CLASSROOM CONTACT PROGRAMME
(Academic Session : 2024 - 2025)

ALLEN CAREER INSTITUTE KOTA (RAJASTHAN)
path to success

ENTHUSE COURSE SRG
PHASE : MEA,B,C,D,L,M,N,O,P & MEQ
TARGET : PRE-MEDICAL 2025

Test Type : **SRG-MAJOR**   Test Pattern : **NEET (UG)**

TEST DATE : 16-12-2024

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.	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	2	1	3	2	3	4	3	2	2	1	3	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	4	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.	3	4	2	2	3	3	2	1	4	4	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	3	1	4	3	1	1	3	4	3
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	4	4	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	4	3	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	4	2	1	2	1	2
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	2	2	2	2	4	3	4	2	1	2	4	4	4	1	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	3	1	3	2
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.	3	1	1	2	3	4	2	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	4	2	1	3	3	1	4	3
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.	3	1	2	3	4	3	4	1	2	4	4	1	2	4	2	1	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	1	3	2	4	3	2
Q.	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
A.	1	1	3	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	2	2	2	3	4	1	1	3	3	2

HINT – SHEET

SUBJECT : PHYSICS

SECTION - A

1. **Ans (1)**

Apparat depth $= \dfrac{x}{2\mu_1} + \dfrac{x}{2\mu_2} = \dfrac{x}{2}\left(\dfrac{\mu_2 + \mu_1}{\mu_1 \times \mu_2}\right)$
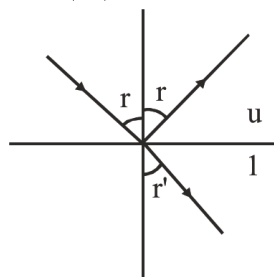
2. **Ans (2)**
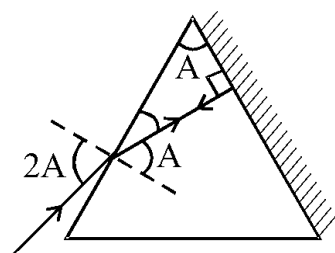
$1 \times \sin 2A = \mu \times \sin A$

$\Rightarrow \quad \mu = 2\cos A$

3. **Ans (1)**

$\sin i_c = \dfrac{1}{{}^r\mu_d}$ ....(1)

or $r + r' = 90°$

or $r' = (90 - r)$

According to Snell's law

$\mu \sin r = 1 \sin r' \Rightarrow \mu \sin r = \sin(90 - r)$

$\dfrac{\sin r}{\cos r} = \dfrac{1}{\mu}$ ....(2)

Hence, from equation (1) and (2), we get

$\sin i_c = \tan r \Rightarrow i_C = \sin^{-1}(\tan r)$
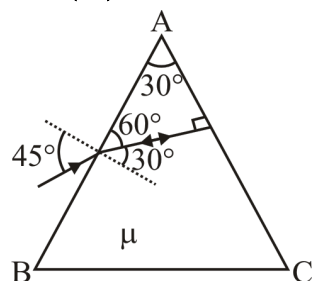
4. **Ans (2)**

By theory of minimum deviation for equilateral prism.

5. **Ans (2)**

$\delta \propto \mu$

6. **Ans (3)**

By snell's law

$1 \times \sin 45° = \mu \sin 30°$

$\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \mu \left(\dfrac{1}{2} \right)$

$\Rightarrow \mu = \sqrt{2}$

7. **Ans (4)**

$I_1 = \dfrac{I_0}{2}$

$I_2 = I_1 \cos^2 60$

$= \dfrac{I_0}{2} \left(\dfrac{1}{4} \right) = \dfrac{I_0}{8}$

8. **Ans (4)**

$\sin \theta_c = \dfrac{\mu_R}{\mu_D} = \dfrac{\frac{4}{3}}{\frac{5}{3}} = \dfrac{4}{5}$

For TIR

$i > \theta_c$

$\sin i > \sin \theta_c$

$\sin i > \dfrac{4}{5}$

$i > \sin^{-1} \left(\dfrac{4}{5} \right)$

9. **Ans (4)**

VIBGYOR $\lambda \uparrow$

$\lambda_R > \lambda_G > \lambda_B$

$\Rightarrow \beta_R > \beta_G > \beta_B$

10. **Ans (4)**

$I = I_0 + I_0 + 2\sqrt{I_0} \ \sqrt{I_0} \cos \phi$

$I = 2 (I_0) + 2I_0 \cos \phi$

$I = 2I_0 (1 + \cos \phi)$

11. **Ans (2)**

$I_{mix} = \left(\sqrt{9I} + \sqrt{I} \right)^2 = 16 \, I$

$I_{min} = \left(\sqrt{9I} - \sqrt{I} \right)^2 = 4 \, I$

12. **Ans (1)**

$\beta = \dfrac{I_1}{I_2}$

fringe visible $= \dfrac{I_{max} - I_{min}}{I_{max} + I_{min}} = \dfrac{2\sqrt{I_1 I_2}}{I_1 + I_2} =$

$\dfrac{2\sqrt{\frac{I_1}{I_2}}}{\frac{I_1}{I_2} + 1} = \dfrac{2\sqrt{\beta}}{1 + \beta}$

13. **Ans (3)**

α-decay decreases the mass number by 4 and atomic number by 2. The β-decay increases the atomic number by 1. In -γ-decay , there is no change in atomic as well as mass number.

14. **Ans (2)**

By using

$E = \phi + K_{max} \Rightarrow K_{max} = E - \phi_0$

Hence, $K_1 = 1 - 0.5 = 0.5$

and $K_2 = 2.5 - 0.5 = 2 \Rightarrow \dfrac{K_1}{K_2} = \dfrac{1}{4}$

15. **Ans (3)**

(1) For $1 < A < 50$, on fusion mass number for compound nucleus is less than 100

$\Rightarrow$ Binding energy per nucleon remains same

$\Rightarrow$ No energy is released

(2) For $51 < A < 100$, on fusion mass number for compound nucleus is between 100 & 200

$\Rightarrow$ Binding energy per nucleon increases

$\Rightarrow$ Energy is released.

(3) For $100 < A < 200$, on fission, the mass number of product nuclei will be between 50 & 100

$\Rightarrow$ Binding energy per nucleon decreases

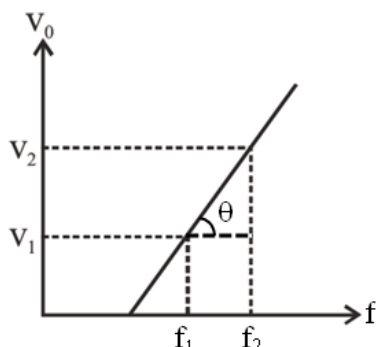$\Rightarrow$ No energy is released

(4) For $200 < A < 260$, on fission, the mass number of product nuclei will be between 100 & 130

$\Rightarrow$ Binding energy per nucleon increases

$\Rightarrow$ Energy is released.

16. Ans (4)

Slope of graph $m = \tan\theta = \dfrac{h}{e}$

$\dfrac{h}{e} = \left(\dfrac{v_2 - v_1}{f_2 - f_1} \right)$

Now at frequency f_2 stopping voltage is v_2 using einstein Equation for photoelectric effect.

$hf_2 = \phi + ev_2$

$\phi = hf_2 - ev_2$

$\phi = \left(\dfrac{v_2 - v_1}{f_2 - f_1} \right) ef_2 - ev_2$

$\phi = \dfrac{ev_2f_2 - ev_1f_2 - ev_2f_2 + ev_2f_1}{f_2 - f_1}$

$\phi = \dfrac{ev_2f_1 - ev_1f_2}{f_2 - f_1}$

17. Ans (3)

$A + B \longrightarrow C + \varepsilon$ (fusion)
$F \longrightarrow D + E + \varepsilon$ (fission)

18. Ans (2)

$\dfrac{R_N}{R_{He}} = 14^{1/3}$

$\because R \ \alpha \ A^{1/3}$

$\left(\dfrac{A_N}{A_{He}} \right)^{1/3} = 14^{1/3}$

$\dfrac{A_N}{A_{He}} = 14$

$A_N = 14 \times 4 = 56$

$N+P = 56$

atomic number $= P = 56 - 30 = 26$

19. Ans (2)

$Q = 4 (x_2 - x_1) \left[\because {}_1H^2 + {}_1H^2 \to {}_2H_e^4 + Q \right]$

20. Ans (1)

Since $N_A > N_D$

$\Rightarrow$ height of $N_A >$ height of N_D

also width $\propto \dfrac{1}{\text{Doping}}$

$\Rightarrow$ Lower width on p-side

21. Ans (3)

According to the given figure A is at lower potential w.r.t. B. Hence both diodes are in reverse biasing, so equivalent, circuit can be redrawn as follows.

$\Rightarrow$ Equivalent resistance between A and B
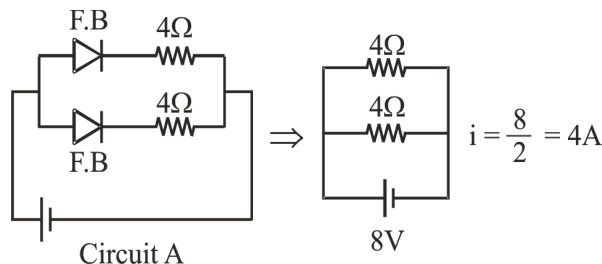
$R = 8 + 2 + 6 = 16 \ \Omega$
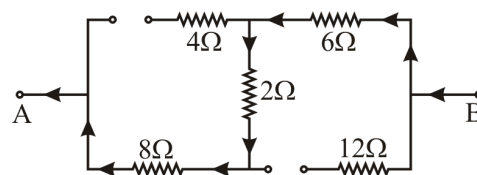
22. Ans (3)

$\rightarrow$ In +ve half cycle of input signal, diode is in F.B. so we will get output across R_L.

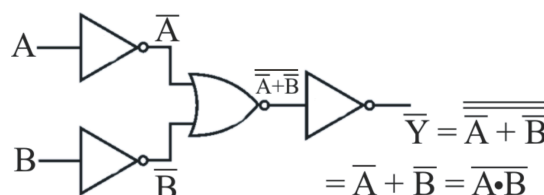$\rightarrow$ In −ve half cycle of input signal, $D \to$ R.B.

$\rightarrow$ O/C

So, no output across R_L.

23. Ans (3)

24. Ans (4)

$\overline{Y} = \overline{\overline{\overline{A} + \overline{B}}}$
$= \overline{A} + \overline{B} = \overline{A \cdot B}$
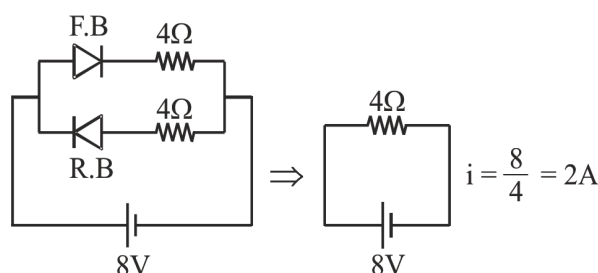
25. Ans (2)
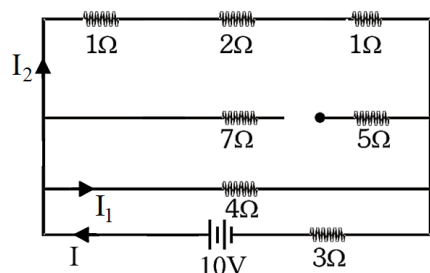
In F.B. barrier height decreases & In R.B. barrier height increases.

26. **Ans (1)**

D_1, D_2 are forward baised and D_4 reverse baised.

$I = \dfrac{10V}{5\Omega} = 2A$; $I_1 = I_2 = 1A$

27. **Ans (1)**

$I = \dfrac{12 - 0.7 - 0.3}{5.6 \times 10^3} = 1.96 \text{ mA}$

28. **Ans (2)**

$n_e = N_D = 10^{21} \text{ m}^{-3}$

$n_h = \dfrac{n_i^2}{n_e} = \dfrac{(1.41 \times 10^{16})^2}{10^{21}} = 2 \times 10^{11} \text{m}^{-3}$

29. **Ans (4)**

$I_L = \dfrac{V_z}{R_L} = \dfrac{10}{1500}A$

$I = \dfrac{V - V_z}{R} = \dfrac{15 - 10}{500} = \dfrac{5}{100}A$

$I_Z = I - I_L = \dfrac{5}{100} - \dfrac{10}{1500} = 3.33\text{mA}$

30. **Ans (1)**

$D_1 \longrightarrow F_B \longrightarrow S/C$

$D_2 \longrightarrow R_B \longrightarrow O/C$

$D_3 \longrightarrow F_B \longrightarrow S/C$

$\therefore I = \dfrac{E}{R}$ [$\because$ all current will pass through D_3

due to R = O in that wire].

31. **Ans (3)**
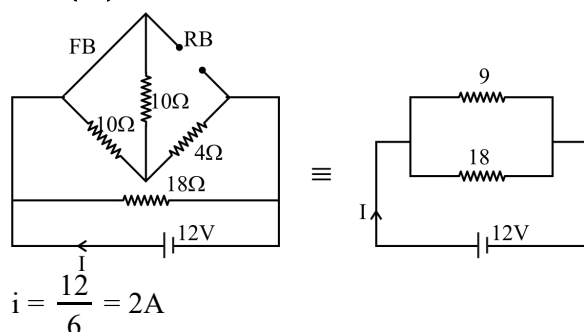
$i = \dfrac{12}{6} = 2A$

32. **Ans (4)**

Dynamic resistance

$= \dfrac{1.7 - 1.5}{(8 - 4) \times 10^{-3}} = 50 \ \Omega$

33. **Ans (2)**
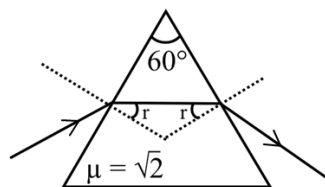
$A = 60°$, $\mu = \sqrt{2}$

$\Rightarrow r = \dfrac{A}{2} = 30°$ & $i = e$

$\Rightarrow 1 \times \sin i = \sqrt{2} \times \sin 30°$

$\Rightarrow i = 45° = e$

34. **Ans (2)**

$\dfrac{\text{Shift}}{D} = \dfrac{\text{Path difference}}{d}$

$\text{Shift} = \dfrac{t(\mu - 1)D}{d}$

$= \dfrac{2.5 \times 10^{-5}(1.5 - 1) \times 1.00}{0.5 \times 10^{-3}}$

$= 2.5 \times 10^{-2}\text{m} = 2.5 \text{ cm}$

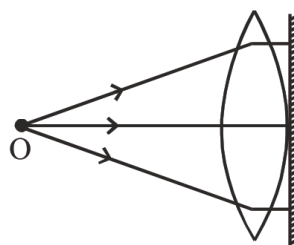**35.** **Ans (3)**

$\lambda = \dfrac{h}{\sqrt{2mqv}} \Rightarrow \lambda \propto \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{m}}$

SECTION - B

36. **Ans (3)**

'O' act as focal point

$\dfrac{1}{f} = (\mu - 1)\left(\dfrac{1}{R_1} - \dfrac{1}{R_2}\right)$

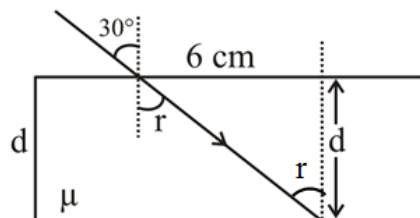$\dfrac{1}{40} = (\mu - 1)\left(\dfrac{1}{10} + \dfrac{1}{10}\right)$

$\mu = \dfrac{9}{8}$

37. **Ans (2)**

v = 20 % less in liver than in air.

$V_\ell = 0.8\,C$

$$\mu_\ell = \frac{C}{V} = \frac{C}{0.8C} = \frac{5}{4}$$

By snell's law

$$\sin 30° = \frac{5}{4}\sin r \Rightarrow \sin r = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\tan r = \frac{6}{d} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{21}} = \frac{6}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 3\sqrt{21}\ \text{cm}.$$

38. **Ans (1)**

For concave mirror

u = +120 cm

f = –60 cm

$$v = \frac{uf}{u-f} = \frac{(120)(-60)}{120-(-60)} = -40\ \text{cm}$$

$$m_{II} = -\frac{v}{u} = -\frac{-40}{120} = +\frac{1}{3}$$

For convex mirror :

u = +(40 – 15) = +25 cm

f = +30 cm

$$m_2 = \frac{f}{f-u} = \frac{30}{30-25} = +6$$

$$m_{net} = m_1 \times m_2 = \frac{1}{3} \times 6 = +2$$

39. **Ans (4)**

After silvering focal length

$$F = \frac{-R}{2(\mu-1)} = \frac{-R}{2(1.5-1)} = -R$$

Image

$$v = \frac{fu}{u-f} = \frac{-R \times -2R}{-2R+R} = -2R$$

40. **Ans (4)**

⇒ The nuclear force is charge independent.

⇒ No. of nucleons = No. of protons + no. of neutrons = Mass number

⇒ All nuclei have masses that are less than the sum of the masses of its constituents. The difference in mass of a nucleus and its constituents is known as mass defect.

⇒ Nucleons belong to the family of hadrons while electrons belong to family of leptons.

41. **Ans (2)**

As momentum $P = \dfrac{h}{\lambda}$

$$MV = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

Recoil speed $V = \dfrac{h}{M\lambda}$

Where $\dfrac{1}{\lambda} = R\left(\dfrac{1}{n_1^2} - \dfrac{1}{n_2^2}\right)$

$$= \frac{h}{M} \times R\left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{3^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{hR}{M}\left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right)$$

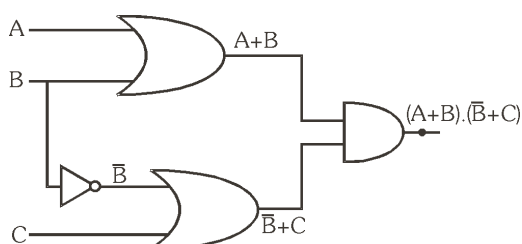$$= \frac{hR}{M}\left(\frac{8}{9}\right)$$

42. **Ans (1)**

$\lambda_e = \lambda_p = \lambda$

$$\frac{E_e}{E_{ph}} = \frac{\dfrac{1}{2}m_e v_e^2}{\dfrac{hc}{\lambda_p}} \qquad \left(\because \lambda_e = \frac{h}{m_e v_e}\right)$$
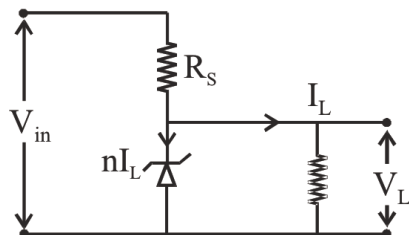
$$= \frac{\dfrac{1}{2}\left(\dfrac{h}{\lambda_e v_e}\right)v_e^2}{\dfrac{hc}{\lambda_p}} \qquad \{\because \lambda_e = \lambda_p = \lambda\}$$

$$= \frac{1.5 \times 10^8}{2 \times 3 \times 10^8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

43. **Ans (2)**

44. Ans (3)

In case of voltage regulation

$V_{in} > V_z$

$V_{in} = V_{Rs} + V_L$

$V_{in} = (n + 1)I_L R_S + V_L$

$(V_{in} - V_L) = (n + 1)I_L R_S$

$R_S = \dfrac{(V_{in} - V_L)}{(n + 1)I_L}$

45. Ans (2)

$X = \overline{AB}, \ Y = \overline{BC}$

$Z = \overline{X + Y} = \overline{X} \ \overline{Y}$

$Z = \overline{\overline{AB}} \ . \ \overline{\overline{BC}} = ABC$ (AND gate)

46. Ans (1)

Max supply voltage = 10 V

$V_2 = 10$ V, $V_s = 10 - 8 = 2$V

$I_z = \dfrac{1.6W}{8V} = 0.2$ A,

$I_L = \dfrac{8}{10} = 0.8$ A

$I_s = I_2 + I_L = 1$A

$\Rightarrow Rs = \dfrac{V_s}{I_s} = \dfrac{2}{1} = 2 \ \Omega$

47. Ans (2)

$\Delta R = \dfrac{\Delta V}{\Delta I} = \dfrac{1.2 - 1}{(15 - 10) \times 10^{-3}}$

$= \dfrac{0.2 \times 1000}{5} = \dfrac{200}{5} = 40\Omega$

48. Ans (4)

$\Rightarrow \delta = i + e - A$ (for minimum derivation i = e)

$\therefore$ minimum deviation = 2i − A

$60° = 2 \times 60° - A \Rightarrow \therefore A = 60°$

$\Rightarrow n = \dfrac{\sin\left(\dfrac{A + \delta_m}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\dfrac{A}{2}\right)} = \dfrac{\sin\left(\dfrac{60° + 60°}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\dfrac{60°}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{3}$

$\Rightarrow \delta_1 = i_1 + e - A$

$65° = i_1 + 70° - 60°$ or $i_1 = 55°$

$\Rightarrow$ the δ versus i curve is not parabolic

49. Ans (2)

$P = \dfrac{n(h\nu)}{t}$

$\Rightarrow$ no. of photon per sec incident

$= \dfrac{10^{-3} \times 5000 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{12400}$

$= 2.5 \times 10^{15}$

$i = \dfrac{ne}{t}$

total number of electron per lec produce

$= \dfrac{0.16 \times 10^{-6}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = 1 \times 10^{12}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1 \times 10^{12}}{2.5 \times 10^{15}} \times 100 = 0.04\%$

SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY

SECTION - A

51. Ans (1)

$S_N 1$ reaction rate $\propto$ stability of carbocation $\propto$ leaving ability of group
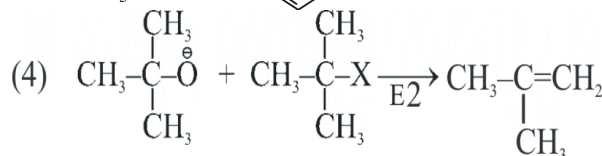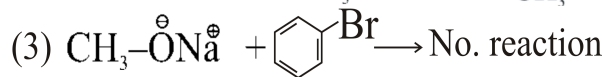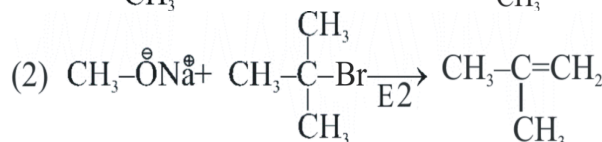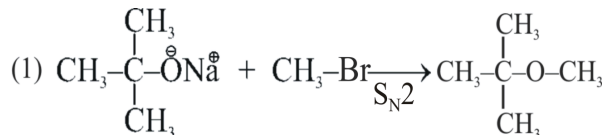
52. Ans (3)

β-Hydrogen is absent.

55. Ans (3)

NCERT Class XII part-II ed. 23-24 Pg: No. 170

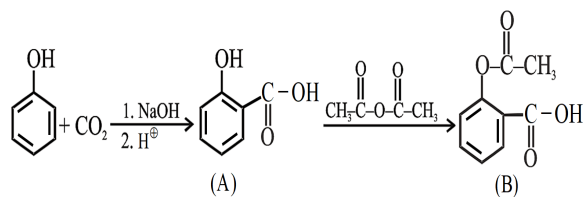**56. Ans (1)**

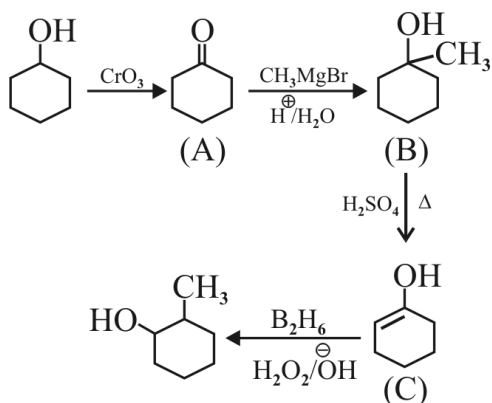Alkanol, ethyl alcohol & Aldehyde ketone having − $COCH_3$ group can give Iodo form test.
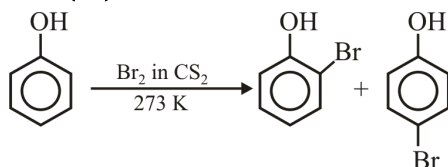
57. Ans (1)

58. Ans (3)

59. Ans (4)

60. Ans (3)

So incorrect

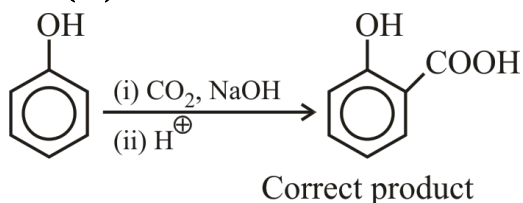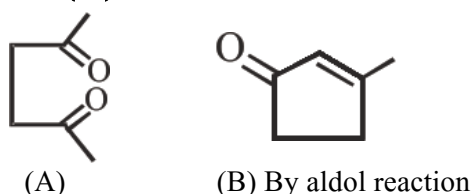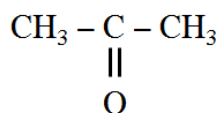**61. Ans (4)**

Correct product

62. Ans (4)

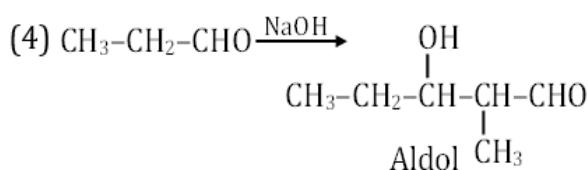EWG increases reactivity for NAR and EDG decreases reactivity for NAR aldehydes are more reactive than ketones.

63. Ans (4)

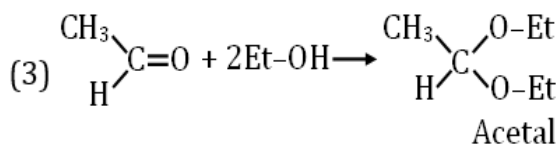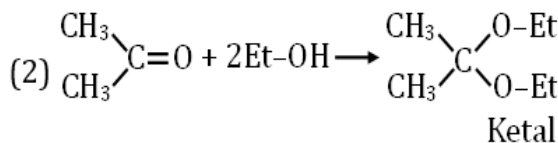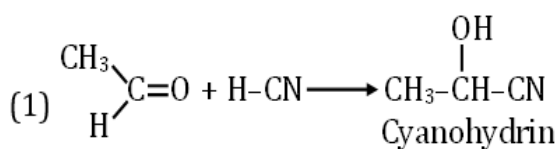(A)   (B) By aldol reaction

64. Ans (3)

$$CH_3 - \overset{\overset{\textstyle }{\|}}{\underset{O}{C}} - CH_3$$

65. Ans (3)

(1) $CH_3-\overset{H}{C}=O$ + H–CN $\longrightarrow$ $CH_3-\overset{OH}{\underset{CN}{CH}}$ Cyanohydrin

(2) $CH_3-\overset{CH_3}{C}=O$ + 2Et–OH $\longrightarrow$ $\overset{CH_3}{\underset{CH_3}{C}}\overset{O-Et}{\underset{O-Et}{}}$ Ketal

(3) $CH_3-\overset{H}{C}=O$ + 2Et–OH $\longrightarrow$ $\overset{CH_3}{\underset{H}{C}}\overset{O-Et}{\underset{O-Et}{}}$ Acetal

(4) $CH_3-CH_2-CHO \xrightarrow{NaOH}$ $CH_3-CH_2-\underset{Aldol}{\overset{OH}{\underset{CH_3}{CH}}-\overset{}{CH}-CHO}$
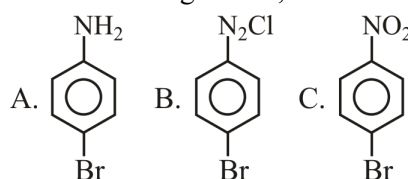
66. Ans (1)

Rate of hydrolysis α Amount of +ve charge at carboxyl carbon.

67. Ans (1)

Reactivity of hydrolysis of ester $\propto \dfrac{-M, \; -I}{+M, \; +I}$.
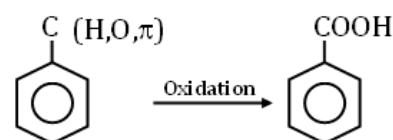
69. Ans (3)

NCERT XII Pg. # 402,406

A.   B.   C.

70. Ans (3)

Product is $\overset{Et}{\underset{Et}{}}N-\overset{\overset{\textstyle O}{\|}}{C}-CH_3$
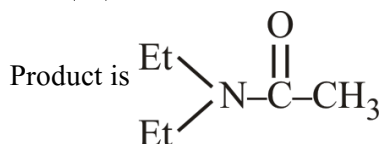
71. Ans (2)

Rate of dehydration of Alcohol depends on stability of carbocation.

72. Ans (3)

73. **Ans (4)**

Fact

74. **Ans (3)**

Maltose has $1, 4 - \alpha$ – Glycosidic linkage

75. **Ans (2)**

Ascorbic acid is vitamin C. Aspartic acid is an amino acid. Adipic acid and saccharic acid are dicarboxylic acids.

76. **Ans (4)**

RNA and DNA are chiral molecules have chirality due to B - D - ribose and B-D-Z deoxyribose respectively.
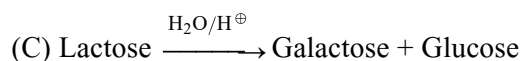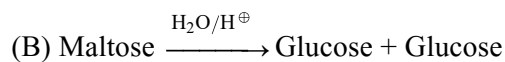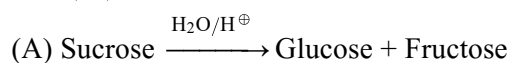
77. **Ans (2)**

Isoelectric point

78. **Ans (2)**

Excess of vitamin is harmful so vitamin pills should not be taken without the advice of doctor.

80. **Ans (2)**

(A) Sucrose $\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O/H}^\oplus}$ Glucose + Fructose

(B) Maltose $\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O/H}^\oplus}$ Glucose + Glucose

(C) Lactose $\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O/H}^\oplus}$ Galactose + Glucose

81. **Ans (3)**

α-Glucose and α-Galactose differ in configuration of one asymmetric carbon. Thus, they are epimers.

α and β-glucose differ at anomeric carbon. Thus they are anomers.

α-Glucose and α-fructose have difference functional groups. Thus they are functional isomers.

α-Glucose and α-Ribose are homologous.

82. **Ans (3)**

In case nitrogen and sulphur both are present in an organic compound, sodium thiocyanate is formed, it give blood red colour and no prussian blue since there are no free cyanide Ions
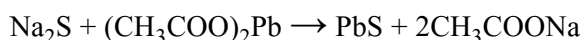
$Na + C + N + S \rightarrow NaSCN$
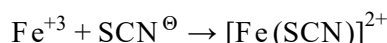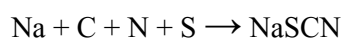
$Fe^{+3} + SCN^{\ominus} \rightarrow [Fe(SCN)]^{2+}$
                                    Blood red

83. **Ans (3)**

NaCN compound will give Lassaigne's test for nitrogen.

84. **Ans (1)**

Sodium fusion extract is acidified with acetic acid & lead acetate is added to it, a-black ppt of lead sulphide is formed, which indicate presence of sulphur.
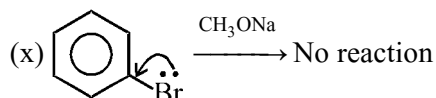
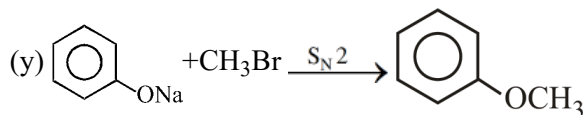$Na_2S + (CH_3COO)_2Pb \rightarrow PbS + 2CH_3COONa$
                                         Black

85. **Ans (4)**

Propane - 1 - amine & Propane - 2- amine, both are 1° Amine. Hence Cannot be distinguished by Hinsberg reagent.

SECTION - B

86. **Ans (2)**

(x) $\xrightarrow{\text{CH}_3\text{ONa}}$ No reaction

Due to resonance C–Br bond acquires double bond character

(y) $+CH_3Br \xrightarrow{S_N 2}$

(NCERT XII Pg.#304, 338, part II)

87. **Ans (1)**

88. **Ans (2)**

$R–OH \xrightarrow[\text{Base}]{\text{SOCl}_2} SN^2$
Inversion of configuration
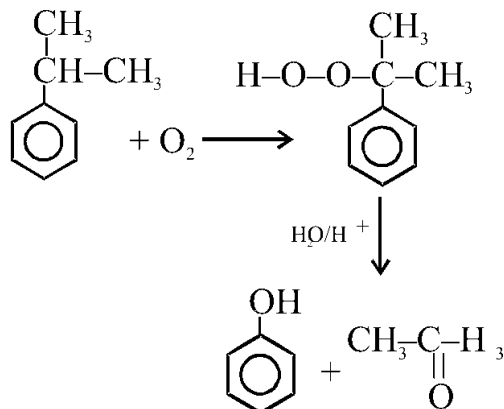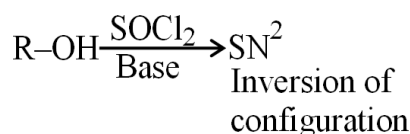
89. **Ans (1)**

NCERT XII, Topic # 11.3

90. **Ans (2)**
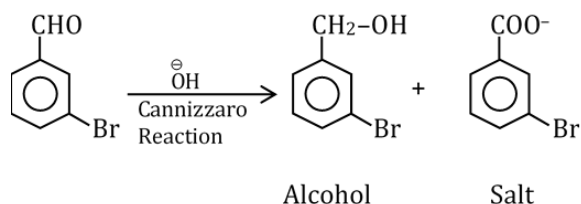
91. **Ans (2)**
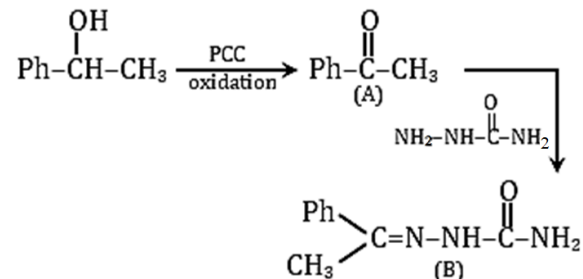
92. **Ans (2)**

Y cannot give tollen's test

Y is acetone.

93. **Ans (2)**

(A) Acetophenone gives +ve iodoform test with I_2/NaOH while benzophenone not give same test.

(B) Benzoic acid react with $NaHCO_3$ while phenol not react with $NaHCO_3$.

(C) Ethanal gives +ve iodoform test with I_2/NaOH propanal gives negative iodoform test.

(D) Acetone react with $NaHSO_3$ and form crystalline product but acetophenone not form crystalinc product with $NaHSO_3$.

94. **Ans (2)**

In fisher esterification reaction 'OH' of H_2O comes from acid.

96. **Ans (4)**

Theoretical

97. **Ans (3)**

During denaturation of protein 2° and 3° structure get destroyed but 1° structure remain the same.

98. **Ans (4)**

It is sucrose so non-reducing

100. **Ans (1)**

While testing for halogens, lassaigne's extract is boiled with conc. HNO_3 to decompose Na_2S and NaCN if formed.

SUBJECT : BOTANY

SECTION - A

101. **Ans (2)**

NCERT XII Pg. # 198

102. **Ans (4)**

NCERT-XII, Pg. # 200

103. **Ans (4)**

NCERT-XII, Pg. # 191 (E), 209 (H)

104. **Ans (4)**

NCERT-XII, Pg. # 200, 201

105. **Ans (1)**

NCERT-XII, Pg. # 199

106. **Ans (3)**

NCERT-XII, Pg. # 199

107. **Ans (2)**

NCERT XII Pg. # 196

108. **Ans (2)**

NCERT, Pg # 191-192

109. **Ans (2)**

NCERT, Pg # 191-192

110. **Ans (3)**

NCERT, Pg. # 192

111. **Ans (3)**

NCERT-XII Pg#207

112. **Ans (3)**

NCERT-XII Pg#209,210

113. **Ans (2)**

NCERT-XII (old), Pg. # 245

114. **Ans (2)**

NCERT Pg. # 206,207

115. **Ans (1)**
NCERT, Pg # 210

117. **Ans (3)**
NCERT XII Pg. # 223

118. **Ans (1)**
NCERT XII, pg.# 225

119. **Ans (3)**
NCERT XII, Pg.# 222

120. **Ans (2)**
NCERT XII Pg.# 218

121. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XII, Pg # 221

122. **Ans (1)**
New NCERT, Pg # 217,218,219

123. **Ans (1)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 232

124. **Ans (2)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 198, 201

125. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 243

126. **Ans (4)**
NCERT-XII Pg. # 243

127. **Ans (2)**
NCERT, Pg # 213

128. **Ans (4)**
NCERT-XII, Pg # 260-E, 285-H

129. **Ans (1)**
NCERT, Pg # 223

130. **Ans (3)**
NCERT Pg # 261

131. **Ans (4)**
NCERT Page No. 262

132. **Ans (1)**
NCERT, Pg # 221,225

133. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 207

134. **Ans (4)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 198, 199

135. **Ans (4)**
NCERT- XII, Pg # 198

SECTION - B

136. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 201 (E), 220 (H)

137. **Ans (3)**
NCERT XII, Pg. # 236 (E), 258, 259 (H)

138. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 265

139. **Ans (2)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 213

140. **Ans (4)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 246

141. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XII, Page No. # 247

142. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 265

143. **Ans (4)**
Module Pg # 63

144. **Ans (2)**
NCERT XII Pg # 263

145. **Ans (1)**
NCERT, Pg. # 202

146. **Ans (3)**
NCERT, Page No. 245 (E)

147. **Ans (3)**
NCERT XII Pg # 224

148. **Ans (1)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 223, 224

149. **Ans (4)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 220

150. **Ans (3)**
NCERT Pg # 259, 260

SUBJECT : ZOOLOGY

SECTION - A

151. Ans (3)
NCERT Pg. # 136

152. Ans (1)
Allen module

153. Ans (2)
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 143

154. Ans (3)
NCERT-XII, Page # 149 (E), 161(H)

155. Ans (4)
NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 152 (para-8.2.3)

156. Ans (3)
NCERT XII Pg # 159

157. Ans (4)
NECER-XII, Pg # 138 (E), 151 (H)

158. Ans (1)
NCERT-XII, Pg.#156, Para.-1

159. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg. # 157

160. Ans (4)
NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 147; para-8.1

162. Ans (1)
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 142

165. Ans (2)
NCERT-XII Pg. # 151, 152

166. Ans (1)
NCERT Pg.# 131/132/133

167. Ans (3)
NCERT-XII Pg. No. 159 (E)

168. Ans (4)
NCERT XII Pg. # 153

169. Ans (3)
NCERT XIIth Pg.#111

170. Ans (3)
NCERT_XIIth Pg. No. 116

171. Ans (4)
NCERT Pg # 127(E), 137(H)

172. Ans (4)
NCERT XII, Pg.# 131, para 7.3

173. Ans (3)
NCERT-12th, Pg. # 137

174. Ans (3)
NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 140-141

175. Ans (1)
NCERT XIIth Pg.#140

176. Ans (3)
NCERT - XII, Pg. # 115

177. Ans (2)
NCERT (XII) Page#128/139(H) Para:7.2

178. Ans (4)
NCERT(XII) Pg#138/148(H) Para: 7.8

179. Ans (3)
NCERT, Pg # 129

180. Ans (2)
NCERT XIIth Pg.#134

181. Ans (1)
NCERT (XII) Pg. # 137, 138

182. Ans (1)
NCERT (XII) Pg#132/142(H) para 7.3

183. Ans (3)
NCERT XII, Page # 136; Fig. 7.8 (a, b & c)

184. Ans (4)
NCERT Pg # 157

185. Ans (3)
NCERT-Pg. # 160,158

SECTION - B

186. Ans (4)
NCERT Pg. # 143

187. Ans (3)
NCERT Pg. # 131

188. Ans (3)
NCERT XII Pg # 159

189. **Ans (1)**

NCERT XII Pg # 151

190. **Ans (4)**

NCERT Pg.No. 142,143

191. **Ans (2)**

NCERT-XII, Page No. 151-152 (E) and 163- 164 (H), Para 8.2.2, 8.2.3, 8.2.4

192. **Ans (2)**

NCERT (XII) Pg. # 146

193. **Ans (2)**

NCERT XII, Pg. # 154

194. **Ans (3)**

NCERT Pg. # 138

195. **Ans (4)**

NCERT(XII) Pg#140/151(H) Para:7.9

196. **Ans (1)**

NCERT(XII) Pg#141/151(H) Para:7.9

197. **Ans (1)**

NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 132 (E); Pg. # 142(H)

198. **Ans (3)**

NCERT Pg. No. # 120

199. **Ans (3)**

NCERT XIIth, Pg.119

200. **Ans (2)**

NCERT XIIth Pg.#140