomes :-



- (1) $\frac{\sqrt{2}M}{\pi}$ (2) $\frac{2M}{\pi}$ (3) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}M}{\pi}$ (4) $\frac{M}{\pi}$
- 9. The dimensions of the product $\mu_0 \in \mathbb{R}_0$ are related to those of velocity as :-
 - (1) (velocity)²
- (2) velocity
- (3) 1/velocity
- (4) 1/(velocity)²
- 10. If light of wavelength λ_1 is allowed to fall on a metal, then kinetic energy of photoelectrons emitted is E₁. If wavelength of light changes to λ , then kinetic energy of electrons changes to E₂. Then work function of the metal is :-
 - $(1) \frac{E_1 E_2 (\lambda_1 \lambda_2)}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \qquad (2) \frac{E_1 \lambda_1 E_2 \lambda_2}{(\lambda_1 \lambda_2)}$
 - $(3) \ \frac{E_1\lambda_1 E_2\lambda_2}{(\lambda_2 \lambda_1)} \qquad \qquad (4) \ \frac{\lambda_1\lambda_2E_1E_2}{(\lambda_2 \lambda_1)}$
- 11. A satellite is orbiting the earth in a circular orbit of radius r. Its
 - (1) kinetic energy varies as r
 - (2) angular momentum varies as $\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$
 - (3) linear momentum varies as $\frac{1}{2}$
 - (4) frequency of revolution varies as $\frac{1}{r^{3/2}}$
- **12.** A potential difference is applied across the ends of a metallic wire. If the potential difference is doubled, then the drift velocity :-
 - (1) will be doubled
 - (2) will be halfed
 - (3) will be quadrupled
 - (4) will remain unchanged

एक तार का चुम्बकीय आघूर्ण M है। इसे चित्रानुसार मोड दिया जाता है, तो निकाय का परिणामी चुम्बकीय आघूर्ण होगा:-

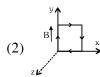


- (1) $\frac{\sqrt{2}M}{\pi}$ (2) $\frac{2M}{\pi}$ (3) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}M}{\pi}$
- $\mu_{_0} \! \in_{_0}$ का गुणनफल वेग की विमा से निम्न में से संबंधित
 - (1) (वेग)²
- (2) वेग
- (3) 1/वेग
- (4) 1/(वेग)²
- यदि किसी धात्विक सतह पर λ_1 तरंगदैर्ध्य का प्रकाश **10.** आपितृत किया जाये तो उत्सर्जित प्रकाश इलेक्ट्रॉनों की गतिज ऊर्ज्रा \mathbf{E}_1 है। यदि प्रकाश की तरंगदैर्ध्य λ_2 कर दी जाये तो इलेक्ट्रॉनों की गतिज ऊर्जा E, हो जाती है। धातु का कार्यफलन
 - (1) $\frac{E_1 E_2 (\lambda_1 \lambda_2)}{\lambda \cdot \lambda_2}$ (2) $\frac{E_1 \lambda_1 E_2 \lambda_2}{(\lambda_1 \lambda_2)}$
 - (3) $\frac{E_1\lambda_1 E_2\lambda_2}{(\lambda_2 \lambda_1)}$ (4) $\frac{\lambda_1\lambda_2 E_1 E_2}{(\lambda_2 \lambda_1)}$
- 11. एक उपग्रह त्रिज्या r की वृत्तीय कक्षा में पृथ्वी की परिक्रमा कर रहा है। इसकी
 - (1) गतिज ऊर्जा, r के रूप में परिवर्तित होगी।
 - (2) कोणीय संवेग, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$ के रूप में परिवर्तित होगा।
 - (3) रेखीय संवेग, $\frac{1}{r}$ के रूप में परिवर्तित होगा।
 - (4) परिक्रमण की आवृति, $\frac{1}{r^{3/2}}$ के रूप में परिवर्तित होगी।
- एक धात्वीय तार के सिरो पर विभवान्तर लगाया जाता है **12.** विभवान्तर को दोगुना करने पर अनुगमन वेग :-
 - (1) दोगुना हो जायेगा
 - (2) आधा हो जायेगा
 - (3) चार गुना हो जायेगा
 - (4) अपरिवर्तित रहेगा

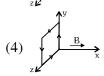
कोई भी प्रश्न Key Filling से गलत नहीं होना चाहिए।

13. Which of the following loop is in stable equallibrium



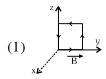


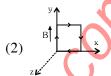


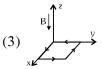


- 14. Objective lens of a telescope has focal length 100 cm. When the final image is formed at least distance of distinct vision, the distance between the lenses is 105 cm. Calculate the focal length of eye piece.
 - (1) 5 cm
- (2) 6.25 cm
- (3) 3 cm
- (4) 2 cm
- 15. The cathode of photoelectric cell is changed such that the work function charges from W_1 to W_2 ($W_2 > W_1$). If the current before and after change are I_1 and I_2 all other conditions remaining unchanged, then (assuming $hv > W_2$):-
 - (1) $I_1 = I_2$
- (2) $I_1 < I_2$
- $(3) I_1 > I_2$
- $(4) I_1 < I_2 < 2I_1$
- 16. Two satellites of earth S_1 and S_2 are moving in the same orbit. The mass of S_1 is four times the mass of S_2 . Which one of the following statement is true ?
 - (1) The potential energies of earth and satellite system in the two cases are equal.
 - (2) S_1 and S_2 are moving with the same speed.
 - (3) The kinetic energies of the two satellites are equal.
- (4) The time period of S₁ is four times that of S₂.
 17. There are 0.8 × 10²³ free electrons / cm³ in copper. If 0.2 A current is flowing is copper wire, then the drift velocity of electrons will be, if the cross sectional area of wire is 0.01 cm²:-
 - (1) 1.56×10^{-5} m/s
- (2) 1.56×10^5 m/s
- $(3) 10^8 \text{ m/s}$
- $(4) 10^7 \text{ m/s}$
- 18. H⁺, He⁺ and O⁺⁺ are projected in uniform transverse field with equal accelerating potential, then ratio of their radii are respectively if their masses are 1 a.m.u., 4 a.m.u. and 16 a.m.u. respectively:-
 - (1) $1: \sqrt{2}: 2\sqrt{2}$
- (2) $1:\sqrt{2}:\sqrt{2}$
- (3) $1:2:2\sqrt{2}$
- (4) $\sqrt{2}:2:1$

13. निम्न में से कौनसा लूप स्थायी साम्यवस्था में होगा









- 14. एक दूरदर्शी के अभिदृश्यक लेंस की फोकस दूरी 100 सेमी है। जब अन्तिम प्रतिबिम्ब स्पष्ट दृष्टि की न्यूनतम दूरी पर बनता है तब दोनों लेंसों के मध्य दूरी 105 सेमी है। अभिनेत्र लेंस की फोकस दूरी ज्ञात करो।
 - (1) 5 सेमी
- (2) 6.25 सेमी
- (3) 3 सेमी
- (4) 2 सेमी
- **15.** एक प्रकाश विद्युत सेल का कैथोड बदलने पर कार्यफलन W_1 से W_2 ($W_2 > W_1$) हो जाता है। यदि परिवर्तन के पहले ब बाद में धारा क्रमश: I_1 एवं I_2 है, एवं अन्य परिस्थितियाँ समान है, तब (माना $hv > W_2$):-
 - $(1) I_1 = I_2$
- (2) $I_1 < I_2$
- $(3) I_1 > I_2$
- $(4) I_1 < I_2 < 2I_1$
- **16.** पृथ्वी के दो उपग्रह S_1 एवं S_2 समान कक्षा में घूम रहे हैं। S_1 का द्रव्यमान S_2 के द्रव्यमान से चार गुना है। निम्न में से कौनसा कथन सही है ?
 - (1) दोनों प्रकरणों में पृथ्वी एवं उपग्रह निकाय की स्थितिज ऊर्जाऐं समान हैं।
 - (2) \mathbf{S}_1 एवं \mathbf{S}_2 समान चाल से घूम रहे हैं।
 - (3) दो उपग्रहों की गतिज ऊर्जाऐं समान है।
 - (4) $\mathbf{S_1}$ का परिक्रमण काल $\mathbf{S_2}$ से चार गुना है।
- 17. तांबे में 0.8×10^{23} मुक्त इलेक्ट्रॉन प्रति सेमी 3 में हैं। यदि तांबे के तार से 0.2 A धारा प्रवाहित हो रही हो, तो इलेक्ट्रान का अनुगमन वेग क्या होगा, यदि तार का अनुप्रस्थ काट क्षेत्रफल = 0.01 cm 2 :-
 - $(1) 1.56 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m/s}$
- $(2) 1.56 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}$
- $(3) 10^8 \text{ m/s}$
- $(4) 10^7 \text{ m/s}$
- 18. H+, He+ व O++ को एक समान त्वरक विभवान्तर से समरूप अनुप्रस्थ चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र में प्रक्षेपित किया जाता है, तो इनकी वृत्तीय पथों की त्रिज्याओं का अनुपात क्रमश: होगा जबिक इनके द्रव्यमान क्रमश: 1 a.m.u., 4 a.m.u. व 16 a.m.u. है:-
 - (1) 1 : $\sqrt{2}$: $2\sqrt{2}$
- (2) $1: \sqrt{2}: \sqrt{2}$
- (3) $1:2:2\sqrt{2}$
- (4) $\sqrt{2} : 2 : 1$

(-) - : - : -

19.

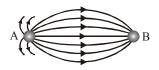
एक सुक्ष्मदर्शी के अभिदृश्यक व अभिनेत्र लेंस की फोकस

दूरी क्रमश: 2 सेमी व 5 सेमी है तथा उनके मध्य दूरी

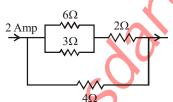
20 सेमी है। यदि अंतिम प्रतिबिम्ब आँख से 25 सेमी की

द्री पर देखा जाये तो वस्तु की अभिदृश्यक लेंस से द्री

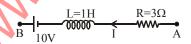
- The focal length of the obejctive lens and the **19.** eye piece of a microscope are 2 cm and 5 cm respectively and the distance between them is 20 cm. Find the distance of the object from objective lens when final image is seen by the eye is 25 cm from the eye piece.
 - (1) 2.3cm
- (2) 5 cm
- (3) 4 cm
- (4) 3.1cm
- The nuclide ¹³³I is radioactive, with a half-life 20. of 8.04 days. At noon on January 1, the activity of a certain sample is 600 Bq. The activity at noon on January 24 will be :-
 - (1) 75 Bq
 - (2) Less than 75 Bq
 - (3) More than 75 Bq
 - (4) 150 Bq
- 21. The spatial distribution of the electric field due to charges (A, B) is shown in figure. Which one of the following statements is correct :-



- (1) A is +ve and B -ve and |A| > |B|
- (2) A is -ve and B +ve; |A| = |B|
- (3) Both are +ve but A > B
- (4) Both are -ve but A > B
- 22. In the adjoining circuit, the potential difference across 3Ω is :-



- (1) 2V
- (2) 4V
- (3) 8V
- (4) 16V
- In the given branch AB of a circuit a current 23. I = (10t + 5) A is flowing, where t is time in second. At t = 0, the potential difference between points A and B $(V_A - V_B)$ is :-

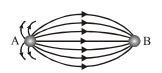


- (1) 15V
- (2) -5V
- (3) -15V
- (4) 5V

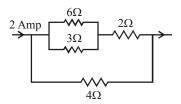
- (1) 2.3 सेमी

ज्ञात करो।

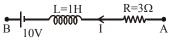
- (3) 4 सेमी
- नाभिक¹³³I रेडियोएक्टिव है, जिसकी अर्द्धआय 8.04 दिन है 20. 1 जनवरी को दोपहर में एक निश्चित नमूने की सिक्रयता 600 Bq है। 24 जनवरी को दोपहर में नमूने की सिक्रयता होगी :-
 - (1) 75 Bg
 - (2) 75 Bq से कम
 - (3) 75 Bq से अधिक
 - (4) 150 Bg
- आवेश (A, B) के कारण विद्युत क्षेत्र का विशेष वितरण चित्र 21. में दर्शित है। निम्न में कौनसा कथन सत्य है :-



- (1) A धनात्मक एवं B ऋणात्मक और |A| > |B|
- (2) A ऋणात्मक एवं B धनात्मक |A| = |B|
- (3) दोनों धनात्मक किन्तु A > B
- (4) दोनों ऋणात्मक किन्तु A > B
- संलग्न परिपथ में 3Ω प्रतिरोध पर विभवान्तर है :-22.



- (1) 2 वोल्ट
- (2) 4 वोल्ट
- (3) 8 वोल्ट
- (4) 16 वोल्ट
- दी गई शाखा AB में धारा I = (10t + 5) A प्रवाहित हो 23. रही है। t = 0 पर A और B का विभवांतर $(V_{\Delta} - V_{B})$ होगा :-

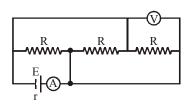


- (1) 15V
- (2) -5V
- (3) -15V
- (4) 5V

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- **24.** Calculate the angle of minimum deviation for an equilateral triangular prism of refractive index $\sqrt{3}$.
 - $(1) 45^{\circ}$
- $(2) 90^{\circ}$
- $(3) 30^{\circ}$
- $(4) 60^{\circ}$
- **25.** The ratio of ionization energy of Bohr's hydrogen atom and Bohr's hydrogen like lithium atom is :-
 - (1) 1 : 1
- (2) 1 : 3
- (3) 1 : 9
- (4) None of these
- 26. An electric point charge $10^{-3}~\mu C$ is placed at the origin $(0, \, 0)$ of X-Y co-ordinate system. Two points A and B are situated at $\left(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}\right)$ and $(2, \, 0)$ respectively. The potential difference between the points A and B will be-
 - (1) 9 volt
- (2) zero
- (3) 2 volt
- (4) 3.5 volt
- 27. In the following circuit diagram, E=4V, $r=1\Omega$ and $R=45\Omega$, then reading of the ammeter A will be -

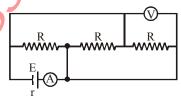


- (1) 1 A
- (2) 1/2 A
- (3) 1/8 A
- (4) 1/4 A
- 28. Consider the situation shown in figure. The wire PQ has a negligible reisistance and is made to slide on the three rails with a constant speed of 5 cm/s. Find the current in the 10Ω resister when the switch S is thrown to middle rail.



- (1) 0.1 mA
- (2) 0.2 mA
- (3) 0.4 mA
- (4) 0.3 mA
- 29. An illuminated object and a screen are placed 90 cm apart. What is the focal length of the lens required to produce an image on the screen, twice the size of object?
 - (1) 20 cm (2) 30 cm (3) 40 cm (4) 50 cm
- **30.** The ratio of radii of nuclei $_{13}A1^{27}$ and $_{52}X^A$ is 3:5. The number of neutrons in the nuclei of X will be:-
 - (1) 52
- (2) 73
- (3) 125
- (4) 13

- **24.** अपवर्तनांक $\sqrt{3}$ के समबाहु त्रिभुजाकार प्रिज्म के लिये न्यूनतम विचलन कोण ज्ञात करो।
 - (1) 45°
- $(2) 90^{\circ}$
- $(3) 30^{\circ}$
- $(4) 60^{\circ}$
- 25. बोर के हाइड्रोजन परमाणु की आयनन ऊर्जा एवं बोर के हाइड्रोजन तुल्य लीथियम की आयनन ऊर्जा का अनुपात है:-
 - (1) 1 : 1
- (2) 1:3
- (3) 1 : 9
- (4) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं
- **26.** X-Y तल के मूल बिन्दु (0,0) पर $10^{-3}\,\mu\text{C}$ का आवेश रखा है। बिन्दु A और B क्रमशः निर्देशांक $\left(\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2}\right)$ एवं (2,0) पर स्थित है। तब A और B के मध्य विभान्तर होगा-
 - (1) 9 volt
- (2) शून्य
- (3) 2 volt
- (4) 3.5 volt
- 27. नीचे दिये गये परिपथ में E=4V, $r=1\Omega$ तथा $R=45\Omega$, तो अमीटर A का पाठ्यांक होगा -



- (1) 1 A
- (2) 1/2 A
- (3) 1/8 A
- (4) 1/4 A
- 28. दिए गए चित्र में चालक तार PQ जिसका प्रतिरोध नगण्य है 3 चालक छड़ो पर फिसल सकता है। इसकी नियत चाल 5 cm/s है यदि स्विच S को मध्य वाली छड़ से जोड़ा गया है तो 10Ω प्रतिरोध में धारा होगी :-

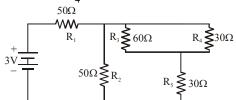


- (1) 0.1 mA
- (2) 0.2 mA
- (3) 0.4 mA
- (4) 0.3 mA
- 29. एक प्रकाशिय वस्तु व परदा दोनों के मध्य दूरी 90 सेमी है। परदे पर वस्तु से दोगुने आकार का प्रतिबिम्ब के लिये कितनी फोकस दूरी के लेंस की आवश्यकता होगी।
 - (1) 20 सेमी
- (2) 30 सेमी
- (3) 40 सेमी
- (4) 50 सेमी
- **30.** नाभिक $_{13}A1^{27}$ एवं $_{52}X^A$ की त्रिज्याओं का अनुपात 3:5 है। नाभिक X में न्यूट्रॉनो की संख्या है:-
 - (1) 52
- (2)73
- (3) 125
- (4) 13

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- An electric dipole is placed along the x-axis at 31. the origin O. A point P is at a distance of 20 cm from this origin such that OP makes an angle with the x-axis. If the electric field at P makes an angle θ with the x-axis, the value of θ would be-
 - (1)
- (2) $\frac{\pi}{3} + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$

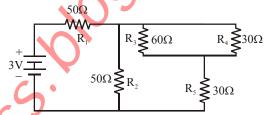
- 32. In circuit shown below, the resistances are given in ohm and the battery is assumed ideal with emf equal to 3 volt. The voltage across the resistance R_4 is :



- (1) 0.4 V (2) 0.6 V (3) 1.2 V (4) 1.5 V
- 33. A wire of length 10 cm translates in a direction making an angle of 60° with its length. The plane of motion is perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field of 1.0 T that exists in the space. Find the emf induced between the ends of the rod if the speed of translation is 20 cm/s.
 - (1) $17 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$
- (2) $27 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$
- $(3) 7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$
- (4) 57×10^{-3} V
- In Young's experiment, monochromatic light **34**. is used to illuminate the two slits A and B. interference fringes are observed on a screen placed infront of the slits. Now if a thin glass plate is placed normally in the path of the beam coming from the slit A, then:-
 - (1) The fringe will disappear
 - (2) The fringe width will increase
 - (3) The fringe width will decrease
 - (4) There will be no change in fringe width
- **35.** A semiconductor has equal electron and hole concentration of 6×10^8 per m³. On doping with certain impurity, electron concentration increases to 9×10^{12} per m³. They new hole concentration is :-
 - (1) $2 \times 10^4 \text{ per m}^3$
- (2) $2 \times 10^2 \text{ per m}^2$
- (3) $4 \times 10^4 \text{ per m}^3$
- (4) $4 \times 10^2 \text{ per m}^3$

- मूल बिन्दु O पर x-अक्ष के अनुदिश एक वैद्युत द्विध्रुव रखा गया 31. है। इस मूल बिन्दु से 20 सेमी दूर एक ऐसा बिन्दु P स्थित है कि OP x-अक्ष से $\frac{\pi}{3}$ का कोण बनाती है। यदि P पर वैद्युत क्षेत्र x-अक्ष के साथ θ कोण बनाती है, तो θ का मान होगा-

- नीचे दिखाये गये परिपथ में, सभी प्रतिरोध ओम में हैं एवं आदर्श **32.** बैटरी का वि.वा. बल 3 वोल्ट है। प्रतिरोध R, के सिरों पर वोल्टेज होगा :

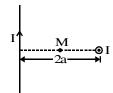


- (1) 0.4 V (2) 0.6 V (3) 1.2 V (4) 1.5 V
- 10 cm लम्बाई का तार इसकी लम्बाई से 60° के कोण पर **33.** गित कर रहा है। यह एक अनुप्रस्थ चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र जिसका परिमाण 1 T है, में गति कर रहा है। यदि इसकी चाल
 - 20 cm/s है तो दोनों सिरों के मध्य विभवान्तर होगा :-
 - (1) $17 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$
- (2) $27 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$
- (3) $7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$
- $(4) 57 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$
- यंग के प्रयोग में दो स्लिटों को (A व B) प्रकाशित करने के **34**. लिए मोनोक्रोमेटिक प्रकाश प्रयुक्त किया जाता है। व्यतिकरण फ्रिन्जें स्लिटों के सामने रखे पर्दे पर देखी जाती है। अब यदि स्लिट A से आ रही किरणों के मार्ग में एक पतली काँच की प्लेट लम्बवत रख दी जाती है तब :-
 - (1) फ्रिन्ज लुप्त हो जायेगी
 - (2) फ्रिन्ज चौडाई बढ जायेगी
 - (3) फ्रिन्ज चौडाई घट जायेगी
 - (4) फ्रिन्ज चौडाई में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा
- एक अर्धचालक में इलेक्ट्रॉन एवं होल सान्द्रता 6×10^8 प्रति मी 3 **35.** के बराबर है। निश्चित अशुद्धता के साथ मादन (अपमिश्रण) करने पर, इलेक्ट्रॉन सान्द्रता 9×10^{12} प्रति मी³ बढ जाती है। नई होल सान्द्रता होगी :-

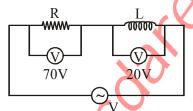
 - (1) 2×10^4 per m³ (2) 2×10^2 per m²
 - (3) 4×10^4 per m³ (4) 4×10^2 per m³

Use stop, look and go method in reading the question

- 36. Three point charges +q, -2q and +q are placed at points (x = 0, y = a, z = 0), (x = 0, y = 0, z = 0) and (x = a, y = 0, z = 0) respectively. The magnitude and direction of the electric dipole moment vector of this charge assembly are-
 - (1) $\sqrt{2}qa$ along + y direction
 - (2) $\sqrt{2}qa$ along the line joining points (x = 0, y = 0, z = 0) and (x = a, y = a, z = 0)
 - (3) qa along the line joining points (x = 0, y = 0, z = 0) and (x = a, y = a, z = 0)
 - (4) $\sqrt{2}$ qa along + x direction
- **37.** Two infinite length wires are placed according to figure. Magnitude of magnetic field at point M which is mid point of line joining the two wire:-

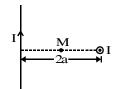


- $(1) \sqrt{2} \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi a}$
- (2) $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2 \pi a}$
- $(3) \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi a}$
- $(4) \frac{\mu_0 I}{\sqrt{2} \pi a}$
- **38.** The adjoining figure shows an AC circuit with resistance R, inductance L and source voltage V_s. Then:-

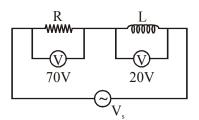


- (1) the source voltage $V_s = 72.8 \text{ V}$
- (2) the phase angle between current and source voltage is tan^{-1} (7/2)
- (3) Both (1) and (2) are correct
- (4) Both (1) and (2) are wrong
- **39.** The path difference between two interference waves at a point on a screen is 11.5 times the wavelength. The point is:-
 - (1) Dark
 - (2) Bright
 - (3) Neither dark nor bright
 - (4) Data is insufficient

- 36. तीन बिन्दु आवेश +q, -2q और +q क्रमश: बिन्दु $(x=0,\ y=a,\ z=0),\ (x=0,\ y=0,\ z=0)$ और $(x=a,\ y=0,\ z=0)$ पर रखे है इस आवेश संग्रह का वैद्युत द्विध्रुव आघूर्ण सदिश का परिमाण और दिशा होगी-
 - (1) $\sqrt{2}$ qa + y-अक्ष के अनुदिश
 - (2) $\sqrt{2qa}$ बिन्दुओं (x = 0, y = 0, z = 0) और (x = a, y = a, z = 0) को मिलाने वाली रेखा के अनुदिश
 - (3) qa बिन्दुओं (x = 0, y = 0, z = 0) और (x = a, y = a, z = 0) को मिलाने वाली रेखा के अनुदिश
 - (4) $\sqrt{2}$ qa + x-अक्ष के अनुदिश
- 37. दो अनन्त लम्बाई के तार चित्रानुसार व्यवस्थित है। इन दोनों को मिलाने वाली रेखा के मध्य बिन्दु M पर चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र का परिमाण होगा :-



- (1) $\sqrt{2} \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi a}$
- (2) $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2 \pi a}$
- $(3) \ \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi a}$
- (4) $\frac{\mu_0 I}{\sqrt{2} \pi a}$
- **38.** दिए गए परिपथ में प्रतिरोध R, प्रेरक L का विभवांतर दिया गया $\ddot{\epsilon}$:-



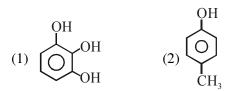
- (1) स्त्रोत वोल्टेज V = 72.8 V
- (2) धारा व स्त्रोत वोल्टता के मध्य कलांतर $an^{-1}(7/2)$ होगा
- (3) (1) तथा (2) दोनो सही है
- (4) (1) तथा (2) दोनो गलत है
- 39. पर्दे पर किसी बिन्दु पर व्यतिकरण कर रही दो तरंगों के बीच पथान्तर तरंगदैर्ध्य का 11.5 गुना है, यह बिन्दु है:-
 - (1) अदीप्त
 - (2) दीप्त
 - (3) न दीप्त न ही अदीप्त
 - (4) आंकडे अपर्याप्त है

Enthusiast, Leader, Achiever/Phase-All/05-04-2018

- What happens during regulation action of a 40. Zener diode?
 - (1) The current through the series resistance (R_s) changes.
 - (2) The resistance offered by the Zener changes
 - (3) The Zener resistance is constant
 - (4) Both (1) and (2)
- 41. Electric charges q, q, -2q are placed at the comers of an equilateral triangle ABC of side l. The magnitude of electric dipole moment of the system is-
 - (1) ql
- (2) 2ql
- (3) $\sqrt{3}al$
- (4) 4ql
- 42. An electron is projected with velocity \vec{v} in a uniform magnetic field \vec{B} . The angle θ between \vec{v} and \vec{B} lines between 0° and $\frac{\pi}{2}$. It velocity \vec{v} vector returns to its initial value in time interval of:
 - eB
 - (2) eВ
- (4) Depends upon angle between \vec{v} and \vec{B} **43.** In a series L-C-R circuit, current in the circuit
- is 11 A when the applied voltage is 220 V. Voltage across the capacitor is 200 V. If value of resistor is 20 Ω , then the voltage across the unknown inductor is :-
 - (1) zero
 - (2) 200 V
 - (3) 20 V
 - (4) None of these
- 44. In heavy fog, yellow colour of headlight of vehicle is prefered as compare to other colours, Why?
 - (1) Yellow colour is maximum scattered.
 - (2) Yellow colour is minimum scattered.
 - (3) Yellow colour is maximum sensitive to eye.
 - (4) Yellow colour is originate by less power consumption.
- 45. The current gain for a common emitter amplifier is 69. If the emitter current is 7 mA, the base current is :-
 - (1) 0.1 mA
- (2) 1 mA
- (3) 0.2 mA
- (4) 2 mA

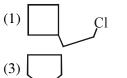
- जेनर डायोड की नियमन (Regulation) क्रिया के दौरान क्या 40. होता है ?
 - (1) श्रेणी प्रतिरोध (Rू) में धारा परिवर्तित होती हैं
 - (2) जेनर के द्वारा किया गया प्रतिरोध परिवर्तित हो जाता है
 - (3) जेनर प्रतिरोध नियत होता है
 - (4) (1) एवं (2) दोनों
- l भुजा वाले समबहु त्रिभुज ABC के कोनों पर विद्युत आवेश 41. q, q, -2q रखे गये हैं। इस निकाय के वैद्युत-द्विध्रुव आघूर्ण का परिमाण होगा-
 - (1) ql
- (2) 2ql (3) $\sqrt{3}ql$
- (4) 4ql
- एक इलेक्ट्रॉन को समरूप चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र $\vec{\mathbf{B}}$ में वेग $\vec{\mathbf{v}}$ से 42. प्रक्षेपित किया गया है। $_{ec{\mathbf{V}}}$ तथा $\ddot{\mathbf{B}}$ के बीच का कोण 0° तथा के बीच रहता है। इसका वेग सदिश \vec{v} अपने प्रारम्भिक मान को प्राप्त करे इसके लिये समय अन्तराल होगा :-
 - $2\pi m$ eВ
 - πm eВ
 - πm (3) 2eB
 - (4) \vec{v} व \vec{B} के मध्य के कोण पर निर्भर करता है।
- 43. L-C-R श्रेणी परिपथ में धारा 11 A व स्त्रोत वोल्टता 220 V है। संधारित्र पर वोल्टता 200 V है, यदि प्रतिरोध का मान $20~\Omega$ है तब प्रेरक पर वोल्टता होगी :-
 - (1) शुन्य
 - (2) 200 V
 - (3) 20 V
 - (4) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- घने कोहरे में गाडी के अग्रदीपों (headlight) में पीला रंग प्रयुक्त किया जाता है, क्यों ?
 - (1)पीला रंग अधिकतम प्रकीर्णित होता है।
 - (2) पीला रंग न्यूनतम प्रकीर्णित होता है।
 - (3) पीला रंग आँखों के लिये सर्वाधिक संवेदनशील है।
 - (4) पीले रंग की उत्पत्ति कम शक्ति के व्यय से की जा सकती है।
- उभयनिष्ठ उत्सर्जक प्रविधक के लिए धारा लाभ 69 है। यदि 45. उत्सर्जक धारा 7 mA हो, तो आधार धारा होगी :-
 - (1) 0.1 mA
- (2) 1 mA
- (3) 0.2 mA
- (4) 2 mA

46. Which of the following is pyrogallol?





- (4) OH
- 47. $\xrightarrow{1 \text{mol}}$ (B) The product (B) is :-







- (4) Cl CH₃
- **48.** CH_3 -CH= CH_2 Bayer's R_3 - R_4 product

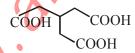
Product is :-

- (1) CH₃-CH=O
- (2) HCHO
- (3) CH₃COCH₃
- (4) (1) and (2) both
- **49.** Intermolecular force present in nylon-6,6:-
 - (1) Vanderwaals
 - (2) Hydrogen bond
 - (3) Dipole-Dipole Interaction
 - (4) Sulphide Linkage
- **50.** Rate constant of a reaction is given as

$$\log_{10} K = -\frac{2000}{T} + 6.0$$

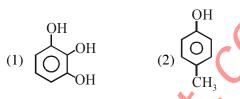
Activation energy is:

- (1) 9.212 kcal
- (2) 2.303 kcal
- (3) 4.606 kcal
- (4) 1.1515 kcal
- **51.** The IUPAC name of following compound is :-



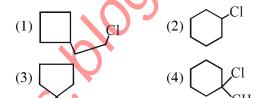
- (1) Propan-1, 2, 3-Tri Carboxylic acid
- (2) 3-Carboxymethylpentane-1, 5-dioicacid
- (3) 1, 2, 3-Pentanetrioic acid
- (4) 1, 2, 3-Tripropane carboxylic acid

46. निम्न में से पायरोगलोल है ?







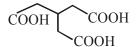


- **48.** CH₃-CH=CH₂ Bayer's X HIO₄ → उत्पाद,
 - (1) CH₃-CH=O
- (2) HCHO
- (3) CH₃COCH₃
- (4) (1) तथा (2) दोनों
- **49.** nylon-6,6 में अन्तराण्विक आकर्षण बल है :-
 - (1) वाण्डरवाल
 - (2) हाइड्रोजन बन्ध
 - (3) द्विध्रुव-द्विध्रुव अन्तरक्रिया
 - (4) सल्फाइड बंध
- 50. एक अभिक्रिया का वेग स्थिरांक इस प्रकार है

$$\log_{10} K = -\frac{2000}{T} + 6.0$$

सिक्रयण ऊर्जा है :-

- (1) 9.212 kcal
- (2) 2.303 kcal
- (3) 4.606 kcal
- (4) 1.1515 kcal
- **51.** निम्न यौगिक का IUPAC नाम है :-



- (1) Propan-1, 2, 3-Tri Carboxylic acid
- (2) 3-Carboxymethylpentane-1, 5-dioicacid
- (3) 1, 2, 3-Pentanetrioic acid
- (4) 1, 2, 3-Tripropane carboxylic acid

(Take it Easy and Make it Easy)

- London smog is Found in :-52.
 - (1) Summer, during day time
 - (2) Summer, during morning time
 - (3) Winter, during morning time
 - (4) Winter, during day time
- Zeiglar-Natta catalyst is :-**53.**
 - (1) R₃Al
- (2) TiCl₄
- (3) R₂Al + TiCl₄
- $(4) R_2B + TiCl_2$
- 54. Iproniazid and phenelzine are :-
 - (1) Antidepresent
- (2) Tranquilizer
- (3) Sedative
- (4) All of these
- 55. Charge required for reduction of 0.01 mole of MnO₄ in neutral medium is :-
 - (1) 96500 C
- (2) 965 C
- (3) 289500 C
- (4) 2895 C
- **56.** 0.3g of an organic compound gave 50ml. of nitrogen collected at 300K and 715 mm pressure in Dumas method. Calculate the percentage of nitrogen in the compound (aqueous tension of water at 300 K is 15 mm):-
 - (1) 46.67 %
- (2) 17.46 %
- (3) 56 %
- (4) 28 %
- *5*7. Which of the following is present in maximum amount in acid rain?
 - (1) HNO₃ (2) H₂SO₄ (3) H₂CO₃ (4) HCl
- $A \xrightarrow{KOH} B \xrightarrow{LiAlH_4} CH_3CH_2NHCH_3 \times Identify$ 58. compound A:-
 - (1) CH₃CH₂COOH
- (2) CH₃CH₂CONH₂
- (3) CH₃CH₂NH₂
- (4) CH₃CH₂COCl
- **59.** Phenol is :-
 - (1) Antimicrobial
- (2) Antiseptic
- (3) Disinfectant
- (4) All of these
- $Cu|Cu^{2+}(0.01M)||Cu^{2+}(0.1M)|Cu$ 60. $E_{cell} = ?$

 - (1) $\frac{RT}{2F} \ln (0.1)$ (2) $-\frac{RT}{2F} \ln (0.1)$

 - (3) $\frac{RT}{F}$ in (0.1) (4) $-\frac{RT}{F}$ in (0.1)
- Which of the following kinds of isomerism can 61. nitroethane exhibit?
 - (1) Metamerism
- (2) Optical acitivity
- (3) Tautomerism
- (4) Position isomerism

- 52. लन्दन स्माँग मिलता है :-
 - (1) गर्मीयो में दिन के समय
 - (2) गर्मीयो में सुबह के समय
 - (3) सर्दीयो में सुबह के समय
 - (4) सर्दीयो में दिन के समय
- जिंग्लर नाटा उत्प्रेरक है :-**53.**
 - (1) R₃Al
- (2) TiCl,
- $(3) R_3Al + TiCl_4$
- $(4) R_3B + TiCl_2$
- 54. Iproniazid तथा phenelzine है:-
 - (1) अवसादरोधि
- (2) शामक
- (3) सीडेटिव
- (4) उपरोक्त सभी
- 0.01 मोल MnO के उदासीन माध्यम में अपचयन के लिए 55. आवश्यक आवेश है :-
 - (1) 96500 C
- (2) 965 C
- (3) 289500 C
- (4) 2895 C
- ड्यूमा विधि में 0.3g कार्बनिक योगिक 50ml नाइट्रोजन 300K **56.** ताप तथा 715 mm दाब पर मुक्त करता है। तो यौगिक में नाइट्रोजन का प्रतीशत ज्ञात कीजिए (जल का 300 K ताप पर जलीय तनाव 15 mm है) :-
 - (1) 46.67 %
- (2) 17.46 %
- (3) 56 %
- (4) 28 %
- 57. निम्न में से कौन अम्लीय वर्षा में सबसे अधिक मात्रा में मिलता है ?
 - (1) HNO₃ (2) H₂SO₄ (3) H₂CO₃ (4) HCl
- $A \xrightarrow{KOH} B \xrightarrow{LiAlH_4} CH_3CH_2NHCH_3$ यौगिक A को **58.** पहचानिए:-
 - (1) CH₃CH₂COOH
- (2) CH₃CH₂CONH₂
- $(3) CH_3CH_2NH_2$
 - (4) CH₃CH₂COCl
- **59.** Phenol है :-
 - (1) सुक्ष्मजीवी रोधि
- (2) पूतीरोधि
- (3) निसंक्रामक
- (4) उपरोक्त सभी
- $Cu|Cu^{2+}(0.01M)||Cu^{2+}(0.1M)|Cu$ 60. $E_{cell} = ?$

 - (1) $\frac{RT}{2F} \ln (0.1)$ (2) $-\frac{RT}{2F} \ln (0.1)$

 - (3) $\frac{RT}{F} \ln (0.1)$ (4) $-\frac{RT}{F} \ln (0.1)$
- नाइट्रो एथेन में किस प्रकार की समावयवता हो सकती **61.** है ?
 - (1) मध्यावयवता
- (2) प्राकशिक सक्रियता
- (3) चलावयवता
- (4) स्थिति समावयवता

CH, AlCl₃ → major product 62. + CH₂-C-CH₂-Cl

of the reaction is :-

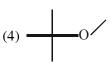




→ A (major) Product (A) is :-63.



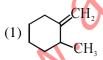




- 64. Oxidation state of both the chlorine atoms in bleaching powder are?
 - (1) +1, +1
- (2) -1, -1
- (3) 0, -1
- (4) +1, -1
- **65.** Molar conductances of BaCl₂, H₂SO₄ and HCl at infinite dilutions are x_1 , x_2 and x_3 , respectively. Equivalent conductance of BaSO₄ at infinite dilution will be:
 - $(1) \ \frac{[x_1 + x_2 x_3]}{2}$
- $(3) 2 (x_1 + x_2 2x_3)$
- 66. No. of structrual isomer of C₁H₁₁N
 - (1) 4
- (2) 8
- (3) 6
- (4) 10

CH, The major product obtained when 67.

> this substrate is subjected To E₂ reaction under the treatment of potassium tert. butoxide :-



- (3) Both in equal propation

62. -CH₂-Cl

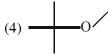
मुख्य उत्पाद है :-

63. ≯A (मुख्य) उत्पाद (A) है :-NH,

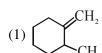


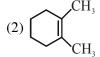






- विरंजक चूर्ण में उपस्थित दोनों क्लोरीन परमाणुओं की **64.** ऑक्सीकरण संख्या है?
 - (1) +1, +1
- (2) -1, -1
- (3) 0, -1
- (4) +1, -1
- **65**. अनन्त तनुता पर BaCl,, H,SO4 तथा HCl की मोलर चालकताऐं क्रमश: x1, x2 तथा x2 हैं। अनन्त तनुता पर BaSO की तुल्यांकी चालकता होगी
 - $(1) \frac{[x_1 + x_2 x_3]}{2}$
- $(2) \frac{[x_1 x_2 x_3]}{2}$
- (3) $2(x_1 + x_2 2x_3)$ (4) $\frac{[x_1 + x_2 2x_3]}{2}$
- $C_4 H_{11} N$ में संरचनात्मक समावयवी की संख्या है :-**66.**
 - (1) 4
- (2) 8
- (3) 6
- (4) 10
- $\stackrel{-}{c}_{\mathrm{CH}_{+}}$ इस क्रियाकारक की पोटेशियम तृतीयक 67. ब्युटॉक्साइड सेE, अभिक्रिया करायी जाऐ तो प्राप्त मुख्य उत्पाद है :-





(3) दोनों समान अनुपात में

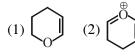
किसी प्रश्न पर देर तक रूको नहीं

 $Z_{n + NH_4Cl} \rightarrow Product is :-$ 68.

$$(1) \bigcirc N = N - C_6H_5$$

(3)
$$NH-NH-C_6H_5$$

- $(4) C_6H_5-N=N-C_6H_5$
- **69.** 3 mole N₂H₄ will lose 30 mole electrons to give new compound. Calculate oxidation state of N in new compound? (Oxidation state of H remains unchanged) :-
 - (1) -2
- (2) +2
- (3) -3
- (4) +3
- 70. Which of the following compound has different geometry from other.
 - (1) $[Ni(CN)_4]^{-2}$
 - (2) $[Cu(CN)_4]^{3-}$
 - (3) [Ni(CO)₄]
 - (4) $[NiCl_4]^{-2}$
- 71. Which of the following has highest resonance energy?





72. is major product so,

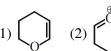
A is :-



- C2-epimer of D-Glucose is :-**73.**
 - (1) D-Galactose
- (2) D-Mannose
- (3) D-Pyrinose
- (4) D-Sacarose
- **74.** \blacksquare Pumice stone is :-
 - (1) Solid sol
- (2) Solid foam
- (3) Foam
- (4) Aerosol

$$(1) \bigcirc N = N - C_6 H_5$$

- NH-NH-C₄H
- (4) $C_6H_5-N=N-C_6H_5$
- 3 मोल N₃H₄ 30 मोल इलेक्ट्रॉन त्याग कर नया यौगिक देता है। नये यौगिक में N की ऑक्सीकरण संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए? (H की ऑक्सीकरण संख्या अपरिवर्तित रहती है) :-
 - (1) = 2
- (2) +2
- (3) -3
- (4) +3
- **ि**नम्नलिखित में से कौनसे यौगिक की ज्यामिती अन्य से भिन्न **70.** है।
 - (1) $[Ni(CN)_4]^{-2}$
 - (2) $[Cu(CN)_4]^{3-}$
 - (3) [Ni(CO)₄]
 - (4) $[NiCl_{4}]^{-2}$
- 71. किसकी अनुनाद ऊर्जा अधिकतम है ?



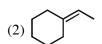






72.





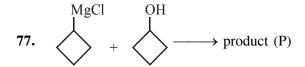


- **73.** D-Glucose का C,-एपीमर है :-
 - (1) D-Galactose
- (2) D-Mannose
- (3) D-Pyrinose
- (4) D-Sacarose
- प्युमिस पत्थर है :-**74.**
 - (1) ठोस सॉल
- (2) ठोस फोम
- (3) फोम
- (4) एरोसॉल

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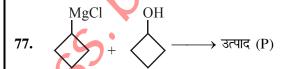
- **75.** Copper matte contains
 - (1) 98% pure Cu
 - (2) Major amount of Cu₂S
 - (3) Minor amount of Cu₂S
 - (4) FeSiO₃
- **76.** Ph–CH(OH)CH₃ $\xrightarrow{\text{SOCl}_2}$ major product :
 - (1) Ph-CH-CH₃
- (2) Ph–CH₂–CH₂
- (3) Ph–CH₂–Cl
- (4) Ph-C-CH₃



compound P is :-

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- **78.** Peptide Linkage is present in :-
 - (1) Protein
- (2) Nylon-66
- (3) Biurides
- (4) All of these
- **79.** Which of the following is not a heterogeneous adsorption:-
 - (1) Lead chamber's process
 - (2) Haber's process
 - (3) Ostwald's process
 - (4) Contact process
- **80.** Which of the following will show optical isomerism:-
 - (I) Cis- $[Co(NH_3)(en)_3]^{+3}$
 - (II) Trans- $[Ir CI_2 (C_2O_4)_2]^{-3}$
 - (III) $[Rh(en)_3]^{+3}$
 - (IV) Cis-[Ir(H₂O)₃Cl₃]
 - (1) I, III
- (2) II, IV
- (3) I, III, IV
- (4) III

- 75. कॉपर मेट में होता है।
 - (1) 98% शुद्ध Cu
 - (2) Cu,S की ज्यादा मात्रा
 - (3) Cu2S की न्यून मात्रा
 - (4) FeSiO₃
- **76.** Ph−CH(OH)CH₃ SOCl₂ + मुख्य उत्पाद :
 - (1) Ph–CH–CH₃
- (2) Ph–CH₂–CH₂
- (3) Ph–CH₂–Cl
- (4) Ph–C–CH₃



योगिक P हैं :-

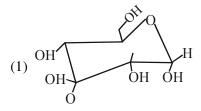
- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- 78. पेप्पटाइड लिंकेज है :-
 - (1) Protein
- (2) Nylon-66
- (3) Biurides
- (4) उपरोक्त सभी में
- 79. निम्न में से कौन विषमांगी अधिशोषण नहीं है :-
 - (1) सीसा कर्ण विधि
 - (2) हेबर विधि
 - (3) ओस्टवाल्ड विधि
 - (4) सम्पर्क विधि
- 80. निम्न में कौन प्रकाशिक समावयवता प्रदर्शित करता है:-
 - (I) Cis- $[Co(NH_3)_2(en)_2]^{+3}$
 - (II) Trans-[Ir $Cl_2 (C_2O_4)_2$]⁻³
 - (III) $[Rh(en)_3]^{+3}$
 - (IV) $Cis-[Ir(H_2O)_3Cl_3]$
 - (1) I, III
- (2) II, IV
- (3) I, III, IV
- (4) III

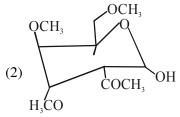
स्वस्थ रहो, मस्त रहो तथा पढ़ाई में व्यस्त रहो।

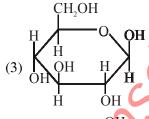
- **81.** In which of the following reaction SN^1 reaction takes place ?
 - (1) CH_3 -Br $\xrightarrow{H_2O}$
 - (2) Ph–Br $\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$
 - (3) Br-CH₂-CH=CH₂ $\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$
 - $(4) \bigoplus_{\text{Br}} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$
- 82. $(i) \text{ PCl}_5 \text{ (x mol)} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3 \text{C} \equiv \text{C} \text{CH}_2$

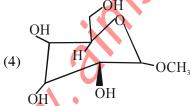
Sum of x + y = ?

- (1) 2
- (2) 3
- (3) 4
- (4) 5
- 83. Identify the non reducing sugar :-







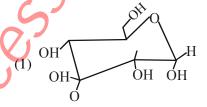


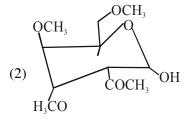
- **84.** A first order reaction undergoes 50% completion in 50 minutes, then it undergoes 80% completion in :-
 - (1) 80 minutes
- (2) 160 minutes
- (3) 117 minutes
- (4) 200 minutes

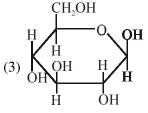
- 81. कौनसी अभिक्रिया SN^1 क्रिया विधि से होगी ?
 - (1) CH_3 -Br $\xrightarrow{H_2O}$
 - (2) Ph-Br $\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$
 - (3) Br-CH₂-CH=CH₂ $\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$
 - $(4) \bigoplus_{\mathbf{Dr}} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{H}_2\mathbf{O}}$
- 82. (i) PCl_s (x mol) CH_3 $C\equiv C-CH_3$

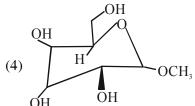
x + y का योग है ?

- (1) 2
- (2) 3
- (3) 4
- (4) 5
- 83. अन अपचायक शर्करा को पहचानिए :-







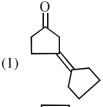


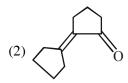
- **84.** एक प्रथम कोटि अभिक्रिया 50 मिनट में 50% पूर्ण हो जाती है। इसे 80% पूर्ण होने में समय लगेगा :-
 - (1) 80 मिनट
- (2) 160 मिनट
- (3) 117 मिनट
- (4) 200 मिनट

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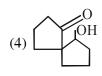
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- **85.** If $\Delta_0 < P$, then what is electronic arrangement of metal atom/ion in complex with d^4 configuration.
 - (1) t_{2g}^3 , eg^0
- (2) eg⁴, $t_{2\sigma}^{0}$
- $(3) t_{2g}^3, eg^1$
- (4) eg², t_{2g}^2
- 86. $\xrightarrow{C_2H_3ONa} B \text{ (major product)} \xrightarrow{H_2O_2}$
 - C + D The product (C) and (D) are :-
 - (1) Acetone + Ethanal
 - (2) Acetone + Ehtanoic acid
 - (3) Isobutanal + Methanal
 - (4) Isobutanoic acid + Methanoic acid
- 87. $O \xrightarrow{\text{dil. KOH}} A$, product (A) is :-







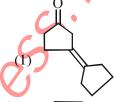


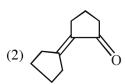
- **88.** OrLon is polymer of :-
 - (1) Styrene
- $(2) CF_2 = CF_2$
- (3) Vinylcyanide
- (4) Acrolin
- **89.** A + 2B \rightarrow 3C for the chemical reaction :
 - (1) $-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{d[B]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{3}\frac{d[C]}{dt}$
 - (2) $-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{d[B]}{dt} = \frac{1}{3}\frac{d[C]}{dt}$
 - (3) $\frac{d[A]}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d[B]}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{d[C]}{dt}$
 - (4) $-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = 2\frac{d[B]}{dt} = 3\frac{d[C]}{dt}$
- **90.** The wrong match is :-
 - (1) Mond's process [Ni(CO)₄]
 - (2) Estimation of Ni⁺² EDTA
 - (3) Red pigment of blood Fe⁺²
 - (4) Cancer chemotherapy Cis[Pt(NH₃)₂Cl₂]

- **85.** यदि $\Delta_0 < P$ है तो d^4 विन्यास वाले संकुल में धात्विक परमाणु/आयन का विन्यास है।
 - (1) t_{2g}^3 , eg^0
- (2) eg⁴, $t_{2\sigma}^{0}$
- (3) t_{2g}^{3} , eg¹
- (4) eg², t_{2g}^2
- 86. $\xrightarrow{C_2H_3ONa} B (\text{Heat scale}) \xrightarrow{O_3} C+D$ C1

उत्पाद (C) तथा (D) है :-

- (1) Acetone + Ethanal
- (2) Acetone + Ehtanoic acid
- (3) Isobutanal + Methanal
- (4) Isobutanoic acid + Methanoic acid









- 88. ऑरलोन बहुलक है :-
 - (1) Styrene
- (2) CF₂=CF₂
- (3) Vinylcyanide
- (4) Acrolin
- **89.** A + 2B \rightarrow 3C रासायनिक अभिक्रिया के लिए

(1)
$$-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{d[B]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{3}\frac{d[C]}{dt}$$

(2)
$$-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{d[B]}{dt} = \frac{1}{3}\frac{d[C]}{dt}$$

(3)
$$\frac{d[A]}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d[B]}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{d[C]}{dt}$$

(4)
$$-\frac{d[A]}{dt} = 2\frac{d[B]}{dt} = 3\frac{d[C]}{dt}$$

- 90. निम्न में गलत मेल है :-
 - (1) मोन्ड प्रक्रम [Ni(CO)₄]
 - (2) Ni⁺² के आकलन में EDTA
 - (3) रक्त का लाल भाग Fe^{+2}
 - (4) कैंसर का रसायनिक उपचार $Cis[Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_2]$

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91. Match the column-I with column-II and choose correct option ?

| (Nan | Column-I ne of Organisms) | Column-II (Approximate Life span) | | |
|------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| (A) | Crocodile | (i) | 140 years | |
| (B) | Butter-fly | (ii) | 1 day | |
| (C) | May-fly | (iii) | 1-2 weeks | |
| (D) | Parrot | (iv) | 60 years | |

- (1) A i, B ii, C iv, D iii
- (2) A iv, B iii, C ii, D i
- (3) A iv, B ii, C iii, D i
- (4) A iv, B iii, C i, D iii
- 92. Zonapellucida firstly appears in :-
 - (1) Primordial follicle
 - (2) Primary follicle
 - (3) Secondary follicle
 - (4) Mature graafian follicle
- 93. Which of the following statement is true for colourblindness:-
 - (1) It is due to mutation in certain genes present in y-chromosome.
 - (2) It occurs more in female as compared to male
 - (3) The son of a carrier woman has 50% chance of being colourblind.
 - (4) It is an autosomal linked disorder.
- **94.** Select the incorrect statements :-
 - (A) The essence of darwinian theory of evolution is natural selection
 - (B) Evolution is a directed process in the sense of determinism
 - (C) The geological history of earth is not related with the biological history of earth
 - (D) During evolution the rate of appearance of new forms is linked to the life cycle
 - (1) A and B
- (2) B and C
- (3) A and D
- (4) B and D

91. कॉलम-I को कॉलम-II के साथ सुमेलित कीजिए एवं सही विकल्प को चुनिए?

| | (| कॉलम-I ्जीवों के नाम) | कॉलम-II (लगभग जीवनकाल) | | |
|----|----|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|
| (. | A) | मगर | (i) | 140 বর্ष | |
| (| B) | बटर-फ्लाई | (ii) | 1 दिन | |
| (| C) | मे-फ्लाई | (iii) | 1-2 हफ्ते | |
| (| D) | तोता | (iv) | 60 वर्ष | |

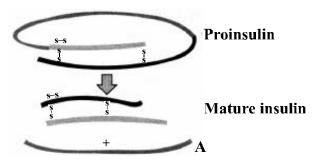
- (1) A i, B ii, C iv, D iii
- (2) A iv, B iii, C ii, D i
- (3) A iv, B ii, C iii, D i
- (4) $\mathbf{A} i\mathbf{v}$, $\mathbf{B} iii$, $\mathbf{C} i$, $\mathbf{D} iii$
- 92. जोनापेलुसिडा सर्वप्रथम दिखाई देती है :-
 - (1) मौलिक पुटिका में
 - (2) प्राथमिक पुटिका में
 - (3) द्वितीयक पुटिका में
 - (4) परिपक्व ग्राफी पृटिका में
- 93. वर्णान्धता के लिए कौनसा कथन सही है-
 - (1) यह विकृति y-गुणसूत्र पर उपस्थित कुछ जीन में उत्परिवर्तन के कारण होता है।
 - (2) यह मादा में नर की तुलना में ज्यादा होता है
 - (3) वाहक महिला के पुत्र में इस रोग के होने की सम्भावना 50% है।
 - (4) यह ऑटोसोमल सहलग्न रोग है।
- 94. असत्य कथन का चयन किजिए :-
 - (A) डार्विन के उद्विकास के सिद्धान्त का मूल तत्व प्राकृतिक वरण है।
 - (B) उद्विकास निश्चयवाद के संदर्भ में एक प्रत्यक्ष प्रक्रिया है।
 - (C) पृथ्वी का भौगोलिक इतिहास, पृथ्वी के जैविकिय इतिहास से संबंधित नहीं है
 - (D) उद्विकास के दौरान नये स्वरूपों के उत्पत्ति की दर जीवन चक्र से संबंधित होती है।
 - (1) A और B
- (2) B और C
- (3) A और D
- (4) B और D

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95. Given figure represents the maturation of pro-insulin into insulin. Identify the product A.



- (1) Polypeptide chain A
- (2) Polypeptide chain B
- (3) Polypeptide chain C
- (4) Polypeptide chain D
- **96.** Smart gene of lac operon is ___(B)___ and its regulation by ___(A)___ is referred to as negative control :

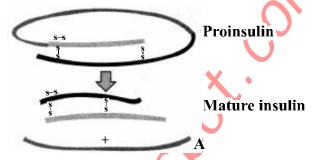
| | A | В |
|-----|--------------|---------|
| (1) | Repressor | Z, Y, A |
| (2) | CAP | OP |
| (3) | Aporepressor | i gene |
| (4) | CAP | Z, Y, A |

- **97.** The exaggerated response of the immune system to certain antigens present in the environment is called:
 - (1) innate immunity
- (2) allergy
- (3) active immunity
- (4) auto immunity
- **98.** Find out the correct match from the following table:-

| | Column -I | Column -II | Column -III |
|-------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| (i) | Apis indica | Indian mona | Mild in |
| | | bee | nature |
| (ii) | Apis dorsata | Bhringa bee | Aggressive |
| | | | nature |
| (iii) | Apis mellifera | Europe an bee | Mild in nature |

- (1) (i) only
- (2) (i) and (ii)
- (3) (i) and (iii)
- (4) only (iii)
- 99. In many xerophyte, osmotic potential are balanced by which chemical in their cells?
 - (1) Protein
- (2) Proline
- (3) Lignin
- (4) Chitin

95. नीचे दिये गये चित्र में अपरिपक्व इंसुलिन से परिपक्व इंसुलिन बनते हुये दिखाया गया है। इसमें उत्पाद A को पहचानिये।



- (1) Polypeptide chain A
- (2) Polypeptide chain B
- (3) Polypeptide chain C
- (4) Polypeptide chain D
- 96. लेक ओपेरोन के स्मार्ट जीन ___(B)___ होते हैं तथा इनका ___(A)__ द्वारा नियमन होना ऋणात्मक नियंत्रण कहलाता है।

| | A | В |
|-----|--------------------|---------|
| (1) | रिप्रेसर (दमनकारी) | Z, Y, A |
| (2) | CAP | OP |
| (3) | एपोरिप्रेसर | i जीन |
| (4) | CAP | Z, Y, A |

- 97. पर्यावरण में मौजूद कुछ प्रतिजनों के प्रति प्रतिरक्षा तंत्र की अतिरंजित अनुक्रिया कहलाती है:
 - (1) सहज प्रतिरक्षा
- (2) एलर्जी
- (3) सक्रिय प्रतिरक्षा
- (4) स्वप्रतिरक्षा
- 98. उपरोक्त टेबल में सही मिलान को छाँटिए :-

| | कॉलम -I | कॉलम -II | कॉलम -III |
|-------|---------------|----------------------|------------------|
| (i) | ऐपिस इंड्निका | भारतीय मोना मक्खी | शांत स्वभाव |
| (ii) | ऐपिस डोर्सेटा | भृंगा मक्खी | गुस्सैली प्रकृति |
| (iii) | ऐपिस मैलीफैरा | यूरोपियन मक्खी | शांत स्वभाव |

- (1) केवल (i)
- (2) (i) और (ii)
- (3) (i) और (iii)
- (4) केवल (iii)
- 99. किसी रसायन की सहायता से मरुदिभद पादप अपनी कोशिका में परासरण विभव को संतुलित करते है।
 - (1) प्रोटीन
- (2) प्रोलीन
- (3) लिग्निन
- (4) काइटिन

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100. Match column-I with column-II and select the correct option from the codes given below :-

| | Column-I | Column-II | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|
| A | Electrostatic precipitator | i | used for hospital | |
| В | Green muffler | ii | used in automobiles | |
| C | Incineration | iii | Noise pollution | |
| D | Catalytic converter | iv | used in industries and power plants | |

- (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i (2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
- (3) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii (4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
- 101. Pollination by bats occurs in :-
 - (1) Bottle brush & coral tree
 - (2) Silk cotton & Butea monosperma
 - (3) Adansonia & Kigellia
 - (4) Vallisneria & Zostera
- **102.** Which of the following is non-cellular egg membrane layers?
 - (1) Zona pellucida
- (2) Corona radiata
- (3) Chorion
- (4) Allantois
- **103.** If a colour blind male marriage with a carrier haemophilic female then what is the percentage of progeny which are suffering from both disorder
 - (1) 0%
- (2) 25%
- (3) 50%
- (4) 100%
- **104.** Which one is used for knowing whether or not a population is evolving?
 - (1) Degree of evolution
 - (2) Genetic drift
 - (3) Production between acquired variation
 - (4) Hardy-Weinberg equation
- **105.** Match Column-I with Column-II and select the answer from the codes given below.

| C | olumn-I | Column-II | | |
|-----|--------------|-----------|---|--|
| (A) | Biopiracy | (i) | Effort to correct the non-functional gene | |
| (B) | Biopatent | (ii) | Gene silencing | |
| (C) | Gene therapy | (iii) | Illegal removal of biological materials | |
| (D) | RNAi | (iv) | Right granted for biological entities | |

- (1) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(ii)
- (2) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(iii)
- (3) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)
- (4) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)

100. स्तंभ-I और स्तंभ-II का मिलान करे और दिये गए कोड के आधार पर सही विकल्प चुने :-

| | स्तंभ-I | स्तंभ-II | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|--|--|--|
| A | विद्युत अवक्षेपित्र | i | अस्पताल के आशिष्ठ | | |
| В | ग्रीन मफलर | ii | वाहनो में इनका प्रयोग | | |
| С | भस्मक | iii | ध्वनि प्रदूषण | | |
| D | उत्प्रेरक परिवर्तक | iv | उद्योगो और तापीय उर्जा गृहों में प्रयोग | | |

- (1) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i (2) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
- (3) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii (4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
- 101. चमगादड द्वारा परागण किसमें होता है :-
 - (1) बोतल-ब्रुश एवं कोरल वृक्ष
 - (2) सिल्क कॉटन एवं ब्यूटिया मोनोस्पर्मा
 - (3) एडेनसोनिआ व काइगेलिया
 - (4) वैलिसनेरिया एवं जोस्टेरा
- 102. निम्न में से कौनसा अकोशिकय अण्डिझिल्ली स्तर
 - (1) जोना पेलुसिडा
- (2) कोरोना रेडियेटा
- (3) कोरियोन
- (4) अलेन्टोईस
- 103. अगर एक वर्णान्ध पुरूष की शादी एक वाहक हीमोफिलिक महिला से होती है, तो बताइये कितने प्रतिशत संताने दोनों बिमारियों से ग्रसित होगी?
 - (1) 0%
- (2) 25%
- (3) 50%
- (4) 100%
- **104.** समष्टि के उद्विकास को जानने के लिये किसका उपयोग किया जाता है?
 - (1) उद्विकास की दर का
 - (2) आनुवांशिक विचलन का
 - (3) उपार्जित भिन्नताओं के दर का
 - (4) हार्डी-विन्बर्ग के नियम का
- 105. कॉलम-I को कॉलम-II से सुमेल कीजिए तथा सही उत्तर बताइये।

| | कॉलम-I | | कॉलम-II | | |
|-----|-----------------|-------|---|--|--|
| (A) | बायोपाइरेसी | (i) | अक्रियात्मक जीन को सही करने का प्रयास। | | |
| (B) | बायोपेटेन्ट | (ii) | जीन को शान्त कराना। | | |
| (C) | जीन चिकित्सा | (iii) | जैविक पदार्थो को बिना कानूनी आज्ञा के निकालना। | | |
| (D) | RNAi | (iv) | जैविक पदार्थो के प्रयोग के लिए अधिकार प्रदान करना। | | |

- (1) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(ii)
- (2) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(iii)
- (3) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)
- (4) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)

- **106.** Find out the correct statement w.r.t. DNA:
 - (1) Form a double helical structure made up of two polypeptide chain
 - (2) It is an acidic substance present in nucleus was first identified by F. Miescher in 1869
 - (3) Phosphate group is linked to 5'-OH of the nucleoside by glycosidic linkage
 - (4) All four deoxyribonucleotides are always equally present in both the strands.
- 107. AIDS Virus has:
 - (1) single strand RNA (2) double strand RNA
 - (3) single strand DNA (4) double strand DNA
- **108.** What is the main aims of animal breeding in animal husbandry:-
 - (1) Increasing the yield of animals
 - (2) Increasing the number of animals
 - (3) Improving the desirable qualities of the produce
 - (4) Both (1) and (3)
- 109. Which of the following is incorrectly matched:-
 - (1) Litter O₁ Horizone
 - (2) Zone of leaching O₂ Horizone
 - (3) Sub soil B Horizone
 - (4) Top soil A Horizone
- **110.** Choose the correct statement :-
 - (a) There are working 'Ecosan' toilets in many area of Kerala and Srilanka
 - (b) In sanitary land fill, solid wast are dumped in a depression or trench after compaction and covered with dirt everyday
 - (c) Black foot disease is caused by Arsenic poisoning
 - (d) Green house effect is natural phenomenon
 - (1) a, b, c, d
- (2) b, c, d
- (3) c, d
- (4) a, b, c
- **111.** Select wrongly matched (erroneous)pairs?
 - (A) Vallisneria and Marchantia Dioecious plant
 - (B) Papaya & date plam Dioecious plant
 - (C) Cucurbits & Coconut Monoecious plants
 - (D) Salvia & Sunflower Entomophily
 - (E) Pea & Gram Endospermic seed
 - (F) Jasmine & grape vine Root cutting
 - (1) Only A & B
- (2) Only C & D
- (3) Only E & F
- (4) Only A, B, C & D

- 106. DNA के संदर्भ में सही कथन का चुनाव करे -
 - (1) एक द्विकुण्डलित संरचना बनाता हैं जो दो पालीपेप्टाइड श्रृंखला की बनी होती है।
 - (2)यह केन्द्रक में पाया जाने वाला अम्लीय पदार्थ हैं जिसे सर्वप्रथम मीशर ने 1869 में पहचाना।
 - (3) फॉस्फेट समूह न्यूक्लिओइड, के 5'-OH पर ग्लाइकोसाइडिक बंध द्वारा जुड़ता है।
 - (4) चारों प्रकार के न्यूक्लिओटाइड़ हमेशा दोनों रज्जुओं में समान मात्रा में पाए जाते है।
- 107. AIDS वाइरस में होता है ...
 - (1) एकल सूत्रीय RNA
- (2) द्विसूत्रीय RNA
- (3) एकल सूत्रीय DNA
- (4) द्विसूत्रीय DNA
- 108. पशुपालन में पशु-प्रजनन का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है :-
 - (1) पशुओं के उत्पादन को बढ़ाना
 - (2) पशुओं की संख्या को बढ़ाना
 - (3) प्रशुओं के उत्पादों की वांछित गुणवता में सुधार करना
 - (4) दोनों (1) व (3)
- 109. निम्न में कौन एक गलत मिलान है :-
 - (1) करकट (लिटर) \mathbf{O}_1 परत
 - (2) निक्षालन क्षेत्र O, परत
 - (3) उप-मृदा (sub soil) B परत
 - (4) उपरी मुदा (top soil) A परत
- 110. सही कथन चुने :-
 - (a) केरल और श्रीलंका के कई क्षेत्रों में 'इकोसेन' शौचालय इस्तेमाल हो रहे है।
 - (b) सैनिटरी लैडिफिल्स में अपशिष्ट को संघनन के बाद गड्ढा या खाई में डाला जाता है और प्रतिदिन धूल मिट्टी से ढँक दिया जाता है।
 - (c) Black foot बीमारी आर्सेनिक विषाक्तता के द्वारा होती है।
 - (d) हरित गृह प्रभाव एक प्राकृतिक परिघटना है।
 - (1) a, b, c, d
- (2) b, c, d
- (3) c, d
- (4) a, b, c
- 111. असंगत जोड़ों को छाँटिए?
 - (A) वैलिसनेरिया, मार्केन्शिया एकलिंगाश्रयी पादप
 - (B) पपीता, खजूर एकलिंगाश्रयी पादप
 - (C) कुक्रबिट्स व नारियल उभयलिंगाश्रयी पादप
 - (D) साल्विआ व सूर्यमुखी कीट परागण
 - (E) मटर व चना भ्रूणपोषी बीज
 - (F) जैसमीन एवं ग्रैप वाइन मूल कटिंग
 - (1) केवल A व B
- (2) केवल C a D
- (3) केवल E a F
- (4) केवल A, B, C a D

H-20/32

Enthusiast, Leader, Achiever/Phase-All/05-04-2018

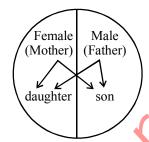
- **112.** Which of the following will secrete inhibin hormone?
 - (1) Granulosa cells
- (2) Sertoli cells
- (3) Leydig cells
- (4) Both (1) and (2)
- 113. A normal vision man whose father was colourblind, marries a normal woman whose father was also colourblind. They have their first child as a daughter what are the chances that this child would be colour-blind?
 - (1) 25%
- (2) 50%
- (3) 100%
- (4) 0%
- **114.** Which of the following is not a component of the theory of evolution by natural selection?
 - (1) Competition for food and space
 - (2) Variation among species
 - (3) Inheritance of acquired characteristics
 - (4) Survival and reproduction
- **115.** Golden rice is a transgenic crop of the future with the following improved trait.
 - (1) High lysine (essential amino acid) content
 - (2) Insect resistance
 - (3) High protein content
 - (4) High vitamin-A content
- 116. Which of the following feature is represented by chemically less reactive and structurally more stable nucleic acid:
 - (1) free 2' H group
 - (2) Catalytic nature
 - (3) Scope for rapid mutation
 - (4) Direct involvement in protein synthesis
- **117.** Which of the following drug is/are used in the treatment of cancer?
 - (1) Colchicine
 - (2) Interferon
 - (3) Vinblastin and Vincristin
 - (4) Taxol
- **118.** MOET (multiple ovulation embryo transfer technology) induces which of the following in cow:-
 - (1) Implantation
 - (2) Follicular maturation
 - (3) Super ovulation
 - (4) Both (2) and (3)
- 119. Choose the correctly matched option:-
 - (1) Tundra biome Needle leaf biome
 - (2) Taiga biome 100-250 cm rain fall
 - (3) Savanna biome Grassland with scattered trees
 - (4) Cold desert Thar

- 112. निम्न में से कौनसा ईन्हिबिन हार्मों न स्त्रावित करता है?
 - (1) ग्रेनुलोसा कोशिका
- (2) सर्टोली कोशिका
- (3) लैडिंग कोशिकाएें
- (4) उपरोक्त (1) और (2)
- 113. एक सामान्य दृष्टि वाला पुरूष जिसके पिता वर्णान्ध थे, एक ऐसी सामान्य स्त्री से विवाह करता है जिसके पिता भी वर्णान्ध थे इनकी पहली संतान एक पुत्री हुई। इस पुत्री के वर्णान्ध होने की क्या संभावना रही होगी?
 - (1) 25%
- (2) 50%
- (3) 100%
- (4) 0%
- 114. निम्न में से कौनसा एक प्राकृतिक वरण के कारण होने वाले उद्गिकासिय सिद्धांत का घटक नहीं है -
 - (1) भोजन और स्थान के लिए स्पर्धा
 - (2) जातियों में भिन्तता
 - (3) उपार्जित लक्ष्मणों की वंशानुगति
 - (4) उत्तरजीविता और प्रजनन
- 115. गोल्डन राइस (चावल) एक-भविष्य पारजीनीक फसल है, इसमें निम्नलिखित में से किसे सुधारा गया है।
 - (1) अधिक लाईसीन की मात्रा
 - (2) कीट प्रतिरोधन
 - (3) अधिक प्रोटीन की मात्रा
 - (4) विटामीन-ए की अधिक मात्रा
- 116. निम्न में से कौनसे लक्षण उस न्यूक्लिक अम्ल द्वारा दर्शाये जाते हैं जो रासायनिक दृष्टि से कम क्रियाशील तथा संरचनात्मक दृष्टि में अधिक स्थायी होता है -
 - (1) मुक्त 2' H समूह
 - (2) उत्प्रेरकी प्रवृत्ति
 - (3) तीव्र उत्परिवर्तन का स्कोप
 - (4) प्रोटीन संश्लेषण में प्रत्यक्ष भागीदारी
- 117. निम्न में से कौन सी औषधी कैंसर के उपचार में प्रयुक्त होती है ?
 - (1) कॉल्चीसिन
 - (2) इंटरफेरॉन
 - (3) विनब्लास्टिन एवं विनक्रिस्टिन
 - (4) टेक्सॉल
- 118. MOET (मल्टीपिल ओवियूलेशन एैम्ब्रयो ट्रांसफर तकनीक) के द्वारा उपरोक्त में से कौनसा प्रक्रम गाय में प्रेरित होगा :-
 - आरोपण
 - (2) पुटीकीय परिवर्धन
 - (3) अधिकतम अण्डोत्सर्ग
 - (4) दोनो (2) और (3)
- 119. सही मिलान वाला विकल्प चुनें :-
 - (1) टुँड्रा बायोम सूचीपर्ण बायोम
 - (2) टैगा बायोम 100-250 cm वार्षिक वर्षा
 - (3) सवाना बायोम बिखरे हुए वृक्षो वाले घास के मैदान
 - (4) ठंडे मरुस्थल थार

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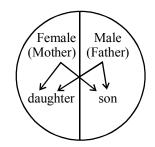


- **120.** How many statement is correct :-
 - (a) Good ozone is found in stratosphere
 - (b) UV radiation having lower wavelength than UV-B are almost completely absorbed by earth's atmosphere
 - (c) UV-B causes snow blindness and cataract
 - (d) dB is a unit to measure the thickness of ozone
 - (1) One
- (2) Two
- (3) Three
- (4) Four
- **121.** Select incorrect statement?
 - (1) *Bryophyllum* and *kalanchoe* are commonly propagated through leaves.
 - (2) Polyembryony is very common in conifers.
 - (3) In *Polygonum*, embryosac represent female gametophyte whereas in *Pinus* endosperm represent female gametophyte.
 - (4) Number of cells are more in female gametophyte of *Polygonum* as compared to female gametophyte of *Pinus*.
- **122.** Represented below is the inheritance pattern of a certain type of traits in human. Which one of the following condition could be an example of this pattern:



- (1) Haemophilia
- (2) Thalassemia
- (3) Colourblindness
- (4) Hypertrichosis
- 123. An example of parallel evolution is :-
 - (1) Evolution of characters by random matting
 - (2) Establishment of similar character in the animals of different groups
 - (3) Development of similar character in the animals of closely related group
 - (4) Development of similar characters in the animals of different ancestory
- **124.** Unit of natural selection is:
 - (1) Species
- (2) Individual
- (3) Population
- (4) Phylum

- 120. कितने कथन सत्य है :-
 - (a) 'अच्छी' ओजोन समताप मंडल में पाई जाती है।
 - (b) UV-B की अपेक्षा छोटे तरंगदैर्ध्य युक्त परार्बेंगनी विकिरण पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल द्वारा लगभग पूरी की पूरी अवशोषित हो जाती है।
 - (c) UV-B से हिम अंधता और मोतियाबिंद होता है।
 - (d) dB इकाई, ओजोन की मोटाई मापने की इकाई है।
 - (1) एक
- (2) **दो**
- (3) तीन
- न (4) चार
- 121. असत्य कथन को छाँटिए?
 - (1) *ब्रायोफिल्लम* एवं *केलींचो*ए सामान्यत: पत्तियों से प्रवर्धित होते हैं।
 - (2) कोनिफर्स में बहुभूणता बहुत सामान्य होती है।
 - (3) पोलिगोनम में भ्रूणकोष मादा युग्मकोद्भिद को निरूपित करता है, जबकि *पाइनस* में भ्रूणपोष मादा युग्मकोद्भिद को निरूपित करता है।
 - (4) पाइनस के मादा युग्मकोद्भिद की तुलना में पोलिगोनम के मादा युग्मकोद्भिद में कोशिकाओं की संख्या अधिक होती है।
- 122. नीचे दिये जा रहे आरेखीय निरूपण में मानव में पाये जाने वाले एक खास प्रकार के विशेषको का वशागित प्रतिरूप दर्शाया गया है। बताइए की निम्नलिखित में से कौनसी एक दशा है जो इसी प्रतिरूप का एक उदाहरण हो सकता है: -



- (1) हीमोफिलिया
- (2) थेलैसिमिया
- (3) वर्णान्धता
- (4) हाइपरटाइकोसिस
- 123. समानान्तर उद्विकास का उदाहरण है :-
 - (1) यादुच्छिक मिलन द्वारा लक्षणों का विकास
 - (2) भिन्न समूहों के जन्तुओं में, समान लक्षणों का स्थापन
 - (3) निकट संबंधी समूहों के जन्तुओं में, समान लक्षणों का विकास
 - (4) भिन्न पूर्वजता वाले जन्तुओं में, समान लक्षणों का विकास
- 124. प्राकृतिक वरण की ईकाई है -
 - (1) जाति
- (2) व्यष्टि
- (3) समष्टि
- (4) फाइलम

अपनी क्षमता को पूरा वसूलने का प्रयास करें।

- 125. The main steps of plant breeding programmes is given below
 - (A) Cross hybridisation among the selected parents
 - (B) Testing release and commericialisation of new cultivars
 - (C) Collection of variability
 - (D) Selection and testing of superior recombinants
 - (E) Evalution and selection of parents

Arrange above steps in a systemetic way :-

- (1) $E \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D$
- (2) $C \rightarrow E \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D$
- (3) $C \rightarrow E \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow B$
- (4) $E \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow B$
- **126.** Most diseases can be diagonsed by observing the symptoms in the patient. Which group of symptoms are indicative of amoebiasis?
 - (1) Nasal congestion and discharge, cough, sore throat, and headache
 - (2) High fever, malaise, stomach ache, loss of appetite and constipation
 - (3) Difficulty in respiration, fever, chills, cough, and headache
 - (4) Constipation, abdominal pain, cramps, blood clots and mucous in stools
- **127.** LSD is obtained from:
 - (1) Fusarium
- (2) Nostoc
- (3) Cannabis
- (4) Claviceps
- **128.** When government of India established the National committee for environmental planning and coordination :-
 - (1) 1971
- (2) 1972
- (3) 1973
- (4) 1984
- **129.** Choose the correct option.

Column A

Year

- (i) Wild life protection Act -1972
- (ii) National forest policy -1988
- (iii) Chipko movement -1970
- (1) (i) & (ii)
- (2) only (i)
- (3) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (4) only (ii)
- 130. In a hypothetical population of 100 individual having r = 0.4/female/yr. What will be the population size in 5 years (with e = 2.72) showing exponential rate of growth?
 - (1) 1218
- (2)739
- (3) 2012
- (4) 448
- **131.** Which of the following structure may be haploid, diploid or triploid in spermatophytes?
 - (1) Nucellus
- (2) Tapetum
- (3) Endosperm
- (4) Perisperm

- पादप प्रजनन कार्यक्रम के मख्य पद नीचे दिए गए हैं-**125**.
 - (A) चयनित जनकों के बीच संकरण।
 - (B) नये कंषणों का परीक्षण, निर्मुक्त तथा व्यापारीकरण।
 - (C) परिवर्तनशीलता का संग्रहण।
 - (D) श्रेष्ठ पुनर्योगज का चयन तथा परीक्षण
 - (E) जनकों का मुल्यांकन तथा चयन।

उपरोक्त पदों को सुव्यवस्थित क्रम में जमाइए-

- (1) $E \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D$
- (2) $C \rightarrow E \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D$
- $(3) C \rightarrow E \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow B$
- $(4) \to C \to A \to D \to B$
- अधिकांश रोगों का परीक्षण रोगी में रोग लक्षणों को देख कर 126. किया जा सकता है। रोग लक्षणों का कौन सा समृह अमीबीऐसिस को दर्शाता है ?
 - (1) नासिका रक्तसंकुलता व स्रवण, खांसी, गल शोथ, तथा सिरदर्द होना।
 - (2) उच्च ज्वर, अस्वस्थता, आमाशय में दर्द होना, भूख में कमी तथा कब्ज होना।
 - (3) श्वसन में बाधा होना. ज्वर. कपकपी. खाँसी. तथा सिरदर्द
 - (4) कब्ज, उदर में दर्द होना, ऐंठन, मल में रक्त का थक्का तथा श्लेष्मा होना।
- **127.** LSD किससे प्राप्त होती है ?
 - (1) प्युसेरियम से।
- (2) नॉस्टॉक से।
- (3) केनाबिस से।
- (4) क्लेविसेप्स से।
- भारत सरकार ने कब नेशनल कमेटी फार इनवायरमेंटल प्लानिंग तथा कोऑरडिनेशन की स्थापना की ?
 - (1) 1971
- (2) 1972
- (3) 1973
- (4) 1984
- 129. सही विकल्प चुने

स्तंभ A

वर्ष

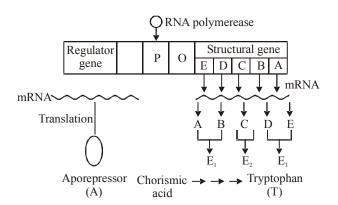
- (i) वन्य जीव सरक्षा अधिनियम -1972
- (ii) राष्ट्रीय वन नीति

(3) (i), (ii) और (iii)

- -1988
- (iii) चिपको आंदोलन
- 1970
- (1) (i) और (ii)
- (2) केवल (i) (4) केवल (ii)
- 130. किसी काल्पनिक समिष्ट में 100 व्यष्टिया है जहाँ r = 0.4/मादा/वर्ष है तो 5 वर्षों में चरघातांकी विद्ध दर से कुल जनसंख्या कितनी होगी ? (e = 2.72)
 - (1) 1218
- (2)739
- (3) 2012
- (4) 448
- 131. स्पर्मेटोफाइट्स में कौनसी संरचना अगुणित, द्विगुणित या त्रिगुणित हो सकती है?
 - (1) बीजाण्डकाय
- (2) टेपीटम
- (3) भ्रुणपोष
- (4) परिभ्रुणपोष



132.



Which of the following is correct with reference to above given diagram:-

- (i) A is the active repressor.
- (ii) T is the corepressor.
- (iii) T is alone responsible for switching off the structural gene.
- (iv) A and T together are responsible for switching off the structural gene.

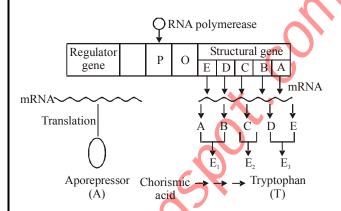
Option:

- (1) i and ii
- (2) ii and iv
- (3) i and iii
- (4) i and iv
- **133.** Which of the following are not analogous organs:-
 - (1) Fins of fishes and flippers of whales
 - (2) Stings of honey bee and sting of scorpion
 - (3) Thorn of bougainvillea and tendril of cucurbita
 - (4) Wings of insects and wings of birds
- **134.** Which of the following population would most quickly lead to two species. with few shared traits?
 - (1) A population with disruptive selection
 - (2) A population with directional selection
 - (3) A population with stabilising selection
 - (4) A population with no selection
- 135. Consider the table given below

| Crop | Variety | Insect pests |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| (A) | Pusa Gaurav | Aphids |
| Flat bean | (B) | Jassids |
| Okra | Pusa sawani | (C) |
| Which one of | the following | option, gives the |
| correct fill ups | for the respecti | ve blank (A to C) |
| A | В | C |
| (4) 1171 | D 01 11 | D 11 |

| A | В | C |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| (1) Wheat | Pusa Shubhra | Boll worms |
| (2) Brassica | Pusa Komal | Fruit borer |
| (3) Wheat | Pusa Komal | Boll worms |
| (4) Brassica | Pusa Sem 2 | Shoot borer |

132.



निम्नलिखित में से कौन उपरोक्त चित्र कें संदर्भ में सही है।

- (i) A एक सक्रीय रिप्रेसर है।
- (ii) T एक कोरिप्रेसर है।
- (iii) संरचनात्मक जीन को स्विचऑफ करने के लिए T अकेले जिम्मेदार है।
- (iv) संरचनात्मक जीन को स्विच ऑफ करने के लिए A तथा T संयुक्त रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं।

विकल्प:

- (1) i एवं ii
- (2) ii एवं iv
- (3) i एवं iii
- (4) i एवं iv
- 133. निम्न में से समवृत्ति अंग नहीं है :-
 - (1) मछलियों के फिन्स एवं व्हेल के फ्लीपर (Flippers)
 - (2) मधुमक्खी का डंक एवं बिच्छु का डंक
 - (3) बोगेनवेलीया का कांटा एवं कुकुरबिटा का प्रतान
 - (4) कीट के पंख एवं पक्षीयों के पंख
- 134. निम्न में से किस समष्टि में जाति निर्माण तीव्रता से होगा जिसमें कुछ समान लक्षण होगें -
 - (1) समष्टि जिसमें विचलित वरण होगा।
 - (2) समष्टि जिसमें दिशात्मक वरण होगा।
 - (3) समष्टि जिसमें संतलित वरण होगा।
 - (4) समष्टि जिसमें वरण नही होगा।
- 135. नीचे दी गई सारणी पर विचार कीजिए

| नाय दा गई सारणा पर प्रियार कार्लिए | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| फसल | किस्म | पीड़क | | |
| (A) | पूसा गौरव | एफिड | | |
| फ्लैट बीन | (B) | जैसिड | | |
| औकरा | पूसा सावनी | (C) | | |
| निम्न में से कौन | ा सा एक विकल्प रि | क्त संख्या (A से C) की | | |
| पूर्ति के लिए उ | उपर्युक्त है - | | | |
| A | В | C | | |
| (1) गेहूँ | पूसा शुभा | बॉल वार्म | | |
| | | | | |

| Α | В | C |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| (1) गेहूँ | पूसा शुभा | बॉल वार्म |
| (2) ब्रैसिका | पूसा कोमल | फल भेदक |
| (3) गेहूँ | पूसा कोमल | बॉल वार्म |
| (4) ब्रेसिका | पुसा सेम 2 | तना भेदक |

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136. Identify the correct match from the Columns I, II and III:

| | Column-I | | Column-II | | Column-III |
|----|----------|-------|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Bacteria | (I) | Plasmodium | (i) | Infection of lungs |
| 2. | Virus | (II) | Wuchereria bancrofti | (ii) | Fever with chill |
| 3. | Protozoa | (III) | Haemophilus | (iii) | Inflammation of lower limbs |
| 4. | Helminth | (IV) | Rhino virus | (iv) | Infection of upper respiratory tract |

- (1) 4-II-(iii), 3-I-(ii), 1-III-(i), 2-IV-(iv)
- (2) 4-II-(iii), 3-I-(i), 1-III-(ii), 2-IV-(iv)
- (3) 2-III-(i), 1-IV-(iv), 3-IV-(ii), 4-II-(iii)
- (4) 3-I-(ii), 4-II-(iii), 2-III-(iv), 1-IV-(i)
- **137.** Identify the leaf of plant :



- (1) Opium
- (2) Atropa Belladona
- (3) Cannabis Sativa
- (4) Datura
- **138.** The study of the relation of the different species of community with their environment is called :-
 - (1) Ecology of organism (2) Autecology
 - (3) Ecology of individual (4) Synecology
- **139.** How many mega diversity country are present in the world?
 - $(1)\ 10$
- (2) 11
- (4) 12
- **140.** Which of the following statement is not true:
 - (1) Lichenes can be used as Industrial polution Indicators.
 - (2) Bad ozone is found in troposphere
 - (3) Eutrophication occurs due to nutrien enrichment in lake
 - (4) A same species can occupy more than one trophic level in same food chain in an ecosystem at a time
- **141.** Select wrongly matched (erroneous) pair :-
 - (1) 7 celled, 8 nucleated embryosac-Angiosperm
 - (2) Five free stigma = Chinarose flower
 - (3) Non endospermic seed = Orchid
 - (4) Cells of microspore tetrad = Diploid

136. कॉलम I. II तथा III में सही मिलान को पहचानिये 🧀

| | कॉलम-I | | कॉलम-II | | कॉलम-III |
|----|-----------|-------|---------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | जीवाणु | (I) | प्लाज्मोडियम | (i) | फेफडों का संक्रमण |
| 2. | विषाणु | (II) | वुचेरेरिया बेंक्रोफ्टी | (ii) | ठिठुरन के साथ ज्वर |
| 3. | प्रोटोजोओ | (III) | हिमोफिलस इन्फ्लूएजा | (iii) | अर्ध:पाद का शोध |
| 4. | कृमि | (IV) | राइनो वायस्स | (iv) | ऊपरी श्वसन मार्ग का संक्रमण |

- (1) 4-II-(iii), 3-I-(ii), 1-III-(i), 2-IV-(iv)
- (2) 4-II-(iii), 3-I-(i), 1-III-(ii), 2-IV-(iv)
- (3) 2-III-(i), 1-IV-(iv), 3-IV-(ii), 4-II-(iii)
- (4) 3-I-(ii), 4-II-(iii), 2-III-(iv), 1-IV-(i)
- 137. पादप के पर्ण की पहचान कीजिए:



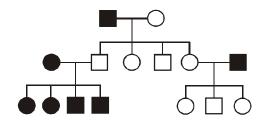
- (1) ओपियम
- (2) एट्रोफा बेलाडोना
- (3) कैनेबिस सैटाइवा
- (4) धतुरा
- पर्यावरण के साथ समदाय की विभिन्न प्रजातियों के संबंध 138. का अध्ययन कहा जाता है :-
 - (1) जीव की पारिस्थितिकी (2) स्वयपारिस्थितिकी
- - (3) व्यष्टि की पारिस्थितिकी (4) सिनइकोलाजी
- 139. विश्व में कितनी महाविविध देश उपस्थित है ?
 - (1) 10
- (2) 11
- (3) 13
- (4) 12
- 140. निम्न में से कौनसा कथन सही नहीं है ?
 - (1) लाइकेन औद्योगिक-प्रदुषण के सूचक के रूप मे उपयोग किया जा सकता है।
 - (2) खराब ओजोन क्षोभ मंडल मे पाई जाती है।
 - (3) झील में युट्टोफिकेशन पोषक की अधिकता से होता
 - (4) एक जाति एक ही समय में एक ही खाद्य श्रृंखला में एक ही परितंत्र में अलग अलग पोषण रीतियों में आ सकती है।
- 141. असंगत जोडे को छाँटिए :-
 - (1) 7 कोशिकीय, 8 केन्द्रकीय भ्रूणकोष
 - (2) पाँच मुक्त वर्तिकाग्र = गुड़हल पुष्प
 - (3) अभ्रुणपोषी बीज = ऑर्किड
 - (4) लघुबीजाणु चतुष्क की कोशिकाएँ = द्विगुणित

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142. Find out type of disorder in following pedigree:-



- (1) Autosomal recessive (2) Autosomal dominant
- (3) X-linked recessive (4) Maternal disorder
- **143.** Read the following four (A-D) statements :
 - (A) When migration of a section of population to another place, gene frequencies changes
 - (B) If gene migration happens multiple times there would be a gene flow
 - (C) If loss of gene from a population occurs by chance it is called as genetic drift
 - (D) Natural selection is a process in which heritable variations enabling better survival are enabled to reproduce greater number of progeny.

How many of the above statements are true:-

- (1) Two
- (2) One
- (3) Four
- (4) Three
- **144.** The strongest evidence for change over a long period of times comes from :
 - (1) DNA
 - (2) Fossils
 - (3) Embryo
 - (4) Direct observations of living species
- **145**. Consider the following statements (A to C) each with one or two blanks

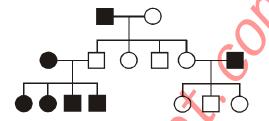
Statements:-

- (A)The capacity to generated a whole plant from any cell/explant is called ____(i)____.
- (B) The entire collection having all the diverse alleles for all genes in a given crop in called
- (C)The rice varieties IR8 were developed in (iii)

Options

- (1) (i) Germ plasm collection, (ii) Mutation, (iii) Selection
- (2) (i) Sexual hybridisation, (ii) Selection, (iii) India
- (3) (ii) Germ plasm collection, (iii) Phillippines, (i) Totipotency
- (4)(i) India, (ii) Totipotency, (iii) Germ plasm collection

142. दिये गये वंशावली आरेख में रोग का प्रकार क्या है



- (1) आटोसोमल अप्रभावी।
- (2) आटोसोमल प्रभावी।
- (3) X-सहलग्न अप्रभावी।
- (4) मात्तक (मातृक) विकार।
- 143. निम्नलिखित चार (A-D) कथनों को पढ़िएं :
 - (A) जब जीव संख्या का स्थान परिवर्तन होता है तो जीन आवृतियाँ भी बदल जाती है।
 - (B) यदि समष्टि में जीन संस्थानांतरण बार-बार होता है तो जीन प्रवाह संभव हो जाता है।
 - (C) यदि एक जनसंख्या जीन की हानि संयोगवश होती है तो आनुवंशिक विचलन कहलाता है।
 - (D) प्राकृतिक वरण वह प्रक्रम है जिसमें अधिक जीवनसम वंशानुगत विविधता को जनन के अधिक अवसर मिलते है।

उपरोक्त कथनों में से कितने कथन सत्य है :-

- (1) दो
- (2) एक
- (3) चार (4) तीन
- 144.) लंबे समय में बदलाव का सबसे बेहतर प्रमाण मिलता है –
 - (1) DNA से
 - (2) जीवाश्म से
 - (3) भ्रूण से
 - (4) जीवित प्राणियों के अध्ययन से
- 145. नीचे किए कथनों (A से C) पर विचार कीजिए जिनमें एक या दो स्थान रिक्त हैं -

कथन:-

- (A) किसी कोशिका कर्लोजकी से पूर्व पादप में जिनत्र होने की क्षमता _____(i)____ कहलाती है।
- (B) किसी फसल मे पाए जाने वाले सभी जीनो के विविध अलील का समस्त संग्रहण को उसका ___(ii)____ कहते हैं।
- (C) धान की IR-8 किस्म ____(iii)____ में पैदा की गई थी।

विकल्प

उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिए जिसमें तीन रिक्त स्थानों को सही भरा गया है।

- (1) (i) जनन द्रव्य संग्रहण, (ii) उत्परीवर्तन, (iii) चयन
- (2) (i) कायिक संकरण, (ii) चयन, (iii) भारत
- (3) (ii) जनन द्रव्य संग्रहण, (iii) फिलिपिंस, (i) पूर्णशक्तता
- (4) (i) भारत, (ii) पूर्णशक्तता, (iii) जनन द्रव्य संग्रहण

- **146.** The letter T in T-lymphocyte refers to :
 - (1) Thymus
- (2) Thyroid
- (3) Thalamus
- (4) Tonsil
- **147.** Which antibody is fixed on B-cell?
 - (1) IgG
- (2) IgE
- (3) IgD
- (4) IgM
- **148.** A set of two local population which are interconnected by dispersing individual is:-
 - (1) metapopulation
- (2) Demes
- (3) Sister population
- (4) Local population
- **149.** We find mangoes with different flavours, colours, fibre, content, sugar and even shelf life. The large variation is on account of
 - (1) Genetic diversity
- (2) Species diversity
- (3) Induced mutation
- (4) Hybridisation
- **150.** In population showing Verhulst-Pearl Logistic growth, the deceleration phase attends when the

$$\left[\frac{dN}{dt} = rN \left(\frac{K-N}{K}\right)\right] : -$$

- (1) N is exactly equals to one
- (2) r is equal to zero
- (3) N is nearly equals to K
- (4) $\frac{K-N}{K}$ equal to zero
- **151.** Which structure is not related to vaginal vestibule?
 - (1) Bartholin's glands
- (2) Hymen
- (3) Glands of skene
- (4) Cervix
- **152.** Which of the following condition correctly describe the manner of determining the sex in the given example:-
 - (1) XO type of sex chromosome determine the male sex in grasshoppers.
 - (2) XO conditions in human as found in Turner's syndrome, determine female sex.
 - (3) Homologous sex chromosome (XX) produce male in Drosophila.
 - (4) Homozygous sex chromosome zz determine female sex in birds.
- **153.** Darwin's theory of natural selection was fail to explain the :-
 - (1) Arrival of fittest
 - (2) Survival of fittest
 - (3) Origin of species
 - (4) Competitions

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- 146. T लिम्फोसाइट में अक्षर T क्या बताता है ?
 - (1) थाइमस
- (2) थायरॉइड
- (3) थैलेमस
- (4) टॉन्सिल
- 147. कौनसी प्रतिरक्षी, B-कोशिका से जुड़ी होती है ?
 - (1) IgG
- (2) IgE
- (3) IgD
- (4) IgM
- 148. दो स्थानीय समष्टियों का समूह जों स्थानांतरण करने वाले सदस्यों द्वारा जुडी रहती है उन्हें क्या कहते हैं :-
 - (1) मेटा समष्टि
- (2) डीम
- (3) सिस्टर समष्टि
- (4) स्थानीय समष्टि
- 149. भारत में, तरह तरह के आम पाए जाते हैं उनका स्वाद, रंग, रेशा-मात्रा, शर्करा मात्रा और यहाँ तक कि उनकी सेल्फ आयु भी अलग अलग होती है इस प्रकार की विशाल विभिन्नता किसके कारण आयी है।
 - (1) आनुवांशिकी विविधता
- (2) जातीय विविधता
- (3) प्रेरित उत्परिवर्तन
- (4) संकरण
- 150. किसी समिष्ट जिसमें विर्हुस्ट-पर्ल लाजिस्टिक वृद्धि के अनुसार वृद्धि हो रही है उसमें मंदन प्रावस्था (deceleration phase)

कब आऐगा जब
$$\left[\frac{dN}{dt} = rN\left(\frac{K-N}{K}\right)\right]$$
:-

- N बिल्कुल एक के बराबर हो
- (2) r शून्य के बराबर हो
- (3) N लगभग K के नजदीक हो
- $(4) \ \frac{K-N}{K} \ \ \text{शू-zu } \ \vec{a} \ \ \vec{a} \ \vec{t}$
- 151. निम्न में से कौनसी संरचना बेजाईनल वेस्टीब्यूल से सम्बन्धित नहीं है :-
 - (1) बार्थोलीन ग्रंथियाँ
- (2) हाईमन
- (3) स्केने की ग्रंथियाँ
- (4) गर्भाशय ग्रीवा
- 152. दिये गये उदाहरण में निम्न में से कौनसी स्थिति लिंग निर्धारण की सही विधि का व्याख्यान करती है :-
 - (1) ग्रास हॉपर में XO नर के लिंग का निर्धारण करता है।
 - (2) टर्नर सिन्ड्रोम में दौरान मनुष्य में पायी जाने वाली XO स्थिति मादा लिंग का निर्धारण करते है।
 - (3) ड्रोसोफिला में समयुग्मजी XX स्थित नर के लिंग का निर्धारण करती है।
 - (4) समयुग्मजी लिंग गुणसूत्र zz पिक्षयों में मादा लिंग का निर्धारण करता है।
- 153. डार्विन का प्राकृतिक वरण का सिद्धांत नहीं समझा पाया :-
 - (1) योग्यतम के आगमन को
 - (2) योग्यतम की उत्तरजीविता को
 - (3) नयी जाति की उत्पत्ति को
 - (4) प्रतियोगिता

Time Management is Life Management

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- **154.** The average brain size of Australopithecus is :
 - (1) 100–200 C°C
- (2) 400-500 C°C
- (3) 800–1000 C°C
- (4) 1300-1400 C°C
- **155.** Find out the correct sequence of various steps of DNA finger printing technique:
 - (A) Digestion of DNA by RE
 - (B) Hybridisation by labelled VNTR probe
 - (C) Autoradiography
 - (D) Blotting
 - $(1)A \to B \to C \to D$
- (2) $A \rightarrow D \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$
- $(3)B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow D$ $(4)B \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \rightarrow C$
- **156.** Messenger molecules, released by virus infected cells, that bind to the surfaces of healthy cells and stimulate them to synthesize proteins that prevent viral reproduction are called:
 - (1) cytotoxins
- (2) lymphokines
- (3) interferons
- (4) antibiotics
- 157. The antibody-secreting B-cells are called :-
 - (1) Plasma cells
- (2) Histiocytes
- (3) Keratinocytes
- (4) Dendritic cells
- **158.** Mammals from colder climates generally have shorter ear and limbs to minimise heat loss, this is correctly explained by :-
 - (1) Allen's rule
- (2) Burgmann rule
- (3) Ranchs rule
- (4) Gauses rule
- 159. Which of the following statements are correct:
 - (a) Passanger pigeon extinct due to over exploitation
 - (b) Earth summit was occured in 1992 at Rio de Janeiro
 - (c) World summit was held at Johannesburg
 - (d) Sacred groves are meant for in situ conservation
 - (1) a,b,c
- (2) b,c
- (3) only b
- (4) a,b,c,d
- **160.** One of the in situ conservation method for endangered species is :-
 - (1) Wild life safari park
 - (2) Wild life sanctuary
 - (3) Cryopreservation
 - (4) Zoological park
- **161.** What will happen when testes are removed?
 - (1) Blood FSH level rises
 - (2) Testosterone level of blood increase
 - (3) Blood level of LH increases
 - (4) Both (1) and (3)

- 154. ऑस्टेलोपिथिकस के मस्तिष्क का औसत आकार है
 - (1) 100–200 C°C
- (2) 400–500 C°C
- (3) 800–1000 C°C
- (4) 1300–1400 C°C
- 155. DNA फिंगर प्रिन्टिंग के दौरान पदों के सही क्रम को पहचानिये -
 - (A) RE द्वारा DNA का पाचन
 - (B) अंकित VNTR प्रोब द्वारा संकरण
 - (C) आटोरेडियोग्राफी
 - (D) ब्लोटिंग
 - $(1)A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$ $(2)A \rightarrow D \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$
 - $(3)B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow D$ $(4)B \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \rightarrow C$
- 156. विषाण संक्रमित कोशिकाओं द्वारा मुक्त किये गये वे वाहक अणु जो स्वस्थ कोशिकाओं की सतह से जुड जाते है तथा उन्हें विषाणु जनन को रोकने वाले प्रोटीन का संश्लेषण करने के लिए उद्दीपित करते हैं, क्या कहलाते है ?
 - (1) साइटोटॉक्सिन्स
- (2) लिम्फोकाइनेज
- (3) इन्टरफेरॉन
- (4) प्रतिजैविकी
- 157. प्रतिरक्षी स्त्रावी B-कोशिकायें कहलाती है :-
 - (1) प्लाज्मा कोशिकार्ये
- (2) हिस्टिओसाइट्स
- (3) कीरेटिनोसाइट्स
- (4) डेन्डाइटिक कोशिकायें
- र्वडी जलवायु वाले क्षेत्रो के स्तनधारीयों के कान और भुजाए उष्मा की हानि को कम करने के लिए छोटी होती है यह किसके द्वारा उल्लेखित होगा :-
 - (1) एलेन नियम
- (2) बर्गमन नियम
- (3) रॉन्च नियम
- (4) गॉस नियम
- 159. निम्न में से कौनसे सही कथन है :-
 - (a) पैसेंजर कबृतर अतिदोहन की वजह से विलुप्त हो गए
 - (b) 1992 में रियो डि जिनरियो में पृथ्वी शिखर सम्मेलन हुआ
 - (c) 2002 में जोहान्सबर्ग में विश्वशिखर सम्मेलन हुआ
 - (d) पवित्र उपवन स्वस्थाने संरक्षण को दर्शाता है
 - (1) a,b,c
 - (2) b,c
 - (3) केवल b
 - (4) a,b,c,d
- खतराग्रस्त जातियों के संरक्षण का कौन स्वस्थाने संरक्षण का 160. तरीका है।
 - (1) वन्य जीव सफारी उद्यान
 - (2) वन्य जीव अभ्यारण
 - (3) क्रायोप्रिसरवेसन
 - (4) जन्तु उद्यान
- 161. यदि वृषणों को हटा दिया जाये तब क्या होगा ?
 - (1) रूधिर में FSH की मात्रा बढ जाएगी।
 - (2) रूधिर में टेस्टोस्टेरॉन का स्तर बढ़ जाएगा।
 - (3) रूधिर में LH की मात्रा बढ जाएगी।
 - (4) (1) और (3) दोनों

- 162. Read the following statements-
 - (i) DNA from every tissue from an individual shows same degree of polymorphism.
 - (ii) The methodologies of HGP involves only one major approach of sequencing DNA of genome.
 - (iii) In lac operon, y-gene codes of for permease which increases permeability of cell membrane to β -galactosides.

How many statements are correct-

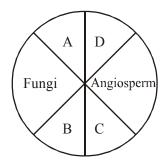
- (1) One
- (2) Two
- (3) Three (4) None
- **163.** Which of the following statement is incorrect:
- (1) Any population has built in variation in characteristics
 - (2) Natural selection is a mechanism of evolution
 - (3) The geological history of earth never correlates with the biological history of earth
 - (4) According to darwin, the fitness refers ultimately and only to reproductive fitness
- **164.** Which enzyme is required to prevent unwanted self ligation of vector DNA molecules in recombinant DNA technology?
 - (1) DNA polymerase
- (2) DNA ligase
- (3) Alkaline phosphatase (4) Reverse transcriptase
- **165.** Some mutation can be silent because of :
 - (1) Non-ambiguous codon
 - (2) Degeneracy of codon
 - (3) Termination codon
 - (4) Dual function of codon
- **166.** Short-lived immunity acquired from mother to foetus across placenta and through mother's milk to infant is, respectively due to:
 - (1) IgG, IgA
- (2) IgG, IgD
- (3) IgG, IgM
- (4) IgA, IgG
- **167.** When the body is exposed to an antigen for the first time, a low intensity primary response is elicited. During this response, the antibodies formed first are:-
 - (1) IgM
- (2) IgG
- (3) IgA
- (4) IgE
- **168.** Total amount of living organic matter present in particular area in particular time in an ecosystem is known as
 - (1) Productivity
- (2) Biotic potential
- (3) Standing crop
- (4) Homeostasis
- **169.** Which is a mismatch in the following option.
 - (i) Dodo Mauritius (ii) Quagga - Russia
 - (iii) Thylacine Australia
 - (1) (ii) & (iii)
- (2) (i) & (iii)
- (3) only (ii)
- (4) (i) & (ii)

- 162. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढिए :-
 - (i) किसी व्यक्ति के प्रत्येक ऊत्तक से प्राप्त DNA समान कोटि की बहुरूपता प्रदर्शित करता है।
 - (ii) HGP की कार्यप्रणाली में जीनोम के DNA की sequencing करने की केवल एक मात्र विधि थी।
 - (iii) लैक-ऑपेरोन में y-जीन permease कोड करता है जो कोशिका झिल्ली की β-galactosides के लिए पारगम्यता बढाता है।

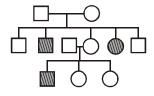
कितने कथन सही हैं :-

- (1) एक (2) दो
- (3) तीन
- (4) कोई नहीं
- 163. निम्न में से कौनसा कथन असत्य है :-
 - (1) प्रत्येक समष्टि में लक्षणों की विभिन्नताएँ निहित होती
 - (2) प्राकृतिक वरण, उद्विकास की एक क्रियाविधी है।
 - (3) पृथ्वी का भूवैज्ञानिक इतिहास पृथ्वी के जीव वैज्ञानिक इतिहास से कभी नहीं जुडा होता है।
 - (4) डार्विन के अनुसार उपयुक्तता केवल जननिक उपयुक्तता से संबंधित है।
- 164. पूर्नियोगज DNA तकनीक में कौनसा एंजाइम वाहक DNA अणु को वापस जुडने से रोकने के लिये जिम्मेदार होता है ?
 - (1) DNA पॉलीमरेज
- (2) DNA लाइगेज
- (3) क्षारीय फास्फाटेज
- (4) रिवर्स टान्सक्रिप्टेज
- 165. कुछ उत्परिवर्तन शांत हो सकते हैं, क्योंकि -
 - (1) कोडोन असंदिग्ध होते है।
 - (2) कोडोन अपभष्टता दर्शाते है।
 - (3) कोडोन समापन होते है।
 - (4) कोडोन दोहरी प्रवृत्ति दर्शाते है।
- माता के अपार द्वारा गर्भ में और माता के दुध से नवजात में अल्पायु की प्रतिरक्षा को अर्जित करना, क्रमश: किसके कारण होता है ?
 - (1) IgG, IgA
- (2) IgG, IgD
- (3) IgG, IgM
- (4) IgA, IgG
- जब पहली बार शरीर में प्रतिजन प्रकट होता है, कम तीव्रता की प्राथमिक अनुक्रिया उत्पन्न होती है, अनुक्रिया के दौरान कौनसी प्रतिरक्षी सबसे पहले बनती है
 - (1) IgM
- (2) IgG
- (3) IgA
- (4) IgE
- 168. किसी क्षेत्र में किसी समय में उपस्थित कुल जीवित कार्बनिक पदार्थों की मात्रा क्या कहलाती है ?
 - (1) उत्पादकता
- (2) जैव विभव
- (3) खड़ी फसल
- (4) समस्थैतिकता
- 169. निम्न में से कौन गलत मिलान वाला विकल्प है।
 - (i) डोडो मॉरिशस
- (ii) क्वैगा रूस
- (iii)थाइलेसिन आस्ट्रेलिया
- (1) (ii) और (iii)
- (2) (i) और (iii)
- (3) केवल (ii)
- (4) (i) और (ii)

170. Choose the correctly match option in the pie chart shown below.



- (1) A Lichen
- (2) B Mosses
- (3) C Algae
- (4) D Ferns
- 171. Semen obtained from ejaculatory duct contains
 - (1) normal spermatozoan only
 - (2) many abnormal spermatozoan
 - (3) all highly motile spermatozoan
 - (4) both normal and abnormal spermatozoan
- 172. Study the pedigree chart given below:-



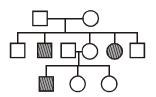
What does it show?

- (1) Inheritance of a recessive sex-linked disease like haemophilia
- (2) Inheritance of a sex-linked inborn error of metabolism like phenylketonuria
- (3) Inheritance of a condition like phenylketonuria as an autosomal recessive trait
- (4) The pedig ee chart is wrong as this is not possible
- 173. Select the incorrect statement :-
 - (1) Lichens can be used as industrial pollution indicators
 - (2) Evolution is a directed process in the sense of determinism
 - (3) Evolution is a stochastic process based on chance event in nature and chance mutation in the organisms
 - (4) Similarities in proteins and genes performing a given function among diverse organisms give clues to common ancestory

170. नीचे दिए गए पाई चार्ट में सही मिलान वाले विकल्प चुने।



- (1) A लाइकेन
- (2) B मासेस
- (3) C शैवाल
- (4) D फर्न
- 171. स्खलन निल्का से प्राप्त वीर्य में
 - (1) केवल सामान्य शुक्राणु होगा।
 - (2) क्रेवल असामान्य शुक्राणु होगें।
 - (3) सभी तीव्र गति से चलने वाले शुक्राणु होगें।
 - (4) सामान्य और असामान्य दोनों शुक्राणु होगें।
- 172. नीचे दिये जा रहे वंशावली चार्ट का अध्ययन कीजिए ?



यह चार्ट क्या दर्शाता है ?

- (1) एक अप्रभावी लिंग-सहलग्न रोग की वंशागति जैस कि हीमोफ़िलिया की
- (2) एक लिंग-सहलग्न जन्मजात उपापचय दोष की वंशागित जैसे कि फीनाइलकीटोन्युरिया की।
- (3) एक अलिंगसूत्री अप्रभावी विशेषक (ट्रेट) के रूप में फीनाइलकीटोन्युरिया जैसी दशा की वंशागति
- ${
 m r}(4)$ यह वंशावली चार्ट गलत है, क्योंकि ऐसा हो ही नहीं सकता
- 173. असत्य कथन का चयन कीजिये :-
 - (1) लाइकेन का ओद्योगिक प्रदूषण के सूचक के रूप में उपयोग किया जा सकता है।
 - (2) निश्चयवाद के संदर्भ में उद्विकास एक प्रत्यक्ष प्रक्रिया है।
 - (3) उद्विकास एक प्रसंभाव्य प्रक्रम है, जो प्रकृति के संयोग, अवसरवादी घटना और जीवों में संयोगजन्य उत्परिवर्तन पर आधारित है।
 - (4) विविध जीवों में प्रोटीन एवं जीनों की कार्यदक्षता की समानताऐं एक सामान्य पुर्वज परम्परा का संकेत देती है।

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- **174.** DNA fragments generated by the restriction endonucleases in a chemical reaction can be separated by :
 - (1) PCR
 - (2) Electrophoresis
 - (3) Restriction mapping
 - (4) Centrifugation
- **175.** Find out the incorrect match:
 - (1) SNP Single nucleotide polymorphism
 - (2) VNTR Variable number of tendem repeat
 - (3) EST Expressed sequence tags
 - (4) UTR Untranscribed region
- **176.** When ready-made antibodies are directly given to protect the body against foreign agents, it is called:
 - (1) innate immunity
 - (2) Passive immunity
 - (3) active immunity
 - (4) auto immunity
- **177.** The best breeding method for animals that are below average in productivity ?
 - (1) Inbreeding
 - (2) Cross breeding
 - (3) Out crossing
 - (4) Interspecific hybridisation
- **178.** Which is not a physiological adaptation at high altitude:-
 - (a) Heart palpitation increases
 - (b) Breathing rate increases
 - (c) RBC count decreases
 - (d) Hemoglobin oxygen binding affinity increases
 - (1) a, b
- (2) b, c, d
- (3) a, c, d
- (4) only a
- 179. Identify the incorrectly matched pair :-
 - (1) Daphnia BOD indicator
 - (2) Minamata disease Cadmium
 - (3) COD Organic/inorganic pollutant
 - (4) FOAM Heavy metal pollution
- **180.** In the relation of mycorrhiza which is the incorrect option.
 - (1) Mycorrhiza is an association of Algae and fungi
 - (2) Both Fungi and higher plant are mutually benifited
 - (3) Fungi provide food to higher plant
 - (4) Both (1) and (3)

- 174. किसी रसायनिक अभिक्रिया में प्रतिबंधन एंजाइम द्वारा उत्पन्न DNA के टुकड़ो को किस तकनीक द्वारा अलग करते हैं:
 - (1) PCR
 - (2) इलेक्ट्रोफोरेसिस
 - (3) रेस्ट्रिक्सन मैपिंग
 - (4) सेंट्रीफ्युगेशन
- 175. गलत मिलान पहचानिये -
 - (1) SNP Single nucleotide polymorphism
 - (2) VNTR Varaible number of tendem repeat
 - (3) EST Expressed sequence tags
 - (4) UTR Untranscribed region
- 176. कभी-कभी आनुवंशिक और अज्ञात कारणों से शरीर अपनी ही कोशिकाओं पर हमला कर देता है। इसके फलस्वरूप शरीर को क्षति पहुँचती है और यह कहलाता है:
 - (1) सहज प्रतिरक्षा
 - (2) निष्क्रिय प्रतिरक्षा
 - (3) सिक्रिय प्रतिरक्षा
 - (4) स्वप्रतिरक्षा
- 177. वे जन्तु जिनकी उत्पादन क्षमता औसतन से कम है उनके लिए प्रजनन की श्रेष्ठ विधि है ?
 - (1) अन्त: प्रजनन
 - (2) संकरण
 - (3) बहि : संकरण
 - (4) अन्त: विशिष्ट संकरण
- 178. उच्चतुंगता पर कौन कार्यिकीय अनुकूलन का उदाहरण नहीं है।
 - (a) हृदय स्पंदन में वृद्धि
 - (b) श्वसन दर में वृद्धि
 - (c) लाल रूधिर कोशिका की संख्या घटती है
 - (d) हीमोग्लोबिन की आक्सीजन से बंधनकारी क्षमता बढ़ती है।
 - (1) a, b
- (2) b, c, d
- (3) a, c, d
- (4) केवल a
- 179. गलत तरीके से किए गए मिलान को पहचानिये :-
 - (1) डेफनिया BOD सूचक
 - (2) मिनामाटा बीमारी कैडमियम
 - (3) COD कार्बनिक /अकार्बनिक प्रदूषक
 - (4) FOAM भारी धातू प्रदूषण
- **180.** माइकोराइजा के परस्पर संबंध में कौन सा विकल्प गलत है:-
 - (1) माझ्कोराइजा शैवाल और कवक का पारस्परिक संबंध है
 - (2) माझ्कोराङ्जा और पादप दोनो को परस्पर लाभ होता है
 - (3) कवक पादप को भोजन उपलब्ध कराता है
 - (4) दोनों (1) और (3)

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Target : Pre-Medical 2018/Major/05-04-2018

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिये जगह

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CLASSROOM CONTACT PROGRAMME

(Academic Session: 2017 - 2018)

ENTHUSIAST, LEADER & ACHIEVER COURSE

PHASE: ALL

TARGET: PRE-MEDICAL 2018

Test Type : MAJOR Test Pattern : NEET(UG)

TEST DATE: 05 - 04 - 2018

TEST SYLLABUS: SYLLABUS - 03 & 04

| | | | | | | | | | - | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | | | AN | ISV | VEF | RK | EY | | | | /1 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Que. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Ans. | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Que. | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| Ans. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Que. | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| Ans. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Que. | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| Ans. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Que. | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| Ans. | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Que. | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| Ans. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Que. | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 |
| Ans. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Que. | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 |
| Ans. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Que. | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 |
| Ans. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | / A | | | | | | | | | | | | |

HINT - SHEET

1. Using Kepler's law :
$$T^2 \propto R^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_1^2}{T_2^2} = \frac{R_1^3}{R_2^3} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{16 \times 16} = \frac{R^3}{R_2^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_2 = 4R$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{V}_1}{\mathbf{V}_2} = \left(\frac{\mathbf{R}_2}{\mathbf{R}_1}\right)^{1/2} \Rightarrow \mathbf{V}_2 = \mathbf{V}_1 \left[\frac{\mathbf{R}_1}{\mathbf{R}_2}\right]^{1/2}$$

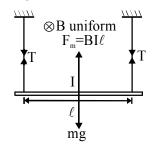
$$V_0 = \left[\frac{R_1}{4R}\right]^{1/2}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{V_0}{2}$$

 $V_2 =$

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$$\mathbf{8.} \qquad \mathbf{mg} - \mathbf{BI} \, \ell = 2\mathbf{T}$$



$$T = \frac{mg - BI\ell}{2}$$

Energy of the electron, when it comes out from the second plate = 200 eV - 100 eV = 100 eVHence accelerating potential difference = 100 V

$$\lambda_{\text{Electron}} = \frac{12.27}{\sqrt{V}} = \frac{12.27}{\sqrt{100}} = 1.22 \text{ Å}$$

HS-1/7

$$F_{CA} = \frac{1}{3}F_{CB}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{G4Mm}{r^2} = \frac{G3Mm}{(1-r)^2} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

On solving $r = \frac{2}{3}$ m

By using $\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} (Q_{enc})$, 7.

Here $\vec{E} \rightarrow \text{net electric field.}$

8. $M = m\ell$

$$M' = m\ell'$$

[Here
$$\ell' = \sqrt{2} R$$

and
$$\ell = \frac{\pi R}{2}$$
]

$$\Rightarrow \frac{M}{M'} = \frac{\ell}{\ell'} = \frac{\pi R/2}{\sqrt{2} R}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 M' = $\frac{2\sqrt{2}M}{\pi}$

$$\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{C^2} = \frac{1}{\text{(velocity)}^2}$$

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda_2} = W_0 + E_2$$

$$\Rightarrow hc = W_0 \lambda_1 + E_1 \lambda_1 \text{ and } hc = W_0 \lambda_2 + E_2 \lambda_2$$

$$\Rightarrow W_0 \lambda_1 + E_1 \lambda_1 = W_0 \lambda_2 + E_2 \lambda_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$W_0 = \frac{E_1 \lambda_1 - E_2 \lambda_2}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)}$$

: Satelite is orbiting 11.

$$\frac{GM_em}{r^2} = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow mv^2 = \frac{GM_em}{r}$$

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

Angular momentum

$$= m\sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}r$$

$$= I \propto r^{1/2}$$

$$Momentum P = mv = m\sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$$

$$P \propto r^{-1/2}$$

$$T^2 \propto r^3 \Rightarrow T \propto r^{3/2}$$
 $f = \frac{1}{T}$

12.
$$\vec{V}_d = \frac{-e\vec{E}}{r}(\tau)$$

$$V_{\rm d} = \frac{e}{m} \left(\frac{V}{L} \right) \tau = V_{\rm d} \propto V$$

13. For stable equilibrium potential energy should be minimum

$$U = -MB \cos\theta$$

$$\theta \rightarrow$$
 angle b/w $\stackrel{\rightarrow}{M}$ and $\stackrel{\rightarrow}{B}$

$$U_{min}$$
 at $\theta = 0^{o}$

HS-2/7

14. L =
$$F_0 + |u_0|$$

$$|u_{e}| = L - F_{0} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{v_e} - \frac{1}{u_e} = \frac{1}{f_e}$$

$$\frac{1}{-25} - \frac{1}{-5} = \frac{1}{f_a}$$

$$f_e = 6.25 \text{ cm}$$

- 15. The work function has no effect on current so long as $hv > W_0$. The photoelectric current is proportional to the intensity of light. Since there is no change in the intensity of light, therefore $I_1 = I_2$.
- **16.** Orbital velocity $V_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$

P.E. =
$$\frac{-GM_em_s}{r}$$
 \therefore masses are different

⇒ P.E. are different

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

$$T^2 \propto r^3 \implies T_1 = T_2$$

17.
$$I = neAV_d$$

$$18. \qquad r = \frac{\sqrt{2mq\Delta V}}{qB}$$

$$r \propto \sqrt{\frac{m}{q}} \quad \Rightarrow r_1 : r_2 : r_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{m}_1}{\mathbf{q}_1}} : \sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{m}_2}{\mathbf{q}_2}} : \sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{m}_3}{\mathbf{q}_3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{m_p}: \sqrt{\frac{4}{m_p}}: \sqrt{\frac{16}{2m_p}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1:2:2\sqrt{2}$$

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19.
$$F_0 = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$F_e = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$L = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$V_e = -25$$
 cm

$$\frac{1}{F_e} = \frac{1}{V_e} - \frac{1}{U_e}$$

$$\therefore$$
 Solving U will be $\frac{25}{6}$

$$L = |V_0| + |U_e|$$

$$20 = V_0 + \left| \frac{25}{6} \right|$$

$$V_0 = 15.83$$

$$F_0 = 2cm$$

$$V_0 = 15.83 \text{ cm}$$

$$U_0 = ?$$

$$U_0 = \frac{2 \times 15.83}{15.83 - 2} = 2.3 \text{ cm}$$

20. Number of days from January 1^{st} to January $24^{th} = 23$ days.

Number of half lives
$$n = \frac{23}{8.04} = 2.86$$
 (<3)

In three half lives activity becomes 75 Bq, but the given number of half lives are lesser than 3 so activity becomes greater than 75 Bq.

21. Electric lines are originating from A (+ve charge) and terminate at B(-ve charge). Also density of lines at A is more than lines at B.

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22. 2A 3Ω 4Ω

Potential difference across $2\Omega = IR$

$$= 2V$$

Potential difference across 2Ω resistance in equivalent circuit will be equal to potential difference across 3Ω resistance.

23.
$$B \circ H \xrightarrow{L=1H} R=3\Omega$$
 $10V$

$$V_A - 3(10t + 5) - 1\frac{d(10t + 5)}{dt} + 10 - V_B = 0$$

at
$$t = 0$$

$$V_A - 3 \times 5 - 10 + 10 - V_B = 0$$

$$V_A - V_B = 15V$$

24.
$$\mu = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{A + \delta_{m}}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)}$$

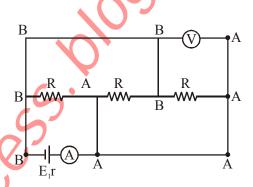
$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{60^{\circ} + \delta_{m}}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{60^{\circ}}{2}\right)}$$

$$\delta_{\rm m} = 60^{\rm o}$$

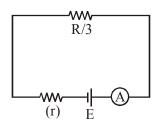
25. Energy of an electron in ground state of an atom (Bohr's hydrogen like atom) is given as $E = -13.6Z^2 \text{ eV } (Z = \text{atomic number of the atom})$ $\Rightarrow E_{\text{ionisation}} = 13.6 \ Z^2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\left(E_{\text{ion}}\right)_{\text{H}}}{\left(E_{\text{ion}}\right)_{\text{Li}}} = \left(\frac{Z_{\text{H}}}{Z_{\text{Li}}}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

- **26.** Both point are at same distance from the charge.
- 27. Using Nodal analysis



All resistances are in parallel Equivalent circuit



$$I = \frac{V}{R_{eq}}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{\frac{45}{3} + 1}$$

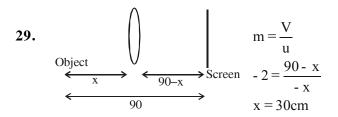
$$=\frac{4}{16} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

28. Induced emf in wire PQ will be along 2 cm length because p.d. across middle rail and rail below the middle rail is zero.

$$I = \frac{BV\ell}{R}$$

$$I = \frac{1 \times 5 \times 10^{-2} \times 2 \times 10^{-2}}{10}$$

I = 0.1 mA



$$u = -30 \text{ cm}$$
 $v = +60 \text{ cm}$

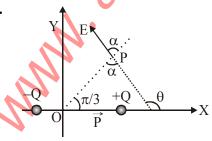
$$\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{60} - \frac{1}{-30} = \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow f = 20cm$$

30.
$$r \propto A^{1/3} \Rightarrow \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^{1/3}$$

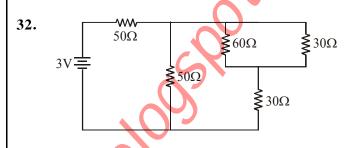
$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} = \left(\frac{27}{A}\right)^{1/3} \Rightarrow \frac{27}{125} = \frac{27}{A} \Rightarrow A = 125$$

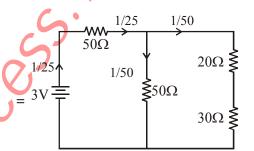
Number of neutrons in atom X = A-52 = 125-52 = 73



$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha$$
 where $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
 so, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$





Potential across 20Ω is equivalent circuit =

Potential across $30\Omega = \frac{1}{50} \times 20 = \frac{2}{5} V$

e =
$$Bv\ell \sin \theta$$

= $\theta = 60^{\circ}$
= $1 \times 20 \times 10^{-2} \times 10 \times 10^{-2} \times \sqrt{3}/2$
= $17 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$

34. By placing a thin film there is no change in $(0, \lambda D)$

fringe width. $\left(\beta = \frac{\lambda D}{d}\right)$

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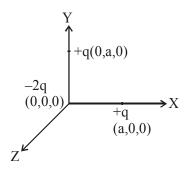
HS-5/7

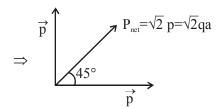
35. As $n_a n_b = n_i^2$

Here, $n_i = 6 \times 10^8$ per m^3 and $n_e = 9 \times 10^{12}$ per m^3

$$\therefore n_h = \frac{n_i}{n_e} = \frac{(6 \times 10^8)^2}{9 \times 10^{12}} = 4 \times 10^4 \text{ per } m^3$$

36.





37. field of both wire is perpendicular at point 'M'

$$B_{M} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi a}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi a}\right)^{2}} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{\sqrt{2}\pi a}$$

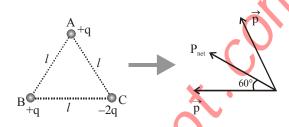
38.
$$V_S = \sqrt{V_R^2 + V_L^2}$$

$$V_S = \sqrt{(70)^2 + (20)^2} V_S = \sqrt{5300}$$

$$V_{s} = 72.8 \text{ V}$$

- **39.** Odd multiple of $\lambda/2$ produces dark fringe.
- 40. During regulation action of a Zener diode, the current through the series resistance changes and resistance offered by the Zener changes.The current through the Zener changes but the voltage across the Zener remains constant.

41.



$$p_{net} = \sqrt{p^2 + p^2 + 2pp\cos 60^{\circ}} = \sqrt{3}p = \sqrt{3}ql$$

$$(\because p = ql)$$

42. The electron will move in a circular path

The velocity vector returns to its initial value in a time period.

$$T = \frac{2\pi m}{qB} = \frac{2\pi m}{eB}$$

43.
$$I = \frac{V}{Z}$$

$$11 = \frac{220}{\sqrt{\left(X_{L} - X_{C}\right)^{2} + (20)^{2}}}$$

Solving

$$X_L = X_C \implies V_L = V_C$$

$$V_L = 200 V$$

44. Yellow color is most sensitive to eye.

45.
$$\gamma = \frac{I_E}{I_R} = 1 + \beta = 1 + 69 = 70$$

$$I_{B} = \frac{I_{E}}{\gamma} = \frac{7}{70} \text{ mA} = 0.1 \text{mA}$$

50.
$$\log K = \log A - \frac{Ea}{2.303RT}$$

60. $E_{cell} = 0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln Q$

64. Ca
$$(+2)$$
 (-2) $(+1)$ (-1)

69.
$$N_2H_4 \longrightarrow (N_2H_4)^{10+}$$

 $2x + 4 = +10; x = +3$

84.
$$\frac{0.693}{50} = \frac{2.303}{t} \log \frac{100}{20}$$

96. NCERT XII Pg # 116

106. NCERT Pg # 97

111. In pea & Gram-seeds are non-endospermic.

मटर व चना में बीज अभ्रूणपोषी होते है।

In Jasmine & grape vine artificial vegetative propagation by Layering.

जैसमीन एवं ग्रैप-वाइन के कृत्रिम कायिक प्रवर्धन Layering द्वारा होता है।

116. NCERT Pg # 103

120. NCERT (XII) Pg # 282, 283, [a, b, c correct]

155. NCERT XII Pg # 122

165. NCERT XII Pg # 112

168. NCERT (XII) Pg # 247

169. NCERT (XII) Pg # 263, para 15.1.4

170. NCERT (XII) Pg # 260, fig. 15.1

HS-7/7

Form Number:

Paper Code (1001CMD305417035)



CLASSROOM CONTACT PROGRAMME

(Academic Session: 2017 - 2018)

PRE-MEDICAL: LEADER & ACHIEVER COURSE

PHASE: MLI, MLK, MLM, MAZH, MAZI, MAZJ, MAZX, MAZY & MAP

Test Pattern: NEET(UG) Test Type: MAJOR

TEST DATE: 05 - 04 - 2018

TEST SYLLABUS: SYLLABUS-04

Important Instructions / महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका को जब तक ना खोलें जब तक कहा न जाएे।

- A seat marked with Req. No. will be allotted to each student. The student should ensure that he/she occupies the correct seat only. If any student is found to have occupied the seat of another student, both the students shall be removed from the examination and shall have to accept any other penalty imposed upon them. प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी का रजिस्ट्रेशन नं. के अनुसार स्थान नियत है तथा वे अपने नियत स्थान पर ही बैठें। यदि कोई विद्यार्थी किसी दूसरे विद्यार्थी के स्थान पर बैठा पाया गया तो दोनों विद्यार्थियों को परीक्षा कक्ष से बाहर कर दिया जाएगा और दोनों को कोई अन्य जर्माना भी स्वीकार्य होगा।
- Duration of Test is 3 Hours and Questions Paper Contains 180 Questions. The Max. Marks are 720. परीक्षा की अवधि 3 घण्टे है तथा प्रश्न पत्र में 180 प्रश्न हैं। अधिकतम अंक 720 हैं।
- Student can not use log tables and calculators or any other material in the examination hall. विद्यार्थी परीक्षा कक्ष में लोग टेबल, केल्कुलेटर या किसी अन्य सामग्री का उपयोग नहीं कर सकता है।
- Student must abide by the instructions issued during the examination, by the invigilators or the centre incharge. परीक्षा के समय विद्यार्थी को परिवीक्षक द्वारा दिये गये निर्देशों की पालना करना आवश्यक है।
- Before attempting the question paper ensure that it contains all the pages and that no question is missing. प्रश्न पत्र हल करने से पहले विद्यार्थी आश्वस्त ही जाए कि इसमें सभी पेज संलग्न हैं अथवा नहीं।
- Each correct answer carries 4 marks, while 1 mark will be deducted for every wrong answer. Guessing of answer is harmful.
 - प्रत्येक सही उत्तर के 4 अंक हैं। **प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर पर 1 अंक काट लिया जाएगा।** उत्तर को अनुमान से भरना हानिकारक हो सकता है।
- A candidate has to write his her answers in the OMR sheet by darkening the appropriate bubble with the help of Blue / Black Ball Point Pen only as the correct answer(s) of the question attempted.
 - परीक्षार्थी को हल किये गुये प्रश्न का उत्तर OMR उत्तर पुस्तिका में सही स्थान पर **केवल नीले / काले बॉल पॉइन्ट पेन** के द्वारा उचित गोले को गहरा करके देना है।
- Use of Pencil is strictly prohibited. पेन्सिल का प्रयोग सर्वथा वर्जित है।

Note: In case of any Correction in the test paper, please mail to dipcorrections@allen.ac.in within 2 days along with Paper code and Your Form No.

नोट: यदि इस प्रश्न पत्र में कोई Correction हो तो कृपया Paper code एवं आपके Form No. के साथ 2 दिन के अन्दर dipcorrections@allen.ac.in पर mail करें।

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LEADER & ACHIEVER COURSE (PHASE: MLI, MLK, MLM, MAZH, MAZI, MAZI, MAZY, MAZY & MAP)

| ALLEN NEI | ET TEST DATE : 05 - 04 - 2018 | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | SYLLABUS – 04 | | | | | | | |
| PHYSICS : | Electromagnetic Induction and Alternating current Electromagnetic Waves OPTICS: | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Ray optics & optical Instruments | | | | | | | |
| | (ii) Wave optics: Nature of Light, Interference, Diffraction & Polarization. | | | | | | | |
| | Modern Physics (Dual Nature of Matter and Radiation, Atom and Nuclei) | | | | | | | |
| | Electronic Devices | | | | | | | |
| CHEMISTRY: | Redox Reactions Electrochemistry Chemical Kinetics Surface Chemistry General Principles and Processes of Isolation of Elements Coordination Compounds Environmental Chemistry Biomolecules Polymers Chemistry in Everyday Life | | | | | | | |
| BIOLOGY | Biology in Human Welfare: (i) Human Health and Disease (ii) Strategies for Enhancement in Food Production (Domestication of Plants & Animals) | | | | | | | |
| Sill | Ecology: (i) Organisms and Populations (ii) Ecosystem (iii) Biodiversity and Conservation (iv) Environmental Issues | | | | | | | |

HAVE CONTROL → HAVE PATIENCE → HAVE CONFIDENCE ⇒ 100% SUCCESS

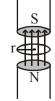
(BEWARE OF NEGATIVE MARKING)

- 1. Two circular, similar, coaxial loops carry equal currents in the opposite direction. If the loops are brought nearer, what will happen?
 - (1) Current will increase in each loop
 - (2) Current will decrease in each loop
 - (3) Current will remain same in each loop
 - (4) Current will increase in one and decrease in the other
- 2. If power factor is 1/2 in a series RL circuit $R = 100 \Omega$. If AC mains of 50 Hz is used then L is :-
 - (1) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\pi}$ Henry
- (2) π Henry
- (3) $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$ Henry
- (4) None of these
- 3. A needle 10 cm long is placed along the axis of a convex lens of focal length 10 cm such that the middle point of the needle is at a distance of 20 cm from the lens. Find the length of the image of the needle:-
 - (1) 4.2 cm
- (2) 5.1 cm
- (3) 13.33 cm
- (4) 7.12 cm
- 4. Rest mass energy of an electron is 0.51 MeV. If this electron is moving with a velocity 0.8 c (where c is velocity of light in vacuum), then kinetic energy of the electron should be:-
 - (1) 0.28 MeV
- (2) 0.34 MeV
- (3) 0.39 MeV
- (4) 0.46 MeV
- 5. A P-type semiconductor has acceptor levels 57 meV above the valence band. The maximum wavelength of light required to create a hole is (Planck's constant $h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J-s}$):-
 - (1) 57 Å
- (2) $57 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Å}$
- (3) 217100 Å
- (4) $11.61 \times 10^{-33} \text{ Å}$
- 6. A conducting ring of radius r is place perpendicularly inside a time varying magnetic field given by: $B = B_0 + \alpha t$, as shown in the figure. B_0 and α are positive constants. Find the emf produced in the ring:
 - $(1) -\pi \alpha r^2$
 - $(2) -\pi \alpha r$
 - (3) $-\pi \alpha^2 r^2$
 - $(4) -\pi \alpha^2 r$

- 1. दो वृत्ताकार, समान, समाक्षी लूपों में समान धारा विपरीत दिशा में प्रवाहित हैं। यदि लूपों को निकट लाया जाता है, तब क्या होगा?
 - (1) प्रत्येक लप में धारा बढ जायेगी
 - (2) प्रत्येक लूप में धारा घट जायेगी
 - (3) प्रत्येक लूप में धारा समान रहेगी
 - (4) धारा एक में बढ जायेगी और दूसरे में घट जायेगी
- 2. यदि R-L A.C. परिपथ में शक्ति गुणांक 1/2 है तथा $R = 100 \Omega$ है। यदि परिपथ में 50 Hz की A.C. सप्लाई जुड़ी हो तो L का मान क्या होगा :-
 - (1) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\pi}$ Henry
- (2) π Henry
- (3) $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$ Henry
- (4) कोई नही
- एक 10 cm लम्बाई की सूई मुख्य अक्ष के अनुदिश 10 cm फीकस दूरी के उत्तल लेंस के सामने इस प्रकार रखी गयी है कि सूई का मध्य बिन्दू लेंस से 20 cm की दूरी पर है। सूई के प्रतिबिम्ब की लम्बाई जात कीजिये :-
 - (1) 4.2 cm
- (2) 5.1 cm
- (3) 13.33 cm
- (4) 7.12 cm
- 4. एक इलेक्ट्रॉन की विराम द्रव्यमान ऊर्जा 0.51 MeV है। यदि यह इलेक्ट्रॉन 0.8 c वेग से गतिमान है (यहाँ c निर्वात में प्रकाश की चाल है) तो इलेक्ट्रॉन की गतिज ऊर्जा होगी :-
 - (1) 0.28 MeV
- (2) 0.34 MeV
- (3) 0.39 MeV
- (4) 0.46 MeV
- 5. एक P-प्रकार के अर्द्धचालक में ग्राही स्तर संयोजकता बैंड से 57 meV ऊपर स्थित है। एक होल उत्पन्न करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रकाश की अधिकतम तरगदैर्ध्य होगी। (प्लांक स्थिरांक $h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J-s}$):-
 - (1) 57 Å
- (2) $57 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Å}$
- (3) 217100 Å
- (4) $11.61 \times 10^{-33} \text{ Å}$
- 6. एक चालक कुण्डली दो ध्रुवो के मध्य चित्रानुसार रखी है। यदि चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र : $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_0 + \alpha \mathbf{t}$ के अनुसार बदलता है। जहाँ \mathbf{B}_0 तथा α धनात्मक नियतांक है। तो प्रेरित वि.वा.बल

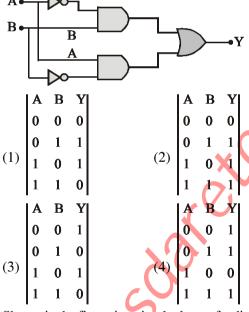
ज्ञात करो :-

- (1) $-\pi \alpha r^2$
- (2) $-\pi \alpha r$
- (3) $-\pi \alpha^2 r^2$
- $(4) -\pi \alpha^2 r$

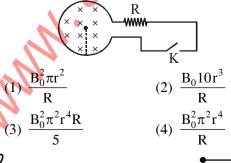


प्रत्येक प्रश्न को अर्जुन बनकर करो।

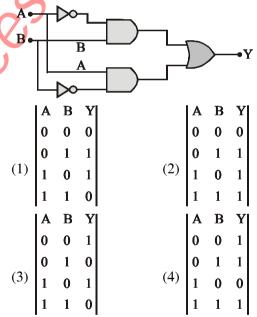
- A plane electromagnetic wave is incident on a material surface. The wave delivers momentum p and energy E:-
 - (1) $p = 0, E \neq 0$
- (2) $p \neq 0$, E = 0
- (3) $p \neq 0, E \neq 0$
- (4)p = 0, E = 0
- 8. The magnifying power of an astronomical telescope in the normal adjustment position is 100. The distance between the objective and the eye piece is 101 cm. Find the focal length of the objective lens:-
 - (1) 1 cm
- (2) 100 cm (3) 50 cm (4) 51 cm
- A photon of 1.7×10^{-13} Joules is absorbed by a 9. material under special circumstances. The correct statement is :-
 - (1) Electrons of the atom of absorbed material will go the higher energy states
 - (2) Electron and positron pair will be created
 - (3) Only positron will be produced
 - (4) Photoelectric effect will occur and electron will be produced
- 10. The truth table for the following logic circuit is:-



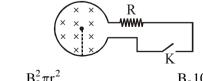
11. Shown in the figure is a circular loop of radius r and resistance R. A variable magnetic field of induction $B = B_0 e^{-t}$ is established inside the coil. If the key (K) is closed, the electrical power developed right after closing the switch is equal to :-



- एक विद्युत चुम्बकीय तरंग सतह पर आपतित होती है तो तरंग सतह को संवेग p तथा ऊर्जा E स्थानान्तरित करती है तो :-
 - (1) $p = 0, E \neq 0$
- (2) $p \neq 0$, $E \neq 0$
- (3) $p \neq 0, E \neq 0$
- (4)p = 0, E = 0
- एक खगोलीय दरदर्शी की सामान्य व्यवस्था में आवर्धन क्षमता 100 है। अभिदृश्यक व अभिनेत्र लेंस् के मध्य दूरी 101 cm है। अभिदृश्यक लेंस की फोकस दूरी ज्ञात करो :-
 - (1) 1 cm
- (2) 100 cm
- (3) 50 cm
- (4) 51 cm
- 1.7×10^{-13} जूल का एक फोटॉन विशेष परिस्थितियों में एक 9. पदार्थ द्वारा अवशोषित कर लिया जाता है सत्य कथन है :-
 - (1) अवशोषित पदार्थ के परमाण के इलेक्टॉन उच्च ऊर्जा स्तर में पहुँच जाएँगे।
 - (2) इलेक्ट्रॉन तथा पॉजिट्रॉन युग्म उत्पन्न होगा।
 - (3) केवल पॉजिट्रॉन का उत्पन्न होगा।
 - (4) इलेक्ट्रॉन उत्पन्न होगा तथा प्रकाश विद्युत प्रभाव भी होगा।
- निम्नलिखित तार्किक परिपथ के लिये सत्य सारिणी है:-10.



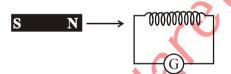
चित्र में त्रिज्या r तथा प्रतिरोध R का एक वृत्ताकार लूप दर्शाया गया 11. है। एक परिवर्ती चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र जिसका प्रेरण $B = B_o e^{-t}$ है, को कृण्डली के अन्दर लगाया गया है। यदि कुन्जी (K) बन्द है, तब स्विच को बन्द करते ही उत्पन्न वैद्युत शक्ति का मान है :-





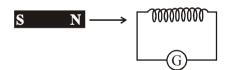
Leader & Achiever Course/Phase-MLI,MLK,MLM,MAZH,MAZI,MAZJ,MAZX,MAZY & MAP/05-04-2018

- **12.** Electromagnetic waves are produced by :-
 - (1) A static charge
 - (2) A moving charge
 - (3) An accelerating charge
 - (4) Chargeless particles
- **13.** The angular magnification of a simple microscope can be increased by increasing :-
 - (1) focal length of lens
 - (2) size of object
 - (3) aperature of lens
 - (4) power of lens
- 14. If a source of power 4kW produces 10^{20} photons/second, the radiation belongs to a part of the spectrum called :-
 - (1) γ-rays
- (2) X-rays
- (3) Ultraviolet rays
- (4) Microwaves
- **15.** An n-type semiconductor is :-
 - (1) negatively charged
 - (2) positively charged
 - (3) neutral
 - (4) negatively or positively charged depending upon the amount of impurity
- 16. As shown in the figure, a magnet is moved with a fast speed towards a coil at rest. Due to this induced emf, induced charge and induced current in the coil is e, q and I respectively. If the speed of the magnet is doubled, the incorrect statement is



- (1) e increases
- (2) I increases
- (3) q increases
- (4) q remains same
- 17. Which of the following have zero average value in a plane electromagnetic wave :-
 - (1) Electric field
- (2) Electric energy
- (3) Magnetic energy
- (4) None of these
- 18. The resolution limit of the eye is 1 minute. At a distance x km from the eye, two persons stand with a lateral separation of 3 meter. For the two persons to be just resolved by the naked eye, x should be:-
 - (1) 10 km (2) 15 km (3) 20 km (4) 30 km

- 12. विद्युत चुम्बकीय तरंगे उत्पन्न की जाती है :-
 - (1) स्थिर आवेश से
 - (2) गतिमान आवेश से
 - (3) त्वरित आवेश से
 - (4) आवेशहीन कण से
- 13. सरल सूक्ष्मदर्शी की आवर्धन क्षमता बढ़ सकती है जब बढ़े :-
 - (1) लेंस की फोकस दूरी
 - (2) वस्तु का आकार
 - (3) लेंस का द्वारक
 - (4) लेंस की क्षमता
- **14.** यदि 4kW शक्ति का एक स्त्रोत 10^{20} फोटॉन प्रति सेकण्ड उत्पन्न करता है, तब विकिरण स्पेक्ट्रम के इस भाग का सदस्य होगा :-
 - (1) गामा-किरणें
- (2) एक्स-किरणें
- (3) पराबैंगनी किरणें
- (4) सूक्ष्म तरंगें
- 15. एक n-प्रकार का अर्द्धचालक है :-
 - (1) ऋणावेशित
 - (2) धनावेशित
 - (3) उदासीन
- (4) ऋणावेशित या धनावेशित यह अशुद्धता की मात्रा पर निर्भर है। जैसा कि चित्र में प्रदर्शित है, एक चुम्बक को तेज चाल से, विराम में रखी हुई एक कुण्डली की ओर चलाया जाता है। इस कारण कुण्डली में प्रेरित वि.वा.बल, प्रेरित आवेश और प्रेरित धारा क्रमश: e, q और I हैं। यदि चुम्बक की चाल को दोगुना किया जाता है, तब गलत कथन है:-



- (1) e बढ़ता है
- (2) I बढता है
- (3) q बढता है
- (4) q वही रहता है
- 17. विद्युत चुम्बकीय तरंगों में किसका औसत मान शून्य होता है:-
 - (1) विद्युत क्षेत्र
- (2) विद्युत ऊर्जा
- (3) चुम्बकीय ऊर्जा
- (4) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 18. नेत्र की विभेदन सीमा 1 मिनट है। नेत्र से x km की दूरी पर, दो व्यक्ति खड़े हैं जिनके बीच की पार्श्वीय दूरी 3 मीटर है। नंगे नेत्रों द्वारा दोनों व्यक्तियों को ठीक-ठीक विभेदित करने के लिये x होना चाहिये:-
 - (1) 10 km (2) 15 km (3) 20 km (4) 30 km

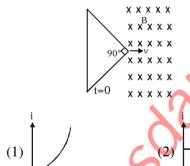
कोई भी प्रश्न Key Filling से गलत नहीं होना चाहिए।

A photoelectric surface is illuminated successively 19. by monochromatic light of wavelength λ and $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ If the maximum kinetic energy of the emitted photoelectrons in the second case is 3 times that in the first case, the work function of the surface of the material is:

(h = Plank's constant, c = speed of light)

- (2) $\frac{hc}{2\lambda}$ (3) $\frac{hc}{\lambda}$ (4) $\frac{2hc}{\lambda}$
- In a semiconducting material $\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$ th of the total 20. current is carried by the holes and the remaining is carried by the electrons. The drift speed of electrons is twice that of holes at this temperature, the ratio between the number densities of electrons and holes

- (1) $\frac{21}{6}$ (2) 5 : 1 (3) $\frac{3}{8}$
- 21. The figure shows an isosceles triangle wire frame with apex angle equal to $\pi/2$. The frame starts entering into the region of uniform magnetic field B with constant velocity v at t = 0. The longest side of the frame is perpendicular to the direction of velocity. If i is the instantaneous current through the frame then choose the alternative showing the correct variation of i with time.



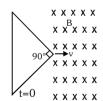


- 22. A cancave mirror of focal length 10 cm is placed at a distance of 35 cm from a wall. How far from the wall should an object be placed to get its image on the wall?
 - (1) 14 cm
- (2) 21 cm
- (3) 10 cm
- (4) 5 cm

किसी प्रकाश वैद्युत पृष्ठ को, क्रमश $: \lambda$ तथा $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ तरंगदेर्घ्य **19.** के एकवर्णी प्रकाश से प्रदीप्त किया जाता है। यदि उत्सर्जित प्रकाश विद्युत इलेक्ट्रॉनों की अधिकतम गतिज ऊर्जा का मान दूसरी दशा में, पहली दशा से 3 गुना है तो, इस पुष्ठ के पदार्थ का कार्य फलन है: (h = प्लांक स्थिरांक, c = प्रकाश का वेग)

- एक अर्द्धचालकीय पदार्थ में, कुल धारा का $\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$ वाँ भाग कोटरों 20. द्वारा है तथा शेष भाग इलेक्ट्रॉनों द्वारा है। इलेक्ट्रॉनों का अनुगमन वेग इस ताप पर कोटरों के अनुगमन वेग का दोगुना है। इलेक्ट्रॉनों एवं कोटरों के संख्या घनत्व का अनुपात है:

- (1) $\frac{21}{6}$ (2) 5 : 1 (3) $\frac{3}{8}$ (4) 2 : 1
- चित्र में तार से बने हुये समद्विबाहु त्रिभुज का फ्रेम प्रदर्शित 21. है जिसका शीर्ष कोण $\pi/2$ के बराबर है। t=0 पर फ्रेम नियत वेग v से एकसमान चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र B में प्रवेश करता है। फ्रेम की सबसे लम्बी भुजा वेग की दिशा के लम्बवत् है। यदि फ्रेम से प्रवाहित होने वाली तात्क्षणिक धारा i है तो समय के साथ i में परिवर्तन को दर्शाने वाले विकल्प को चुनिये-









- एक 10 cm फोकस दूरी के अवतल दर्पण को एक दीवार 22. से 35 cm की दूरी पर रखा जाता है। दीवार से कितनी दूरी पर एक वस्तु को रखा जाये कि प्रतिबिम्ब दीवार पर प्राप्त हो?
 - (1) 14 cm
- (2) 21 cm
- (3) 10 cm
- (4) 5 cm

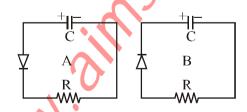
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Leader & Achiever Course/Phase-MLI, MLK, MLM, MAZH, MAZI, MAZJ, MAZX, MAZY & MAP/05-04-2018

- 23. In Young's double slit experiment the y-co-ordinates of central maximum and 10th maxima are 2 cm and 5 cm respectively. When the YDSE apparatus is immersed in a liquid of refractive index 1.5, the corresponding y-co-or-dinates will be:-
 - (1) 2 cm. 7.5 cm
 - (2) 3 cm, 6 cm
 - (3) 2 cm, 4.25 cm
 - (4) $\frac{4}{3}$ cm, $\frac{10}{3}$ cm
- **24.** Which of the following statements are true regarding radioactivity:-
 - (I) All radioactive elements decay exponentially with time
 - (II) Half life time of a radioactive element is time required for one half of the radioactive atoms to disintegrate
 - (III) Age of earth can be determined with the help of radioactive dating
 - (IV) Half life time of a radioactive element is 50% of its average life period

Select correct answer using the codes given below Codes:

- (1) I and II
- (2) I, III and IV
- (3) I, II and III
- (4) II and III
- 25. Two identical capacitors A and B are charged to the same potential V and are connected in two circuits at t=0, as shown in figure. The charge on the capacitors at time t=CR are respectively:

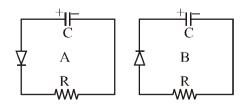


- (1) VC, VC
- (2) $\frac{\text{VC}}{\text{e}}$, VC
- (3) VC, $\frac{VC}{e}$
- (4) $\frac{\text{VC}}{\text{e}}, \frac{\text{VC}}{\text{e}}$

- 23. यंग द्विस्लिट प्रयोग में केन्द्रीय उच्चिष्ठ और 10 वें उच्चिष्ठ y-निर्देशांक क्रमश: 2 cm और 5 cm है। जब YDSE उपकरण को अपवर्तनांक 1.5 वाले द्रव में डुबोया जाता है, तब संगत y-निर्देशांक हो जाएँगे:-
 - (1) 2 cm. 7.5 cm
 - (2) 3 cm, 6 cm
 - (3) 2 cm, 4.25 cm
 - (4) $\frac{4}{3}$ cm, $\frac{10}{3}$ cm
- 24. रेडियोधर्मिता के संदर्भ में निम्न में से कौनस कथन सत्य है:-
 - (I) सभी रिंडियोधर्मी तत्व समय के साथ चरघातांकी रूप से क्षय होते हैं।
 - (II) किसी रेडियोधर्मी तिव का अर्द्ध-आयुकाल वह समय होता है जो कि रेडियोधर्मी परमाणु को आधा क्षय होने में लगता है।
 - (fII) पृथ्वी की आयु रेडियोधर्मी डेटिंग की सहायता से ज्ञात की जा सकती है।
 - (IV) किसी रेडियोधर्मी तत्व का अर्द्धआयुकाल इसके औसत आयुकाल का 50% होता है।

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए। विकल्प:

- (1) I और II
- (2) I, III और IV
- (3) I, II और III
- (4) II और III
- 25. दो सर्वसम संधारित्र A एवं B समान विभव V तक आवेशित किये जाते है तथा दो परिपथों में t=0 पर जोड़े जाते है जैसा कि चित्र में दिखाया गया है। संधारित्रों पर t=CR समय पर आवेश क्रमश: है \cdot



- (1) VC, VC
- (2) $\frac{\text{VC}}{\text{e}}$, VC
- (3) VC, $\frac{\text{VC}}{\text{e}}$
- $(4) \frac{\text{VC}}{2}, \frac{\text{VC}}{2}$

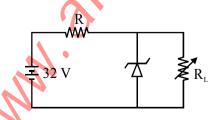
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26. A conductor loop of radius R is present in a uniform magnetic field B perpendicular the plane of the ring. If radius R varies as a function of time 't', as $R = R_0 + t$. The e.m.f. induced in the loop is



- (1) $2\pi(R_0 + t)$ B clockwise
- (2) $\pi(R_0 + t)B$ clockwise
- (3) $2\pi(R_0 + t)$ B anticlockwise
- (4) zero
- 27. A ray of light of frequency 5×10^{14} Hz is passed through a liquid. The wavelength of light measured inside the liquid is found to be 450×10^{-9} m. Calculate the refractive index of the liquid:
 - (1) 1.2
- (2) 1.33
- (3) 1.43
- (4) 1.5
- **28.** Which of the following does not support the wave nature of light:-
 - (1) Interference
- (2) Diffraction
- (3) Polarization
- (4) Photoelectric effect
- **29.** The energy equivalent to 1mg of matter in MeV is :-
 - $(1) 56.25 \times 10^{22}$
 - $(2) 56.25 \times 10^{24}$
 - $(3) 56.25 \times 10^{26}$
 - $(4) 56.25 \times 10^{28}$
- **30.** A 24V, 600 mW zener diode is used to provide a 24 V stabilized supply to a variable load R_L as shown in the figure. The maximum value of the resistance R is :-

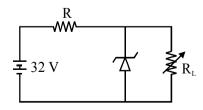


- (1) 320 Ω
- $(2) 640 \Omega$
- (3) 960 Ω
- (4) 1280Ω

26. R त्रिज्या का चालक वलय समरूप चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र B में O उपस्थित है जिसकी दिशा वलय के तल के लम्बवत् है। यदि त्रिज्या R, t के फलन के रूप में $R = R_0 + t$ के अनुसार परिवर्तित होती है। वलय में प्रेरित विद्युत वाहक बल होगा?

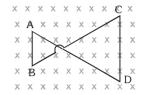


- (1) $2\pi(R_0 + t)$ B दक्षिणावर्त
- $(2)\pi(R_0 + t)B$ दक्षिणावर्त
- (3) $2\pi(R_0 + t)$ B वामावर्त
- (4) शून्य
- 27. आवृत्ति 5×10^{14} Hz की प्रकाश किरण एक द्रव से गुजरती है। द्रव मे प्रकाश की तरंगदैर्ध्य 450×10^{-9} m मापी जाती है। द्रव का अपवर्तनांक ज्ञात करो :-
 - (1) 1.2
- (2) 1.33
- (3) 1.43
- (4) 1.5
- 28. निम्न में से कौनसा प्रभाव प्रकाश की तरंग प्रकृति का समर्थन नहीं करता :-
 - (1) व्यतिकरण
- (2) विवर्तन
- (3) ध्रुवण
- (4) प्रकाश वैद्युत प्रभाव
- 29. एक मिलीग्राम पदार्थ के तुल्य ऊर्जा MeV में है :-
 - (1) 56.25×10^{22}
 - $(2) 56.25 \times 10^{24}$
 - $(3)\ 56.25 \times 10^{26}$
 - $(4) 56.25 \times 10^{28}$
- 30. एक 24 वोल्ट, 600 मिली वाट के जेनर डायोड का प्रयोग, एक परिवर्तनीय लोड R_L को एक स्थिर सप्लाई (stabilized supply) प्रदान करने के लिये किया जाता है, जैसा कि चित्र में दिखाया गया है। प्रतिरोध R का अधिकतम मान है:-



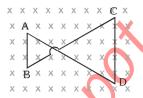
- (1) 320 ओम
- (2) 640 ओम
- (3) 960 ओम
- (4) 1280 ओम

31. A conducting wire frame is placed in a magnetic field which is directed into the paper. The magnetic field is increasing at a constant rate. The directions of induced currents in wires AB and CD are



- (1) B to A and D to C
- (2) A to B and C to D
- (3) A to B and D to C
- (4) B to A and C to D
- **32.** Determine the direction in which a fish under water sees the setting sun. Refractive index of water is 2:-
 - $(1) 30^{\circ}$
- (2) 45°
- $(3) 60^{\circ}$
- (4) 90°
- **33.** Mark the wrong statement :-
 - (1) Wavefront is the locus of same phase points
 - (2) Wavefront can have only spherical or plane shapes
 - (3) A line drawn perpendicular to the wavefront is called a ray of light
 - (4) There is no experimental evidence for the existance of ether medium assumed by Huygen
- 34. A radioactive sample is α-emitter with half life 138.6 days is observed by a student of have 2000 disintegration/s. The number of radioactive nuclei for given activity are:
 - $(1) 3.45 \times 10^{10}$
- (2) 1×10^{10}
- $(3) 3.45 \times 10^{15}$
- $(4) 2.75 \times 10^{11}$
- **35.** An n-p-n transistor conducts when :-
 - (1) both collector and emitter are positive with respect to the base
 - (2) both collector and emitter are negative with respect to the base
 - (3) collector is positive and emitter is at the same potential as the base
 - (4) collector is positive and emitter is negative with respect to the base

31. तल के लंबवत् अंदर की ओर उपस्थित चुंबकीय क्षेत्र में एक धात्विक फ्रेम में रखा है। चुंबकीय क्षेत्र एक नियत दर से बढ़ रहा है। तार AB तथा CD में प्रेरित धाराओं की दिशा है:-

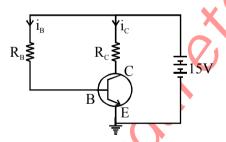


- (1) B से A तथा D से C
- (2) A से B तथा C से D
- (3) A से B तथा D से C
- (4) B से A तथा C से D
- 32. दिशा ज्ञात कीजिये जिससे पानी के अंदर से मछली डूबते हुये सूर्य को देखती है। पानी का अपवर्तनांक 2 है:-
 - $(1) 30^{\circ}$
- (2) 45°
- $(3) 60^{\circ}$
- (4) 90°
- 33. गलत कथन को इंगित करें :-
 - (1) तरंगाग्र समान कला बिन्दुओं का बिन्दुपथ है।
 - (2) तरंगाग्र केवल गोलाकर या समतल आकृति रखते हैं।
 - (3) तरंगाग्र के लम्बवत् खींची गई रेखा प्रकाश किरण कहलाती है।
 - (4) हाइगन द्वारा किल्पित माध्यम ईथर के विद्यमान होने का कोई प्रायोगिक सत्यापन नहीं है।
- 34. एक α-उत्सर्जक एवं अर्द्ध-आयु 138.6 दिन वाले एक रेडियोसक्रिय पदार्थ को एक छात्र प्रेक्षित करने पर देखता है कि इसके विघटन की दर 2000 विघटन/सैकेण्ड है, दी गई सिक्रयता पर रेडियोसिक्रय नाभिकों की संख्या है:-
 - (1) 3.45×10^{10}
- (2) 1×10^{10}
- $(3) 3.45 \times 10^{15}$
- $(4) 2.75 \times 10^{11}$
- 35. एक n-p-n ट्रांजिस्टर चालन करता है, जब :-
 - (1) आधार की तुलना में दोनों संग्राही और उत्सर्जक धनात्मक होते हैं।
 - (2) आधार की तुलना में दोनों संग्राही और उत्सर्जक ऋणात्मक होते हैं।
 - (3) संग्राही धनात्मक होता है और उत्सर्जक, आधार के विभव के समान विभव पर होता है।
 - (4) आधार के सापेक्ष संग्राही धनात्मक होता है और उत्सर्जक, ऋणात्मक होता है।

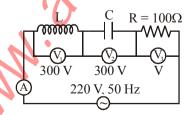
Use stop, look and go method in reading the question

- The r.m.s. current in an AC circuit is 2A. If the 36. wattless current be $\sqrt{3}$ A, what is the power factor?
 - (1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (2) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $\frac{1}{3}$

- **37.** A thin prism of refracting angle 2° deviates an incident ray through an angle of 1°. Find the value of refractive index of the material of the prism :-
 - (1) 1.72
- (2) 1.3
- (3) 2.1
- (4) 1.5
- 38. The amplitude of the light wave emerging from the two slit in Young's experiment is in the ratio of 2:3. The intensity of the minimum to that of the consecutive maximum will be in the ratio of :-(1) 2 : 3(2) 4:9(3) 1 : 9(4) None
- **39.** An atomic power nuclear reactor can deliver 300 MW. The energy released due to fission of each nucleus of uranium atom U²³⁸ is 170 MeV. The number of uranium atoms fissioned per hour will be :-
 - $(1) 30 \times 10^{25}$
- $(2) 4 \times 10^{22}$
- $(3) 10 \times 10^{20}$
- $(4) 5 \times 10^{15}$
- 40. In the following common emitter circuit if $\beta = 100$, $V_{CE} = 7$ V, $V_{BE} = Negligible$, $R_C = 2k\Omega$ then $I_p = ?$



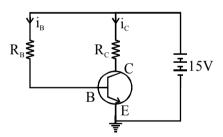
- (1) 0.01 mA
- (2) 0.04 mA
- (3) 0.02 mA
- (4) 0.03 mA
- 41. In the circuit shown below, what will be the reading of the voltmeter V₃ and ammeter A?



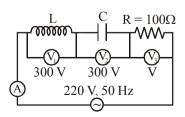
- 1) 800 V, 2 A
- (2) 300 V, 2 A
- (3) 220 V, 2.2 A
- (4) 100 V, 2 A

- एक परिपथ में वर्ग माध्य मल धारा 2A है यदि शक्तिहीन 36. धारा $\sqrt{3}$ A है तब शक्ति गुणांक होगा ?
 - (1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (2) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (3) $\frac{1}{2}$

- एक 2° प्रिज्म कोण का प्रिज्म एक प्रकाश किरण को 1° कोण 37. से विचलित करता है। प्रिज्म के पदार्थ का अपवर्तनांक ज्ञात करो :-
 - (1) 1.72
- (3) 2.1
- (4) 1.5
- यंग द्विस्लिट प्रयोग में दोनों स्लिट से निकलने वाली प्रकाश 38. तरंगों के आयामों का अनुपात 2:3 है। निम्निष्ठ की तीव्रता का उसके संयुग्मी उच्चिष्ठ की तीव्रता के साथ अनुपात है:-
 - (1) 2 : 3
- (2) 4:9 (3) 1:9 (4) उपरोक्त में कोई नहीं
- एक परमाण भट्टी 300 MW शक्ति प्रदान करती है। प्रत्येक **39.** यूरेनियम् U²³⁸ नाभिक के विखण्डन से मुक्त ऊर्जा 170 MeV है। प्रति घण्टे विखण्डित युरेनियम परमाणुओं की संख्या
 - $(1) 30 \times 10^{25}$
- $(2) 4 \times 10^{22}$
- $(3) 10 \times 10^{20}$
- $(4) 5 \times 10^{15}$
- निम्न उभयनिष्ठ उत्सर्जक परिपथ में, यदि $\beta = 100, V_{CF} = 7V$, 40. $V_{BE}^{}$ = नगण्य, $R_{C}^{}$ = $2k\Omega$, तब $I_{B}^{}$ का मान क्या होगा ?

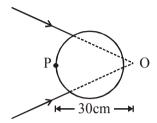


- (1) 0.01 mA
- (2) 0.04 mA
- (3) 0.02 mA
- (4) 0.03 mA
- दिए गए परिपथ में वोल्टमीटर V3 व अमीटर A का पाठयांक 41. होगा ?

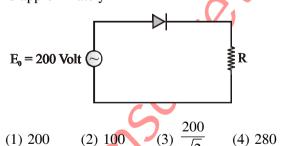


- (1) 800 V, 2 A
- (2) 300 V, 2 A
- (3) 220 V, 2.2 A
- (4) 100 V, 2 A

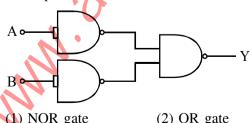
According to the diagram in absence of the glass 42. sphere light ray converges at a point 30cm from the point P. The diameter of the sphere is 15 cm and R.I is 1.5. Find the distance of the point from P where light ray will converge after first refraction from the surface of the sphere :-



- (1) 10 cm (2) 5 cm (3) 30 cm (4) 15 cm 43. Ultraviolet light of wavelength 300 nm and intensity 1.0 watt/m² falls on the surface of a photosensitive material. If 1% of the incident photons produce photoelectrons, then the number of photoelectrons emitted from an area of 1.0 cm² of the surface is nearly:-
 - (1) 9.61×10^{14} per sec (2) 4.12×10^{13} per sec (3) 1.51×10^{12} per sec (4) 2.13×10^{11} per sec
- A sinusoidal voltage of peak value 200 volt is 44. connected to a diode and resistor R in the circuit shown so that half wave rectification occurs. If the forward resistance of the diode is negligible compared to R the rms voltage (in volt) across R is approximately:-

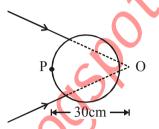


The combination of the gates shown in the figure 45. below produces:

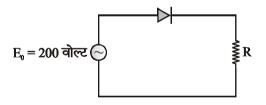


- 1) NOR gate
- (2) OR gate
- (3) AND gate
- (4) XOR gate

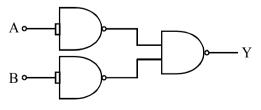
चित्रानसार काँच के गोले की अनपस्थिति में प्रकाश किरण 42. बिन्दु P से 30cm की दूरी पर अभिसारित होती है। गोले का व्यास 15 cm है तथा इसके पदार्थ का अपवर्तनांक 1.5 है। उस बिन्दु की दुरी बिन्दु P से ज्ञात कीजिये जिस बिन्दु पर प्रकाश किरण गोले की सतह से प्रथम अपवर्तन के बाद अभिसारित होगी :-



- (1) 10 cm (2) 5 cm (3) 30 cm (4) 15 cm 300 nm तरंगदेध्य का पराबेंगनी प्रकाश जिसकी तीव्रता 43. 1.0 watt/m^2 है. एक प्रकाश संवेदी पदार्थ पर आपितत होता है। यदि आपतित फोटॉनों का 1 प्रतिशत प्रकाश इलेक्ट्रॉन उत्सर्जित करता है तो 1.0 cm² क्षेत्रफल से उत्सर्जित प्रकाश इलेक्ट्रॉन की संख्या लगभग होगी :-
- (1) 9.61×10^{14} per sec (2) 4.12×10^{13} per sec (3) 1.51×10^{12} per sec (4) 2.13×10^{11} per sec एक अर्द्धचालक डायोड अर्द्धतरंग दिष्टकारी के रूप में कार्यरत 44 है जिससे एक प्रतिरोध R जुड़ा है एवं 200V शिखर (Peak) मान का एक प्रत्यावर्ती वोल्टेज आरोपित है। यदि डायोड के अग्र प्रतिरोध का मान प्रतिरोध R की तलना में कम हो तो R पर उत्पन्न rms वोल्टेज (वोल्ट में) का मान लगभग होगा :-



- (1) 200(2) 100
- (4) 280
- नीचे दिखाये गये चित्र में गेटों का संयोजन बनाता है: 45.



- (1) NOR गेट
- (2) OR गेट
- (3) AND गेट
- (4) XOR गेट

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H-9/32



Target: Pre-Medical 2018/Major/05-04-2018

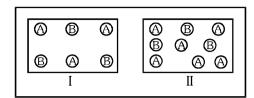
- Which of the following statement is not correct:-46
 - (1) In froth floatation process, pine oil decreases the surface tension of the solution
 - (2) In poling refining, non volatile oxides are removed as scum
 - (3) Dolomite ore can be considered as ore of both Ca and Mg
 - (4) Aqueous $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ is used for electrorefining
- 47. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - (1) $[CoF_6]^{3-}$ and $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ both are paramagnetic complexes.
 - (2) $[CoF_6]^{3-}$ and $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ both are high spin complexes.
 - (3) $[CoF_6]^{3-}$ is octahedral while $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ has a pentagonal pyramid shape.
 - (4) $[CoF_6]^{3-}$ is outerorbital complex while $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ is inner orbital complex.
- 48. On electrolysis, which of the following does not give out oxygen?
 - (1) Acidic water using Pt electrode
 - (2) Fused NaOH using Pt electrode
 - (3) Dilute H₂SO₄ using Pt electrode
 - (4) Dilute H₂SO₄ using Cu electrode
- Which of the following is a example of zeolite? 49.
 - (1) ZSM-5
 - (2) AgNO₃
 - (3) Mg(OH),
 - (4) Co(OH)₃
- 50. Penicillin G is :-
 - (1) Antiseptic
- (2) Antibiotic
- (3) Food preservative (4) Tranguilizers
- **51.** Extraction of metals of other processes is through the complex formation correct complex formed in these methods are :-
 - (1) Cyanide process [Ag(CN),]
 - (2) Mond's process Ni(CO)₄
 - (3) Photographic fixing process $[Ag(S_2O_3)_2]^{3-}$
 - (4) All of these

- निम्न में से कौनसा कथन सही नहीं है :-46.
 - (1) झाग प्लवन विधि में, तारपीन का तेल विलयन के पष्ठ तनाव को कम करता है।
 - (2) पोलिंग विधि में अवाष्पशील अशुद्धियाँ scum बनाती
 - (3) डोलोमाइट Ca तथा Mg का अयस्क है।
 - (4) Al के विद्युत अपघटनी शोधन में जलीय Al₂(SO₄)₃ को प्रयुक्त किया जाता है।
- निम्न में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है ? 47.
 - (1) $[CoF_c]^{3-}$ और $[Co(NH_2)_c]^{3+}$ दोनों अनुचुम्बकीय है
 - (2) $[CoF_c]^{3-}$ और $[Co(NH_3)_c]^{3+}$ दोनों उच्च चक्रण संकुल
 - (3) [CoF₂]³⁻ अष्टफलकीय है जबिक [Co(NH₃)₆]³⁺ पंचकोणीय पिरामिडल है
 - (4) [CoF₆]³⁻ बाहयकक्षक संकुल है जबिक [Co(NH₃)₆]³⁺ आनारिक कक्षक संकुल है
- 48. विद्युत अपघटन करने पर निम्न में से कौन सा विलयन आक्सीजन उत्पाद नहीं देगा ?
 - (1) अम्लीय जल, Pt इलेक्ट्रोड का उपयोग करने पर
 - (2) गलित NaOH, Pt इलेक्ट्रोड़ का उपयोग करने पर
 - (3) तनु H₂SO₄, Pt इलेक्ट्रोड़ का उपयोग करने पर
 - (4) तनु H₂SO₄, Cu इलेक्ट्रोड़ का उपयोग करने पर
- इनमें से कौन सा जिओलाइट का उदाहरण है? 49.
 - (1) ZSM-5
 - (2) AgNO₃
 - $(3) Mg(OH)_2$
 - (4) Co(OH)₃
- पेनिसिलीन G है :-50.
 - (1) पुतीरोधी
- (2) प्रतिजेविक
- (3) खाद्य संरक्षक
- (4) प्रशान्तक
- धातुओं का अन्य विधियों से निष्कर्षण निम्न संकृलों के **51.** निर्माण द्वारा होता है, इन विधियों द्वारा निर्मित सही संकुल है :-
 - (1) सायनाइड प्रक्रम [Ag(CN)₂]⁻
 - (2) मोन्डस प्रक्रम Ni(CO)
 - (3) फोटो ग्राफिक फिक्सींग विधि $[Ag(S_2O_3)_3]^{3-}$
 - (4) उपरोक्त सभी

Take it Easy and Make it Easy

52. The following reaction is first order in A and first order in B:

 $A + B \longrightarrow Product, Rate = K[A] [B]$



Relative rate of this reaction in vessels I and II of equal volume is :-

- (1) 1 : 1
- (2) 1 : 2
- (3) 2 : 1
- $(4)\ 1:4$
- **53.** 0.3 gm of copper was deposited on the passage of a current of 0.5 ampere for 30 minutes through a solution of CuSO₄. What is the electrochemical equivalent of copper:-
 - $(1) 3.3 \times 10^{-4}$
- $(2) 1.3 \times 10^{-4}$
- $(3) 5.3 \times 10^{-4}$
- $(4) 6.3 \times 10^{-4}$
- **54.** Which of the following is mismatched?

| | Dispersed phase | Dispersion medium | Specific name |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| (1) | Liquid | Liquid | Emulsion |
| (2) | Liquid | Solid | Solid foam |
| (3) | Liquid | Gas | Liquid aerosol |
| (4) | Solid | Liquid | Sol |

- **55.** Which of the following represents soap?
 - (1) $C_{17}H_{35}COOK$
- (2) C₁₇H₃₅COOH
- (3) $C_{15}H_{31}COOH$
- $(4) (C_{17}H_{35}COO)_{2}Ca$
- 56. Heating a mixture of Cu₂O and Cu₂S gives :-
 - $(1) Cu + SO_3$
 - (2) Cu + SO₂
 - (3) Cu₂SO₃
 - (4) CuO + Cu₂S
- 57. For $A_{(g)} + B_{(g)} \longrightarrow C_{(g)}$; rate = k[A]^{1/2}[B]², if initial concentration of A and B are increased by factors 4 and 2 respectively, then the initial rate is changed by the factor :-
 - (1) 4

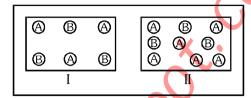
(2) (

(3) 8

(4) None of these

52. निम्नलिखित अभिक्रिया A तथा B के सापेक्ष प्रथम कोटि की है:

 $A + B \longrightarrow 3$ तपाद, दर = K[A] [B]



इस अभिक्रिया की सापेक्षिक दर समान आयतन के पात्र I तथा II में है:-

- (1) 1 : 1
- (2) 1 : 2
- (3) 2 : 1
- (4) 1 : 4
- 53. 30 मिनट तक 0.5 ऐम्पियर की विद्युत धारा $CuSO_4$ विलयन से प्रवाहित करने पर 0.3 ग्राम कॉपर मुक्त होता है। Cu का विद्युत रसायनिक तुल्यांक बताइए :-
 - $(1) 3.3 \times 10^{-4}$
- $(2) 1.3 \times 10^{-4}$
- $(3) 5.3 \times 10^{-4}$
- $(4) 6.3 \times 10^{-4}$
- 54. कौनसा मिलान सही नहीं है ?

| | परिक्षिप्त प्रावस्था | परिक्षेपण माध्यम | विशिष्ट नाम |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| (1) | द्रव | द्रव | पायस |
| (2) | द्रव | ठोस | ठोस फोम |
| (3) | द्रव | गैस | द्रव एरोसॉल |
| (4) | ठोस | द्रव | सॉल |

- 55. निम्न में से कौनसा साबुन को प्रदर्शित करता है?
 - (1) $C_{17}H_{35}COOK$
- (2) $C_{17}H_{35}COOH$
- $(3) C_{15}H_{31}COOH$
- $(4) (C_{17}H_{35}COO)_{2}Ca$
- **56.** Cu_2O तथा Cu_2S के मिश्रण को गर्म करने पर मिलता है:-
 - (1) Cu + SO₃
 - (2) Cu + SO₂
 - (3) Cu₂SO₃
 - (4) CuO + Cu₂S
- **57.** $A_{(g)} + B_{(g)} \longrightarrow C_{(g)}$ के लिए दर = $k[A]^{1/2}[B]^2$, यदि A = B की आरम्भिक सान्द्रताएँ क्रमश: 4 = 2 गुनी कर दी जाये तो आरम्भिक दर में होने वाली वृद्धि कितने गुना है :-
 - (1) 4

(2) 6

(3) 8

(4) इनमें से कोई नहीं

- Which of the following statements is correct about 58. Galvanic cell?
 - (1) It converts chemical energy into electrical energy.
 - (2) It converts electrical energy into chemical energy.
 - (3) It converts metal from its free state to the combined state.
 - (4) It converts electrolyte into individual ions.
- 59. Which of the following is non reducing sugar:-
 - (1) Sucrose
- (2) Starch
- (3) Cellulose
- (4) All of these
- 60. Class of chemical compounds which are used for the treatments of mental disease are called?
 - (1) Antacids
- (2) Antipyretic
- (3) Tranquilizers
- (4) Anitiseptic
- **61.** The coordination number of copper in $[Cu(NH_2)_4]SO_4$ is:-
 - (1) 2
- (2) 3
- (3) 4
- (4) 6
- **62.** The ratio of $t_{7/8}$ and $t_{1/2}$ for zero order reaction

 - (1) $t_{\frac{7}{8}} = 3 \times t_{\frac{1}{2}}$ (2) $t_{\frac{7}{8}} = \frac{7}{4} \times t_{\frac{1}{2}}$
 - (3) $t_{\frac{7}{6}} = \frac{3}{2} \times t_{\frac{1}{2}}$ (4) $t_{\frac{7}{2}} = 2 \times t_{\frac{1}{2}}$
- An electrochemical cell is represented as **63.** $Pt_{(s)}|O_2(g)|H_3O^+(aq)||OH^-(aq)|O_2(g)|Pt(s)$ Half cell reaction of anode will be :-
 - $(1) 2OH^- \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2}O_2 + H_2O + 2e^-$
 - $(2) \text{ H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow 2\text{H}^+ + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 + 2\text{e}^-$
 - (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ O₂ +2H⁺ +2e⁻ \longrightarrow H₂O
 - $(4) O_2 \longrightarrow O_2^+ + e^-$
- 64. Which is reducing sugar?
 - (1) Glucose
 - (2) Mannose
 - (3) Fructose
 - (4) All

- गैल्वैनी सेल के सन्दर्भ में कौन-सा कथन सही है ? 58.
 - (1) यह रासायनिक ऊर्जा को वैद्युत ऊर्जा में परिवर्तित करती है।
 - (2) यह विद्युत ऊर्जा को रासायनिक ऊर्जा में परिवर्तित करती
 - (3) यह धात को मुक्त अवस्था से संयुक्त अवस्था में परिवर्तित करती है।
 - (4) यह वैद्युत-अपघट्य को आयनों में परिवर्तित करती है।
- निम्न में से कौनसी अपचायक शर्करा नहीं है :-**59.**
 - स्क्रोस
- (2) स्टार्च
- (3) सेलुलोस
- (4) सभी
- मानसिक रोगों के उपचार के लिए प्रयुक्त किये जाने वाले 60. रासायनिक यौगिकों को निम्न में से किस श्रेणी में रखा गया है ?
 - (1) अम्ल नाशक
- (2) ज्वरनाशी औषधियाँ
- (3) प्रशान्तक औषधियाँ
- (4) प्रतिरोधी औषधियाँ
- [Cu(NH₃)₄]SO₄ में Cu की उपसहसंयोजन संख्या है:-61.

(2) 3

- (3) 4
- (4) 6
- **62.** 🔰 t_{7/8} और t_{1/2} का अनुपात शून्य कोटि अभिक्रिया के लिए क्या होगा:-

 - (1) $t_{\frac{7}{8}} = 3 \times t_{\frac{1}{2}}$ (2) $t_{\frac{7}{9}} = \frac{7}{4} \times t_{\frac{1}{2}}$
 - (3) $t_{\frac{7}{6}} = \frac{3}{2} \times t_{\frac{1}{2}}$ (4) $t_{\frac{7}{8}} = 2 \times t_{\frac{1}{2}}$
- **63.** एक विद्युत रसायनिक सैल निम्न प्रकार दर्शायी जाती है:- $Pt_{(s)}|O_2(g)|H_3O^+(aq) \parallel OH^-(aq)|O_2(g)|Pt(s)$ एनोड की अर्द्धसैल अभिक्रिया है :-

$$(1) 2OH^{-} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2}O_{2} + H_{2}O + 2e^{-}$$

(2)
$$H_2O \longrightarrow 2H^+ + \frac{1}{2}O_2 + 2e^-$$

(3)
$$\frac{1}{2}O_2 + 2H^+ + 2e^- \longrightarrow H_2O$$

- $(4) O_2 \longrightarrow O_2^+ + e^-$
- निम्न में से कौन अपचायक शर्करा है ?
 - (1) ग्लुकोस
 - (2) मैनोज
 - (3) फ्रक्टोस
 - (4) सभी

किसी प्रश्न पर देर तक रूको नहीं।

- **65.** Photochemical smog is related to the pollution of -
 - (1) Soil
- (2) Water
- (3) Noise
- (4) Air
- **66.** Select INCORRECT statement about EDTA:-
 - (1) Hexadentate edta form five rings with central metal atom or ion.
 - (2) It helps the removal of metal poisoning and hardness of water
 - (3) Due to high complexing ability it is used to predict the quality of milk
 - (4) It does not acts as a flexidentate ligand
- 67. The decomposition of azomethane at certain temperature according to the equation $(CH_3)_2N_2 \rightarrow C_2H_6 + N_2$ is a first order reaction. After 40 minutes from the start the total pressure developed is found to be 350 mm of Hg in place on initial pressure 200 mm of Hg of azomethane. The value of rate constant K is :-
 - (1) $2.88 \times 10^{-4} \text{ sec}^{-1}$
 - (2) $1.25 \times 10^{-4} \text{ sec}^{-1}$
 - (3) $5.77 \times 10^{-4} \text{ sec}^{-1}$
 - (4) None of them
- **68.** $H_2 \mid H^+ \parallel H^+ \mid H_2 \mid P_1 \mid C_1 \mid C_2 \mid P_2$

The correct relation of concentration and partial pressure required to give positive E_{cell} is-

- (1) $C_1P_2 = C_2P_1$
- $(2) C_1^2 P_2 < C_2^2 P_1$
- (3) $C_1C_2 > P_1P_2$
- (4) $C_1 C_2 < P_1 P_2$
- **69.** Peptide linkage in protein is chemically -
 - (1) Amide bond
- (2) Ester bond
- (3) Ether bond
- (4) Glycoside bond
- **70.** When huge amount of sevage is dumped into a river, the BOD will
 - (1) Increase
 - (2) Remain unchanged
 - (3) Slightly decrease
 - (4) Decrease
- 71. The V–C distance in $[V(CO)_6]$ and $[V(CO)_6]$ are respectively (in pm) :-
 - (1) 200,200
- (2) 193,200
- (3) 200,193

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(4) 193,193

- **65.** प्रकाश रासायनिक स्मॉग (धुम्र) निम्न में से किसके प्रदूषण से सम्बन्धित है
 - (1) मुदा
- (2) जल
- (3) ध्वनि
- (4) वायु
- **66.** EDTA के लिए सही कथन नहीं है :-
 - (1) यह छ: दन्तुक लिगेंड होता है जो केन्द्रीय परमाणु के साथ 5 वलयन बनाता है।
 - (2) इसका उपयोग जहरीली धातुओं एवं जल की कठोरता निकालने में किया जाता है।
 - (3) अच्छे संकुल निर्माणक होने के कारण दूध की शुद्धता एवं गुणवत्ता का आंकलन किया जाता है।
 - (4) यह एक परिवर्तनशील दन्तुक लिगेण्ड के जैसा कार्य नहीं करता है
- 67. निम्न अभिक्रिया में अनुसार एजोमेथेन का वियोजन किसी ताप पर होता है।

 $(CH_3)_2N_2 \to C_2H_6 + N_2$ जो प्रथम कोटि अभिक्रिया है। प्रारम्भ मे एजोमेथेन का दाब $200~{
m mm}$ of Hg था तथा प्रारंभ से $40~{
m Hez}$ पश्चात कुल दाब $350~{
m mm}$ of Hg प्राप्त हुआ।

- दर नियतांक K का मान है-
- (1) $2.88 \times 10^{-4} \text{ sec}^{-1}$
- (2) $1.25 \times 10^{-4} \text{ sec}^{-1}$
- (3) $5.77 \times 10^{-4} \text{ sec}^{-1}$
- (4) None of them
- 68. $H_2 \mid H^+ \mid H^+ \mid H_2$ $P_1 \quad C_1 \quad C_2 \quad P_2$

सान्द्रण तथा आंशिक दाब का धनात्मक $\mathbf{E}_{\mathrm{cell}}$ के लिए सही सम्बंध है-

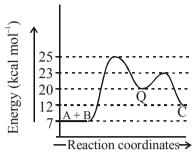
- $(1) C_1 P_2 = C_2 P_1$
 - (2) $C_1^2 P_2 < C_2^2 P_1$
- (3) $C_1 C_2 > P_1 P_2$
- (4) $C_1 C_2 < P_1 P_2$
- 69. प्रोटीन में पेप्टाइड बंध रसायनिक रूप से है -
 - (1) एमाइड बंध
- (2) एस्टर बंध
- (3) ईथर बंध
- (4) ग्लाइकोसाइडिक बंध
- 70. जब अत्यधिक मात्रा में मलजल नदी में मिश्रित किया जाता है, तो BOD का मान
 - (1) बढता है
 - (2) अपरिवर्तित रहता है
 - (3) अल्प मात्राा में घटता है
 - (4) घटता है
- 71. [V(CO)₆] तथा [V(CO)₆] में V–C बंध लम्बाई क्रमश: होगी :-
 - (1) 200,200
- (2) 193,200
- (3) 200,193
- (4) 193,193

स्वस्थ रहो, मस्त रहो तथा पढ़ाई में व्यस्त रहो।

स्वस्थ रहा, मस्त रहा तथा पढ़ाइ म व्यस्त रहा ।

H-13/32

72. In a multistep reaction such as $A + B \rightarrow Q \rightarrow C$. The potential energy diagram is shown below. What is E_a for the reaction $Q \rightarrow C$?



- (1) 3 kcal mol⁻¹
- (2) 5 kcal mol⁻¹
- (3) 8 kcal mol⁻¹
- (4) 11 kcal mol⁻¹
- **73.** Given:

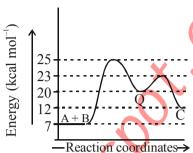
 $E^{\circ}_{Fe^{2^{+}}/Fe} = a \text{ volt}, \ E^{\circ}_{Fe^{3^{+}}/Fe} = b \text{ volt}$ What is the value of $E^{\circ}_{Fe^{3^{+}}/Fe^{2^{+}}} :-$

- (1) 3b 2a
- (2) b a
- (3) b + a
- (4) 2a + 3b
- **74.** Which of the following base is present in RNA but not in DNA:-
 - (1) Uracil
- (2) Cytocine
- (3) Adenine
- (4) Guanine
- **75.** Green house effect is related to
 - (1) Cultivation of green plants
 - (2) Cultivation of vegetables in houses
 - (3) Global warming
 - (4) Global green algae
- **76.** Identify the nonionisable octahedral complex among following:-
 - (1) $Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_4$
- (2) Pt(NH₂)₂Cl₄
- $(3) Pt(NH_3)_4Cl_4$
- (4) None
- 77. Which of the following set of compounds act as an oxidant only:-
 - (1) H₂SeO₄, H₃PO₃
- (2) HIO_4 , H_3BO_3
- (3) HClO₃, H₂SO₄
- (4) B_2H_6 , H_2S
- 78. The conductance of a salt solution (AB) measured by two parallel electrodes of area $100 \, \text{cm}^2$ separated by $10 \, \text{cm}$ was found to be $0.0001 \, \Omega^{-1}$. If volume enclosed between two electrode contain $0.1 \, \text{mole}$ of salt, what is the molar conductivity (S cm² mol⁻¹) of salt at same concentration :-
 - (1) 10
- (2) 0.1

(3) 1

- (4) none of these
- **79.** A person has "bleeding gum" problem. Which of the following vitamin defficiency may be reason for it:
 - (1) Vitamin C
- (2) Vitamin K
- (3) Vitamin E
- (4) Vitamin D

72. एक बहुपदीय अभिक्रिया $A+B\to Q\to C$ के लिए स्थितिज ऊर्जा आरेख दर्शाया गया है अभिक्रिया $Q\to C$ के लिए E_a का मान होगा :-



- (1) 3 kcal mol⁻¹
- (2) 5 kcal mol⁻¹
- (3) 8 kcal mol⁻¹
- (4) 11 kcal mol⁻¹
- **73.** दिया गया है

$$E^{\circ}_{Fe^{2+}/Fe} = a$$
 वोल्ट, $E^{\circ}_{Fe^{3+}/Fe} = b$ वोल्ट
बताइए $E^{\circ}_{Fe^{3+}/Fe^{2+}}$ का मान होगा :-

- (1) 3b 2a
- (2) b a
- (3) b + a
- (4) 2a + 3b
- 74. निम्न में से कौनसा क्षार RNA में उपस्थित है किन्तु DNA में नहीं:-
 - **(1)** युरेसिल
- (2) साइटोसिन
- (3) एडीनिन
- (4) गुआनिन
- ガ 🕽 ग्रीन हाउस प्रभाव निम्नलिखित से सम्बन्धित हैं 🗕
 - (1) हरे पौधों की खेती
 - (2) घरों में सब्जियों की खेती
 - (3) ग्लोबल वार्मिग (वैश्विक उष्णता)
 - (4) ग्लोबल हरित शैवाल
- **76.** निम्न में से आयनीकृत ना होने वाले अष्टफलकीय संकुल को पहचानिये:-
 - (1) $Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_4$
- (2) Pt(NH₃)₃Cl₄
- (3) Pt(NH₃)₄Cl₄
- (4) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 77. निम्न में से यौगिको का कौनसा समुह केवल आक्सीकारक की तरह कार्य करेगा :-
 - (1) H₂SeO₄, H₂PO₃
- (2) HIO₄, H₃BO₃
- (3) HClO₃, H₂SO₄
- $(4) B_{2}H_{6}, H_{2}S$
- 78. दो समानान्तर इलेक्ट्रॉडों का पृष्ठ क्षेत्रफल 100 सेमी 2 तथा उनके बीच की दूरी 10 सेमी है। इसमें भरे वैद्युत-अपघट्य AB के विलयन का चालकत्व 0.0001 Ω^{-1} पाया गया। यदि इलेक्ट्रॉडों के मध्य उपस्थित विलयन के आयतन में 0.1 मोल लवण घुला हो तो समान सान्द्रता पर इसकी मोलर चालकता (S सेमी 2 मोल $^{-1}$ में) क्या है?
 - (1) 10
- (2) 0.1

(3) 1

- (4) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 79. एक व्यक्ति "मसुडों में बहते रक्त" से पीड़ित है निम्न में से कौन से विटामिन की कमी इसका कारण हो सकता हैं:-
 - (1) विटामिन C
- (2) विटामिन K
- (3) विटामिन E
- (4) विटामिन D

H-14/32

Leader & Achiever Course/Phase-MLI,MLK,MLM,MAZH,MAZI,MAZJ,MAZX,MAZY & MAP/05-04-2018

- Polymer Having amide linkage is :-80.
 - (1) Nylon 6,6
- (2) Terylene
- (3) Teflon
- (4) Bakelite
- 81. The EAN value of the complex [Fe(CO)₂(NO)₂] is:-
 - (1) 36
- (2) 34
- (3) 32
- (4) 30
- 82. In which of the following reactions is there a change in the oxidation number of nitrogen atom?
 - (1) $2NO_2 \longrightarrow N_2 O_4$
 - (2) $NH_3 + H_2O \longrightarrow NH_4^+ + OH^-$
 - $(3) N_2O_5 + H_2O \longrightarrow 2HNO_3$
 - $(4) N_2 + 3H_2 \longrightarrow 2NH_3$
- 83. Which of the following is most reactive?
 - (1) Al
- (2) Ag
- (3) Sn
- (4) Pt

- 84. Enzyme are :-
 - (1) Proteins (2) Minerals (3) Oils (4) Fatty acids
- Which one of the following sets forms the 85. biodegradable polymer?
 - COOH COOH (1) HO-CH₂-CH₂-OH & HOOC-
 - (2) $\langle \bigcirc \rangle$ -CH = CH₂ & CH₂ = CH CH = CH₂
 - (3) $CH_2 = CH CN \& CH_2 = CH CH = CH_2$
 - $(4) H_2N CH_2 COOH & H_2N (CH_2)_5 COOH$
- Which complex is likely to show optical activity: 86.
 - (1) Trans- $[CoCl_2(NH_3)_4]^+$
 - (2) $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$
 - (3) Cis- $[Co(NH_3)_2(en)_2]^{3+}$
 - (4) Trans- $[Co(NH_3)_2(en)_2]^{3+}$
- 87. Oxidation state of Cr in $[Cr(NH_2)_4Cl_2]^+$ is :-
 - (1) + 2
- (2) 0
- (3) +3
- (4) +1
- 88. Adsorption is accompanied by :-
- (1) Decrease in entropy
 - (2) Increase in enthalpy
 - (3) Increase in Gibb's energy
 - (4) All of the above
- 89. Biuret test is not given by :-
 - (1) Proteins
 - (2) Carbohydrates
 - (3) Polypeptides
 - (4) Urea
- 90. The percentage of sulphur used in the vulcanization of rubber is :-
 - (1) 3%
- (2) 5%
- (3) 30%
- (4) 55%

- एमाइड लिंकेज वाला बहलक कौनसा है :-80.
 - (1) नाईलोन 6,6
- (2) टेरीलिन
- (3) टेफ्लोन
- (4) बेकेलाईट
- [Fe(CO),(NO),] संकुल का EAN मान हैं: 81.
 - (1) 36
- (2) 34
- (3) 32
- **(4)** 30
- निम्न में से किस अभिक्रिया में नाइट्रोजन परमाणु के ऑक्सीकरण 82. अंक में परिवर्तन होता है ?
 - (1) $2NO_2 \longrightarrow N_2 O_4$
 - (2) $NH_3 + H_2O \longrightarrow NH_4^{\dagger} + OH^{-}$
 - (3) $N_2O_5 + H_2O \longrightarrow 2HNO_3$
 - $(4) N_2 + 3H_2 \longrightarrow 2NH_3$
- निम्न में से सर्वाधिक क्रियाशील है ? 83.
 - (1) Al
 - (2) Ag
- (3) Sn
- (4) Pt

84. एन्जाइम हैं :-

85.

- प्रोटीन 💋) खनिज (3) तेल (4) वसीय अम्ल
- निम्न में से कौनसा सम्च्यय जैवनिम्नीकरणीय बहुलक बनाता
- हे 2 (1) HO-CH₂-CH₂-OH तथा HOOC[.]
- (2) $\langle \bigcirc \rangle$ CH = CH₂ तथा CH₂ = CH CH = CH₂
- (3) CH₂ = CH CN तथा CH₂ = CH CH = CH₂
- (4) H₂N CH₂ COOH तथा H₂N (CH₂)₅-COOH
- निम्न में से कौनसा संकुल प्रकाशीय समावयवता प्रदर्शित करता 86.
 - (1) Trans- $[CoCl_2(NH_3)_4]^+$
 - (2) $[Cr(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$
 - (3) Cis-[Co(NH₃)₂(en)₂]³⁺
 - (4) Trans- $[Co(NH_3)_2(en)_2]^{3+}$
- $[Cr(NH_2)_4Cl_2]^+$ में Cr की आक्सीकरण अवस्था है :-87.
 - (1) + 2
- (2) 0
- (3) +3
- (4) + 1
- अधिशोषण में सदैव :-88.
 - (1) एन्ट्रोपी में कमी आती है।
 - (2) एन्थैल्पी में वृद्धि होती है।
 - (3) गिब्स ऊर्जा में वृद्धि होती है।
 - (4) उपरोक्त सभी
- निम्न में से कौन बाइयुरेट परिक्षण नहीं देता है :-89.
 - (1) प्रोटीन
 - (2) कार्बोहाइड्रेट
 - (3) पॉलिपेप्टाइड
 - (4) युरिया
- रबर के वल्कनिकरण में सल्फर की कितनी प्रतिशत मात्रा 90. उपयोग में ली जाती हैं :-
 - (1) 3%
- (2) 5%
- (3) 30%
- (4) 55%

- **91.** Antibody mediated immunity inside the human body is carried out by :-
 - (1) Macrophages
- (2) T-lymphocytes
- (3) B-lymphocytes
- (4) Natural killer cell
- **92.** Which of the following sets of diseases is caused by protozoa ?
 - (1) Tetanus and ascariasis
 - (2) Amoebiasis and Trichomoniasis
 - (3) Malaria and Filariasis
 - (4) Ascariasis and Gonorrhoea
- **93.** Match the disease in column-I with the appropriate items (pathogen / prevention / treatment) in column-II:

Column-I

Column-II

- (A) Syphilis
- (i) Herpes simplex virus
- (B) Gonorrhoea
- (ii) Chlamydia trachomatis
- (C) Chlamydiasis
- (iii) Treponema pallidum
- (D) Genital herpes
- (iv) Neisseria gonorrhoeae

Options:

- (1) $A \rightarrow ii$, $B \rightarrow iii$, $C \rightarrow iv$, $D \rightarrow i$
- (2) A→iii, B→iv, C→ii, D→i
- (3) A→iii, B→ii, C→iv, D→i
- (4) A→ii, B→i, C→iv, D→iii
- 94. Match the column I and column II

| | Column I | Column II | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|--|
| A | Carcinoma | (i) | Cancer of pigment cells of skin | |
| В | Melanoma | (ii) | Cancer of gland | |
| С | Sarcoma | (iii) | Cancer of epithelial tissue | |
| D | Adenoma | (iv) | Cancer of connective tissue | |

- (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
- (2) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
- (3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
- (4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii

- 91. मानव शरीर में प्रतिरक्षा माध्यित प्रतिरक्षी तंत्र किसके द्वारा कार्यान्वित होती है?
 - (1) महाभक्षकाणु
- (2) T-लिसकाणु
- (3) B-लिम्फोसाइटों द्वारा
- (4) प्राकृतिक मारक कोशिका
- 92. रोगों का निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा समूह प्रोटोजीआ द्वारा संक्रमित होता है?
 - (1) टिटेनस और एस्केरियेसिस
 - (2) अमीबिएसिस और ट्राईकोमोनिएसिस
 - (3) मलेरिया और फाइलेरिएसिस
 - (4) एस्केरियेसिस तथा गानोरिया
- 93. स्तम्भ-I में दिये गये रोगों को स्तम्भ-II में दिये गए सही मदों (रोगजनक / रोकथाम / उपचार) से मिलाइए :-

स्तम्भ-I

स्तम्भ-II

- (A) सिफिलिस
- (i) हर्पीज सिम्पलेक्स विषाणु
- (B) गोनोरिया
- (ii) क्लेमाइडिया ट्रेकोमेटिस
- (C) क्लोमिडियता
- (iii) ट्रीपोनेमा पेलीडम
- (D) जेनाइटिल हर्पीज
- (iv) नीसेरिया गोनोरिये

विकल्प:

- (1) $A \rightarrow ii$, $B \rightarrow iii$, $C \rightarrow iv$, $D \rightarrow i$
- (2) $A \rightarrow iii$, $B \rightarrow iv$, $C \rightarrow ii$, $D \rightarrow i$
- (3) $A \rightarrow iii$, $B \rightarrow ii$, $C \rightarrow iv$, $D \rightarrow i$
- (4) A→ii, B→i, C→iv, D→iii
- 94. खम्भ । का खम्भ ।। के साथ मिलान कीजिये।

| | खम्भ I | खम्भ II | | | |
|---|------------|---------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| A | कार्सिनोमा | (i) | त्वचा के वर्णक कोशिकाओं का कैंसर | | |
| В | मेलेनोमा | (ii) | ग्रंथि का कैंसर | | |
| С | सार्कोमा | (iii) | उपकला ऊतक का केँसर | | |
| D | एडीनोमा | (iv) | संयोजी ऊतक का केँसर | | |

- (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
- (2) A-i, B-iv, C-ii, D-iii
- (3) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
- (4) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii

(◎ हमेशा मुस्कराते रहें।

Leader & Achiever Course/Phase-MLI,MLK,MLM,MAZH,MAZI,MAZJ,MAZX,MAZY & MAP/05-04-2018

- **95.** Which of the following are correct pairs showing mutualism:
 - (A) Termite
- (i) Pronuba
- (B) Yucca
- (ii) Wasp
- (C) Fig
- (iii) Bees
- (D) Orchid
- (iv) Trichonympha
- (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
- (2) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
- (3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
- (4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
- **96.** Which food chain will provide minimum amount of energy:
 - (1) Grass \rightarrow Rabbit \rightarrow Lion
 - (2) Plants \rightarrow Peacock
 - (3) Grass \rightarrow Deer \rightarrow Fox \rightarrow Lion
 - (4) All food chains provide same amount of energy
- **97.** Which of the following is the most important cause of biodiversity losses;
 - (1) Habitat loss and fragmentation
 - (2) Over-exploitation
 - (3) Alien-species invasion
 - (4) Co-extinctions
- **98.** Organisms maintain homeostatsis by :
 - (1) Physiological means
 - (2) Behavioural means
 - (3) Both 1 and 2
 - (4) Either 1 or 2
- **99.** From the point of discharge of sewage, amount of dissolved oxygen :
 - (1) Decreases sharply, Downstream
 - (2) Increases sharply, Downstream
 - (3) Decreases sharply, Upstream
 - (4) Increases sharply, Upstream
- **100.** Somatic hybridisation is carried out by :
 - (1) Pollen culture
 - (2) Cell culture
 - (3) Protoplast fusion
 - (4) Halploid culture
- **101.** Infection of entamoeba histolytica usually occurs by :
 - (1) Through the bite of female culex mosquito
 - (2) Contaminated food and water
 - (3) Sand fly
 - (4) Eating inperfectly cooked pork

- 95. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा युग्म सहोपकारिता के लिए सही है -
 - (A) दीमक
- (i) प्रोन्यूबा
- (B) युक्का
- (ii) वेस्प
- (C) अंजीर
- (iii) मक्खी
- (D) ऑर्किड
- (iv) ट्राइकोनिम्फा
- (1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
- (2) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
- (3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
- (4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
- 96. कौनसी खाद्य श्रृंखला सबसे कम ऊर्जा देगी -
 - (1) घास \rightarrow खरगोश \rightarrow शेर
 - (2) $\text{ Vic} \rightarrow \text{ High }$
 - (3) घास → हिरन → लोमडी → शेर
 - (4) सभी खाद्य श्रृंखलाएं समान मात्रा में ऊर्जा प्रदान करेगी।
- 97. निम्नलिखित में से कौन जैव विविधता हानि का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कारण है -
 - (1) आवासीय क्षति तथा विखण्डन
 - (2) अतिदोहन
 - (3) विदेशी जातियों का आक्रमण
 - (4) सहविलुप्तता
- 98. जीवधारी किसके द्वारा समस्थापन को बनाये रखते है -
 - (1) कार्यिकीय द्वारा
 - (2) व्यावहारिक द्वारा
 - (3) 1 एवं 2 उपरोक्त दोनों
 - (4) या तो 1 या फिर 2
- 99. वाहित मल के निष्कासन बिन्दु से, घुली हुई ऑक्सीजन की मात्रा -
 - (1) तेजी से घटती हैं, डाउनस्ट्रीम
 - (2) तेजी से बढती हैं, डाउनस्ट्रीम
 - (3) तेजी से घटती हैं, अपस्ट्रीम
 - (4) तेजी से बढती हैं, अपस्टीम
- 100. कायिक संकरण किस से किया जाता है -
 - (1) परागकण संवर्धन से
 - (2) कोशिका संवर्धन से
 - (3) प्रोटोप्लास्ट फ्यूजन से
 - (4) Haploid culture से
- **101.** एन्टअमीबा हिस्टोलिटिका का संक्रमण समान्यत: किसके कारण होता है?
 - (1) मादा culex मच्छर के काटने से
 - (2) संदुषित खाना तथा पानी से
 - (3) सैंड मक्खी
 - (4) अपूर्ण रूप से पकाए गये सूअर के मांस को खाने के कारण

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- **102.** Which of the following is correct regarding AIDS?
 - (1) It is a congenital disease
 - (2) Incubation period is 5-10 yrs
 - (3) Diagnostic test is southern blot
 - (4) Caused by a retrovirus which has dsRNA
- 103. How many of the following are sexually transmitted disease?

AIDS, Trichomoniasis, Encephalitis, Syphilis, Chlamydiasis, Genital herpes, diphtheria, tuberculosis, chikungunya

- (1) Three
- (2) Six
- (3) Four
- (4) Five
- 104. Which of the following level of ecological hierarchy is characterized by specific condition of temperature and rainfall:
 - (1) Population
 - (2) Organism
 - (3) Ecosystem
 - (4) Community
- **105.** Best parasites are those which:
 - (1) Severely harm their host
 - (2) Not live together with their host
 - (3) Take only shelter, not food from their host
 - (4) Make lesser demands from their host
- **106.** Ecosystem pyramids are based on how many parameters :
 - (1) Two
- (2) Three (3) Four
- (4) Five
- **107.** Which of the following is correct statement :
 - (1) Mangrove is acidic water swamp
 - (2) All members of same trophic level called as guild
 - (3) Daphnia show change in body shape with the change in pH of water
 - (4) Number of species in per unit area represents the genetic diversity
- 108. If an animals is unable to migrate from unfavourable environment, how can animal avoid stress_:
 - (1) By undergoing hibernation
 - (2) By permanently stopping all Its' activities
 - (3) By undergoing stage of suspended development
 - (4) Both 1 and 3

- 102. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा कथन एडस के संदर्भ में सही है?
 - (1) यह एक अनुवांशिक विकार है
 - (2) उद्भवन काल 5-10 साल होता है
 - (3) नैदानिक परिक्षण southern ब्लॉट है
 - (4) ये रेट्रोवायरस के कारण होता है जिसमें dsRNA होता है
- 103. निम्नलिखित में से कितने यौन संचरित रोग है? एड्स, ट्राइकोमोनसता, एन्सिफेलाइटिस, सिफिलिस, क्लोमिडियता, जेनाइटिल हर्पीज, डिफ्थीरिया, तपैदिक, चिकनगुनिया
 - (1) तीन
- (2) छ:
- (3) चार
- (4) पाँच
- 104. Ecological hierarchy का कौनसा स्तर तापमान और जलकृति की विशिष्ट दशाओं द्वारा परिलक्षित होता है
 - **(1)** समृष्टि
 - (2) जीव
 - (3) पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
 - (4) स<u>म</u>ुदाय
- सर्वश्रेष्ठ परजीवी वे होते है, जो -105.
 - (1) अपने पोषक को बुरी तरह से क्षति पहुंचाते है।
 - (2) अपने पोषक के साथ नहीं रहते है।
 - (3) अपने पोषक से केवल आवास लेते हैं, भोजन नहीं
 - (4) अपने पोषक से कमतर माँग रखते है।
- पारिस्थितिकीय पिरामिड कितने मानदण्डों पर आधारित 106. है -
 - (1) **दो**
- (2) तीन
- (3) चार
- (4) पांच
- 107. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा कथन सही है -
 - (1) मैंग्रोव अम्लीय जलीय दलदल है।
 - (2) समान पोषक स्तर के सभी सदस्य गिल्ड कहलाते है।
 - (3) डैफ्निया जल के pH में बदलाव के साथ शारीरिक बनावट में बदलाव प्रदर्शित करता है।
 - (4) प्रति इकाई क्षेत्रफल में उपस्थित प्रजातियों की संख्या आनुवांशिक विविधता कहलाती है।
- 108. यदि जन्तु प्रवास में अक्षम हो तो वह किसी प्रकार तनाव से बचेगा -
 - (1) शीतनिष्क्रियता में जाकर
 - (2) अपनी समस्त क्रियाओं को स्थायी रूप से रोककर
 - (3) निलम्बित विकास की अवस्था में जाकर
 - (4) उपरोक्त 1 व 3 दोनों

अपनी क्षमता को पूरा वसूलने का प्रयास करें।

- 109. Irreparable laptops, mobiles and electronic gadgets are example of:
 - (1) Plastic wastes
 - (2) Garbages
 - (3) e-wastes
 - (4) Third generation wastes
- 110. In Tobacco callus, which one shall induce shoot differentiation in combination of auxin and cytokinin?
 - (1) Higher concentration of cytokinin and lower concentration of auxin
 - (2) Lower concentration of cytokinin and higher concentration of auxin
 - (3) Only cytokinin and no auxin
 - (4) Only auxin and no cytokinin
- 111. How many of following disease is associated with cigarette smoking?

Lung cancer, Throat cancer, Bronchitis, Emphysema, Gastric ulcer, amnesia, Psychosis

- (1) Four
- (2) Five
- (3) Six
- (4) Seven
- 112. Match the item of column-I with column-II and choose the correct option.

| | Column-I | | Column-II |
|-----|----------|-------|-----------------------|
| (A) | LSD | (i) | Cannabis sativa |
| (B) | Morphine | (ii) | Erythroxylum coca |
| (C) | Charas | (iii) | Papaver somniferum |
| (D) | Cocaine | (iv) | Claviceps purpurea |

Options:

- (1) $A \rightarrow i$, $B \rightarrow ii$, $C \rightarrow iv$, $D \rightarrow iii$
- (2) $A \rightarrow ii$, $B \rightarrow i$, $C \rightarrow iii$, $D \rightarrow iv$
- (3) $A \rightarrow iii$, $B \rightarrow i$, $C \rightarrow ii$, $D \rightarrow iv$
- (4) $A \rightarrow iv$, $B \rightarrow iii$, $C \rightarrow i$, $D \rightarrow ii$
- 113. Match the column
 - (a) Malaria
- (i) Widal test
- (b) Diphtheria
- (ii) Fungus
- (c) Ringworm
- (iii) Schick test
- (d) Typhoid
- (iv) Hemozoin
- (a)
- **(c)**
- (1) iii (2) iv

(3) i

(4) iv

- ii
- iii

(b)

- ii
- i
- ii iv

iv

- iii
- (d)

i

iii

iv

- (a)
- (c)
- (1) iii
- iv
- ii
- (3) iii
- iv
- i iii iv
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- 109. मरम्मत ना किये जा सकने वाले लैपटाप, मोबाइल और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक के सामान, उदाहरण है -
 - (1) प्लास्टिक कचरा
 - (2) कुडा-कर्कट
 - (3) e-कचरा
 - (4) तीसरी पीढी का कचरा
- 110. तम्बाकु के callus में auxin तथा cytokinin मिश्रण से प्ररोह विभेदन कैसे शुरू होता हैं जब 🚽
 - (1) उच्च साइटोकाइनिन सान्द्रता तथा निम्न ऑक्जीन सान्द्रता दी जाती है।
 - (2) निम्न साइटोकाइनिन सान्द्रता तथा उच्च ऑक्जीन सान्द्रता दी जाती है।
 - (3) केवल साइटोकाइनिन तथा ऑक्जीन की अनुपस्थिति में
 - (4) केवल आक्जीन तथा साइटोकाइनिन की अनुपस्थिति में
- निम्नलिखित में से कितने रोग सिगरेट धुम्रपान से सम्बन्धित है? 111. फेफडों का केंसर, गले का केंसर, ब्रोन्काइटिस, एम्फीसेमा, आन्त्रीय अल्सर, एम्नेसिया, सायकोसिस
 - (1) चार
- (2) पाँच
- (3) छ:
- (4) सात
- स्तम्भ-I को स्तम्भ-II से मिलान कीजिये तथा सही विकल्प चनिये।

| 3 | | | |
|-----|----------|-------|----------------------|
| | स्तम्भ-I | | स्तम्भ-II |
| (A) | LSD | (i) | कैनेबिस सैटाइवा |
| (B) | मार्फीन | (ii) | ऐरिथ्रोजाइलम कोका |
| (C) | चरस | (iii) | पैपेवर सोम्नीफेरम |
| (D) | कोकैन | (iv) | क्लेविसेप्स परपुरिया |

विकल्प:

- (1) $A \rightarrow i$, $B \rightarrow ii$, $C \rightarrow iv$, $D \rightarrow iii$
- (2) $A \rightarrow ii$, $B \rightarrow i$, $C \rightarrow iii$, $D \rightarrow iv$
- (3) $A \rightarrow iii$, $B \rightarrow i$, $C \rightarrow ii$, $D \rightarrow iv$
- (4) A→iv, B→iii, C→i, D→ii
- 113. स्तम्भ का मिलान कीजिए।
 - (a) मलेरिया
- (i) विडाल परीक्षण
- (b) डिफ्थीरिया
- (ii) कवक
- (c) रिंगवर्म
- (iii) शिक टेस्ट
- (d) टाइफॉइड
- (iv) हिमोजोइन
- **(b)** ii
- (**d**) i
- (2) iv iii
- (4) iv iii

Target: Pre-Medical 2018/Major/05-04-2018

- **114.** Which of the following zone is not a part of stratification in deep lake :
 - (1) Littoral zone
- (2) Limnetic zone
- (3) Benthic zone
- (4) Profundal zone
- **115.** Viruses which causes infections in bacteria, are the example of :
 - (1) Brood parasites
- (2) Holo parasites
- (3) Hemi parasite
- (4) Hyper parasite
- **116.** Which of the following statement(s) are correct:
 - (i) Transfer of food energy is unidirectional in a food web
 - (ii) Ecosystem having simple food web are more stable
 - (iii)Complex food webs are not affected by loss of any organism at any level
 - (iv) Choice of food facility is provided in a food web
 - (1) i and iii
- (2) i, iii and iv
- (3) ii, iii and iv
- (4) iii only
- **117.** Which of the following is correct matching pairs:

| (A) | Carbon monoxide | (i) | Chlorophyll destruction | |
|-----|-----------------|-------|-------------------------|--|
| (B) | Methane | (ii) | Photochemical smog | |
| (C) | Nitrogen oxides | (iii) | Asphyxiation | |
| (D) | Sulphur oxides | (iv) | Green house effect | |

- (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii (2) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
- (3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii (4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
- **118.** Life history traits of organisms have evolved in relation to contraints by :
 - (1) Abiotic components only
 - (2) Biotic components only
 - (3) Total of biotic and abiotic components
 - (4) Either of the biotic or abiotic components
- **119.** Which of the following statement(s) are correct:
 - (A) High concentration of DDT disturbs calcium metabolism in birds
 - (B) Cryopreservation technique is used in insitu-conservation
 - (C) The size of population for any species is a static parameter.
 - D) Developing countries have more steeper age-pyramids
 - (1) A, B and C
- (2) B, C and D
- (3) A and B
- (4) C and D

- 114. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा गहरी झील में स्तरीकरण का भाग नही है -
 - (1) वलांचल क्षेत्र
- (2) सरोवरी क्षेत्र
- (3) बेन्थिक क्षेत्र
- (4) तलांचल क्षेत्र
- 115. जीवाणुओं को संक्रमित करने वाले विषाणु उदाहरण है -
 - (1) अण्ड परजीवीता का
- (2) पूर्ण परजीवीता का
- (3) आंशिका परजीवीता का (4) पर परजीवीता का
- 116. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा/से कथन सही है -
 - (i) खाद्य जाल में ऊर्जा का स्थानान्तरण एकदिशीय होता है।
 - (ii) साधारण खाद्य जाल पर आधारित पारिस्थितिक तंत्र ज्यादा स्थायी होते है।
 - (iii) जटिल खाद्य जाल, किसी स्तर पर किसी जीव की हानि से प्रभावित नहीं होते हैं।
 - (iv) खाद्य जाल में भोजन के चयन की स्विधा होती है।
 - (1) i व iii
- (2) i, iii व iv
- (3) ii, iii व iv
- (4) केवल iii
- 117. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सही मेल युग्म है -

| (A) | कार्बन मोनोऑक्साइड | (i) | पर्णहरित विनाश |
|-----|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| (B) | मीथेन | (ii) | प्रकाश रासायनिक स्मॉग |
| (C) | नाइट्रोजन ऑक्साइड | (iii) | दम घुटना |
| (D) | सल्फर ऑक्साइड् | (iv) | हरित गृह प्रभाव |

- (1) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii (2) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
- (3) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii (4) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
- 118. जीवों में जीवन वृत्त विशेषक विकसित होते हैं, निम्न में से किसके द्वारा, लगाए गये प्रतिबंधो के संदर्भ में
 - (1) केवल अजैविक घटकों द्वारा
 - (2) केवल जैविक घटकों द्वारा
 - (3) सम्पूर्ण जैविक एवं अजैविक घटकों द्वारा
 - (4) या तो जैविक या अजैविक घटकों द्वारा
- 119. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसे/कौनसा कथन सही है -
 - (A) डीडीटी की उच्च सान्द्रता पिक्षयों में कैल्शियम उपापचय को रोकता है।
 - (B) निम्न ताप परिरक्षण तकनीक का उपयोग स्वं स्थाने संरक्षण में किया जाता है।
 - (C) किसी भी प्रजाति हेतु समष्टि का आकार स्थैतिक प्राचल है।
 - (D) विकासशील देशों का आयु पिरामिड अधिक ढलान वाला होता है।
 - (1) A, B and C
- (2) B, C and D
- (3) A and B
- (4) C and D

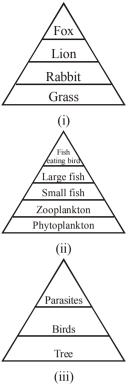
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- **120.** Which is a breed of chicken?
 - (1) Jersey
 - (2) Leghorn
 - (3) Hisardale
 - (4) Sindhi
- **121.** Down syndrome can be detected by :
 - (1) ELISA
 - (2) MRI
 - (3) Amniocentesis
 - (4) ECG
- **122.** Which of the following is correctly matched with their chromosomal condition ?
 - (1) Down's syndrome Trisomy of chromosome 18
 - (2) Turner's syndrome 42 + XO
 - (3) Klinefelter's syndrome 44 + XXY
 - (4) Patau syndrome Failure of cytokinesis after telophase
- **123.** Sustained high fever (39 to 40°C), weakness, constipation are common symptom of :
 - (1) Typhoid
 - (2) Amoebiasis
 - (3) Ascariasis
 - (4) Filariasis
- **124.** In hydrosere, which community establishes near equilibrium condition with environment :
 - (1) Phytoplanktons
 - (2) Reed swamp stage
 - (3) Sedge stage
 - (4) Mesophytic plants
- **125.** Predators maintain the species diversity in a community by :
 - (1) Decreasing the competition between species
 - (2) Increasing the competition between species
 - (3) Predators do not affect the competition between species
 - (4) Predators do not maintain the species diversity in a community

- 120. निम्न में से कौनसी कुक्कुट की एक नस्ल है?
 - (1) जर्सी
 - (2) लेगहार्न
 - (3) हिसरडैल
 - (4) सिंधी
- 121. डाउन सिंड्रोम को किसके द्वारा जाँच किया जा सकता है?
 - (1) ELISA
 - (2) MRI
 - (3) एम्नियोसेन्टेसिस
 - (4) ECG
- 122. गुणसूत्र की स्थिति के आधार पर निम्न में से कौन सुमेलित है?
 - (1) डाउन सिंड्रोम गुणसूत्र 18 की ट्राईसोमी
 - (2) ट्र्नर सिंड्रोम 42 + XO
 - (3) क्लाइनफेल्टर सिंड्रोम 44 + XXY
 - (4) पटाऊ सिंड्रोम टीलोफेज के बाद कोशिका द्रव्य विभाजन न हो पाना
- **123.** लगातार उच्च ज्वर (39 to 40°C), कमजोरी, कब्ज किस रोग के सामान्य लक्षण है?
 - (1) टायफॉइड
 - (2) अमीबिएसिस
 - (3) एस्केरियेसिस
 - (4) फाइलेरिएसिस
- 124. स्वच्छ जलीय अनुक्रमण में कौनसा समुदाय वातावरणीय दशाओं के साथ संतुलन के नजदीक होता है -
 - (1) पादप प्लवक
 - (2) नड अनूप अवस्था
 - (3) कच्छ-शादल अवस्था
 - (4) समोद्भिद अवस्था
- 125. परभक्षी कैसे समुदाय में प्रजातीय विविधता को बनाए रखते है -
 - (1) प्रजातियों के मध्य प्रतिस्पर्धा को कम करके
 - (2) प्रजातियों के मध्य प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढाकर
 - (3) परभक्षी प्रजातियों के मध्य प्रतिस्पर्धा को प्रभावित नहीं करते है।
 - (4) परभक्षी, समुदाय में जैविक विविधता को बनाए नहीं रखते है।

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126. Which of the following pyramid of number is/are wrong:

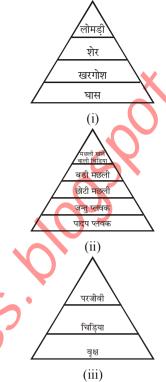


- (1) i and ii both are wrong
- (2) ii and iii are wrong
- (3) i and iii are wrong
- (4) All are wrong
- **127.** In acid rain, deposition of acids on earth takes place with :
 - (1) Rain water
- (2) Dust particles
- (3) Snowfall
- (4) All of the above
- **128.** Which of the following are correct matching pairs:

| S.No. | Species X | Species Y | | Name of the interaction |
|-------|--------------|--------------|-----|-------------------------|
| (i) | ı | 0 | (A) | Mutualism |
| (ii) | + | - | (B) | Competition |
| (iii) | + | 0 | (C) | Parasitism |
| (iv) | + | + | (D) | Commensalism |
| (v) | A. | _ | (E) | Ammensalism |

- (1) A-iii, B-v, C-i, D-iv, E-ii
- (2) A-iii, B-v, C-i, D-ii, E-iv
- (3) A-iv, B-v, C-ii, D-i, E-iii
- (4) A-iv, B-v, C-ii, D-iii, E-i

126. निम्नलिखित में से संख्या के कौनसे/कौनसा पिरामिड़ गलत है -



- (1) i व ii दोनो गलत है।
- (2) ii व iii गलत है।
- (3) i व iii गलत है।
- (4) सभी गलत है।
- 127. अम्ल वर्षा में, पृथ्वी पर अम्ल का जमाव, के द्वारा होता है _
 - (1) वर्षा जल
- (2) धूल कण
- (3) बर्फ वर्षा
- (4) उपरोक्त सभी
- 128. निम्न में से कौनसा मेल युग्म सही है -

| S.No. | प्रजाति X | प्रजाति Y | | सम्बन्ध का नाम |
|-------|--------------|--------------|-----|-------------------|
| (i) | ı | 0 | (A) | सहोपकारिता |
| (ii) | + | ı | (B) | स्पर्धा |
| (iii) | + | 0 | (C) | परजीविता |
| (iv) | + | + | (D) | सहभोजिता |
| (v) | ı | ı | (E) | प्रतिजीविता |

- (1) A-iii, B-v, C-i, D-iv, E-ii
- (2) A-iii, B-v, C-i, D-ii, E-iv
- (3) A-iv, B-v, C-ii, D-i, E-iii
- (4) A-iv, B-v, C-ii, D-iii, E-i

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- **129.** Which of the following is an incorrect statement:
 - (A) Intra specific competition is a potent force in organic evolution
 - (B) Carnivores are more severely affected by competition than herbivores
 - (C) Death of organism is the beginning of the detritus food chain
 - (D) Conventional taxonomic methods are suitable for identification of microbial species
 - (1) A, B and D
- (2) A, C and D
- (3) B, C and D
- (4) C and D
- **130.** Read the following four statements (a-d):
 - (a) Inbreeding increases homozygosity.
 - (b) Inbreeding is done between the animals of same breed.
 - (c) Inbreeding cannot be used to develop purelines in cattle.
 - (d) Inbreeding exposes harmful recessive genes. How many statements are incorrect among these?
 - (1) One
- (2) Two
- (3) Three
- (4) Four
- 131. Emphysema is a condition in which:-
 - (1) Respiratory surface is increased
 - (2) Bronchi are damaged
 - (3) Lumen of alveoli is increased
 - (4) Alveolar walls are damaged due to which respiratory surface is decreased
- **132.** Which of the following immunoglobulines are maximum during secondary immune response?
 - (1) IgG
- (2) IgD
- (3) IgM
- (4) IgA
- 133. A widely used diagnostic test for AIDS is:
 - (1) ELISA
- (2) Western blotting
- (3) Amniocentesis
- (4) Schick test
- **134.** Metasequoia is found only in valley of china. It's main reason is the :
 - (1) Suitable conditions for thier growth is present only in china
 - (2) Due to mutations
 - (3) Due to continental seperation
 - (4) Both 2 and 3

- 129. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा कथन सही नही है -
 - (A) अन्तराजातीय प्रतिस्पर्धा जैवविकास हेतु शक्तिशाली बल है।
 - (B) शाकाहारियों की तुलना में मांसाहारी प्रतिस्पर्धा से ज्यादा बुरी तरह से प्रभावित होते है।
 - (C) जीवधारी की मृत्यु अपरद खाद्य श्रृंखला की शुरूआत होती है।
 - (D) परम्परागत वर्गिकी विधियां सूक्ष्मजीवीय प्रजातियों की पहचान हेतु उपयुक्त है।
 - (1) A, B एवं D
- (2) A, C एवं D
- (3) B, C एवं D
- (4) C एवं D
- 130. कथन (a-d) को पढिये:
 - (a) अंत: प्रजनन समयुग्मता को बढावा देता है।
 - (b) अंत: प्रजनन एक ही नस्ल के प्राणियों के मध्य होता है।
 - (c) पशुओं में शुद्ध वंशक्रम विकसित करने के लिये अंत:प्रजनन का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता।
 - (d) अंतः प्रजनन हानिकारक अप्रभावी जीनों को उद्भासित करता है।

इनमें से कितने कथन गलत हैं?

- (1) एक
- (2) दो
- (3) तीन
- (4) चार
- 131. वातस्फीति एक स्थिति है जिसमें :
 - (1) कृपिकीय सतही क्षेत्र कम हो जाता है
 - (2) ब्रोन्काइ नष्ट हो जाती है
 - (3) कृपिका का ल्यूमेन बढ़ जाता है
 - (4) कूपिकीय भित्ति नष्ट हो जाती है। जिससे गैस विनिमय सतह घट जाती है
- 132. निम्निलिखित में से कौनसी प्रतिरक्षी का निर्माण द्वितीय अनुक्रिया में सर्वाधिक होता है।
 - (1) IgG
- (2) IgD
- (3) IgM
- (4) IgA
- 133. एड्स के लिए व्यापक रूप से काम में लाये जाने वाला नैदानिक परीक्षण है।
 - (1) ELISA
- (2) वेस्टर्न बलोटिंग
- (3) एम्निओसेन्टेसिस
- (4) शिक टेस्ट
- 134. मेटासिकोया केवल चीन की घाटियों में पाया जाता है इसका प्रमुख कारण है –
 - (1) इसकी वृद्धि हेतु अनुकूल दशाएं केवल चीन में पायी जाती है।
 - (2) उत्परिवर्तन के कारण
 - (3) महाद्वीपीय पृथक्करण के कारण
 - (4) 2 व 3 उपर्युक्त दोनों

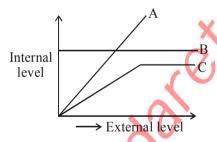
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- 135. Boundaries of an ecosystem are:
 - (1) Very sharp
- (2) Indistinct
- (3) Overlapping
- (4) Both 2 and 3
- **136.** Plants captures only:
 - (1) 2-10% of total incident solar radiation
 - (2) 2-10% of photosynthetically active radiation
 - (3) 1-5% of photosynthetically active ratiation
 - (4) Less than 50% of total incident radiation
- **137.** Which of the following will not come in category of pollution :
 - (1) Chagne in pH of water
 - (2) Chain in compositon of soil
 - (3) Chagne in composition of air
 - (4) Change in trophic level across a food chain
- **138.** If there is no animals to eat the plant :
 - (1) Ecosystem will be destroyed
 - (2) Ecosystem will operate normally
 - (3) Ecosystem will operate but in a defective manner
 - (4) Nothing can be predicted
- 139. Plants can be made disease resistant through:
 - (1) Colchicine treatment
 - (2) X-ray treatment
 - (3) Breeding with wild relatives
 - (4) Hormone treatment
- **140.** Which statement is not true about honey bees or honey bee keeping?
 - (1) Bees are harmful insects for crops.
 - (2) Honey is a food of high nutritive value.
 - (3) Beewax can be used in cosmetics items.
 - (4) Bee keeping is not labour intensive.
- **141.** Allergic reaction of upper respiratory tract is called as:
 - (1) Asthma
 - (2) Anaphylatic shock
 - (3) Hay fever
 - (4) Dermatitis
- **142.** To which type of barriers under innate immunity, do the fever and acidic pH in stomach belong?
 - (1) Cellular barrier
 - (2) Physical barrier
 - (3) Physiological barrier
 - (4) Cytokine barrier

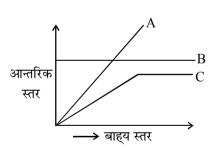
- 135. पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की सीमाएं होती है -
 - (1) अत्यन्त तीक्ष्ण
- (2) अनिश्चित
- (3) अतिव्यापी
- (4) 2 व 3 दोनों
- 136. पादप ग्रहण करते हैं केवल -
 - (1) पूर्ण आपतित विकिरण का 2 से 10 प्रतिशत
 - (2) प्रकाश संश्लेषणात्मक सक्रिय विकिरण का 2 से 10 प्रतिशत
 - (3) प्रकाश संश्लेषणात्मक सक्रिय विकिरण को 1 से 5 प्रतिशत
 - (4) पूर्ण आपितत विकिरण का 50 प्रतिशत से कम
- 137. निम्नलिखित में से, कौनसा प्रदूषण की श्रेणी में नहीं आता है -
 - (1) पानी के pH में बदलाव
 - (2) मुदा के संघटन में बदलाव
 - (3) वायु के संघटन में बदलाव
 - (4) खाद्य श्रृंखला के पोषक स्तर में बदलाव
- 138. यदि पादपों को खाने वाले जन्तु ही ना रह जाये तो -
 - (1) पारिस्थितिक तंत्र नष्ट हो जाएगा।
 - (2) पारिस्थितिक तंत्र साधारणतया चलेगा।
 - (3) पारिस्थितिक तंत्र दोषपूर्ण ढंग से चलेगा।
 - (4) कुछ भी कहा नहीं जा सकता है।
- 139. पादप बीमारी प्रतिरोधी बनाये जा सकते है -
 - (1) Colchicine के प्रयोग से
 - (2) X किरणें देकर
 - (3) जंगली प्रजाति के प्रजनन से
 - (4) हॉर्मीन के प्रयोग से
- **140.** मधुमिक्खियों अथवा मधुमक्खी पालन के लिये कौनसा कथन सत्य नही है ?
 - (1) मधुमिक्खयां फसलों के लिए हानिकारक कीट हैं।
 - (2) शहद एक उच्च पोषक महत्व का भोजन है।
 - (3) मधुमोम को कांतिवर्धक वस्तुओं में इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।
 - (4) मधुमक्खी पालन अत्यधिक श्रम का कार्य नहीं है।
- 141. ऊपरी श्वसन मार्ग के एलर्जीक प्रभाव को कहते हैं-
 - (1) अस्थमा
 - (2) Anaphylatic shock
 - (3) हे बुखार
 - (4) डर्मेटाइटिस
- **142.** ज्वर तथा अमाशय का अम्लीय pH सहज प्रतिरक्षा के अंतर्गत किस रोधी प्ररूप के वर्ग में आते हैं?
 - (1) कोशिकीय अवरोध
 - (2) शारीरिक अवरोध
 - (3) कार्यिकीय अवरोध
 - (4) साइटोकाइन अवरोध

- **143.** Which of the following statement is correct about AIDS?
 - (1) It occurs due to increase in number of T-lymphocytes
 - (2) RNA genome of the virus replicates to form viral DNA with the help of enzyme reverse transcriptase
 - (3) T_H acts like a HIV factory
 - (4) AIDS was first reported in 1985
- **144.** Which of the following statement is not correct:
 - (1) Members of same species are reproductively isolated
 - (2) Activities of key stone species determine the community pattern
 - (3) Mycorrhizal fungi is an example of links species
 - (4) *Metasequoia* is only found in valley of himalayas only
- **145.** Maximum percentage of respiratory consumption will found in :
 - (1) Green plant
- (2) Deer
- (3) Cow
- (4) Lion
- **146.** Which option represent the correct matching



- (1) A-Regulators, B-Conformers, C-Partial regulators
- (2) A-Conformers, B-Partial regulators, C-Regulators
- (3) A-Conformers, B-Regulators, C-Partial regulators
- (4) Data are not sufficient
- **147.** Water of a pond becomes heavily polluted due to large amount of sewage and industrial discharge. Which one will not be present in this water:
 - (1) E.Coli
- (2) Sewage fungus
- (3) Blood worms
- (4) Daphnia

- 143. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा कथन एड्स के लिए सही है?
 - (1) ये टी-लसीकाणुओं के संख्या में बढ़ने के कारण होता है
 - (2) आरएनए जीनोम, विलोम ट्रांसक्रिप्टेज प्रकिण्व की सहायता से रेप्लीकेसन द्वारा विषाणवीय डीएनए बनाता है
 - (3) सहायक टी लिसकाणु एचआईवी फैक्टरी की तरह काम करता है।
 - (4) एड्स का सबसे पहले 1985 में पता चला।
- 144. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा कथन सही नही है -
 - (1) एक हि प्रजाति के सदस्य प्रजनन के दृष्टिकोण से अन्य से पृथक होते है।
 - (2) कुंजशिला जातियों की क्रियाएं समुदाय के प्रारूप को निर्धारित करती है।
 - (3) माइकोराइजा कवक लिंक प्रजाति का उदाहरण है।
 - (4) *मेटासिकोया* केवल हिमालय की घाटियों में पाया जाता है।
- 145. सर्वाधिक प्रतिशत श्वसनीय उपभोग पाया जाता है -
 - (1) हरे पादपों में
- (2) **हिर**न
- (3) गाय
- (4) शेर
- 146. कौनसा विकल्प सही मेल प्रदर्शित कर रहा है -



- (1) A-नियामक, B-संरूपक, C-आंशिक नियामक
- (2) A-संरूपक, B-आंशिक नियामक, C-नियामक
- (3) A-संरूपक, B-नियामक, C-आंशिक नियामक
- (4) डाटा पर्याप्त नही है।
- 147. तालाब का जल, सीवेज और औद्योगिक बहाव के अधिक मात्रा के कारण, बुरी तरह से प्रदूषित हो जाता है। निम्नलिखित में से, कौन इस जल में उपस्थित नहीं हो सकता है –
 - (1) ई.कोलाई
- (2) सीवेज कवक
- (3) रक्त वर्मक
- (4) डैफ्निया

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- 148. In interference competition, resources are :
 - (1) Limited
 - (2) Unlimited
 - (3) Sometimes limited
 - (4) Sometimes unlimited
- **149.** Prabhani Kranti, a variety of bhindi (lady's finger), is resistant to:
 - (1) Bacterial blight
- (2) Yellow mosaic virus
- (3) black rot
- (4) Leaf curl
- **150.** The blue revolution is an effort to increase the production of:
 - (1) Wool
- (2) Milk
- (3) Fishes
- (4) Beef
- **151.** Rheumatoid arthritis is an auto-immune disease in which :-
 - (1) Antibodies are formed against acetylcholine receptor
 - (2) Anti-histamine is given
 - (3) Inflammation of synovial membrane occurs
 - (4) Destruction of muscle occurs
- **152.** Which one of the following is the correct statement for drug?
 - (1) Morphine is obtained by acetylation of heroine
 - (2) Cannabinoids interact with cannabinoid receptors present principally in the brain
 - (3) Cocaine has a potent inhibiting action on central nervous system
 - (4) Atropa belladona and papayer somniferum has hallucinogenic properties
- **153.** ______ is the most feared property of malignant tumors.
 - (1) Invasiveness
 - (2) Metastasis
 - (3) Contact inhibition
 - (4) Neoplastic transformation
- 154. Community A has 15 species while community B has 55 species. Which statement is incorrect
 - (1) Community B have high species diversity
 - (2) Community A will be more ecologically stable
 - (3) Community B will be ecologically less stable
 - (4) Both 2 and 3

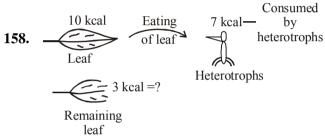
- 148. बाधा स्पर्धा में संसाधन होते है -
 - (1) सीमित
 - (2) असीमित
 - (3) कभी-कभी सीमित
 - (4) कभी-कभी असीमित
- 149. Prabhani Kranti जो कि भिण्डी की किस्म है। किस के प्रति प्रतिरोधी है
 - (1) Bacterial blight
- (2) पित मोजेक विषाणु
- (3) black rot
- (4) Leaf curl
- 150. नीली क्रांति निम्न के उत्पादन को बढाने के लिये किया गया एक प्रयास है:
 - (1) ऊन

- (2) दूध
- (3) मछली
- (4) बीफ
- 151. रूमेटोइड आर्थाइटिस एक स्वप्रतिरक्षा रोग है जिसमें-
 - (1) प्रतिरक्षी का निर्माण एसिटलकोलिन ग्राही के खिलाफ
 - (2) प्रतिहिस्टैमिन दिया जाता है
 - (3) साइनोवियल झिल्ली में प्रदाह हो जाती है
 - (4) पेशी नष्ट हो जाती है
- 152. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा कथन ड्रग के लिए सही है?
 - (1) हिरोइन की एसीटिलीकरण से मॉर्फिन प्राप्त किया जाता है
 - (2) कैनाबिनॉइड्स मुख्य रूप से मस्तिष्क में मौजूद कैनाबिनॉइड ग्राहियों से पारस्परिक क्रिया करते हैं।
 - (3) कौकेन का केन्द्रिय तंत्रिका तंत्र पर जोरदार इनीवीटिंग असर पडता है
 - (4) ऐट्रोफा वेलेडोना और पेपेवर सोम्नीफेरम में विभ्रम पेदा करने का गुण है
- 153. _____ कहलाने वाला यह गुण दुर्दम अर्बुदों का सबसे डरावना गुण है।
 - (1) इनवेसिवनेस
 - (2) मैटास्टेसिस
 - (3) संस्पर्श संदमन
 - (4) नवद्रव्यीय रूपांतरण
- **154.** समुदाय A में 15 प्रजातियाँ और समुदाय B में 55 प्रजातियाँ है। कौनसा कथन सही नहीं है
 - (1) समुदाय B में उच्च प्रजाति विविधता है।
 - (2) समुदाय A पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से अधिक स्थायी है।
 - (3) समुदाय B पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से कम स्थायी है।
 - (4) 2 व 3 दोनों



Leader & Achiever Course/Phase-MLI,MLK,MLM,MAZH,MAZI,MAZJ,MAZX,MAZY & MAP/05-04-2018

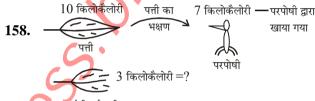
- **155.** Which of the following is a key industries animal:
 - (1) Deer
- (2) Lion
- (3) Vulture (4) Snakes
- **156.** Loam is the best soil for growing crops, due to:
 - (1) Low water holding capacity
 - (2) High aeration
 - (3) High root penetration
 - (4) 2 and 3 both
- **157.** Green muffler scheme is related to :
 - (1) Air pollution
 - (2) Radioactive pollution
 - (3) Automobile exhausts
 - (4) Noise pollution



Amount of energy 3 kcal represents the;

- (1) Net primary productivity
- (2) Gross primary productivity
- (3) Net community productivity
- (4) Respiratory consumption of remaining leaf
- **159.** International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) is located in :
 - (1) India
- (2) Philippines
- (3) Japan
- (4) Mexico
- **160.** Hisardale is a result of breeding between:
 - (1) Bikaneri ewes and Marino rams
 - (2) Bikaneri ewes and Bikaneri rams
 - (3) Marino rams and Marino ewes
 - (4) Bikaneri rams and Marino ewes
- **161.** Pick out the correct statements :
 - (a) Thalassemia is a autosomal linked recessive blood disease
 - (b) Klinefilter's syndrome is caused due to the presence of an additional copy of Y chromosome
 - (c) Sickle cell anemia is an autosomal linked recessive trait
 - (d) Turner syndrome is due to polyploidy
 - (1) (a) and (d) are correct
 - (2) (a) and (c) are correct
 - (3) (b) and (c) are correct
 - (4) (b) and (d) are correct

- 155. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा key industries जन्तु है
 - (1) **हिरन**
- (2) शेर
- (3) गिद्ध
- (4) सर्प
- 156. लोम फसलों को उगाने हेतु सर्वश्रेष्ठ मृदा हैं, इसका कारण -
 - (1) निम्न जल धारण क्षमता
 - (2) उच्च वायवीयता
 - (3) उच्च जड़ छेदन
 - (4) 2 व 3 दोनों
- 157. हरित मफलर योजना सबंधित है
 - (1) वायु प्रदूषण
 - (2) रेडियोधर्मी प्रदूषण
 - (3) ऑटोमोबाइल अपवर्जक
 - (4) शोर प्रदूषण



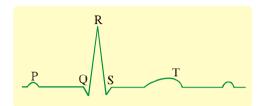
बंधी हुई पत्ती

ऊर्जा की मात्रा 3 किलोकैलोरी दर्शाती है -

- (1) शुद्ध प्राथमिक उत्पादकता
- (2) सकल प्राथमिक उत्पादकता
- (3) शुद्ध समुदाय उत्पादकता
- (4) बंधी हुई पती का श्वसनीय उपभोग
- 159. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय चावल अनुसंधान संस्थान कहाँ स्थित है -
 - (1) India
- (2) Philippines
- (3) Japan
- (4) Mexico
- 160. हिसरडैल निम्न के मध्य प्रजनन का परिणाम है:
 - (1) बीकानेरी भेड तथा मेरीनो मेढा
 - (2) बीकानेरी भेड तथा बीकानेरी मेढा
 - (3) मेरीनो मेढा तथा मेरीनो भेड़
 - (4) बीकानेरी मेढा तथा मेरीनो भेड
- 161. सही कथन का चयन कीजिये-
 - (a) थैलासीमिया अलिंग क्रोसोसम संलग्न अप्रभावी जीन रक्त विकार है
 - (b) क्लाइनफेल्टर सिंड्रोम Y क्रोमोसोम की एक अतिरिक्त प्रतिलिपि है
 - (c) सिकल सेल एनीमिया एक अलिंग सहलग्न अप्रभावी जीन विकार है
 - (d) टर्नर सींड्रोम बहुगुणिता के कारण होता है
 - (1) (a) तथा (d) सही हैं।
 - (2) (a) तथा (c) सही हैं।
 - (3) (b) तथा (c) सही हैं।
 - (4) (b) तथा (d) सही हैं।

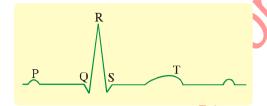
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162. Find out the correct identification for PQRST in the given graph :-



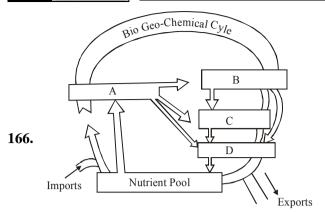
- (1) T-wave represents the return of the ventricles from excited to normal state
- (2) The end of the T-wave marks the end of diastole
- (3) QRS wave represents atrial depolarisation
- (4) The contraction starts shortly after R wave and marks the beginning of the systole
- **163.** How many of the following statements are correct?
 - (a) α-interferon activates immune system in tumor patients and helps in destroying the tumor.
 - (b) Chemotherapy for cancer has side effects like hair-loss and anemia.
 - (c) Most cancers are treated by combination of surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy.
 - (d) In leukemia, there is tremendous increase in the number of leucocytes.
 - (1) One
- (2) Two
- (3) Three
- (4) Four
- **164.** Which statement will be correct are:
 - (1) Climax communities are less stable
 - (2) Stratification in shallow lakes is due to need of light
 - (3) Lion is forest is an example of critical link species
 - (4) Humus content of soil increases during the process of succession
- **165.** In a food chain, level of energy across successive trophic levels:
 - (1) Increase upto secondary consumers, then decreases
 - (2) Decreases upto secondary consumers, then increases
 - (3) Increases continuously
 - (4) Decreases continuously

162. दिये गये ग्राफ में PQRST के सन्दर्भ में सही प्रदर्शन को चुने



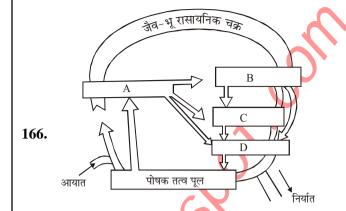
- (1) T-तरंग निलय का उत्तेजना से सामन्य अवस्था में वापिस आने की स्थिति का प्रदर्शित करता है
- (2) T-तरंग का अंत अनुशिथिलन अवस्था की समाप्ति का द्योतक है
- (3) QRS सम्मिश्र आलिंद के विध्रवण को प्रदर्शित करता है
- (4) संकुचन R तरंग के तुरंत बाद शुरू होता है जो प्रकुंचन की शुरूआत का द्योतक है
- 163. निम्नलिखित में से कितने कथन सही है?
 - (a) α-इंटरफेरॉन उनके प्रतिरक्षा तंत्र को सिक्रिय करता है और अर्बुद को नष्ट करने में सहायता करता है।
 - (b) कैंसर के लिए कीमोथैरेपी का साइडइफेक्ट है जैसे बालों का झड़ना, अरक्तता आदि।
 - (c) अधिकांश केंंसर का उपचार शल्यकर्म, विकिरण चिकित्सा और रसोचिकित्सा के संयोजन से किया जाता है।
 - (d) ल्युकेमिया में ल्युकोसाइट्स की संख्या बढ जाती है।
 - (1) एक
- (2) **दो**
- (3) तीन
- (4) चार
- 164. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा कथन सही है -
 - (1) चरम समुदाय कम स्थायी होते है।
 - (2) कम गहरी झीलों में स्तरीकरण प्रकाश की आवश्यकता के अनुसार होता है।
 - (3) जंगल में शेर क्रान्तिक लिंक प्रजाति का उदाहरण है।
 - (4) अनुक्रमण की प्रक्रिया में मृदा में ह्ययूमस की मात्रा बढ़ जाती है।
- 165. खाद्य श्रृंखला में, उत्तरोतर पोषक स्तरों पर ऊर्जा का स्तर -
 - (1) द्वितीयक उपभोक्ता तक बढ़ता हैं, फिर घटता है।
 - (2) द्वितीयक उपभोक्ता तक घटता हैं, फिर बढ़ता है।
 - (3) निरंतर बढता है।
 - (4) निरंतर घटता है।

Time Management is Life Management



- (1) A-Decomposer, B-Carnivores, C-Herbivores, D-Producers
- (2) A-Decomposer, B-Herbivores, C-Producers, D-Carnivores
- (3) A-Producers, B-Herbivores, C-Carnivores, D-Decomposers
- (4) A-Producers, B-Carnivores, C-Herbivores, D-Decomposers
- **167.** At the level of of an individual organism, ecology is:
 - (1) Physiological ecology only
 - (2) Biochemical ecology only
 - (3) Physical level of ecology only
 - (4) Physiochemical ecology only
- **168.** Which would not increase the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere :
 - (1) Rapid cutting of forests
 - (2) High burning of petroleum and coal
 - (3) High photosynthesis rate
 - (4) High respiratory activities
- **169.** Which one of the following pair is incorrectly matched in respect to the "crop varieties for disease resistance"?
 - (1) Cowpea Bacterial blight
 - (2) Brassica White rust
 - (3) Wheat Leaf and stripe rust
 - (4) Cauliflower Tobacco mosaic virus and leaf curl
- **170.** Which kind of animal breeding is not correctly matched with its utility:
 - (1) To combine characters of two different species Interspecific hybridization
 - (2) To combine characters of two different breeds Cross breeding
 - (3) To remove inbreeding depression

 Out crossing
 - (4) To obtain pure lines Out breeding



- (1) A-अपरदक, B-मांसाहारी, C-शाकाहारी, D-उत्पादक
- (2) A-अपरदक, B-शाकाहारी, C-उत्पादक, D-मांसाहारी
- (3) A-उत्पादक, B-शाकाहारी, C-मांसाहारी, D-अपरदक
- (4) A-उत्पादक, B-मांसाहारी, C-शाकाहारी, D-अपरदक
- 167. व्यक्तिगत जीव के स्तर पर, पारिस्थितिकी है -
 - (1) केवल कार्यिकीय पारिस्थितिकी
 - (2) केवल जैवरासायनिक पारिस्थितिकी
 - (3) केवल भौतिक स्तर पर पारिस्थितिकी
 - (4) भौतिक रासायनिक स्तर पर पारिस्थितिकी
- **168.** निम्नलिखित में से कौन वातावरण में ${\rm CO_2}$ की मात्रा नहीं बढ़ाता है -
 - (1) वनों का तीव्र कटाव
 - (2) पेट्रोल एवं कोयले का अधिक जलना
 - (3) उच्च प्रकाश संश्लेषण दर
 - (4) उच्च श्वसन क्रियाएं
- 169. निम्नलिखित में से किस जोड़े का मिलान पादप किस्म तथा बीमारी प्रतिरोधकता के संदर्भ में गलत मिलान किया गया है -
 - (1) लोबिया जीवाण्वीय अंगमारी
 - (2) सरसों श्वेत किट्ट
 - (3) गेहूँ पर्ण तथा धारी किट्ट
 - (4) फूल गोभी-तंबाकू मोजेक वायरस तथा पर्ण कुंचन
- 170. निम्न में से कौनसे प्रकार का पशु प्रजनन उसके उपयोग के साथ सही नहीं मिलाया गया है:
 - (1) दो भिन्न जातियों के लक्षणों को संयोजित करने के लिये – अंतर्जातीय संकरण
 - (2) दो भिन्न नस्लों के लक्षणों को संयोतिज करने के लिये - संकरण
 - (3) अंत: प्रजनन अवसादन को दूर करने के लिये – बहि: संकरण
 - (4) शुद्ध वंशक्रम प्राप्त करने के लिये बहि:प्रजनन

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- **171.** Which type of immunity is provided by antivenom injection?
 - (1) Innate immunity
 - (2) Active immunity
 - (3) Passive immunity
 - (4) Herd immunity
- **172.** In a standard ECG which one of the following alphabets is the correct representation of respective activity of the human heart?
 - (1) P-Repolarisation of the atria
 - (2) R-depolarisation of atrium
 - (3) S-End of diastole
 - (4) T-End of systole of ventricle
- **173.** Which of the genes when activated in a normal human body can cause cancer?
 - (1) Oncovirus
 - (2) Oncogene
 - (3) Proto-oncogene
 - (4) Viral-oncogene
- **174.** Which of the following is correct sequence of Lithosere:
 - (1) Foliose \rightarrow Crustose \rightarrow Herb \rightarrow Moss \rightarrow Tree
 - (2) Foliose \rightarrow Crustose \rightarrow Moss \rightarrow Herb \rightarrow Tree
 - (3) Crustose \rightarrow Foliose \rightarrow Moss \rightarrow Tree \rightarrow Herb
 - (4) Crustose \rightarrow Foliose \rightarrow Moss \rightarrow Herb \rightarrow Tree
- 175. 10% energy rule given is not followed by:
 - (1) Grazing food chain
 - (2) Parasite food chain
 - (3) Detritus food chain
 - (4) All food chains follow 10% energy rule
- **176.** Which of the following determines the boundary of biome :
 - (1) Height above the sea level
 - (2) Distance from the equator
 - (3) Only one
 - (4) 1 and 2 both
- **177.** Organisms are adapted to their environments, in terms of :
 - (1) Survival only
 - (2) Reproduction only
 - (3) Either survival or reproduction
 - (4) Both survival and reproduction

- 171. प्रतिआविष टीकों से किस प्रकार की प्रतिरक्षा प्रदान होती है-
 - (1) सहज प्रतिरक्षा
 - (2) सक्रिय प्रतिरक्षा
 - (3) निष्क्रिय प्रतिरक्षा
 - (4) हर्ड प्रतिरक्षा
- 172. एक स्टेंडर्ड ECG में निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा अंग्रजी अक्षर मानव हृदय की अपनी सही क्रिया का प्रतिदर्श है?
 - (1) P-आलिंद का पुनधुवीकरण
 - (2) R-आलिंद का विध्रवण
 - (3) S-डायस्टोल (अनुशिथिलन) का अंत
 - (4) T-निलय के सिस्टोल (प्रक्ंचन) का अंत
- 173. कौन से जीन में सक्रियता होने पर वो कैंसर का कारण होते हैं?
 - (1) आंकोवायरस
 - (2) आंकोजिन
 - (3) प्रोटो-आंकोजिन
 - (4) वायरल-आंकोजिन
- 174. चट्टानों पर अनुक्रमण के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा क्रम सही है -
 - (1) पर्णिल शैक \rightarrow पर्पटी शैक \rightarrow शाक \rightarrow मॉस \rightarrow वृक्ष
 - (2) पर्णिल शैक → पर्पटी शैक → मॉस → शाक → वृक्ष
 - (3) पर्पटी शैक \rightarrow पर्णिल शैक \rightarrow मॉस \rightarrow वृक्ष \rightarrow शाक
 - (4) पर्पटी शैक \rightarrow पर्णिल शैक \rightarrow मॉस \rightarrow शाक \rightarrow वृक्ष
- 175. 10 प्रतिशत ऊर्जा के नियम का पालन नहीं करती है -
 - (1) चारण खाद्य श्रृंखला
 - (2) परजीवी खाद्य श्रृंखला
 - (3) अपरदी खाद्य श्रृंखला
 - (4) समस्त खाद्य श्रृंखलाएं 10 प्रतिशत ऊर्जा के नियम का पालन करती है।
- 176. निम्नलिखित में से कौन बायोम की सीमा को निर्धारित करता है -
 - (1) समुद्र तल से ऊँचाई
 - (2) विषुवत रेखा से दूरी
 - (3) केवल एक
 - (4) 1 व 2 दोनों
- 177. जीवधारी किस संदर्भ में अपने वातावरण के प्रति अनुकूलित होते है –
 - (1) केवल अस्तित्व के लिए
 - (2) केवल जनन के लिए
 - (3) या तो अस्तित्व या जनन के लिए
 - (4) जनन एवं अस्तित्व दोनों के लिए



Leader & Achiever Course/Phase-MLI,MLK,MLM,MAZH,MAZI,MAZJ,MAZX,MAZY & MAP/05-04-2018

- **178.** In catalytic converters, process that reduces the amount of unburnt hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide in automobile exhausts:
 - (1) Isomerisation
 - (2) Reduction
 - (3) Oxidation
 - (4) Incineration
- **179.** Match the column-I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given :

| | Characteristic | Cı | op/Variety |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----|------------|
| (i) | Protein content and quality | (a) | Maize |
| (ii) | Vitamin content | (b) | Carrots |
| (iii) | Micronutrient content | (c) | Spinach |
| (iv) | Amino acid content | (d) | Atlas-66 |

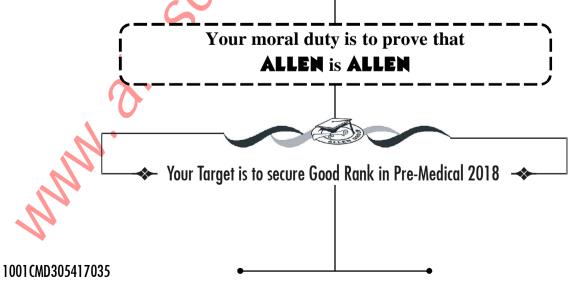
- (1) i-d, ii-b, iii-c, iv-a
- (2) i-d, ii-b, iii-a, iv-c
- (3) i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d
- (4) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
- **180.** Which statement is true about the MOET technology?
 - (1) This technique can be used to increase number of cattle in a short time
 - (2) Female produces one ovum per cycle in this technique
 - (3) Fertilized eggs are transferred at 2 8 cells stages in surrogate mother
 - (4) Embryo is transferred surgically into surrogate mother

- 178. कैटालिटिक कनवर्टर में होने वाली प्रक्रिया जो वाहनों के धुएं से निकलने वाली कार्बन मोनो ऑक्साइड ओर अदिहत हाइड्रोकार्बन की मात्रा कम करती है -
 - (1) समस्थानिकीकरण
 - (2) अपचयन
 - (3) ऑक्सीकरण
 - (4) भस्मीकरण
- 179. कॉलम-I तथा II का मिलान करो तथा दिये गये विकल्पों से सही युग्म का चुनाव करो -

| | लक्षण | f | कस्म/प्रजाति |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----|--------------|
| (i) | प्रोटीन गुणवत्ता तथा मात्रा | (a) | मक्का |
| (ii) | विटामिन मात्रा | (b) | गाजर |
| (iii) | Micronutrient मात्रा | (c) | पालक |
| (iv) | अमीनो अम्ल मात्रा | (d) | Atlas-66 |

- (1) i-d, ii-b, iii-c, iv-a
- (2) i-d, ii-b, iii-a, iv-c
- (3) i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d
- (4) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
- **180.** MOET तकनीक के संदर्भ में कौनसा कथन सत्य है?
 - (1) यह तकनीक कम समय में अधिक गौपशु प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयुक्त की जा सकती है
 - (2) इस तकनीक में मादा प्रतिचक्र एक अण्डाणु उत्पन्न करती है
 - (3) निषेचित अण्डों को 2 8 कोशिकीय अवस्था में प्रतिनियुक्त माता में स्थानांतरित किया जाता है
 - (4) भ्रूण को शल्य क्रिया द्वारा प्रतिनियुक्त माता में स्थानांतरित किया जाता है

H-31/32





Target: Pre-Medical 2018/Major/05-04-2018

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिये जगह

H-32/32 • 1001CMD305417035

CLASSROOM CONTACT PROGRAMME

(Academic Session: 2017 - 2018)

LEADER & ACHIEVER COURSE

PHASE: MLI, MLK, MLM, MAZH, MAZI, MAZJ, MAZX, MAZY & MAP

TARGET: PRE-MEDICAL 2018

Test Type: MAJOR Test Pattern: NEET(UG)

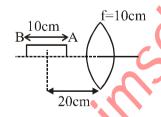
TEST DATE: 05 - 04 - 2018

TEST SYLLABUS: SYLLABUS-04

| | | | | | | | | AN | ISV | VER | R K | EY | | | | /1 | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Que. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Ans. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Que. | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| Ans. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Que. | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| Ans. | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Que. | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| Ans. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Que. | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| Ans. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Que. | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| Ans. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Que. | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 |
| Ans. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | ۲ | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Que. | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 |
| Ans. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Que. | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 |
| Ans. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |

HINT - SHEET





$$u_{A} = -15cm$$
$$f = +10cm$$

$$V_{A} = \frac{-15 \times 10}{-15 + 10} = + 30 \text{cm}$$

$$u_{\rm B} = -25$$
cm

$$V_{\rm B} = \frac{-25 \times 10}{-25 + 10} = 16.67 \text{ cm}$$

length of image = $V_A - V_B = 30 - 16.67 = 13.33$ cm

4. Given $m_0c^2 = 0.51$ meV and v = 0.8cK.E. of the electron = $mc^2 - m_0c^2$

But
$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{0.8c}{c}\right)^2}} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{0.36}} = \frac{m_0}{0.6}$$

Now,
$$mc^2 = \frac{0.51}{0.6}$$
 meV = 0.85 MeV

$$\therefore$$
 K.E. = $(0.85 - 0.51)$ MeV = 0.34 MeV.

5.
$$E = \frac{hc}{E} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{hc}{E} = \frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^{8}}{57 \times 10^{-3} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}$$
$$= 217100 \text{ Å}$$

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HS - 1/4

8. $\frac{-f_o}{f_e} = -100$; $f_o = 100f_e$

 $f_0 + f_e = 101$; $f_e = 1 \text{ cm}$, $f_0 = 100 \text{ cm}$

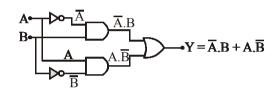
9. For electron and positron pair production, minimum energy is 1.02 MeV.

Energy of photon is given 1.7×10^{-3} J

$$= \frac{1.7 \times 10^{-13}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = 1.06 \text{ MeV}.$$

Since energy of photon is greater than 1.02 MeV, so electron positron pair will be created.

10. $Y = \overline{AB} + A.\overline{B}$



The truth table for the given logic circuit is

| A | В | Ā | $\overline{\mathbf{B}}$ | A.B | A.B | $Y = \overline{A}.B + A.\overline{B}$ |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

14. No. of photons emitting per second from a source of power P is $n = (5 \times 10^{24})P\lambda$

wavelength emitting $\lambda = \frac{n}{(5 \times 10^{24})P} \left[\text{or} \lambda = \frac{\text{nhc}}{P} \right]$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{10^{20}}{5 \times 10^{24} \times 4 \times 10^3} = 0.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m} = 50\text{Å}$$

And this wavelength comes in X ray region.

18. $\theta = \frac{l}{r}$ where $\theta = 1$ minute

so,
$$\theta = \frac{1}{60^{\circ}} = \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \times \frac{1}{60}\right)$$
 rad and $l = 3$ m

$$\therefore \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{r} = \frac{l}{\theta} = \frac{3\mathbf{m}}{\left(\frac{\pi}{180} \times \frac{1}{60}\right)} \approx 10 \,\mathrm{km}$$

19. $KE_1 = \frac{hc}{\lambda} - \phi$

$$KE_2 = \frac{hc}{\lambda / 2} - \phi = \frac{2hc}{\lambda} - \phi$$

 $KE_2 = 3KE_1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2hc}{\lambda} - \phi = 3\left(\frac{hc}{\lambda} - \phi\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\phi = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{hc}{2\lambda}$$

20. $I = neAV_d$

$$\frac{I_e}{I_n} = \frac{n_e}{n_n} \times \frac{Vd_e}{dh_h} \quad ; \quad \frac{4}{1} = \frac{n_e}{n_h} \times \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\frac{n_e}{n_h} = \frac{2}{1}$$

22. $\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f} \implies \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{-35} = \frac{1}{-10} \implies u = -14$

Distance of object from wall

$$= 35 - 14 = 21$$
 cm

- 23. Fringe width β∝λ. Therefore, λ and hence β will decrease 1.5 times when immersed in the liquid. The distance between central maxima and 10th maxima is 3cm in vacuum. When immersed in liquid it will reduce to 2cm. Position of central maxima will not change while 10th maxima will be obtained at y =4cm.
- 27. $c = f\lambda$

$$\lambda = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{5 \times 10^{14}} = 6 \times 10^{-7} \,\mathrm{m}$$

In liquid

$$\lambda' = \lambda/\mu$$

$$\mu = \lambda/\lambda' = \frac{6 \times 10^{-7}}{4.5 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$\mu = 4/3 = 1.33$$

29. $E = \Delta mc^2$ = 1 × 10⁻⁶ × (3 × 10⁸)² J

$$= \frac{1 \times 10^{-6} \times (3 \times 10^8)^2}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^6} \text{ MeV}$$

$$= 56.25 \times 10^{22} \text{ MeV}$$

HS-2/4

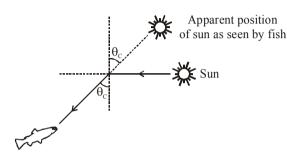
30. Given $V_z = 24 \text{ V}$, $P_z = 600 \text{ mW}$ Current through zener diode

$$I_z = \frac{P_z}{V_z} = \frac{600 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W}}{24 \text{ V}} = 25 \text{ mA}$$

Voltage drop across R = 32 V - 24 V = 8V

$$\therefore R = \frac{8V}{25mA} = 320\Omega$$

32.



$$\sin \theta_{\rm c} = \frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta_{\rm c} = 30^{\circ}$$

Angle between the apparent position of the sun and the horizontal = $90^{\circ} - 30^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$

34. Activity of substance that has 2000 disintegrations/ sec

$$= \frac{2000}{3.7 \times 10^{10}} = 0.054 \times 10^{-6} \text{ ci} = 0.054 \text{ µci}$$

The number of radioactive nuclei having activity A

$$N = \frac{A}{\lambda} = \frac{2000 \times T_{1/2}}{\log_e 2}$$

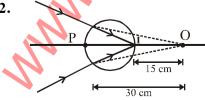
$$= \frac{2000 \times 138.6 \times 24 \times 3600}{0.693} = 3.45 \times 10^{10}$$

- **37.** $\delta_{\rm m} = (\mu 1)A$
- 39. $P = \frac{nE}{t} \Rightarrow 300 \times 10^6 = \frac{n \times 170 \times 10^6 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{t}$

 \therefore Number of atoms per sec $\frac{n}{t} = 1.102 \times 10^{19}$

Number of atoms per hour = $1.102 \times 10^{19} \times 3600 = 3.97 \times 10^{22}$

42.



$$\frac{\mu_2}{v} - \frac{\mu_1}{u} = \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_1}{R}$$

$$\frac{1.5}{v} - \frac{1}{30} = \frac{1.5 - 1}{7.5}$$

$$v = 15 \text{ cm}$$

43. Itensity of light

$$I = \frac{\text{Watt}}{\text{Area}} = \frac{\text{nhc}}{\text{A}\lambda} \implies \text{Number of photon n} =$$

$$\frac{IA\lambda}{hc}$$

 $\therefore \text{ Number of photo electron} = \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{\text{IA}\lambda}{\text{hc}}$

$$= \frac{1}{100} \frac{1 \times 10^{-4} \times 300 \times 10^{-9}}{6.6 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^{8}}$$
$$= 1.5 \times 10^{12}$$

- 44. $V_{\text{ms}} = \frac{V_0}{2} = \frac{200}{2} = 100 \text{V}$
- 50. NCERT XII/II-part, Pg.# 447
- **55.** NCERT-XII/Part-II/Page-451
- **59.** NCERT-XII/Part-II, Pg. # 410
- 60. NCERT XII II part Pg.# 444
- 65. NCERT-XI/Part-II/Page-409
- 70. NCERT-XI/Part-II/Page-407
- 75. NCERT-XI/Part-II/Page-400
- 79. NCERT-XII, Part-II, Page # 418
- **84.** Enzymes are proteins in nature.
- 85. Nylon-2-nylon-6 is a biodegradable polymer
- **89.** It is test of amide linkage.
- **90.** NCERT (XIIth) Part-II, Pg. # 434
- **91.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 151, Para 8.2.2
- **92.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 148, 149
- **93.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 63
- **98.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg.#223
- **99.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg.#275
- **101.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 148, Para 8.1
- **102.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 154, 155
- **103.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 63

- **108.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg.#225
- **109.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg.#279
- **111.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 160 Para 8.5
- **112.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 159, 158
- **118.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg.#232
- **120.** NCERT(XII) Pg#167/181(H) Fig:9.1(b)
- **123.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 146
- **128.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg.#232
- 129. NCERT Pg.#234,246,235,260
- **130.** NCERT(XII) Pg#167/181(H) Para: 9.1.2
- **131.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 160
- **133.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 156
- **138.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg.#232
- **140.** NCERT(XII) Pg#169/184(H) Para: 9.1.3
- **141.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 153
- **142.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 150
- **143.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 156

- **148.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg.#234
- **150.** NCERT(XII) Pg#170/184(H) Para: 9.1.4
- **151.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 153
- **152.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 158, 159
- **153.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 157
- **160.** NCERT(XII) Pg#168/182(H) Para: 9.1.2
- **161.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 89, 91,92
- **162.** NCERT (XIth) Pg. # 286
- **163.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 157
- **167.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg.#220
- **168.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg.#254
- 170. NCERT(XII) Pg#168/182(H) Para: 9.1.2
- **171.** NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 152
- 172. NCERT (XIth) Pg. # 286
- 173. NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 157
- 177, NCERT (XIIth) Pg.#220
- 178. NCERT (XIIth) Pg.#272
- **180.** NCERT(XII) Pg#169/183(H) Para: 9.1.2

HS_4/A

Form Number:



Paper Code



CLASSROOM CONTACT PROGRAMME

(Academic Session: 2018 - 2019)

PRE-MEDICAL: ACHIEVER COURSE

PHASE: MAZB

Test Pattern: NEET(UG) Test Type: MINOR

TEST DATE: 10 - 06 - 2018

Important Instructions

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so

- A seat marked with Reg. No. will be allotted to each student. The student should ensure that he/she occupies the correct seat only.
 - If any student is found to have occupied the seat of another student, both the students shall be removed from the examination and shall have to accept any other penalty imposed upon them.
- Duration of Test is 3 Hours and Questions Paper Contains 180 Questions. The Max. Marks are 720. 2.
- 3. Student can not use log tables and calculators or any other material in the examination hall.
- 4. Student must abide by the instructions issued during the examination, by the invigilators or the centre incharge.
- Before attempting the question paper ensure that it contains all the pages and that no question is missing. 5.
- Each correct answer carries 4 marks, while 1 mark will be deducted for every wrong answer. Guessing of answer is harmful.
- A candidate has to write his her answers in the OMR sheet by darkening the appropriate bubble with the help of Blue / Black Ball Point Pen only as the correct answer(s) of the question attempted.
- Use of Pencil is strictly prohibited.

Target is to secure Good Rank in Pre-Medical 2019

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HAVE CONTROL → HAVE PATIENCE → HAVE CONFIDENCE ⇒ 100% SUCCESS

(BEWARE OF NEGATIVE MARKING)

TOPIC: Basic Maths + KTG, Vectors + Newton's Laws of Motion.

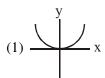
- 1. The value of cos120° is :-

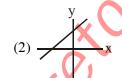
 - (1) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (2) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $-\frac{1}{2}$
- If $y = \sin 2x + \cos 2x$. The maximum value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 2. is :-
 - (1) $2\sqrt{2}$
- (2) 3
- (3) 4
- (4) 5
- The velocity of a particle is given **3.**

as
$$V = 10 \sin\left(30\pi t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \text{ms}^{-1}$$

The velocity at t = 1 sec is:

- (1) 10 ms⁻¹
- $(2) 5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
- $(3) -5 \text{ms}^{-1}$
- $(4) -10 \text{ms}^{-1}$
- 4. Which of the following graph is the best representation of the equation $x = -2y^2$.

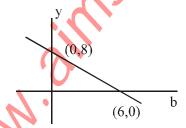






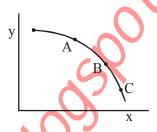


The slope of straight line shown in the figure is:-5.



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The slope of graph at points A, B and C are m_{Λ} , m_B and m_C , then



- (1) $m_A > m_B > m_C$
- (2) $m_A < m_B < m_C$
- (3) $m_A = m_B = m_C$ (4) $m_A = m_C < m_B$
- For an isothermal process of an ideal gas PV =
 - C. The graph of P vs $\frac{1}{V}$ is
 - (1) Hyperbola
- (2) Circle
- (3) Clhpic
- (4) Straight line
- The slope of curve $y = \tan x$ at $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ is
 - (1) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (2) π (3) 2

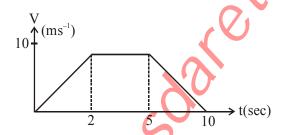
- 9. The time period of a simple pendulum is given

as
$$T=2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\ell}{q}}$$
 . The graph between T^2 vs $\frac{1}{\ell}$ is :-

- (1) Straight line
- (2) Parabola
- (3) Hyperbola
- (4) Circle
- 10. $\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{\sin x})$ is :-
 - (1) cosx
- $(2) \frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{\sin x}}$
- (3) $\frac{\sin x}{2\sqrt{\cos x}}$

E-1/15

- The acceleration of a particle moving in a straight 11. line is given on a = 2t + 2. The average acceleration between t = 0 to t = 4sec is :-
 - $(1) 2 \text{ms}^{-2}$
 - $(2) 3 \text{ms}^{-2}$
 - $(3) 6 \text{ms}^{-2}$
 - $(4) 10 \text{ms}^{-2}$
- The value of $\sqrt{4+.04}$ **12.**
 - (1) 2.01
- (2) 1.005
- (3) 2.005
- (4) 2
- 13. The velocity of a particle moving along x-axis is given as $V = 4t - t^2$. The maximum and minimum velocity of particle in the interval $1 \le t \le 4 \text{ is :-}$
 - $(1) 4 \text{ms}^{-1}, 3 \text{ms}^{-1}$
- $(2) 4 \text{ms}^{-1}, 1 \text{ms}^{-1}$
- $(3) 4 \text{ms}^{-1}, 0 \text{ms}^{-1}$
- $(4) 0 \text{ms}^{-1}, 4 \text{ms}^{-1}$
- $\int \sin x \, dx$ is: 14.
 - (1) 0
- (2) 1 (3) 2
- The average value of $y = 9x^2$ in the interval 15. $1 \le x \le 4 \text{ is } :$
 - (1) 21
- (2)63
- (3)64
- (4) 9
- A particle travels in straight line along x-axis. The **16.** velocity-time graph is as given as



The average velocity of particle is

- (1) 10 ms⁻¹
- $(2) 8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
- $(3) 6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
- $(4) 6.5 \text{ms}^{-1}$
- **17.** During an experiment of an ideal gas obeys an additional equation of state $P^2V = constant$. The initial temperature and volume of gas are T and V respectively. When it expands to volume 2V, then its temperature is :-
 - (1) T

- (2) $\sqrt{2}T$
- (3) 2T
- (4) $2\sqrt{2}T$

- 18. A rigid tank contains 35 kg of nitrogen at 6 atm. Sufficient quantity of oxygen is supplied to increase pressure to 9 atm while temp remain constant. Amount of oxygen supplied to the tank is :-
 - (1) 5 kg
- (2) 10 kg
- (3) 20 kg
- (4) 40 kg
- 19. A container X has volume double that of container Y both container contains same gas and both are connected by thin tube. The temperature of X is 200K and that of y is 400K. If mass of gas in X is m then in Y it will be :-

- (2) $\frac{m}{6}$ (3) $\frac{m}{4}$ (4) $\frac{m}{2}$
- 20. An ideal gas filled in a balloon expends according to process $PV^{2/3} = C$. The temperatue inside the balloon is.
 - (1) Increasing
 - (2) decreasing
 - (3) constant
 - (4) can't be said
- 21. Find the approx, number of molecules obtained in a vessel of volume 7 lit at 0°C at 1.3×10⁵ Pa
 - $(1) 2.4 \times 10^{23}$
 - $(2) \ 3 \times 10^{23}$
 - $(3) 6 \times 10^{23}$
 - $(4) 4.8 \times 10^{23}$
- 22. A cylindrical tube of cross-section area A has two airtight friction less pistons at its two ends. The pistons are tied with a straight piece of metallic wire. The tube contains a gas at atmospheric pressure P₀ and temperature T₀. If temperature of gas is made four times then tension in wire is.
 - $(1) P_0 A$
- $(2) 2P_0A$
- $(3) 3P_0A$
- $(4) 4P_0A$
- 23. One mole of an ideal gas at STP is heated in an insulated container untill rms speed of molecules gets doubled. Its pressure will increase by a factor of
 - (1) 1.5
- (2) $\sqrt{2}$
- (3) 2
- (4) 4



- If $\hat{a} + \hat{b} = \hat{c}$ then angle between \hat{a} and \hat{c} is :-24.
 - $(1) 0^{\circ}$

- $(2) 30^{\circ}$
- $(3) 60^{\circ}$
- $(4) 120^{\circ}$
- **25.** If α , β and γ are the angles made by a vector with positive X, positive Y and positive Z axis respectively then which set of α , β and γ is not possible :-
 - $(1) 90^{\circ}, 60^{\circ} 30^{\circ}$
 - $(2)\ 37^{\circ},\ 53^{\circ},\ 90^{\circ}$
 - (3) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right), \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right), \sin^{-1}(1)$
 - $(4) 60^{\circ}, 60^{\circ}, 60^{\circ}$
- **26.** Which of the following is correct:-
 - (1) $(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \perp (\vec{A} + \vec{B})$
 - (2) $(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \perp (2\vec{A} 2\vec{B})$
 - (3) $(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \perp (2\vec{A})$
 - (4) All of the above
- If $\frac{|\vec{p} \vec{0}|}{|\vec{p} \vec{0}|} = 1$ then angle between \vec{P} & \vec{Q} is: 27.
 - (1) 0°
- $(3) 90^{\circ}$
- (4) 120°
- If $|\vec{A}| = 2$, $|\vec{B}| = 5$ and $|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = 6$ then find $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$ 28.
 - $(1) \pm 6$
- (3) Only 6
- (4) Only 8
- The value of $(\vec{A} + \vec{B}) \times (\vec{A} \vec{B})$ is :-29.
 - $(1) \vec{O}$

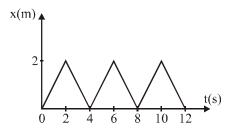
- (3) $\vec{B} \times \vec{A}$
- If angle between \vec{A} and \vec{B} is obtuse then :-**30.**
 - (1) $|\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}| = |\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}|$

 - (4) None of the above

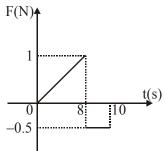
- Vector \vec{A} makes equal angles with x, y and z axis. 31. Value of its component (in terms of magnitude of \vec{A}) will be :-
 - (1) $\frac{A}{\sqrt{3}}$ (2) $\frac{A}{\sqrt{2}}$ (3) $\sqrt{3}A$

- The projection of vector $\vec{A} = \hat{i} 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ on the **32.** vector $\vec{B} = 4\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$ is
 - (1) $\frac{19}{9}$ (2) $\frac{38}{9}$ (3) $\frac{8}{9}$ (4) $\frac{4}{9}$

- If a vector $(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 8\hat{k})$ is perpendicular to the 33. vector $4\hat{\mathbf{i}} - 4\hat{\mathbf{i}} - \alpha\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ then the value of α is :-
- (1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ (3) $-\frac{1}{2}$
- Find the angle betwen $(\hat{i} + \hat{j})$ and $(\hat{i} \hat{j})$:
 - (1) 30°
- $(2) 60^{\circ}$
- $(3) 120^{\circ}$
- (4) 90°
- Figure shows the position-time (x-t) graph of one dimensional motion of a body of mass 500 g. What is the time interval between two consecutive impulses received by the body :-

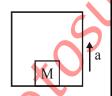


- (1) 2s
- (2) 4s
- (3) 6s
- (4) 8s
- **36.** For the given force-time graph find change in momentum for the particle between t = 0 to t = 10 second.



- (1) Zero
- (2) 4 kgm/s
- (3) 5 kgm/s
- (4) 3 kgm/s

- 37. A block of metal weighing 2 kg is resting on a frictionless plane. It is struck by a jet releasing water at a rate of 1 kg/s and a speed of 5 m/s. The initial acceleration of the block will be:-
 - $(1) 2.5 \text{ m/s}^2$
 - (2) 5 m/s^2
 - $(3) 10 \text{ m/s}^2$
 - $(4) 20 \text{ m/s}^2$
- **38.** A bullet of mass 40 g moving with a speed of 90 m s⁻¹ enters a heavy wooden block and is stopped after a distance of 60 cm. The average resistive force exerted by the block on the bullet is:-
 - (1) 180 N
- (2) 220 N
- (3) 270 N
- (4) 320 N
- **39.** When a body is stationary:-
 - (1) There is no force acting on it
 - (2) The forces acting on it are not in contact with it
 - (3) The combination of forces acting on it balance each other
 - (4)The body is in vacuum
- **40.** With what the acceleration 'a' should the lift of figure moves up so that the block of mass



M exerts a force $\frac{7}{4}$ Mg on the

floor of the box?

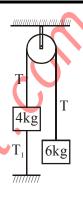
- (1) g/4
- (2) g/2
- (3) 3g/4
- (4) 4g
- 41. A force F is applied on block A as shown in figure. The contact force between the blocks A and B and between the blocks B and C respectively are (Assume frictionless surface)-

| (| A | В | С | 1 |
|----------|---|-----------|---|-----|
| F | m | 2m | 4m | |
| //////// | /////////////////////////////////////// | ///////// | /////////////////////////////////////// | /// |

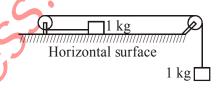
- (1) $\frac{F}{7}, \frac{2F}{7}$
- (2) $\frac{6F}{7}, \frac{4F}{7}$
- (3) F, $\frac{F}{2}$
- (4) $\frac{4F}{7}, \frac{6I}{7}$

42. Two bodies of mass 4 kg and

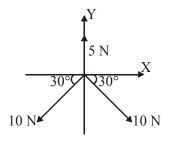
6 kg are attached to the ends of a string passing over a pulley. the 4 kg mass is attached to the table top by another string. The tension in this string T_1 is equal to: take $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$:-



- (1) 20 N
- (2) 25 N
- (3) 10.6 N
- (4) 10 N
- 43. Consider the system as shown in the figure. The pulley and the string are light and all the surfaces are frictionless. The tension in the string is $(g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2)$:



- (1) 0 N
- (2) 1 N
- (3) 2 N
- (4) 5 N
- 44. If velocity $\vec{v} = (3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 6\hat{k})$ m/s and mass $m = \frac{2}{7}$ kg then kinetic energy of particle is :-
 - (1) 7 J
- (2) 49 J
- (3) 14 J
- (4) 2 J
- **45.** Find the magnitude of the resultant of forces shown in the diagram :-

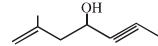


- (1) $5\sqrt{3}N$
- (2) 5 N
- (3) 10 N
- (4) $(10\sqrt{2}-5)$ N



TOPIC: Periodic Table, Nomenclature, Isomerism.

46. Find out correct I.U.P.A.C name of following structure?



- (1) 6-methylhept-6-en-2-yn-4-ol
- (2) 2-methylhept-1-en-5-yn-4-ol
- (3) 4-Hydroxyhept-1-en-5-yne
- (4) None of these
- 47. Find out Homocyclic compound in following structure?





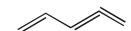




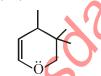
48. Find out the total σ and π bond in following structure?



- (1) 26, 3
- (2) 27, 3 (3) 25, 3
- (4) 28, 3
- 49. Find out the Hybridisation of C₂ and C₃ carbon atom of following structure?



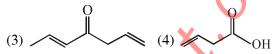
- (1) sp^2 , sp^2 (2) sp^2 , sp (3) sp, sp^2
- Find out 1°, 2°, 3°, 4° carbon in following structure? **50.**



- (1) 4,2,1,1 (2) 5,1,1,1 (3) 3,3,1,1 (4) 5,2,1,0
- **51.** Find out the structure in which Maximum olefinic bonds are present?
 - (1) $CH_{2} = CH CH = O$

(4) $CH_2 = CH - CH = CH - CH = CH - CH_3$

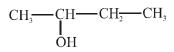
- **52.** Find out the saturated compound.
 - (1) CH₃ COOH
- (2) $CH_2 = CH CH = O$



53. Find out the structure which contain only 1° Hydrogen?

54.

- Which of following pairs of Homologous series?
- (1) $CH_3 CH_2 CH_3 CH_4 OH_5$



- (2) $CH_3 CH_2 CH_3 CH_3 NH_3$, $CH_3 - CH_2 - NH - CH_3$
- (3) $CH_3 SH$, $CH_3 CH_2 OH$
- (4) $CH_3 O CH_3$, $CH_3 CH_2 O CH_3$
- 55. What is name of following compound?

- (1) Ethyl cyanide
- (2) Propanenitrile
- (3) Propiononitrile
- (4) All

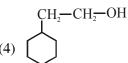
OH

56. What is Homologue of

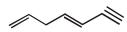








What is I.U.P.A.C name of following compound? 57.

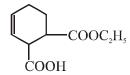


- (1) Hepta -1, 4 dien-6-yne
- (2) Hepta -1, 3– diene 6 yne
- (3) Hepta -3, 5 dien 1 yne
- (4) Hepta -3, 6 dien 1 yne

What is correct I.U.P.A.C name of 58.

COOH

- (1) 2–Bromo–6–Hydroxy cyclohexane carboxylic
- (2) 2–Hydroxy–6–Bromo cyclohexane carboxylic acid
- (3) 2-Bromo-6-Hydroxy cyclohexanoic acid
- (4) 6-Hydroxy-2-Bromo cyclohexanoic acid
- 59. What is correct I.U.P.A.C name of

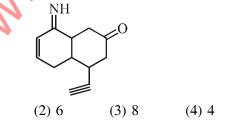


- (1) 2–Ethoxycarbonyl cyclohex–5–en–carboxylic
- (2) 2-Ethoxycarbonyl cyclohex-5-enoic acid
- (3) 6–Ethoxycarbonyl cyclohex–2–ene carboxylic
- (4) 6-Ethoxycarbonyl cyclohex-2-enoic acid
- **60.** What is correct I.U.P.A.C name of following compound

- (1) 5-cyano-4-oxo-3-ketohexanamide
- (2) 5-cyano-4-formyl-3-ketohexanamide
- (3) 5-cyano-5-formyl-3-ketohexanamide
- (4) None of these
- 61. Which of following is correct priority order of functional group in I.U.P.A.C system
 - $(1) -SO_2H$, -CN, -CH = O, -OH
 - (2) -COOH, -OH, -CN, -CH = O
 - $(3) -SO_3H, -OH, -CH = O, -CN$

-C1, -OH, -CN, -CH = O

62. Find Out D.B. (Double Bond Equivalent) or Degree of unsaturation in following compound



63. CH₃-CH₂-CH₃ CH,-CH-CH, **CHO** CH=O (A) (B)

What is relation between A and B

- (1) Chain isomer
- (2) Functional isomer
- (3) Positional isomer
- (4) Metamers
- 64. (A)
- (B)

What is relation between A and B:-

- (1) Position isomers (2) Chain isomers
- (3) Identical
- (4) Metamers
- How many total structural isomers of C₄H₁₀O **65.**
- (2) 6
- (3) 5
- 66. Which is correct Trivial or common name of following structure?



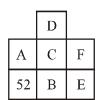
- (b) SH Isopentyl thioalcohol Sec.butyl isopropyl Amine
- -CH, tert. butyl (d) isobutyl ether.
- (1) a,b,c,d (2) a,b,c (3) b,c,d (4) c,d
- **67.** How many total structural isomer of C₄H₁₁N? (2) 8(1) 7(3) 6(4) 9
- **68.** How many minimum carbon are required to show position isomerism in Alkane?
 - (1) 6
 - (2) 5
- (3) 7
- (4) 4
- **69.** If the 1 orbital occupied 3e⁻ than find the maximum no. of elements in 10th period?
 - (1)75
- (2) 90
- (3) 108
- **70.** The effective nucleus charge value of Li is x than find the value of Z_{eff} of value of Mg?
 - (1) x

- (2) x + 0.9
- (3) x + 0.9 + 0.65
- (4) x 0.9
- 71. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the set of species :-

$$C^{4-} N^{3-} O^{2-} Mg^{+2}$$

- (1) All having same no. of e-s
- (2) All having same value of screening constant
- (3) Size increase in the order of increasing order of their atomic number Z.
- (4) All having different value of Effective nuclear charge.

- **72.** Which of the following is having Maximum Atomic radii?
 - (1) C
- (2) N
- (3) O
- (4) Ne
- 73. The longest group of the periodic table is
 - (1) I A
- (2) II A
- (3) VI B
- (4) III B
- **74.** The correct option regarding the following electronic configuration:-
 - (1) [Rn] $7s^2 6d^2 d$ block
 - (2) [Xe] $6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^1 f$ block
 - (3) [Xe] $6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^{10} 6p^1 d block$
 - (4) [Xe] $6s^2 4f^1 5d^1 d$ block
- **75.** From the following given electronic configuration. Identify the correct order of electron affinity.
 - (I) [He] $2s^2 2p^5$
- (II) [He] $2s^2 2p^3$
- (III) [Ne] 3s² 3p⁵
- (IV) [Ne] $3s^2 3p^3$
- $(1)~\mathrm{I}>\mathrm{II}>\mathrm{III}>\mathrm{IV}$
- (2) III > I > IV > II
- (3) I < II < III < IV
- (4) II > III > IV > I
- **76.** In which of the following process, Maximum amount of energy required?
 - $(1) F \longrightarrow F^{-}$
- $(2) O^{-} \longrightarrow O^{2-}$
- $(3) Cl \longrightarrow Cl^{-}$
- $(4) Cl^+ \longrightarrow Cl$
- 77. The diagram below is a part of the skelton of the periodic tables in which elements are indicated by letter which are not their usual symbols.



The correct option is :- •

- (1) 'D' has maximum electron of affinity
- (2) 'B' exist in nature in a liquid state
- (3) 'A' is a 5th pariod element in a periodic table (4) 2 & 3
- **78.** In which of the following element 2^{nd} I.P. < Ist IP individually.
 - (1) Mg
- (2) Ne

(3) K

- (4) None of these
- **79.** The correct order of electro negativity is
 - (1) C > N > O > F
- (2) N > C > O > F
- (3) O > N > C > F
- (4) C < N < O < F
- **80.** Which of the following has lowest Ist Ionisation energy?
 - (1) Li
- (2) C
- (3) O
- (4) F

- **81.** Find the total no. of d-block elements in the following Atomic No.?
 - 48, 28, 70, 100, 55, 45, 34, 36
 - $(1)\ 5$
- (2) 3
- (3) 6
- (4) 2
- 82. The correct order of atomic size/Ionic size is
 - (1) $H^- > Li^+ > Be^{2+} > H^+$
 - (2) $C^{4-} > O^{2-} > N^{3-} > F^{-}$
 - (3) $Na^+ > Mg^{2+} > Al^{3+} > F$
 - (4) All of these
- 83. In the following alkali metal group Elements Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs

The incorrect option regarding $Li \longrightarrow Cs$ is

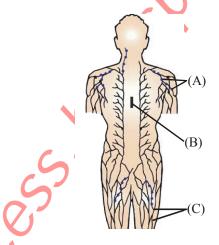
- (1) Metallic Character ↑ (2) Atomic size ↑
- (3) Ionisation Energy \checkmark (4) $Z_{\text{eff}} \uparrow$ regularly
- **84.** The period no. of Atomic no. 63 is :-
 - (1) 5th period
- (2) 4th period
- (3) 6th period
- (4) 7th period
- **85.** Li shows diagonal relationship with ___I__. It is due to the nearly same value of ___II__. Complete the I & II fill in the blanks from the given :
 - (1) I \longrightarrow Na, II \longrightarrow Atomic size
 - (2) I \longrightarrow Mg, II \longrightarrow Ionic potential
 - (3) I \longrightarrow Be, II \longrightarrow Ionisation Potential
 - (4) I \longrightarrow Mg, II \longrightarrow +ve charge
- **86.** Which of the following has maximum value of 3rd I.P.
 - (1) Cu
- (2) Cr
- (3) Mn
- (4) Zn
- **87.** Which of the following set of atomic number considered as typical, bridge as well as reprsentative elements?
 - (1) 13, 14, 15, 16
- (2) 5, 13, 31, 49
- (3) 21, 39, 57, 89
- (4) All of these
- **88.** The Ist, IInd, IIIrd & IV Ionisation Energy of element x is 10 ev, 15 ev, 22 ev & 150 ev respectively. The element 'x' may be :
 - (1) $1s^22s^1$
- (2) $1s^22s^22p^3$
- (3) $1s^22s^22p^1$
- $(4) 1s^2 2s^2$
- **89.** Which of the following statement is correct?
 - (1) F is a smallest Anion of the Periodic table
 - (2) Metallic radii of Mn is greater than Cr due to weak metallic bonding in Mn
 - (3) 2^{nd} Ionisation potential of Li is maximum among 2^{nd} period elements.
 - (4) All of these
- **90.** The correct order of electron affinity of Halogen family is
 - (1) F > Cl > Br > I
- (2) Cl > F > Br > I
- (3) I > Br > F > Cl
- (4) None of these

Target : Pre-Medical 2019/10-06-2018

TOPIC: Antibody, Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plant, Cell: The Unit of Life – General Introduction, Cell Membrane, Cell Wall.

- **91.** Mucosa associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) constitutes about _____ % of the lymphoid tissue in human body?
 - (1) 40
- (2) 50
- (3) 60
- (4) 20
- **92.** Vaccination is :-
 - (1) Artificially injected inactivated pathogen to our body.
 - (2) Active immunization
 - (3) Passive immunization
 - (4) Both (1) and (2)
- **93.** Anamnestic Immune response is :-
 - (1) Rapid, more quantity, Memory based
 - (2) Slow, Less quantity, memory based
 - (3) Rapid, Less quantity, specificity based
 - (4) slow, more quantity, diversity based
- **94.** Non-phagocytic cells those takes part in immunity is/are?
 - (1) NK cells (natural killer)
 - (2) T-killer cells
 - (3) Goblet cells of mucosa
 - (4) All
- **95.** Which of the following is not the function of antibodies:-
 - (1) Agglutination
- (2) Opsonisation
- (3) Neutralisation
- (4) Phagocytosis
- **96.** Natural killer cells having granules filled with?
 - (1) Pore forming cytolytic protein
 - (2) Lymphotoxins
 - (3) Histamine
 - (4) Cytokines
- **97.** "CLONAL SELECTION" refers to?
 - (1) Formation of specific phagocytic cells.
 - (2) Formation of Non-specific clones of T-helper cells.
 - (3) Formation of non-specific clones of T-killer cells.
 - (4) Formation of specific active cells of cell mediated and humoral immunity.

- 98. Which of the following humour shows "Hot personality" in person according to good humour hypothesis of Hipporates?
 - (1) Yellow bile
- (2) Black bile
- (3) Blood
- (4) Phelgm
- 99. In given diagramme identify (A), (B) and (C)



- (1) (A) Blood vessels,
 - (B) Tonsils
 - (C) Lymph nodes
- (2) (A) Lymphatic vessels
 - (B) Bone marrow
 - (C) Thymus
- (3) (A) Lymph nodes
 - (B) Thymus
 - (C) Lymphatic vessels
- (4) (A) Payer's patches
 - (B) Spleen
 - (C) Blood vessels
- **100.** Acidity in human urine is an example of ?
 - (1) Cellular barrier
 - (2) Antibody mediated immunity
 - (3) Physiological barrier
 - (4) Cell mediated immunity
- **101.** A polymorphonuclear neutrophil?
 - (1) Is a bone marrow stem cell.
 - (2) Is closely similar to a mast cell
 - (3) Contains microbicidal cytoplasmic organelles
 - (4) Contains granules filled with pore forming cytolytic protein.



- **102.** Interferon are proteins secreted by virus infected cell. How many of the following statements are true for these proteins?
 - (a) They are species specific
 - (b) Induce inhibitory protein synthesis in the target cell.
 - (c) Only affect infected cells.
 - (d) Are specific for individual virus
 - (e) Made in horse for it's prophylactic use.
 - (1) One
- (2) Two
- (3) Three
- (4) Zero
- **103.** True about plasma cells?
 - (1) Are derived from T-cells
 - (2) Develop into B-cells
 - (3) Secrete large amount of Beta interferones.
 - (4) Specifically forms antibodies against particular pathogen.
- **104.** Immunological unresponsiveness of our immune system against our self antigen shows the characterstic of?
 - (1) Specificify
- (2) Diversity
- (3) Discrimination
- (4) Memory
- 105. Intra cellular pathogens within macrophages are killed more readily in the presence of?
 - (1) Antibody
 - (2) Interferone-alpha
 - (3) Hydrolytic (Enzymes)
 - (4) Perforine
- **106.** Match the following column 'A' and 'B'?

| | (A) | | (B) |
|-------|---------|-----|-------------------------|
| (i) | Tears | (a) | Physiological barrier |
| (ii) | NK cell | (b) | Cellular barrier |
| (iii) | Mucus | (c) | Physical barrier |
| (iv) | MALT | (d) | Gastro Intestinal tract |

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

d

c

d

c

b

c

- d
- c
- h

- **108.** True statements for T-helper cell from following?

107. Injecting microbes deliberately into host body to

induce immunity is the part of?

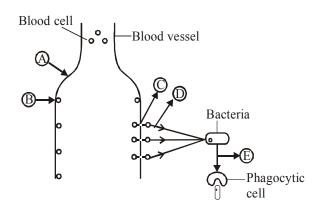
(1) Active immunisation

(2) Passive immunisation

(3) Non-specific immunity

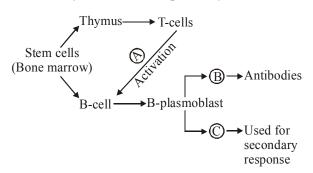
(4) Innate immunity

- (A) T-helper responsible for activation of T-killer as well as B-cell.
- (B) Antigen presenting cell induces T-helper cell to perform specific cloning known as clonal selection.
- (C) T-helper destruction due to any reason leads to immunodeficiency.
- (D) T-helper secretes lymphokines.
- (E) **T**-helper identifies T_{\perp} cell.
- (1) One
- (2) Four
- (3) Three
- (4) Two
- **109**. The figure below shows steps of phagocytosis select the option giving correct identification.

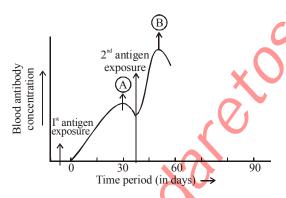


- (1) C Shows diapedesis movement of RBC from dilated vessel
- (2) A Shows vasoconstriction due to effect of histamine
- (3) D Shows chemotactic movement of bacteria to WBC
- (4) B Shows adhesion of monocyte due to decreased rate of blood flow

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- (1) T-killer, plasma cell, T-helper
- (2) T-helper, B-memory cell, plasma cell
- (3) T-helper, plasma cell, B-memory cell
- (4) T-suppressor, B-memory cell, T-killer cell
- **111.** A.T.S. is included in which of the following:-
 - (1) Natural active aguired immunity
 - (2) Natural passive aquired immunity
 - (3) Artificial active aguired immunity
 - (4) Artificial passive aquired immunity
- **112.** Which of the following is correct about given diagram



- (1) (A) is secondary response
- (2) Memory cells are responsible for (A)
- (3) Memory cells are responsible for (B)
- (4) IgM is responsible for (B)
- 113. Which of the following is not a micromolecule?
 - (1) Glucose
- (2) Fructose
- (3) Sucrose
- (4) Cellulose
- **114.** Molecular formula of deoxyribose is :-
 - (1) $C_6H_{12}O_5$
- $(2) C_6 H_{10} O_5$
- (3) $C_5H_{10}O_5$
- $(4) C_5 H_{10} O_4$

- **115.** Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?
 - (1) Ribose is an aldopentose
 - (2) Deoxyribose is an aldopentose
 - (3) Glucose is an aldohexose
 - (4) Fructose is an aldohexose
- 116. Which of the following does not have mirror image isomers?
 - (1) Glucose
- (2) Fructose
- (3) Deoxyribose
- (4) Dihydroxy acetone
- 117. Read the following statements carefully:-
 - (A) All biomolecules are micromolecules
 - (B) All biomolecules are macromolecules
 - (C) All biomolecules are organic molecules
 - (D) All organic molecules are biomolecules Which of the above statements is/are correct?
 - (1) A and B
- (2) A, B and C
- (3) only C
- (4) only D
- 118. Which of the following statements with respect to monosaccharides is false?
 - (1) Monosaccharides are simplest carbohydrates
 - (2) Monosaccharides can not be hydrolysed
 - (3) Monosaccharides can not be oxidised
 - (4) Monosaccharides are soluble in water
- 119. Which of the following functional groups is/are found in monosaccharides?
 - (1) Only Alcohol
 - (2) Alcohol and carboxylic acid
 - (3) Alcohol and carbonyl
 - (4) Either alcohol or carbonyl
- **120.** Dextrose is another name for :-
 - (1) Glucose
- (2) Galactose
- (3) Mannose
- (4) All of these
- **121.** Sweetest sugar is :-
 - (1) Sucrose
- (2) Glucose
- (3) Fructose
- (4) Lactose

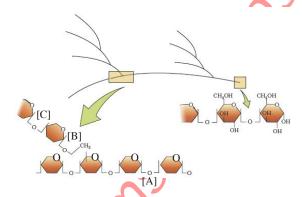
- **122.** Which of the following is not a characteristic of sugars?
 - (1) Sweet taste
- (2) Solubility in water
- (3) Carbohydrate
- (4) High molecular weight
- 123. Glycosidic bond results from :-
 - (1) Dehydration synthesis reaction
 - (2) Hydrolysis reaction
 - (3) Esterification reaction
 - (4) Isomerisation reaction
- **124.** Choose the non-reducing sugar from the following:-
 - (1) Glucose
- (2) Fructose
- (3) Maltose
- (4) Sucrose

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- **125.** Which of the following sugars gives negative Benedict's test:-
 - (1) Glucose
- (2) Fructose
- (3) Maltose
- (4) Sucrose
- **126.** Which of the following is not an epimer of glucose?
 - (1) Galactose
- (2) Mannose
- (3) Fructose
- (4) All of the above
- **127.** Which glycosidic linkage is found at branching point in glycogen ?
 - (1) β 1 \rightarrow 4
 - (2) α 1 \rightarrow 4
 - (3) α 1 \rightarrow 6
 - (4) Both α 1 \rightarrow 4 and α 1 \rightarrow 6
- **128.** Chitin is a :-
 - (1) Structural polysaccharide
 - (2) Nutritional polysaccharide
 - (3) Branched polysaccharide
 - (4) Both (2) & (3)
- **129.** Cellulose does not give blue colour with iodine solution because :-
 - (1) It is a homopolysaccharide.
 - (2) It is a polymer of glucose
 - (3) It is a polysaccharide
 - (4) It does not contain helices

130.



In the above diagrammatic representation of a portion of glycogen, glycosidic bonds represented by A, B and C are:-

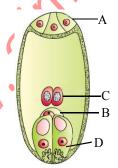
| | | A | В | C |
|---|-----|---------|---------|---------|
| | (1) | α-1'-4" | α-1'-4" | β-1'-4" |
| 4 | (2) | β-1'-6" | β-1'-4" | β-1'-4" |
| | (3) | α-1'-6" | α-1'-4" | α-1'-4" |
| | (4) | α-1'-4" | α-1'-6" | α-1'-4" |

- 131. Anther of a typical angiosperm plant is :-
 - (1) Monothecuous and bisporangiate
 - (2) Dithecuous and bisporangiate
 - (3) Dithecuous and tetrasporangiate
 - (4) Tetrathecuous and bisporangiate
- **132.** Mature female gametophyte in angiosperm is known as:-
 - (1) Endosperm
- (2) Egg
- (3) Embryo
- (4) Embryo sac
- **133.** Which of the following is **not true** for insect pollination?
 - (1) Pollens are sticky due to sporopollenien
 - (2) Attractive and colourful flower
 - (3) Large quantity of necter production
 - (4) Insect pollination occur mainly by honey bees.
- **134.** Sporopollenin can be degraded by :-
 - (1) Enzyme secreted by tapetum
 - (2) Cellulase enzyme
 - (3) Strong acid
 - (4) Sporopollenin can not be degraded
- 135. Perispermic seeds are present in :-
 - (1) Beet
- (2) Black pepper
- (3) (1) and (2) both
- (4) Orchid
- **136.** Which of the following is true for nucellus:-
 - (1) It provide nutrition to developing embryo sac
 - (2) It is present inside embryo sac
 - (3) It is diploid tissue
 - (4) (1) and (3) both
- **137.** Liquid endosperm of coconut is :-
 - (1) Noncellular
- (2) Multinucleate
- (3) (1) and (2) both
- (4) Anucleate
- **138.** Pollination which is ecologically cross pollination but genetically self pollination is :-
 - (1) Autogamy
- (2) Geitonogamy
- (3) Xenogamy
- (4) (1) and (3) both
- **139.** Flowering plant develop some outbreeding devices to encourage cross pollination and discourage self pollination which of the following is an outbreeding device?
 - (1) Self compatibility
- (2) Homogamy
- (3) Dicliny
- (4) (1) and (3) both
- **140.** 42 chromosomes are present in root tip cell of wheat. How many chromosomes are present in microspore mother cell, megaspore mother cell, microspore and megaspore respectively:-
 - (1) 42, 42, 21, 21
- (2) 42, 42, 7, 7
- (3) 21, 21, 7, 7
- (4) 14, 14, 7, 7

- **141.** How many meiotic divisions are required to form 400 male gametes in wheat :-
 - (1) 100
- (2) 200
- (3) 50
- (4) 400
- **142.** 6N plant is used to pollinate 4N plant. What would be ploidy level of egg, embryo and endosperm respectively:-
 - (1) 3N, 6N, 9N
- (2) 2N, 4N, 6N
- (3) 2N, 5N, 7N
- (4) None of the above
- **143.** Which of the following is **not correct** regarding sexual reproduction in flowering plant?
 - (1) Two individuals are essentially required for sexual reproduction
 - (2) Pollen tube enter in embryo sac through degenerating synergied
 - (3) Pollination can occurs in some plant by reptiles
- (4) (1) and (3) both **144.** How many cells and male gametes are present in mature male gametophyte of angiosperm

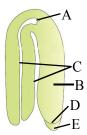
respectively?

- (1) 3 & 2 (2) 2 & 3 (3) 7 & 8
- (4) 3 & 3
- **145.** Which of the following is **not matched** correctly?
 - (1) Ovule-megasporophyll
 - (2) Stamen-microsporophyll
 - (3) Carpel-megasporophyll
 - (4) (1) and (2) both
- **146.** Which of the following is true?
 - (A) Cleistogamous flower invariably show self pollination.
 - (B) Tapetum cell become polyploid due to free nuclear division.
 - (C) Pollen of some plant may cause asthma and bronchitis.
 - (D) Pollen can be preserved at -120°C in liquid nitrogen.
 - (1) A, C and D only
- (2) A, B and C only
- (3) A and C only
- (4) Only C
- **147.** Study the following figure carefully and identify the structure which is involved in triple fusion:-



- D Synergied
- (2) B Polar nuclei
- (3) C Polar nuclei
- (4) B Egg cell

- 148. Which of the following is true regarding polar nuclei:-
 - (1) Polar nuclei are haploid
 - (2) They fuse and form secondary nucleus just after fertilization
 - (3) Polar nuclei are situated below the egg apparatus
 - (4) (1) and (3) both
- 149. Callase :-
 - (1) Seperate the four microspores from microspore
 - (2) Produce callus
 - (3) Secreted by inner most parietal layer of anther
 - (4) (1) and (3) both
- **150.** Correct sequence of embryo development in dicot plant is :-
 - (1) Zygote \rightarrow heart shape embryo \rightarrow proembryo \rightarrow globular embryo \rightarrow mature embryo
 - (2) Zygote \rightarrow Proembryo \rightarrow globular embryo \rightarrow heart shape embryo \rightarrow mature embryo
 - (3) Zygote \rightarrow globular embryo \rightarrow pro embryo \rightarrow heart shape embryo → mature embryo
 - (4) Zygote \rightarrow proembryo \rightarrow heart shape embryo → globular embryo → mature embryo
- **151.** Function of micropyle in seed is :-
 - (1) Entry of pollen tube in ovule
 - (2) Entry of pollen tube in embryo sac
 - (3) Entry of oxygen and water into ovule during germination
 - (4) Entry of oxygen and water into seed during germination
- 152. What is A, B, C, D and E in following diagram:-



| | A | В | С | D | Е |
|-----|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| (1) | Plumule | Cotyledon | Hypocotyl | Radicle | Root cap |
| (2) | Plumule | Hypocotyl | Cotyledon | Radicle | Root cap |
| (3) | Plumule | Cotyledon | Epicotyl | Radicle | Root cap |
| (4) | None of | the above | | | |

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- **153.** Parthenocarpy is :-
 - (1) Formation of organism without fertilization
 - (2) Formation of embryo without fertilization
 - (3) Formation of fruit without fertilization
 - (4) (1) and (2) both
- 154. Entry of pollen tube in embryo sac occur by :-
 - (1) Chalaza
- (2) Micropyle
- (3) Integument
- (4) Synergids
- **155.** Apomictic embryo in grasses are :-
 - (1) Genetically non identical and clone
 - (2) Genetically identical and clone
 - (3) Genetically identical but not clone
 - (4) All of the above
- **156.** Which of the following is true regarding apomixis?
 - (1) It is a process of sexual reproduction which mimics the asexual reproduction
 - (2) It is a process of asexual reproduction which mimics the sexual reproduction
 - (3) Apomixis leads to formation of genetically non identical offspring
 - (4) (2) and (3) both
- **157.** Which of the following is **not** a character of wind pollinated flower?
 - (1) Many ovule in ovary
 - (2) Large and attaractive flower
 - (3) Sticky and hairy pollen grain
 - (4) All of the above
- **158.** Formation of female gamete from megaspore is known as:-
 - (1) Megasporogenesis
 - (2) Microsporogenesis
 - (3) Megagametogenesis
 - (4) Microgametogenesis
- **159.** Read the following statement carefully and identify the correct statement:-
 - (A) Male gametophyte of angiosperm is most reduced and have four cells.
 - (B) All seeded plants are heterosporous.
 - (C) Sporophyte is completely independent in angiosperm.
 - (D) Annual plants are always monocarpic.
 - (1) A, B, C and D
- (2) B and C only
- (3) B, C and D only
- (4) B and D only

- **160.** Which of the following is true regarding monoecious plant having unisexual flower:
 - (1) Autogamy can not occur but geitonogamy and xenogamy can occur
 - (2) Autogamy and geitonogamy can occur but xenogamy does not occur
 - (3) Autogamy and geitonogamy can not occur but xenogamy can occur
 - (4) (2) and (3) both
- **161.** Match the column I with column II and select the correct option given below:-

| | Column I | | Column II |
|---|---------------|---|----------------------|
| A | Malacophilly | P | Bird pollination |
| В | Anemophilly | Q | Snake pollination |
| С | Hydrophilly | R | Wind pollination |
| D | Ornithophilly | S | Water pollination |
| | | T | Mollusca pollination |

- (1) A:Q, B:R, C:S, D:P (2) A:Q, B:R, C:S, D:T
- (3) A:T, B:R, C:S, D:P (4) A:Q, B:S, C:R, D:T
- **162.** Final shape to cell theory was given by :-
 - (1) Schleiden
- (2) Schwann
- (3) Virchow
- (4) (1) and (2) both
- **163.** Ribosome is present inside :-
 - (1) Mitochondria
- (2) Nucleus
- (3) RER
- (4) (1) and (3) both
- **164.** In citrus and mango A cells of ovule start dividing and directly develops in embryo. A is:-
 - (1) Nucellus
- (2) Secondary nucleus
- (3) Integument
- (4) Chalaza
- **165.** Dicot plant with endospermic seed is :-
 - (1) Sunflower
- (2) Castor
- (3) Vallisnaria
- (4) Pea
- **166.** How many of the following are haploid structure present in male plant of papaya:-

Megaspore, microspore mother cell, microspore, egg, middle layer, generative cell, male gamete, vegetative cell of pollen, synergied.

- (1) Seven
- (2) Four
- (3) Three
- (4) Two

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- **167.** Egg apparatus is present towards :-
 - (1) Chalazal end
 - (2) Micropylar end
 - (3) (1) and (2) both
 - (4) Basal end
- **168.** Which of the following is an organelle within organelle:-
 - (1) Chloroplast
 - (2) Endoplasmic reticulam
 - (3) Mitochondria
 - (4) Ribosome
- **169.** Trap door and lever mechanism of pollination is present in :-
 - (1) Aristolochia and salvia respectively
 - (2) Ficus and salvia respectively
 - (3) Ficus and salvinia respectively
 - (4) Aristolochia and salvinia respectively
- **170.** Protein which can be easily extracted from plasma membrane is known as:-
 - (1) Integral protein
 - (2) Tunnel protein
 - (3) Peripheral protein
 - (4) Transmembrane protein
- **171.** How many male gamete and nuclei are involved in double fertilization respectively?
 - (1) Three and five
 - (2) Two and five
 - (3) Two and four
 - (4) Three and four
- **172.** Which of the following is not a function of cell wall:-
 - (1) Prevent entry of undesirable macromolecule
 - (2) Formation of intra cellular junction
 - (3) Cell-cell interaction
 - (4) Protection against mechanical injury
- 173. Membrane fluidity is involved in :-
 - (1) Endocytosis
 - (2) Secretion
 - (3) Cell growth and cell division
 - (4) All of the above

- **174.** Transport of lipid soluble hydrophobic solute across the plasma membrane occurs by:
 - (1) Facilitated diffusion
 - (2) Osmosis
 - (3) Active transport
 - (4) Simple diffusion
- 175. Formation of embryo and organism from any cell of embryo sac other than egg without fertilization is known as:-
 - (1) Apospory
- (2) Apogamy
- (3) Diplospory
- (4) Parthenogenesis
- 176. Pollen tube discharge its male gametes in :-
 - (1) Central cell
- (2) Egg
- (3) Synergied
- (4) Antipodal
- 177. Presence of more than one embryo in seed is known as:-
 - (1) Polyspory
- (2) Polyspermy
- (3) Parthenogenesis
- (4) Polyembryony
- 178. Direct effect of pollen genotype on endosperm is known as <u>A</u> and it is observed in <u>B</u>. What is A and B respectively:-
 - (1) A-xenia, B-date palm
 - (2) A-xenia, B-maize
 - (3) A-metaxenia, B-Datepalm
 - (4) A-metaxenia, B-maize
- 179. Which of the following is true for eukaryotic cell:-
 - (A) Extensive compartmentalization of cytoplasm is present.
 - (B) Cholesterol is not present in cell membrane.
 - (C) Genetic material is double stranded, circular, AT rich DNA.
 - (D) Cell wall of plant and few fungi is made up of cellulose.
 - (1) A, B, C and D
- (2) A and D only
- (3) A, C and D only
- (4) A and C only
- **180.** How many meiotic and mitotic divisions are required to form one mature male gametophyte from microspore :-
 - (1) 1 meiosis, 2 mitosis
 - (2) 1 meiosis, 1 mitosis
 - (3) 0 meiosis, 2 mitosis
 - (4) 0 meiosis, 1 mitosis



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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CLASSROOM CONTACT PROGRAMME

(Academic Session: 2018 - 2019)

ACHIEVER COURSE

PHASE: MAZB

TARGET: PRE-MEDICAL 2019

Test Pattern: NEET(UG) Test Type: MINOR

TEST DATE: 10 - 06 - 2018

| SU | SUBJECT : PHYSICS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ANSWER K | | | | EY | |
|------|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Que. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Ans. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Que. | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| Ans. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Que. | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ans. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

1.
$$\cos 120 = \cos (180 - 60) = -\cos 60 = -1/2$$

2.
$$y = \sin 2x + \cos 2x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2\sin 2x + 2\cos 2x$$

max^m value of
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

3.
$$V = 10 \sin \left(30\pi t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$V_{t=1\,\text{sec}} = 10 \sin\left(30\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$= 10 \sin \left(2\pi \times 15 - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$= -10 \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$
$$= -5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

5.
$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{8 - 0}{0 - 6} = \frac{4}{3}$$

8.
$$v = \tan x$$

slope =
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sec^2 x$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \qquad \frac{dy}{dx} = \sec^2 \frac{\pi}{4} = 2$$

11.
$$a = 2t + 2$$

$$G_{\text{avg}} = \frac{\int_{0}^{4} a dt}{\int_{0}^{4} dt} = \frac{\int_{0}^{4} (2t+2) dt}{\int_{0}^{4} dt} = 6 \text{ms}^{-2}$$

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12.
$$(4+.04)^{1/2} = 4^{1/2} (1+.01)^{1/2}$$

$$\approx 2\left(1 + .\frac{01}{2}\right)$$

$$\approx 2.01$$

13.
$$v = 4t - t^2$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 4 - 2t = 0$$

$$t = 2$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \mathbf{v}}{\mathrm{dt}^2} = -2 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 at t = 2 V is \max^{m}

$$V_{\text{max}} = 4.2 - 2^2 = 4 \text{ms}^{-1}$$

for minima check velocity at end points internal

$$t = 1 \ v = 3$$

$$t = 4 v = 0$$

$$v_{min} m = 0$$

14.
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin x \, dx = \left(-\cos x\right)_{0}^{2\pi} = 0$$

15.
$$y_{avg} = \int_{1}^{4} y dx = \int_{1}^{4} 9x^2 dx = 63$$

16.
$$v_{avg} = \frac{Area \text{ of } v - t \text{ graph}}{time \text{ interval}}$$

HS-1/4

Target : Pre-Medical 2019/10-06-2018

17. $p^2v = c$

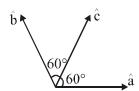
$$\left[\frac{nRT}{v}\right]^2 V = C$$
$$T^2 = C_1 V$$

$$T_2^2 = C_1 V$$

$$T_2^2 = C_1 2V$$

$$T_2 = \sqrt{2}T$$

- 21. PV = nRT $1.3 \times 10^5 \times 7 \times 10^{-3} = n(8.3) 273$
- N = nNA.
 24. Sum of two unit vector is always a unit vector angle between them is 120° then



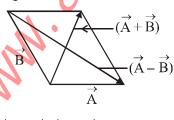
- $25. \quad \cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma = 1$
- **27.** If $\vec{P} \perp \vec{Q}$ then $|\vec{P} + \vec{Q}| = |\vec{P} \vec{Q}|$
- $28. \quad |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = 6$

$$AB\sin\theta = 6$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

so
$$\cos \theta = \pm \frac{4}{5}$$
 \Rightarrow AB $\cos \theta = (2)(5)(\pm 4/5)$

- 29. $(\vec{A} + \vec{B}) \times (\vec{A} \vec{B})$ $= (\vec{A} \times \vec{A}) (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) + (\vec{B} \times \vec{A}) (\vec{B} \times \vec{B})$ $= \vec{0} + (\vec{B} \times \vec{A}) + (\vec{B} \times \vec{A}) \vec{0}$ $= 2(\vec{B} \times \vec{A})$
- 30. If angle between \vec{A} and \vec{B} is obtuse then



$$\Rightarrow \left| \vec{\mathbf{A}} + \vec{\mathbf{B}} \right| < \left| \vec{\mathbf{A}} - \vec{\mathbf{B}} \right|$$

31. $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$ so $\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \gamma = x$ $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

 $A_x = A_y = A_z = A\cos\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{A}{3}}$

- 32. Projection of \vec{A} on $\vec{B} = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{B}$
- 33. $(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 8\hat{k}) \perp (4\hat{j} 4\hat{i} \alpha\hat{k})$ $\Rightarrow -8 + 12 8\alpha = 0$ $4 = 8\alpha$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

- 34. $\therefore (\hat{i} + \hat{j}) \cdot (\hat{i} \hat{j}) = 0 \implies \text{Angle is } 90^{\circ}$
- 35. Figure shows that slope of x-t graph changes from positive to negative at t = 2s, and it changes from negative to positive at t = 4 s and so on. Thus direction of velocity is reversed after every two seconds. Hence, the body must be receiving consecutive impulses after every two seconds.
- **36.** $\Delta P = Area under (F-t) graph$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (8) (1) - (2) (0.5)$$
$$= 4 - 1 = 3 \text{ kgm/s}$$

37. The water jet striking the block at the rate of 1 kg/s at a speed of 5 m/s will exert a force on the blank

$$F = v \frac{dm}{dt} = 5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ N}$$

Under the action of this force of 5 N, the block of mass 2 kg will move with an acceleration given by

$$a = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

38. Here, $u = 90 \text{ ms}^{-1}$, v = 0

$$m = 40g = \frac{40}{1000} \text{ kg} = 0.04 \text{ kg}$$

s = 60 cm = 0.6 m

using $v^2 - u^2 = 2as$

$$\therefore (0)^2 - (90)^2 = 2a \times 0.6$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{(90)^2}{2 \times 0.6} = -6750 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

-ve sign shows the retardation.

The average resistive force exerted by block on the bullet is

$$F = m \times a = (0.04 \text{ kg})(6750 \text{ ms}^{-2}) = 270 \text{ N}$$

- **39.** When a body is stationary its acceleration is zero. It means net force acting on the body is zero. i.e., $|\Sigma \vec{F}| = 0$. Or we can say that all the forces acting balance each other.
- **40. FBD of M :** If M exerts force F = 7 Mg/4 on floor, then from third law floor also exerts force F on box in upward direction.



$$F - Mg = Ma$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7Mg}{4} - Mg = Ma \Rightarrow a = \frac{3g}{4}$$

41.
$$a = \frac{F}{m+2m+4m} = \frac{F}{7m}$$

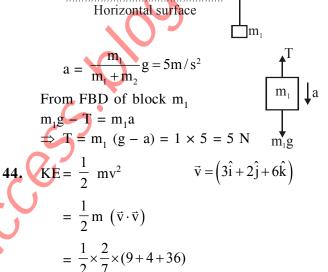
Let normal force between A and B is N₁, then

$$N_1 = (2m + 4m)a = \frac{6F}{7}$$

and between B and C is N2, then

$$N_2 = 4ma = \frac{4F}{7}$$

- $\Rightarrow T_1 = 20 \text{ N}$ 43. The acceleration of block of mass m_1 is

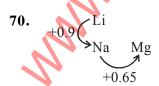


| SU | BJE | СТ | : CH | IEM | IST | RY | | | | | | | | | | | ANS | SWE | ER K | EY |
|------|-----|----|------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|------|----|
| Que. | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 |
| Ans. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Que. | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 |
| Ans. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Que. | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ans. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

HINT - SHEET

69.
$$\eta_E = \left(\frac{10+2}{2}\right)^2 \times 3$$

= 36 × 3 = 108



71. C^{4-} N^{3-} O^{2-} $Mg^{+2} = 10e^{-}$ सभी में समान e^{-} है। $C^{4-} > N^{3-} > O^{2-} > Mg^{+2}$ आकार का क्रम

 $=\frac{1}{7} \times 49 = 7J$

- 72. Ne → Vander waal radiiC, N & O → Covalent radiiVander waal > Covalent radii
- **73.** III B group contains total no. of 32 elements.

1001CMD305118002

HS-3/4

Target: Pre-Medical 2019/10-06-2018

- **74.** [Rn] $7s^2 6d^2 f$ -block
 - [Xe] $6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^1 f$ -block
 - [Xe] $6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^{10} 6p^1 p\text{-block}$

[Xe] $6s^2 4f^1 5d^1 - f block$

75. I = F III = C1

II = N IV = P

order Cl > F > P > N

76. $O^- + e^- \longrightarrow O^{2-}$ endothermic other's exothermic.

| 77. | | Cl | |
|-----|----|----|----|
| | Se | Br | Kr |
| | Те | I | Xe |

- **78.** III^{rd} I.P. $> II^{nd}$ I.P. $> I^{st}$ IP for any indivisual atom.
- **79.** C < N < O < F
 Left to right electronegativity increases.
- **80.** Order of I^{st} IP F > O > C > Li

- **81.** $28 \longrightarrow d\text{-block}$
 - $48 \longrightarrow d\text{-block}$
 - $70 \longrightarrow f\text{-block}$
 - $100 \longrightarrow f\text{-block}$
 - $55 \longrightarrow s$ -block
 - $45 \longrightarrow d$ -block
 - $34 \longrightarrow p-block$
 - $36 \longrightarrow p-block$
- 82. A correct

$$C^{4-} > N^{3-} > O^{2-} > F^{-}$$

 $F^- > Na^+ > Mg^{+2} > Al^{3+}$

83. Z_{учія} Li Na K Rb Cs

सामान्यत: नियत रहता है।

87. At. no. Al. Si, P, S 14 15 16

Bridge, Typical as well as Representative elements.

90. Cl > F > Br > I

| SUBJECT : BIOLOGY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ANSWER KEY | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Que. | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | |
| Ans. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | |
| Que. | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | |
| Ans. | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | |
| Que. | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | |
| Ans. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | |
| Que. | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | |
| Ans. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | |
| Que. | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ans. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |

HINT - SHEET

- **131.** NCERT (XII) Pg. # 21, 2.2.1
- 132. NCERT (XII) Pg. # 25, 2.2.2
- 133. NCERT (XII) Pg. # 30, para 3
- **135.** NCERT (XII) Pg. # 36, 2.4.3
- 138. NCERT (XII) Pg. # 28, Geitonogamy
- 144. NCERT (XII) Pg. # 23, Pollen grain
- **147.** NCERT (XII) Pg. # 26, Fig 2.8 (C)
- **148.** NCERT (XII) Pg. # 27, para 2nd
- **150.** NCERT (XII) Pg. # 35, 2.4.2
- **151.** NCERT (XII) Pg. # 36, 2.4.3
- **152.** NCERT (XII) Pg. # 35, fig 2.14(A)
- **153.** NCERT (XII) Pg. # 37
- 156. NCERT (XII) Pg. # 38, 2.5

- **157.** NCERT (XII) Pg. # 39, para 1st
- **162.** NCERT (XII) Pg. # 126, 8.2 para 2nd
- 163. NCERT (XI) Pg. # 126, 8.3
- **164.** NCERT (XII) Pg. # 38-39, 2.5
- **165.** NCERT (XII) Pg. # 36, 2.4.3
- **166.** Microspore, vegetative cell of pollen, generative cell, male gamete.
- **167.** NCERT (XII) Pg. # 27
- 170. NCERT (XI) Pg. # 131, 8.5.1
- **173.** NCERT (XI) Pg. # 132, para 2nd
- 176. NCERT (XII) Pg. # 34, 2.3
- 177. NCERT (XII) Pg. # 38, 2.5

Form Number:



Paper Code



CLASSROOM CONTACT PROGRAMME

(Academic Session: 2018 - 2019)

PRE-MEDICAL: ACHIEVER COURSE

PHASE: MAZC

Test Pattern: NEET(UG) Test Type: MINOR

TEST DATE : 08 - 07 - 2018

Important Instructions

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so

- A seat marked with Reg. No. will be allotted to each student. The student should ensure that he/she occupies the correct seat only.
 - If any student is found to have occupied the seat of another student, both the students shall be removed from the examination and shall have to accept any other penalty imposed upon them.
- Duration of Test is 3 Hours and Questions Paper Contains 180 Questions. The Max. Marks are 720. 2.
- 3. Student can not use log tables and calculators or any other material in the examination hall.
- 4. Student must abide by the instructions issued during the examination, by the invigilators or the centre incharge.
- Before attempting the question paper ensure that it contains all the pages and that no question is missing. 5.
- Each correct answer carries 4 marks, while 1 mark will be deducted for every wrong answer. Guessing of answer is harmful.
- A candidate has to write his her answers in the OMR sheet by darkening the appropriate bubble with the help of Blue / Black Ball Point Pen only as the correct answer(s) of the question attempted.
- Use of Pencil is strictly prohibited.

Target is to secure Good Rank in Pre-Medical 2019

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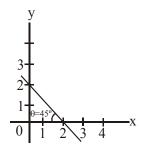


HAVE CONTROL → HAVE PATIENCE → HAVE CONFIDENCE ⇒ 100% SUCCESS

(BEWARE OF NEGATIVE MARKING)

TOPIC: Basic Maths, NLM (Starting), Vectors.

1. Which equation will represent the graph?

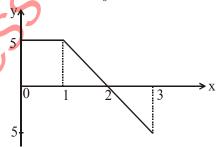


- (1) y = x 2
- (3) x = y + 2
- (2) y = x + 2(4) x = -y + 2
- Find the sum of a series $1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{24} + \dots \infty$: 2.
 - $(1) \frac{4}{3}$

 $(3) \frac{5}{2}$

- If the equation of ellipse is $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$, then area 3.
 - of ellipse is :-
 - (2) 36π unit (1) 6π unit
 - (3) 12π unit
- (4) 18π unit
- 4. $\sin(240^{\circ}) =$
 - $(1) -\frac{1}{2}$
- (3) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- 5. If v = (t + 2) (t + 3), then the acceleration at t = 1 second is :-
 - (1) 7 m/s^2
- (2) 5 m/s^2
- $(3) 2 \text{ m/s}^2$
- $(4) 3 \text{ m/s}^2$
- If $y = \frac{x^2}{(x^3 + 2)}$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ ______:
- $(2) \ \frac{2x^4 + 4x 3x^2}{(x^3 + 2)^2}$
- (4) none of these

- If $y = 3x^2 12x$, then the minimum value of y is :-
 - (1) 0
- (2) 12
- (3) -18 (4) -12
- If area of a circle depends upon time as $A=3t^2+2t$, 8. then the rate of change of area t = 2 second is :-
 - (1) 14 units
- (2) 12 units
- (3) 6 units
- (4) 2 units
- If $y = x^2 + \cos 2x + e^{ax}$, then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$:
 - (1) $2x 2\sin 2x + ae^{ax}$ (2) $2x + 2\sin 2x + e^{ax}$
 - (3) $2x \sin 2x + e^{ax}$
- (4) $2x + 2\sin 2x + ae^{ax}$
- Find the value of $\int y dx$: **10.**



- (1) 5
- (2) 3
- (3) 2
- (4) 1
- 11. The position of a particle moving along x-axis varies with time t according as

 $x = \sqrt{3} \sin \omega t - \cos \omega t$ where ω is a constant

- Find the region in which the particle is confined. $(1) -2 \le x \le 2$ $(2) - 3 \le x \le 3$
- $(3) -\sqrt{2} \le x \le \sqrt{2}$
- $(4) -1 \le x \le 1$
- **12.** A ladder 5m long is leaning against a wall. The foot of the ladder is pulled out along the ground away from the wall at a rate of 2ms⁻¹. How fast is the height of ladder on the wall decreasing at the instant when the foot of the ladder is 4m away from the wall?
 - (1) 10 ms⁻¹ (2) $\frac{3}{2}$ ms⁻¹ (3) $\frac{8}{3}$ ms⁻¹ (4) $\frac{8}{5}$ ms⁻¹
- Given that $y = \sin 3x + \frac{4}{3}\cos 3x$. What is the **13.** maximum rate of change in y with respect to x?
 - $(1) \frac{5}{3}$
- (2) 4

(3) 5

(4) None of these

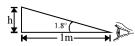
14. Given that $y = \frac{10}{\sin x + \sqrt{3}\cos x}$. Minimum value

of y is

- (1) zero
- (2) 2

(3) 5

- (4) $10/(1+\sqrt{3})$
- 15. A normal human eye can see an object making an angle of 1.8° at the eye. What is the



min. height of object which can be seen by an eye placed at a distance of 1 m from the object?

- (1) $\pi/2$ cm
- $(2) \pi cm$
- (3) $\pi/4$ cm
- (4) $2\pi \text{ cm}$
- **16.** Which of the following graph is/are straight line for the equation $y^2 = 2x$?

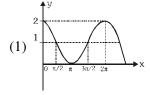
I. Graph: y versus x²

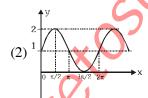
II. Graph: y2 versus x

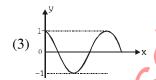
III. Graph: y versus \sqrt{x}

IV. Graph: √y versus x

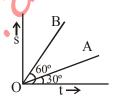
- (1) I, IV
- (2) II, III
- (3) I, III
- (4) Only II
- 17. The graph of function $y = 1 + \cos x$ will be







- (4) None of these
- 18. The displacement-time graph for two particles A and B are straight line inclined at angles of 30° and 60° respectively with the time axis. The velocity ratio V_A : V_B :-

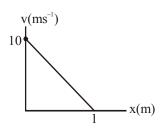


- (1) 1 : 2
- (2) $1:\sqrt{3}$
- (3) $\sqrt{3}:1$
- (4) 1 : 3

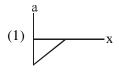
- 19. A particle position (in metres) as a function of time is described as $y = 2t^2 + 3t + 4$. What is the average velocity of the particle from t = 0 to t = 3 sec:
 - (1) 3 m/s
- (2) 6 m/s
- (3) 9 m/s
- (4) 12 m/s
- 20. A particle moves along the x-axis in such a way that its x-coordinate varies with time according to the equation $x = 2 5t + 6t^2$. The initial velocity and acceleration will repectively be:
 - (1) 5m/s, 12 m/s²
- (2) -12m/s, -5m/s²
- (3) 12, -5 m/s^2
- $(4) -5m/s, 12m/s^2$
- 21. A particle moves in a straight line and its position x at time t is given by $x^2 = 2 + t$. It acceleration is given by:
 - $(1) \frac{2}{x^3}$
- (2) $-\frac{1}{4x^3}$
- $(3) \frac{1}{4x^2}$
- (4) $\frac{1}{x^2}$

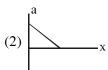
Statement for question 22 & 23:

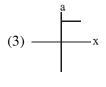
The velocity displacement graph of a particle moving along a straight line is shown in figure.



- 22. The velocity as function of x (0 < x < 1) is
 - (1) -10x
- (2) -10x + 10
- (3) 10x 10
- $(4) -10x^2 + 10x + 10$
- **23.** The rate of change of velocity gives acceleration. The acceleration versus x graph.











- For a body, angular velocity $\vec{\omega} = \hat{i} 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ and 24. radius vector $\vec{r} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$, then its velocity $(\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$ is:
 - $(1) 5\hat{i} + 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{k}$
- (2) $-5\hat{i} + 2\hat{i} 3\hat{k}$
- (3) $-5\hat{i} 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$
- (4) $-5\hat{i} 2\hat{j} 3\hat{k}$
- Area of a parallelogram, whose diagonals are 25. $3\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ and $\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ will be:
 - (1) 14 unit
- (2) $5\sqrt{3}$ unit
- (3) $10\sqrt{3}$ unit
- (4) $20\sqrt{3}$ unit
- If vectors 26.

 $\vec{A} = \cos \omega t \hat{i} + \sin \omega t \hat{j}$ and $\vec{B} = \cos \frac{\omega t}{2} \hat{i} + \sin \frac{\omega t}{2} \hat{j}$

are functions of time, then the value of t at which they are orthogonal to each other is:

- (1) t = 0
- (2) $t = \frac{\pi}{4\omega}$
- (3) $t = \frac{\pi}{2\omega}$
- (4) $t = \frac{\pi}{}$
- If the angle between $\hat{a} \& \hat{b}$ is 60° , then which 27. of the following vector(s) have magnitude one:
 - (A) $\frac{\hat{a} + b}{\sqrt{3}}$ (B) $\hat{a} \hat{b}$ (C) \hat{a}
- (1) Only C,D
- (2) Only B,C,D
- (3) Only A,C,D
- (4) Al
- 28. What is the length of projection of $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ on xy plane?
 - (1) 5
- (2) 3
- 29. The component of

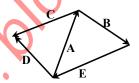
 $\vec{A} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ perpendicular to $\vec{B} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$ is

- (1) $-\frac{4}{25}\hat{i} + \frac{3}{25}\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ (2) $-\frac{8}{25}\hat{i} \frac{6}{25}\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$
- (3) $\frac{4}{25}\hat{i} \frac{3}{25}\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ (4) $+\frac{8}{25}\hat{i} \frac{6}{25}\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$
- A vector \vec{A} is rotated through an angle $\pi/2$, the magnitude of new vector is -
 - (1) 2A
- (2) A
- (3) A/2
- (4) Zero

31. Let $\vec{A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\theta \hat{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\theta \hat{j}$ be any vector.

What will be the unit vector $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ in the direction of \vec{A} ?

- (1) $\cos\theta \hat{i} + \sin\theta \hat{j}$
- (2) $-\cos\theta\hat{i} \sin\theta\hat{i}$
- (3) $1/\sqrt{2}(\cos\theta\hat{i} + \sin\theta\hat{j})$
- (4) $1/\sqrt{2}(\cos\theta\hat{i} \sin\theta\hat{j})$
- For figure the correct relation is :-**32.**



- (1) $\vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{E} = \vec{0}$
- $(2) \vec{C} \vec{D} = \vec{A}$
- (3) $\vec{B} + \vec{E} \vec{C} = \vec{D}$
- (4) all of the above
- The position vectors of two balls are given by

$$\vec{r}_i = 2(m)\hat{i} +7(m)\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_2 = -2(m)\hat{i} + 4(m)\hat{j}$$

What will be the distance between the two balls?

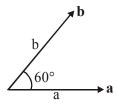
- (1) 7 m
- (2) 5 m
- (3) 4 m
- (4) 3 m
- If a =2, b =5 and $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = 8$ then $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ is 34.
 - (1)6

(2) 12

(3)9

- (4) 4
- **35.** If resultant of two vectors **a** and **b** shown in the

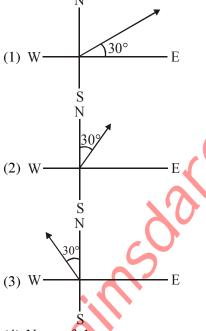
figure is $\sqrt{7}b$. The value of $\frac{b}{a}$ is



- (2) 1
- (3) 2
- (4) 3

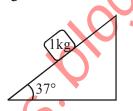
- If $\vec{P} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2$ and $\vec{Q} = \vec{F}_1 \vec{F}_2$. The magnitude of F_1 and F_2 are $3\sqrt{2}N$ and $4\sqrt{2}N$ respectively. Find the value of $\sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$.
 - (1) Zero
- (2) $6\sqrt{2}$ N
- (3) 10 N
- (4) $7\sqrt{2}$ N
- **37.** If $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$. The angle between **a** and **b** and **b** and **c** are 150° and 120° , respectively. Then, the magnitude of vectors **a**,**b** and **c** are in ratio
 - (1) 1 : 2 : 3
- (2) $1:2:\sqrt{3}$
- (3) $\sqrt{3}:2:1$
- $(4) \ 2 : \sqrt{3} : 1$
- 38. A force of 10 N is acting along positive x-axis. Find its x and y-components.
 - (1) $F_x = 0$ and $F_y = 10 \text{ N}$
 - (2) $F_x = 10 \text{ N} \text{ and } F_y = 0$ (3) $F_x = 0 \text{ and } F_y = 0$

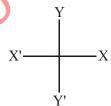
 - (4) None of these
- 39. Represent the direction 30° East of North.



- (4) None of these
- 40. The components of displacement of 10 m along East and North, in previous problem are
 - (1) $s_x = 5 \text{ m} \text{ and } s_y = 5\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$
 - (2) $s_x = 5\sqrt{3} \text{ m} \text{ and } s_y = 5 \text{ m}$
 - (3) $s_x = -5m$ and $s_y = 5\sqrt{3}$ m
 - (4) None of the above

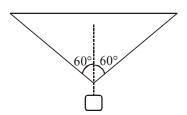
- 41. A man moves 10 m in a direction 30° East of North. The displacement of man is
 - (1) $s = (10 \text{ m}) \sin 30 \hat{i} + (10 \text{ m}) \cos 30 \hat{j}$
 - (2) $s = (10 \text{ m}) \sin 30 \hat{i} (10 \text{ m}) \cos 30 \hat{j}$
 - (3) $s = (5 \text{ m})\hat{i} (5\sqrt{3})\hat{j}$
 - (4) None of these
- Normal reaction N is a force exerted by the 42. surface on the block perpendicular to the surface of contact. A block of mass 1 kg is placed on inclined plane of inclination 37° as shown in the figure.





Find the component of normal reaction N = 8 Non the block along X-axis and Y-axis.

- (1) -4.8 N, 6.4 N
- (2) 6.4 N, 4.8 N
- (3) 10 N, 0
- (4) 4.8 N, 6.4 N
- A block of mass 10 kg is suspended from the centre of a light string as shown in the figure. String exerts a force of tension along the string. If tension in each part of string is T. Find the value of T. $(g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2})$.



- (1) 100 N (2) 10 N (3) 20 N (4) $50\sqrt{3}$ N
- 44. Find unit vector perpendicular to the plane of $\mathbf{a} = 2\hat{\mathbf{i}} - 2\hat{\mathbf{j}} + \hat{\mathbf{k}}$ and $\mathbf{b} = \hat{\mathbf{i}} + 2\hat{\mathbf{j}} + 2\hat{\mathbf{k}}$.

 - (1) $\frac{2}{3}\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \frac{1}{3}\hat{\mathbf{j}} + \frac{2}{3}\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ (2) $-\frac{2}{3}\hat{\mathbf{i}} \frac{1}{3}\hat{\mathbf{j}} \frac{2}{3}\hat{\mathbf{k}}$
 - (3) $-\frac{2}{3}\hat{\mathbf{i}} \frac{1}{3}\hat{\mathbf{j}} + \frac{2}{3}\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ (4) $\frac{2}{3}\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \frac{2}{3}\hat{\mathbf{j}} \frac{1}{3}\hat{\mathbf{k}}$
- 45. If $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{A}$, then the angle between \mathbf{A} and B is

- (1) π (2) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (3) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (4) $\frac{\pi}{4}$



TOPIC: Chemical equilibrium, Ionic equilibrium, Classification and Nomenclature.

At 527°C, the reaction given below has $K_c = 4$ 46.

$$NH_3(g) \rightleftharpoons \frac{1}{2}N_2(g) + \frac{3}{2}H_2(g)$$

What is the K_p for the reaction?

$$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$$

(1)
$$16 \times (800 \text{ R})^2$$
 (2) $\left(\frac{800 \text{ R}}{4}\right)^{-2}$

$$(2) \left(\frac{800R}{4}\right)^{-2}$$

(3)
$$\left(\frac{1}{4 \times 800R}\right)^2$$
 (4) None of these

- 47. The equilibrium constant for the reaction $N_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO(g)$ at temperature (T) is 4×10^{-4} . The value of equilibrium constant for

the reaction $NO(g) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2}N_2(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g)$ at

the same temperature is:

- $(1) 4 \times 10^{-4}$
- (2) 50
- $(3) 2.5 \times 10^2$
- (4) 0.02
- 48. For the reversible reaction,

$$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$$

at 500°C, the value of K_n is 1.44 × 10⁻⁵ when partial pressure is measured in atmospheres. The corresponding value of K_c with concentration in mole litre⁻¹, is:

- $(1) 1.44 \times 10^{-5}/(0.082 \times 500)^{-2}$
- $(2) 1.44 \times 10^{-5}/(8.314 \times 773)^{-2}$
- (3) $1.44 \times 10^{-5}/(0.082 \times 773)^2$
- $(4) 1.44 \times 10^{-5}/(0.082 \times 773)^{-2}$
- 49. $A + B \rightleftharpoons C + D$ initially the concentration of A and B are both equal but at equilibrium concentration of D will be twice of that of A then what will be the equilibrium constant of reaction?
- (2) $\frac{9}{4}$ (3) $\frac{1}{9}$ (4) 4

50. For the reaction

> $H_2(g) + CO_2(g) \rightleftharpoons CO(g) + H_2O(g)$. If the initial concentration of $[H_2] = [CO_2]$ and x moles/litre of hydrogen is consumed at equilibrium, the correct expression of K_p is

(1)
$$\frac{x^2}{(1-x)^2}$$
 (2) $\frac{(1+x)^2}{(1-x)^2}$ (3) $\frac{x^2}{(2+x)^2}$ (4) $\frac{x^2}{1-x^2}$

- 51. Change in volume of the system does not alter the number of moles in which of the following equilibrium:
 - $(1) N_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO(g)$
 - (2) $PCl_s(g) \rightleftharpoons PCl_s(g) + Cl_s(g)$
 - (3) $N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$
 - (4) $SO_2Cl_2(g) \rightleftharpoons SO_2(g) + Cl_2(g)$
- For the reaction

$$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g);$$

$$\Delta H = -93.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

the number of moles of H₂ at equilibrium will increase if:

- (1) volume is increased
- (2) volume is decreased
- (3) argon gas is added at constant volume
- (4) NH₃ is removed
- **53.** Some inert gas is added at constant volume to the following reaction at equilibrium

$$NH_4HS(s) \rightleftharpoons NH_3(g) + H_2S(g)$$

Predict the effect of adding the inert gas:

- (1) the equilibrium shifts in the forward direction
- (2) the equilibrium shifts in the backward direction
- (3) the equilibrium remains unaffected
- (4) the value of K_p is increased

The conversion of ozone into oxygen is exothermic. Under what conditions is ozone the most stable?

$$2O_3(g) \rightleftharpoons 3O_2(g)$$

- (1) At low pressure and low temperature
- (2) At high pressure and high temperature
- (3) At high pressure and low temperature
- (4) At low pressure and high temperature
- 55. The most stable oxides of nitrogen will be:
 - (1) $2NO_2(g) \rightleftharpoons N_2(g) + 2O_2(g)$; $K = 6.7 \times 10^{16} \text{ mol } L^{-1}$
 - (2) $2N_2O_5(g) \rightleftharpoons 2N_2(g) + 5O_2(g)$; $K = 1.2 \times 10^{24} \text{ mol}^5 \text{ L}^{-5}$
 - (3) $2NO(g) \rightleftharpoons N_2(g) + O_2(g)$; $K = 2.2 \times 10^{30}$
 - (4) $2N_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons 2N_2(g) + O_2(g)$; $K = 3.5 \times 10^{33} \text{ mol } L^{-1}$
- For the reaction $2A(g) \rightleftharpoons B(g) + 3C(g)$, at a given **56.** temperature $K_c = 16$. What must be the volume of the flask, if a mixture of 2 mole each of A, B and C exist in equilibrium?
 - (1) $\frac{1}{4}$

(3) 1

- (4) None of these
- The equilibrium constant K for the reaction 57. $SO_2(g) + NO_2(g) \rightleftharpoons SO_3(g) + NO(g)$ is 16. If 1 mole of each of all the four gases is taken in 1 dm³ vessel, the equilibrium concentration of NO would be:
- (1) 0.4 M (2) 0.6 M (3) 1.4 M (4) 1.6 M
- 2.0 mole of PCl₅ were introduced in a vessel of **58.** 5.0 L capacity of a particular temperature. At equilibrium, PCl₅ was found to be 35% dissociated into PCl₃ and Cl₂. The value of K_c for the reaction

$$PCl_3(g) + Cl_2(g) \rightleftharpoons PCl_5(g)$$

- (1) 1.89
- (2) 0.377 (3) 1.33
- (4) 13.3

59. Determine the value of equilibrium constant (K) for the reaction

$$A_2(g) + B_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2AB(g)$$

If 10 moles of A₂; 15 moles of B₂ and 5 moles of AB are placed in a 2 litre vessel and allowed to come to equilibrium. The final concentration of AB is 7.5 M:

- (1) 4.5
- (3) 0.6
- (4) None of these
- 60. Pure PCl₅ is introduced into an evacuated chamber and comes to equilibrium at 247°C and 2.0 atm. The equilibrium gaseous mixture contains 40% chlorine by volume.

Calculate K_n at 247°C for the raction

$$PCl_5(g) \rightleftharpoons PCl_3(g) + Cl_2(g)$$

- (1) 0.625 atm
- (3) 1.6 atm
- (4) None of these
- $\frac{K_p}{K_a}$ for the reaction CO + $\frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightleftharpoons CO_2$ is :-
- (1) RT (2) \sqrt{RT} (3) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{RT}}$ (4) 1
- **62.** In the following reversible reaction:

$$2SO_2 + O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3 + Q$$
 cal

Most suitable condition for the higher production of SO₃ is:

- (1) high temperature and high pressure
- (2) high temperature and low pressure
- (3) low temperature and high pressure
- (4) low temperature and low pressure
- 63. For the reaction $A + B + Q \rightleftharpoons C + D$, if the temperature is increased, then concentration of the products will:
 - (1) increase
- (2) decrease
- (3) remain same
- (4) become zero

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- For the reaction $PCl_{3(g)} + Cl_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons PCl_{5(g)}$ at 250°C, the value of K_c is 26, then the value of K_p on the same temperature will be:
 - (1) 0.61
- (2) 0.57
- (3) 0.83
- (4) 0.46
- 65. For hypothetical reactions, the equilibrium constant (K) values are given

 $A \rightleftharpoons B; K_1 = 2.0, B \rightleftharpoons C; K_2 = 4.0, C \rightleftharpoons D;$

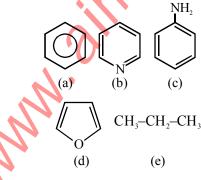
The equilibrium constant for reaction $A \rightleftharpoons D$ is :

- (1)48
- (2) 6
- (3) 2.7
- (4) 24
- The equilibrium constant is 6.0×10^{-5} for the 66. $N_2 + O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NO$ reaction. If the concentration of nitrogen is 0.10 mol/L and concentration of oxygen is 0.20 mol/L at equilirbium. Then the concentration of nitric oxide at equilibrium is:
 - (1) $10.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$ (2) $1.09 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$
 - (3) $10.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/L}$ (4) $1.09 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol/L}$
- **67.** At the equilibrium of the reaction

 $N_2O_{4(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2NO_{2(g)}$, the observed molecular mass of N_2O_4 is 80 g mol⁻¹ at 350 K. The percentage of dissociation of $N_2O_{4(\sigma)}$ at 350 K is :

- (1) 10%
- (2) 15%

- For the reaction $AB_{(g)} \longrightarrow A_{(g)} + B_{(g)}$, AB is **68.** 33% dissociated at a total pressure of P. Therefore, P is related to K_p by one of the following options:
 - (1) $P = K_{n}$
- (3) $P = 4K_n$
- 69. Which is/are homocyclic compound.

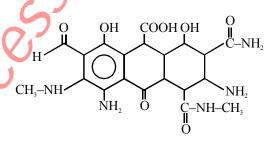


- (2) a only (3) a,c
- (4) a,b,c

70. Total numbers of 3° carbon & 2° hydrogen present in nepthalene respectively.



- (1) 2, 6
- (2) 2, 8
- (3) 8,
- What is derived name of neopentyl alcohol. 71.
 - (1) Trimethyl carbinol
 - (2) Tert butyl carbinol
 - (3) Tert butyl alcohol
 - (4) Trimethyl alcohol
- Total number of different functional group in **72.** following compound (except $C = C \& C \equiv C$).



- (1) 9
- $(2)\ 10$
- (3) 11
- (4) 12
- **73.**

Correct IUPAC name of above compound :-

- (1) 2-Chloro-6-bromo heptane
- (2) 6-Bromo-2-chloroheptane
- (3) 2-Bromo-6-chloroheptane
- (4) 2-Bromo-6-chlorohexane
- 74.

Total number of carbons in parent carbon chain in above compound.

- (1) 2
- (2) 3
- (3) 4
- (4) 5

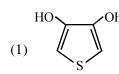
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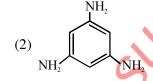
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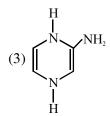
O O II II TO-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-CH₃

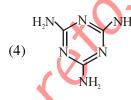
Correct IUPAC of above compound.

- (1) Ethoxy carbonyl pentanoic acid
- (2) 5-Ethoxy-5-oxo pentanoic acid
- (3) 4-Ethoxycarbonyl butanoic acid
- (4) 5-Ethoxy-5-oxobutanoic acid
- **76.** Correct IUPAC name of COOH
 - (1) Cyclohex-3-enoic acid
 - (2) Cyclohex-2-ene carboxylic acid
 - (3) Cyclohex-1-ene-3-carboxylic acid
 - (4) 3-carboxy cyclohex-1-ene
- 77. Which of the following is heterocyclic compound and contain 3 heteroatoms:-









- **78.** The IUPAC name of H
 - (1) Acetic anhydride
 - (2) Formyl ethanoate
 - (3) Butane-2, 4-dione
 - (4) Ethanoic methanoic anhydride
- 79. Total number of σ & π bonds in pyrrole respectively.



(1) 5, 3

(2) 9, 3

(3) 9, 2

 $(4)\ 10,\ 2$

is :-

80. The total number of acetylinic bonds in the given compounds.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} HC = C - C - CH = CH - CH - C = N \\ \parallel & \parallel & \parallel \\ O & N = N \\ & \oplus \end{array}$$

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

 $(4) \ 4$

81. Correct IUPAC name of the compound

(1) Pent-3-en-1-yne

(2) pent-2-en-4-yne

(3) Pent-1-yn-3-ene

(4) Pent-4-yn-2-ene

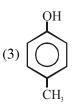
82. Consider following molecule

Correct IUPAC name of above compound.

- (1) 2-Ethyl-4,4-dimethyl pentane
- (2) 2,2,4-trimethyl heptane
- (3) 3,5,5-trimethyl hexane
- (4) 2,2,4-trimethyl hexane
- **83.** The molecular formula of third member of ester is:-
 - $(1) C_3 H_6 O_2$
- (2) C H O
- (3) $C_4H_8O_4$
- $(4) C_3H_8O_2$
- 84. Next homologous of







(4) 1 & 3 both



85. Which of the following has wrong IUPAC name.

cyclohexane carboxylic acid

86. Which is correct structure of sec-butyl bromide.

87. Structure of the compound propyl 3-Bromo-2-iodobutanoate is :-

$$(1) \underbrace{\hspace{1cm} O \hspace{1cm} \underbrace{\hspace{1cm} I \hspace{1cm}}_{\hspace{1cm} \hspace{1cm} \hspace{1cm} BI} \hspace{1cm}}_{\hspace{1cm} \hspace{1cm} \hspace{1cm} BI$$

$$(2) \xrightarrow{\text{Br}} 0$$

$$(3) \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow I$$

$$Br$$

$$(4) \qquad O \qquad Br$$

- (1) O-chlorotoluene
- (2) 2-methyl 5-chlorobenzene
- (3) 2-chlorotoluene
- (4) 1-methyl-2-chlorobenzene
- **89.** The IUPAC Name of the compound is :-

- (1) 5-Acetyl-3-ethenyl-2-pentenal
- (2) 5-Ethynyl-3-vinyl-2-pentenal
- (3) 3-(1-butynyl)-2,4-pentadienal
- (4) 3-Ethenyl-2-hepten-6-ynal
- **90.** Correct IUPAC name of

- (1) 1-Bromopent-5-ene
- (2) 1-Bromobut-5-ene
- (3) 5-Bromopent-1-ene
- (4) 5-Bromobut-1-ene

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Target: Pre-Medical 2019/08-07-2018

TOPIC: Breathing and exchange of gases, Introduction in circulation, Plant Anatomy – Upto Primary interns, Structure of root, Stem and Leaves and etc.

- **91.** Choose the correct statement
 - (1) Oxygen binds to hemoglobin in ir-reversible manner
 - (2) Higher H⁺ concentration is responsible for formation of oxy haemoglobin
 - (3) Lower temperature is favurable for formation of oxyhaemoglobin
 - (4) Every 100 ml. of oxygenated blood can deliver 10 ml of $\rm O_2$ to tissues under normal condition.
- **92.** What does neural signal from pneumotaxic centre cause :
 - (1) Increases the duration of inspiration
 - (2) Reduces the duration of expiration
 - (3) Reduces the duration of inspiration
 - (4) Increases the duration of both inspiration and expiration
- 93. Which out of these is not responsible for inspiration:-
 - (1) Negative pressure in the lungs
 - (2) Relaxation of external inter costal muscles
 - (3) Contraction of diaphragm
 - (4) Upward movement of ribs & sternum.
- **94.** In human heart, identify the correct statements :
 - I. Volume of both the atria is the greater than the volume of both ventricles.
 - II. Volume of both the ventricle is greater than the volume of both the atria.
 - III. Inter-ventricular septum separates the rightand the left atria.
 - IV. Atrio ventricular septum don't separates the atrium and ventricle.

Choose the correct option accordingly.

- (1) All except I are wrong
- (2) All except II are wrong
- (3) All except III are wrong
- (4) All except IV are wrong

- **95.** Pulmonary circulation is :-
 - (1) Left atrium $\xrightarrow{\text{Oxygenated}}$ Lungs
 - $\xrightarrow{\text{Deoxygenated}} \text{Right ventricle}$
 - (2) Left atrium $\xrightarrow{\text{Deoxygenated}}$ Lungs
 - $\xrightarrow{\text{Oxygenated} \atop \text{blood}} \text{Right atrium}$
 - - Oxygenated blood Left atrium
 - (4) Right ventricle $\xrightarrow{\text{Oxygenated} \atop \text{blood}}$ Lungs $\xrightarrow{\text{Deoxygenated}}$ Left atrium
- 96. Right atrioventricular apperture is guarded
 - (1) Mitral valve

by :-

- (2) Tricuspid valve
- (3) Bicuspid valve
- (4) Semilunar valve
- **97.** What is the approximate normal composition of gases in alveolar air :-
 - (1) 14% oxygen, 6% carbon dioxide, 80% nitrogen.
 - (2) 21% oxygen, 2% carbondioxide, 77% nitrogen.
 - (3) 16% oxygen, 3% carbondioxide, 81% nitrogen.
 - (4) 10% oxygen, 8% carbondioxide, 82% nitrogen.
- **98.** Match the column I with column II

| Col | umn-I | Colum | n-II |
|---------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A Trac | cheal tubes | I Scor | pion |
| B Gill | S | II Frog | 7 |
| C Moi | st skin | III Ins | ect |
| D Boo | k lungs | IV Aqu | atic arthropods |
| A | В | \mathbf{C} | D |
| (1) III | IV | II | I |
| (2) III | I | IV | II |
| (3) IV | III | II | I |
| (4) IV | II | I | III |

- **99.** Which of the following part of respiratory system form exchange part?
 - (1) external nostrils to terminal bronchioles
 - (2) alveoli and their ducts
 - (3) larynx to primary bronchi
 - (4) primary bronchi to terminal bronchioles

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100. Thoracic chamber is formed by

| | Dorsally | Ventrally | Laterally |
|-----|------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| (1) | Sternum | Ribs | Ribs |
| (2) | Vertebral column | Sternum | Diaphragm |
| (3) | Vertebral column | Sternum | Ribs |
| (4) | Sternum | Vertebral column | Ribs |

- **101.** Inspiration can occur if
 - (1) intrapulmonary pressure is higher than the atmospheric pressure
 - (2) intrapulmonary pressure and atmospheric pressure are equal
 - (3) intrapulmonary pressure is less than atmospheric pressure
 - (4) muscles of diaphragm relaxes
- **102.** In which of the following respiratory volume is correctly match with their value

| Volume | Value (in ml) |
|---------|---------------|
| (1) IRV | 250 - 300 |
| (2) ERV | 1000 - 1100 |
| (3) TV | 1100 - 1200 |
| (4) RV | 500 |

- 103. (A) inspiratory capacity
 - (B) expiratorycapacity
 - (C) functional residual capacity

Choose the correct option for A, B and C

- (1) A-TV+ERV,B-TV+IRV,C-ERV+RV
- (2) A-TV+ERV,B-TV+ERV,C-TV+IRV
- (3) A-TV+IRV,B-TV+ERV,C-ERV+RV
- (4) A-TV+ERV,B-TV+IRV,C-ERV+RV
- **104.** How many amount of oxygen deliver to tissue by every 100 ml of oxygenated blood?
 - (1) 5 ml
- (2) 25 ml
- (3) less than 1 ml
- (4) more than 50 ml
- **105.** Pneumotaxic center is found in
 - (1) pons region of brain
 - (2) medulla region of brain
 - (3) cerebrum region of brain
 - (4) optic lobes

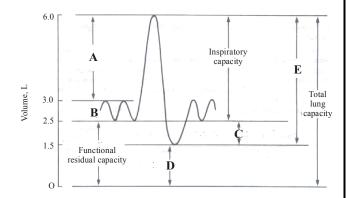
- **106.** Consider the given statements and select correct statement for transport of oxygen
 - (a) seventy percent of oxygen is carried as bicarbonates
 - (b) about ninty seven percent of oxygen is transported by RBCs in blood
 - (c) it is carried by haemoglobin as carb-amino haemoglobin
 - $(1) a, b \qquad (2) b, c \qquad (3)$
- (3) only b (4) only c
- **107.** Chronic disorder in which alveolar walls are damaged is
 - (1) asthama
 - (2) emphysema
 - (3) pneumonia
 - (4) occupational respiratory disorders
- **108.** Neither the trachea nor the bronchi contain
 - (1) hyaline cartilage
 - (2) goblet cells
 - (3) ciliated columnar epithelium
 - (4) simple squamous epithelium
- **109.** Asthama is caused due to
 - (1) infection of lungs
 - (2) bleeding into pleural cavity
 - (3) infection of trachea
 - (4) spasm of bronchial muscles
- 110. Which of the following structure is present inside the larynx of the respiratory system?
 - (1) Glottis
- (2) Epiglottis
- (3) Vocal cords
- (4) Gullet
- **111.** If a large number of people are enclosed in a room then
 - (1) oxygen decreases and CO₂ increases
 - (2) oxygen increases and CO₂ decreases
 - (3) oxygen and CO 2 decreases
 - (4) oxygen and CO₂ increases
- **112.** Identify the type of pulmonary volume / capacity on the basis of quantity of air present in the lungs given below.
 - (I) 1100 ml to 1200 ml
 - (II) 500 ml
 - (III) 5000 ml to 6000 ml

Choose the correct option

- (1) I Vital capacity , II Functional residual capacity , III Residual volume
- (2) I Residual volume, II Tidal volume, III Total lung capacity
- (3) I Expiratory capacity, II Inspiratory capacity, III Residual volume
- (4) I Tidal volume , II Inspiratory reserve volume , III Expiratory reserve volume

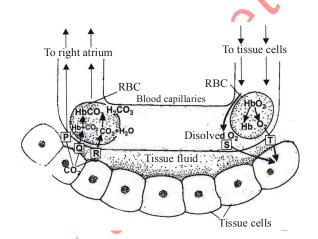
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- **113.** How much amount of carbondioxide is transported by plasma?
 - (1) 75 % to 78%
- (2) 5% to 7%
- (3) 20% to 25%
- (4) 93%
- **114.** Study the spirograph and identify the correctly matched volumes and capacities from the codes given:



| | 1 1 | IKV | EKV | ΚV | VIIAL |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----------|
| | | | | • | CAPACITY |
| (1) | A | C | В | D | E |
| (2) | A | В | C | D | E |
| (3) | В | A | C | D | E |
| (4) | C | В | A | D | Е |

115. Refer the given diagrammatic representation of the transportation of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the blood. P,Q,R,S and T represent percentage of both gases in different forms. Select the correct option for P-T.:-



| | P | Q | R | S | T |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | 23% | 70% | 7% | 93% | 7% |
| (2) | 7% | 23% | 70% | 3% | 97% |
| (3) | 7% | 23% | 70% | 97% | 3% |
| (4) | 70% | 7% | 23% | 97% | 3% |

- 116. How many factors in the list give below does not favours the dissociation of O_2 from HbO_2 ? $P_{O_2} \downarrow$, $P_{O_2} \uparrow$, H^+ concentration \uparrow , temperature \uparrow , $CO_2 \uparrow$, $CO_2 \downarrow$, $PH \uparrow$, $PH \downarrow$
 - (1) Four (2)
 - (2) Two
- (3) Five
- (4) Three
- 117. In a normal adult man vital capacity of lungs is 4600 ml. Tidal volume is 500 ml and expiratory reserve volume is 1000 ml. Then inspiratory capacity will be:-
 - (1) 3000 ml
- (2) 3600 ml
- (3) 1600 ml
- (4) 3500 ml
- 118. The percent of O₂ in expired and inspired air is respectively:
 - (1) 20%, 21%
- (2) 16%, 30%
- (3) 21%, 16%
- (4) 16%, 21%
- 119. In each 100 ml of oxygenated blood:(A)3% of O₂ is dissolved in blood plasma
 - (B) 97% of O₂ is bound to haemoglobin
 - (C) 7% of Co₂ is dissolved in blood plasma
 - (D) 23% of Co2 is bound to haemoglobin
 - (1) A and B
- (2) B and C
- (3) C and D
- (4) A and D
- **120.** After the normal expiration, how much amount of air remains in our lungs :-
 - (1) 2300 ml
- (2) 4600 ml
- (3) 1200 ml
- (4) 1600 ml
- **121.** Read the following **four** (a-d) statements.
 - (a) The partial pressure of $\rm O_2$ and $\rm CO_2$ in atmosphere air is 1.59 mmHg and 0.3 mmHg respectively.
 - (b) The total thickness of diffusion membrane is much more than a millimetre.
 - (c) Solubity of CO_2 is 20-25 times higher than that of O_2
 - (d) The partial pressure of $\rm O_2$ and $\rm CO_2$ in oxygenated blood is 95 mmHg and 40 mmHg respectively.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (1) One
- (2) Four
- (3) Three
- (4) Two

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(d)

(c)



- **122.** Identify the correct and incorrect match about the respiratory volume and capacities and mark the **correct** answer :-
 - (a) Expiratory capacity =
 Tidal volume + Residual volume
 - (b) Vital capacity =

 Total long capacity Residual volume
 - (c) Inspiratory capacity =

 Total long capacity Functional Residual
 capacity
 - (d) Total long capacity =

 Vital capacity + Functional Residual capacity
 - (1) Incorrect Correct Correct Incorrect
 - (2) Correct Correct Incorrect Correct

(b)

(a)

- (3) Incorrect Correct Incorrect Incorrect
- (4) Correct Incorrect Correct
- **123.** Match the blood vessels of human heart listed under column–I with the functions given under column–II: Choose the answer which gives the correct combination of the alphabets of the two columns.

| | Column–I (Blood vessel) | | Column–II (Function) |
|-----|----------------------------|---|---|
| (A) | Superior vena cava | p | Carries deoxygenated blood to lungs |
| (B) | Inferior vena cava | q | Carries oxygenated blood to lungs |
| (C) | Pulmonary artery | r | Brings deoxygenated blood from lower parts of the body to the right atrium |
| (D) | Pulmonary vein | s | Brings oxygenated blood to the left atrium |
| | 11.0 | t | Brings deoxygenated blood from upper parts of the body into the right atrium |

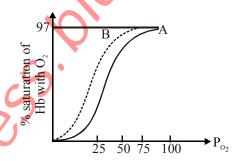
(1)
$$A = t$$
, $B = p$, $C = r$, $D = q$

(2)
$$A = t$$
, $B = r$, $C = p$, $D = s$

(3)
$$A = s$$
, $B = t$, $C = r$, $D = p$

(4)
$$A = t$$
, $B = p$, $C = q$, $D = r$

- **124.** The conducting part of respiratory tract does not help in :-
 - (1) Transport the atmospheric air to the alveoli.
 - (2) Clear air from foreign particles
 - (3) Humidifie and bring the air to body temperature
 - (4) Diffusion of O₂ and CO₂ between blood and air
- **125.** When there is no air in initial bronchioles, they do not collapse, it is due to:
 - (1) Presence of lecithin
 - (2) Presence of incomplete cartilagenous rings
 - (3) Presence of complete cartilagenous rings
 - (4) Presence of mucous
- **126.** On accompanying graph, the shift from curve A to B could be caused by :-

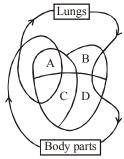


- (a) Increase in pH
- (b) Lower Temp
- (c) Increased altitude
- (d) Low CO,
- (1) a only
- (2) a and d only
- (3) a, b, d
- (4) All
- **127.** Which of the following would have same CO₂ content?
 - (1) Blood entering the lungs and leaving the lungs
 - (2) Blood entering in tissue and leaving the tissue
 - (3) Blood entering Rt side and leaving Lt side of heart
 - (4) Blood entering Rt side of the heart and leaving Rt side of the heart
- **128.** Choose the **incorrect** statement.
 - (a) O_2 gets bound to haemoglobin in the lung surface
 - (b) Every 100 ml of oxygenated blood deliver around 15 ml of O₂ to tissues under normal physiological condition.
 - (c) 70% of CO₂ is transported in form of bicarbonate
 - (d) CO₂ is 20-25 times less soluble than O₂
 - (1) a and b
- (2) b and c
- (3) b and d
- (4) c and d

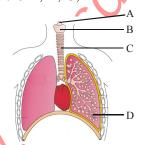


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- **129.** Approx_____CO $_2$ is transported with the help of_____in the form of_____.
 - (1) 23 %, carbonic anhydrase, H⁺
 - (2) 27%, cytochrome oxidase, HCO₃
 - (3) 97%, carbonic anhydrase, H⁺
 - (4) 70%, carbonic anhydrase, HCO₃
- 130. Which points are incorrect during inspiration:-
 - (A) Intrapulmonary pressure is higher than the atmospheric pressure
 - (B) Contraction in diaphragm and external inter costal muscles
 - (C) Increase in the thoracic volume
 - (D) Air move from outside to lungs
 - (E) Pressure over lungs increases
 - (1) A, C
- (2) B, C
- (3) A, E
- (4) C, E
- **131.** Which of the following volumes can **not** be given out of lungs?
 - (1) IRV
- (2) ERV
- (3) TV
- (4) RV
- **132.** In A, B, C, D maximum developed muscles are present in

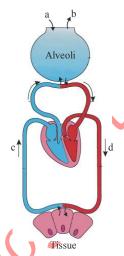


- (1) In A which receive deoxygenated blood
- (2) In B which receive deoxygenated blood
- (3) In C which receive oxygenated blood
- (4) In D which receive oxygenated blood
- **133.** Find out the A, B, C, D.



| | A | В | C | D |
|-----|------------|------------|---------|---------|
| (1) | Epiglottis | Larynx | Trachea | Alveoli |
| (2) | Larynx | Epiglottis | Trachea | Alveoli |
| (3) | Epiglottis | Larynx | Alveoli | Trachea |
| (4) | Larynx | Epiglottis | Alveoli | Trachea |

134. Identify a, b, c and d in the given diagram.



| | a | b | c | d |
|-----|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) | Inspired Air | Expired Air | More CO ₂ | More O ₂ |
| (2) | Inspired Air | Expired Air | More O ₂ | More CO ₂ |
| (3) | Expired Air | Inspired Air | More O ₂ | More CO ₂ |
| (4) | Expired Air | Inspired Air | More CO ₂ | More O ₂ |

135. Find out the correct match from the following table:-

| | Column I | Column II | Column III |
|-------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) | At tissue level | $Po_2 = 40 \text{ mm Hg}$ | $Pco_2 = 45 \text{ mm Hg}$ |
| (ii) | In pulmonary vein | $Po_2 = 95 \text{ mm Hg}$ | $Pco_2 = 50 \text{ mm Hg}$ |
| (iii) | In systemic artery | $Po_2 = 40 \text{ mm Hg}$ | $Pco_2 = 40 \text{ mm Hg}$ |
| (iv) | In alveoli | $Po_2 = 104 \text{ mm Hg}$ | $Pco_2 = 40 \text{ mm Hg}$ |

- (1) Both (i) and (ii)
- (2) Both (iii) and (iv)
- (3) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (4) Both (i) and (iv)
- 136. The cross section of a plant material 'X' shows the following anatomical features under microscope—Sclerenchymatous hypodermis, Scattered vascular bundles in ground tissue, each vascular bundle is surround by sclerenchymatous bundle sheath, vascular bundles are conjoint, collateral and closed, endarch xylem, phloem parenchyma is absent, lack of well demarcated pith.

Plant material should be :-

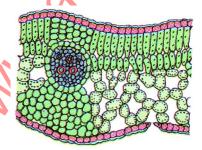
- (1) Maize stem
- (2) Maize root
- (3) Sunflower stem
- (4) Cucurbita stem



137. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose correct option :-

| Column-I | | | Column-II |
|----------|------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) | Xylem fibres | (i) | Chisel like ends, and pitted end wall |
| (b) | Xylem vessels | (ii) | Store food material |
| (c) | Xylem tracheids | (iii) | Obliterated central lumen |
| (d) | Xylem parenchyma | (iv) | Perforated end wall |

- (1) (a)-i, (b)-ii, (c)-iii, (d)-iv
- (2) (a)-iv, (b)-iii, (c)-i, (d)-ii
- (3) (a)-iii, (b)-iv, (c)-i, (d)-ii
- (4) (a)-iii, (b)-i, (c)-iv, (d)-ii
- **138.** A dictyostele has meristele, that differs from vascular bundles in a eustele in having:-
 - (1) Concentric and leptocentric arrangement of conducting tissue
 - (2) Sieve cells alternating with xylem tracheids
 - (3) Exarch xylem
 - (4) Their own pericycle and endodermis
- **139.** In a dorsiventral leaf, the position of phloem and spongy parenchyma, respectively:-
 - (1) Adaxial, Adaxial
- (2) Abaxial, adaxial
- (3) Abaxial, Abaxial
- (4) Adaxial, abaxial
- **140.** Which statement is **incorrect**:-
 - (1) A mature sieve tube element possesses a peripheral cytoplasm and a large vacuole but lacks a nucleus
 - (2) Phloem fibres are sclerenchymatous
 - (3) The companion cells help in maintaining the pressure gradient in the sieve tubes
 - (4) Phloem fibres are generally not found in the secondary phloem.
- **141.** Which of the following statement is incorrect about given figure?



- (1) Mesophyll is differentiated into palisade parenchyma & spongy parenchyma
- (2) Palisade parenchyma is present towards adaxial epidermis
- (3) Position of xylem and phloem in the vascular bundle towards adaxial epidermis and abaxial epidermis, respectively
- (4) Two distinct patches of sclerenchyma are present above and below of large vascular bundle
- **142.** Which is the most common tissue, that is morphologically and physiologically unspecialised and forms the frame work of all plant organs and tissue like cortex, pith, mesophyll of leaf and floral parts?
 - (1) Collenchyma
- (2) Sclerenchyma
- (3) Parenchyma
- (4) Sclereids
- **143.** Match list—I with list—II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

List-II

- A. Apical meristem (i) Intra fascicular Cambium
- B. Primary lateral meristem
- (ii) Internode
- C. Intercalary meristem (iii) Shoot apex
- D. Secondary meristem (iv) Phellogen

| J | | () | 6 - | |
|----------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Codes :- | A | В | C | D |
| (1) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (2) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) | (iii) |
| (3) | (iii) | (ii) | (iv) | (i) |
| (4) | (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |

- **144.** The meristem that occurs in the mature regions of roots and shoots of many plants particularly those provide woody axis and appear later than primary meristem called :-
 - (1) Apical meristem
- (2) Intercalary meristem
- (3) Secondary meristem (4) Procambium
- **145.** Which of the following are homogenous in nature and are composed of structurally and functionally similar cells:
 - (1) Complex tissue
- (2) Phloem
- (3) Simple tissue
- (4) Xylem
- **146.** Which of the following meristem is found in the primary internal structure of sunflower stem?
 - (1) Vascular cambium ring
 - (2) Cork cambium
 - (3) Intra fascicular cambium
 - (4) Inter fascicular cambium

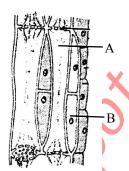
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- **147.** A nail is driven in a stem of mango tree at 5 meter above the ground. How much height is attained by nail after 10 years?
 - (1) 15 meter
 - (2) 2.5 meter
 - (3) 10 meter
 - (4) Nail remains of same height-5 meter
- **148.** Which of the following types of thickenings are found in the protoxylem vessels of *Zea mays* stem:-
 - (1) Annular & spiral
- (2) Pitted
- (3) Pitted & annular
- (4) Only annular
- 149. Ploidy level of meristem cell of monocots -
 - (1) Haploid
- (2) Diploid
- (3) Triploid
- (4) Polyploid
- **150.** Which of the following are included in ground tissue system in sunflower stem ?
 - (a) Hypodermis and pericycle
 - (b) Endodermis and general cortex
 - (c) Pith and medullary rays
 - (d) Epidermis and vascular tissue
 - (1) Only a, b and c
- (2) Only a and b
- (3) Only b and d
- (4) Only a and c
- **151.** Both apical meristem and intercalary meristems are primary meristem
 - (1) Because, they are responsible for formation of secondary plant body.
 - (2) Because, they are responsible for formation of secondary meristem.
 - (3) Because, they appear early in life of as plant and contribute to the formation of primary plant body.
 - (4) Both 1 and 2
- **152.** Given below is the diagram of L.S. of shoot apex. In which labelled structure 'x' is :-

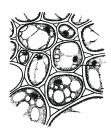


- (1) Differentiating vascular tissue
- (2) Meristemetic zone
- (3) Leaf primordium
- (4) Axillary bud

153. Given below is the diagram of L.S. of phloem. In which labelled parts A & B are, respectively:



- (1) Sieve pore and phloem parenchyma
- (2) Companion cell & sieve cell
- (3) Companion cell & sieve tube element
- (4) Sieve tube element & companion cell
- **154.** Which of the following is not a primary meristem:
 - (1) Apical meristem
 - (2) Intercalary meristem
 - (3) Inter fascicular cambium
 - (4) Intra fascicular cambium
- 155. Given diagram represent, which one of the following type of simple permanent tissue?



- (1) Parenchyma
- (2) Collenchyma
- (3) Sclerenchyma
- (4) Fibre
- **156.** In the given diagrem 'x' represents, primary wall thickening at corners. Which one of the following material is absent in 'x'?



- (1) Pectin
- (2) Cellulose
- (3) Hemicellulose
- (4) Lignin
- **157.** Which of the following are **true** about tracheids?
 - (a) Unicellular
- (b) Multicellular
- (c) Pitted end wall
- (d) Perforated end wall
- (1) only b
- (2) only a and c
- (3) only b and c
- (4) only a and d

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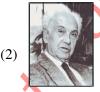
- **158.** The quiescent centre in the root meristem serves as a :-
 - (1) Site for storage of food, which is utilized during maturation
 - (2) Reservoir for growth hormones
 - (3) Reserve for replenishment of damaged cells of the meristem
 - (4) Region for absorption of water
- **159.** Match the column–I with II and choose the **correct** option :

| | Column-I | | Column-II |
|-------|------------------|-----|---|
| (I) | Procambium | (a) | Formation of epidermis |
| (II) | Protoderm | (b) | Formation of primary vascular tissues |
| (III) | Ground meristem | (c) | Formation of secondary vascular tissues |
| (IV) | Vascular cambium | (d) | Formation of pith |
| | | (e) | Formation of pericycle |

- (1) I b, II a, III c & d, IV e
- (2) I a, II b, III c & d, IV e
- (3) I c, II a, III b & e, IV d
- (4) I b, II a, III d & e, IV c
- **160.** Which xylem element is also called supporting cells?
 - (1) Tracheids
- (2) Tracheae (Vessel)
- (3) Xylem fibres
- (4) Xylem parenchyma
- **161.** Transition of exarch bundles of root to endarch bundles of stem occurs in :-
 - (1) Epicotyl
- (2) Hypocotyl
- (3) Apical bud
- (4) Plumule
- **162**. In roots, the primary xylem is called exarch. Because?
 - (1) the protoxylem lies towards the centre and the metaxylem lies towards the periphery
 - (2) the protoxylem lies towards the periphery and the metaxylem lies towards the centre
 - (3) both the protoxylem and the metaxylem lie towards the centre
 - (4) the protoxylem is surrounded by the metaxylem.
- **163.** Which one of the following histogen present in the monocot root apex, but not in the shoot apex?
 - (1) Calyptrogen
- (2) Dermatogen
- (3) Periblem
- (4) Plerome

164. Which Scientist is related to Anatomy of seed plants?









- a group of phloem are on the same radius with xylem near the pith and phloem near the cortex and the two separated by the cambium, called:-(1)Radial
 - (2) Conjoint, collateral and open
 - (3) Conjoint, collateral and closed
 - (4) Concentric
- **166.** Match the column–I with column–II and select the **correct** answer:-

| | 4 | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|------------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | <u> </u> | C olumn–I | Column-II | | | | | | |
| • | (A) | Collenchyma | (i) | Meristematic tissue resposible for the development of cortex | | | | | |
| | (B) | Periblem | (ii) | Performs various function like storage, secretion & photosynthesis | | | | | |
| | (C) | Plerome | (iii) | Meristematic tissue resposible for the development of stele | | | | | |
| | (D) | Parenchyma | (iv) | Provides tensile strength against bending and swaying | | | | | |

- (1) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii,
- (2) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
- (3) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii,
- (4) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii,
- **167.** Which one of the following is enucleated cell?
 - (1) Meristem cell
- (2) Companion cell
- (3) Vessel element
- (4) Root hair
- 168. In roots, stems & leaves epidermis is :-
 - (1) Parenchymatous
 - (2) Collenchymatous
 - (3) Sclerenchymatous
 - (4) Both 2 & 3

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- **169.** If there is more than one tunica layers in the shoot apex, then which among the following is most likely to happen:-
 - (1) All the layers will develop into cortical cells
 - (2) All the layers will develop into the epidermal cells
 - (3) The outer layer will develop into epidermal and cortical cells
 - (4) The outer most layer forms the epidermis and remaining layers, form another type of tissues with the association of corpus
- **170.** T.S. of stem of sunflower can be identified from the T.S. of *Cucurbita* by the presence of
 - (1) Presence of cambium in the vascular bundles
 - (2) Conjoint, collateral and open vascular bundle
 - (3) Scattered vascular bundles
 - (4) Conjoint bicollateral and open vascular bundles
- **171.** Growth in length of inter nodes, occurs by the activity of
 - (1) Lateral meristem
- (2) Procambium
- (3) Intercalary meristem (4) Apical meristem
- 172. The transverse section of plant material shows the following anatomical features under microscope: Palisade parenchyma towards adaxial surface and spongy parenchyma towards abaxial surface. Conjoint, collateral and closed vascular bundle and xylem is endarch. Two distinct patches of parenchyma are present above and below, each of the large vascular bundle.

Plant material should be :-

- (1) Isobilateral leaf
- (2) Dorsiventral leaf
- (3) Monocotyledonae stem (4) Dicotyledonae stem
- 173. The cross section of a plant material shows the following anatomical features under microscope:

 The vascular bundles are radially arranged, four xylem strands with exarch condition and pith is inconspicuous.

The plant material should be :-

- (1) Dicot root
- (2) Dicot stem
- (3) Monocot root
- (4) Monocot stem
- 174. In grasses, certain adaxial epidermal cells along the veins modify themselves into large empty colourless cells. These cells are called :-
 - (1) Subsidary cells
- (2) Bulliform cells
- (3) Cork cells
- (4) Guard cells

175. Match the column–I with – II and choose the correct option :

| | Column I | Column II | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| (I) | Radial vascular bundle | (a) | Sugarcane stem | | | | |
| (II) | Hadrocentric vascular bundle | (b) | Cucurbita stem | | | | |
| (III) | Leptocentric vascular bundle | (c) | Sunflower stem | | | | |
| (IV) | Conjoint, collateral vascular bundle | (d) | Sunflower root | | | | |
| | | (e) | Dracaena stem | | | | |
| | | (f) | Fern rhizome | | | | |

- (1) I-f, II-d, III-e, IV-a & c
- (2) I-d, II-f, III-e, IV-a & b
- (3) I-d, II-f, III-e, IV-a & c
- (4) I-d, II-b, III-e, IV-a & b
- a group of phloem are on the same radius with xylem near the pith and phloem near the cortex and the two, not separated by the cambium, called:-
 - (1) Radial
 - (2) Conjoint, collateral and open
 - (3) Conjoint, collateral and closed
 - (4) Concentric
- 177. In the T.S. of *Zea mays* stem, which sequence is correct in a vascular bundle, from periphery to centre.
 - (1) Protoxylem → protophloem → metaxylem → metaphloem
 - (2) Protoxylem \rightarrow metaxylem \rightarrow metaphloem \rightarrow protophloem
 - (3) Protophloem \rightarrow metaphloem \rightarrow metaxylem \rightarrow protoxylem
 - (4) Metaphloem → metaxylem → protoxylem → protophloem
- **178.** In which of the following sclerenchymstous pericycle is found in patches located just above phloem bundles?
 - (1) Sunflower stem
- (2) Maize stem
- (3) Maize leaf
- (4) Sunflower leaf
- **179.** Which of the following type of stele is found in *Dryopteris* rhizome ?
 - (1) Atactostele
- (2) Dictyostele
- (3) Eustele
- (4) Haplostele
- **180.** In which of the following each vascular bundle in surrounded of fibrous sclerenchymatous bundle sheath?
 - (1) Maize root
- (2) Maize stem
- (3) Sunflower stem
- (4) Sunflower root

E-18/19



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

1001CMD305218001 • E-19/19



CLASSROOM CONTACT PROGRAMME

(Academic Session: 2018 - 2019)

ACHIEVER COURSE

PHASE: MAZC

TARGET: PRE-MEDICAL 2019

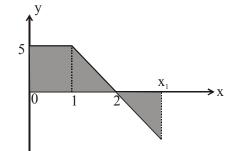
Test Pattern: NEET(UG) Test Type: MINOR

TEST DATE: 08 - 07 - 2018

| SU | SUBJECT : PHYSICS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | ANSWER KEY | | | | | |
|------|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|----|----|----|----|--|
| Que. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | |
| Ans. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | |
| Que. | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | |
| Ans. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Que. | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ans. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

HINT - SHEET

10.



$$\int_{0}^{x_{1}} y \, dx = \text{shaded area}$$

$$(5 \times 1) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 5\right) - A_3 = 5$$

$$A_3 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 5$$

$$\mathbf{x}_1 - 2 = 1$$

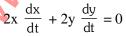
$$x_e = 3$$

11.
$$x = \sqrt{3} \sin \omega t - \cos \omega t = 2 \sin (\omega t - 30)$$
$$-1 \le \sin \theta \le \pm 1$$
$$\Rightarrow -2 \le x \le \pm 2$$

12. At any instant
$$x^2 + y^2 = 5^2$$

$$\frac{2xdx}{dt} + \frac{2ydy}{dt} = 4(+2) = -3(-u)$$

Differentiating w.r.t. time



$$2\cos\theta = u\sin\theta$$

$$u = 2\cot\theta = 2 \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

13.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3\cos 3x - 4\sin 3x \text{ so } \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{max} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$$

Maximum value of $\sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x$ is 2

so
$$y_{min} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

15.
$$h = r\theta = (1m)\left(1.8^{\circ} \times \frac{\pi}{180^{\circ}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{100}m = \pi \text{ cm}$$

Graph of $(\cos x)$ at line y = +1**17.**

24. Ans. (1)

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(-2-3) - \hat{j}(1-3) + \hat{k}(1+2)$$

$$= -5\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 2\hat{\mathbf{j}} + 3\hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

Ans. (2)

Area of parallelogram = $\frac{1}{2} |\vec{d}_1 \times \vec{d}_2|$

 \vec{d}_1 and \vec{d}_2 are diagonals.

Ans. (4) **26.**

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\cos \omega t \cos \frac{\omega t}{2} + \sin \omega t \sin \frac{\omega t}{2} = 0$$

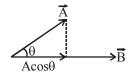
$$\cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\omega t}{2}\right) = 0 \implies \cos\frac{\omega t}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\omega t}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{\omega}$$

- 27. Ans. (4)
- 28. Ans. (1)

Length of projection on xy plane is = $\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$

29. Ans. (3)



$$\vec{A}_{11} = A\cos\theta = A\left(\frac{\vec{A}\cdot\vec{B}}{AB}\right) = \frac{\vec{A}\cdot\vec{B}}{B} = \frac{3+4}{5} = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$\vec{A}_{11} = \frac{7}{5} \left(\frac{3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}}{5} \right) = \frac{7}{25} \left(3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} \right)$$

$$\vec{A}_{11} = \frac{21}{25}\hat{i} + \frac{28}{25}\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{A}_{\perp} = (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 5\hat{k}) - (\frac{21}{25}\hat{i} + \frac{28}{25}\hat{j})$$

$$= \frac{4}{25}\hat{i} - \frac{3}{25}\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

- **30.** Ans. (2)
- 31. Ans. (1)

$$\vec{A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\theta \hat{i} + \sin\theta \hat{j}$$

$$\hat{A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\hat{n} = \frac{\vec{A}}{|\vec{A}|} = \cos \theta \hat{i} + \sin \theta \hat{j}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{n}} = \frac{\vec{\mathbf{A}}}{|\vec{\mathbf{A}}|} = \cos\theta \,\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \sin\theta \,\hat{\mathbf{j}}$$

32. Ans. (1)

33. Ans. (2)

Distance =
$$|\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1| = |-4\hat{i} - 3\hat{j}| = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-3)^2}$$

$$=\sqrt{25} = 5 \text{ m}$$

34. Ans. (1)

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = ab \sin \theta = 8 \implies 2 \times 5 \times \sin \theta = 8$$

 $\Rightarrow \sin \theta = 8/10 = 4/5$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

Therefore $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ab \cos \theta = 2 \times 5 \times \frac{3}{5} = 6$

35. R = a + b

According to parallelogram law of vectors,

$$R^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2 \text{ ab cos } \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow 7b^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $6b^2 = a^2 + ab$

$$\Rightarrow 6\frac{b^2}{a^2} = 1 + \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow 6\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{a}\right) - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 24}}{2 \times 6} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{12} = \frac{1 + 5}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(: magnitude of a vector is positive)

As,
$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{F}_1 + \mathbf{F}_2$$

 $\therefore \mathbf{P}^2 = \mathbf{F}_1^2 + \mathbf{F}_2^2 + 2\mathbf{F}_1\mathbf{F}_2\mathbf{cos}\theta$

$$: \mathbf{O} = \mathbf{F}_1 - \mathbf{F}_2$$

$$O^2 = F^2 + F^2 - 2FF \cos\theta$$

$$P^{2} = F_{1}^{2} + F_{2}^{2} + 2F_{1}F_{2}\cos\theta$$

$$Q = F_{1} - F_{2}$$

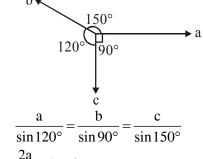
$$Q^{2} = F_{1}^{2} + F_{2}^{2} - 2F_{1}F_{2}\cos\theta$$

$$P^{2} + Q^{2} = 2(F_{1}^{2} + 2F_{2}^{2})$$

$$= 2(18 + 32) = 100$$

$$\therefore \quad \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = \sqrt{100} = 10 \text{ N}$$

37. According to Lami's theorem,



or
$$\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}} = b = 2c$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b \text{ and } c = b/2$$

$$\therefore a:b:c = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b:b:b/2 = \sqrt{3}:2:1$$

HS-2/5

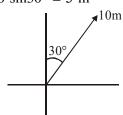
38.
$$F_x = 10 \cos 0^\circ = 10 \text{ N}$$

 $F_y = 10 \sin 0^\circ = 0$

40.
$$s_x = 10\sin 30^\circ = 5m$$

 $s_y = 10\cos 30^\circ = 5\sqrt{3} m$

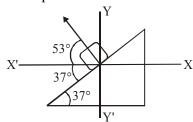
41.
$$\therefore$$
 x = 10 sin30° = 5 m



$$y = 10\cos 30^\circ = 5\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{s} = (5m)\hat{\mathbf{i}} + (5\sqrt{3})\hat{\mathbf{j}}$$

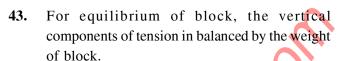
42. The x-component of normal reaction N is

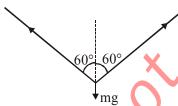


$$-N\cos 53^{\circ} = -8 \times \frac{3}{5} = -4.8 \text{ N}$$

The y-component of normal reaction N is Nsin53°

$$=8 \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{32}{5} = 6.4 \text{ N}$$





$$\therefore$$
 Tcos60° + Tcos60° = mg

$$T = mg = 10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ N}$$

44.
$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \hat{\mathbf{n}}$$

$$\therefore \quad \hat{\mathbf{n}} = \frac{\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}| \cdot |\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{i}} & \hat{\mathbf{j}} & \hat{\mathbf{k}} \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{\left(\sqrt{4 + 4 + 1}\sqrt{1 + 4 + 4}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{6}{9}\hat{i} - \frac{3}{9}\hat{j} + \frac{6}{9}\hat{k} = -\frac{2}{3}\hat{i} - \frac{1}{3}\hat{j} + \frac{2}{3}\hat{k}$$

45.
$$A \times B = B \times A$$

or $|\mathbf{A}| |\mathbf{B}| \sin \theta \ \hat{\mathbf{n}} = |\mathbf{B}| |\mathbf{A}| \sin \theta \hat{\mathbf{n}}$ The equation is only possible, when

| SU | SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY ANSWER KEY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | EY | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Que. | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 |
| Ans. | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Que. | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 |
| Ans. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Que. | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ans. | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

HINT - SHEET

56.
$$K_{c} = \frac{n_{B}n_{C}^{3}}{n_{A}^{2}} \times V^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 = \frac{2 \times 2^{3}}{2^{2} \times V^{2}} \Rightarrow V = \frac{1}{2}$$

59.
$$A_{2}(g) + B_{2}(g) \Longrightarrow 2AB(g)$$
at eqn 5-x 7.5-x 2.5+2x
$$2.5 + 2x = 7.5 \implies x = 2.5$$

$$K_{2}(g) + B_{2}(g) \Longrightarrow 2AB(g)$$

60. The gaseous mixutre contains 40% Cl₂ and 40% PCl₃, since they are produced in 1 : 1 mole ratio. The PCl₅% is 20.

For ideal gases mole % = volume %

$$\begin{split} P_{\text{Cl}_2} &= P_{\text{PCl}_3} \\ \Rightarrow & 2 \times 0.40 = 0.80 \text{ atm} \\ P_{\text{PCl}_5} &= 2 \times 0.2 = 0.40 \text{ atm} \end{split}$$

$$K_{p} = \frac{P_{PCl_{3}} \cdot P_{Cl_{2}}}{P_{PCl_{5}}}$$
$$= \frac{0.80 \times 0.80}{0.40} = 1.6 \text{ atm}$$

- **62.** Reaction is exothermic and volume is decreasing from left to right so for higher production of SO₃ there should be low temperature and high pressure.
- 63. $A + B + Q \rightleftharpoons C + D$

The reaction is endothermic so, on increase in temperature concentration of product will increase.

64. $PCl_3 + Cl_2 \rightleftharpoons PCl_5$

:
$$K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n(g)}$$

 $K_c = 26, R = 0.0821, T = 523 K,$
 $\Delta n_g = 1 - 2 = -1$

- $K_p = 26 \times (0.0821 \times 523)^{-1} = 0.61$
- **65.** $K_1 = \frac{[B]}{[A]} = 2.0$, $K_2 = \frac{[C]}{[B]} = 4.0$,

$$K_3 = \frac{[D]}{[C]} = 3.0$$

For the reaction $A \rightleftharpoons D$

$$K = \frac{[D]}{[A]} = \frac{[D]}{[C]} \times \frac{[C]}{[B]} \times \frac{[B]}{[A]}$$

$$= 3 \times 4 \times 2 = 24$$

66. $N_2 + O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NO$

$$\mathbf{K}_{c} = \frac{\left[\mathbf{NO}\right]^{2}}{\left[\mathbf{N}_{2}\right]\left[\mathbf{O}_{2}\right]}$$

:
$$K_c = 6.0 \times 10^{-5}$$
,
 $[N_2] = 0.10 \text{ mol } L^{-1}$, $[O_2] = 0.20 \text{ mol } L^{-1}$,

:.
$$[NO]^2 = K_c \times [N_2][O_2]$$

 $[NO] = \sqrt{6.0 \times 10^{-5} \times 0.10 \times 0.20}$
 $= 1.09 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}^{-1}$

67. For the dissociation reaction

$$\alpha = \frac{D - d}{d} = \frac{M_t - M_o}{M_o}$$

$$= \frac{92 - 80}{80} \times 100 = 15\% \ (\because M_t = 92, M_o = 80)$$

 $AB_{(g)} \xrightarrow{\hspace*{1cm}} A_{(g)} + B_{(g)}$

Inital moles 1 0 0 Moles at eqm. 1–0.33 0.33 0.33

Total moles at eqm. = 1.33

$$P_{AB} = \left(\frac{0.67}{1.33}\right).P, P_{A} = \left(\frac{0.33}{1.33}\right).P, P_{B} = \left(\frac{0.33}{1.33}\right).P$$

$$K_{p} = \frac{P_{A} \times P_{B}}{P_{AB}} = \frac{\left(\frac{0.33}{1.33} \cdot P\right) \times \left(\frac{0.33}{1.33} \cdot P\right)}{\left(\frac{0.67}{1.33} \cdot P\right)}$$

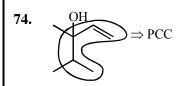
$$= \frac{0.33 \times 0.33 \times P}{0.67 \times 1.33} = 0.122 P$$

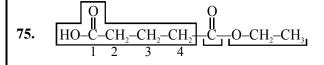
 $K_p = 0.122 \text{ P}$

$$P = \frac{K_p}{0.122} = 8K_p$$

Ring is consist of only carbon atom in ring \Rightarrow homocyclic comp.

- CH₃
 CH₃-C-CH₂-OH
 CH₃
 (tert.butyl carbinol)
- 72. Alc. & phenol ⇒ different F.G.
 1° & 2° & 3° amine ⇒ different F.G.
 1° & 2° & 3° amide ⇒ different F.G.





76.
$$4 \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{array}}_{6} \text{COOH}$$

79.
$$H \longrightarrow H \qquad \sigma = 10$$

$$\pi = 2$$

80. Acetylinic bonds means $C \equiv C$

81.
$$\overset{5}{\text{C}} \overset{4}{\text{C}} \overset{3}{\text{C}} \overset{2}{\text{C}} \overset{1}{\text{C}} \overset{1}{\text{C}}$$

83.
$$C_2H_4O_2 \xrightarrow{+CH_2} C_3H_6O_2 \xrightarrow{+CH_2} C_4H_8O_2$$
I member II III

84. Homologous must have same F.G.

carboxylic acid

86. Sec. butyl radical C-C-C-C

90. Br-CH,-CH,-CH,-CH=CH

| SU | BJE | СТ | : Bl | OLO | GY | | | | | ANSWER KEY | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Que. | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 |
| Ans. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Que. | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 |
| Ans. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Que. | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 |
| Ans. | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Que. | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 |
| Ans. | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Que. | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ans. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |

HINT - SHEET

- **91.** NCERT XI, Page # 274, para-2
- **92.** NCERT XI, Page # 275, para-2
- **93.** NCERT XI, Page # 271, para-1
- **94.** NCERT XI, Page # 283, para-1
- **95.** NCERT XI, Page # 286, para-4
- **96.** NCERT XI, Page # 283, para-1
- **98.** NCERT XI, Page # 286, para-2
- **99.** NCERT XI, Page # 269, para-1
- **100.** NCERT XI, Page # 271, para-2
- **101.** NCERT XI, Page # 271, para-1
- **102.** NCERT XI, Page # 271, para-4
- 103. NCERT XI, Page # 272, para-2,3,4
- **104.** NCERT XI, Page # 274, para-2
- **105.** NCERT XI, Page # 275, para-2
- **106.** NCERT XI, Page # 274, para-2
- **107.** NCERT XI, Page # 275, para-5
- **109.** NCERT XI, Page # 275, para-4
- 112. NCERT XI, Page # 272, para-2,3,4

- **114.** NCERT XI, Page # 272,272
- 115. NCERT XI, Page # 274, para-2,3
- **116.** NCERT XI, Page # 274, para-2
- **117.** NCERT XI, Page # 272, para-2
- **119.** NCERT XI, Page # 274, para-2
- **121.** NCERT XI, Page # 273, para-1
- **122.** NCERT XI, Page # 271-272
- **123.** NCERT XI, Page # 273
- **124.** NCERT XI, Page # 270, para-1
- **126.** NCERT XI, Fig. 17.5
- **127.** NCERT XI, Page # 273
- **128.** NCERT XI, Page # 273
- **129.** NCERT XI, Page # 275, para-1
- **130.** NCERT XI, Page # 271
- **132.** NCERT XI, Fig. 17.3
- **133.** NCERT XI, Fig. 17.1
- **134.** NCERT XI, Fig. 17.3
- **135.** NCERT XI, Table 17.1

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