ENTHUSIAST COURSE

PHASE : MEA,B,C,D,L,M,U,N,O,P,Q & MEPS

TARGET : PRE-MEDICAL 2025

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

TEST DATE : 21-11-2024

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

HINT – SHEET

SUBJECT : PHYSICS

SECTION - A

1. Ans (3)

[Tension] = $[MLT^{-2}]$

[surface tension] = $\frac{[MLT^{-2}]}{[L]} = [ML^0T^{-2}]$

2. Ans (1)

Kilogram is a unit

3. Ans (4)

$[E] = [ML^2T^{-2}]$, $[m] = [M]$

$[L] = [ML^2T^{-1}]$, $[G] = [M^{-1}L^3T^{-2}]$

$\therefore \left[\frac{EL^2}{m^5G^2}\right] = \frac{[ML^2T^{-2}][M^2L^4T^{-2}]}{[M^5][M^{-2}L^6T^{-4}]}$

$= [M^0L^0T^0]$

As angle has no dimensions, therefore $\frac{EL^2}{m^5G^2}$ has the same dimensions as that of angle.

4. Ans (3)

Dimension of angles are always zero.

$\therefore$ $[B] = L^{-1}$

$\therefore$ $[D] = T^{-1}$

$[DB] = [L^{-1}T^{-1}]$

5. Ans (2)

Given, $T \propto G^a m_s^b r^c$

$[T] = T$

$[G] = \left[\frac{Fr^2}{m^2}\right] = M^{-1}L^3T^{-2}$

$[m_s] = m$

$[r] = L$

$\therefore$ $[T] \propto [M^{-1}L^3T^{-2}]^a [M]^b [L]^c$

$\Rightarrow$ $[T] \propto [M]^{-a+b} [L]^{3a+c} [T]^{-2a}$

$-a+b = 0$ ..(1)

$3a + c = 0$ ..(2)

& $-2a = 1$ ..(3)

solving, $a = b = \frac{-1}{2}$, $C = \frac{3}{2}$

$\therefore$ $a + b + 2c = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 3 = 2$

6. **Ans (4)**

If the digit to be rounded off is 5 then the preceding digit is increased by one if it is odd.

7. **Ans (3)**

$$\frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho} \times 100 = \left[\frac{\Delta M}{M} + \frac{\Delta V}{V}\right] \times 100$$

$$= \left[\frac{0.05}{5} + \frac{0.05}{1}\right] + 100 = 6\%$$

9. **Ans (2)**

Least count of vernier callipers

$$= \left(1 - \frac{9}{10}\right) \times 1\text{mm} = 0.1\text{mm}$$

Zero error = VSR × LC = 3 × 0.1 = 0.3 mm

Reading = MSR + VSR × LC

= 13mm + 7 × 0.1 mm = 13.7 mm

Correct reading = Reading – Zero error

= 13.7 – 0.3 mm = 13.4 mm

10. **Ans (3)**

Volume of cylinder $V = \frac{\pi d^2 L}{4}$

∴ Percentage error in volume

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta V}{V} \times 100 = \frac{2\Delta d}{d} \times 100 + \frac{\Delta l}{l} \times 100$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{0.01}{2.0}\right) \times 100 + \frac{0.1}{5.0} \times 100$$

= 3 %

11. **Ans (3)**

$$\text{Pitch} = \frac{\text{distance moved on main scale}}{\text{no. of rotation}}$$

$$\text{Pitch} = \frac{0.01}{1} = 0.01 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{L.C.} = \frac{\text{Pitch}}{\text{No. of division}} = \frac{0.01}{100}$$

$\boxed{\text{L. C.} = 10^{-4} \text{ cm}}$

12. **Ans (4)**

Least count of screw gauge $= \frac{0.5}{50}\text{mm} = 0.01$ mm

∴ Reading = [Main scale reading + circular scale reading × L.C.] – (zero error)

= [3 + 35 × 0.01] – (–0.03) = 3.38 mm

13. **Ans (3)**

The correct value of diameter is upto 3 digits after the decimal as the least count is 0.001 cm

14. **Ans (4)**

$\vec{V}(A) = V\hat{i}$

$\vec{V}(B) = \frac{V}{2}\hat{i} - \frac{V}{2}\hat{j}$

$\because \vec{V}_A + \vec{V}_{wind} = \frac{V}{2}\hat{i} - \frac{V}{2}\hat{j}$

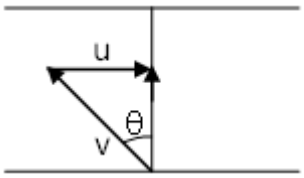
$\therefore V_{wind} = -\frac{V}{2}\hat{i} - \frac{V}{2}\hat{j}$

direction : south-west

15. **Ans (1)**

v = 10 m/s

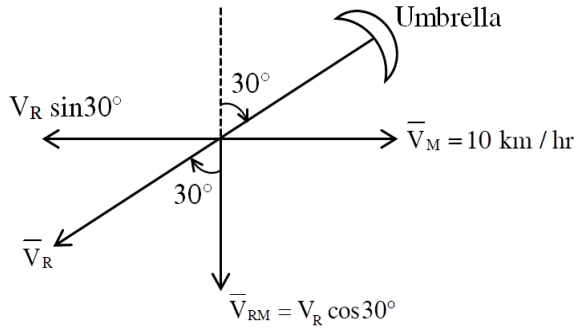
u = 5 m/s



$\sin\theta = \frac{u}{v} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \quad \theta = 30°$ west

16. **Ans (1)**



$V_R \sin 30° = V_M = 10$

∴ $V_R = 20$ km/hr

$\bar{V}_{RM} = 20 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = V_R \cos 30°$

∴ $\bar{V}_{RM} = 10\sqrt{3}$ km/hr

17. **Ans (4)**

$[\vec{r}_{final}]_A = [\vec{r}_{final}]_B$

$\vec{r}_A + \vec{V}_A t = \vec{r}_B + \vec{V}_B t$

$(4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j}) + (6\hat{i} - 2\hat{j})t = (12\hat{i} + 14\hat{j}) + (x\hat{i} - 10\hat{j})t$

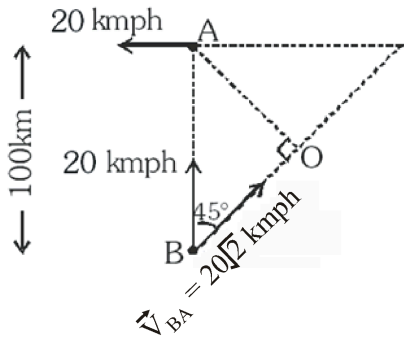
$4 + 6t = 12 + xt \quad ...(i)$

$6 - 2t = 14 - 10t \quad ....(ii)$

$\Rightarrow$ t = 1 sec

$\Rightarrow$ x = 10 – 12 = –2

18. Ans (1)



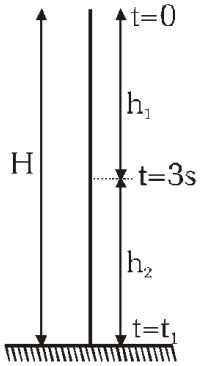
$|\vec{v}_{BA}| = \sqrt{20^2 + 20^2} = 20\sqrt{2}$ kmph

distance OB = $100\cos45° = 50\sqrt{2}$km

Time taken to reach the shortest distance between A & B = $\frac{50\sqrt{2}}{|\vec{v}_{BA}|} = \frac{50\sqrt{2}}{20\sqrt{2}}$

t_{sn} = 2.5 hrs.

19. Ans (3)



$H = \frac{1}{2}g(5)^2 = \frac{1}{2}(10)(5)^2 = 125m$

$h_1 = \frac{1}{2}g(3)^2 = 45m$

$h_2 = H - h_1 = 80m$

But $h_2 = \frac{1}{2}g(t_1 - 3)^2$

So, $80 = \frac{1}{2}(10)(t_1 - 3)^2$

$\Rightarrow t_1 - 3 = 4 \Rightarrow t_1 = 7s$

20. Ans (1)

$S = t^3 - 3t^2 + 2$

$v = 3t^2 - 6t$

$a = 6t - 6 = 0$

t = 1 sec

$s(t = 1) = (1)^3 - 3(1)^2 + 2 = 0$

21. Ans (3)

$a = \frac{udM/dt}{M_0 - tdm/dt}$

$= \frac{5000 \times 10}{1500 - 500} = \frac{5000 \times 10}{1000} = 50\,m/s^2$

22. Ans (4)

Linear Momentum $p = (3t^2 - 4t + 6)$ kg m/s

Initial Momentum (at t = 0)

$\Rightarrow p_i = 3(0)^2 - 4(0) + 6 = 6$ kg m/s

Final Momentum (at t = 2)

$\Rightarrow p_f = 3(2)^2 - 4(2) + 6 = 10$ kg m/s

So Average force $F_{avg} = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} = \frac{p_f - p_i}{t_f - t_i}$

$= \frac{10 - 6}{2 - 0} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$ Newton

23. Ans (3)

If body is stationary $\vec{F}_{net} = \vec{0}$

24. Ans (3)

$T = F\left(1 - \frac{x}{L}\right) = 5\left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right)$

$T = 5 \times \frac{4}{5} = 4\,N$

26. Ans (4)

Contact force and weight cancel each other.

27. Ans (4)

$a_1 = g\sin\theta = g/\sqrt{2}$

$a_2 = g\sin\theta - kg\cos\theta = \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{kg}{\sqrt{2}}$

$t_2 = nt_1$ & $a_1t_1^2 = a_2t_2^2$

$\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}}t_1^2 = \left(\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{kg}{\sqrt{2}}\right)n^2t_1^2$

$k = 1 - \frac{1}{n^2}$

28. Ans (3)

$F = 0.3 \times 300\,g + 0.2 \times 100\,g$

$= 900 + 200$

$= 1100$ N

29. Ans (4)

$\left(\frac{dm}{dt}\right)' = n^2\left(\frac{dm}{dt}\right)$

$\rho Av' = n^2(\rho Av)$

$v' = n^2v$

$\because P = \rho Av^3$

Now, $P' = \rho Av'^3$

$P' = \rho An^6v^3$

$P' = n^6(\rho Av^3)$

$P' = n^6 P$

So, the power of motor should be increased n^6 times.

30. Ans (4)

Net work done = $KE_f - KE_i$

$(F)(5)(-1) = \frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$-F \times 5 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2\left(\frac{-3}{4}\right)$ ....(i)

$(F)(x)(-1) = 0 - \frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)^2$

$-F.(x) = -\frac{1}{2}mv^2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$ ...(ii)

by eq. (i) ÷ (ii)

$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{x} = 3 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{3}$ cm

31. Ans (2)

By COME : loss in gravitation PE = gain in spring PE

$5 \times 10 \times 10 = \frac{1}{2} \times (40)x^2$

$x^2 = 25$

$x = 5$ m

32. Ans (2)

$W = \frac{1}{2}k\left[x_f^2 - x_i^2\right]$

$W = \frac{1}{2} \times 800\left[\left(\frac{15}{100}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{5}{100}\right)^2\right]$

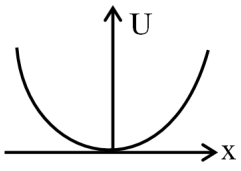
$W = \frac{1}{2} \times 800 \times \frac{2}{100} = 8J$

33. Ans (1)

$U = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$

$U \propto x^2$

$\Rightarrow$ parabolic curve



34. Ans (3)

$E = \frac{p^2}{2m}$

$\sqrt{E} \propto p$, $X \propto \frac{1}{y}$

$\Rightarrow$ graph between $\sqrt{E}$ & $\frac{1}{p}$ is rectangular hyperbola.

35. Ans (2)

$W = \int F\,dx$

$W = \int_0^2 (1x + 1x^2)\,dx$

$W = \left|\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}\right|_0^2$

$W = \left(\frac{4}{2} + \frac{8}{3}\right) - (0)$

$= 2 + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{14}{3}$ Joule

SECTION - B

36. Ans (4)

$n_1u_1 = n_2u_2$

$1\,M_1L_1^{-1}T_1^{-2} = n_2M_2L_2^{-1}T_2^{-2}$

$n_2 = \left[\frac{1}{4}\right]^1\left[\frac{1}{10}\right]^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{1}\right]^{-2} = \frac{5}{2}$

37. Ans (4)

Addition/substraction or exp/log or trigonometric terms cannot be revealed using diemensional analysis.

39. Ans (2)

MSD = 0.05 cm, VSD = $\frac{2.45}{50}$

Vernier constant = 1 MSD -1 VSD

$= \frac{1}{50}$MSD (where 1 MSD = 0.5 mm)

LC = $\frac{1}{50} \times \frac{1}{2}$mm = $\frac{1}{100}$mm = 0.001cm

Reading =5.10+VC×24=5.10+0.024=5.124cm

40. Ans (2)

Given that,

25 VSD = 24 MSD

or, 1 VSD = $\frac{24}{25}$ MSD

or, 1 VSD = 0.96 MSD

Now, least count of vernier calipers, is LC = 1 MSD − 1 VSD

or, LC = 0.04 MSD

1 cm is divided into 20 parts. Hence, 1 main scale division is $\frac{1}{20}$cm = $\frac{1}{2}$mm

Using this, LC = $\frac{0.04}{2}$

or, LC = 0.02 mm is our required least count.

41. **Ans (2)**

R = 3 × 1 mm + 25 × 0.01 mm

R = 3 mm + 0.25 mm = 3.25 mm

42. **Ans (1)**

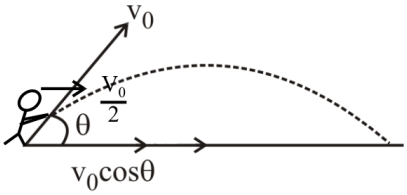
$\text{Pitch} = \frac{\text{P mm}}{\text{N}}$

$\text{LC} = \frac{\text{Pitch}}{\text{No. of division}}$

$\text{LC} = \frac{\text{P}}{\text{N(100)}}\ \text{mm}$

$\text{Reading} = \frac{2P}{N}\text{mm} + \frac{45P}{100N}\text{mm}$

43. **Ans (1)**



To catch the ball, person speed $\left(\frac{v_0}{2}\right)$ should be exactly equal to the horizontal component of velocity of ball ($v_0\cos\theta$).

$\therefore v_0\cos\theta = v_0/2$

$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = 1/2 \Rightarrow \theta = 60°$

44. **Ans (3)**

Because time of flight only depends on the vertical component of velocity.

45. **Ans (3)**

For $0 < x < 100$

$v = kx$

We know, $a = \frac{vdv}{dx} = kx \times \frac{d(kx)}{dx}$

$\therefore a = k^2x \Rightarrow [a \propto x]$

for, $100 < x < 200$,

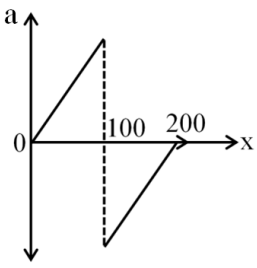
$v = -kx + x_0$ (velocity is decreasing with distance)

$a = \frac{vdv}{dx} = (-kx + x_0)\frac{d}{dx}(-kx + x_0)$

$a = -k(-kx + x_0)$

$a = k^2x - kx_0 \Rightarrow [a \propto x]$

Since velocity is decreasing with distance for $100 < x < 200$, acceleration is negative for this range.



46. **Ans (2)**

Let $m_1 = m$; $m_2 = M$;

given : $m << M$;

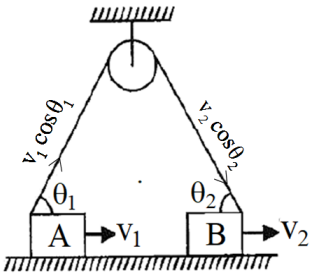
$\because T = \frac{2m_1m_2g}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{2mMg}{M\left(1 + \frac{m}{M}\right)}$

$\therefore T = 2mg$

$\because \frac{m}{M} \approx 0$

47. **Ans (3)**

Speed along the string at every point is same.



$v_1 \cos\theta_1 = v_2 \cos\theta_2$

$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{\cos\theta_2}{\cos\theta_1}$

48. **Ans (3)**

$F \propto S^{1/3}$

$m\left(v\frac{dv}{ds}\right) \propto S^{1/3}$

$v^2 \propto S^{4/3}$

$v \propto S^{2/3}$

$P = FV$

$P \propto (S^{1/3})\, S^{2/3}$

$\boxed{P \propto S^1}$

49. **Ans (2)**

(A) $\text{Area} = ax = \frac{v^2 - 4^2}{2}$

$\frac{v^2 - 4^2}{2} = 2 \times 4 + \frac{1}{2}4 \times 2$

$v^2 = 40$ _____(1)

$\therefore \text{K.E} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 40 = 20\ \text{J}$

(B) $W_C = -\Delta U = -[(-120) - (120)]$

$= 240\ \text{J}$

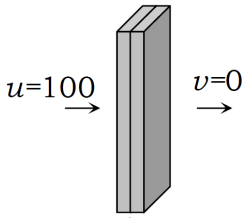
(C) $W = \Delta\text{K.E} =$

$\frac{1}{2}m\left(v^2 - u^2\right) = \frac{1}{2} \times (40 - 16) = 12\text{J}$

(D) $W_{Ext} = \Delta\text{K.E} - W_C = 12 - 240$

$= -228\ \text{J}$

50. Ans (2)



$F \times 2S = \frac{1}{2}mu^2$

$F \times ns = \frac{1}{2}m(2u)^2$

$\frac{2}{n} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow n = 8$

SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY

SECTION - A

54. Ans (2)

$2H_2 + O_2 \longrightarrow 2H_2O$

$n = \frac{64}{2} = 32, \frac{64}{32} = 2$

at 't' $32 - 2x$ $2 - x$ $2x$

LR = oxygen $\therefore x = 2$

$\therefore$ 28 mol H_2 → $= 28 \times 2 = 56g$

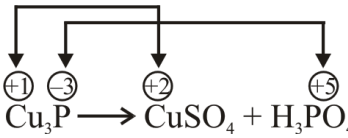
4 mol H_2O → $4 \times 18 = 72$ g

57. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 244, Part-1

Disproportionation reaction is that redox reaction in which same element is getting oxidized as well as reduced simultaneously.

59. Ans (1)



$Cu_3P \longrightarrow CuSO_4 + H_3PO_4$

n factor of $Cu_3P = (3\times1) + (1\times8) = 11$

gram eq of Cu_3P = gram eq of $K_2Cr_2O_7$

$(\text{Mole} \times \text{nf})_{Cu_3P} = (\text{Mole} \times \text{nf})_{K_2Cr_2O_7}$

$1 \times 11 = \text{Mole} \times 6$

$\Rightarrow \text{Mole} = \frac{11}{6}$

63. Ans (3)

Δn_g = + ve

64. Ans (3)

$K_p = K_c \times RT$ ... (i)

$K_p = 2 \times K_c$ ....(ii)

$RT = 2$

$\Rightarrow T = \frac{2}{R} = \frac{2}{0.0821} = 2 \times 12.18 = 24.36$ K

66. Ans (2)

$PCl_{5(g)} \rightleftharpoons PCl_{3(g)} + Cl_{2(g)}$

5 1 1

$Q = \frac{1 \times 1}{5} = 10^{-2}$

$Q > K_C \Rightarrow$ reaction goes backward

71. Ans (4)

$H_2NCOONH_4(s) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g) + CO_2(g)$

$2x$ x

$K_p = (2x)^2 x = 4x^3$

$\Delta G° = -RT \ln K_p$

$\Delta G° = -RT \ln 4x^3$

$= -RT \ln 4 - 3RT \ln x$

75. Ans (3)

$W = -P(V_2 - V_1) = -0.6(0.3 - 0.5)$

$= 0.12$ L-atm $= 12.156$ J

$\Delta E = W + Q = 12.156 - 10 = 2.156$ J

76. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 172

$\frac{1}{2}H_{2(g)} + \frac{1}{2}X_{2(g)} \rightarrow HX_{(g)}\ \Delta H = -50$ kJ

$\Delta H = \Sigma(\text{B. E.})_{\text{Reactants}} - \Sigma(\text{B. E.})_{\text{Products}}$

77. Ans (1)

(i) $CuSO_4(s) \longrightarrow CuSO_4(aq.)\ \Delta H = -15.89$

(ii) $CuSO_4.5H_2O(s) \longrightarrow CuSO_4(aq.)\ \Delta H = 2.80$

(iii) $CuSO_4(s) \longrightarrow CuSO_4.5H_2O(s)$

eq(iii) = eq(i) − eq(ii)

$= -15.89 - 2.80$

$\Rightarrow -18.69$ kcal

79. Ans (3)

Liquid is more stable have more attraction force So in case of liquid formation more heat is release So Q_2 is more than Q_1

80. Ans (4)

WA + SB $\Rightarrow$ pH range $\Rightarrow$ 7–11 $\Rightarrow$ HPh

84. Ans (2)

$\alpha = 1$ for NaOH

$NaOH(aq) \longrightarrow \underset{0.1M}{Na^+}(aq) + \underset{0.1M}{OH^-}(aq)$

$Ni(OH)_2(s) \rightleftharpoons \underset{S}{Ni^{+2}}(aq) + \underset{0.1+2S}{2OH^-}(aq)$

Ionic product $= (S')(0.1 + 2S')^2$

$2 \times 10^{-15} = S'(0.1)^2$

$S' = 2 \times 10^{-13}$ M

SECTION - B

88. Ans (1)

NCERT Pg. # 15

90. Ans (1)

$IO_3^- + 5I^- + 6H^+ \rightarrow 3H_2O + 3I_2$

92. Ans (2)

Smaller the value of dissociation constant, stable will be the reactant.

94. Ans (1)

$$w = -2.303\ nRT \log_{10} \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

96. Ans (2)

$A(g) + 2B(g) \longrightarrow C(g)$

$\Delta n_g = 1 - 3 = -2$

$\Delta H = \Delta U + \Delta n_g RT$

$$= -10 + \frac{(-2) \times 2 \times 500}{1000} = -12\,\text{kcal}$$

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

$$\Delta G = -12 - \frac{500 \times (-20)}{1000}$$

$= -12 + 10 = -2$ kcal/mol

99. Ans (3)

For ppt ($Q_{SP} > K_{SP}$)

$BaF_{2(s)} \rightleftharpoons Ba^{+2} + 2F^-$

S 0.3

$K_{sp} = [Ba^{+2}]\,[F^-]^2$

$1 \times 10^{-6} = S \times (0.3)^2$

$[Ba^{+2}] \Rightarrow S = 1.1 \times 10^{-5}$

SUBJECT : BOTANY

SECTION - A

101. Ans (1)
NCERT-XI, Pg # 8

102. Ans (2)
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 8

103. Ans (2)
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 6 & 7

104. Ans (1)
NCERT Pg # 5, 8

105. Ans (3)
NCERT Pg.# 8

106. Ans (2)
NCERT XI Pg.# 10, 11

107. Ans (4)
NCERT-XI, Pg # 11

108. Ans (3)
NCERT XI, Pg # 15

109. Ans (2)
NCERT-XI, Page # 20

110. Ans (1)
NCERT XI, Pg # 17,18

111. Ans (1)
NCERT Pg # 16

112. Ans (2)
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 20, 21

113. Ans (4)
NCERT Pg. # 15

114. Ans (4)
NCERT Pg. # 18

115. Ans (4)
NCERT Pg. # 91

116. Ans (3)
NCERT Pg. # 91

117. Ans (1)
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 14

118. Ans (4)
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 15 & 16

119. Ans (3)
NCERT, Pg. # 28

120. Ans (2)
NCERT-XI, Pg # 27,28

121. Ans (4)
NCERT XI Page # 27,28

122. Ans (1)
NCERT-XI, Pg # 24,29,30,32

123. Ans (2)
NCERT XI Pg. # 30

124. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg. # 28

125. Ans (3)
NCERT Pg. # 30, 32

126. Ans (2)
NCERT-XII Pg#32,33

127. Ans (1)
NCERT XI Page No. # 32

128. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg. # 30

129. Ans (1)
NCERT-XI, Page # 33

130. Ans (2)
NCERT, Pg # 32,33

131. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XI Pg. # 32,33

132. **Ans (4)**
NCERT Page # 32

133. **Ans (3)**
NCERT page No. # 32,33

134. **Ans (1)**
NCERT XI Pg # 32,33

135. **Ans (1)**
NCERT-XI, Pg # 29,30,33

SECTION - B

136. **Ans (2)**
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 3, 4, 5 (old)

137. **Ans (3)**
NCERT Page No. 23

138. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XI, Pg # 13

139. **Ans (4)**
NCERT XI Pg # 18

140. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 14-16

141. **Ans (4)**
NCERT, Pg. # 20

142. **Ans (2)**
NCERT Pg. # 17,18

143. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 17

144. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 15

145. **Ans (3)**
NCERT XI, Pg # 27

146. **Ans (3)**
NCERT XI, Pg # 27

147. **Ans (4)**
NCERT-XI Pg. # 25,33
Red Algae

148. **Ans (3)**
NCERT Pg. # 30,36

149. **Ans (3)**
NCERT, Pg. # 29,30,32

150. **Ans (2)**
NCERT XI Pg. # 32

SUBJECT : ZOOLOGY

SECTION - A

162. **Ans (2)**
NCERT XI, Pg # 58 to 60

164. **Ans (4)**
NCERT, Pg # 49,50

165. **Ans (3)**
NCERT, Pg # 46, 48

167. **Ans (2)**
NCERT, Pg # 8

169. **Ans (2)**
NCERT Pg. # 80

170. **Ans (3)**
NCERT Pg. # 117-119

173. **Ans (1)**
NCERT-XI, Pg # 101

175. **Ans (1)**
NCERT Pg. # 40,41,42

176. **Ans (2)**
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 49-50

182. **Ans (2)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 119

185. **Ans (4)**
NCERT Pg. # 79,80

SECTION - B

187. **Ans (3)**
NCERT Pg.# 113

188. **Ans (2)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 114

192. **Ans (2)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 40

193. **Ans (2)**
NCERT Pg.#56

196. **Ans (3)**
Module

197. **Ans (2)**
NCERT XI Pg # 101, Para 7.1.1,
Fig. 7.1 (a), (b), (c) and (d)

198. **Ans (1)**
NCERT Pg. # 114