

ENTHUSIAST COURSE

PHASE : ALL

TARGET : PRE MEDICAL 2025

Test Type : MAJOR

Test Pattern : NEET (UG)

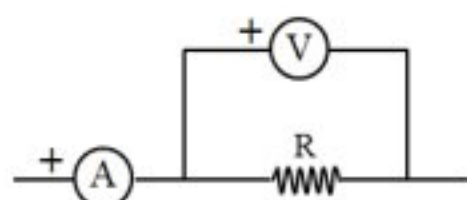
TEST DATE : 05-02-2025

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	4	3	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	3
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	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	4	4	4	1	2	4	2	2	1	4	4	2	1	4	1	4	1	1	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	4	4	2	2	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	2	4	4	3	3	3	4
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.	3	1	3	4	2	1	1	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	4	2	3	1	3	3	1
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.	2	3	1	4	1	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	4	1	2	4	4	3	2	4	4	3	4	2	1	1	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.	1	2	2	4	1	3	2	2	3	4	3	4	4	2	1	1	2	4	3	4	3	2	1	1	4	3	3	1	1	1

HINT - SHEET

1. Ans (2)

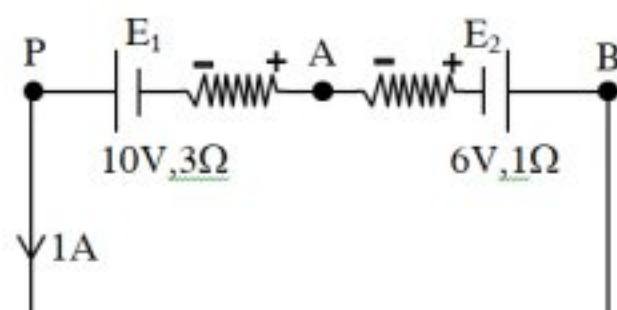


If voltmeter has resistance : R_v
 then, measured P.D. across 'R' = IR_{eq}

where $R_{eq} = \left(\frac{RR_v}{R + R_v} \right) < R$

Hence $\frac{V_{meas}}{I} < R \Rightarrow \frac{3}{0.6} < R$
 $\Rightarrow R > 5\Omega$

2. Ans (4)



Simplified circuit

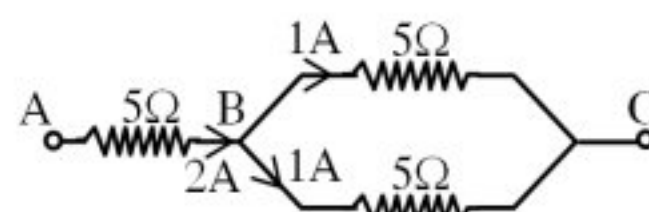
$$i = \frac{10 - 6}{3 + 1} = 1A$$

Applying KVL between A and B

$$V_B - 6 - (1 \times 1) = V_A$$

$$V_B - V_A = 7V$$

3. Ans (3)



For each resistor : $I_{max}^2 R = P_{max}$

$$I_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{P_{max}}{R}} = \sqrt{\frac{20}{5}} = 2A$$

Each resistor can have maximum current of 2A, before it get damage. So maximum current in branch AB = 2A. These each resistor of branch BC will carry 1A as shown.

$$P_{net} = P_{AB} + P_{BC} = (2)^2(5) + (2)(1)^2(5) = 20 + 10 = 30W$$

4. Ans (1)

$$F_e = \frac{ke^2}{r^2} \quad F_g = \frac{Gm_e \cdot m_p}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{F_e}{F_g} = \frac{ke^2}{Gm_e \cdot m_p} \approx 2.4 \times 10^{39}$$

5. Ans (3)

As the field is along x-direction, equipotential surface must be parallel to y-z plane and perpendicular to x-axis.

7. **Ans (1)**

Distance of a n^{th} bright fringe from central fringe

$$y_n = \frac{n\lambda D}{d}$$

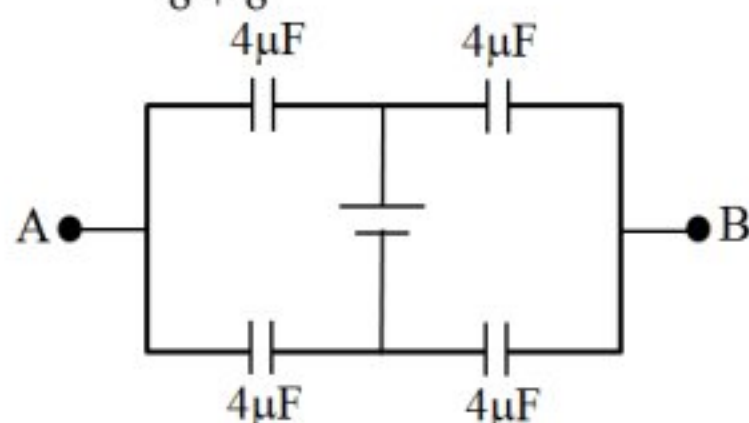
$$\because \lambda_{\text{blue}} < \lambda_{\text{yellow}}$$

$$\therefore y_{n(\text{blue})} < y_{n(\text{yellow})}$$

8. **Ans (2)**

This is a wheat stone bridge which is balanced hence circuit can be reduced to following

$$C_{\text{eq.}} = \frac{8 \times 8}{8 + 8} = 4\mu\text{F}$$



9. **Ans (3)**

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{m_1 g h / t_1}{m_2 g h / t_2} = \frac{m_1 / t_1}{m_2 / t_2} = \frac{300/5}{50/2} = \frac{600}{250} = \frac{12}{5} = 2.4$$

10. **Ans (2)**

Minimum value of velocity of pendulum to desires a circle is :

$$v_2 = \sqrt{5gl} = \sqrt{100} = 10\text{m/s}$$

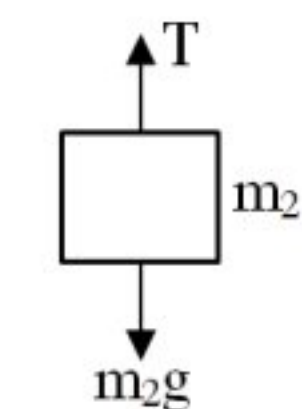
By linear momentum conservation,

$$mv_1 = -mv_1 + mv_2$$

$$50 \times 10^{-3} v = -50 \times 10^{-3} \times 100 + 1 \times 10$$

$$v = 100 \text{ m/s}$$

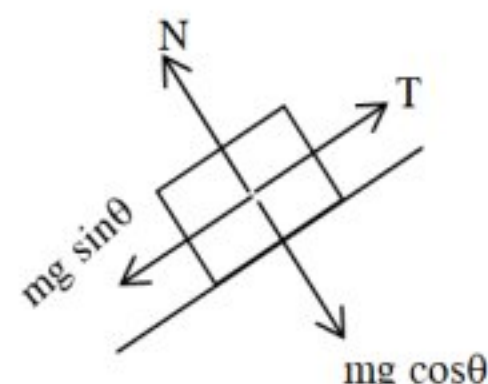
11. **Ans (2)**



$$T = m_2 g \quad \text{---(1)}$$

$$T = mg \sin \theta$$

$$N = mg \cos \theta \quad \text{---(2)}$$



from (1) & (2)

$$\sin \theta = \frac{m_2}{m_1} = \frac{6}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 37^\circ$$

from (3)

$$N = 10 \times 10 \times \cos 37^\circ$$

$$N = 80 \text{ N}$$

(force exerted by inclined on block m_1)

12. **Ans (3)**

Speed of train A : $V_A = 1 \text{ km/hr}$

Speed of train B : $V_B = 2 \text{ km/hr}$

speed of person w.r.t. train A ;

$$\Rightarrow V_{PA} = 0.2$$

$$\Rightarrow V_P - V_A = 0.2 \Rightarrow V_P = 1.2 \text{ km/hr}$$

Rel. speed of person wrt train B;

$$V_{PB} = V_P + V_B = 1.2 + 2 = 3.2 \text{ km/hr}$$

13. **Ans (1)**

$$\text{Average speed} = \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{total time}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{0+30}{2}\right)t + (30)(2t)}{3t} = 25 \text{ km/hr}$$

14. **Ans (3)**

$$E_i = 4\pi R^2 T \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 = n \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$r = R(n)^{-1/3}$$

$$E_f = n4\pi r^2 T$$

$$= n^{1/3} 4\pi R^2 T \quad \dots(ii)$$

$$\Delta E = W = E_f - E_i$$

$$= 4\pi R^2 T [n^{1/3} - 1]$$

15. **Ans (3)**

$$\frac{F_T}{A} = n\phi$$

$$\phi = \frac{F}{A\eta} = \frac{1000}{(0.04)(2 \times 10^9)}$$

$$\phi = \frac{10^{-4}}{4 \times 2} = 0.125 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\phi = 1.25 \times 10^{-5}$$

16. **Ans (2)**

$$T = m\omega^2 r$$

$$450 = \frac{1}{2} \times \omega^2 \times (1)$$

$$\therefore \omega = 30 \text{ rad/sec}$$

17. **Ans (2)**

$$\frac{E_0}{B_0} = C \text{ in vacuum}$$

$$E_0 = B_0 C$$

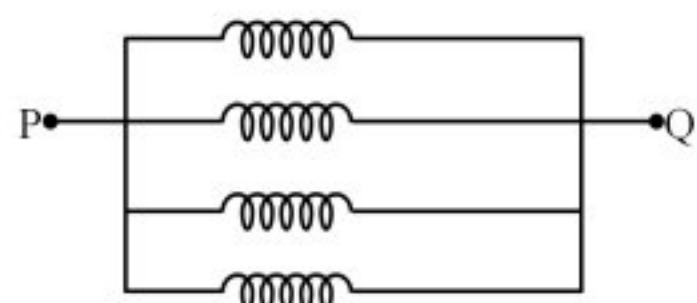
$$= 3 \times 10^{-6} \times 3 \times 10^8$$

$$= 900 \text{ V/m}$$

18. **Ans (2)**

All in parallel,

After redraw,



$$L_{PQ} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ H}$$

19. **Ans (3)**

$$V^2 = V_R^2 + V_L^2$$

$$\therefore V_L^2 = V^2 - V_R^2$$

$$V_L = \sqrt{(220)^2 - (132)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{88 \times 352} = 176 \text{ V}$$

20. **Ans (4)**

In presence of magnetic field

$$\vec{F} = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} \perp \vec{B}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \perp \vec{B}$$

$$\therefore \vec{a} \perp \vec{B} = 0$$

$$3 - 12\alpha = 0$$

$$\alpha = 3/12 = 1/4$$

21. **Ans (2)**

$$\frac{F}{\ell} = \frac{\mu_0 i_1 i_2}{2\pi d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{F}{\ell} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-7} \times 5 \times 5}{0.5}$$

$$= 10^{-6} \text{ N/m and repulsive}$$

22. **Ans (2)**

$$r = \frac{mv}{qB}$$

$v \rightarrow$ same

$B \rightarrow$ same

$$r \propto \frac{m}{q}$$

$$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{(m/q)_1}{(m/q)_2}$$

$$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{4m}{m} \times \frac{q}{2q}$$

$$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{4m}{m} \times \frac{q}{2q}$$

$$r_2 = r/2$$

23. **Ans (2)**

$$P_1 V_1^\gamma = P_2 V_2^\gamma$$

$$P_2 = P_1 \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^\gamma$$

$$P_2 = 1 \times \left(\frac{16}{2} \right)^{5/3}$$

$$Y = 5/3$$

$$P_2 = 32 \text{ atm}$$

24. **Ans (1)**

$$\because \ell_{Ai} = \ell_{Bi} \text{ and } \ell_{Af} = \ell_{Bf}$$

$$\therefore \Delta \ell_A = \Delta \ell_B$$

$$\ell \propto_A \Delta T_1 = \ell \propto_B \Delta T_2$$

$$\alpha_A (180^\circ - 30^\circ) = \alpha_B (T - 30^\circ)$$

$$4\alpha \times 150^\circ = 3\alpha (T - 30^\circ)$$

$$T = 230^\circ \text{C}$$

25. **Ans (2)**

$$U = \frac{5}{2} RT \quad \therefore PV = RT$$

$$U = \frac{5}{2} PV \quad V = \frac{m}{\rho}$$

$$U = \frac{5}{2} \times P \frac{m}{\rho} = \frac{5}{2} \times 8 \times 10^4 \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 5 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$$

26. **Ans (1)**

$$U = n_1 f_1 RT + n_2 f_2 RT$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{5}{2} RT + 4 \times \frac{3}{2} RT$$

$$= 5 RT + 6 RT$$

$$= 11 RT$$

27. **Ans (2)**

The second pendulum is a simple pendulum whose time period is constant and 2 sec, which does not depend on mass of the bob

28. Ans (1)

$$I \propto w^2 A^2 \text{ So, } \frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{(4)^2}{(8)^2} \times \frac{(2\pi)^2}{(6\pi)^2} = \left(\frac{4}{8}\right)^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{6\pi}\right)^2$$

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

29. Ans (4)

$$K = 6\pi \times 0.01$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = 6\pi \times 0.01$$

$$\therefore \frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{1}{0.06} \text{ (m)}$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{C.T} = \frac{100}{6} \text{ (m)} = 16.67 \text{ m}$$

30. Ans (3)

When light ray travels parallel to the base, the light suffers minimum deviation

$$\delta_{\min} = 40^\circ$$

from graph,

$$i = e = 45^\circ$$

31. Ans (3)

$$\frac{1}{-20} + \frac{1}{v} = -\frac{1}{10}$$

$$v = -20 \text{ cm}$$

32. Ans (1)

$[ML^2T^{-2}] \rightarrow \text{Energy and Torque}$

$[ML^2T^{-3}] \rightarrow \text{Power}$

$[M^0L^0T^{-1}] \rightarrow \text{Frequency}$

$[MLT^{-2}] \rightarrow \text{Force}$

33. Ans (2)

For (A): A and $\frac{A^3}{B}$ may have same dimension.

For (B): As A and B have different dimension so

$\exp\left(-\frac{A}{B}\right)$ is meaningless.

For (C): AB^2 is meaningful.

For (D): AB^{-4} is meaningful.

34. Ans (3)

$$T = I\alpha$$

$$5g \times 0.5 - 2g \times 0.5$$

$$= (5 \times 0.5^2 + 2 \times 0.5^2)\alpha$$

$$\alpha = 8.4 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

35. Ans (2)

Forces will be such that door will be in rotational as well as translational equilibrium

36. Ans (2)

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{\pi R^2}{T}$$

$$T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{GM} R^3$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{GM}} R^{3/2} \Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dT} = \frac{\pi R^2}{\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{GM}} R^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{dA_1}{dt}}{\frac{dA_2}{dt}} = \sqrt{\frac{R_1}{R_2}} = n \Rightarrow \frac{R_1}{R_2} = n^2$$

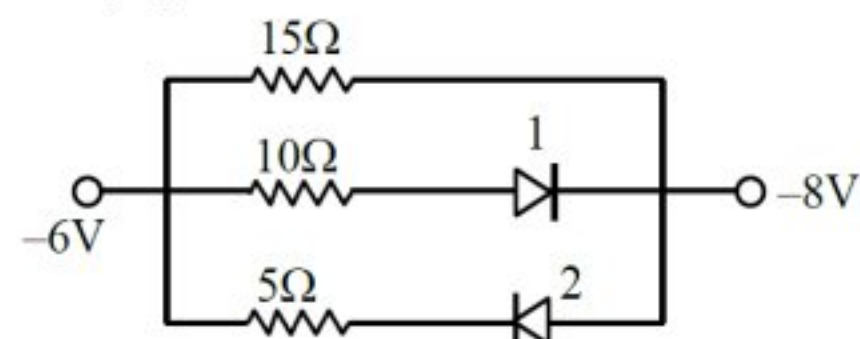
37. Ans (2)

$$W_{\text{ext}} + W_g = 4K = 0$$

$$W_{\text{ext}} - m_4 V = 0$$

$$W_{\text{ext}} = 2 \times \frac{4}{2} = 4 \text{ J}$$

38. Ans (3)

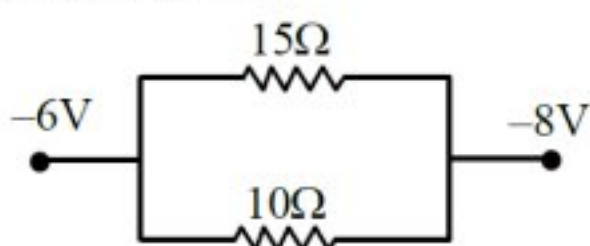


Diode 2 is in reverse bias

So current will not flow in branch of 2nd diode, So we can assume it to be broken wire.

Diode 1 is in forward bias

So it will behave like conducting wire. So new circuit will be



$$R_{\text{eq}} = \frac{15 \times 10}{15 + 10} = \frac{15 \times 10}{25} = 6\Omega$$

Correct answer (C)

39. Ans (1)

For emission of photo electron $\lambda \leq \lambda_0$

$\lambda_0 \rightarrow \text{threshold wavelength}$

40. Ans (2)

$$F \propto \frac{1}{r^2} \text{ [Electrostatic force]}$$

$$r \propto n^2$$

$$F \propto \frac{1}{n^4}$$

41. Ans (1)

Only Lyman series is absorbed as higher energy levels are unstable.

42. **Ans (4)**

$$N \text{ MSD} = (N+1) \text{ VSD} \Rightarrow 1 \text{ VSD} = \left(\frac{N}{N+1} \right) \text{ MSD}$$

[Given = 1 MSD = a units]

$$\text{LC} = 1 \text{ MSD} - 1 \text{ VSD} = \left(1 - \frac{N}{N+1} \right) a = \left(\frac{1}{N+1} \right) a \text{ unit}$$

43. **Ans (4)**

MSR = 0 mm, CSR = 52 div,

$$\text{LC} = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Diameter} = (0 + 52 \times 0.01) \text{ mm} = 0.052 \text{ cm}$$

44. **Ans (4)**

$$\because v_T \propto r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2} = \frac{v_{T1}}{v_{T2}} = \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2} \right)^3 = \frac{27}{8}$$

46. **Ans (2)**

for isoelectronic species

Cation < Neutral < anion

47. **Ans (4)**

Concept

48. **Ans (2)**

NCERT, Pg # 90

Electron gain enthalpy order is $\text{Cl} > \text{F} > \text{Br}$

49. **Ans (2)**

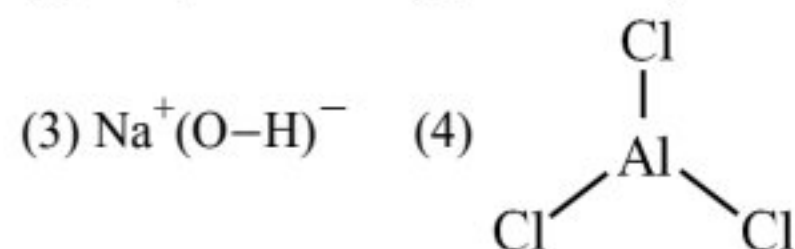
CO_2 has linear shape.

50. **Ans (1)**

[NCERT-XI, Part-1, Chapter – Chemical Bonding
Pg.no. = 128 – 29]

As pre M.O.T. (iso e^- species)

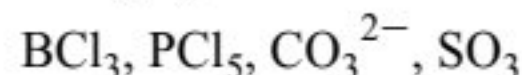
51. **Ans (4)**



52. **Ans (4)**

All sp^3 hybridised species show $p\pi-d\pi$ type of bonding.

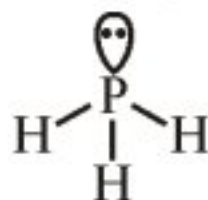
53. **Ans (2)**



54. **Ans (1)**

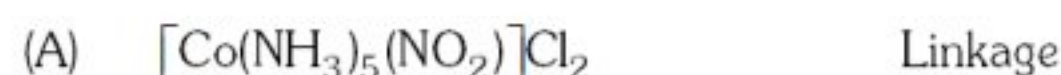
$\text{H}_2\text{S}, \text{BF}_4^-, \text{PCl}_5$ can exist

55. **Ans (4)**

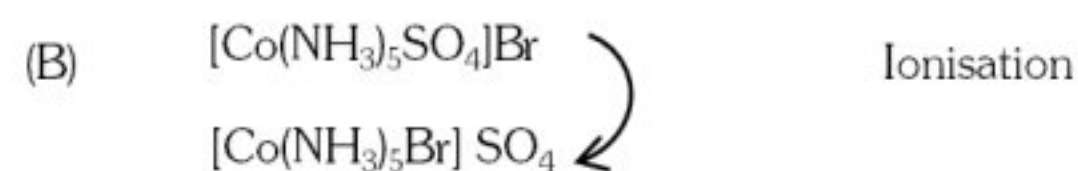


P-H bond is non-polar i.e. is PH_3 dipole is only due to L.P.

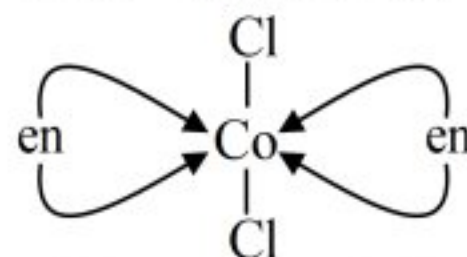
56. **Ans (1)**



NO_2^- can be converted into ONO^-

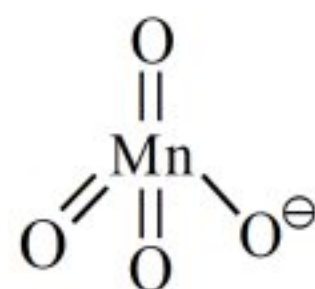


57. **Ans (4)**



POS present optically inactive

58. **Ans (1)**



$\text{Mn}^{+7} \rightarrow d^0$ configuration
diamagnetic

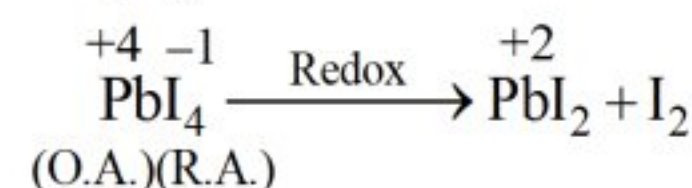
59. **Ans (1)**

KMnO_4 is strong O.A. so HCl can't be taken in titration.

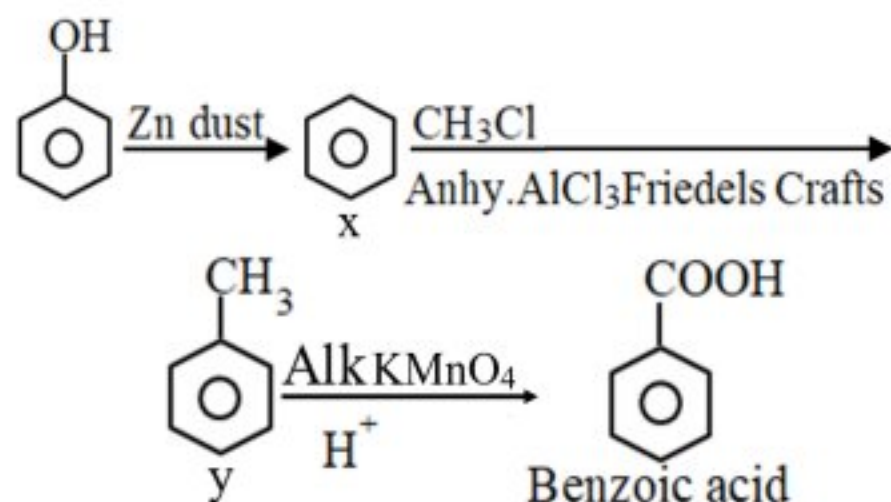
60. **Ans (4)**

Zn has fulfilled configuration

61. **Ans (4)**



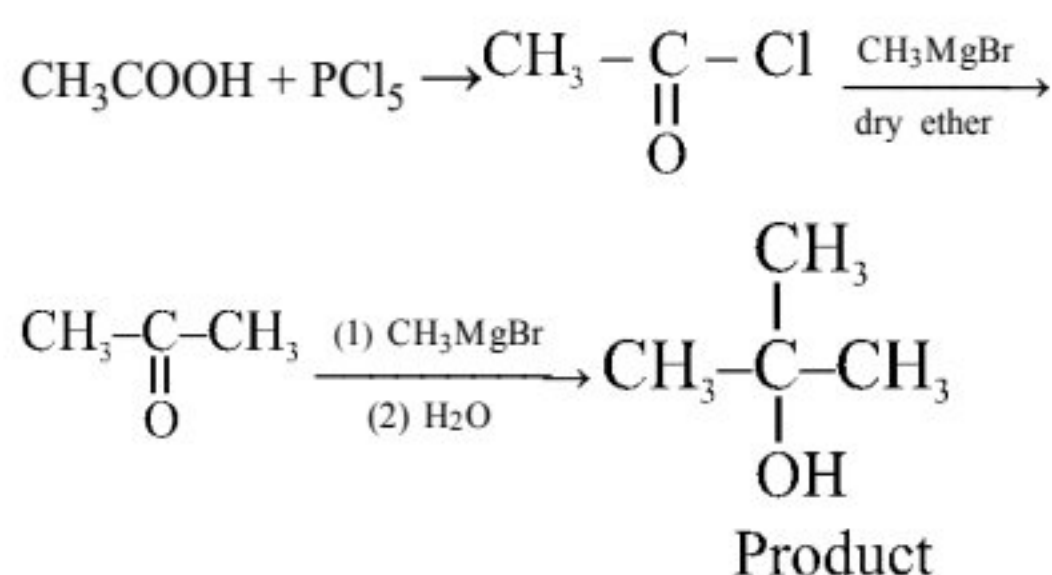
64. Ans (2)



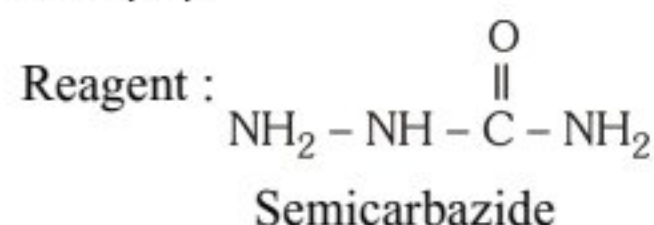
66. Ans (3)

Sucrose is a disaccharide of α - D - Glucose and β - D - Fructose.

68. Ans (4)



69. Ans (4)



72. Ans (4)

NCERT 11th P.No. 374

73. Ans (1)

Rate of $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ reaction $\propto \frac{1}{\text{steric hindrance}}$

74. Ans (3)

Fact.

75. Ans (1)

Because they have same molecular formula but different F-G.

83. Ans (2)

More reactive metal displaces less reactive metal from their salt solution.

88. Ans (3)

$$\text{RLVP} = \frac{i_{\text{B}}}{n_{\text{A}} + i_{\text{B}}}$$

$$0.4 = \frac{i}{3 + i}$$

$$i = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 100\%$$

91. Ans (3)

NCERT, Pg. # 22

92. Ans (1)

NCERT XII Pg. # 15, 16

93. Ans (3)

NCERT, Pg. # 7

94. Ans (4)

NCERT-XII, Pg. # (E)-63

95. Ans (2)

NCERT Pg. # 62

96. Ans (1)

NCERT Pg. No. # 64

97. Ans (1)

NCERT Pg. # 72

98. Ans (3)

NCERT Pg. # 73

99. Ans (2)

NCERT Pg. # 83

100. Ans (1)

NCERT Pg. # 92

101. Ans (3)

NCERT Pg. # 90

102. Ans (2)

NCERT XII Pg. # 95

103. Ans (3)

NCERT XII, Pg. # 100, 101

104. Ans (2)

NCERT Pg. # 106

105. Ans (4)

NCERT Pg. # 104

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>106. Ans (4)
NCERT Pg. # 193</p> <p>107. Ans (3)
NCERT, Pg. # 202</p> <p>108. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg. # 198</p> <p>109. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg. # 223</p> <p>110. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg.# 213</p> <p>111. Ans (1)
Module-1</p> <p>112. Ans (1)
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 19, 129</p> <p>113. Ans (3)
NCERT (XI) Pg # 09</p> <p>114. Ans (4)
NCERT XI Pg.# 9</p> <p>115. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg. No. # 19,21,26,39</p> <p>116. Ans (3)
NCERT Pg. No. # 223</p> <p>117. Ans (1)
Module Pg. #234</p> <p>118. Ans (3)
NCERT XI, Page No. - 227,230 + Module</p> <p>119. Ans (3)
NCERT XI Page No. 233</p> <p>120. Ans (1)
NCERT XI Pg. # 223</p> <p>121. Ans (2)
NCERT XI Page No. 218, 220</p> <p>122. Ans (3)
NCERT Pg. No. # 243</p> <p>123. Ans (1)
NCERT Pg. No. # 239</p> | <p>124. Ans (4)
XI NCERT Page. No :- 207, 13.2</p> <p>125. Ans (1)
NCERT XI Pg. # 228, 231, 233</p> <p>126. Ans (2)
NCERT (XI) Pg # 80, 81</p> <p>127. Ans (4)
NCERT (XI) Pg # 78, 79, 80, 81</p> <p>128. Ans (3)
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 76</p> <p>129. Ans (1)
Both A & R are correct and R is correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>130. Ans (2)
NCERT Page No. 87, 90</p> <p>131. Ans (1)
NCERT Page No. 86</p> <p>132. Ans (2)
XIth NCERT Page No. – 87, 90</p> <p>133. Ans (2)
NCERT, Pg. # 193</p> <p>134. Ans (3)
NCERT, Pg # 225</p> <p>135. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg#61,69,73,(E);68,76,77,82(H)</p> <p>138. Ans (2)
NCERT, Pg. # 44, 45</p> <p>139. Ans (4)
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