

Test Booklet Code

**T1**

# MISSION POSSIBLE *with* Disha

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.

## Important Instructions:

- The test is of **3 hours 20 minutes** duration and the Test Booklet contains **200** multiple-choice questions (four options with a single correct answer) divided into 4 sections - Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology (Biology). 50 questions in each subject are divided into two Sections (A and B) as per details given below:
  - Section A shall consist of 35 (Thirty-five) Questions in each subject (Question Nos – 1 to 35, 51 to 85, 101 to 135 and 151 to 185). All questions are compulsory.
  - Section B shall consist of 15 (Fifteen) questions in each subject (Question Nos – 36 to 50, 86 to 100, 136 to 150 and 186 to 200). In Section B, a candidate needs to attempt any 10 (Ten) questions out of 15 (Fifteen) in each subject. Candidates are advised to read all 15 questions in each subject of Section B before they start attempting the question paper. In the event of a candidate attempting more than ten questions, the first ten questions answered by the candidate shall be evaluated.
- Each question carries 4 marks. For each correct response, the candidate will get 4 marks. For each incorrect response, one mark will be deducted from the total scores. The maximum marks are 720.
- Candidates can mark their responses in 2 ways:

**Offline:** This Test Box comes with an OMR Sheet. Use a blue or black ballpoint pen exclusively to properly fill in the details on the OMR sheet.

**Online/ Disha App:** Simply scan the QR code to access the Disha App. Download now, if you haven't already. Register, to gain entry to the **Online Response System**. Click on the respective Test only when you are ready to start the Test. Once started, a Timer will begin and record the Test Time. Mark your responses while solving the Questions using the Physical test Booklet. Once you submit the Test, the app will produce your results immediately.
- Use Blue/Black Ball Point Pen only for writing particulars on this page/ marking responses on Answer Sheet.
- Rough work is to be done in the space provided for this purpose in the Test Booklet only.
- Use of Electronic/ Manual Calculator is prohibited.
- No part of the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet shall be detached under any circumstances.
- The candidates should ensure that the Answer Sheet is not folded. Do not make any stray marks on the Answer Sheet. Do not write your Roll No. anywhere else except in the specified space in the Test Booklet/ Answer Sheet.
- Rank Predictor Sheet** is included with the Test Box to estimate your All India Rank after completion of each test.
- Performance Analyzer** for each test has been given in the form of QR code, specified in the solution booklet. This will help the candidates to self-analyze each test performances and improve his/ her score with the help of Remedial Measures. **Performance Analyzer** can also be accessed online after the results are available. A step wise Question by Question Analysis is provided.



**Scan this QR Code to Get Performance Analyzer**

Name of the Candidate (in Capitals): \_\_\_\_\_

Roll Number : In figures \_\_\_\_\_

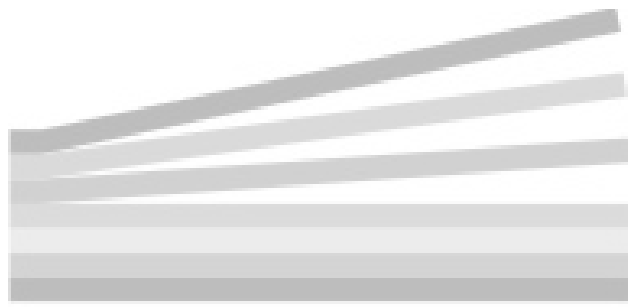
: In words \_\_\_\_\_

Centre of Examination (in Capitals): \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

*Space for Rough Work*

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## PART-I: PHYSICS

## Section-A

1. The value of electric potential at any point due to any electric dipole is [New NCERT/XII/50, 51]

(1)  $k \cdot \frac{\vec{p} \times \vec{r}}{r^2}$  (2)  $k \cdot \frac{\vec{p} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$

(3)  $k \cdot \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^2}$  (4)  $k \cdot \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3}$

2. An electron of mass  $m$  and charge  $e$  initially at rest gets accelerated by a constant electric field  $E$ . The rate of change of de-Broglie wavelength of this electron at time  $t$  ignoring relativistic effects is [New NCERT/XII/285]

(1)  $\frac{-h}{eEt^2}$  (2)  $\frac{-cht}{E}$

(3)  $\frac{-mh}{eEt^2}$  (4)  $\frac{-h}{eE}$

3. The position of particle is given by  $\vec{r} = 2t^2\hat{i} + 3t\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ , where  $t$  is in second and the coefficients have proper units for  $\vec{r}$  to be in metre. The  $\vec{a}(t)$  of the particle at  $t = 1$  s is [New NCERT/XI/36]

- (1)  $4 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  along y-direction  
(2)  $3 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  along x-direction  
(3)  $4 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  along x-direction  
(4)  $2 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  along z-direction

4. A charge  $Q$  is enclosed by a Gaussian spherical surface of radius  $R$ . If the radius is doubled, then the outward electric flux will [New NCERT/XII/30]

- (1) increase four times (2) be reduced to half  
(3) remain the same (4) be doubled

5. The number of significant figures in a number "1700.00200" is [New NCERT/XI/4, 5]

- (1) 3 (2) 7 (3) 9 (4) 10

6. Two identical thin metal plates has charge  $q_1$  and  $q_2$  respectively such that  $q_1 > q_2$ . The plates were brought close to each other to form a parallel plate capacitor of capacitance  $C$ . The potential difference between them is : [New NCERT/XII/72]

(1)  $\frac{(q_1 + q_2)}{C}$  (2)  $\frac{(q_1 - q_2)}{C}$

(3)  $\frac{(q_1 - q_2)}{2C}$  (4)  $\frac{2(q_1 - q_2)}{C}$

7. When a potential difference  $V$  is applied across a conductor at a temperature  $T$ , the drift velocity of electrons is proportional to [New NCERT/XII/86]

- (1)  $\sqrt{V}$  (2)  $V$  (3)  $\sqrt{T}$  (4)  $T$

8. In magnitude hydraulic stress is equal to [New NCERT/XI/169]

- (1) hydraulic force (2) hydraulic pressure  
(3) restoring force (4) hydraulic strain

9. A particle of mass  $0.3 \text{ kg}$  subject to a force  $F = -kx$  with  $k = 15 \text{ N/m}$ . What will be its initial acceleration if it is released from a point  $20 \text{ cm}$  away from the origin? [New NCERT/XI/54]

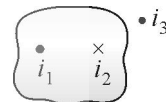
- (1)  $15 \text{ m/s}^2$  (2)  $3 \text{ m/s}^2$  (3)  $10 \text{ m/s}^2$  (4)  $5 \text{ m/s}^2$

10. Maximum speed of car for safe turning on horizontal road is [New NCERT/XI/64]

- (1)  $\sqrt{\mu Rg}$  (2)  $2\sqrt{\mu Rg}$   
(3)  $\sqrt{Rg}$  (4)  $4\sqrt{Rg}$

11. **Assertion :** Ampere's law used for the closed loop shown in figure is written as [New NCERT/XII/118]

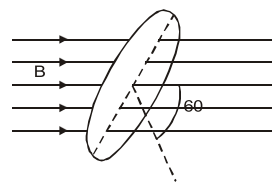
$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 (i_1 - i_2)$ . Right side of it does not include  $i_3$ , because it produces no magnetic field at the loop.



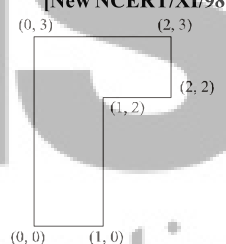
**Reason :** The line integral of magnetic field produced by  $i_3$  over the close loop is zero.

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

- (1) If both Assertion and Reason are correct and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.  
(2) If both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.  
(3) If the Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.  
(4) If the Assertion is incorrect and Reason is correct.
12. A bar magnet having centre  $O$  has a length of  $4 \text{ cm}$ . Point  $P_1$  is in the broad side-on and  $P_2$  is in the end side-on position with  $OP_1 = OP_2 = 10 \text{ metres}$ . The ratio of magnetic intensities  $H$  at  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  is [New NCERT/XII/139]
- (1)  $H_1 : H_2 = 16 : 100$  (2)  $H_1 : H_2 = 1 : 2$   
(3)  $H_1 : H_2 = 2 : 1$  (4)  $H_1 : H_2 = 100 : 16$
13. Fig shown below represents an area  $A = 0.5 \text{ m}^2$  situated in a uniform magnetic field  $B = 2.0 \text{ weber/m}^2$  and making an angle of  $60^\circ$  with respect to magnetic field. [New NCERT/XII/157]



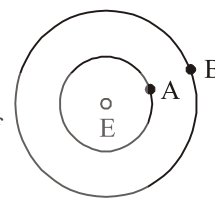
The value of the magnetic flux through the area would be equal to

- (1) 2.0 weber (2)  $\sqrt{3}$  weber  
(3)  $\sqrt{3}/2$  weber (4) 0.5 weber
14. Given below are two statements: In the light of the given statements, choose the correct answer from the options given.  
**Statement I :** Mass is a measure of inertia of the body.  
**Statement II :** Greater the mass, greater is the force required to change its state of rest or of uniform motion.  
 [New NCERT/XI/50, 51, 52]  
 (1) Both statement I and II are correct.  
 (2) Both statement I and II are incorrect.  
 (3) Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect.  
 (4) Statement II is correct but statement I is incorrect.
15. If a motorcyclist skids and stops after covering a distance of 15 m. The stopping force acting on the motorcycle by the road is 100 N, then the work done by the motorcycle on the road is [New NCERT/XI/74]  
 (1) 1500 J (2) -1500 J (3) 750 J (4) Zero
16. A metal ball of mass 2 kg moving with a velocity of 36 km/h has a head on collision with a stationary ball of mass 3 kg. If after the collision, the two balls move together, the loss in kinetic energy due to collision is [New NCERT/XI/84, 85]  
 (1) 140 J (2) 100 J (3) 60 J (4) 40 J
17. The coordinates of centre of mass of a uniform flag shaped lamina (thin flat plate) of mass 4 kg. (The coordinates of the same are shown in figure) are: [New NCERT/XI/98]  
 (1) (1.25 m, 1.50 m)  
 (2) (0.75 m, 1.75 m)  
 (3) (0.75 m, 0.75 m)  
 (4) (1 m, 1.75 m)
- 
18. When a ceiling fan is switched off, its angular velocity falls to half while it makes 36 rotations. How many more rotations will it make before coming to rest? [New NCERT/XI/117]  
 (1) 24 (2) 36 (3) 18 (4) 12
19. Newton's universal law of gravitation applies to [New NCERT/XI/130]  
 (1) small bodies only  
 (2) planets only  
 (3) both small and big bodies  
 (4) only valid for solar system
20. An A.C. source is connected to a resistive circuit. Which of the following is true? [New NCERT/XII/181]  
 (1) Current leads ahead of voltage in phase  
 (2) Current lags behind voltage in phase  
 (3) Current and voltage are in same phase  
 (4) Any of the above may be true depending upon the value of resistance.

21. In order to establish an instantaneous displacement current of 5 mA in the space between the plates of  $5\mu\text{F}$  parallel plate capacitor, the potential difference need to apply is [New NCERT/XII/203]  
 (1)  $100\text{ Vs}^{-1}$  (2)  $200\text{ Vs}^{-1}$  (3)  $300\text{ Vs}^{-1}$  (4)  $1000\text{ Vs}^{-1}$

22. A concave mirror is used for face viewing has focal length of 0.6m. At what distance you should hold the mirror from your face to get an upright image with a magnification of 4? [New NCERT/XII/226]  
 (1) 0.20m (2) 0.25m (3) 0.40m (4) 0.45m

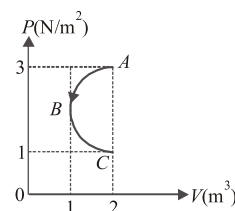
23. Two satellites A and B of masses 200 kg and 400 kg are revolving round the earth at height of 600 km and 1600 km respectively.



If  $T_A$  and  $T_B$  are the time periods of A and B respectively then the value of  $T_B - T_A$ :

[Given: radius of earth = 6400 km, mass of earth =  $6 \times 10^{24}$  kg]

- (1)  $4.24 \times 10^2$  s (2)  $1.33 \times 10^3$  s  
 (3)  $4.24 \times 10^3$  s (4)  $3.33 \times 10^2$  s
24. A body is moving with a constant speed  $v$  in a circle of radius  $r$ . Its angular acceleration is [New NCERT/XI/42]  
 (1)  $vr$  (2)  $v/r$  (3) zero (4)  $vr^2$
25. Hydraulic lifts and hydraulic brakes are based on [New NCERT/XI/185]  
 (1) Archimedes' principle (2) Bernoulli's principle  
 (3) Stoke's law (4) Pascal's law
26. A beaker of radius 15 cm is filled with a liquid of surface tension 0.075 N/m. Force across an imaginary diameter on the surface of the liquid is [New NCERT/XI/194]  
 (1) 0.075 N (2)  $1.5 \times 10^{-2}$  N  
 (3) 0.225 N (4)  $2.25 \times 10^{-2}$  N
27. An iron tyre is to be fitted on to a wooden wheel 1 m in diameter. The diameter of tyre is 6 mm smaller than that of wheel. The tyre should be heated so that its temperature increases by a minimum of (the coefficient of cubical expansion of iron is  $3.6 \times 10^{-5}/^\circ\text{C}$ ) [New NCERT/XI/207]  
 (1)  $167^\circ\text{C}$  (2)  $334^\circ\text{C}$  (3)  $500^\circ\text{C}$  (4)  $1000^\circ\text{C}$
28. In  $P$ - $V$  diagram shown in figure  $ABC$  is a semicircle. The work done in the process  $ABC$  is [New NCERT/XI/230]  
 (1) 4 J  
 (2)  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$  J  
 (3)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  J  
 (4) zero



29. A and B are two metals with threshold frequencies  $1.8 \times 10^{14}$  Hz and  $2.2 \times 10^{14}$  Hz. Two identical photons of energy 0.825 eV each are incident on them. Then photoelectrons are emitted in (Take  $h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34}$  Js)

[New NCERT/XII/281]

- (1) B alone (2) A alone  
(3) neither A nor B (4) both A and B

30. In a car race on straight road, car A takes a time  $t$  less than car B at the finish and passes finishing point with a speed ' $v$ ' more than of car B. Both the cars start from rest and travel with constant acceleration  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  respectively. Then ' $v$ ' is equal to:

[New NCERT/XI/18]

- (1)  $\frac{2a_1 a_2}{a_1 + a_2} t$  (2)  $\sqrt{2a_1 a_2} t$   
(3)  $\sqrt{a_1 a_2} t$  (4)  $\frac{a_1 + a_2}{2} t$

31. The significant result deduced from the Rutherford's scattering experiment is that

[New NCERT/XII/293]

- (1) whole of the positive charge is concentrated at the centre of atom  
(2) there are neutrons inside the nucleus  
(3)  $\alpha$ -particles are helium nuclei  
(4) electrons are embedded in the atom

32. A nucleus splits into two nuclear parts which have their velocity ratio equal to 2 : 1. What will be the ratio of their nuclear radius?

[New NCERT/XII/309]

- (1)  $2^{1/3} : 1$  (2)  $1 : 2^{1/3}$  (3)  $3^{1/2} : 1$  (4)  $1 : 3^{1/2}$

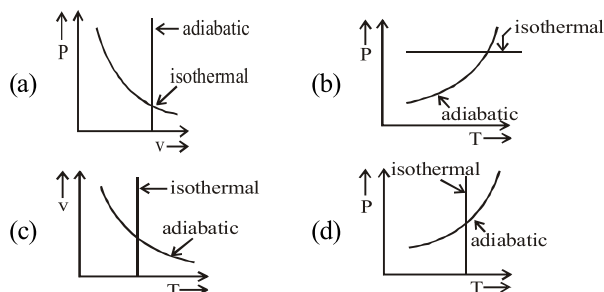
33. An experiment is performed to find the refractive index of glass using a travelling microscope. In this experiment distances are measured by

[XII/Practical Skills]

- (1) a vernier scale provided on the microscope  
(2) a standard laboratory scale  
(3) a meter scale provided on the microscope  
(4) a screwgauge provided on the microscope

34. Which one is the correct option for the two different thermodynamic processes?

[New NCERT/XI/235]



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

35. A gas in a container A is in thermal equilibrium with another gas of the same mass in container B. If we denote the corresponding pressures and volumes by the suffixes A and B, then which of the following statement is most likely to be true?

[New NCERT/XI/247]

- (1)  $P_A = P_B$ ,  $V_A \neq V_B$  (2)  $P_A \neq P_B$ ,  $V_A = V_B$   
(3)  $P_A / V_A = P_B / V_B$  (4)  $P_A V_A = P_B V_B$

## Section-B

36. The number of collisions per second suffered by a molecule in a sample of hydrogen at S.T.P is:

[New NCERT/XI/255]

[Mean free path =  $1.38 \times 10^{-5}$  cm]

- (1)  $10^{15}$  (2)  $8.3 \times 10^{12}$  (3)  $1.1 \times 10^6$  (4)  $1.23 \times 10^{10}$

37. Two particles are executing simple harmonic motion of the same amplitude  $A$  and frequency  $\omega$  along the  $x$ -axis. Their mean position is separated by distance  $X_0$  ( $X_0 > A$ ). If the maximum separation between them is  $(X_0 + A)$ , the phase difference between their motion is

[New NCERT/XI/264]

- (1)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  (2)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  (3)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  (4)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

38. The bulk modulus of a liquid of density  $8000 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$  is  $2 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^{-2}$ . The speed of sound in that liquid is (in  $\text{m s}^{-1}$ )

[New NCERT/XI/287]

- (1) 200 (2) 250 (3) 100 (4) 500

39. Two balls of same mass and carrying equal charge are hung from a fixed support of length  $l$ . At electrostatic equilibrium, assuming that angles made by each thread is small, the separation,  $x$  between the balls is proportional to:

[New NCERT/XII/7]

- (1)  $l$  (2)  $l^2$  (3)  $l^{2/3}$  (4)  $l^{1/3}$

40. The Kirchhoff's second law ( $\sum iR = \sum E$ ), where the symbols have their usual meanings, is based on

[New NCERT/XII/97, 98]

- (1) conservation of momentum  
(2) conservation of charge  
(3) conservation of potential  
(4) conservation of energy

41. Match Column I with Column II.

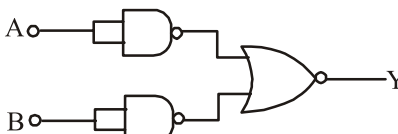
## Column I

## Column II

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (A) Biot-Savart's law   | (1) $\frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi d}$   |
| (B) Torque on a current carrying coil placed in a uniform magnetic field. | (2) $q[\vec{E} + (\vec{V} \times \vec{B})]$                                      |
| (C) Force between two parallel current carrying conductors                | (3) $\tau = NIAB \sin \theta$  |
| (D) Lorentz force   | (4) $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{d\vec{l} \sin \theta}{r^2} \hat{n}$ |

[New NCERT/XII/109, 113, 123, 125, 126]

- (1) (A)  $\rightarrow$  (4); (B)  $\rightarrow$  (3); (C)  $\rightarrow$  (1); (D)  $\rightarrow$  (2)  
(2) (A)  $\rightarrow$  (2); (B)  $\rightarrow$  (2); (C)  $\rightarrow$  (4); (D)  $\rightarrow$  (3)  
(3) (A)  $\rightarrow$  (4); (B)  $\rightarrow$  (3); (C)  $\rightarrow$  (2); (D)  $\rightarrow$  (1)  
(4) (A)  $\rightarrow$  (2); (B)  $\rightarrow$  (1); (C)  $\rightarrow$  (4); (D)  $\rightarrow$  (3)

42. Two conducting circular loops of radii  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are placed in the same plane with their centres coinciding. If  $R_1 \gg R_2$ , the mutual inductance  $M$  between them will be directly proportional to [New NCERT/XII/166]
- (1)  $R_1/R_2$  (2)  $R_2/R_1$  (3)  $R_1^2/R_2$  (4)  $R_2^2/R_1$
43. The current flowing through an ac circuit is given by  $I = 5\sin(120\pi t) A$ . How long will the current take to reach the peak value starting from zero? [New NCERT/XII/180]
- (1)  $\frac{1}{60} s$  (2)  $60s$  (3)  $\frac{1}{120} s$  (4)  $\frac{1}{240} s$
44. Tube  $A$  has both ends open while tube  $B$  has one end closed, otherwise they are identical. The ratio of fundamental frequency of tube  $A$  and  $B$  is [New NCERT/XI/292]
- (1) 1:2 (2) 1:4 (3) 2:1 (4) 4:1
45. A vernier calipers has 1 mm marks on the main scale. It has 20 equal divisions on the Vernier scale which match with 16 main scale divisions. For this Vernier calipers, the least count is [XI/Practical Skills]
- (1) 0.02 mm (2) 0.05 mm (3) 0.1 mm (4) 0.2 mm
46. Two thin lenses are in contact and the focal length of the combination is 80 cm. If the focal length of one lens is 20 cm, then the power of the other lens will be [New NCERT/XII/238]
- (1) 1.66 D (2) 4.00 D (3) -100 D (4) -3.75 D
47. Two beams of light of intensity  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  interfere to give an interference pattern. If the ratio of maximum intensity to that of minimum intensity is 25/9, then  $I_1/I_2$  is [New NCERT/XII/264]
- (1) 5/3 (2) 4 (3) 81/625 (4) 16
48. When the angle of incidence is  $60^\circ$  on the surface of a glass slab, it is found that the reflected ray is completely polarised. The velocity of light in glass is [New NCERT/XII/381]
- (1)  $\sqrt{2} \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  (2)  $\sqrt{3} \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$   
(3)  $2 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  (4)  $3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
49. Identify the logic operation carried out. [New NCERT/XII/493]
- 
- (1) OR (2) AND  
(3) NOR (4) NAND
50. Pure Si at 500K has equal number of electron ( $n_e$ ) and hole ( $n_h$ ) concentrations of  $1.5 \times 10^{16} \text{ m}^{-3}$ . Doping by indium increases  $n_h$  to  $4.5 \times 10^{22} \text{ m}^{-3}$ . The doped semiconductor is of [New NCERT/XII/332]
- (1) n-type with electron concentration  $n_e = 5 \times 10^{22} \text{ m}^{-3}$   
(2) p-type with electron concentration  $n_e = 2.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}^{-3}$   
(3) n-type with electron concentration  $n_e = 2.5 \times 10^{23} \text{ m}^{-3}$   
(4) p-type having electron concentration  $n_e = 5 \times 10^9 \text{ m}^{-3}$

## PART-II: CHEMISTRY

## Section-A

51. Why the size of an anion is larger than the parent atom? [New NCERT/XI/87]
- (1) Due to increased repulsion among the electrons.  
(2) Due to decrease in effective nuclear charge.  
(3) Due to increased in effective nuclear charge.  
(4) Both (1) and (2)
52. Match Column-I with Column-II. [New NCERT/XI/162]
- | Column-I  | Column-II  |
|---|--|
| (A) $\Delta H = -ve$ ; $\Delta S = -ve$<br>$\Delta G = -ve$ | (p) Reaction will be non-spontaneous at high temperature |
| (B) $\Delta H = -ve$ ; $\Delta S = -ve$<br>$\Delta G = +ve$ | (q) Reaction will be non-spontaneous at low temperature  |
| (C) $\Delta H = +ve$ ; $\Delta S = +ve$<br>$\Delta G = +ve$ | (r) Reaction will be spontaneous at low temperature      |
- (D)  $\Delta H = +ve$ ;  $\Delta S = +ve$  (s) Reaction will be spontaneous at high temperature  
 $\Delta G = -ve$
- (1) A-(q), B-(r), C-(p), D-(s)  
(2) A-(r), B-(p), C-(q), D-(s)  
(3) A-(r), B-(q), C-(s), D-(p)  
(4) A-(q), B-(s), C-(p), D-(r)
53. At the state of dynamic equilibrium, for solute + solvent  $\rightleftharpoons$  solution. [New NCERT/XII/6]
- (1) Rate of dissolution = Rate of unsaturation.  
(2) Rate of dissolution = Rate of unsaturation.  
(3) Rate of dissolution = Rate of saturation.  
(4) Rate of crystallization = Rate of saturation.
54. The formation of CO and CO<sub>2</sub> illustrates the law of [New NCERT/XI/15]
- (1) reciprocal proportion (2) conservation of mass  
(3) multiple proportion (4) constant composition

55. **Assertion :** The resistivity for a substance is its resistance when it is one meter long and its area of cross section is one square meter.

**Reason :** The SI units of resistivity is ohm metre ( $\Omega\text{m}$ ).

[New NCERT/XII/41]

- (1) If both Assertion and Reason are correct and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (2) If both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (3) If the Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.
- (4) If the Assertion is incorrect and Reason is correct.

56. **Statement I :** The geometry of amines is pyramidal.

**Statement II :** The angle C–N–C or C–N–H is slightly more than  $109.5^\circ$ .

[New NCERT/XII/259-260]

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

57. Mark the oxide which is amphoteric in character

[Old NCERT/XI/324]

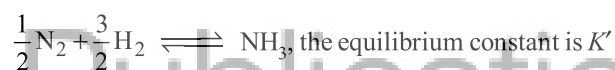
- (1)  $\text{CO}_2$
- (2)  $\text{SiO}_2$
- (3)  $\text{SnO}_2$
- (4)  $\text{CaO}$

58. The correct IUPAC name of  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$  is

[New NCERT/XII/123]

- (1) Diamminedichloridoplatinum (II)
- (2) Diamminedichloridoplatinum (IV)
- (3) Diamminedichloridoplatinum (0)
- (4) Dichloridodiammineplatinum (IV)

59. The equilibrium constant for the reversible reaction



The  $K$  and  $K'$  will be related as: [New NCERT/XI/176]

- (1)  $K \times K' = 1$
- (2)  $K = K'$
- (3)  $K' = \sqrt{K}$
- (4)  $K = \sqrt{K'}$

60. In qualitative analysis  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  is added before  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$

- (1) to decrease  $[\text{OH}^-]$  conc. [Practical Chemistry]
- (2) to increase  $[\text{OH}^-]$  conc.
- (3) for making  $\text{HCl}$
- (4) to increase  $[\text{Cl}^-]$  conc.

61. Which of the following is **not** permissible arrangement of electrons in an atom? [New NCERT/XI/56]

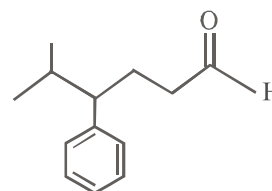
- (1)  $n = 5, l = 3, m = 0, s = +1/2$
- (2)  $n = 3, l = 2, m = -3, s = -1/2$
- (3)  $n = 3, l = 2, m = -2, s = -1/2$
- (4)  $n = 4, l = 0, m = 0, s = -1/2$

62. **Assertion:** The rate of the reaction is the rate of change of concentration of a reactant or a product.

**Reason:** Rate of reaction remains constant during the course of reaction. [New NCERT/XII/62]

- (1) If both Assertion and Reason are correct and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (2) If both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (3) If the Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.
- (4) If the Assertion is incorrect and Reason is correct.

63. Identify the correct IUPAC name of the compound given below [New NCERT/XI/269]



- (1) 4-benzyl-5-methyl hexanal
- (2) 2-methyl-3-phenyl hexanal
- (3) 5-isopropyl-5-phenyl butanal
- (4) 5-methyl-4-phenyl hexanal

64. Commercially carboxylic acids are reduced to alcohols by converting them to the \_\_\_\_\_. [New NCERT/XII/200]

- (1) esters
- (2) aldehydes
- (3) ketones
- (4) amines

65. Which one of the following gives only one monochloro derivative? [New NCERT/XI/303]

- (1) *n*-Hexane
- (2) 2-Methylpentane
- (3) 2,3-Dimethylpentane
- (4) *neo*-Pentane

66. The reagent which does not react with both, acetone and benzaldehyde? [New NCERT/XII/239]

- (1) Sodium hydrogen sulphite
- (2) Phenyl hydrazine
- (3) Fehling's solution
- (4) Grignard reagent

67. The common oxidation states of Ti are

[New NCERT/XII/96]

- (1) +2 and +3
- (2) +3 and +4
- (3) -3 and -4
- (4) +2, +3 and +4

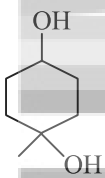
68. Which of the following molecule exist?

[New NCERT/XI/129]

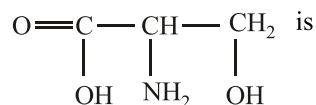
- (1)  $\text{He}_2$
- (2)  $\text{Be}_2$
- (3)  $\text{Li}_2$
- (4) Both (1) and (2)

69. **Statement I :** Denaturation leads to the conversion of globular protein into fibrous protein

**Statement II :** Denaturation affects primary structure which gets distorted [New NCERT/XII/294]

- (1) Both statement I and II are correct.  
 (2) Both statement I and II are incorrect.  
 (3) Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect.  
 (4) Statement II is correct but statement I is incorrect.
70. Two compounds benzyl alcohol and benzoic acid are formed from a compound, when it is heated in the presence of conc. NaOH, this compound is. [New NCERT/XII/242]  
 (1) Benzaldehyde (2) Benzylalcohol  
 (3) Acetophenone (4) Benzophenone
71. What is the amount of heat (in Joules) absorbed by 18 g of water initially at room temperature heated to 100°C? If 10 g of Cu is added to this water, then decrease in temperature (in Kelvin) of water was found to be?  $C(p,m)$  for water 75.32 J/mol K;  $C(p,m)$  for Cu = 24.47 J/mol K. [New NCERT/XI/145]  
 (1) 5649, 369 (2) 5544, 324  
 (3) 5278, 342 (4) 3425, 425
72.   $\xrightarrow{\text{PCC}}$  [A] [New NCERT/XII/210]  
 [A] will show  
 (1) Br<sub>2</sub> water test (2) Tollen's test  
 (3) Victor maeyer test (4) Lucas test
73. The  $pK_a$  of a weak acid, HA, is 4.80. The  $pK_b$  of a weak base, BOH, is 4.78. The pH of an aqueous solution of the corresponding salt, BA, will be [New NCERT/XI/202]  
 (1) 9.58 (2) 4.79  
 (3) 7.01 (4) 9.22
74. Which of the following statements regarding properties of halogens are correct? [Old NCERT/XII/198-199]  
 (i) Due to small size electron gain enthalpy of fluorine is less than that of chlorine.  
 (ii) Iodine has same physical state but different colour as compare to other members of the group.  
 (iii) Fluorine shows no positive oxidation state.  
 (iv) In  $X_2(g) + H_2O(l) \longrightarrow HX(aq) + HOX(aq)$  (where  $X_2 = Cl$  or  $Br$ )  
 (v) F<sub>2</sub> is the strongest oxidising halogen.  
 (1) (i), (ii) and (iv)  
 (2) (i), (iii), (iv) and (v)  
 (3) (ii), (iii) and (iv)  
 (4) (iii) and (v)
75. Pyruvic acid is obtained by [New NCERT/XII/237]  
 (1) oxidation of formaldehyde cyanohydrin  
 (2) oxidation of acetaldehyde cyanohydrin  
 (3) oxidation of benzaldehyde cyanohydrin  
 (4) oxidation of acetone cyanohydrin

76. The IUPAC name of the compound having formula, [New NCERT/XII/260-261]



- (1) 3-amino-hydroxy propine acid  
 (2) 2-amino-propan-3-oic acid  
 (3) amino hydroxy propanoic acid  
 (4) 2-amino-3-hydroxy propanoic acid
77. **Assertion** : 1-Chlorobutane on heating with alcoholic KOH undergoes dehydrohalogenation to yield 1-butene as the major product.  
**Reason** : The reaction does not occur through carbocation intermediate but instead occurs by a concerted mechanism. [New NCERT/XII/179]  
 (1) If both Assertion and Reason are correct and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.  
 (2) If both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.  
 (3) If the Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.  
 (4) If the Assertion is incorrect and Reason is correct.
78. Bohr model can explain : [New NCERT/XI/46]  
 (1) the solar spectrum  
 (2) the spectrum of hydrogen molecule  
 (3) spectrum of any atom or ion containing one electron only  
 (4) the spectrum of hydrogen atom only
79. The correct structure of  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5]$  is ( $Z=26$  for Fe) [New NCERT/XII/128]  
 (1) octahedral (2) tetrahedral  
 (3) square pyramidal (4) trigonal bipyramidal
80. If  $K_c$  is in the range of ..... appreciable concentrations of both reactants and products are present. [New NCERT/XI/182]  
 (1)  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^4$  (2)  $10^{-3}$  to  $10^3$   
 (3)  $10^3$  to  $10^6$  (4)  $10^{-5}$  to  $10^3$
81. Vapour pressure of benzene at 30°C is 121.8 mm Hg. When 15 g of a non volatile solute is dissolved in 250 g of benzene its vapour pressure decreased to 120.2 mm Hg. The molecular weight of the solute (Mo. wt. of solvent = 78) [New NCERT/XII/16]  
 (1) 356.2 (2) 456.8 (3) 530.1 (4) 656.7
82. The long form of periodic table consists of [New NCERT/XI/78]  
 (1) seven periods and eight groups  
 (2) seven periods and eighteen groups  
 (3) eight periods and eighteen groups  
 (4) eighteen periods and eight groups

83. 'Oxidation number of H in NaH, CaH<sub>2</sub> and LiH, respectively is [New NCERT/XI/240]

- (1) +1, +1, -1 (2) -1, +1, +1  
(3) +1, +1, +1 (4) -1, -1, -1

84. The coordination number of a central metal atom in a complex is determined by [New NCERT/XII/121]

- (1) the number of ligands around a metal ion bonded by sigma and pi-bonds both  
(2) the number of ligands around a metal ion bonded by pi-bonds  
(3) the number of ligands around a metal ion bonded by sigma bonds  
(4) the number of only anionic ligands bonded to the metal ion.

85. **Assertion:** Benzyl methyl ether on reaction with dilute and cold HI produces methyl iodide

**Reason:** This reaction occurs via S<sub>N</sub>2 pathway

[New NCERT/XII/218]

- (1) If both Assertion and Reason are correct and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.  
(2) If both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.  
(3) If the Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.  
(4) If the Assertion is incorrect and Reason is correct.

### Section-B

86. The following statement(s) is (are) correct

[New NCERT/XII/74]

- (i) A plot of  $\log [R]_0 / [R]$  versus  $t$  is linear  
(ii) A plot of  $\log [X]$  versus time is linear for a first order reaction,  $X \rightarrow P$   
(iii) A plot of  $\log [R]_0 / [R]$  versus  $t$  is not linear for a first order reaction  
(iv) A plot of  $\ln [R]$  versus  $t$  is linear  
(v) Decomposition of HI on gold surface is a first order reaction

- (1) (i) only (2) (ii) only  
(3) (i) and (v) (4) (i), (ii) and (iv)

87. The brown ring test for NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> and NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> is due to the formation of complex ion with formula

[Practical Chemistry]

- (1) [Fe(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>2+</sup> (2) [Fe(NO)(CN)<sub>5</sub>]<sup>2-</sup>  
(3) [Fe(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>5</sub>NO]<sup>2+</sup> (4) [Fe(H<sub>2</sub>O)(NO)<sub>5</sub>]<sup>2+</sup>

88. The conversion PhCN → PhCOCH<sub>3</sub>, can be achieved most conveniently by reaction with

[New NCERT/XII/234]

- (1) CH<sub>3</sub>MgBr followed by hydrolysis

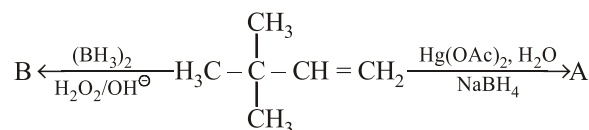
(2) I<sub>2</sub> - NaOH, CH<sub>3</sub>I

(3) dil. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> followed by reaction with CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>

(4) LiAlH<sub>4</sub> followed by reaction with CH<sub>3</sub>I

89. Choose the correct option for the following reactions.

[New NCERT/XI/311-312]

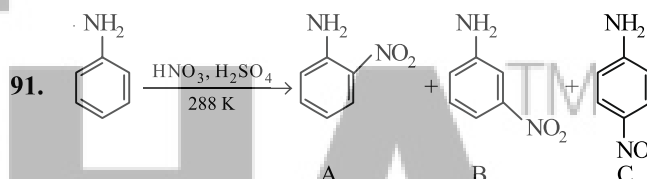


- (1) 'A' and 'B' are both Markovnikov addition products.  
(2) 'A' is Markovnikov product and 'B' is anti-Markovnikov product.  
(3) 'A' and 'B' are both anti-Markovnikov products.  
(4) 'B' is Markovnikov and 'A' is anti-Markovnikov product.

90. Which of the following is the correct increasing order of lone pair of electrons on the central atom?

[New NCERT/XI/115]

- (1) IF<sub>7</sub> < IF<sub>5</sub> < ClF<sub>3</sub> < XeF<sub>2</sub> (2) IF<sub>7</sub> < XeF<sub>2</sub> < ClF<sub>3</sub> < IF<sub>5</sub>  
(3) IF<sub>7</sub> < ClF<sub>3</sub> < XeF<sub>2</sub> < IF<sub>5</sub> (4) IF<sub>7</sub> < XeF<sub>2</sub> < IF<sub>5</sub> < ClF<sub>3</sub>



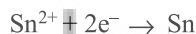
Consider the given reaction, percentage yield of:

[New NCERT/XII/273]

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

92. For the given reactions

[New NCERT/XII/37]



The electrode potentials are;  $E^\circ_{\text{Sn}^{2+}/\text{Sn}} = -0.140 \text{ V}$  and

$E^\circ_{\text{Sn}^{4+}/\text{Sn}} = 0.010 \text{ V}$ . The magnitude of standard electrode

potential for Sn<sup>4+</sup>/Sn<sup>2+</sup> i.e.  $E^\circ_{\text{Sn}^{4+}/\text{Sn}^{2+}}$  is \_\_\_\_\_ × 10<sup>-2</sup> V.

- (1) -0.16 (2) +0.16 (3) 16 (4) -16

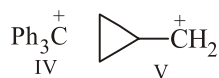
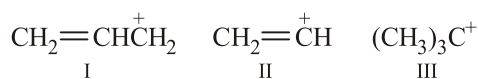
93. It has been found that for a chemical reaction with rise in temperature by 9K the rate constant gets doubled. Assuming a reaction to be occurring at 300 K, the value of activation energy is found to be \_\_\_\_\_ kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>.

(Given  $\ln 10 = 2.3$ ,  $R = 8.3 \text{ JK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$ ,  $\log 2 = 0.30$ )

[New NCERT/XII/81]

- (1) 23 (2) 83 (3) 60 (4) 59

94. Arrange the following carbocations in decreasing order of stability. [New NCERT/XI/271]



- (1) IV > III > I > V > II  
 (2) IV > I > III > II > V  
 (3) V > IV > I > III > II  
 (4) V > IV > III > I > II
95. Match Column-I with Column-II.

[New NCERT/XII/105, 107]

| Column-I  | Column-II                        |
|---|----------------------------------|
| (A) Compound formed when yellow $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$ is acidified.           | (p) acidified $\text{MnO}_4^-$   |
| (B) reagent oxidises $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ to $\text{Fe}^{3+}$                   | (q) $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ |
| (C) Compound produced when $\text{MnO}_2$ is fused with $\text{KNO}_3$      | (r) $\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4$     |
| (D) Compound having dark purple crystals isostructural with $\text{KClO}_4$ | (s) $\text{KMnO}_4$              |

(1) A – (q), B – (p), C – (r), D – (s)  
 (2) A – (p), B – (q), C – (r), D – (s)  
 (3) A – (q), B – (r), C – (p), D – (s)  
 (4) A – (q), B – (p), C – (s), D – (r)

96.  $\text{KMnO}_4$  reacts with oxalic acid as :



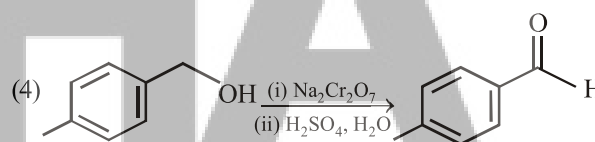
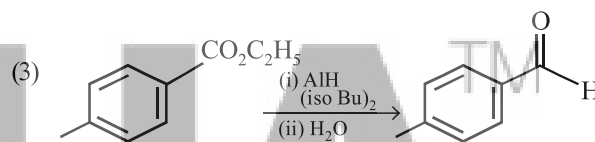
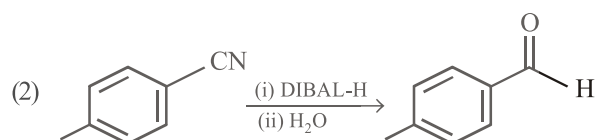
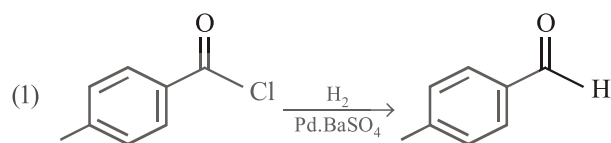
Hence, 50 ml of 0.04 M  $\text{KMnO}_4$  in acidic medium is chemically equivalent to [Practical Chemistry]

- (1) 100 ml of 0.1 M  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$   
 (2) 50 ml of 0.2 M  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$   
 (3) 50 ml of 0.1 M  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$   
 (4) 25 ml of 0.1 M  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$
97. Following statements are given regarding the preparation of aryl halides from toluene. Read the following statements and choose the correct options. [New NCERT/XII/166]
- (i) Aryl chlorides and bromides can be easily prepared by this method.  
 (ii) The ortho and para isomers formed in the reaction can not be separated easily due to small difference in their melting point.  
 (iii) Reactions with iodine are reversible in nature and require the presence of an oxidising agent.

(iv) Fluoro compounds are not prepared by this method due to low reactivity of fluorine.

(v) Lewis acid catalysts like iron or iron (iii) chloride are used in this reaction.

- (1) (i), (iii) and (v) are correct  
 (2) (ii) and (iv) are correct  
 (3) (i), (ii), and (iii) are correct  
 (4) All statements are correct
98. Which one of the following reactions does **not** represent correct combination of substrate and product under the given conditions? [New NCERT/XII/232]



99. Which of the following statements regarding fuel cell is incorrect? [New NCERT/XII/56]

- (1) These cells are eco-friendly.  
 (2) These cells convert energy of combustion of fuels like  $\text{H}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  etc., directly into electrical energy.  
 (3)  $\text{H}_2 - \text{O}_2$  fuel cell is used in Apollo space programme.  
 (4) Fuel cells produce electricity with an efficiency of about 100%.

100. Bonding in which of the following diatomic molecule(s) become(s) stronger, on the basis of MO Theory, by removal of an electron? [New NCERT/XI/129]

(A) NO (B)  $\text{N}_2$  (C)  $\text{O}_2$  (D)  $\text{C}_2$  (E)  $\text{B}_2$

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

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

## PART-III: BOTANY

## Section-A

101. R.Q. is ratio of [New NCERT/XI/163]

- (1)  $\text{CO}_2$  produced to substrate consumed
- (2)  $\text{CO}_2$  produced to  $\text{O}_2$  consumed
- (3) oxygen consumed to water produced
- (4) oxygen consumed to  $\text{CO}_2$  produced

102. Match the following and choose the correct option.

[New NCERT/XII/222-223]

| Column-I  | Column-II  |
|---|--|
| A. Over-exploitation by humans                    | I. Environmental damage and threat to native species |
| B. Introduction of Nile Perch in Lake Victoria    | II. Posing threat to the indigenous catfish          |
| C. <i>Clarias gariepinus</i>                      | III. Extinction of Passenger pigeon                  |
| D. Introduction of <i>Water Hyacinth</i> in India | IV. Extinction of Cichlid fish                       |

- (1) A – II; B – I; C – IV; D – III
- (2) A – III; B – IV; C – II; D – I
- (3) A – I; B – II; C – III; D – IV
- (4) A – IV; B – I; C – II; D – III

103. **Statement I:** Bryophytes are amphibians of plant kingdom.

**Statement II:** They live in soil but depend on water for sexual reproduction. [New NCERT/XI/29]

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

104. The process involving the transfer of electrons in the light reactions of photosynthesis in plants is:

- (1) cyclic photo-phosphorylation [New NCERT/XI/139]
- (2) ATP synthesis in mitochondria
- (3) Z-Scheme
- (4) non-cyclic chemo-phosphorylation

105. **Assertion (A):** Two kingdom classification was insufficient.

**Reason (R):** Majority of organisms did not fall into either of categories in two kingdom classification.

[Old NCERT/XI/16]

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

106. **Statement I:** Genetic diversity comprises of different type of gene in different type species as well as same species.

**Statement II:** Amphibian species diversity is more in Eastern Ghats than the Western Ghat. [New NCERT/XII/217]

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

107. Read the following statements and choose the **incorrect** statements. [New NCERT/XII/80-83]

- (i) Nitrogenous base is linked to the pentose sugar through a N-glycosidic linkage.
- (ii) Phosphate group is linked to 5'-OH of a nucleoside through phosphoester linkage.
- (iii) Two nucleosides are linked through 3'-5'N-glycosidic linkage.
- (iv) Negatively charged DNA is wrapped around positively charged histone octamer to form nucleosome.
- (v) The distance between a bp in a helix is approximately 0.34 nm.

- (1) (i) only
- (2) (iv) and (v)
- (3) (iii) only
- (4) (i), (ii), (iii) and (v)

108. The microtubules of the mitotic spindle attach to a specialized structure in the centromere region of each chromosome called the \_\_\_\_\_. [New NCERT/XI/123]

- (1) Telomere
- (2) Centriole
- (3) Chromatin
- (4) Kinetochore

109. Match column-I containing types of aestivation with their examples given in column-II and choose the correct option. [New NCERT/XI/64]

| Column-I<br>(Type of aestivation) | Column-II<br>(Examples) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Valvate                        | I. Cotton               |
| B. Twisted                        | II. Calotropis          |
| C. Imbricate                      | III. Bean               |
| D. Vexillary                      | IV. Gulmohar            |

- (1) A – I; B – II; C – IV; D – III
- (2) A – II; B – I; C – IV; D – III
- (3) A – II; B – IV; C – I; D – III
- (4) A – II; B – I; C – III; D – IV

110. Primary treatment of sewage is [New NCERT/XII/154]

- (1) physical process
- (2) biological process
- (3) chemical process
- (4) biochemical process

111. **Assertion (A):** Double fertilisation is characteristic feature of angiosperms.

**Reason (R):** Double fertilisation involves two fusions.

[New NCERT/XII/18]

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

112. What is another name of family compositae?

[In Syllabus, Not in NCERT/XI]

- (1) Asteraceae                      (2) Brassicaceae
- (3) Leguminosae                  (4) Graminae

113. Consider the following statements regarding starch and sucrose synthesis during daytime and select the correct ones. [New NCERT/XI/156]

- (i) Triose phosphate is confined to chloroplast and is utilised for the synthesis of starch only.
- (ii) Triose phosphate is translocated to cytosol from chloroplast.
- (iii) Triose phosphate is utilised for the synthesis of both starch and sucrose.
- (iv) Triose phosphate is translocated from cytosol to chloroplast.

- (1) (i) and (iii)                      (2) (ii) and (iii)
- (3) (ii) and (iv)                      (4) (iii) and (iv)

114. Match the description given in column-I with their steps given in column-II and identify the correct answer.

[New NCERT/XI/122, 123]

- | Column-I  | Column-II       |
|---|-----------------|
| A. Initiation of the assembly of mitotic spindle                                    | I. Anaphase     |
| B. Proteins are synthesized in preparation for mitosis while cell growth continues. | II. Prophase    |
| C. Spindle fibres attach to kinetochores of chromosomes.                            | III. Interphase |
| D. Movement of chromatids towards opposite poles                                    | IV. Metaphase   |

The correct match is

- (1) A – II; B – III; C – IV; D – I
- (2) A – III; B – II; C – I; D – IV
- (3) A – I; B – III; C – II; D – IV
- (4) A – IV; B – III; C – I; D – II

115. Hormone responsible for bolting is: [New NCERT/XI/176]

- (1) IAA                                  (2) kinetin
- (3) ABA                                (4) GA

116. **Assertion (A):** Lipids present in the outer and inner side of the bilayer membrane are commonly different.

**Reason (R):** Peripheral proteins are attached to external surface as well as inner surface of a biomembrane.

[New NCERT/XI/93]

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

117. Which one of the following is not a components of an ecosystem? [New NCERT/XII/206]

- (1) Energy flow                      (2) Decomposition
- (3) Productivity                      (4) Stratification

118. Which of the following pairs come under the group chrysophytes? [New NCERT/XI/14]

- (1) Diatoms and *Euglena*
- (2) *Euglena* and *Trypanosoma*
- (3) Diatoms and Desmids
- (4) *Gonyaulax* and Desmids

119. Match the items given in column-I with those given in column-II and choose the correct option given below.

[New NCERT/XII/5]

- | Column-I           | Column-II  |
|--------------------|--|
| A. Tapetum         | I. Oily and sticky layer, tissue help in pollination |
| B. Exine           | II. Acts as nutritive layer                          |
| C. Pollenkit       | III. Thick, rigid protective layer                   |
| D. Vegetative cell | IV. Involve in the formation of microspores          |
- (1) A – II; B – III; C – I; D – IV
  - (2) A – I; B – III; C – II; D – IV
  - (3) A – III; B – IV; C – I; D – II
  - (4) A – II; B – IV; C – III; D – I

120. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

[New NCERT/XI/30]

- (1) Pyrenoids contain protein besides starch.
- (2) Sexual reproduction may be isogamous, oogamous and anisogamous in green and brown algae.
- (3) Some of the members of algae also occur in association with fungi (lichen) and animals (eg, on sloth bear).
- (4) The leaves in pteridophyta are small (microphyll) and large (macrophyll).

121. **Statement I:** The outer covering of endosperm separates the embryo by a lipid bi-layer called **aleurone layer**.

**Statement II:** The plumule and radical are enclosed in sheaths which are called **coleoptile** and **coleorhizae** respectively. [New NCERT/XII/67]

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

122. Where do the casparian bands occur?

[New NCERT/XI/74]

- (1) Epidermis
- (2) Endodermis
- (3) Pericycle
- (4) Phloem

123. Match column-I with column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

[New NCERT/XII/67, 70, 76]

| Column-I                           | Column-II                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Turner syndrome                 | I. Trisomy                    |
| B. Linkage                         | II. XX+XO                     |
| C. Y-chromosome                    | III. Morgan                   |
| D. Down's syndrome                 | IV. Testis determining factor |
| (1) A – III; B – I; C – IV; D – II |                               |
| (2) A – II; B – I; C – IV; D – III |                               |
| (3) A – IV; B – II; C – I; D – III |                               |
| (4) A – II; B – III; C – IV; D – I |                               |

124. During complete metabolism of glucose, the number of ATP formed is

[New NCERT/XI/162-163]

- (1) 2
- (2) 12
- (3) 36
- (4) 44

125. Which of the following statements regarding biodiversity hotspots are incorrect?

[New NCERT/XII/224]

- (i) High endemism.
- (ii) High level of species richness.
- (iii) Total number is 34 in the world.
- (iv) Five of these occur in India.
- (v) High alien species invasion.

- (1) (i) and (ii)
- (2) (iv) and (v)
- (3) (ii) and (v)
- (4) (iii), (iv) and (v)

126. The term 'glycocalyx' is used for

[New NCERT/XI/90]

- (1) A layer surrounding the cell wall of bacteria
- (2) A layer present between cell wall and membrane of bacteria
- (3) Cell wall of bacteria
- (4) Bacterial cell glyco-engineered to possess N-glycosylated proteins

127. Which of the following is not an influence of auxins?

[New NCERT/XI/175-176]

- (1) Apical dominance
- (2) Parthenocarpy
- (3) Phototropism
- (4) Fruit ripening

128. Okra is a member of family \_\_\_\_\_.

[In Syllabus, Not in NCERT/XI]

- (1) Brassicaceae
- (2) Malvaceae
- (3) Graminae
- (4) Leguminoseae

129. Which of the following is not a function of cytokinin?

- (1) Promotes apical dominance. [New NCERT/XI/177]
- (2) Promotes chloroplast development.
- (3) Promotes movement of nutrients.
- (4) Delay leaf senescence.

130. **Assertion (A):**  $C_4$  pathway of  $O_2$  fixation is found in some tropical plants.

**Reason (R):** In this pathway,  $O_2$  is fixed by 3C compound.

[New NCERT/XI/143]

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

131. How many meiotic divisions are required to produce 100 pollen grains?

[New NCERT/XII/5]

- (1) 25
- (2) 50
- (3) 100
- (4) 125

132. \_\_\_\_\_ in birds is an interesting example of parasitism in which the parasitic bird lays its eggs in the nest of its host and the host incubates them.

[New NCERT/XII/200]

- (1) Bird parasitism
- (2) Breed parasitism
- (3) Brood parasitism
- (4) Ectoparasites

133. Match column-I with column-II and select the option.

[New NCERT/XI/18]

| Column-I<br>(Fungi)                | Column-II<br>(Common name) |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Phycomycetes                    | I. Sac fungi               |
| B. Ascomycetes                     | II. Algal fungi            |
| C. Basidiomycetes                  | III. Fungi imperfecti      |
| D. Deuteromycetes                  | IV. Bracket fungi          |
| (1) A – II; B – I; C – IV; D – III |                            |
| (2) A – II; B – IV; C – I; D – III |                            |
| (3) A – IV; B – I; C – II; D – III |                            |
| (4) A – IV; B – III; C – II; D – I |                            |

134. Which of the following statement(s) is/are not correct?

[Old NCERT/XI/4]

- (i) Reproduction is the production of progeny possessing features dissimilar to their parents.
- (ii) The fungi, the filamentous algae, the protonema of mosses, all multiply by budding.

- (iii) Many organisms like mules, sterile worker bees do not reproduce.  
 (iv) Reproduction is not an all-inclusive defining characteristic of living organisms.  
 (v) Yeast and Hydra reproduce by budding.  
 (1) Only (i) (2) Both (i) and (ii)  
 (3) Both (ii) and (iv) (4) All of these

**135. Assertion (A):** Net primary productivity is gross primary productivity minus respiration.

**Reason (R):** Secondary productivity is produced by heterotrophs. [New NCERT/XII/207]

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

### Section-B

**136.** What sequence on the template strand of DNA corresponds to the first amino acid inserted into a protein?

- (1) TAC (2) UAC [New NCERT/XII/96]  
 (3) UAG (4) AUG

**137.** At which stage, the homologous chromosomes separate due to repulsion, but are yet held by chiasmata?

[New NCERT/XI/126]

- (1) Zygotene (2) Pachytene  
 (3) Diplotene (4) Diakinesis

**138.** Match column-I with column-II and select the correct option from the codes given below. [New NCERT/XI/74]

#### Column-I

#### Column-II

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| A. Stele            | I. Innermost layer of cortex                      |
| B. Endodermis       | II. Suberin                                       |
| C. Casparian strips | III. All the tissues exterior to vascular cambium |
| D. Bark             | IV. All the tissues inner to endodermis           |

- (1) A – IV, B – I, C – II, D – III  
 (2) A – III, B – II, C – I, D – IV  
 (3) A – I, B – II, C – III, D – IV  
 (4) A – IV, B – II, C – I, D – III

**139.** What is the function of molecular oxygen in cellular respiration? [New NCERT/XI/154]

- (1) it causes the breakdown of citric acid.  
 (2) It combines with glucose to produce carbon dioxide.  
 (3) It combines with carbon from organic molecules to produce carbon dioxide.  
 (4) It combines with hydrogen from organic molecules to produce water.

**140. Statement I:** UAA, UAG and UGA are known as stop codons.

**Statement II:** Stop codon terminates the message of gene controlled protein synthesis. [New NCERT/XII/96]

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

**141.** The gene disorder phenylketonuria is an example for

[New NCERT/XII/69]

- (1) multiple allelism (2) polygenic inheritance  
 (3) multiple factor (4) pleiotropy

**142.** Which of the following criteria must a molecule fulfil to act as a genetic material? [New NCERT/XII/87]

- (i) It should not be able to generate its replica.  
 (ii) It should chemically and structurally be stable.  
 (iii) It should not allow slow mutation.  
 (iv) It should be able to express itself in the form of Mendelian Characters.

- (1) (i) and (ii) (2) (ii) and (iii)  
 (3) (iii) and (iv) (4) (ii) and (iv)

**143.** In meiosis, division is

[New NCERT/XI/125]

- (1) Ist reductional and IInd equational.  
 (2) Ist equational and IInd reductional.  
 (3) both reductional.  
 (4) both equational.

**144.** Match the column-I with column-II and choose the correct option. [New NCERT/XI/23-24]

#### Column-I (System of classification)

#### Column-II (Characteristics)

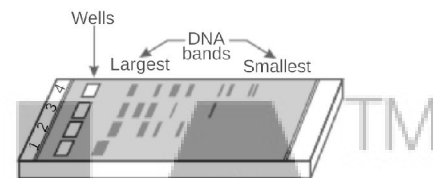
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. Artificial system of classification   | I. Based on few morphological characters   |
| B. Natural system of classification      | II. Based on evolutionary relationships between the various organisms                                    |
| C. Phylogenetic system of classification | III. Based on natural affinities among the organisms and consider external as well as internal features. |
| D. Numerical Taxonomy                    | IV. Carried out using computer   |

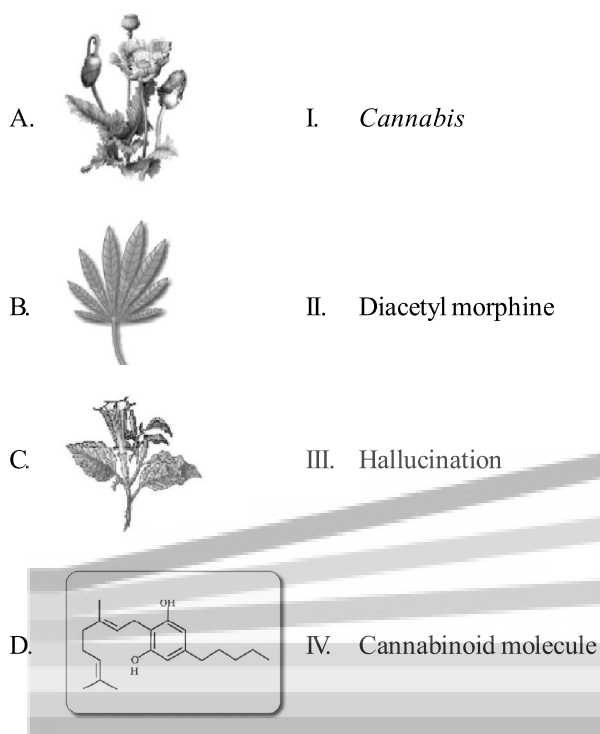
- (1) A – II; B – I; C – III; D – IV  
 (2) A – I; B – III; C – II; D – IV  
 (3) A – III; B – II; C – I; D – IV  
 (4) A – I; B – II; C – III; D – IV
- 145.** The function of anther is [New NCERT/XII/5]  
 (1) produce a cellular structure of sporo-pollenin.  
 (2) produce pollen grains.  
 (3) store and protect pollen grains.  
 (4) All the above
- 146. Assertion (A):** Translation refers to the process of polymerisation of amino acids to form a polypeptide.  
**Reason (R):** The order and sequence of amino acid are defined by the sequence of bases in the rRNA. [New NCERT/XII/98]  
 (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)  
 (2) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct  
 (3) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct  
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- 147.** During the formation of leaves and elongation of stem, some cells 'left behind' from the shoot apical meristem, constitute the [Old NCERT/XI/85]  
 (1) lateral meristem  
 (2) axillary bud  
 (3) cork cambium  
 (4) fascicular cambium
- 148.** The practical purpose of classification of living organisms is to: [New NCERT/XI/5]  
 (1) explain the origin of living organisms.  
 (2) trace the evolution of living organisms.  
 (3) name the living organisms.  
 (4) facilitate grouping of anything based on some easily observable characteristics.
- 149.** Match column-I with column-II and select the correct option. [New NCERT/XI/95-97]
- | Column - I         | Column - II        |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. Golgi apparatus | I. Storage         |
| B. Mitochondria    | II. Photosynthesis |
| C. Vacuoles        | III. Transport     |
| D. Grana           | IV. Respiration    |
- (1) A – III; B – IV; C – I; D – II  
 (2) A – I; B – II; C – IV; D – III  
 (3) A – IV; B – I; C – II; D – III  
 (4) A – I; B – II; C – III; D – IV
- 150.** Read the following five statements (i-v) on photosynthesis. [New NCERT/XI/136]  
 (i) Photosynthesis is an oxidoreductive process.  
 (ii) The stroma of chloroplast is responsible for the synthesis of ATP and NADPH.  
 (iii) Membrane system of chloroplast is responsible for photochemical reaction.  
 (iv) Photosynthesis does not takes place in the ground tissue of leaves.  
 (v) In stroma, enzymatic reaction synthesize sugar.  
 Select the right option having both incorrect statement.  
 (1) (i) and (iv) (2) (ii) and (iv)  
 (3) (ii) and (v) (4) (iii) and (iv)

## PART-IV: ZOOLOGY

### Section-A

- 151.** The part of fallopian tube closest to the ovary is [New NCERT/XII/29]  
 (1) isthmus (2) infundibulum  
 (3) cervix (4) ampulla
- 152.** Match column I (category) with column II (secondary metabolites) and choose the correct option. [New NCERT/XII/108]
- | Column-I<br>(Category) | Column-II<br>(Secondary<br>metabolites) |
|------------------------|---|
| A. Pigments            | I. Concanavalin A                       |
| B. Terpenoides         | II. Monoterpenes, Diterpenes            |
| C. Alkaloids           | III. Morphine, Codeine                  |
| D. Lectins             | IV. Carotenoids, Anthocyanin            |
- (1) A – IV; B – II; C – III; D – I  
 (2) A – IV; B – III; C – II; D – I  
 (3) A – I; B – IV; C – III; D – II  
 (4) A – I; B – III; C – II; D – IV
- 153.** The squamous epithelium is found in [Old NCERT/XI/101]  
 (1) stomach (2) intestine  
 (3) trachea (4) air sacs of lungs
- 154.** Column I contains the characteristics features and column II contains the function/ location. Select the correct match from the option given below. [New NCERT/XI/40, 43-44]
- | Column-I<br>(Characteristic feature) | Column-II<br>(Function/Location) |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Water canal system                | I. Sponges                       |

- B. Comb plates II. Eight ciliated external rows present in a body of ctenophora.
- C. Nephridia III. Helps in osmoregulation and excretion
- D. Jointed appendages IV. A body part of arthropoda
- (1) A – I; B – II; C – III; D – IV  
 (2) A – III; B – I; C – IV; D – II  
 (3) A – II; B – III; C – I; D – IV  
 (4) A – III; B – II; C – IV; D – I
- 155.** A cup shaped cavity for articulation of femur head is [New NCERT/XI/226]  
 (1) acetabulum  
 (2) glenoid cavity  
 (3) sigmoid notch  
 (4) obturator foramen
- 156.** In adult man, normal blood pressure is [New NCERT/XI/202]  
 (1) 100/80 mm Hg  
 (2) 120/80 mm Hg  
 (3) 100/120 mm Hg  
 (4) 80/120 mm Hg
- 157.** The most important component of the oral contraceptive pills is [New NCERT/XII/45]  
 (1) progesterone  
 (2) growth hormone  
 (3) thyroxine  
 (4) luteinizing hormone
- 158. Statement I:** Clitoris lies at the upper junction of the two labia minora.  
**Statement II:** The vagina includes mons pubis, labia majora labia minora, clitoris and hymen. [New NCERT/XII/30]  
 (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect  
 (2) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect  
 (3) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct  
 (4) Statement II is correct but statement I is incorrect.
- 159.** The cell mediated immunity inside the human body is carried out by: [New NCERT/XII/135]  
 (1) B-lymphocytes  
 (2) Thrombocytes  
 (3) Erythrocytes  
 (4) T-lymphocytes
- 160.** All the diseases are spread by mosquito, except: [In Syllabus, Not in NCERT/XII]  
 (1) Filariasis  
 (2) Malaria  
 (3) Chikungunya  
 (4) Dengue
- 161.** Volume of urine is regulated by [New NCERT/XI/212]  
 (1) aldosterone  
 (2) aldosterone and ADH  
 (3) aldosterone, ADH and testosterone  
 (4) ADH alone
- 162. Assertion (A):** Mammals are found in polar ice caps, deserts, mountains, forests, grasslands and dark caves.  
**Reason (R):** The most unique mammalian characteristic is the presence of milk producing glands. [New NCERT/XI/50]  
 (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)  
 (2) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct  
 (3) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct  
 (4) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- 163.** Study the given figure carefully and select the incorrect statements regarding this. [New NCERT/XII/168]
- 
- (i) It represents a typical agarose gel electrophoresis in which lane 1 contains undigested DNA.  
 (ii) The higher the concentration of agarose, the larger will be the pore size.  
 (iii) The separated DNA fragments can be visualized after staining in the visible light.  
 (iv) The separated DNA bands are cut out from the agarose gel and extracted from the gel piece. This step is known as elution.  
 (v) DNA fragments are negatively charged.
- (1) (i) and (ii)  
 (2) (ii) and (iii)  
 (3) (ii) and (v)  
 (4) (i) and (iv)
- 164.** The ascending loop of Henle is permeable for [New NCERT/XI/209]  
 (1) Ammonia  
 (2) Glucose  
 (3) Sodium  
 (4) Water
- 165.** Match the following and choose the correct option. [New NCERT/XII/142-143]



- (1) A – I; B – II; C – III; D – IV  
 (2) A – II; B – I; C – III; D – IV  
 (3) A – III; B – II; C – I; D – IV  
 (4) A – I; B – III; C – II; D – IV

166. The total lung capacity is represented by

[New NCERT/XI/187]

- (1) Tidal volume + Vital capacity  
 (2) Tidal volume + Residual volume  
 (3) Vital capacity + Residual volume  
 (4) Inspiratory + Expiratory reserve volumes

167. Identify the main functions of the cerebrum of human brain from the given statement. [New NCERT/XI/236]

- (i) Control the contraction of voluntary muscles through the frontal lobe.  
 (ii) Control the sensitivity, movement, memory, vocabulary etc. through the frontal lobe.  
 (iii) Control the temperature, taste, touch, pain etc. through the parietal lobe.  
 (iv) Control the hearing and sense of smell through the occipital and frontal lobes.

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

168. Which of the following is not required in the preparation of a recombinant DNA molecules? [New NCERT/XII/171]

- (1) Restriction endonucleases

- (2) DNA ligase  
 (3) DNA fragments  
 (4) *E. coli*

169. **Statement I:** Carbonic anhydrase is present in the erythrocytes.

**Statement II:** In erythrocytes the carbon dioxide combine with water and is transported. [New NCERT/XI/190]

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

170. In which of the phylum, excretory organ like proboscis gland is present? [New NCERT/XI/45]

- (1) Hemichordata (2) Chordata  
 (3) Echinodermata (4) Annelida

171. Select the correct statement regarding *Periplaneta americana* [Old NCERT/XI/112]

- (1) There are 16 very long malpighian tubules present at the junctions of midgut and hindgut.  
 (2) Grinding of food is carried out only by the mouth parts.  
 (3) Nervous system is located ventrally and consists of segmentally arranged ganglia joined by a pair of longitudinal connectives.  
 (4) Males bear a pair of short thread like anal styles.

172. In the given columns, column-I contain structures of female reproductive system and column-II contain its feature. Select the correct match from the option given below. [New NCERT/XII/28-30]

| Column-I<br>(Structures of female reproductive system) | Column-II<br>(Features)   |
|--|---|
| A. Ampulla   | I. Also called fallopian tubes, which extend from the periphery of each ovary to the womb.      |
| B. Labia majora  | II. It helps in collection of ovum after ovulation.   |
| C. Oviduct   | III. Wider part of fallopian tube where fusion of male and female gametes takes place.          |
| D. Fimbriae  | IV. Larger hairy folds which extend down from the mons pubis and surrounds the vaginal opening. |

- (1) A – I; B – II; C – III; D – IV  
 (2) A – III; B – I; C – II; D – IV  
 (3) A – III; B – IV; C – I; D – II  
 (4) A – II; B – IV; C – III; D – I

**173. Statement I:** Exonucleases are restriction enzymes, which cut DNA internally.

**Statement II:** Exonuclease can destroy both DNA and RNA. [New NCERT/XII/166]

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

**174.** Artery differs from vein in having [New NCERT/XI/201]

- (1) Narrow wall (2) Thick walls
- (3) Valves (4) None of these

**175. Assertion (A):** The imbalance in concentration of  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$  generates resting potential.

**Reason (R):** To maintain the unequal distribution of  $\text{Na}^+$  &  $\text{K}^+$ , the neurons use electrical energy.

[New NCERT/XI/232-233]

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

**176.** Gel electrophoresis is used for [New NCERT/XII/168]

- (1) construction or recombinant DNA by joining with cloning vectors
- (2) isolation of DNA molecules
- (3) cutting DNA into fragments
- (4) separation of DNA fragments according to their size.

**177.** Which of the following is correctly stated as it happens in the common cockroach ? [Old NCERT/XI/113]

- (1) Malpighian tubules are excretory organs projecting out from the colon
- (2) Oxygen is transported by haemoglobin in blood
- (3) Nitrogenous excretory product is urea
- (4) The food is ground by gizzard

**178. Statement I:** In frogs vasa efferentia enter the kidneys and open into Bidder's canal.

**Statement II:** Fertilisation of frog is external and takes place in water. [New NCERT/XI/83]

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

**179.** Chikungunya fever is caused by a

[In Syllabus, Not in NCERT/XII]

- (1) Bacteria (2) Plasmodium
- (3) Virus (4) Fungi

**180.** Which of the following properties of cardiac muscles are correct? [New NCERT/XI/219]

- (i) These are the muscles of the heart.
- (ii) These are non-striated.
- (iii) These are involuntary in their functions.
- (iv) These are controlled by nervous system directly.
- (v) Cardiac muscles not striated.

Select the correct option.

- (1) (i) and (iii) (2) (ii), (iv) and (v)
- (3) (i), (iv) and (v) (4) (ii) and (iii)

**181.** The first restriction endonuclease reported was

[New NCERT/XII/165]

- (1) *Hind II* (2) *EcoRI*
- (3) *Hind III* (4) *BamHI*

**182.** Signals for parturition originate from: [New NCERT/XII/38]

- (1) Both placenta as well as fully developed foetus
- (2) Oxytocin released from maternal pituitary
- (3) Placenta only
- (4) Fully developed foetus only

**183.**  $\text{CO}_2$  combines with Hb to form : [New NCERT/XI/190]

- (1) Carbaminohaemoglobin
- (2) Carboxy haemoglobin
- (3) Oxyhaemoglobin
- (4) Methaemoglobin

**184.** Receptors for protein hormones are found

[New NCERT/XI/247]

- (1) inside nucleus (2) inside cytoplasm
- (3) on surface of ER (4) on cell surface

**185.** Biolistics (gene-gun) is suitable for [New NCERT/XII/171]

- (1) DNA finger printing.
- (2) Disarming pathogen vectors.
- (3) Transformation in plant cells.
- (4) Constructing DNA molecules.

## Section-B

**186. Statement I:** Thorns and tendrils of *Bougainvillea* and *Cucurbita* represent homology.

**Statement II:** Homologous organs have similar functions but are different in their structural details and origin.

[New NCERT/XII/115]

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

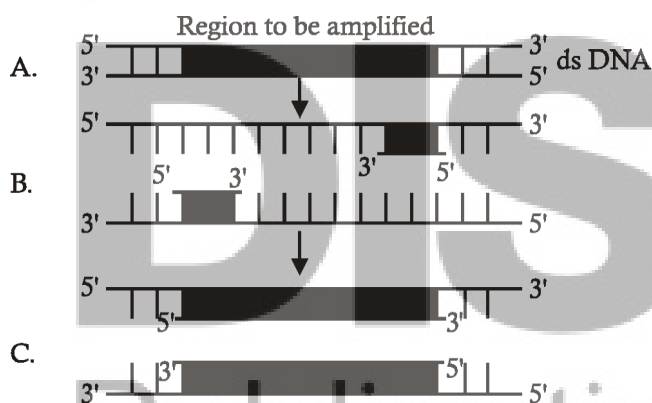
**187.** The genetically-modified (GM) cotton in India has been developed for [New NCERT/XII/179]

- (1) insect-resistance
- (2) enhancing shelf life
- (3) enhancing mineral content
- (4) drought-resistance

188. Select the answer which correctly matches the endocrine gland with the hormone it secretes and its function/deficiency symptom: [New NCERT/XI/241-242, 246]

| Endocrine gland         | Hormone             | Function/deficiency symptom                      |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--|
| (1) Posterior pituitary | Growth Hormone (GH) | Oversecretion stimulates abnormal growth         |
| (2) Thyroid gland       | Thyroxine           | Lack of iodine in diet results in goitre         |
| (3) Corpus luteum       | Testosterone        | Stimulates spermatogenesis                       |
| (4) Anterior pituitary  | Oxytocin            | Stimulates uterus contraction during child birth |

189. The figure below shows three steps (A, B, C) of Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). Select the option giving correct identification together with what it represents? [New NCERT/XII/172]



- (1) B - Denaturation at a temperature of about 98°C separating the two DNA strands.  
 (2) A - Denaturation at a temperature of about 50°C.  
 (3) C - Extension in the presence of heat stable DNA polymerase.  
 (4) A - Annealing with two sets of primers.
190. Identify the correct reasons of infertility. [New NCERT/XII/48]

- (i) Drugs (ii) Diseases  
 (iii) Congenital (iv) Use of Contraceptives  
 (v) Immunological or psychological  
 (1) (i), (ii), (iii)  
 (2) (iii) and (iv)  
 (3) (i), (ii), (iii) and (v)  
 (4) All of these

191. Smoking nicotine is associated with which of the following? [New NCERT/XII/144]

- (1) Gastric ulcer (2) Emphysema  
 (3) Bronchitis (4) All of these

192. Match column I (containing list of scientists) with column II (their contributions) and choose the correct option. [New NCERT/XII/119]

| Column-I<br>(Name of the Scientist) | Column-II<br>(Contributions) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Charles Darwin                   | I. Mutation theory           |
| B. Lamarck                          | II. Philosophie Zoologique   |
| C. Hugo de Vries                    | III. The Origin of species   |
| D. Ernst Haeckel                    | IV. Biogenetic law           |
| (1) A - III; B - II; C - I; D - IV  |                              |
| (2) A - III; B - II; C - IV; D - I  |                              |
| (3) A - II; B - I; C - IV; D - III  |                              |
| (4) A - IV; B - II; C - I; D - III  |                              |

193. Which of the following statement is correct? [New NCERT/XII/136]

- (1) Injecting microbes during immunization induces passive immunity.  
 (2) Cell-mediated immune response is responsible for graft rejection.  
 (3) Colostrum during initial days of lactation provides active immunity to infant.  
 (4) None of the above

194. **Assertion (A):** Copper-T is an effective contraceptive device in human females.

**Reason (R):** Copper-T prevents passage of sperms from vagina upwards into the fallopian tubes. [New NCERT/XII/44]

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

195. Which of the following statements does not hold true for the hormones? [New NCERT/XII/240]

- (1) They act on target organs away from the source glands  
 (2) They are secreted directly into the blood  
 (3) They are used again and again like catalysts  
 (4) They are produced in very minute quantities and are biologically very active

196. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to hormones secreted by placenta? [New NCERT/XII/37]

- (i) Placenta secretes relaxin during later stage of pregnancy.  
 (ii) Placenta secretes high amount of FSH during pregnancy.

(iii) Placenta secretes relaxin during initial stage of pregnancy.

(iv) Placenta secretes hCG and hPL during pregnancy.

(1) (i) and (iv)                      (2) (i), (ii) and (iv)

(3) (iii) and (iv)                    (4) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

197. Match the following descriptions (given in column-II) of each type of blood cell to their names (given in column-I).

[New NCERT/XI/194]

| Column-I<br>(Blood cell) | Column-II<br>(Description)  |
|--------------------------|---|
| A. Erythrocyte           | I. Most abundant white blood cell, and the main phagocytic cell of the blood. |
| B. Eosinophil            | II. Least abundant white blood cell; releases histamine granules.             |
| C. Neutrophil            | III. Resist infections and are associated with allergic reactions.            |
| D. Basophil              | IV. Blood cell that contains haemo-globin and transports oxygen.              |

(1) A – IV; B – III; C – I; D – II

(2) A – I; B – II, C – III; D – IV

(3) A – II; B – III; C – I; D – IV

(4) A – IV; B – I; C – II; D – III

198. **Statement I:** The exaggerated response of the immune system to certain antigens present in the environment is called as allergy.

**Statement II:** The allergic tendency is genetically passed from the parent to the offspring and is characterised by the presence of large quantities of IgG antibodies in the blood.

[New NCERT/XII/137]

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

(2) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

(3) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

199. Renal calculi is

[New NCERT/XI/214]

(1) soluble mass of crystallised salts in kidney.

(2) soluble mass of protein in kidney.

(3) insoluble mass of proteins in kidney.

(4) insoluble mass of crystallised salts in kidney.

200. Read the following four statements (i-iv) about certain mistakes in two of them

[New NCERT/XII/183]

(i) The first transgenic buffalo, Rosie produced milk which was human alpha-lactal albumin enriched.

(ii) Restriction enzymes are used in isolation of DNA from other macro-molecules.

(iii) Downstream processing is one of the steps of r-DNA technology.

(iv) Disarmed pathogen vectors are also used in transfer of r-DNA into the host.

Which are the two statements having mistakes?

(1) Statement (ii) and (iii)

(2) Statement (iii) and (iv)

(3) Statement (i) and (iii)

(4) Statement (i) and (ii)