CLASSROOM CONTACT PROGRAMME
(Academic Session : 2024 - 2025)

ENTHUSE COURSE
PHASE : MEA,B,C,D,F,G,H,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,U & MEV
TARGET : PRE-MEDICAL 2025
Test Type : **SRG-MAJOR** Test Pattern : **NEET (UG)**

TEST DATE : 13-01-2025

ANSWER KEY

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

HINT – SHEET

SUBJECT : PHYSICS

SECTION - A

1. Ans (2)

$K.E. = \frac{p^2}{2m} \Rightarrow p = \sqrt{2m\ K.E.}$

$p \propto \sqrt{m}$

Here, $m_A < m_B$

So, $p_A < p_B$

2. Ans (2)

From principle of meter bridge –

$\frac{X}{40} = \frac{2.4K\Omega}{60} \Rightarrow X = 1.6K\Omega.$

3. Ans (4)

By using KCL for whole circuit

$10+6 = 8+i$

$\Rightarrow i = 8A$.

4. Ans (2)

$F = ma = m\frac{dv}{dt} = 3mkt^2$ (parabolic graph b/w F and t)

5. Ans (3)

$t = \frac{d_{rel}}{|\vec{V}_{rel}|} = \frac{900}{30} = 30s$

6. Ans (2)

R = 4H (Given)

$\Rightarrow \tan\theta = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = 45°$

7. Ans (1)

$I \propto \omega^2 A^2$

$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{(4)^2}{(8)^2} \times \frac{(2\pi)^2}{(6\pi)^2} = \left(\frac{4}{8}\right)^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{6\pi}\right)^2$

$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{9} = 1 : 36$

8. Ans (3)

At constant temperature, speed of sound does not depend on pressure.

9. Ans (3)

In forward Biasing $V_P > V_n$

10. Ans (2)

$V \propto \frac{z}{n}$

11. Ans (3)

The output of the circuit is full wave rectified

(i) When A is at positive terminal and c at negative, current flow B to D

(ii) When A is a negative terminal and c at positive, current flow through B to D

12. Ans (2)

Potential at earthed conductor becomes zero.

$V_I = \frac{kq_1}{R_1} + \frac{kq_2}{R_2}$

$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\left(\frac{q_1}{R_1} + \frac{q_2}{R_2}\right)$

& $V_F = 0$

$\Delta q = C\Delta V = (4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1) / \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\left(\frac{q_1}{R_1} + \frac{q_2}{R_2}\right)$

$\Delta q = \frac{q_1R_2 + q_2R_1}{R_2}$

13. Ans (3)

$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$ Since v is increasing in case (i), but it is not changing in case (ii). Hence, in the first case de-Broglie wavelength will change (decrease), but it second case, it remain the same

14. Ans (1)

$KE = \frac{L^2}{2I}$

If AOR is fixed, means I remains same.

$\therefore KE \propto (L)^2$

It is a parabolic graph

15. Ans (3)

$v = eu$

$\sqrt{2gh} = e\sqrt{2gh_0}$

$e = \sqrt{\frac{h}{h_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{100}} = \frac{9}{10} = 0.9$

16. Ans (4)

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

$+\hat{j} \times -\hat{k} = -\hat{i}$

17. Ans (2)

$B = \mu_0 ni$

And, $B' = \mu_0\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \times 2\ i$

$= \mu_0 ni$

$\Rightarrow B' = B$

18. Ans (3)

We know that -

$U = \frac{-GMm}{r}$

$K = \frac{GMm}{2r}$

we can observe that $|PE| = 2|KE|$

$\therefore |U| > |K|$ (Means that system is bounded)

(So at every point PE will be greater then K.E.)

19. Ans (1)

Since $F = \frac{GM}{r^2}$

if $r < R$, M' = mass of sphere of radius r.

$M' = \frac{M}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} \times \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = \frac{Mr^3}{R^3}$

$F = \frac{GM'}{r^2} = \frac{GMr^3}{r^2R^3} = \frac{GMr}{R^3}$

$F \propto r \quad (r < R)$

if $r > R$,

$F = \frac{GM}{r^2}$

$F \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$

20. Ans (3)

let, $x = y = T$

$$\frac{T-42^o}{110^o} = \frac{T-72^o}{220^o}$$

$2T - 84° = T - 72°$

$T = 12°$

21. Ans (1)

$$F = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} = \frac{2mnv\cos 45°}{\Delta t}$$

$$P = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{2mnv\cos 45^o}{A\Delta t}$$

$$P = \frac{2 \times 3.32 \times 10^{-27} \times 10^{23} \times 10^3 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{2 \times 10^{-4} \times 1}$$

$= 2.35 \times 10^3$ N/m^2

22. Ans (3)

$\Delta V = E.\Delta r\cos\theta$

$10 = E \times 2\cos 30°$

$$E = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ N/C}$$

23. Ans (1)

Inside conductor electric field is zero.

24. Ans (3)

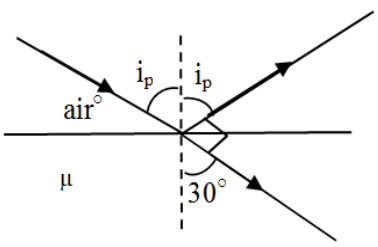
$n_1\lambda_1 = n_2\lambda_2$

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{7500\text{Å}}{5000\text{Å}} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow n_1 = 3, n_2 = 2$$

25. Ans (3)

$i_p + 90° + 30° = 180°$

$i_p = 60°$



26. Ans (4)

at $f = 0$, $X_C = \infty \Rightarrow Z = \infty \Rightarrow I = 0$

at $f = \infty$, $X_L = \infty \Rightarrow Z = \infty \Rightarrow I = 0$

27. Ans (3)

As per principle of Homogeneity,

Two different physical quantities can't be added or subtracted.

28. Ans (2)

$$\left(\frac{\Delta Z}{Z} \times 100\right) = 2\left(\frac{\Delta A}{A} \times 100\right) + 3\left(\frac{\Delta B}{B} \times 100\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\Delta C}{C} \times 100\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\Delta D}{D} \times 100\right)$$

$$= 2 \times 2\% + 3 \times 1\% + \frac{1}{2} \times 4\% + \frac{1}{2} \times 2\% = 10\%$$

30. Ans (1)

$$m = \frac{|v|}{|u|}$$

$$3 = \frac{|v|}{|u|}$$

$|v| = 3|u|$

Now

$|u| + |v| = 80$

$4\,|u| = 80$

$\Rightarrow |u| = 20$ cm

$\therefore\ |v| = 60$ cm

$$f = \frac{uv}{u-v}$$

$$= \frac{-20 \times 60}{-20-60} \text{ (for real Image)}$$

$$= \frac{-20 \times 60}{-80}$$

$= 15$ cm

31. Ans (1)

$$M = \frac{f_0}{f_e}$$

$$24 = \frac{f_0}{f_e}$$

$f_0 = 24f_e$ …(1)

$L = f_0 + f_e$

$100 = 24f_e + f_e = 25\ f_e$

$f_e = 4$ cm

$f_0 = 96$ cm

32. Ans (2)

Angle rotate in 60×60 sec $= 360 \times 2\pi$ radian

Angle rotate in one second $= \frac{360 \times 2\pi}{60 \times 60} \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{sec}}$

33. Ans (2)

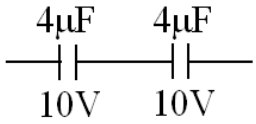
$BE = [(3\ M_H + 4\ M_n) - M_{Li}] \times 931$ MeV

$Be = [(3 \times 1.007825 + 4 \times 1.008665)$

$- 7.016005] \times 931$ MeV

$= 39.2$ MeV

34. Ans (4)



$C_{eq} = 2\mu F$

$V_{supply} = 20$ V

35. Ans (4)

$\ell = 3.50$ cm

So *LC* of instrument is 0.01 cm

(1) $LC = \frac{1\text{mm}}{100} = 0.01\ mm = 0.001\ cm$

So it can't be the answer

(2) $LC = \frac{1\text{mm}}{50} = 0.02\ mm = 0.002\ cm$

(3) Meter scale has 0.1 *cm* as *LC*

(4) $LC = 1\ MSD - 1\ VSD \left[\begin{matrix} 10\text{VSD} = 9\text{MSD} \\ [1\text{VSD} = 0.9\text{MSD}\end{matrix}\right]$

$= 1\ MSD - 0.9\ MSD$

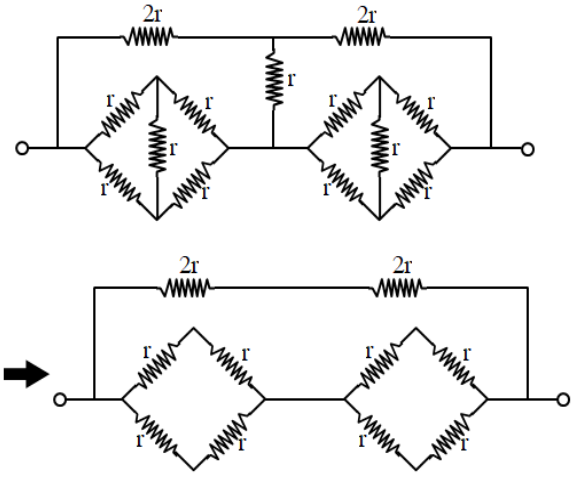
$= 0.1\ MSD$

and $1\ MSD = \frac{1\text{cm}}{10} = 0.1\ cm$

$\therefore\ LC = 0.01\ cm$ So this is correct option.

SECTION - B

36. Ans (1)



Circuit can be simplified as under :

$\Rightarrow R_{eq.} = \frac{(4r)(2r)}{(6r)} = \frac{4r}{3}$.

37. Ans (1)

Work function of 'Y' is greater than 'X' and slope of V versus f is h/e.

38. Ans (4)

Stopping distance v_S is independent of intensity as well as distance while, saturation current

$i_p \propto \frac{1}{d^2} \Rightarrow i_p = \frac{i_p}{9} = \frac{18\text{mA}}{9} = 2\text{mA}$

39. Ans (1)

Use Z and A conservation in nuclear reaction.

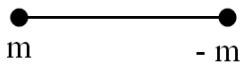
41. Ans (2)

$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\ell_{eff}}{g}}$; if $\ell_{eff} \uparrow \Rightarrow T \uparrow$

& if $\ell_{eff} \downarrow \Rightarrow T \downarrow$

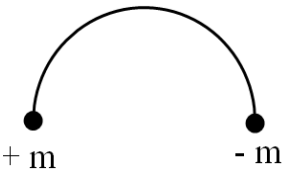
ℓ_{eff} is the distance of com of the girl from the axis of rotation of the swing.

42. Ans (3)



$M = m\ell = 44\ Am^2$

For Curved shape



$\pi r = \ell \Rightarrow r = \dfrac{\ell}{\pi}$

$\therefore M' = m2r$

$M' = m\,(2)\,\dfrac{\ell}{\pi}$

$= 2 \times 44 \times \dfrac{7}{22}$

$= 28\ A\text{-}m^2$

43. Ans (3)

At the centre

$B_1 = \dfrac{\mu_0 i}{2R}$

At the axis

$B_2 = \dfrac{\mu_0 i R^2}{2(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$

$= \dfrac{\mu_0 i R^2}{2(R^2 + 8R^2)^{3/2}}$

$\Rightarrow B_2 = \dfrac{1}{27}\,\dfrac{\mu_0 i}{2R}$

$\dfrac{B_1}{B_2} = \dfrac{27}{1}$

44. Ans (2)

at surface of planet, $T.E_i = \dfrac{-GMm}{R}$ (only P.E.)

at altitude R, $T.E_f = \dfrac{-GMm}{2r}$

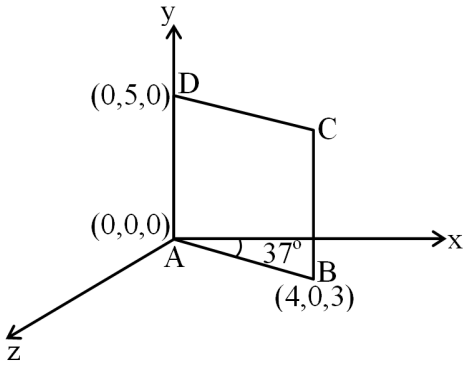
(r = distance from centre of planet = 2R)

$$T.E_f = \frac{-GMm}{4R}$$

$W = (TE)_f - (TE)_i$

$= \left(\dfrac{-GMm}{4R}\right) - \left(\dfrac{-GMm}{R}\right) = \dfrac{3GMm}{4R}$

45. Ans (2)



$\vec{A} = \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AD}$

$= (4\hat{i} + 3\hat{k}) \times 5\hat{j}$

$= 20\hat{k} - 15\hat{i}$

$\phi = \vec{B}.\vec{A}$

$= (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}).(20\hat{k} - 15\hat{i})$

$= -15 + 80$

$\phi = 65$ weber

46. Ans (1)

$\gamma_{H_2} = \dfrac{C_p}{C_V} = 1 + \dfrac{2}{f} = 1 + \dfrac{2}{5} = \dfrac{7}{5} = 1.4$

$\gamma_{He} = \dfrac{C_p}{C_V} = 1 + \dfrac{2}{f} = 1 + \dfrac{2}{3} = \dfrac{5}{3} = 1.67$

$M_{H_2} = 2\,u$

$M_{He} = 4\,u$

47. Ans (2)

Heat required to melt all ice

$Q_R = m\,S_{ice} \times [0 - (-20)] + mL_f$

$= 2 \times 0.5 \times 20 + 2 \times 80 = 180$ kCal

Q_S = Heat Lost by hot water = $mS_w\,(20 - 0)$

$= 5 \times 1 \times 20 = 100$ Kcal

$Q_S < Q_R$ ($T < 0°C$)

80 kcal heat is less. Only 1 kg ice will melt.

Total water = 5 Kg + 1 Kg = 6 Kg

48. Ans (3)

$W = \Delta U = n(4\pi r^2)S - (4\pi R^2)S$

$W \propto \left(nr^2 - R^2\right)$

$\left[\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 = n\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3\right]$; $r = n^{-1/3}R$

$W \propto n^{1/3} - 1$

49. Ans (4)

$h_b > h_d > h_c > h_a$. The liquid level is higher where the pressure is lower. The pressure is lower where the flow speed is higher. The flow speed is highest in the narrowest tube, zero in the open air.

50. Ans (4)

Using lens formula and data given in graph,

$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u}$ ...(1)

$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{-10}$

$f = +5$

By differentiating eq. (1)

$\Rightarrow \frac{-\Delta f}{f^2} = \frac{-\Delta v}{v^2} + \left(\frac{-\Delta u}{u^2}\right)$

$\Rightarrow + \frac{\Delta f}{5^2} = \frac{1 \times (0.1)}{10^2} + \frac{1 \times (0.1)}{10^2}$

$\Delta f = \frac{0.2}{100} \times 25 = \frac{0.2}{4} = 0.05$ cm

so, $f = 5 \pm 0.05$ cm

Fractional error in focal length is

$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{0.05}{5} = 0.01$

SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY

SECTION - A

51. Ans (1)

NCERT Pg. # 168

52. Ans (1)

NCERT Pg. # 182 – 183

53. Ans (2)

NCERT Pg. # 204

54. Ans (4)

NCERT. Pg. # 216, 217, 218

55. Ans (3)

NCERT, Pg. # 254

56. Ans (3)

$CuCO_3 + H_2S + \text{dil.HCl} \rightarrow \underset{\text{Black}}{CuS\downarrow} \xrightarrow[\Delta]{HNO_3} \underset{\text{Soluble}}{Cu(NO_3)_2}$

57. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 79 Part-I

58. Ans (4)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 79 Part-I

59. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 84 Part-I

60. Ans (4)

$\text{Volatility} \propto \frac{1}{\text{H} - \text{bonding}}$

61. Ans (4)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 117, 118 Part-I

62. Ans (2)

$\text{B.P.} \propto \frac{1}{\text{Surface area}}$

63. Ans (1)

Statement II is the answer of 1st statement.

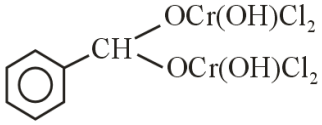
65. Ans (4)

Deficiency of vitamin B_1 causes Beri beri

66. Ans (4)

Fact

67. Ans (1)



or 

is the intermediate of Etard reaction.

69. Ans (2)

Compound does not have α-Hydrogen attached with sp^3 carbon.

70. Ans (4)

Resonance effect dominates over hyperconjugation.

72. Ans (3)

20 ml dil. residual H_2SO_4 requires ≡ 32 ml of $\frac{N}{10}$ NaOH

∴ 500 ml dil. residual H_2SO_4 requires ≡ $\frac{32}{20} \times \frac{500}{10}$

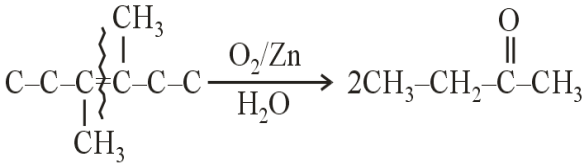
= 80 ml 1 N NaOH

Acid react with NH_3 = [(100 × 1) − (80 × 1)]

= 20 ml 1 N H_2SO_4

% N = $\frac{1.4 \times 20}{1.216}$ = 23.02%

73. Ans (3)



74. Ans (4)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 54, Part-1

The path of an electron in an atom can never be determined accurately.

75. Ans (4)

(A)⟶(II), (B)⟶(I), C⟶(III), (D)⟶(IV)

76. Ans (3)

$\alpha = \frac{12.8}{(42 + 288.42)} \times 100 = 3.87\%$.

77. Ans (1)

$[OH^-] < 10^{-8}$

pOH > 8

pH < 6

79. Ans (1)

NCERT XI, Part-I, Topic :- 1.4.1

Scientific notation chapter some basic concepts of chemistry

80. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI, Pg # 9, 10, Part-I

81. Ans (1)

For kinetic study of reaction of I^- with H_2O_2 at room temperature

Use freshly prepared are solution of KI and H_2O_2

Record time immediately after appearance of blue colour.

82. Ans (1)

K_2MnO_4 $2 + x - 8 = 0$, x = +6

CaO_2, $2 + 2x = 0$, x = −1

$H_2S_2O_7$ $2 + 2x - 14 = 0$, x = +6

Fe_3O_4 −2 , $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$, x = +6

NO_3^- $x - 6 = -1$, x = +5

83. Ans (1)

$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$

$\Delta H = \Delta G + T\Delta S$

$= 20000 + 200 \times (-20)$

$= 16000$ J/mol

Using Kirchoff's equation,

$\Delta H_2 - \Delta H_1 = \Delta C_p (T_2 - T_1)$

$\Delta H_2 = \Delta H_1 + \Delta C_p (T_2 - T_1)$

$= 16000 + 20 (400 - 200)$

$= 20000$ J/mol

$= 20$ kJ/mol.

84. Ans (2)

$q_{sys.} = -286$ kJ mol^{-1}

$q_{surr.} = -q_{sys.} = 286.$kJ mol^{-1}

$\Delta S_{surr.} = \frac{286}{298} \times 1000$ J k^{-1} mol^{-1}

$= 959.73$ J k^{-1} mol^{-1}

85. Ans (1)

$-\frac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt}$ = Rate of decompostion.

$$2N_2O_5 \longrightarrow 4NO_2 + O_2$$

Initial	100 torr	0	0
After time 10 min	$100 - 2x$	$4x$	x

Total pressure $= 100 - 2x + 4x + x$

$= 100 + 3x$

$x = \frac{50}{3}$ torr

So, rate of decomposition $= \frac{2 \times \frac{50}{3}}{10} = \frac{10}{3}$ torr min^{-1}

SECTION - B

86. Ans (4)

NCERT, Pg. # 196

87. Ans (1)

NCERT, Pg. # 250, 246

88. Ans (3)

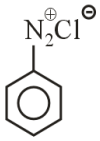
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 87 Part-I

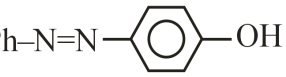
90. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 123, 124 Part-I

92. Ans (3)

A → 

B → 

C → 

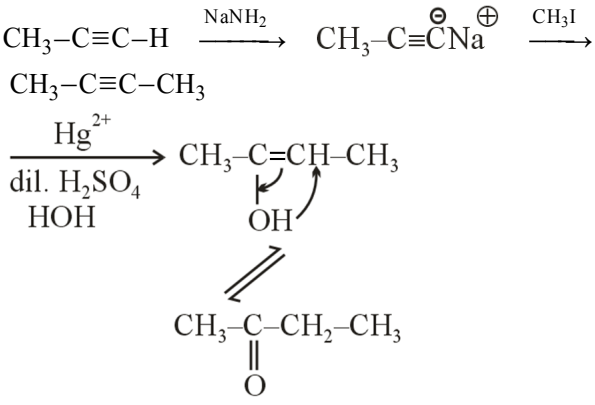
93. Ans (2)

3° – free radical is most stable.

94. Ans (2)

Due to +H effect of $-CH_3$ group.

95. Ans (4)



96. Ans (4)

In H-atom energy depends only on value of n. Energy of 5d is greater than 4f.

97. Ans (1)

(i) $Cl_2 \underset{k_2}{\overset{k_1}{\rightleftharpoons}} 2Cl$

(ii) $Cl + CO \underset{k_4}{\overset{k_3}{\rightleftharpoons}} COCl$

(iii) $COCl + Cl_2 \xrightarrow{k_5} COCl_2 + Cl$ (slow)

from (iii) $r = k_5 [COCl] [Cl_2]$ ... (1)

from (ii) $\frac{k_3}{k_4} = \frac{[COCl]}{[Cl][CO]}$ ... (2)

from (iv) $\frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{[Cl]^2}{Cl_2}$ ... (3)

from eq. (1), (2) & (3) answer (1) is correct

98. Ans (3)

Order of Reducing power : A > C > B > D

Order of oxidising power : $A^{2+} < C^{+} < B^{2+} < D^{3+}$

99. Ans (3)

Azeotropes can't be seperated by fractional distillation.

100. Ans (4)

$CuSO_{4(s)} + 5H_2O_{(\ell)} \rightarrow CuSO_4.5H_2O_{(s)}$ is an example of $\Delta_{Hydration} H°$ of $CuSO_4$

SUBJECT : BOTANY

SECTION - A

101. Ans (2)

NCERT XI Pg. # 11

102. Ans (1)

Zygote, Cilia, Peelicle, water bloom, Photosynthesis, Pseudopodia.

NCERT XI Pg # 20

103. Ans (2)

NCERT XI Pg # 26-27

104. Ans (4)

NCERT XI_Page No.22,23,24

105. Ans (4)

NCERT-XI Pg. # 20

106. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI Pg # 33

107. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI Pg#135

108. Ans (1)

NCERT Pg. No. 134

109. Ans (1)

NCERT XI Pg # 143

[Calvin pathway occurs in all photosynthetic plants]

[केल्विन पथ सभी प्रकाश संश्लेषी पादपों में होता है।]

110. Ans (4)

NCERT-XI, Pg.# 118

111. Ans (2)

NCERT XI Pg # 232

112. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 177

113. Ans (4)

NCERT Pg. # 176,177,178

114. Ans (3)

NCERT XI, Pg. # 67

115. Ans (1)
NCERT Pg # 63

116. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg # 63

117. Ans (2)
NCERT XI Pg. # 62 (E), 61 (H)

118. Ans (1)
NCERT Pg. # 76

119. Ans (4)
NCERT Pg. # 74

120. Ans (4)
NCERT XII Pg. # 29

121. Ans (4)
NCERT XII Pg. # 65

130. Ans (3)
NCERT XII, Pg # 116, 117

132. Ans (4)
NCERT XII, Pg. # 233

133. Ans (4)
NCERT XII Pg. # 268 (E)

134. Ans (4)
NCERT XII Pg. # 235

135. Ans (3)
NCERT XII Pg. # 230

SECTION - B

136. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg. # 35

137. Ans (2)
NCERT - Pg. # 39

138. Ans (3)
NCERT Pg. # 158 - 160

139. Ans (2)
NCERT, Pg # 159

140. Ans (3)
NCERT (XI^{th}) Pg. # 222

141. Ans (3)
NCERT Pg # 79

142. Ans (4)
NCERT Pg. # 72

143. Ans (3)
NCERT XII Pg. # 228(E)

145. Ans (4)
NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 233

148. Ans (1)
NCERT–XII Pg. # 117

150. Ans (1)
NCERT XII Pg. # 23

SUBJECT : ZOOLOGY

SECTION - A

153. Ans (1)
NCERT, Pg # 45

154. Ans (2)
NCERT XII, Page no. # 50, 52, 53, 54

157. Ans (3)
Old XI, NCERT, Pg. # 103

158. Ans (4)
NCERT Pg#281 (E), 282(H)

160. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg. # 190

164. Ans (1)
NCERT-XI, Pg. # (E)- 232, Para-1, (H)- 317-318, Para-4

166. Ans (4)
NCERT-XI (old) Page no. : 340

168. Ans (3)
NCERT-XI Pg.#312

169. Ans (3)
NCERT Page No. # 226(E), 225/226(H)

171. Ans (4)
NCERT PAGE :- 51

173. **Ans (1)**
NCERT - XII Pg. No. # 42

174. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 158-159, Para-8.5

176. **Ans (3)**
NCERT Pg. # 131-132

179. **Ans (1)**
NCERT Pg#138

180. **Ans (4)**
NCERT (XI) Pg. # 147, table 9.4

181. **Ans (4)**
NCERT XII Pg # 169

185. **Ans (1)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 183

SECTION - B

188. **Ans (1)**
NCERT XII, Pg. # 199, 200 (E)

190. **Ans (1)**
NCERT Pg. # 57

191. **Ans (4)**
NCERT XI # 38

192. **Ans (2)**
NCERT, Pg # 103

195. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XI , Pg# 285