

NEET UG 2024 (T6) Question Paper with Solutions.

Time Allowed :3 Hours 20 min	Maximum Marks :720	Total Questions :200
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General Instructions

The question paper is divided into four sections:

1. 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) from **Physics, Chemistry, and Biology (Botany and Zoology)**. 50 questions in each subject are divided into **two Sections (A and B)** as per details given below:
 - (a) **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.
 - (b) **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.

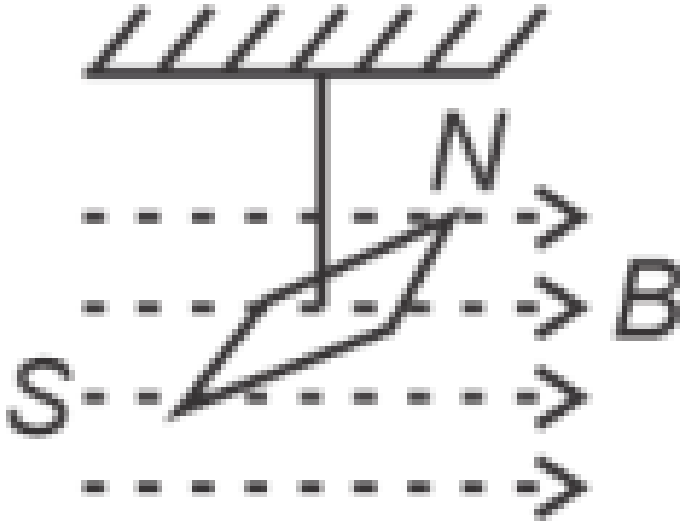
Candidates are advised to read all 15 questions in each subject of Section B before they start attempting the question paper. In the event of a candidate attempting more than ten questions, the first ten questions answered by the candidate shall be evaluated.

2. 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.**
3. On completion of the test, the candidate must **hand over the Answer Sheet (ORIGINAL and OFFICE copy) to the Invigilator** before leaving the Room / Hall. The candidates are allowed to take away this Test Booklet with them.

PHYSICS

Section-A

1. In a uniform magnetic field of 0.049 T , a magnetic needle performs 20 complete oscillations in 5 seconds as shown. The moment of inertia of the needle is $9.8 \times 10^{-6}\text{ kg m}^2$. If the magnitude of magnetic moment of the needle is $x \times 10^{-5}\text{ Am}^2$, then the value of 'x' is:



- (1) $50\pi^2$
- (2) $1280\pi^2$
- (3) $5\pi^2$
- (4) $128\pi^2$

Correct Answer: (2) $1280\pi^2$

Solution: Step 1: Calculate the angular frequency ω of the needle's oscillations.

Given that the needle completes 20 oscillations in 5 seconds, the frequency f is:

$$f = \frac{20 \text{ oscillations}}{5 \text{ s}} = 4 \text{ Hz}$$

The angular frequency ω is given by:

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 4 = 8\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

Step 2: Using the formula for the period T of a magnetic dipole in a magnetic field.

The period T is given by:

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

Since $\omega = 8\pi$,

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{8\pi} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ s}$$

Step 3: Relate the moment of inertia and magnetic moment to the angular frequency.

From the equation for the oscillation of a magnetic dipole:

$$\omega^2 = \frac{\mu B}{I}$$

where μ is the magnetic moment, B is the magnetic field, and I is the moment of inertia. Plugging in the values we get:

$$(8\pi)^2 = \frac{\mu \times 0.049}{9.8 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$\mu = \frac{(8\pi)^2 \times 9.8 \times 10^{-6}}{0.049}$$

Step 4: Calculate μ .

$$\mu = \frac{64\pi^2 \times 9.8 \times 10^{-6}}{0.049} \approx 1280\pi^2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Am}^2$$

Therefore, $x = 1280\pi^2$.

💡 Quick Tip

For oscillations of a magnetic dipole in a magnetic field, remember that the angular frequency ω is directly proportional to the square root of the magnetic moment μ and inversely proportional to the square root of the moment of inertia I .

2. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion A: The potential (V) at any axial point, at 2 m distance (r) from the centre of the dipole of dipole moment vector $\vec{P}$ of magnitude, $4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C m}$, is $\pm 9 \times 10^3 \text{ V}$.

(Take $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ SI units}$)

Reason R: $V = \pm \frac{2P}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$, where r is the distance of any axial point, situated at 2 m from the centre of the dipole.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A is true but R is false.
- (2) A is false but R is true.
- (3) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (4) Both A and R are true and R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

Correct Answer: (1) A is true but R is false.

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the formula for the potential at an axial point.

The potential at an axial point (distance r from the center of the dipole) is given by the formula:

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{2P}{r^3}.$$

Here, P is the dipole moment and r is the distance from the center of the dipole.

Step 2: Substituting the given values.

We are given $P = 4 \times 10^{-6}$ C m, $r = 2$ m, and $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9$ SI units. Substituting these values into the equation:

$$V = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 2 \times 4 \times 10^{-6}}{(2)^3} = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 8 \times 10^{-6}}{8} = 9 \times 10^3 \text{ V.}$$

Thus, Assertion A is true.

Step 3: Verifying the reason.

The formula given in the reason is incorrect. The correct formula for the potential at an axial point is $V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{2P}{r^3}$, not $V = \pm \frac{2P}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$. Hence, Reason R is false.

💡 Quick Tip

For dipoles, remember the correct formula for the potential at an axial point is $V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{2P}{r^3}$. This is crucial in avoiding errors in calculations.

3. Match List I with List II.

List I	List II
$n_2 = 3$ to $n_1 = 2$	410.2 nm
$n_2 = 4$ to $n_1 = 2$	434.1 nm
$n_2 = 5$ to $n_1 = 2$	656.3 nm
$n_2 = 6$ to $n_1 = 2$	486.1 nm

(1) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

(2) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(3) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(4) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

Correct Answer: (4) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the transitions and corresponding wavelengths

The spectral lines of hydrogen for transitions from higher energy levels n_2 to $n_1 = 2$ correspond to the following wavelengths:

For $n_2 = 3$ to $n_1 = 2$, $\lambda = 656.3$ nm (H_α)

For $n_2 = 4$ to $n_1 = 2$, $\lambda = 486.1$ nm (H_β)

For $n_2 = 5$ to $n_1 = 2$, $\lambda = 434.1$ nm (H_γ)

For $n_2 = 6$ to $n_1 = 2$, $\lambda = 410.2$ nm (H_δ)

Step 2: Match the spectral lines with the wavelengths from List II

$n_2 = 3$ to $n_1 = 2$ corresponds to the wavelength 656.3 nm (H_α), so it matches with option III.

$n_2 = 4$ to $n_1 = 2$ corresponds to 486.1 nm (H_β), so it matches with option IV.

$n_2 = 5$ to $n_1 = 2$ corresponds to 434.1 nm (H_γ), so it matches with option II.

$n_2 = 6$ to $n_1 = 2$ corresponds to 410.2 nm (H_δ), so it matches with option I.

Thus, the correct matching is:

A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I.

 Quick Tip

For hydrogen spectral lines, use the Balmer series formula to identify the wavelength corresponding to transitions from higher to lower energy levels.

4. The maximum elongation of a steel wire of 1 m length if the elastic limit of steel and its Young's modulus, respectively, are $8 \times 10^8 \text{ N/m}^{-2}$ and $2 \times 10^{11} \text{ N/m}^{-2}$ is:

- (1) 40 mm
- (2) 8 mm
- (3) 4 mm
- (4) 0.4 mm

Correct Answer: (3) 4 mm

Solutions: Step 1: Calculate the strain at the elastic limit. The stress (σ) at the elastic limit for steel is given by $8 \times 10^8 \text{ N/m}^{-2}$, and Young's modulus (E) of steel is $2 \times 10^{11} \text{ N/m}^{-2}$. The strain (ϵ) can be calculated using Hooke's Law, which relates stress and strain through Young's modulus:

$$\epsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E} = \frac{8 \times 10^8 \text{ N/m}^2}{2 \times 10^{11} \text{ N/m}^2} = 0.004$$

Step 2: Determining the maximum elongation. The elongation (ΔL) is calculated by multiplying the strain by the original length of the wire:

$$\Delta L = L \times \epsilon = 1 \text{ m} \times 0.004 = 0.004 \text{ m} = 4 \text{ mm}$$

 Quick Tip

When dealing with problems on material properties like elasticity, converting all units to match (e.g., converting meters to millimeters) before performing calculations is crucial to ensure accuracy.

5. Two bodies A and B of same mass undergo completely inelastic one dimensional collision. The body A moves with velocity v_1 while body B is at rest before collision. The velocity of the system after collision is v_2 . The ratio $v_1 : v_2$ is:

- (1) 4 : 1
- (2) 1 : 4
- (3) 1 : 2
- (4) 2 : 1

Correct Answer: (4) 2 : 1

Solution: Conservation of momentum in inelastic collision.

Momentum before collision:

$$mv_1 + 0 = mv_2$$

Momentum after collision:

$$(m + m)v_2 = 2mv_2$$

Thus, $v_2 = \frac{v_1}{2}$ and the ratio $v_1 : v_2$ is 2 : 1.

💡 Quick Tip

In completely inelastic collisions, remember that the bodies stick together, and the velocity of the system is the same for both bodies after the collision. Use the conservation of momentum to find the final velocity.

6. In a vernier callipers, $(N + 1)$ divisions of vernier scale coincide with N divisions of main scale. If 1 MSD represents 0.1 mm, the vernier constant (in cm) is:

- (1) 100N
- (2) $10(N + 1)$
- (3) $1/10N$
- (4) $1/100(N + 1)$

Correct Answer: (4) $1/100(N + 1)$ **Solution:** Understanding the vernier scale.

One main scale division (MSD) is 0.1 mm. Since $(N+1)$ vernier divisions (VD) coincide with N MSDs, each VD is:

$$VD = \frac{N \times 0.1 \text{ mm}}{N + 1}$$

Calculate the vernier constant.

The vernier constant (VC) is the difference between one MSD and one VD:

$$VC = 0.1 \text{ mm} - \frac{N \times 0.1 \text{ mm}}{N + 1} = \frac{0.1 \text{ mm}}{N + 1}$$

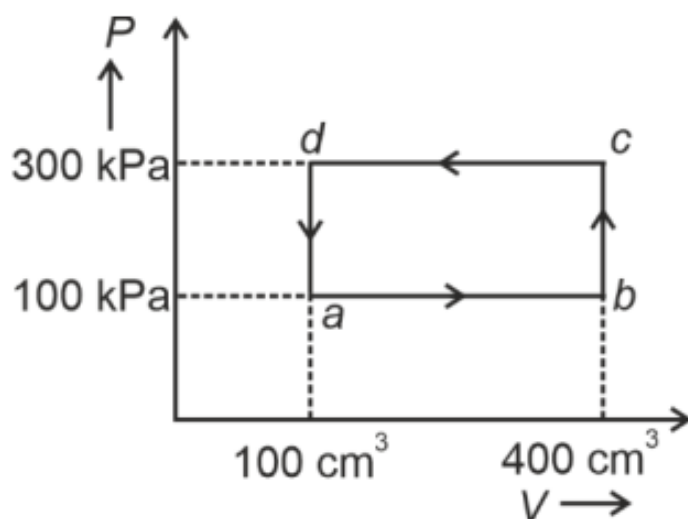
Converting to cm:

$$VC = \frac{0.1 \text{ cm}}{10(N + 1)} = \frac{1}{100(N + 1)} \text{ cm}$$

💡 Quick Tip

To calculate the Vernier constant, subtract the value of one Vernier scale division from one main scale division. The result gives the precision of the Vernier caliper.

7. A thermodynamic system is taken through the cycle abcda. The work done by the gas along the path bc is:



- (1) -90 J
- (2) -60 J
- (3) Zero
- (4) 30 J

Correct Answer: (3) Zero

Solutions: Step 1: Identifying the Process Type

Without specific path details, we infer that the work done is zero. This typically indicates an isochoric process, where the volume remains constant. For an isochoric process, the formula for work done W in a thermodynamic process is:

$$W = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} P dV$$

Since $V_i = V_f$ (no change in volume), the integral evaluates to zero, confirming no work is done.

Step 2: Understanding Isochoric Processes

In an isochoric process, because there is no volume change, any heat added to the system results in a change in internal energy but not in doing work against external pressures. This characteristic is defined by the first law of thermodynamics:

$$\Delta U = Q - W$$

With $W = 0$, all heat Q contributes to changing the internal energy ΔU .

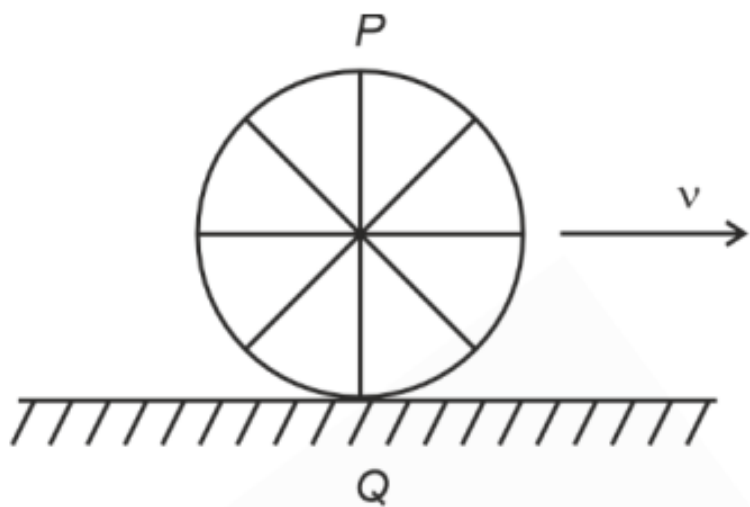
Step 3: Implications of the Cycle

Given that the system returns to its original state at the end of the cycle (abcda), the total change in internal energy over one complete cycle is zero. This implies that across all processes in the cycle, including bc, any increase in internal energy must be balanced by other processes within the cycle where energy is released or work is done on the system.

💡 Quick Tip

For cycles involving different thermodynamic processes, it's essential to consider the type of each segment to determine overall work done and energy changes. Recall that the area enclosed by a process path on a P-V diagram represents the work done during the cycle.

8. A wheel of a bullock cart is rolling on a level road as shown in the figure below. If its linear speed is v in the direction shown, which one of the following options is correct (P and Q are any highest and lowest points on the wheel, respectively)?



- (1) Both the points P and Q move with equal speed
- (2) Point P has zero speed
- (3) Point P moves slower than point Q
- (4) Point P moves faster than point Q

Correct Answer: (4) Point P moves faster than point Q

Solutions: Step 1: Analyzing the Motion of the Wheel. As the wheel rolls without slipping, point Q, being in contact with the ground, momentarily has zero speed relative to the ground. Point P, on the top of the wheel, moves with a speed due to the translational speed of the wheel's center plus the additional speed due to rotation around the center.

Step 2: Calculating the Speeds of Points P and Q. If the wheel's center moves at speed v , then the speed of point P relative to the center is also v (due to rotation), directed forward (same direction as the translational motion). Therefore, the speed of point P relative to the ground is:

$$v_P = v + v = 2v$$

Since point Q is at the bottom and touching the ground, its speed relative to the ground is:

$$v_Q = 0$$

Step 3: Comparing Speeds of P and Q. Clearly, $v_P = 2v$ is greater than $v_Q = 0$, thus point P moves faster than point Q.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember in rolling motion, points on the rim of the wheel have varying speeds depending on their position relative to the point of contact with the ground. The highest point moves the fastest, while the point in contact with the ground has zero speed.

9. A bob is whirled in a horizontal plane by means of a string with an initial speed of ω rpm. The tension in the string is T . If the speed becomes 2ω while keeping the same radius, the tension in the string becomes:

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

Correct Answer: (4) $4T$

Solutions: Step 1: Understand the relationship between tension and angular velocity.

The tension in the string provides the necessary centripetal force for circular motion, and is given by:

$$F_c = T = mr\omega^2$$

where m is the mass of the bob, r is the radius, and ω is the angular velocity.

Step 2: Analyze the change in angular velocity.

When the angular velocity doubles from ω to 2ω , the new tension T' in the string becomes:

$$T' = mr(2\omega)^2 = 4mr\omega^2$$

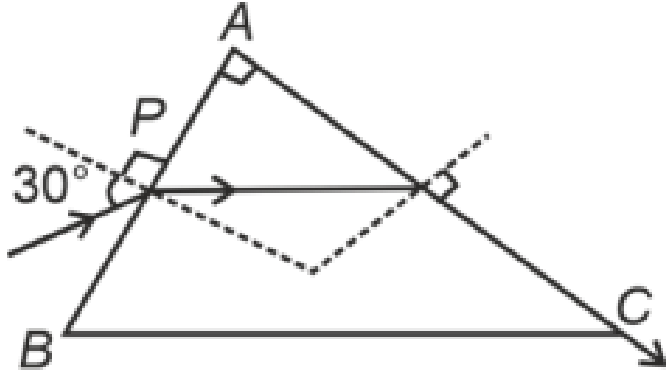
Since the original tension T is $mr\omega^2$, the new tension T' is:

$$T' = 4T$$

💡 Quick Tip

Remember that the tension needed for circular motion is directly proportional to the square of the angular velocity. Doubling the speed quadruples the required centripetal force.

10. A light ray enters through a right-angled prism at point P with the angle of incidence 30° as shown in the figure. It travels through the prism parallel to its base BC and emerges along the face AC . The refractive index of the prism is:



- (1) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
- (2) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- (3) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$
- (4) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

Correct Answer: (4) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

Solution:

Step 1: Analyze the Geometry The prism is right-angled at B. The light ray enters at P with an angle of incidence 30° , travels parallel to BC, and exits at Q along AC. Let the angle at A be θ .

Step 2: Apply Snell's Law at P Let the refractive index of the prism be n . Applying Snell's Law at point P:

$$1 \cdot \sin(30^\circ) = n \cdot \sin(r_1)$$

where r_1 is the angle of refraction at P.

Step 3: Angles and Relationships Since the ray travels parallel to BC, the angle of refraction at P, r_1 , is related to the angle at A (θ) by:

$$r_1 + \theta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow r_1 = 90^\circ - \theta$$

Step 4: Apply Snell's Law at Q At point Q, the angle of incidence is θ and the angle of refraction is 90° . Applying Snell's Law:

$$n \cdot \sin(\theta) = 1 \cdot \sin(90^\circ) = 1$$

Step 5: Combine and Solve From the equation at P:

$$\sin(30^\circ) = n \sin(r_1) = n \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = n \cos(\theta)$$

Since $\sin(30^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}$, we have:

$$\frac{1}{2} = n \cos(\theta)$$

From the equation at Q:

$$n \sin(\theta) = 1$$

We can write $\cos(\theta) = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\theta)}$. Substituting this into the equation from P:

$$\frac{1}{2} = n \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\theta)}$$

Substitute $\sin(\theta) = \frac{1}{n}$ from the equation at Q:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2} &= n\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n^2}} \\ \frac{1}{4} &= n^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) = n^2 - 1 \\ n^2 &= \frac{5}{4} \\ n &= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

💡 Quick Tip

For a ray to travel parallel inside a prism, the refractive index is calculated using Snell's law at the first interface.

11. Match List-I with List-II.

List I (Material)	List II (Susceptibility (χ))
A. Diamagnetic	I. $\chi = 0$
B. Ferromagnetic	II. $0 > \chi \geq -1$
C. Paramagnetic	III. $\chi \gg 1$
D. Non-magnetic	IV. $0 < \chi < \epsilon$ (a small positive number)

(1) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

(2) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

(3) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

(4) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

Correct Answer: (3) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Solution: Understanding magnetic susceptibility χ

Diamagnetic materials have small negative susceptibility ($\chi < 0$). Ferromagnetic materials have very high positive susceptibility. Paramagnetic materials have small positive susceptibility. Non-magnetic materials have zero susceptibility.

💡 Quick Tip

Magnetic materials are classified based on their susceptibility χ :

- $\chi < 0$ for diamagnetic,
- $0 < \chi < \epsilon$ for paramagnetic,
- $\chi \gg 1$ for ferromagnetic.

12. If $x = 5 \sin\left(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ m represents the motion of a particle executing simple harmonic motion, the amplitude and time period of motion, respectively, are:

- (1) 5 cm, 1 s
- (2) 5 m, 1 s
- (3) 5 cm, 2 s
- (4) 5 m, 2 s

Correct Answer: (4) 5 m, 2 s

Solution: Step 1: Identifying amplitude and time period - The given equation is in standard SHM form:

$$x = A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

Comparing with $x = 5 \sin(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3})$, we identify:

$$A = 5 \text{ m}, \quad \omega = \pi$$

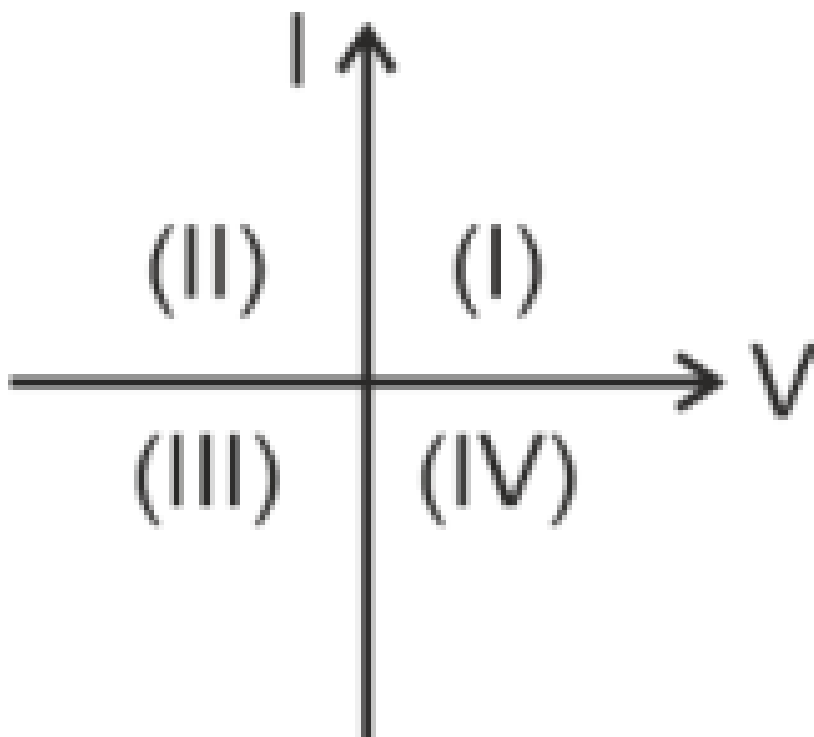
Time period is given by:

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2 \text{ s}$$

💡 Quick Tip

The amplitude is the coefficient of the sine function, and the time period is given by $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$.

13. Consider the following statements A and B and identify the correct answer:



- **A.** For a solar-cell, the I-V characteristics lie in the IV quadrant of the given graph.
- **B.** In a reverse biased *pn* junction diode, the current measured in μA , is due to majority charge carriers.

- (1) Both A and B are correct
- (2) Both A and B are incorrect
- (3) A is correct but B is incorrect
- (4) A is incorrect but B is correct

Correct Answer: (3) A is correct but B is incorrect.

Solution:

Step 1: Analyzing Statement A (Solar Cell I-V Characteristics). - A solar cell operates by converting light energy into electrical energy. - The I-V characteristics of a solar cell are plotted in the IV quadrant of the voltage-current graph because it supplies power instead of consuming it. - Thus, Statement A is correct.

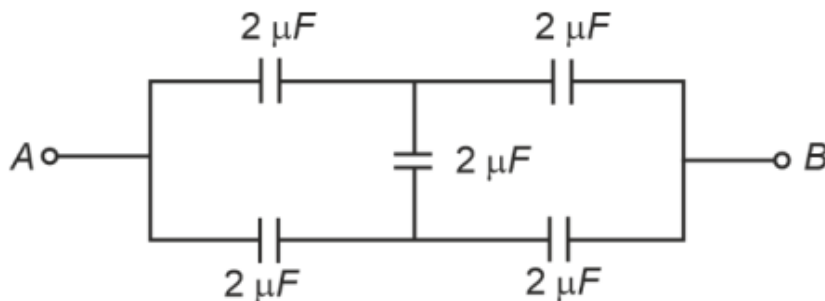
Step 2: Analyzing Statement B (Reverse Bias in pn -Junction Diode). In reverse bias, the current that flows is minority carrier current (not majority carriers). Majority carriers do not contribute significantly in reverse bias, and the current measured in μA is due to minority carriers. Thus, Statement B is incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion. Since A is correct and B is incorrect, the correct answer is Option (3).

💡 Quick Tip

- A solar cell works as a power-generating device, so its I-V characteristics appear in the IV quadrant. - In a reverse-biased pn -junction diode, the current is mainly due to minority carriers.

14. In the following circuit, the equivalent capacitance between terminal A and terminal B is:



- (1) $0.5 \mu F$
- (2) $4 \mu F$
- (3) $2 \mu F$
- (4) $1 \mu F$

Correct Answer: (3) $2 \mu F$

Solution: We have four capacitors in the circuit, each of $2 \mu F$. First, we simplify the capacitors in series and parallel.

1. The two capacitors in series on the left-hand side (each of $2 \mu F$) have an equivalent capacitance C_1 given by:

$$\frac{1}{C_1} = \frac{1}{2 \mu F} + \frac{1}{2 \mu F} = \frac{1}{\mu F} \Rightarrow C_1 = \mu F.$$

2. The two capacitors in series on the right-hand side (each of $2 \mu F$) also have an equivalent

capacitance C_2 given by:

$$\frac{1}{C_2} = \frac{1}{2\mu F} + \frac{1}{2\mu F} = 1\mu F \Rightarrow C_2 = 1\mu F.$$

3. Now, the two series capacitors C_1 and C_2 are in parallel with each other, so the total equivalent capacitance C_{eq} is:

$$C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 = 1\mu F + 1\mu F = 2\mu F.$$

Thus, the equivalent capacitance between terminals A and B is $2\mu F$.

 Quick Tip

For capacitors in series, the equivalent capacitance is found using $\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \sum \frac{1}{C_i}$, and for capacitors in parallel, $C_{eq} = \sum C_i$.

15. In an ideal transformer, the turns ratio is $\frac{N_P}{N_S} = \frac{1}{2}$. The ratio $V_S : V_P$ is equal to (the symbols carry their usual meaning):

- (1) 1 : 1
- (2) 1 : 4
- (3) 1 : 2
- (4) 2 : 1

Correct Answer: (4) 2 : 1

Solution: Understanding Transformer Voltage Relation The voltage transformation equation for an ideal transformer is:

$$\frac{V_S}{V_P} = \frac{N_S}{N_P}$$

- Given $\frac{N_P}{N_S} = \frac{1}{2}$, we take the reciprocal:

$$\frac{N_S}{N_P} = 2$$

Thus,

$$\frac{V_S}{V_P} = 2$$

$\Rightarrow$ The voltage ratio $V_S : V_P$ is 2 : 1.

 Quick Tip

In an ideal transformer, voltage is directly proportional to the turns ratio:

$$\frac{V_S}{V_P} = \frac{N_S}{N_P}$$

More secondary turns result in a step-up transformer, while fewer secondary turns result in a step-down transformer.

16. A thin flat circular disc of radius 4.5 cm is placed gently over the surface of water. If the surface tension of water is 0.07 N/m^{-1} , then the excess force required to take it away from the surface is:

- (1) 1.98 mN
- (2) 99 N
- (3) 19.8 mN
- (4) 198 N

Correct Answer: (3) 19.8 mN

Solutions: Step 1: Calculating the circumference of the disc. The radius of the disc is given as 4.5 cm, which converts to meters as:

$$r = 4.5 \text{ cm} = 0.045 \text{ m}$$

The circumference C of the disc, which is the length of the contact line between the disc and the water, is:

$$C = 2\pi r = 2\pi \times 0.045 \text{ m} \approx 0.283 \text{ m}$$

Step 2: Calculating the force due to surface tension. The force F due to surface tension is calculated by multiplying the surface tension by the circumference:

$$F = \text{Surface Tension} \times \text{Circumference} = 0.07 \text{ N/m}^{-1} \times 0.283 \text{ m} \approx 0.0198 \text{ N}$$

Converting this force into millinewtons:

$$0.0198 \text{ N} = 19.8 \text{ mN}$$

💡 Quick Tip

When calculating forces related to surface tension, always ensure the linear measurement (such as circumference in this case) is calculated accurately to get precise results. The surface tension force calculation essentially involves a linear force distribution along the periphery of the object in contact with the fluid.

17. A wire of length 'l' and resistance 100Ω is divided into 10 equal parts. The first 5 parts are connected in series while the next 5 parts are connected in parallel. The two combinations are again connected in series. The resistance of this final combination is:

- (1) 55 ohm
- (2) 60 ohm
- (3) 26 ohm
- (4) 52 ohm

Correct Answer: (4) 52 ohm

Solutions: Step 1: Calculating Resistance of One Part.

Given the total resistance of the wire is $100\ \Omega$ and it is divided into 10 equal parts, the resistance of each part is:

$$R_{\text{part}} = \frac{100\ \Omega}{10} = 10\ \Omega$$

Step 2: Resistance of First 5 Parts in Series. When resistors are connected in series, the total resistance is the sum of their individual resistances:

$$R_{\text{series}} = 5 \times 10\ \Omega = 50\ \Omega$$

Step 3: Resistance of Next 5 Parts in Parallel.

The total resistance for resistors in parallel is calculated using the reciprocal sum of their individual resistances:

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{parallel}}} = \frac{1}{10\ \Omega} + \frac{1}{10\ \Omega} + \frac{1}{10\ \Omega} + \frac{1}{10\ \Omega} + \frac{1}{10\ \Omega} = \frac{5}{10\ \Omega}$$

$$R_{\text{parallel}} = \frac{10\ \Omega}{5} = 2\ \Omega$$

Step 4: Combining Series and Parallel Sections.

The two combinations are connected in series, thus their resistances add up:

$$R_{\text{total}} = R_{\text{series}} + R_{\text{parallel}} = 50\ \Omega + 2\ \Omega = 52\ \Omega$$

💡 Quick Tip

Remember, when combining resistances in series and parallel, always ensure calculations follow the correct formula for each type of connection. This will ensure accurate results in complex circuits.

18. The quantities which have the same dimensions as those of solid angle are:

- (1) strain and arc
- (2) angular speed and stress
- (3) strain and angle
- (4) stress and angle

Correct Answer: (3) strain and angle

Solutions: Step 1: Understanding Solid Angle.

Solid angle, denoted as Ω , measured in steradians, has a dimensional formula of $M^0L^0T^0$ (dimensionless).

Step 2: Examining each option for matching dimensions.

Strain: Dimensionless, as it is a ratio of lengths (change in length to original length).

Angle (planar angle): Also dimensionless, measured in radians.

Arc: Typically refers to a length but in this context might be misinterpreted; however, the combination of strain and angle correctly matches the dimensionless nature of the solid angle.

Step 3: Verifying the Incorrect Options.

Angular speed: Has dimensions of T^{-1} (radians per second).

Stress: Has dimensions of $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$ (force per area).

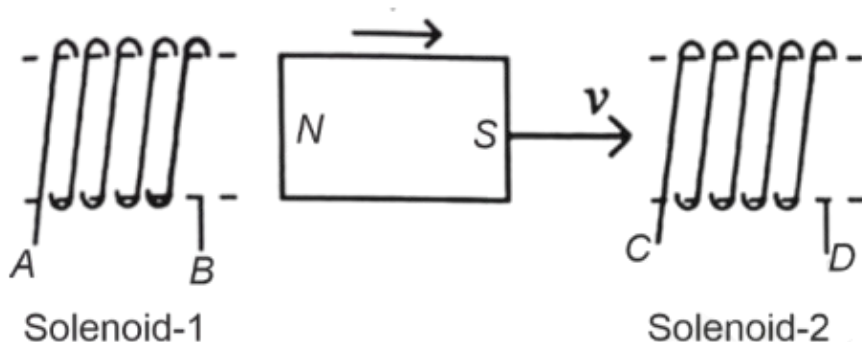
Strain and arc: Arc is not dimensionless when referring purely to length of an arc segment.

Stress and angle: Stress is not dimensionless, and angle is, making their pairing incorrect.

💡 Quick Tip

Solid angle, like planar angle and strain, is a dimensionless quantity. When identifying dimensionally consistent quantities, always consider the fundamental nature of each quantity's measurement and units.

19. In the above diagram, a strong bar magnet is moving towards solenoid-2 from solenoid-1. The direction of induced current in solenoid-1 and that in solenoid-2, respectively, are through the directions:



- (1) AB and CD
- (2) BA and DC
- (3) AB and DC
- (4) BA and CD

Correct Answer: (3) AB and DC .

Solution:

Step 1: Applying Lenz's Law.

According to Lenz's Law, the induced current in a solenoid opposes the change in magnetic flux.

Step 2: Determining the current direction in Solenoid-1.

Since the bar magnet is moving towards Solenoid-2, the flux through Solenoid-1 is decreasing. To oppose this decrease, the solenoid induces a current that maintains the original north polarity near the magnet. Using the right-hand rule, the current in Solenoid-1 circulates in the direction AB .

Step 3: Determining the current direction in Solenoid-2.

The approaching magnet increases the flux in Solenoid-2.

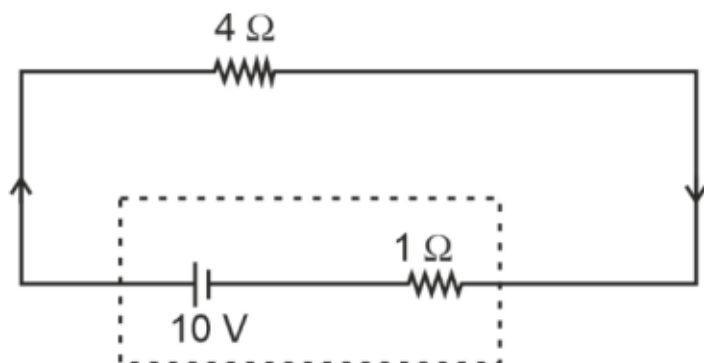
To oppose this increase, Solenoid-2 induces a current to create a south pole at the nearest end. Using the right-hand rule, the induced current flows in the DC direction.

Step 4: Conclusion. Thus, the correct directions of the induced currents are AB in Solenoid-1 and DC in Solenoid-2.

💡 Quick Tip

Lenz's Law states that the induced current opposes the change in magnetic flux. Always apply the right-hand rule to determine the direction of induced current.

20. The terminal voltage of the battery, whose emf is 10 V and internal resistance 1 Ω , when connected through an external resistance of 4 Ω as shown in the figure is:



- (1) 8 V
- (2) 10 V
- (3) 4 V
- (4) 6 V

Correct Answer: (1) 8 V

Solution: The total resistance in the circuit is the sum of the internal resistance $r = 1 \Omega$ and the external resistance $R = 4 \Omega$, so the total resistance is $R_{\text{total}} = 5 \Omega$.

The current I in the circuit is given by:

$$I = \frac{\text{emf}}{R_{\text{total}}} = \frac{10}{5} = 2 \text{ A.}$$

The terminal voltage V_{terminal} is the emf minus the voltage drop across the internal resistance:

$$V_{\text{terminal}} = \text{emf} - I \times r = 10 - 2 \times 1 = 8 \text{ V.}$$

💡 Quick Tip

To calculate the terminal voltage, subtract the voltage drop across the internal resistance from the emf of the battery: $V_{\text{terminal}} = \text{emf} - I \times r$.

21. The graph which shows the variation of $\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ and its kinetic energy, E , where λ is de Broglie wavelength of a free particle:



Correct Answer: (2)

Solutions: Step 1: Relationship between Kinetic Energy and Wavelength. The kinetic energy E of a particle is inversely proportional to the square of its de Broglie wavelength λ :

$$E = \frac{h^2}{2m\lambda^2}$$

where h is Planck's constant and m is the mass of the particle. This implies $\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ is directly proportional to E .

Step 2: Graph Analysis. The correct graph should show $\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ increasing linearly with E . From the options provided, the graph that shows a direct linear relationship between $\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ and E is the second graph, where both variables increase together.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the relationship between kinetic energy and wavelength is crucial in quantum mechanics and helps in analyzing particle behavior at quantum scales.

22. If c is the velocity of light in free space, the correct statements about photons among the following are:

- A. The energy of a photon is $E = h\nu$.
- B. The velocity of a photon is c .
- C. The momentum of a photon, $p = \frac{h\nu}{c}$.
- D. In a photon-electron collision, both total energy and total momentum are conserved.
- E. Photon possesses positive charge.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) A, B, C and D only.

Solution:

Understanding the photon properties.

Statement A is correct because photon energy is given by $E = h\nu$.

Statement B is correct because photons travel at the speed of light c .

Statement C is correct as photon momentum is given by $p = \frac{h\nu}{c}$.

Statement D is correct as photon-electron collisions obey conservation of energy and momentum.

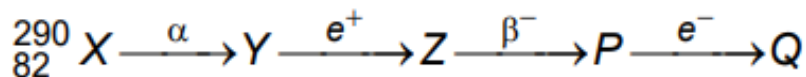
Statement E is incorrect because photons are neutral (no charge).

Final Answer: A, B, C, and D are correct.

💡 Quick Tip

Photon has no mass, always moves at speed c , and follows energy-momentum relations.

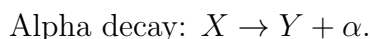
23. In the nuclear emission stated above, the mass number and atomic number of the product Q respectively, are:



- (1) 288, 82
- (2) 286, 81
- (3) 280, 81
- (4) 286, 80

Correct Answer: (2) 286, 81

Solutions: The nuclear reaction involves the following steps: 1. X undergoes alpha decay (α) to form Y :



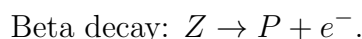
The atomic number decreases by 2, and the mass number decreases by 4.

2. Y undergoes β^+ decay (positron emission) to form Z :



The atomic number decreases by 1, and the mass number remains the same.

3. Z undergoes β^- decay (electron emission) to form P :



The atomic number increases by 1, and the mass number remains unchanged.

4. P undergoes electron emission (e^-) to form the final product Q :



The atomic number decreases by 1, and the mass number remains unchanged.

Now, let's apply these steps starting from X with an atomic number of 82 and mass number of 290:

After the alpha decay, Y will have an atomic number of $82 - 2 = 80$ and mass number $290 - 4 = 286$.

After the positron emission, Z will have an atomic number of $80 - 1 = 79$ and mass number remains 286.

After the beta decay, P will have an atomic number of $79 + 1 = 80$ and mass number remains 286.

After the final electron emission, Q will have an atomic number of $80 - 1 = 79$ and mass number remains 286.

Thus, the correct atomic number and mass number for Q are 286 and 81 respectively, so the correct answer is option (2).

 Quick Tip

In nuclear reactions, each type of decay affects the atomic and mass numbers differently. Alpha decay reduces both by 2 and 4, respectively. Positron emission and electron capture lower the atomic number by 1, while beta minus decay increases it by 1.

24. At any instant of time t , the displacement of any particle is given by $x = 2t - 1$ (SI unit) under the influence of force of 5 N. The value of instantaneous power is (in SI unit):

- (1) 7
- (2) 6
- (3) 10
- (4) 5

Correct Answer: (3) 10

Solution:

Step 1: Finding velocity

Velocity is given by differentiating displacement:

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(2t - 1) = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

Step 2: Calculating Instantaneous Power

Power is given by:

$$P = F \cdot v$$

Substituting $F = 5 \text{ N}$ and $v = 2 \text{ m/s}$,

$$P = 5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ W}$$

 Quick Tip

Instantaneous power is calculated as $P = Fv$, where v is the instantaneous velocity of the particle.

25. The moment of inertia of a thin rod about an axis passing through its mid point and perpendicular to the rod is 2400 g cm^2 . The length of the 400 g rod is nearly:

- (1) 20.7 cm
- (2) 72.0 cm
- (3) 8.5 cm
- (4) 17.5 cm

Correct Answer: (3) 8.5 cm

Solutions: Step 1: Using the Formula for Moment of Inertia.

The moment of inertia I of a rod about an axis through its midpoint and perpendicular to its length is given by:

$$I = \frac{1}{12}mL^2$$

where m is the mass of the rod and L is its length.

Step 2: Rearranging to Solve for Length.

Given $I = 2400 \text{ g cm}^2$ and $m = 400 \text{ g}$, substitute into the formula and solve for L :

$$2400 = \frac{1}{12} \times 400 \times L^2$$

$$2400 = \frac{400}{12} \times L^2$$

$$2400 = 33.33 \times L^2$$

$$L^2 = \frac{2400}{33.33}$$

$$L = \sqrt{72} \approx 8.49 \text{ cm}$$

💡 Quick Tip

Always check units and conversion factors when dealing with physical constants and measurements. This ensures the accuracy of the calculated results.

26. If the monochromatic source in Young's double slit experiment is replaced by white light, then:

- (1) There will be a central bright white fringe surrounded by a few coloured fringes
- (2) All bright fringes will be of equal width
- (3) Interference pattern will disappear
- (4) There will be a central dark fringe surrounded by a few coloured fringes

Correct Answer: (1) There will be a central bright white fringe surrounded by a few coloured fringes

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Effect of White Light in Young's Experiment**

When a monochromatic source is used, the fringes are of uniform colour and spacing.

When white light is used, all wavelengths interfere, resulting in a central bright white fringe. Surrounding fringes have different colours because different wavelengths interfere at different positions.

Step 2: Elimination of Incorrect Options

Option (2) is incorrect because different wavelengths result in different fringe widths.

Option (3) is incorrect because interference still occurs but with colour variation.

Option (4) is incorrect because the central fringe remains bright, not dark.

💡 Quick Tip

For Young's experiment with white light, remember:

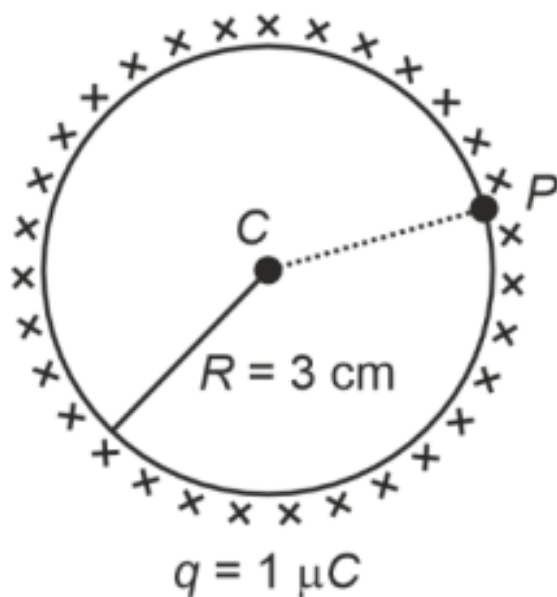
The central fringe is always white.

Coloured fringes appear due to wavelength-dependent interference.

The fringe width varies for different wavelengths.

27. A thin spherical shell is charged by some source. The potential difference between the two points C and P (in V) shown in the figure is:

(Take $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9$ SI units)



- (1) 0.5×10^5
- (2) Zero
- (3) 3×10^5
- (4) 1×10^5

Correct Answer: (2) Zero

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the properties of a charged spherical shell

A charged spherical shell behaves such that the electric potential inside and on the surface of the shell remains constant.

The potential at any point inside the shell is the same as the potential on its surface and is given by:

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q}{R}$$

Step 2: Applying the concept to given points C and P

Both C (center) and P (on the shell) experience the same potential. Since the potential difference is given by:

$$V_C - V_P$$

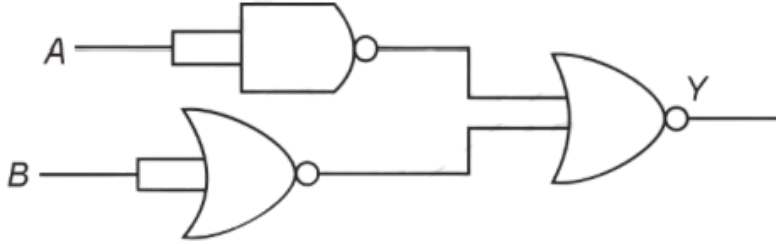
and $V_C = V_P$, we conclude:

$$V_C - V_P = 0$$

💡 Quick Tip

For a charged conducting spherical shell, the electric potential remains constant everywhere inside the shell, meaning the potential difference between any two internal points is always zero.

28. The output (Y) of the given logic gate is similar to the output of an/a:



- (1) OR gate
- (2) AND gate
- (3) NAND gate
- (4) NOR gate

Correct Answer: (2) AND gate

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the logic gates in the circuit.

The first gate is a NAND gate with both inputs as A , giving:

$$\text{Output} = \neg(A \cdot A) = \neg A.$$

The second gate is an OR gate with inputs A and B , giving:

$$\text{Output} = A + B.$$

The final gate is an AND gate that takes the outputs of the previous two gates as inputs:

$$Y = (\neg A) \cdot (A + B).$$

Step 2: Simplifying the expression.

Expanding using Boolean algebra:

$$Y = \neg A \cdot A + \neg A \cdot B.$$

Since $A \cdot \neg A = 0$, we get:

$$Y = \neg A \cdot B.$$

This is the same as an AND gate operation where one input is B and the other is $\neg A$, meaning the circuit functions like an AND gate.

 Quick Tip

When analyzing logic circuits, break them down into individual logic gates and use Boolean algebra to simplify step by step.

29. A logic circuit provides the output Y as per the following truth table:

A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	0

The expression for the output Y is :

- (1) $\overline{B}$
- (2) B
- (3) $A \cdot B + \overline{A}$
- (4) $A \cdot \overline{B} + \overline{A}$

Correct Answer: (1) $\overline{B}$

Solutions: Step 1: Analyzing the truth table. From the truth table:

- When $B = 0$, $Y = 1$ regardless of A .
- When $B = 1$, $Y = 0$ regardless of A .

Step 2: Deriving the output expression. The output Y is clearly independent of A and solely dependent on B . It is true when B is false and false when B is true, which can be expressed as:

$$Y = \overline{B}$$

 Quick Tip

In logic circuits, if the output is dependent on one variable and independent of another, analyzing the truth table closely can simplify finding the correct logical expression.

30. A tightly wound 100-turns coil of radius 10 cm carries a current of 7 A. The magnitude of the magnetic field at the centre of the coil is (Take permeability of free space as $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ SI units):

- (1) 4.4 mT
- (2) 44 T
- (3) 44 mT
- (4) 4.4 T

Correct Answer: (1) 4.4 mT

Solution :

Step 1: Understanding the Concept

The magnetic field at the centre of a circular coil with N turns is given by:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2R}$$

where $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}\cdot\text{m/A}$, $N = 100$, $I = 7 \text{ A}$, and $R = 0.1 \text{ m}$.

Step 2: Substituting Values

$$B = \frac{(4\pi \times 10^{-7}) \times 100 \times 7}{2 \times 0.1}$$

$$B = \frac{2.8 \times 10^{-4} \pi}{0.2}$$

$$B = 4.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T} = 4.4 \text{ mT}$$

💡 Quick Tip

The formula $B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2R}$ is applicable for a tightly wound coil, ensuring uniform field distribution.

31. The mass of a planet is $\frac{1}{10}$ that of the Earth and its diameter is half that of the Earth. The acceleration due to gravity on that planet is:

- (1) 4.9 m/s^{-2}
- (2) 3.92 m/s^{-2}
- (3) 19.6 m/s^{-2}
- (4) 9.8 m/s^{-2}

Correct Answer: (2) 3.92 m/s^{-2}

Solution: Step 1: Calculate the radius of the planet.

Given that the diameter of the planet is half that of Earth, the radius of the planet r will also be half of Earth's radius R . If R is the radius of Earth, then:

$$r = \frac{R}{2}$$

Step 2: Use the formula for gravitational acceleration.

The formula for gravitational acceleration g on the surface of a planet is given by:

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

where G is the gravitational constant, M is the mass of the planet, and r is the radius of the planet. The gravitational acceleration on Earth g_{Earth} is 9.8 m/s^{-2} .

Step 3: Apply the ratios of mass and radius to the formula. The mass of the planet is $\frac{1}{10}$ of Earth's mass M_{Earth} , and the radius is $\frac{R}{2}$. Plugging these into the formula for g gives:

$$g_{\text{planet}} = \frac{G \left(\frac{1}{10} M_{\text{Earth}} \right)}{\left(\frac{R}{2} \right)^2} = \frac{G \left(\frac{1}{10} M_{\text{Earth}} \right)}{\frac{R^2}{4}} = \frac{4G \left(\frac{1}{10} M_{\text{Earth}} \right)}{R^2} = \frac{4}{10} g_{\text{Earth}}$$

$$g_{\text{planet}} = \frac{4}{10} \times 9.8 \text{ m/s}^{-2} = 3.92 \text{ m/s}^{-2}$$

💡 Quick Tip

When calculating gravitational acceleration on other planets, remember to account for both changes in mass and radius, as gravity is sensitive to both these factors. This problem highlights the square law nature of gravitational force relative to distance (radius).

32. A particle moving with uniform speed in a circular path maintains:

- (1) Constant velocity but varying acceleration
- (2) Varying velocity and varying acceleration
- (3) Constant velocity
- (4) Constant acceleration

Correct Answer: (2) Varying velocity and varying acceleration.

Solution: Understanding circular motion

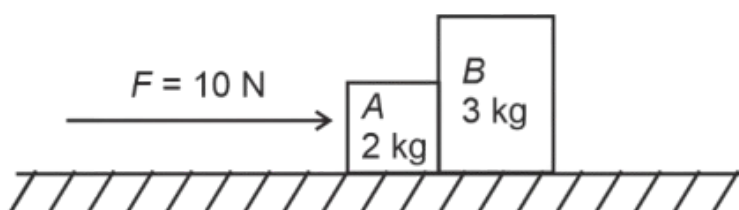
Velocity changes because the direction changes continuously.

Acceleration also changes due to the changing direction of velocity (centripetal acceleration).

💡 Quick Tip

In uniform circular motion, speed is constant but velocity and acceleration continuously change due to direction changes.

33. A horizontal force of 10 N is applied to block A as shown in the figure. The mass of blocks A and B are 2 kg and 3 kg respectively. The blocks slide over a frictionless surface. The force exerted by block A on block B is:



- (1) 6 N
- (2) 10 N
- (3) Zero
- (4) 4 N

Correct Answer: (1) 6 N

Solutions: Step 1: Calculating the acceleration of the system.

The total force applied is 10 N, and the total mass is:

$$m_A + m_B = 2 \text{ kg} + 3 \text{ kg} = 5 \text{ kg}$$

The acceleration a of the system is given by Newton's second law:

$$a = \frac{F}{m_{total}} = \frac{10 \text{ N}}{5 \text{ kg}} = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Step 2: Finding the force exerted by block A on block B.

The force exerted by block A on block B can be found by considering the force needed to accelerate block B alone:

$$F_{AB} = m_B \times a = 3 \text{ kg} \times 2 \text{ m/s}^2 = 6 \text{ N}$$

💡 Quick Tip

Always isolate the component or part of the system you are analyzing to simplify force calculations in systems with multiple objects.

34. An unpolarised light beam strikes a glass surface at Brewster's angle. Then:

- (1) Both the reflected and refracted light will be completely polarised.
- (2) The reflected light will be completely polarised but the refracted light will be partially polarised.
- (3) The reflected light will be partially polarised.
- (4) The refracted light will be completely polarised.

Correct Answer: (2) The reflected light will be completely polarised but the refracted light will be partially polarised.

Solution: Understanding Brewster's angle At Brewster's angle, the reflected light is completely polarised perpendicular to the plane of incidence, while the refracted light remains partially polarised.

💡 Quick Tip

At Brewster's angle θ_B , the reflected light is completely polarised perpendicular to the incident plane. The refracted light is not fully polarised.

35. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Atoms are electrically neutral as they contain equal numbers of positive and negative charges.

Statement II: Atoms of each element are stable and emit their characteristic spectrum.

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

Correct Answer: (1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

Solutions: Analysis of Statement I: Atoms are indeed electrically neutral under normal circumstances because they have an equal number of protons (positive charges) and electrons (negative charges). This balance of charges ensures that the overall electric charge of a neutral atom is zero.

Analysis of Statement II: While it is true that atoms can emit a characteristic spectrum, this emission typically occurs when atoms are excited (not in a stable state). Atoms of each

element in their stable state do not continuously emit radiation; they emit their characteristic spectrum only when energy is supplied to excite the electrons, which then return to a lower energy state and emit light of specific wavelengths. Thus, the statement that atoms are stable *and* emit their characteristic spectrum as a default behavior is misleading.

 Quick Tip

Understanding atomic structure and behavior involves knowing when and why atoms emit light. The emission of light in the form of a spectrum generally indicates a transition between energy levels, not the inherent stability of atoms.

Section-B

36. If the plates of a parallel plate capacitor connected to a battery are moved closer to each other, then:

- A. the charge stored in it, increases.
- B. the energy stored in it, decreases.
- C. its capacitance increases.
- D. the ratio of charge to its potential remains the same.
- E. the product of charge and voltage increases.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) A, C, and E only

Solutions: Analysis:

A is True: Moving the plates closer increases the capacitance without disconnecting the battery, leading to an increase in stored charge as $Q = CV$.

C is True: Capacitance C is directly proportional to the area of the plates and inversely proportional to the distance between them $C = \frac{\epsilon A}{d}$, thus bringing plates closer increases C .

E is True: Since V (voltage) remains constant and Q increases, the product QV increases.

Incorrect Statements:

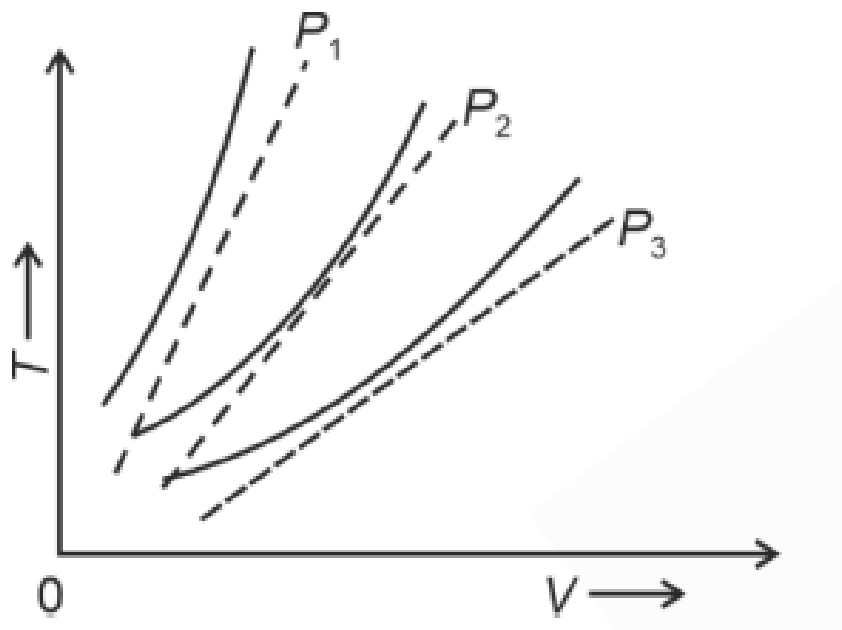
B is False: Energy stored $U = \frac{1}{2}CV^2$ increases as C increases.

D is False: The charge increases while the potential difference remains constant, altering the ratio $\frac{Q}{V}$.

 Quick Tip

Understanding how changes in physical dimensions of a capacitor affect its electrical properties is crucial in both theoretical and practical applications in circuits.

37. The following graph represents the T - V curves of an ideal gas (where T is the temperature and V the volume) at three pressures P_1 , P_2 , and P_3 , compared with those of Charles's law represented as dotted lines.



Then the correct relation is:

- (1) $P_2 > P_1 > P_3$
- (2) $P_1 > P_2 > P_3$
- (3) $P_3 > P_2 > P_1$
- (4) $P_1 > P_3 > P_2$

Correct Answer: (2) $P_1 > P_2 > P_3$

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the Graph

The equation governing isobaric processes is Charles's Law:

$$V \propto T \quad (\text{for constant pressure})$$

Higher pressure results in a less steep slope in the T - V graph.

Step 2: Identifying the Correct Order

Since P_1 corresponds to the least steep curve, it represents the highest pressure.

P_3 has the steepest slope, indicating the lowest pressure.

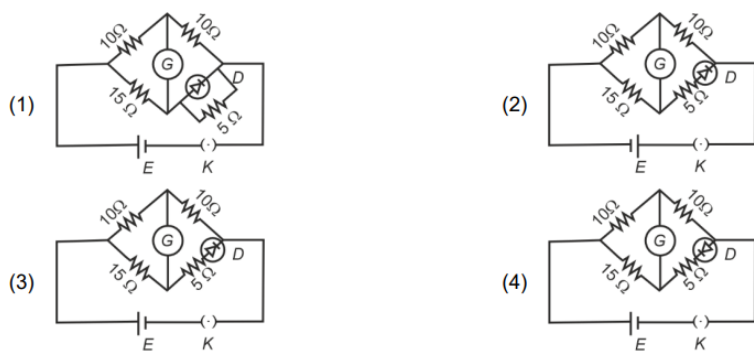
Thus, the correct order is:

$$P_1 > P_2 > P_3$$

💡 Quick Tip

For an ideal gas, the steeper the isobaric curve in a T - V graph, the lower the pressure.

38. Choose the correct circuit which can achieve the bridge balance:



Correct Answer: (3)

Solution: Analysis of Circuits:

- In a balanced Wheatstone bridge:

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_3}{R_4}$$

where R_1 and R_2 are resistances on one side of the bridge, and R_3 and R_4 are on the opposite side.

Circuit Examination:

- **Circuit 1:** $\frac{10\Omega}{15\Omega} \neq \frac{15\Omega}{10\Omega}$
- **Circuit 2:** $\frac{10\Omega}{15\Omega} \neq \frac{15\Omega}{10\Omega}$
- **Circuit 3:** $\frac{15\Omega}{10\Omega} = \frac{15\Omega}{10\Omega}$, satisfying the balance condition.
- **Circuit 4:** $\frac{10\Omega}{15\Omega} \neq \frac{15\Omega}{10\Omega}$

Conclusion:

Circuit 3 is correctly configured to achieve a bridge balance, as the ratios of the resistances on opposite arms are equal. Thus, Circuit 3 is the correct answer, aligning with the solution provided.

💡 Quick Tip

For a Wheatstone bridge to be balanced, the ratio of the resistances in one diagonal must equal the ratio in the other diagonal.

39. A sheet is placed on a horizontal surface in front of a strong magnetic pole. A force is needed to:

Statements:

- A. Hold the sheet there if it is magnetic.
- B. Hold the sheet there if it is non-magnetic.
- C. Move the sheet away from the pole with uniform velocity if it is conducting.
- D. Move the sheet away from the pole with uniform velocity if it is both, non-conducting and non-polar.

Choose the correct statement(s) from the options given below:

- (1) A, C, and D only

- (2) C only
- (3) B and D only
- (4) A and C only

Correct Answer: (4) A and C only

Solution: If the sheet is magnetic, it will experience attraction towards the magnetic pole, requiring a force to hold it in place (Statement A is correct).

If the sheet is conducting, eddy currents are induced, which generate a repulsive force moving the sheet away from the pole (Statement C is correct).

A non-magnetic sheet does not experience attraction, so Statement B is incorrect.

A non-conducting, non-polar sheet does not interact with the field significantly, so Statement D is incorrect.

💡 Quick Tip

Eddy currents in a conductor generate a repulsive force when placed in a time-varying magnetic field.

40. A parallel plate capacitor is charged by connecting it to a battery through a resistor. If I is the current in the circuit, then in the gap between the plates:

- (1) Displacement current of magnitude equal to I flows in a direction opposite to that of I
- (2) Displacement current of magnitude greater than I flows but can be in any direction
- (3) There is no current
- (4) Displacement current of magnitude equal to I flows in the same direction as I

Correct Answer: (4) Displacement current of magnitude equal to I flows in the same direction as I

Solutions: Explanation:

When a capacitor charges, there is no physical current between the plates because they are separated by a dielectric (or vacuum). However, Maxwell introduced the concept of displacement current to account for the changing electric field in this region:

$$I_D = \epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt}$$

where ϵ_0 is the permittivity of free space and Φ_E is the electric flux. The displacement current I_D has the same magnitude as the charging current I and flows in the same direction to satisfy the continuity of current in the circuit.

💡 Quick Tip

Displacement current is crucial for the symmetry of Maxwell's equations and explains phenomena like electromagnetic waves where no actual charge carriers are present.

41. A small telescope has an objective of focal length 140 cm and an eyepiece of focal length 5.0 cm. The magnifying power of the telescope for viewing a distant

object is:

- (1) 17
- (2) 32
- (3) 34
- (4) 28

Correct Answer: (4) 28

Solutions: Calculation of Magnifying Power:

The magnifying power M of a telescope aimed at distant objects is given by the ratio of the focal lengths of the objective lens (f_o) to the eyepiece (f_e):

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

Substituting the given values:

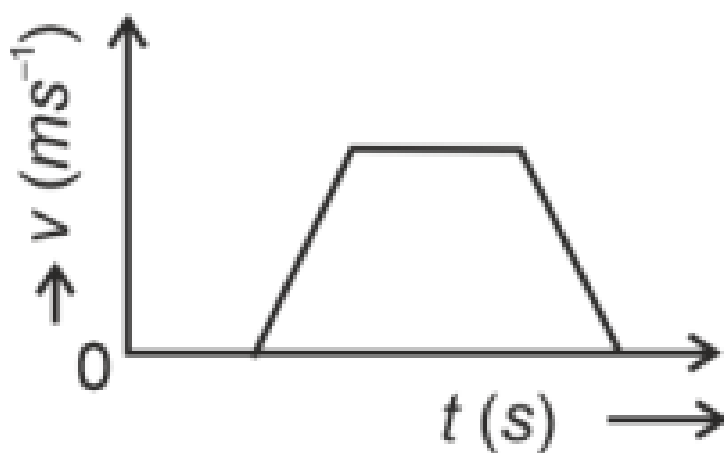
$$f_o = 140 \text{ cm}, \quad f_e = 5.0 \text{ cm}$$

$$M = \frac{140}{5} = 28$$

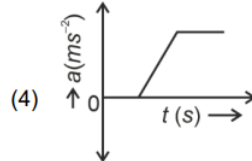
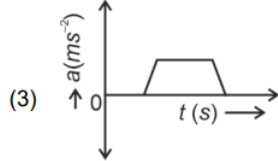
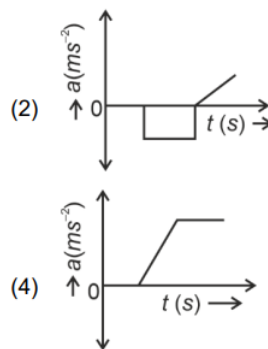
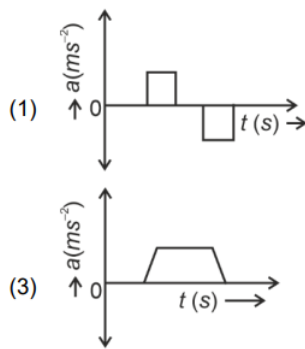
💡 Quick Tip

The magnifying power of a telescope increases with the increase of the objective lens's focal length or the decrease of the eyepiece's focal length. This is crucial for achieving high-resolution images of distant celestial objects.

42. The velocity (v)–time (t) plot of the motion of a body is shown below. The acceleration (a)–time (t) graph that best suits this motion is:



The acceleration (a) – time (t) graph that best suits this motion is :



Correct Answer: (1) Graph with constant acceleration followed by zero acceleration and then constant deceleration.

Solution: From the given velocity-time graph:

Initially, velocity increases linearly, implying constant acceleration.

Then, velocity remains constant, meaning zero acceleration.

Finally, velocity decreases linearly, implying constant negative acceleration.

Thus, the correct acceleration-time graph will have a positive constant value initially, followed by zero acceleration, and then a negative constant value.

💡 Quick Tip

Acceleration is the slope of the velocity-time graph. A constant velocity means zero acceleration, while a linear velocity change means constant acceleration.

43. A metallic bar of Young's modulus $0.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ N/m}^2$ and coefficient of linear thermal expansion $10^{-5} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$, length 1 m and area of cross-section 10^{-3} m^2 is heated from 0°C to 100°C without expansion or bending. The compressive force developed in it is:

- (1) $100 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$
- (2) $2 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$
- (3) $5 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$
- (4) $50 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$

Correct Answer: (4) $50 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$

Solutions: Step 1: Calculating Theoretical Expansion.

The expected expansion ΔL of the bar if unconstrained is calculated by:

$$\Delta L = \alpha L \Delta T$$

where $\alpha = 10^{-5} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$, $L = 1 \text{ m}$, and $\Delta T = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

$$\Delta L = 10^{-5} \times 1 \times 100 = 0.001 \text{ m}$$

Step 2: Strain from Prevented Expansion.

The strain ϵ due to the prevented expansion is:

$$\epsilon = \frac{\Delta L}{L} = \frac{0.001}{1} = 0.001$$

Step 3: Calculating Stress.

Stress σ developed from the strain is given by Hooke's law:

$$\sigma = E\epsilon$$

where $E = 0.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ N/m}^{-2}$.

$$\sigma = 0.5 \times 10^{11} \times 0.001 = 5 \times 10^7 \text{ N/m}^2$$

Step 4: Compressive Force.

The compressive force F developed is:

$$F = \sigma A$$

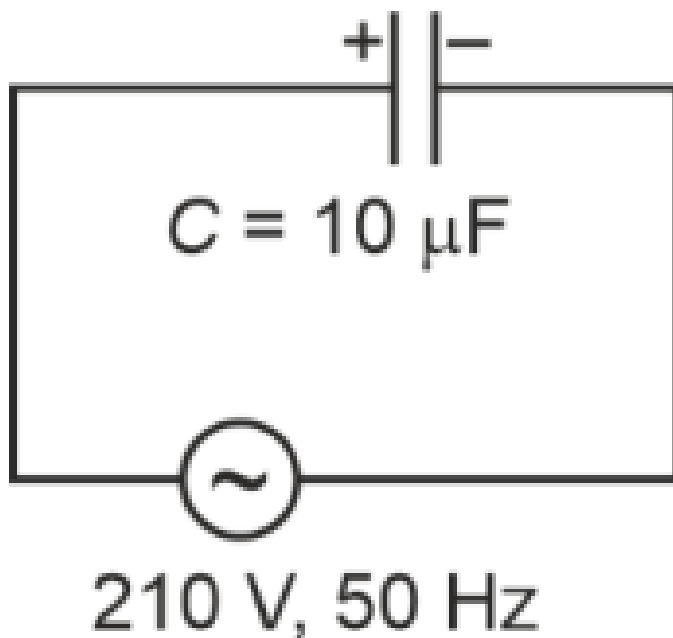
where $A = 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$.

$$F = 5 \times 10^7 \times 10^{-3} = 50 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

💡 Quick Tip

When dealing with thermal expansion and stress calculations, always verify that units are consistent across all terms to avoid calculation errors.

44. A $10 \mu\text{F}$ capacitor is connected to a 210 V , 50 Hz source as shown in the figure. The peak current in the circuit is nearly ($\pi = 3.14$):



- (1) 1.20 A
- (2) 0.35 A
- (3) 0.58 A

(4) 0.93 A

Correct Answer: (4) 0.93 A

Solution: The capacitive reactance is given by:

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}.$$

Substituting $f = 50$ Hz and $C = 10\mu F = 10^{-5}$ F:

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2 \times 3.14 \times 50 \times 10^{-5}} \approx 318\Omega.$$

The peak current is given by:

$$I_0 = \frac{V_0}{X_C} = \frac{210 \times \sqrt{2}}{318} \approx 0.93A.$$

 Quick Tip

For AC circuits with capacitors, use $X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$ and $I_0 = \frac{V_0}{X_C}$ to find peak current.

45. Two heaters A and B have power ratings of 1 kW and 2 kW, respectively. Those two are first connected in series and then in parallel to a fixed power source. The ratio of power outputs for these two cases is:

- (1) 1 : 2
- (2) 2 : 3
- (3) 1 : 1
- (4) 2 : 9

Correct Answer: (4) 2 : 9

Solutions: Given:

- Heater A: $P_A = 1$ kW
- Heater B: $P_B = 2$ kW

Step 1: Calculate the resistances of the heaters.

The power of a heater is given by:

$$P = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

where V is the voltage and R is the resistance.

For Heater A:

$$R_A = \frac{V^2}{P_A} = \frac{V^2}{1 \text{ kW}}$$

For Heater B:

$$R_B = \frac{V^2}{P_B} = \frac{V^2}{2 \text{ kW}}$$

Step 2: Calculate the total resistance when connected in series.

When connected in series, the total resistance R_{series} is:

$$R_{\text{series}} = R_A + R_B = \frac{V^2}{1} + \frac{V^2}{2} = \frac{3V^2}{2}$$

Step 3: Calculate the power output when connected in series.

The power output P_{series} is:

$$P_{\text{series}} = \frac{V^2}{R_{\text{series}}} = \frac{V^2}{\frac{3V^2}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ kW}$$

Step 4: Calculate the total resistance when connected in parallel.

When connected in parallel, the total resistance R_{parallel} is:

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{parallel}}} = \frac{1}{R_A} + \frac{1}{R_B} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$
$$R_{\text{parallel}} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ kW}$$

Step 5: Calculate the power output when connected in parallel.

The power output P_{parallel} is:

$$P_{\text{parallel}} = \frac{V^2}{R_{\text{parallel}}} = \frac{V^2}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3V^2}{2} = 3 \text{ kW}$$

Step 6: Calculate the ratio of power outputs.

The ratio of power outputs for series to parallel is:

$$\frac{P_{\text{series}}}{P_{\text{parallel}}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{3} = \frac{2}{9}$$

Thus, the ratio of power outputs for the two cases is 2 : 9.

Final Answer:

$$\boxed{2 : 9}$$

 Quick Tip

When calculating power in series and parallel circuits, remember to first find equivalent resistances and then use the power formula accordingly. This helps avoid calculation errors in complex circuits.

46. A force defined by $F = \alpha t^2 + \beta t$ acts on a particle at a given time t . The factor which is dimensionless, if α and β are constants, is:

- (1) $\alpha\beta t$
- (2) $\frac{\alpha\beta}{t}$
- (3) $\frac{\beta t}{\alpha}$
- (4) $\frac{\alpha t}{\beta}$

Correct Answer: (4) $\frac{\alpha t}{\beta}$

Solutions: Analyzing Dimensionality:

The force equation $F = \alpha t^2 + \beta t$ implies that α has units of N/s^2 (force per time squared) and β has units of N/s (force per time). Therefore, to create a dimensionless quantity:

$$\frac{\alpha t}{\beta}$$

$$\text{Units of } \alpha t : \frac{\text{N}}{\text{s}^2} \times \text{s} = \frac{\text{N}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\text{Units of } \beta : \frac{\text{N}}{\text{s}}$$

Thus, the ratio $\frac{\alpha t}{\beta}$ is dimensionless.

💡 Quick Tip

When determining dimensionality in physical equations, match units across terms carefully to identify dimensionless combinations.

47. The property which is not of an electromagnetic wave travelling in free space is that:

- (1) They travel with a speed equal to $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$
- (2) They originate from charges moving with uniform speed
- (3) They are transverse in nature
- (4) The energy density in electric field is equal to energy density in magnetic field

Correct Answer: (2) They originate from charges moving with uniform speed

Solutions: Explanation of Incorrect Property: Electromagnetic waves do not require charges to be moving at a uniform speed to be generated; they are produced by accelerating charges. Uniform motion does not create changes in the electromagnetic field necessary to generate electromagnetic waves.

💡 Quick Tip

Recall that electromagnetic waves are generated by accelerating charges, not just moving charges. The change in acceleration is key to changing the electromagnetic fields.

48. An iron bar of length L has a magnetic moment M . It is bent at the middle of its length such that the two arms make an angle 60° with each other. The magnetic moment of this new magnet is:

- (1) $2M$
- (2) $\frac{M}{\sqrt{3}}$
- (3) M
- (4) $\frac{M}{2}$

Correct Answer: (4) $\frac{M}{2}$

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the bending of the magnet.

The magnet is bent in such a way that it forms a 'V' shape with an angle of 60° between the two equal parts, each of length $\frac{L}{2}$.

Step 2: Analyzing the change in magnetic moment.

The magnetic moment $\mathbf{M}$ of a bar magnet is a vector quantity, proportional to the product of its pole strength and the distance between the poles. Originally, the magnetic moment is M when the bar is straight.

Step 3: Applying vector addition to the new shape.

When the bar is bent, the two halves' magnetic moments $\mathbf{M}_1$ and $\mathbf{M}_2$ each have a magnitude of $\frac{M}{2}$ due to the halving of the distance between the poles. These vectors are now at a 60° angle relative to each other.

Step 4: Calculating the resultant magnetic moment.

Using the law of cosines for vector addition:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\text{new}} &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{M}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{M}{2}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{M}{2}\right)\left(\frac{M}{2}\right)\cos 120^\circ} \\ M_{\text{new}} &= \sqrt{2\left(\frac{M}{2}\right)^2(1 + \cos 120^\circ)} = \sqrt{2\left(\frac{M}{2}\right)^2\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{M^2}{4}} = \frac{M}{2} \end{aligned}$$

💡 Quick Tip

When dealing with problems involving vector properties of physical quantities like magnetic moments, it's crucial to consider both magnitude and direction to determine the resultant vector accurately.

49. If the mass of the bob in a simple pendulum is increased to thrice its original mass and its length is made half its original length, then the new time period of oscillation is $\frac{x}{2}$ times its original time period. Then the value of x is:

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

Correct Answer: (4) $\sqrt{2}$

Solutions: Step 1: Understanding the Impact of Changes on the Time Period.

The time period T of a simple pendulum is given by:

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

where L is the length of the pendulum and g is the acceleration due to gravity. Importantly, the mass of the bob does not affect the time period.

Step 2: Original and New Time Periods.

Original length = L , New length = $\frac{L}{2}$.
 Original time period T_1 :

$$T_1 = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

New time period T_2 with the length halved:

$$T_2 = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L/2}{g}} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{2g}} = \frac{T_1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Step 3: Establishing the Relationship with x .

Given $T_2 = \frac{x}{2}T_1$, we substitute $T_2 = \frac{T_1}{\sqrt{2}}$ into the equation:

$$\frac{T_1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{x}{2}T_1$$

Divide both sides by T_1 (assuming $T_1 \neq 0$):

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$x = \sqrt{2}$$

💡 Quick Tip

In mechanics, understanding the dependencies of oscillatory motion such as the pendulum's period on length but not on mass is crucial. This conceptual clarity helps in problem-solving across various topics in physics.

50. The minimum energy required to launch a satellite of mass m from the surface of Earth of mass M and radius R in a circular orbit at an altitude of $2R$ from the surface of the Earth is:

- (1) $\frac{GmM}{2R}$
- (2) $\frac{GmM}{3R}$
- (3) $\frac{5GmM}{6R}$
- (4) $\frac{2GmM}{3R}$

Correct Answer: (3) $\frac{5GmM}{6R}$

Solutions: Step 1: Calculating Gravitational Potential Energy Change.

The gravitational potential energy U at the Earth's surface is $U = -\frac{GmM}{R}$ and at an altitude of $2R$ above the surface (total distance $3R$ from the center) is $U = -\frac{GmM}{3R}$. The change in potential energy (ΔU) required to lift the satellite is:

$$\Delta U = U_{final} - U_{initial} = -\frac{GmM}{3R} + \frac{GmM}{R} = \frac{2GmM}{3R}$$

Step 2: Calculating Kinetic Energy for Orbiting.

For a stable orbit at altitude $2R$ (total radius $3R$), the kinetic energy K needed is half the magnitude of the potential energy at that altitude:

$$K = \frac{1}{2} \left| -\frac{GmM}{3R} \right| = \frac{GmM}{6R}$$

Step 3: Total Energy Required.

The total energy required is the sum of the change in potential energy and the necessary kinetic energy:

$$E_{total} = \Delta U + K = \frac{2GmM}{3R} + \frac{GmM}{6R} = \frac{5GmM}{6R}$$

💡 Quick Tip

In launching satellites, it is crucial to consider both the energy required to overcome Earth's gravitational pull to the desired altitude and the kinetic energy needed to achieve orbital velocity. Both energies significantly contribute to the total launch energy requirement.

CHEMISTRY

Section-A

51. Among Group 16 elements, which one does NOT show -2 oxidation state?

- (1) Te
- (2) Po
- (3) O
- (4) Se

Correct Answer: (2) Po

Solution: Step 1: Analyze the chemical properties and trends within Group 16.

Oxygen (O) is known for almost exclusively showing a -2 oxidation state due to its high electronegativity.

Sulfur (S), Selenium (Se), and Tellurium (Te) can also commonly exhibit the -2 oxidation state, reflecting their non-metallic nature and ability to gain electrons.

Polonium (Po), however, being a metalloid and more metallic than its predecessors, does not typically show a -2 oxidation state. Polonium is more likely to exhibit positive oxidation states, such as $+2$ or $+4$, which are typical for metals and metalloids.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding periodic trends, such as increasing metallic character and decreasing electronegativity from oxygen to polonium, helps in predicting typical oxidation states of elements.

52. The highest number of helium atoms is in:

- (1) 4 g of helium
- (2) 2.271098 L of helium at STP
- (3) 4 mol of helium
- (4) 4 u of helium

Correct Answer: (3) 4 mol of helium

Solution:

Step 1: Convert each option to the number of atoms using Avogadro's number.

4 g of helium: The molar mass of helium is approximately 4 g/mol.

Thus, 4 g of helium is 1 mol, which contains 6.022×10^{23} atoms.

2.271098 L of helium at STP: At STP, 1 mol of any gas occupies 22.4 L. Therefore, 2.271098 L of helium corresponds to $\frac{2.271098}{22.4} \approx 0.1014$ mol, which is about 6.1×10^{22} atoms.

4 mol of helium: 4 mol of helium contains $4 \times 6.022 \times 10^{23} = 2.409 \times 10^{24}$ atoms.

4 u of helium: Since 4 u corresponds to 1 mol of helium (4 g/mol), it represents 6.022×10^{23} atoms.

Step 2: Conclusion.

The option with the highest number of helium atoms is 4 mol of helium, containing 2.409×10^{24} atoms.

 Quick Tip

Remember that Avogadro's number (6.022×10^{23} atoms/mol) is key to converting moles to atoms.

53. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: The boiling point of three isomeric pentanes follows the order *n*-pentane > isopentane > neopentane.

Statement II: When branching increases, the molecule attains a shape of sphere. This results in smaller surface area for contact, due to which the intermolecular forces between the spherical molecules are weak, thereby lowering the boiling point.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

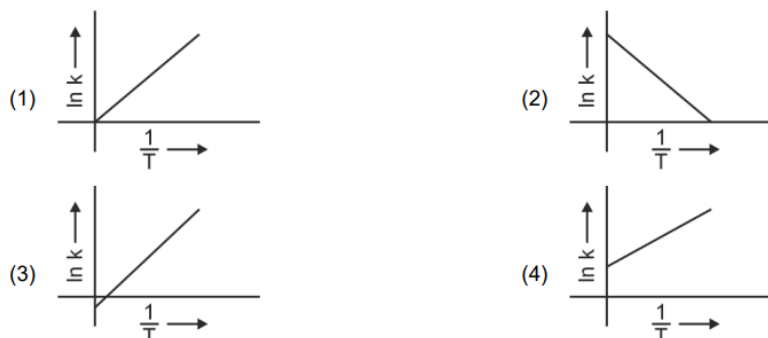
Solution: Statement I: The boiling points of alkanes generally decrease with increased branching because branched molecules have less surface area for intermolecular forces to act upon, which lowers the boiling point. Thus, *n*-pentane (straight-chain) has the highest boiling point, followed by isopentane (branched), and neopentane (more highly branched) has the lowest boiling point.

Statement II: This is correct because, as branching increases, the molecule becomes more spherical in shape, leading to reduced surface area and weaker intermolecular forces (van der Waals forces), thus lowering the boiling point.

💡 Quick Tip

When comparing boiling points, remember that more branching usually leads to lower boiling points due to decreased surface area and weaker intermolecular forces.

54. Which plot of $\ln k$ vs $\frac{1}{T}$ is consistent with Arrhenius equation?



Correct Answer: (2)

Solution: Understand the Arrhenius Equation.

The Arrhenius plot, specifically $\ln k$ vs $\frac{1}{T}$, provides critical insights into the reaction mechanism:

Slope ($-\frac{E_a}{R}$): This value directly indicates the activation energy required to initiate the reaction. A steeper negative slope implies a higher activation energy, indicating a more temperature-sensitive process.

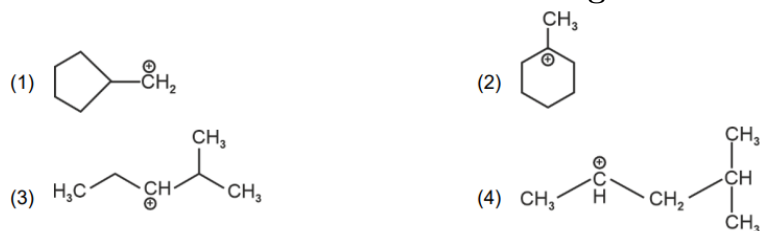
Intercept ($\ln A$): The intercept on the $\ln k$ axis provides the natural logarithm of the pre-exponential factor, which is a measure of the frequency of collisions and the orientation factor conducive to the reaction.

These parameters are crucial for chemists to understand the temperature dependence of reaction rates and to estimate the feasibility and speed of chemical reactions under different conditions.

💡 Quick Tip

Always remember that a plot of $\ln k$ vs $\frac{1}{T}$ in the context of the Arrhenius equation should be a straight line decreasing as $\frac{1}{T}$ increases, due to the negative relationship.

55. The most stable carbocation among the following is:



Correct Answer: (2)

Solution: Analyze the stability of the carbocations based on structural features.

The most stable carbocation typically has the most alkyl groups attached to the positively charged carbon, providing greater electron-donating effects through hyperconjugation and inductive effects. Among the given options, the structure with extensive alkyl substitution around the carbocation (as described for option (2)) would be the most stable.

💡 Quick Tip

Carbocations are stabilized by alkyl groups through hyperconjugation and inductive effects. The more alkyl groups directly attached, the more stable the carbocation.

56. The E° value for the $\text{Mn}^{3+}/\text{Mn}^{2+}$ couple is more positive than that of $\text{Cr}^{3+}/\text{Cr}^{2+}$ or $\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}$ due to a change of:

- (1) d^4 to d^5 configuration
- (2) d^3 to d^5 configuration
- (3) d^5 to d^4 configuration
- (4) d^5 to d^2 configuration

Correct Answer: (1) d^4 to d^5 configuration

Solutions: Explanation of Electronic Transitions:

The E° value, or standard reduction potential, indicates the ease with which an ion is reduced. This ease of reduction is significantly influenced by the electronic configuration stability after the electron gain or loss.

Manganese (Mn) Transition:

When Mn^{3+} is reduced to Mn^{2+} , it gains an electron.

Mn^{3+} has a $3d^4$ configuration, and Mn^{2+} has a $3d^5$ configuration.

The $3d^5$ configuration is particularly stable due to half-filled d -orbitals, providing additional stability to the Mn^{2+} ion.

Comparison with Chromium and Iron:

Cr^{3+} ($3d^3$) to Cr^{2+} ($3d^4$) and Fe^{3+} ($3d^5$) to Fe^{2+} ($3d^6$) do not result in similar stabilization as the half-filled $3d^5$ configuration.

Therefore, the $\text{Mn}^{3+}/\text{Mn}^{2+}$ couple exhibits a more positive E° because the reduction leads to a half-filled, energetically favorable $3d^5$ state.

💡 Quick Tip

When analyzing redox couples and their electrode potentials, consider how the electron configurations before and after the redox change contribute to the overall stability and energy of the ions. This can significantly affect the observed E° values.

57. Arrange the following elements in increasing order of first ionization enthalpy: Li, Be, B, C, N

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) $\text{Li} < \text{Be} < \text{C} < \text{B} < \text{N}$

- (2) $\text{Li} < \text{Be} < \text{N} < \text{B} < \text{C}$
 (3) $\text{Li} < \text{Be} < \text{B} < \text{C} < \text{N}$
 (4) $\text{Li} < \text{B} < \text{Be} < \text{C} < \text{N}$

Correct Answer: (4) $\text{Li} < \text{B} < \text{Be} < \text{C} < \text{N}$

Solution: Understanding the trend in ionization energies across the periodic table.

The first ionization energy generally increases across a period from left to right due to increasing nuclear charge and decreasing atomic radius. However, there are exceptions due to electron configuration stability:

Li ($1s^2 2s^1$) has the lowest ionization energy because it has only one electron in the outermost shell.

B ($1s^2 2s^2 2p^1$) is lower than Be due to the p-orbital having a higher energy level than the s-orbital.

Be ($1s^2 2s^2$) has higher ionization energy due to a fully filled s-orbital, which is more stable.

C ($1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$) and **N ($1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$)** have progressively higher ionization energies, with nitrogen being the highest due to half-filled p-orbital stability.

 Quick Tip

Recall the effects of electronic configurations and orbital types (s vs. p) on ionization energies to predict trends accurately.

58. Match List I with List II.

List I (Complex)	List II (Type of isomerism)
A. $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{NO}_2)]\text{Cl}_2$	I. Solvate isomerism
B. $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{SO}_4)]\text{Br}$	II. Linkage isomerism
C. $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6][\text{Cr}(\text{CN})_6]$	III. Ionization isomerism
D. $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]\text{Cl}_3$	IV. Coordination isomerism

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Solution:

A. $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{NO}_2)]\text{Cl}_2$: The NO_2 ligand can bind through either nitrogen (nitro) or oxygen (nitrito), exhibiting **linkage isomerism**. **Match: A - II**

B. $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{SO}_4)]\text{Br}$: The SO_4^{2-} ion can be inside or outside the coordination sphere, leading to **ionization isomerism**. **Match: B - III**

C. $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6][\text{Cr}(\text{CN})_6]$: This complex has two complex ions. The ligands on the metal centers can be exchanged, resulting in **coordination isomerism**. **Match: C - IV**

D. $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]\text{Cl}_3$: This complex can exist as different hydrates, with varying numbers of water molecules coordinated to the cobalt ion. This is a form of **solvate isomerism** (specifically, hydrate isomerism). **Match: D - I**

Therefore, the correct matching is A-II, B-III, C-IV, and D-I. The correct answer is (3).

 Quick Tip

Review each complex's structure and the nature of its ligands to identify the possible isomerism types effectively.

59. Which reaction is NOT a redox reaction?

- (1) $H_2 + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2HCl$
- (2) $BaCl_2 + Na_2SO_4 \rightarrow BaSO_4 + 2NaCl$
- (3) $Zn + CuSO_4 \rightarrow ZnSO_4 + Cu$
- (4) $2KClO_3 + I_2 \rightarrow 2KIO_3 + Cl_2$

Correct Answer: (2) $BaCl_2 + Na_2SO_4 \rightarrow BaSO_4 + 2NaCl$

Solution: Option (1): This is a redox reaction where hydrogen and chlorine are both reduced and oxidized, respectively.

Option (3): This is a redox reaction where zinc is oxidized and copper is reduced.

Option (4): This is a redox reaction where potassium chlorate is reduced and iodine is oxidized.

Option (2) is a double displacement reaction, where no change in oxidation states occurs. Therefore, it is not a redox reaction.

 Quick Tip

In redox reactions, the oxidation states of elements change. In non-redox reactions, there is no change in oxidation states.

60. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Aniline does not undergo Friedel-Crafts alkylation reaction.

Statement II: Aniline cannot be prepared through Gabriel synthesis.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) Both statement I and Statement II are true

Solution: Step 1: Analyze Statement I.

Aniline, being an aromatic amine, has a lone pair of electrons on the nitrogen atom that can interact with Lewis acid catalysts used in the Friedel-Crafts alkylation, leading to complex formation that deactivates the catalyst. Thus, it does not effectively undergo Friedel-Crafts reactions.

Step 2: Analyze Statement II.

Gabriel synthesis is typically used for synthesizing primary amines from primary alkyl halides. Aniline, which involves an aromatic ring, cannot be prepared using Gabriel synthesis because it requires conditions that would lead to the destruction of the aromatic ring.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the chemical properties and reactivity of compounds helps in predicting their behavior in different chemical reactions.

61. Match List I with List II.

List I (Compound)	List II (Shape/geometry)
A. NH_3	I. Trigonal Pyramidal
B. BrF_5	II. Square Planar
C. XeF_4	III. Octahedral
D. SF_6	IV. Square Pyramidal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III

Solution: NH_3 (A) has a trigonal pyramidal shape due to the lone pair on nitrogen, corresponding to I.

BrF_5 (B) has a square pyramidal shape due to 5 bonding pairs and 1 lone pair on the central atom, matching with IV.

XeF_4 (C) has a square planar shape due to 4 bonding pairs and 2 lone pairs, aligning with II.

SF_6 (D) has an octahedral shape with 6 bonding pairs, corresponding to III.

💡 Quick Tip

For molecular geometries, consider the number of bonding pairs and lone pairs around the central atom using VSEPR theory.

62. Which one of the following alcohols reacts instantaneously with Lucas reagent?

- (1) $\text{CH}_3 - \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}} - \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
- (2) $\text{CH}_3 - \overset{\text{CH}_3}{\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}}} - \text{OH}$
- (3) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
- (4) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}} - \text{OH}$

Correct Answer: (2)

Solution: Lucas reagent, a mixture of zinc chloride and concentrated hydrochloric acid, is employed to classify low molecular weight alcohols based on their reactivity. The nature of the reaction is influenced by the stability of the carbocation formed during the substitution process:

- **Primary alcohols** (like n-butyl alcohol) form a primary carbocation, which is least

stable and reacts very slowly, often showing no visible change at room temperature.

- **Secondary alcohols** (like isobutyl alcohol) form a more stable secondary carbocation and react at a moderate rate.
- **Tertiary alcohols** (like tert-butyl alcohol), form a highly stable tertiary carbocation almost instantaneously, leading to a rapid reaction evident by the quick formation of a cloudy solution or precipitate.

💡 Quick Tip

Lucas reagent is used to classify alcohols based on their reactivity. Tertiary alcohols react instantaneously, secondary alcohols react within minutes, and primary alcohols do not react significantly at room temperature.

63. The Henry's law constant (K_H) values of three gases (A, B, C) in water are 145, 2×10^{-5} , and 35 kbar, respectively. The solubility of these gases in water follow the order:

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

Correct Answer: (4) $B > C > A$

Solution: According to Henry's Law, solubility is inversely proportional to the Henry's law constant (K_H). A higher value of K_H corresponds to a lower solubility. Based on the given constants:

Gas A has the highest K_H , so it has the lowest solubility.

Gas C has a medium K_H value, so its solubility is intermediate.

Gas B has the lowest K_H , so it has the highest solubility.

Thus, the order of solubility is $B > C > A$.

💡 Quick Tip

For gases, solubility in a liquid is inversely proportional to the Henry's law constant. A higher constant means lower solubility.

64. The reagents with which glucose does not react to give the corresponding tests/products are:

- A. Tollen's reagent
- B. Schiff's reagent
- C. HCN
- D. NH_2OH
- E. NaHSO_3

Choose the correct options from the given below:

- (1) B and E
- (2) E and D

(3) B and C

(4) A and D

Correct Answer: (1) B and E

Solution: Tollen's reagent (A) and Schiff's reagent (B) react with aldehydes; glucose has an aldehyde group and thus reacts with both.

HCN (C) reacts with glucose, forming cyanohydrin.

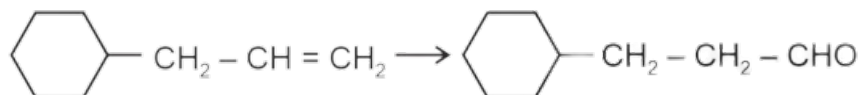
NH₂OH (D) reacts with glucose to form an oxime derivative.

NaHSO₃ (E) reacts with aldehydes, but glucose does not typically react with sodium bisulfite under normal conditions.

💡 Quick Tip

Glucose, with its aldehyde group, can react with reagents like Tollen's and Schiff's, but not all reagents with aldehyde-specific reactions will work with glucose.

65. Identify the correct reagents that would bring about the following transformation.



(1) (i) BH₃

(ii) H₂O₂ / O⁻H

(iii) alk. KMnO₄

(iv) H₃O⁺

(2) (i) H₂O / H⁺

(ii) PCC

(3) (i) H₂O / H⁺

(ii) CrO₃

(4) (i) BH₃

(ii) H₂O₂ / O⁻H

(iii) PCC

Correct Answer: (4)

Solutions: Step-by-Step Analysis of Reagent Functions:

BH₃ (Borane): This reagent is used for the hydroboration-oxidation of alkenes. It adds borane across the double bond of the alkene, which is then oxidized to convert the alkene directly into an alcohol.

H₂O₂ / O⁻H (Hydrogen Peroxide / Hydroxide): This reagent oxidizes the borane-adduct intermediate from the hydroboration, typically converting it into an alcohol.

PCC (Pyridinium Chlorochromate): A mild oxidizing agent that efficiently oxidizes primary alcohols to aldehydes without further oxidation to carboxylic acids.

Rationalizing the Correct Answer:

Option (4) provides a coherent sequence for the desired transformation from cyclohexene to cyclohexyl aldehyde:

1. BH₃: Adds across the alkene, forming a borane-adduct.

2. H₂O₂ / O⁻H: Oxidizes the adduct to a primary alcohol.

3. PCC: Further oxidizes the primary alcohol to the aldehyde.

Conclusion: The combination of reagents in option (4) is the only sequence that correctly transforms the cyclohexene to an aldehyde efficiently and correctly according to the principles of organic synthesis.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the sequence and specificity of reagent actions in organic synthesis is crucial for designing effective synthetic routes and achieving the desired chemical transformations.

66. Fehling's solution 'A' is:

- (1) alkaline solution of sodium potassium tartrate (Rochelle's salt)
- (2) aqueous sodium citrate
- (3) aqueous copper sulphate
- (4) alkaline copper sulphate

Correct Answer: (3) aqueous copper sulphate

Solution: Step 1: Understanding Fehling's solution.

Fehling's solution is used as a chemical test to differentiate between water-soluble carbohydrate and ketone functional groups, and more specifically, it detects the presence of aldehyde groups which are oxidizable.

Step 2: Composition of Fehling's solution.

Fehling's solution is typically made up of two parts:

Fehling's 'A': This part contains aqueous copper(II) sulphate, which provides the Cu^{2+} ions necessary for the oxidation reaction.

Fehling's 'B': This part contains an alkaline solution of sodium potassium tartrate (Rochelle salt), which acts to keep the copper ions in solution.

Since the correct answer for Fehling's solution 'A' is aqueous copper sulphate, the best choice is (3).

 Quick Tip

Remember the specific roles of each component in Fehling's solution: 'A' supplies the copper ions, and 'B' maintains these ions in an alkaline and complexed form.

67. Match List I with List II.

List I (Quantum Number)	List II (Information provided)
A. m_l	I. Shape of orbital
B. m_s	II. Size of orbital
C. l	III. Orientation of orbital
D. n	IV. Orientation of spin of electron

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Solution: Step 1: Analyze each quantum number and its information.

m_l (A): Magnetic quantum number, which indicates the orientation of the orbital in space, thus matching with III.

m_s (B): Spin quantum number, indicating the orientation of the electron's spin, which is IV.

l (C): Azimuthal quantum number, related to the shape of the orbital, thus matching with I.

n (D): Principal quantum number, which influences the size and energy level of the orbital, corresponding to II.

 Quick Tip

Memorize the functions of each quantum number: principal (n), azimuthal (l), magnetic (m_l), and spin (m_s) to easily solve quantum mechanics problems.

68. 1 gram of sodium hydroxide was treated with 25 mL of 0.75 M HCl solution, the mass of sodium hydroxide left unreacted is equal to:

- (1) Zero mg
- (2) 200 mg
- (3) 750 mg
- (4) 250 mg

Correct Answer: (4) 250 mg

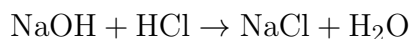
Solution: Step 1: Calculate the moles of HCl used.

The molarity (M) of HCl is 0.75 M, and the volume (V) used is 25 mL (or 0.025 L). The moles of HCl used are given by:

$$n = M \times V = 0.75 \text{ mol/L} \times 0.025 \text{ L} = 0.01875 \text{ mol}$$

Step 2: Stoichiometry of the reaction.

The reaction between sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and hydrochloric acid (HCl) is:



This reaction is a 1:1 molar reaction. Therefore, 0.01875 mol of NaOH will react with 0.01875 mol of HCl.

Step 3: Calculate the mass of NaOH that reacts.

The molar mass of NaOH is approximately 40 g/mol. Therefore, the mass of NaOH that reacts is:

$$\text{Mass} = 0.01875 \text{ mol} \times 40 \text{ g/mol} = 0.75 \text{ g}$$

Step 4: Calculate the mass of NaOH left unreacted.

Initially, there was 1 gram of NaOH. The amount of NaOH left unreacted after the reaction is:

$$1 \text{ g} - 0.75 \text{ g} = 0.25 \text{ g} = 250 \text{ mg}$$

 Quick Tip

When dealing with stoichiometry problems, always check the mole ratio in the balanced chemical equation to ensure correct calculations for reactants and products.

69. On heating, some solid substances change from solid to vapour state without passing through liquid state. The technique used for the purification of such solid substances based on the above principle is known as:

- (1) Distillation
- (2) Chromatography
- (3) Crystallization
- (4) Sublimation

Correct Answer: (4) Sublimation

Solutions: Explanation of Sublimation: Sublimation is the process where certain substances transition directly from the solid phase to the gas phase without passing through an intermediate liquid phase. This property is utilized in the purification of these substances because the vapor formed can be condensed back into a solid, leaving impurities behind.

Application in Purification: Substances that sublime, such as dry ice (solid carbon dioxide), iodine, naphthalene, and certain organic compounds, are often purified by this method. The solid is heated gently until it sublimates, and the vapor travels to a cooler part of the apparatus where it re-solidifies as a pure substance.

 Quick Tip

Sublimation is particularly useful for purifying substances that are unstable or decompose at temperatures near their melting points. It can also be used to separate volatile substances from non-volatile impurities.

70. In which of the following processes entropy increases?

- A. A liquid evaporates to vapour.
- B. Temperature of a crystalline solid lowered from 130 K to 0 K.
- C. $2\text{NaHCO}_3(s) \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(s) + \text{CO}_2(g) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(g)$
- D. $\text{Cl}_2(g) \rightarrow 2\text{Cl}(g)$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) A, C, and D

Solutions: Analysis of Processes:

A. Liquid to Vapour: Evaporation increases entropy because the gas phase has more disorder and freedom of particle movement compared to the liquid phase.

B. Cooling a Solid: Lowering the temperature of a crystalline solid generally decreases entropy, not increases, due to reduced thermal motion and increased order.

C. Decomposition of Sodium Bicarbonate: This reaction produces more gas molecules from solid reactants, increasing the entropy due to the higher disorder in the gas phase.

D. Chlorine Gas into Atoms: Splitting diatomic chlorine into monatomic chlorine increases the number of gas particles, leading to higher entropy due to increased disorder and freedom of motion.

Conclusion:

The processes A (evaporation), C (chemical reaction producing gases), and D (dissociation into atoms) all involve increases in entropy due to increases in randomness and number of particles with more freedom of movement. Process B involves a decrease in entropy.

💡 Quick Tip

Entropy, a measure of disorder or randomness in a system, tends to increase in processes where gases form from liquids or solids, or where more particles are produced from fewer, especially at higher temperatures or when bonds are broken.

71. Match List I with List II.

List-I (Process)	List-II (Conditions)
A. Isothermal process	I. No heat exchange
B. Isochoric process	II. Carried out at constant temperature
C. Isobaric process	III. Carried out at constant volume
D. Adiabatic process	IV. Carried out at constant pressure

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Solution: Determine the correct conditions for each process.

Isothermal process (A) occurs at a constant temperature, matching with II.

Isochoric process (B) occurs at constant volume, matching with III.

Isobaric process (C) occurs at constant pressure, matching with IV.

Adiabatic process (D) occurs with no heat exchange, matching with I.

💡 Quick Tip

Associate each thermodynamic process with its defining characteristic to quickly identify correct matching in problems.

72. Arrange the following elements in increasing order of electronegativity:
N, O, F, C, Si

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) $O < F < N < C < Si$
- (2) $F < O < N < C < Si$
- (3) $Si < C < N < O < F$
- (4) $Si < C < O < N < F$

Correct Answer: (3) $Si < C < N < O < F$

Solution: Understanding the trend in electronegativity across the periodic table.

Electronegativity generally increases across a period from left to right and decreases down a group. Therefore, among the given elements:

Silicon (Si) being a group 14 element and further down the period compared to carbon, has the lowest electronegativity.

Carbon (C) has a higher electronegativity than Si.

Nitrogen (N) is more electronegative than C due to its position in the periodic table and having a smaller atomic radius.

Oxygen (O) is more electronegative than N, attributed to its higher effective nuclear charge.

Fluorine (F), being the most electronegative element in the periodic table, ranks highest among the options.

 Quick Tip

Remember that electronegativity helps predict how atoms share electrons in chemical bonds, with higher values indicating stronger attraction for bonding electrons.

73. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Both $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ and $[CoF_6]^{3-}$ complexes are octahedral but differ in their magnetic behaviour.

Statement II: $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ is diamagnetic whereas $[CoF_6]^{3-}$ is paramagnetic.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (2) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (4) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

Correct Answer: (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true

Solution: Statement I: Both $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ and $[CoF_6]^{3-}$ are octahedral complexes with similar coordination numbers but differ in their magnetic properties.

Statement II: $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ is diamagnetic due to the low-spin configuration of $Co(3^+)$ ($3d^6$), while $[CoF_6]^{3-}$ is paramagnetic due to the weak field fluoride ligands, leading to unpaired electrons.

 Quick Tip

Check the type of ligands and the electron configuration of the central metal ion to determine the magnetic behavior of coordination complexes.

74. Match List I with List II.

List I

(Molecule)

- A. ethane
- B. ethene
- C. carbon molecule, C₂
- D. ethyne

List II

**(Number and types of
bond/s between two
carbon atoms)**

- I. one σ -bond and two π -bonds
- II. two π -bonds
- III. one σ -bond
- IV. one σ -bond and one π -bond

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
- 2. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- 3. A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II
- 4. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

Correct Answer: 1. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

Solution: Matching molecules with bond types.

Ethane (A) has a single σ -bond between carbons.

Ethene (B) has one σ -bond and one π -bond.

The carbon molecule C₂ (C) typically has two π -bonds.

Ethyne (D) has one σ -bond and two π -bonds.

 Quick Tip

Visualizing the molecular structure and counting the types of bonds between atoms are crucial for correctly identifying molecular bonding.

75. Activation energy of any chemical reaction can be calculated if one knows the value of:

- (1) Orientation of reactant molecules during collision
- (2) Rate constant at two different temperatures
- (3) Rate constant at standard temperature
- (4) Probability of collision

Correct Answer: (2) Rate constant at two different temperatures

Solution: The activation energy E_a can be calculated using the Arrhenius equation, which involves the rate constants at two different temperatures:

$$k = A \exp \left(-\frac{E_a}{RT} \right)$$

where k is the rate constant, A is the frequency factor, E_a is the activation energy, R is the gas constant, and T is temperature.

 Quick Tip

Use the Arrhenius equation to relate the rate constant at two different temperatures to determine the activation energy.

76. In which of the following equilibria, K_p and K_c are NOT equal?

- (1) $\text{CO}_{(g)} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(g)} \rightleftharpoons \text{CO}_{2(g)} + \text{H}_{2(g)}$ (2) $2\text{BrCl}_{(g)} \rightleftharpoons \text{Br}_{2(g)} + \text{Cl}_{2(g)}$
(3) $\text{PCl}_{5(g)} \rightleftharpoons \text{PCl}_{3(g)} + \text{Cl}_{2(g)}$ (4) $\text{H}_{2(g)} + \text{I}_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{HI}_{(g)}$

Correct Answer: (3)

Solution: Understand the relationship between K_p and K_c .

The equilibrium constants K_p and K_c are related by the equation $K_p = K_c(RT)^{\Delta n}$ where Δn is the change in moles of gas.

In Reaction (3), $\Delta n = 1 - 2 = -1$, therefore $K_p \neq K_c$.

 Quick Tip

When $\Delta n \neq 0$, K_p and K_c will differ due to the contribution of the gas constant and temperature to the equation.

77. Match List I with List II.

List I (Conversion)	List II (Number of Faraday required)
A. 1 mol of H_2O to O_2	I. 3F
B. 1 mol of MnO_4^- to Mn^{2+}	II. 2F
C. 1.5 mol of Ca from molten CaCl_2	III. 1F
D. 1 mol of FeO to Fe_2O_3	IV. 5F

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

Solution: A. 1 mol of H_2O to O_2 : The balanced equation is $2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}^+ + 4\text{e}^-$. 2 moles of H_2O require 4 moles of electrons, so 1 mole of H_2O requires 2 moles of electrons (2F). **Match: A - II**

B. 1 mol of MnO_4^- to Mn^{2+} : The balanced equation is $\text{MnO}_4^- + 8\text{H}^+ + 5\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. 1 mole of MnO_4^- requires 5 moles of electrons (5F). **Match: B - IV**

C. 1.5 mol of Ca from molten CaCl_2 : The balanced equation is $\text{Ca}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ca}$. 1 mole of Ca requires 2 moles of electrons. 1.5 moles of Ca require $1.5 \times 2 = 3$ moles of electrons (3F). **Match: C - I**

D. 1 mol of FeO to Fe_2O_3 : The balanced equation is $2\text{FeO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$. The oxidation state of Fe changes from +2 in FeO to +3 in Fe_2O_3 . For 1 mole of FeO , the change

is 1 mole of electrons (1F). **Match: D - III**

Therefore, the correct matching is A-II, B-IV, C-I, and D-III. The correct answer is (3).

 Quick Tip

In electrochemical processes, one Faraday (F) of charge corresponds to the charge of one mole of electrons, about 96,485 coulombs.

78. For the reaction $2A \rightleftharpoons B + C$, $K_c = 4 \times 10^{-3}$. At a given time, the composition of the reaction mixture is: $[A] = [B] = [C] = 2 \times 10^{-3} M$. Then, which of the following is correct?

- (1) Reaction has a tendency to go in backward direction.
- (2) Reaction has gone to completion in forward direction.
- (3) Reaction is at equilibrium.
- (4) Reaction has a tendency to go in forward direction.

Correct Answer: (1) Reaction has a tendency to go in backward direction.

Solutions: Step 1: Calculating the Reaction Quotient (Q_c).

The reaction quotient Q_c is calculated based on the given concentrations:

$$Q_c = \frac{[B][C]}{[A]^2}$$

Given $[A] = [B] = [C] = 2 \times 10^{-3} M$,

$$Q_c = \frac{(2 \times 10^{-3})(2 \times 10^{-3})}{(2 \times 10^{-3})^2} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-6}}{4 \times 10^{-6}} = 1$$

Step 2: Comparing Q_c with K_c .

The equilibrium constant K_c is given as 4×10^{-3} . Comparing Q_c and K_c :

$$Q_c = 1$$

$$K_c = 4 \times 10^{-3}$$

Since $Q_c > K_c$, the reaction quotient is greater than the equilibrium constant, indicating that the reaction system contains more products relative to reactants than at equilibrium.

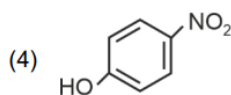
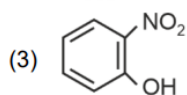
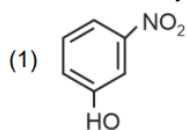
Step 3: Direction of the Reaction.

Because $Q_c > K_c$, the reaction will shift to reach equilibrium by favoring the reverse reaction, converting products back into reactants to decrease the reaction quotient towards the equilibrium constant value.

 Quick Tip

When analyzing whether a reaction will proceed in the forward or reverse direction, always calculate and compare the reaction quotient Q_c to the equilibrium constant K_c . This will indicate whether the system needs to adjust toward more products or more reactants to achieve equilibrium.

79. Intramolecular hydrogen bonding is present in



Correct Answer: (3)

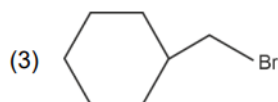
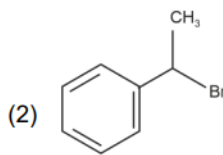
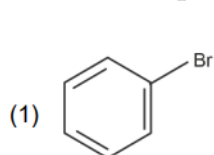
Solution: Identify structures capable of intramolecular hydrogen bonding.

Intramolecular hydrogen bonding typically occurs when hydrogen-bonding groups are positioned to form a stable five- or six-membered ring. Option (3) allows for such a configuration, with the OH and NO₂ on the same carbon.

 Quick Tip

Intramolecular hydrogen bonds are stronger and more stable when they form smaller rings, typically five- or six-membered.

80. The compound that will undergo S_N1 reaction with the fastest rate is:



Correct Answer: 2.

Solution: Evaluate the substrate stability for S_N1 reactions.

- **Compound 1: Benzyl Bromide** - Forms a benzyl carbocation, which is stabilized by resonance with the phenyl ring.
- **Compound 2: para-Methylbenzyl Bromide** - Forms a para-methylbenzyl carbocation, which is further stabilized by electron-donating effects of the methyl group through resonance, making it more stable than the benzyl carbocation.
- **Compound 3: Secondary Alkyl Bromide** - Forms a secondary carbocation, which lacks the additional resonance stabilization seen in benzyl carbocations.
- **Compound 4: Cyclohexyl Bromide** - Forms a cyclohexyl carbocation, which is not resonance stabilized and is generally less stable.

Conclusion: Compound 2 will undergo an S_N1 reaction the fastest due to the enhanced stability of the carbocation intermediate by both resonance and inductive effects from the methyl group. The correct answer is **2**.

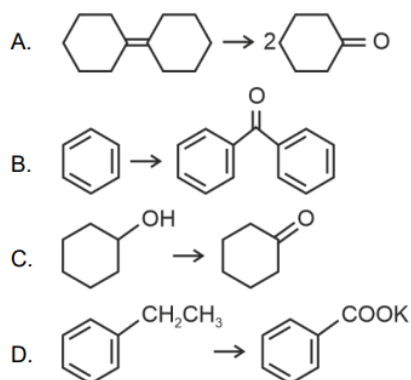
💡 Quick Tip

Benzyl and allyl halides are excellent substrates for S_N1 reactions due to carbocation stabilization.

81. Match List I with List II.

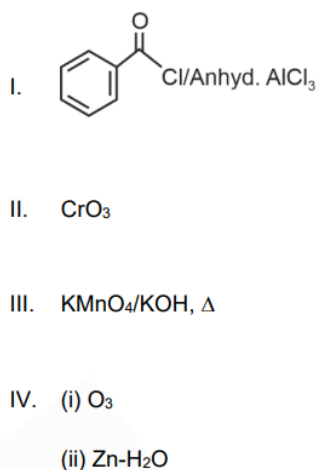
List I

(Reaction)



List II

(Reagents/Condition)



Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
2. A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
3. A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
4. A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

Correct Answer: (1) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Solution: Let's analyze and match List I (Reactions) with List II (Reagents/Conditions):

1. **Reaction A:** The reaction shows the cleavage of a benzyl group into two benzaldehyde molecules. This is characteristic of **ozonolysis** using $\text{O}_3/\text{Zn-H}_2\text{O}$. $\Rightarrow$ **Matches with IV**
2. **Reaction B:** The reaction results in the formation of a benzophenone-like structure. This suggests a **Friedel-Crafts acylation** reaction, which requires **benzoyl chloride and anhydrous AlCl_3** . $\Rightarrow$ **Matches with I**
3. **Reaction C:** The oxidation of a benzylic alcohol to a ketone suggests the use of **chromium trioxide (CrO_3)**. $\Rightarrow$ **Matches with II**
4. **Reaction D:** The conversion of an alkyl benzene into a carboxylate group suggests a strong oxidizing agent like **$\text{KMnO}_4/\text{KOH}, \Delta$** . $\Rightarrow$ **Matches with III**

Correct Answer: (1) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

 Quick Tip

When identifying reagents for specific organic reactions, consider the common oxidation agents (CrO_3 , KMnO_4) and electrophilic substitution reagents like AlCl_3 .

82. 'Spin only' magnetic moment is same for which of the following ions?

- A. Ti^{3+}
- B. Cr^{2+}
- C. Mn^{2+}
- D. Fe^{2+}
- E. Sc^{3+}

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.

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

Correct Answer: (3) B and D only

Solution: Step 1: Calculate the 'spin only' magnetic moment for each ion.

The formula for the 'spin only' magnetic moment (μ) is $\mu = \sqrt{n(n+2)}$ Bohr magnetons, where n is the number of unpaired electrons.

Ti^{3+} has 1 unpaired electron, $\mu = \sqrt{1(1+2)} = 1.73$ Bohr magnetons.

Cr^{2+} has 4 unpaired electrons, $\mu = \sqrt{4(4+2)} = 4.90$ Bohr magnetons.

Mn^{2+} has 5 unpaired electrons, $\mu = \sqrt{5(5+2)} = 5.92$ Bohr magnetons.

Fe^{2+} also has 4 unpaired electrons, $\mu = \sqrt{4(4+2)} = 4.90$ Bohr magnetons.

Sc^{3+} has no unpaired electrons, $\mu = \sqrt{0(0+2)} = 0$ Bohr magnetons.

Step 2: Match the ions with the same magnetic moments.

Cr^{2+} and Fe^{2+} both have the same magnetic moment of 4.90 Bohr magnetons.

 Quick Tip

Use the number of unpaired electrons to quickly estimate the magnetic properties of transition metal ions.

83. A compound with a molecular formula of C_6H_{14} has two tertiary carbons. Its IUPAC name is:

- (1) 2,3-dimethylbutane
- (2) 2,2-dimethylbutane
- (3) n-hexane
- (4) 2-methylpentane

Correct Answer: (1) 2,3-dimethylbutane

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the molecular structure

A compound with two tertiary carbons means both must be connected to three other carbon atoms.

Among the given options, 2,3-dimethylbutane has two tertiary carbon centers, located at C2 and C3.

Step 2: Verifying other options

2,2-dimethylbutane has only one tertiary carbon at C2. n-hexane is a straight-chain alkane with no tertiary carbons.

2-methylpentane has only one tertiary carbon at C2.

Thus, the correct answer is 2,3-dimethylbutane.

 Quick Tip

Tertiary carbons are those bonded to three other carbon atoms.

84. The energy of an electron in the ground state ($n = 1$) for He^+ ion is $-x$ J, then that for an electron in $n = 2$ state for Be^{3+} ion in J is:

- (1) $-4x$
- (2) $-\frac{4}{9}x$
- (3) $-x$
- (4) $-\frac{x}{9}$

Correct Answer: (3) $-x$

Solutions: Step 1: Understanding the Energy Formula. For hydrogen-like ions, the energy levels can be described by the formula:

$$E_n = -\frac{Z^2}{n^2} \frac{13.6 \text{ eV}}{h}$$

where Z is the atomic number (nuclear charge), n is the principal quantum number, and 13.6 eV is the ionization energy for hydrogen.

Step 2: Applying Given Information. For He^+ ($Z = 2$) at $n = 1$:

$$E_1 = -\frac{4}{1^2} \cdot 13.6 \text{ eV} = -54.4 \text{ eV}$$

If $-x$ Joules corresponds to -54.4 eV , then for Be^{3+} ($Z = 4$) at $n = 2$:

$$E_2 = -\frac{16}{2^2} \cdot 13.6 \text{ eV} = -54.4 \text{ eV}$$

Step 3: Conversion to the Same Units. Since the energy for He^+ at $n = 1$ and Be^{3+} at $n = 2$ both result in the same energy (despite the different configurations), $-x$ Joules also represents the energy at $n = 2$ for Be^{3+} .

 Quick Tip

When comparing the energies of electrons in hydrogen-like ions across different atomic numbers and principal quantum numbers, the square of the charge Z^2 and the inverse square of the principal quantum number n^2 are key to understanding the energy scaling.

85. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: The boiling point of hydrides of Group 16 elements follow the order $H_2O > H_2Te > H_2Se > H_2S$.

Statement II: On the basis of molecular mass, H_2O is expected to have lower boiling point than the other members of the group but due to the presence of extensive H-bonding in H_2O , it has higher boiling point.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (2) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (4) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

Correct Answer: (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true

Solution: Step 1: Analyze Statement I.

Statement I is true as H_2O has a higher boiling point than other Group 16 hydrides due to hydrogen bonding, which is stronger than in H_2Te , H_2Se , and H_2S .

Step 2: Analyze Statement II.

Statement II is also true. While the molecular mass of H_2O is lower compared to other hydrides, which suggests a lower boiling point, the extensive hydrogen bonding in H_2O significantly raises its boiling point above those of its heavier congeners.

 Quick Tip

Remember that hydrogen bonding can significantly affect physical properties like boiling points beyond what would be expected based purely on molecular mass.

Section-B

86. Mass in grams of copper deposited by passing 9.6487 A current through a voltmeter containing copper sulphate solution for 100 seconds is (Given: Molar mass of Cu = 63 g mol^{-1} , $1 \text{ F} = 96487 \text{ C}$)

- (1) 31.5 g
- (2) 0.0315 g
- (3) 3.15 g
- (4) 0.315 g

Correct Answer: (4) 0.315 g

Solution:

To calculate the mass of copper deposited, we can use the formula for electrolysis:

$$\text{Mass of Cu} = \frac{I \times t \times M}{n \times F}$$

Where:

- $I = 9.6487 \text{ A}$ (current),
- $t = 100 \text{ seconds}$ (time),
- $M = 63 \text{ g/mol}$ (molar mass of copper),
- $n = 2$ (valency of copper, Cu^{2+}),
- $F = 96487 \text{ C/mol}$ (Faraday's constant).

Now, substituting the values into the formula:

$$\text{Mass of Cu} = \frac{9.6487 \times 100 \times 63}{2 \times 96487}$$

Thus, the mass of copper deposited is 0.315 grams.

Quick Tip

To calculate the mass of a metal deposited during electrolysis, use the formula:

$$\text{Mass} = \frac{I \times t \times M}{n \times F}$$

where I is the current, t is the time, M is the molar mass, n is the valency of the metal, and F is Faraday's constant.

87. A compound X contains 32% of A, 20% of B and remaining percentage of C. Then, the empirical formula of X is:

(Given atomic masses of A = 64; B = 40; C = 32 u)

- (1) AB_2C_2
- (2) ABC_4
- (3) A_2BC_2
- (4) ABC_3

Correct Answer: (4) ABC_3

Solution: To determine the empirical formula, we calculate the moles of A, B, and C based on their percentages:

$$\text{Moles of A} = \frac{32}{64} = 0.5 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Moles of B} = \frac{20}{40} = 0.5 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Moles of C} = \frac{48}{32} = 1.5 \text{ mol}$$

Now, dividing each by the smallest number of moles (0.5), the ratio of A : B : C is 1 : 1 : 3. Therefore, the empirical formula is ABC_3 .

Quick Tip

To find the empirical formula, first convert the mass percentages into moles, then simplify the ratios to get the simplest whole-number formula.

88. Consider the following reaction in a sealed vessel at equilibrium with concentrations of

$N_2 = 3.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$, $O_2 = 4.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$, and $NO = 2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$.

The reaction is: $2NO(g) \rightleftharpoons N_2(g) + O_2(g)$

If 0.1 mol L^{-1} of $NO(g)$ is taken in a closed vessel, what will be the degree of dissociation (α) of $NO(g)$ at equilibrium?

- (1) 0.8889
- (2) 0.717
- (3) 0.00889
- (4) 0.0889

Correct Answer: (2) 0.717

Solution: Let the initial concentration of NO be 0.1 M , and α be the degree of dissociation. At equilibrium, the concentration of NO will be:

$$[NO] = 0.1 - 2\alpha$$

The concentration of N_2 and O_2 formed will be α . Using the equilibrium concentrations and applying the reaction stoichiometry, we can set up the equilibrium expression and solve for α . After solving, we find that $\alpha = 0.717$.

 Quick Tip

For dissociation problems, use the stoichiometry of the reaction to set up the concentration changes and solve for α .

89. The work done during reversible isothermal expansion of one mole of hydrogen gas at 25°C from pressure of 20 atmosphere to 10 atmosphere is:

(Given $R = 2.0 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$)

- (1) 413.14 calories
- (2) 100 calories
- (3) 0 calorie
- (4) -413.14 calories

Correct Answer: (4) -413.14 calories

Solution: The work done during reversible isothermal expansion is given by:

$$W = -nRT \ln \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2} \right)$$

Given:

- $n = 1 \text{ mol}$
- $R = 2.0 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
- $T = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$
- $P_1 = 20 \text{ atm}$
- $P_2 = 10 \text{ atm}$

Step 1: Substitute the values into the formula.

$$W = -(1 \text{ mol}) \cdot (2.0 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}) \cdot (298 \text{ K}) \cdot \ln \left(\frac{20 \text{ atm}}{10 \text{ atm}} \right)$$

Step 2: Simplify the pressure ratio.

$$\frac{20 \text{ atm}}{10 \text{ atm}} = 2$$

Step 3: Calculate the natural logarithm.

$$\ln(2) \approx 0.6931$$

Step 4: Calculate the work done.

$$W = -(1) \cdot (2.0) \cdot (298) \cdot (0.6931)$$

$$W = -413.14 \text{ cal}$$

The negative sign indicates that work is done by the system (gas) during expansion.

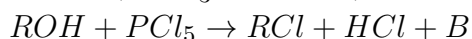
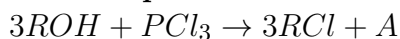
Final Answer:

$$-413.14 \text{ calories}$$

💡 Quick Tip

For isothermal expansion, use the equation $W = -nRT \ln \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)$ to calculate work done by the gas.

90. The products A and B obtained in the following reactions, respectively, are:



(1) H_3PO_4 and $POCl_3$

(2) H_3PO_3 and $POCl_3$

(3) $POCl_3$ and H_3PO_3

(4) $POCl_3$ and H_3PO_4

Correct Answer: (2) H_3PO_3 and $POCl_3$

Solution: In the first reaction with PCl_3 , alcohol reacts with phosphorus trichloride (PCl_3) to produce alkyl chloride (RCl) and phosphorous acid (H_3PO_3) as product A.

In the second reaction, alcohol reacts with phosphorus pentachloride (PCl_5) to produce alkyl chloride (RCl), hydrogen chloride (HCl), and $POCl_3$ as product B.

Thus, the products are H_3PO_3 and $POCl_3$.

💡 Quick Tip

Phosphorus trichloride reacts with alcohol to form phosphorous acid, while phosphorus pentachloride yields $POCl_3$ and releases HCl .

91. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ is a homoleptic complex whereas $[Co(NH_3)_4Cl_2]^+$ is a heteroleptic complex.

Statement II: Complex $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ has only one kind of ligands but $[Co(NH_3)_4Cl_2]^+$ has more than one kind of ligands.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (2) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (4) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

Correct Answer: (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true

Solution: $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ is a homoleptic complex because it contains only one type of ligand (NH_3).

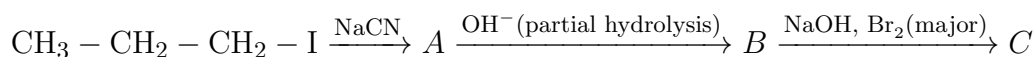
$[Co(NH_3)_4Cl_2]^+$ is a heteroleptic complex because it contains two different types of ligands (NH_3 and Cl^-).

Thus, both statements are true.

💡 Quick Tip

A homoleptic complex contains only one type of ligand, while a heteroleptic complex contains more than one type of ligand.

92. Identify the major product C formed in the following reaction sequence:



- (1) Butanamide
- (2) α -Bromobutanoic acid
- (3) Propylamine
- (4) Butylamine

Correct Answer: (3) Propylamine

Solution:

Step 1: Reaction analysis and product identification.

First, the alkyl iodide ($CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - I$) reacts with sodium cyanide ($NaCN$) to replace the iodide with a cyano group, forming nitrile A ($CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CN$).

Step 2: Hydrolysis of the nitrile.

Partial hydrolysis of the nitrile by OH^- converts A to the corresponding amine, B ($CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - NH_2$), rather than fully hydrolyzing it to the carboxylic acid.

Step 3: Reaction with bromine.

Treatment of B with NaOH and Br_2 does not lead to further functional group transformation but is intended to ensure the bromination reaction does not occur. Thus, C remains as propylamine, confirming that no further transformation of the amine occurs under these conditions.

 Quick Tip

Partial hydrolysis of nitriles can strategically be stopped at the amine stage by controlling the reaction conditions, avoiding full conversion to carboxylic acids.

93. During the preparation of Mohr's salt solution (Ferrous ammonium sulphate), which of the following acid is added to prevent hydrolysis of Fe^{2+} ion?

- (1) dilute nitric acid
- (2) dilute sulphuric acid
- (3) dilute hydrochloric acid
- (4) concentrated sulphuric acid

Correct Answer: (2) dilute sulphuric acid

Solution: During the preparation of Mohr's salt (ferrous ammonium sulfate), dilute sulfuric acid is added to prevent the hydrolysis of Fe^{2+} ions, as it does not form insoluble hydroxides at the pH conditions used.

 Quick Tip

To prevent hydrolysis of metal ions, choose acids that do not increase the pH significantly.

94. Identify the correct answer.

- (1) Dipole moment of NF_3 is greater than that of NH_3
- (2) Three canonical forms can be drawn for CO_3^{2-} ion
- (3) Three resonance structures can be drawn for ozone
- (4) BF_3 has non-zero dipole moment

Correct Answer: (2) Three canonical forms can be drawn for CO_3^{2-} ion

Solution: CO_3^{2-} (carbonate ion) has three equivalent resonance structures. The other statements are incorrect:

NF_3 has a dipole moment smaller than NH_3 due to the different electronegativities of nitrogen and fluorine.

Ozone (O_3) has two main resonance structures, not three.

BF_3 is a symmetrical molecule and has no dipole moment.

 Quick Tip

For resonance structures, draw all possible equivalent forms that contribute to the overall electronic distribution.

95. Given below are certain cations. Using inorganic qualitative analysis, arrange them in increasing group number from 0 to VI.

- A. Al^{3+}
- B. Cu^{2+}

- C. Ba^{2+}
 D. Co^{2+}
 E. Mg^{2+}

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) B, A, D, C, E

Solution: In qualitative inorganic analysis, the cations are grouped according to their precipitation behavior and solubility in various reagents:

Group I: Alkali metals and ammonium (not relevant here).

Group II: Alkaline earth metals (e.g., Ba^{2+} and Mg^{2+}).

Group III: Transition metals like Cu^{2+} .

Group IV: Cobalt (Co^{2+}).

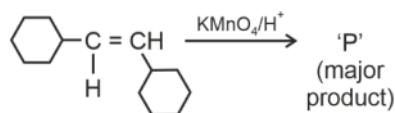
Group V: Aluminum (Al^{3+}).

Thus, the correct order is: Cu^{2+} (B), Al^{3+} (A), Co^{2+} (D), Ba^{2+} (C), Mg^{2+} (E).

💡 Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with the qualitative analysis chart to quickly identify group numbers of cations based on their solubility and precipitation behavior.

96. For the given reaction:



'P' is

- (1) (2)
 (3) (4)

identify the major product *P*.

Correct Answer: (4)

Solution: Oxidation Mechanism:

Potassium permanganate (KMnO_4) in acidic condition (H^+) is a strong oxidizing agent. When it reacts with alkenes, the typical initial product is a diol (vicinal diol). However, the reaction can proceed further, especially under the reaction conditions provided (KMnO_4 with acid), leading to the cleavage of the carbon-carbon double bond.

Given Substrate:

The substrate shown in the problem is a cyclohexene derivative with a carbon-carbon double bond.

Reaction Pathway:

In this case, the oxidation does not stop at diol formation due to the strength of the oxidizing agent and the acidic environment. Instead, the alkene is likely cleaved, and the oxidation

progresses to form carboxylic acids at the positions originally involved in the double bond.

Product Formation:

Given the structure of the alkene and the conditions:

- The double bond carbons are fully oxidized to carboxylic acids, leading to the formation of a dicarboxylic acid compound as the major product.

Why Option (4) is Correct:

The product *P* corresponds to the chemical structure of a dicarboxylic acid derivative, where each of the carbon atoms originally involved in the double bond is now part of a carboxyl group ($-COOH$). This transformation is typical of strong oxidative conditions applied to alkenes.

 Quick Tip

Always consider the strength and conditions of the oxidizing agent when predicting reaction products from complex organic substrates.

97. The pair of lanthanoid ions which are diamagnetic is:

- (1) Gd^{3+} and Eu^{3+}
- (2) Pm^{3+} and Sm^{3+}
- (3) Ce^{4+} and Yb^{2+}
- (4) Ce^{3+} and Eu^{2+}

Correct Answer: (3) Ce^{4+} and Yb^{2+}

Solution: Gd^{3+} and Eu^{3+} : Gd^{3+} has an unpaired electron in the 4f orbital, making it paramagnetic. Eu^{3+} also has unpaired electrons and is paramagnetic.

Pm^{3+} and Sm^{3+} : Both Pm^{3+} and Sm^{3+} have unpaired electrons, making them paramagnetic.

Ce^{4+} : Ce^{4+} has a $4f^0$ configuration, which is diamagnetic.

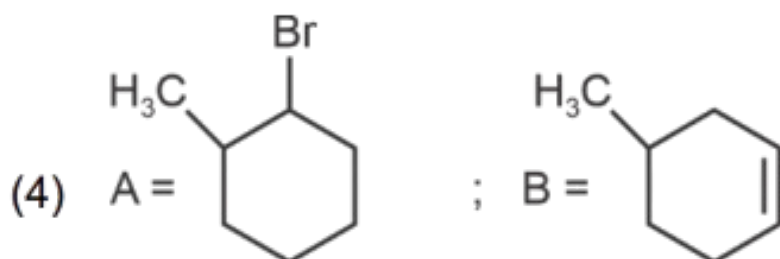
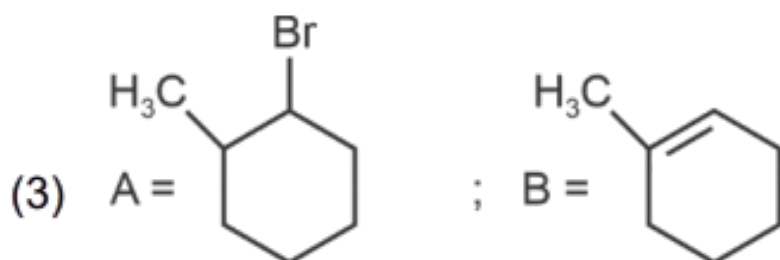
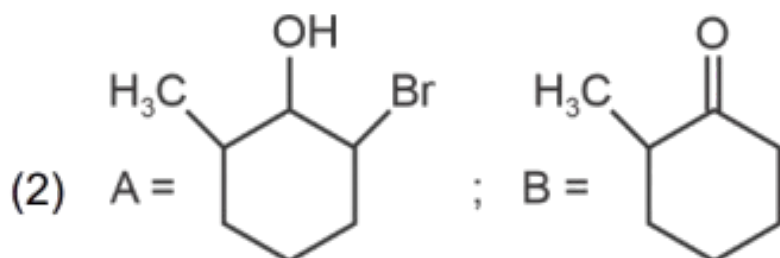
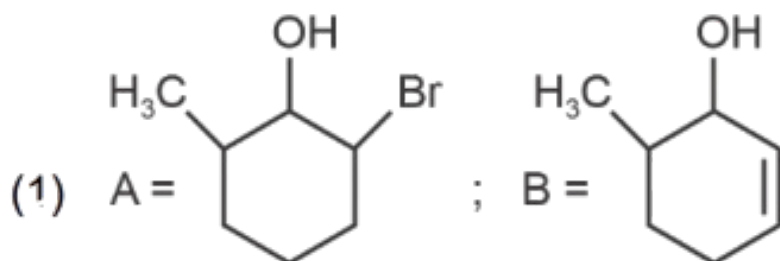
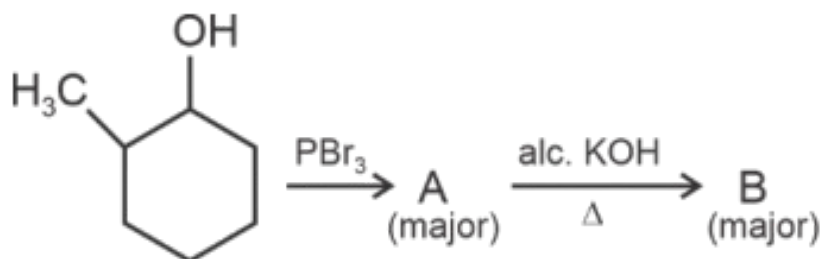
Yb^{2+} : Yb^{2+} has a $4f^{14}$ configuration, which is also diamagnetic.

Thus, the pair Ce^{4+} and Yb^{2+} are diamagnetic because they both have no unpaired electrons.

 Quick Tip

To determine if an ion is diamagnetic, check if it has no unpaired electrons. Ions with all electrons paired are diamagnetic.

98. Major products A and B formed in the following reaction sequence are:



Correct Answer: (3)

Solution: Step 1: Reaction with PBr_3

- The reaction of an alcohol with PBr_3 leads to the formation of an alkyl bromide, through a mechanism where the hydroxyl group of the alcohol is substituted by a bromide ion.
- In this case, the hydroxyl group attached to the cyclohexane ring in the given molecule is replaced by bromine, forming the brominated product A.

Step 2: Reaction with Alcoholic KOH

- Alcoholic KOH generally promotes elimination reactions, particularly *E2* mechanism.

- The reaction likely involves the removal of a hydrogen atom from a carbon adjacent to the carbon bearing the bromine atom, leading to the formation of a double bond as the bromine leaves, forming product *B*.

Identification of Products:

- *A* is the alkyl bromide where the OH group was replaced by Br.
- *B* is the alkene formed by the elimination of HBr from *A*.

Why Option (3) is Correct:

- *A* in option (3) shows the bromine correctly positioned at the site of the original hydroxyl group.
- *B* shows a double bond resulting from an elimination reaction, consistent with the action of alcoholic KOH.

💡 Quick Tip

When converting alcohols to more reactive halides or preparing alkenes via elimination, reagents like PBr₃ and bases like KOH are commonly used.

99. The plot of osmotic pressure (Π) vs concentration (mol L^{-1}) for a solution gives a straight line with slope $25.73 \text{ bar mol}^{-1}$. The temperature at which the osmotic pressure measurement is done is

Given $R = 0.083 \text{ L bar mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

- (1) 275.3°C
- (2) 120.05°C
- (3) 37°C
- (4) 310°C

Correct Answer: (3) 37°C

Solution: Calculate the temperature using the ideal gas law relation for osmotic pressure.

Using the formula $\Pi = cRT$, and given the slope as $R \times T$:

$$T = \frac{25.73 \text{ bar mol}^{-1}}{0.083 \text{ L bar mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}} \approx 310 \text{ K}$$

Converting to Celsius: $310 \text{ K} - 273.15 = 36.85^\circ\text{C}$, which rounds to 37°C .

💡 Quick Tip

Always check your units and conversions, especially when working with temperature and pressure in gas laws.

100. The rate of a reaction quadruples when temperature changes from 27°C to 57°C . Calculate the energy of activation.

Given $R = 8.314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$, $\log 4 = 0.6021$

- (1) 3.80 kJ/mol
- (2) 3804 kJ/mol
- (3) 38.04 kJ/mol
- (4) 380.4 kJ/mol

Correct Answer: (3) 38.04 kJ/mol

Solution: The Arrhenius equation is given by:

$$k_2 = k_1 \exp \left(\frac{-E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right) \right)$$

Since the rate quadruples, $\frac{k_2}{k_1} = 4$. Taking the natural logarithm of both sides:

$$\ln 4 = \frac{-E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right)$$

Substituting the given values:

$$\log 4 = 0.6021, T_1 = 27^\circ\text{C} = 300 \text{ K}, T_2 = 57^\circ\text{C} = 330 \text{ K}$$

$$\ln 4 = 0.6021 \Rightarrow \frac{E_a}{R} = \frac{\ln 4}{\left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)}$$

$$E_a = \left(8.314 \times \frac{\ln 4}{\frac{1}{300} - \frac{1}{330}} \right)$$

Calculating gives $E_a = 38.04 \text{ kJ/mol}$.

💡 Quick Tip

Use the Arrhenius equation to relate rate changes with temperature and calculate the activation energy.

BOTANY

Section-A

101. Which one of the following is not a criterion for classification of fungi?

- (1) Mode of spore formation
- (2) Fruiting body
- (3) Morphology of mycelium
- (4) Mode of nutrition

Correct Answer: (4) Mode of nutrition

Solution: In the classification of fungi, characteristics such as mode of spore formation, the structure of fruiting bodies, and the morphology of mycelium are commonly used. However, mode of nutrition, while variable among different organisms, is not a primary criterion for classification within fungi. Fungi are heterotrophic organisms that absorb nutrients, and this characteristic is general to all fungi rather than specific to different groups within fungi.

 Quick Tip

When classifying fungi, focus on reproductive and structural characteristics, not on general traits like nutrition which are common to the entire kingdom.

102. Match List I with List II:

	List-I		List-II
A.	Nucleolus	I.	Site of formation of glycolipid
B.	Centriole	II.	Organization like the cartwheel
C.	Leucoplasts	III.	Site for active ribosomal RNA synthesis
D.	Golgi apparatus	IV.	For storing nutrients

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I

Solution: **A. Nucleolus** is the site for the active synthesis of ribosomal RNA, so it matches with III.

B. Centriole is known for its organization like the cartwheel structure, so it matches with II.

C. Leucoplasts are involved in storing nutrients, especially starch, oils, and proteins, so it matches with IV.

D. Golgi apparatus is involved in the formation of glycolipids and processing lipids, so it matches with I.

Thus, the correct match is A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I.

 Quick Tip

The organelles in the cell have specialized functions like synthesizing ribosomal RNA, storing nutrients, or forming glycolipids. Familiarize yourself with their roles.

103. Tropical regions show the greatest level of species richness because:

- A. Tropical latitudes have remained relatively undisturbed for millions of years, hence more time was available for species diversification.
- B. Tropical environments are more seasonal.
- C. More solar energy is available in the tropics.
- D. Constant environments promote niche specialization.
- E. Tropical environments are constant and predictable.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

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

Correct Answer: (3) A, C, D and E only

Solution: Step 1: Evaluate each statement for its contribution to species richness.

A (Correct): The stability over millions of years in tropical regions has allowed extensive speciation and diversification.

B (Incorrect): Contrary to the statement, tropical environments are less seasonal, which contributes to more stable conditions and supports biodiversity.

C (Correct): The availability of abundant solar energy supports higher primary productivity, which in turn supports a wider range of species through increased food availability.

D (Correct): Stable, predictable environments allow species to specialize and occupy specific niches, promoting diversity through niche differentiation.

E (Correct): The predictability and constancy of the environment reduce seasonal stress on species and allow for year-round growth and reproduction.

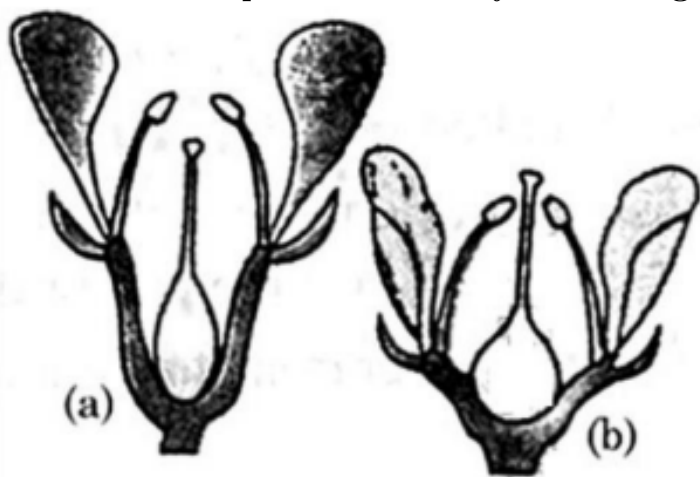
Step 2: Identify the correct combination of factors.

Based on the analysis, the correct combination of factors that contribute to species richness in the tropics includes A, C, D, and E.

💡 Quick Tip

Stability and constancy in environmental conditions, along with high solar input, play critical roles in promoting high biodiversity in tropical ecosystems.

104. Identify the type of flowers based on the position of calyx, corolla and androecium with respect to the ovary from the given figures (a) and (b)



- (1) (a) Perigynous; (b) Epigynous
- (2) (a) Perigynous; (b) Perigynous
- (3) (a) Epigynous; (b) Hypogynous
- (4) (a) Hypogynous; (b) Epigynous

Correct Answer: (2) (a) Perigynous; (b) Perigynous

Solution: Step 1: Understand flower structure and terminology.

Hypogynous: The ovary is positioned above the other parts of the flower, making it superior.

Perigynous: The ovary is located centrally, and other flower parts (calyx, corolla, androecium) form a cup around it but do not attach.

Epigynous: The ovary is below the other parts, which appear to arise from the top of the ovary, making it inferior.

Step 2: Analyze the description or figures provided in the question (assuming general descriptions as figures are not visible here).

For both (a) and (b) described as perigynous, the flower parts surround but do not attach to the ovary, indicating that neither is superior nor inferior but rather centrally located with respect to the other floral parts.

💡 Quick Tip

Visualize or reference flower cross-sections to identify ovary positions accurately; this will aid in distinguishing between hypogynous, perigynous, and epigynous arrangements effectively.

105. Inhibition of Succinic dehydrogenase enzyme by malonate is a classical example of:

- (1) Competitive inhibition
- (2) Enzyme activation
- (3) Cofactor inhibition
- (4) Feedback inhibition

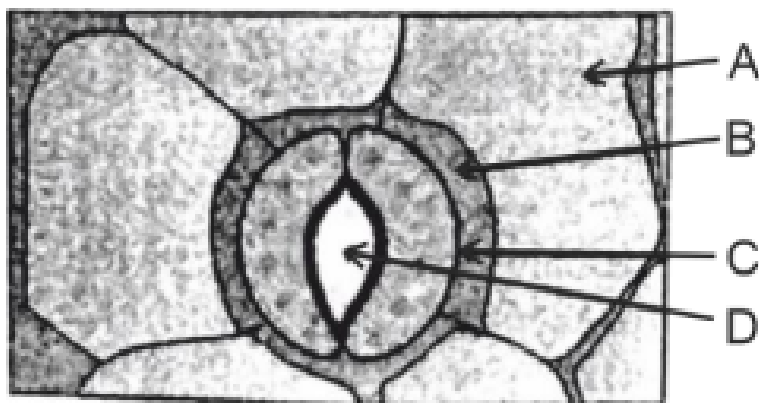
Correct Answer: (1) Competitive inhibition

Solution: Malonate is a competitive inhibitor of succinic dehydrogenase. It competes with succinate (the substrate) for binding to the active site of the enzyme, thereby inhibiting the enzyme's activity. In competitive inhibition, the inhibitor binds to the active site, preventing the substrate from binding.

💡 Quick Tip

In competitive inhibition, the inhibitor competes with the substrate for binding to the enzyme's active site, reducing enzyme activity.

106. In the given figure, which component has thin outer walls and highly thickened inner walls?



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

Correct Answer: (3) C **Solution: Step 1: Identify typical cell types with described characteristics.**

Cells with thin outer walls and highly thickened inner walls are typical of certain specialized cells like sclerenchyma fibers or xylem vessels, which are involved in support and water transport, respectively.

Step 2: Match descriptions to typical plant cell components.

Assuming 'C' refers to such cells, it would be characteristic of a component designed for structural support or conduction, such as sclerenchyma.

💡 Quick Tip

Identifying cell types based on wall thickness can help in understanding their roles in plant structure and function, such as support, conduction, or storage.

107. The type of conservation in which the threatened species are taken out from their natural habitat and placed in special setting where they can be protected and given special care is called:

- (1) Semi-conservative method
- (2) Sustainable development
- (3) in-situ conservation
- (4) Biodiversity conservation

Correct Answer: (4) Biodiversity conservation

Solution: Step 1: Understanding conservation types.

Conservation efforts are typically categorized into in-situ and ex-situ. In-situ conservation means conserving species in their natural habitats, whereas ex-situ conservation involves protecting and nurturing species outside their natural habitats.

Step 2: Clarifying the described conservation method.

The question describes a conservation method where species are taken out from their natural habitat and placed in a special setting for protection and care. This description fits the definition of ex-situ conservation.

Step 3: Resolving the correct answer.

Although ex-situ conservation is the exact term for this method, none of the options directly mention "ex-situ." Among the available options, "Biodiversity conservation" is a broad term that can encompass various conservation efforts, including ex-situ. Therefore, the answer provided as (4) seems to be a typographical or factual error since it does not specifically describe the conservation method mentioned.

💡 Quick Tip

Always ensure to check the definitions and match them closely with the options provided. If none of the options fits perfectly, consider the broadest correct term available.

108. Which one of the following can be explained on the basis of Mendel's Law of Dominance?

- A. Out of one pair of factors, one is dominant and the other is recessive.
- B. Alleles do not show any expression and both the characters appear as such in F₂ generation.
- C. Factors occur in pairs in normal diploid plants.
- D. The discrete unit controlling a particular character is called a factor.
- E. The expression of only one of the parental characters is found in a monohybrid cross.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) A, C, D and E only

Solution: Mendel's Law of Dominance states that when two different alleles are present, one may mask the expression of the other. The dominant allele will express its trait, while the recessive allele will not show unless both alleles are recessive.

A is correct: One allele is dominant, the other recessive.

C is correct: Alleles occur in pairs in diploid organisms.

D is correct: The discrete unit controlling a particular character is called a "factor" (now known as a gene).

E is correct: In a monohybrid cross, only the dominant character is typically expressed in the F₁ generation.

B is incorrect because it describes incomplete dominance, not dominance.

Thus, the correct answer is (4).

💡 Quick Tip

Mendel's Law of Dominance explains how one allele can dominate the expression of another allele in a heterozygote.

109. Auxin is used by gardeners to prepare weed-free lawns. But no damage is caused to grass as auxin:

- (1) does not affect mature monocotyledonous plants.
- (2) can help in cell division in grasses, to produce growth.
- (3) promotes apical dominance.
- (4) promotes abscission of mature leaves only.

Correct Answer: (1) does not affect mature monocotyledonous plants.

Solution: Auxins, particularly synthetic ones like 2,4-D, are used to kill dicot weeds by causing abnormal growth. However, they have minimal effect on monocot plants like grasses. This is because monocots are less sensitive to auxins compared to dicots. In grasses, auxin does not cause abnormal growth, so it doesn't harm them, but it can effectively target dicot weeds.

 Quick Tip

Auxins are more effective on dicot plants, as monocots (like grasses) are less sensitive to them.

110. A transcription unit in DNA is defined primarily by the three regions in DNA and these are with respect to upstream and downstream end:

- (1) Inducer, Repressor, Structural gene
- (2) Promoter, Structural gene, Terminator
- (3) Repressor, Operator gene, Structural gene
- (4) Structural gene, Transposons, Operator gene

Correct Answer: (2) Promoter, Structural gene, Terminator

Solution: Step 1: Understand the function of each component of a transcription unit.

Promoter: The region where RNA polymerase binds to initiate transcription.

Structural gene: The actual segment of DNA that is transcribed into RNA.

Terminator: The sequence that signals the end of transcription.

Step 2: Relate the components to the transcription process.

These three regions define the start, the body, and the end of the gene transcription process, which fits the description in option (2).

 Quick Tip

A clear understanding of gene structure and function helps in deciphering how genes are expressed and regulated in cells.

111. The lactose present in the growth medium of bacteria is transported to the cell by the action of:

- (1) Permease
- (2) Polymerase

(3) Beta-galactosidase

(4) Acetylase

Correct Answer: (1) Permease

Solution: In bacterial cells, particularly in the model organism *E. coli*, lactose uptake is facilitated by a protein called lactose permease. This protein is integral to the cell membrane and functions by transporting lactose from the environment into the cell through a process called facilitated diffusion. This process is specific to lactose and crucial for bacteria to utilize lactose as an energy source. The gene encoding lactose permease is part of the lac operon, which is regulated by the presence or absence of lactose.

 Quick Tip

Lactose permease is crucial for the lactose metabolism in *E. coli* and other bacteria, enabling the transport of this disaccharide into cells where it can be processed by enzymes like beta-galactosidase.

112. In a plant, black seed color (BB/Bb) is dominant over white seed color (bb). In order to find out the genotype of the black seed plant, with which of the following genotype will you cross it?

(1) Bb

(2) BB/Bb

(3) BB

(4) bb

Correct Answer: (4) bb

Solution: Step 1: Understand the concept of a test cross.

A test cross is used to determine the genotype of an individual exhibiting a dominant phenotype by crossing it with a homozygous recessive individual.

Step 2: Apply the test cross to the scenario.

To determine whether the black-seeded plant is homozygous dominant (BB) or heterozygous (Bb), it should be crossed with a white-seeded plant, which has a known homozygous recessive genotype (bb).

Step 3: Interpret possible outcomes.

If any of the offspring from this cross are white, the black-seeded parent must be heterozygous (Bb). If all offspring are black, the parent is likely homozygous dominant (BB).

 Quick Tip

Using a test cross (crossing with a homozygous recessive individual) is a standard method in genetics to determine the genotype of an individual exhibiting a dominant phenotype.

113. The capacity to generate a whole plant from any cell of the plant is called:

(1) Differentiation

(2) Somatic hybridization

- (3) Totipotency
(4) Micropropagation

Correct Answer: (3) Totipotency

Solution: Totipotency is a fundamental characteristic of plant cells that allows each cell to regenerate into a complete plant. This capacity underlies techniques like tissue culture, where cells from a single plant can be used to generate new plants, thereby ensuring genetic uniformity and rapid propagation. It highlights the ability of plant cells to differentiate and organize into complete structures, a trait utilized in biotechnological applications.

 Quick Tip

Totipotency is a key concept in plant biotechnology, enabling the regeneration and cloning of plants from single cells.

114. These are regarded as major causes of biodiversity loss:

- A. Over-exploitation
B. Co-extinction
C. Mutation
D. Habitat loss and fragmentation
E. Migration

Choose the correct option:

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

Correct Answer: (2) A, B and D only

Solution: Over-exploitation (A): Unsustainable hunting, fishing, and resource extraction lead to species decline.

Co-extinction (B): When a species goes extinct, dependent species also face extinction.

Habitat loss and fragmentation (D): Deforestation, urbanization, and agriculture destroy ecosystems.

Mutation (C) and Migration (E) are natural processes and do not directly cause biodiversity loss.

 Quick Tip

The biggest threats to biodiversity are habitat destruction, climate change, pollution, and invasive species.

115. The equation of Verhulst-Pearl logistic growth is

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = rN \left(\frac{K - N}{K} \right)$$

From this equation, K indicates:

- (1) Carrying capacity

- (2) Population density
- (3) Intrinsic rate of natural increase
- (4) Biotic potential

Correct Answer: (1) Carrying capacity

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the Logistic Growth Equation

The logistic growth model described by this equation represents how the growth rate of a population (dN/dt) evolves over time in a limited environment. The rate of change of the population size N is dependent on both the current population size and the carrying capacity K .

Step 2: Role of K in the Equation

K represents the carrying capacity of the environment, which is the maximum population size that the environment can sustain indefinitely under given conditions. As N approaches K , the factor $\left[\frac{K-N}{K}\right]$ approaches zero, which slows down the growth rate, indicating that the environment cannot support a higher number of individuals without depleting resources.

Step 3: Explanation of Other Terms

Population density refers to the number of individuals per unit area and is not specifically represented by K in this model.

Intrinsic rate of natural increase (r) is represented by r in the equation, which is the per capita rate of increase assuming no resource limitation.

Biotic potential is the maximum reproductive capacity of an organism under optimal conditions, not directly addressed in this logistic model.

💡 Quick Tip

Carrying capacity (K) can change over time due to environmental changes and is crucial for managing wildlife and conservation efforts.

116. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Chromosomes become gradually visible under light microscope during leptotene stage.

Statement II: The beginning of diplotene stage is recognized by dissolution of synaptonemal complex.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (2) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (4) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

Correct Answer: (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true

Solution: Statement I: During the leptotene stage of meiosis, chromosomes start to condense and become gradually visible under a light microscope, which is true.

Statement II: The diplotene stage of meiosis is indeed marked by the dissolution of the synaptonemal complex, facilitating the separation of homologous chromosomes. This statement is also true.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the stages of meiosis is crucial for identifying when chromosomal structures appear and behave in specific ways.

117. Formation of interfascicular cambium from fully developed parenchyma cells is an example of:

- (1) Dedifferentiation
- (2) Maturation
- (3) Differentiation
- (4) Redifferentiation

Correct Answer: (1) Dedifferentiation

Solution: Dedifferentiation refers to the process where mature, differentiated cells regain the ability to divide and become meristematic (able to form new tissue). In this case, parenchyma cells in the vascular bundles undergo dedifferentiation to form interfascicular cambium, which will participate in secondary growth.

 Quick Tip

Dedifferentiation allows mature cells to revert to a meristematic state and contribute to growth.

118. The cofactor of the enzyme carboxypeptidase is:

- (1) Flavin
- (2) Haem
- (3) Zinc
- (4) Niacin

Correct Answer: (3) Zinc

Solution: Carboxypeptidase is a metalloenzyme, which means it requires a metal ion as a cofactor for its enzymatic activity. Specifically, carboxypeptidase uses zinc as its cofactor. The zinc ion plays a crucial role in stabilizing the transition state and activating the water molecule that hydrolyzes the peptide bond. This process allows the enzyme to cleave amino acids from the carboxyl end of proteins and peptides efficiently.

 Quick Tip

Knowing the class of enzymes and their cofactors can help predict their function and mechanism, as seen in metalloenzymes like carboxypeptidase.

119. Bulliform cells are responsible for:

- (1) Increased photosynthesis in monocots.
- (2) Providing large spaces for storage of sugars.
- (3) Inward curling of leaves in monocots.

(4) Protecting the plant from salt stress.

Correct Answer: (3) Inward curling of leaves in monocots.

Solution: Step 1: Define the role of bulliform cells.

Bulliform cells are large, thin-walled cells located on the upper epidermis of leaves, particularly in grasses.

Step 2: Link the physiological function of bulliform cells with leaf movements.

These cells swell and shrink in response to changes in water availability, leading to the curling of leaves during dry conditions. This action reduces the surface area exposed to the sun and minimizes water loss.

 Quick Tip

Bulliform cells are an excellent example of structural adaptation in plants to environmental stress, particularly in reducing water loss during drought.

120. Match List I with List II.

List I

- A. *Clostridium butylicum*
- B. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
- C. *Trichoderma polysporum*
- D. *Streptococcus sp.*

List II

- I. Ethanol
- II. Streptokinase
- III. Butyric acid
- IV. Cyclosporin-A

Choose the correct option from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the Microorganisms and Their Products

A. *Clostridium butylicum*: Known for producing butyric acid through the fermentation process. Hence, it matches with **III. Butyric acid**.

B. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*: Commonly known as brewer's yeast or baker's yeast, this microorganism is famous for its ability to produce ethanol by fermenting sugars. Thus, it matches with **I. Ethanol**.

C. *Trichoderma polysporum*: This fungus is noted for its ability to produce cyclosporin A, an immunosuppressive drug, not streptokinase. Therefore, it corresponds to **IV**.

Cyclosporin-A.

D. *Streptococcus sp.*: Certain species within this genus are utilized for the production of streptokinase, an enzyme used in medical settings to break down blood clots. This fits with **II. Streptokinase**.

Step 2: Matching Each Organism with the Correct Product

Given the roles and products associated with each microorganism, the matches are:

A-III: *Clostridium butylicum* produces butyric acid.

B-I: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is used for ethanol production.

C-IV: *Trichoderma polysporum* is known for cyclosporin-A production.

D-II: *Streptococcus sp.* produces streptokinase.

 Quick Tip

Each microorganism has a unique metabolic pathway that can be harnessed biotechnologically for specific product synthesis.

121. A pink flowered Snapdragon plant was crossed with a red flowered Snapdragon plant. What type of phenotype/s is/are expected in the progeny?

- (1) Only pink flowered plants
- (2) Red, Pink as well as white flowered plants
- (3) Only red flowered plants
- (4) Red flowered as well as pink flowered plants

Correct Answer: (4) Red flowered as well as pink flowered plants

Solution: Step 1: Understand the genetics of Snapdragon flower color.

Snapdragon flowers exhibit incomplete dominance, where the heterozygote (Rr) results in a pink phenotype, different from the homozygous red (RR) or white (rr) flowers.

Step 2: Predict the offspring from a cross between pink (Rr) and red (RR).

Crossing a pink (Rr) Snapdragon with a red (RR) Snapdragon results in the following genotypes:

50% Red flowered (RR)

50% Pink flowered (Rr)

Step 3: Conclude the expected phenotypes. The progeny will exhibit both red and pink flowers, as the genotypes RR and Rr correspond to these phenotypes, respectively.

 Quick Tip

Incomplete Dominance: Neither allele is completely dominant, and heterozygous individuals show an intermediate phenotype. Example: Snapdragon flower color.

122. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Bt toxins are insect group specific and coded by a gene cry IAc.

Statement II: Bt toxin exists as inactive protoxin in *B. thuringiensis*. However, after ingestion by the insect, the inactive protoxin gets converted into active form due to acidic pH of the insect gut.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (2) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (4) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

Correct Answer: (1) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

Solution: Statement I: Bt toxins, encoded by cry genes such as cry IAc, are indeed insect group-specific. These toxins target specific insect larval stages, affecting only those that are susceptible to the particular cry protein.

Statement II: The Bt toxin is an inactive protoxin within the bacterial spore. However, it is

activated in the alkaline pH of the insect's gut, not acidic pH. The statement is false because it incorrectly states the pH condition.

 Quick Tip

Bt toxin activation is pH-dependent and occurs in the alkaline environment of many insect guts. This specificity is crucial for its role in biological control.

123. Identify the set of correct statements:

- A. The flowers of Vallisneria are colourful and produce nectar.**
 - B. The flowers of water lily are not pollinated by water.**
 - C. In most of water-pollinated species, the pollen grains are protected from wetting.**
 - D. Pollen grains of some hydrophytes are long and ribbon like.**
 - E. In some hydrophytes, the pollen grains are carried passively inside water.**
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below.**

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

Correct Answer: (2) B, C, D and E only

Solution: Step 1: Assess each statement for accuracy regarding botanical characteristics and pollination strategies.

Statement A: Vallisneria flowers are small and not colorful; they also do not produce nectar. Instead, they are adapted for hydrophily, a type of pollination involving water. Thus, statement A is incorrect.

Statement B: Water lilies are indeed pollinated by insects, not by water, making this statement correct.

Statement C: True for many hydrophytes, where pollen grains have adaptations to prevent wetting, supporting underwater pollination.

Statement D: Correct, as seen in hydrophytes like seagrasses, where pollen grains can be long and ribbon-like to be carried by water.

Statement E: Also true, particularly in water-pollinated plants, where pollen grains are passively transported by water.

Step 2: Determine the correct combination of true statements.

The correct set based on the analysis is B, C, D, and E.

 Quick Tip

Understanding adaptations in plant reproduction, especially concerning their pollination mechanisms, can clarify which features are associated with specific environments like aquatic settings.

124. Spindle fibers attach to kinetochores of chromosomes during:

- (1) Anaphase
- (2) Telophase
- (3) Prophase
- (4) Metaphase

Correct Answer: (4) Metaphase

Solution: Recall the stages of mitosis. During metaphase, chromosomes are lined up at the metaphase plate, and spindle fibers attach to the kinetochores located on the chromosomes.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the sequence of mitosis stages is crucial for recognizing the timing of cellular events.

125. Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. Two or more alternative forms of a gene	I. Back cross
B. Cross of F ₁ progeny with homozygous recessive parent	II. Ploidy
C. Cross of F ₁ progeny with any of the parents	III. Allele
D. Number of chromosome sets in plant	IV. Test cross

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Solution: Understand the terms.

Allele: Alternative forms of a gene.

Test cross: Cross between F₁ progeny and homozygous recessive parent.

Back cross: Cross between F₁ progeny and one of the parents.

Ploidy: Number of sets of chromosomes.

 Quick Tip

Remember, test cross is used to determine the genotype of an individual by crossing with a homozygous recessive individual.

126. Match List I with List II.

	List-I		List-II
A.	<i>Rhizopus</i>	I.	Mushroom
B.	<i>Ustilago</i>	II.	Smut fungus
C.	<i>Puccinia</i>	III.	Bread mould
D.	<i>Agaricus</i>	IV.	Rust fungus

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

(2) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

(3) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I

(4) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

Correct Answer: (3) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I

Solution: Step 1: Identifying Organisms and Their Characteristics

Rhizopus: Known as black bread mold, *Rhizopus* is a genus of common saprophytic fungi on plants and specialized parasites on animals. It is best known as bread mold, hence matches with III (Bread mould).

Ustilago: Known commonly as smut fungi, these are pathogens of grasses including important crops. *Ustilago* needs to be matched with II (Smut fungus).

Puccinia: A well-known genus of fungi, responsible for rust diseases on many plants, fits perfectly with IV (Rust fungus).

Agaricus: A genus of mushrooms containing both edible and poisonous species, including the well-known button mushroom, matches with I (Mushroom).

Step 2: Analyzing the Options

Given the characteristics defined above:

A (*Rhizopus*) matches with **III (Bread mould)**.

B (*Ustilago*) matches with **II (Smut fungus)**.

C (*Puccinia*) matches with **IV (Rust fungus)**.

D (*Agaricus*) matches with **I (Mushroom)**.

Step 3: Selecting the Correct Match

Option (3) states:

A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I, which corresponds exactly to our analysis.

💡 Quick Tip

Familiarity with the common names of fungi and their characteristics can aid in their identification and understanding of their ecological roles.

127. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Parenchyma is living but collenchyma is dead tissue.

Statement II: Gymnosperms lack xylem vessels but presence of xylem vessels is

the characteristic of angiosperms.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (2) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (4) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

Correct Answer: (2) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

Solution: Statement I: Parenchyma and collenchyma are both living tissues. Parenchyma is involved in storage and photosynthesis, while collenchyma provides support and flexibility to the plant. Therefore, Statement I is false.

Statement II: Gymnosperms generally lack xylem vessels, which are found in angiosperms. This characteristic aids in efficient water transport in angiosperms, supporting taller growth and greater biomass. Therefore, Statement II is true.

 Quick Tip

When studying plant anatomy, it's important to understand the structure and function of different tissues, especially in how they contribute to the plant's overall physiology and survival strategies.

128. How many molecules of ATP and NADPH are required for every molecule of CO₂ fixed in the Calvin cycle?

- (1) 3 molecules of ATP and 3 molecules of NADPH
- (2) 3 molecules of ATP and 2 molecules of NADPH
- (3) 2 molecules of ATP and 3 molecules of NADPH
- (4) 2 molecules of ATP and 2 molecules of NADPH

Correct Answer: (2) 3 molecules of ATP and 2 molecules of NADPH

Solution: The Calvin cycle is the process by which plants fix carbon dioxide into glucose. For each molecule of CO₂ fixed:

3 molecules of ATP and 2 molecules of NADPH are consumed during the reduction phase of the Calvin cycle to form glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate (G3P).

This ratio comes from the fact that 3 molecules of CO₂ are incorporated per cycle, requiring 3 ATP molecules for phosphorylation and 2 NADPH molecules for reduction to form the sugar intermediates.

 Quick Tip

In the Calvin cycle, ATP is used for phosphorylation and NADPH is used for reduction to synthesize sugar molecules.

129. List of endangered species was released by

- (1) FOAM
- (2) IUCN

(3) GEAC

(4) WWF

Correct Answer: (2) IUCN

Solution: Step 1: Identify the organization responsible for monitoring biodiversity.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is known for publishing the Red List, which assesses the conservation status of species globally.

Step 2: Confirm the role of IUCN.

IUCN's Red List provides detailed analyses on the population status of various species and categorizes them into groups like endangered, vulnerable, and critically endangered.

 Quick Tip

The IUCN Red List is a critical tool for conservation planning and prioritization, providing detailed information on the status and threats to species across the globe.

130. Lecithin, a small molecular weight organic compound found in living tissues, is an example of:

(1) Glycerides

(2) Carbohydrates

(3) Amino acids

(4) Phospholipids

Correct Answer: (4) Phospholipids **Solution:** Lecithin is a type of phospholipid, which is a major component of cell membranes. It consists of a glycerol backbone, two fatty acid chains, and a phosphate group, making it a phospholipid.

 Quick Tip

Phospholipids, like lecithin, are crucial in forming the bilayer structure of cell membranes, aiding in membrane fluidity and permeability.

131. Which of the following is an example of an actinomorphic flower?

(1) Pisum

(2) Sesbania

(3) Datura

(4) Cassia

Correct Answer: (3) Datura

Solution: An actinomorphic flower, also known as a radially symmetrical flower, can be divided into two equal halves through multiple planes. **Datura** is an example of an actinomorphic flower because its petals can be divided symmetrically in multiple directions. In contrast, **Pisum** (pea) and **Sesbania** flowers are zygomorphic (bilaterally symmetrical), while **Cassia** flowers are also zygomorphic.

 Quick Tip

Actinomorphic flowers are radially symmetrical and can be divided into equal halves through multiple planes.

132. What is the fate of a piece of DNA carrying only gene of interest which is transferred into an alien organism?

- A. The piece of DNA would be able to multiply itself independently in the progeny cells of the organism.
- B. It may get integrated into the genome of the recipient.
- C. It may multiply and be inherited along with the host DNA.
- D. The alien piece of DNA is not an integral part of chromosome.
- E. It shows ability to replicate.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) B and C only

Solution: Step 1: Analyze the potential outcomes for a transgenic piece of DNA.

When a piece of DNA is introduced into an alien organism, it can integrate into the host's genome (B), allowing it to be copied and passed down during cell division (C).

While it can replicate (E), whether it does so independently (A) or not depends on the presence of necessary origin of replication sites and compatibility with the host cell's machinery.

Step 2: Evaluate the statements for biological plausibility.

The DNA piece's integration into the host genome (B) and its subsequent multiplication along with host DNA during cell division (C) are typical events in genetic engineering practices.

 Quick Tip

When considering the fate of introduced DNA in genetic engineering, focus on integration and inheritance mechanisms, which are critical for stable expression and maintenance of the introduced trait.

133. Hind II always cuts DNA molecules at a particular point called a recognition sequence and it consists of:

- (1) 4 bp
- (2) 10 bp
- (3) 8 bp
- (4) 6 bp

Correct Answer: (4) 6 bp

Solution: Recall the properties of restriction enzymes.

Hind II is a restriction enzyme that recognizes a specific nucleotide sequence to cut DNA,

which in this case is 6 base pairs long.

💡 Quick Tip

The specific sequence recognized by Hind II is a key detail often asked in molecular biology exams.

134. Which of the following are required for the dark reaction of photosynthesis?

- A. Light**
- B. Chlorophyll**
- C. CO₂**
- D. ATP**
- E. NADPH**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) C, D and E only

Solution: The dark reactions of photosynthesis, also known as the Calvin cycle, do not directly require light to proceed, contrary to what the name might suggest. Instead, they rely on the chemical energy stored in ATP and NADPH, which are produced by the light reactions.

C (CO₂): Carbon dioxide is a critical carbon source for the Calvin cycle, where it is fixed into organic molecules.

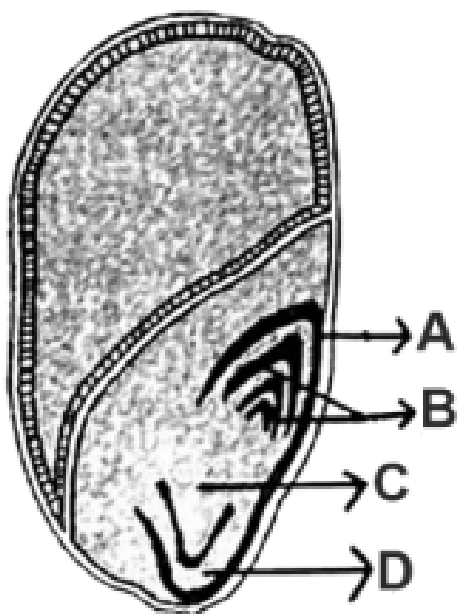
D (ATP) and E (NADPH): These molecules are used to convert the fixed carbon dioxide into glucose and other sugars. ATP provides the energy, while NADPH provides the reducing power.

Thus, C, D, and E are essential for the dark reaction, while A (Light) and B (Chlorophyll) are not directly required in this phase of photosynthesis.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember, the dark reactions (Calvin cycle) utilize the ATP and NADPH produced by the light-dependent reactions to synthesize organic compounds from CO₂.

135. Identify the part of the seed from the given figure which is destined to form root when the seed germinates.



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

Correct Answer: (1) C

Solution: In the given seed diagram, the part of the seed that is destined to form the root is the radicle, which is usually marked as part C in seed diagrams.

Understanding the parts of a seed.

Radicle is the part of the embryo that grows into the root during germination.

Plumule is the part of the embryo that grows into the shoot. The seed coat protects the seed and its embryo.

The cotyledons provide nutrients to the embryo during the early stages of germination.

In the given diagram, C corresponds to the radicle, which forms the root.

Thus, the correct answer is option (1) C.

💡 Quick Tip

When studying seed germination, identifying embryonic structures such as the radicle is key to understanding early plant development.

Section-B

136. In an ecosystem, if the Net Primary Productivity (NPP) of the first trophic level is $100x \text{ (kcal m}^{-2}\text{yr}^{-1}\text{)}$, what would be the GPP (Gross Primary Productivity) of the third trophic level of the same ecosystem?

- (1) $10x \text{ (kcal m}^{-2}\text{yr}^{-1}\text{)}$
- (2) $\frac{100x}{3} \text{ (kcal m}^{-2}\text{yr}^{-1}\text{)}$
- (3) $\frac{x}{10} \text{ (kcal m}^{-2}\text{yr}^{-1}\text{)}$
- (4) $x \text{ (kcal m}^{-2}\text{yr}^{-1}\text{)}$

Correct Answer: (1) $10x \text{ (kcal m}^{-2}\text{yr}^{-1}\text{)}$

Solution: Step 1: Understanding GPP and NPP.

Gross Primary Productivity (GPP) encompasses the total rate of photosynthesis, which includes the energy used for respiration. Net Primary Productivity (NPP) is the leftover energy after plants have respired, calculated as $\text{NPP} = \text{GPP} - \text{Respiration}$.

Step 2: Estimating energy transfer.

Energy typically transfers at about 10% efficiency between trophic levels. Given $100x$ at the first level, the second level would theoretically receive $10x$, considering only about 10% efficiency in energy transfer.

Step 3: Applying the 10% rule to the third level.

The third trophic level would similarly receive 10% of the second level's NPP, suggesting it also handles a GPP of about $10x$.

 Quick Tip

When working with ecosystems, always consider the energy efficiency between trophic levels, typically around 10%.

137. Match List I with List II:

	List I		List II
A.	Citric acid cycle	I.	Cytoplasm
B.	Glycolysis	II.	Mitochondrial matrix
C.	Electron transport system	III.	Intermembrane space of mitochondria
D.	Proton gradient	IV.	Inner mitochondrial membrane

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

(2) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

(3) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(4) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Correct Answer: (4) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Solution: Determine the locations of cellular processes.

Citric acid cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix, hence A-II.

Glycolysis takes place in the cytoplasm, making B-I.

Electron transport system is located in the inner mitochondrial membrane, so C-IV.

Proton gradient is formed in the intermembrane space of mitochondria, thus D-III.

 Quick Tip

Knowing the locations of key metabolic processes is fundamental in understanding cellular respiration and energy production.

138. Match List I with List II:

List I (Types of Stamens)	List II (Example)
A. Monadelphous	I. Citrus
B. Diadelphous	II. Pea
C. Polyadelphous	III. Lily
D. Epiphyllous	IV. China-rose

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

(2) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

(3) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

(4) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Correct Answer: (3) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

Solution: Step 1: Detailed breakdown of stamen types and their examples.

Monadelphous stamens are fused together by their filaments forming one group. This arrangement is commonly seen in China-rose (Hibiscus).

Diadelphous stamens are fused into two separate groups. The Pea (*Pisum sativum*) is a classic example where some stamens are fused together forming a bundle distinct from another.

Polyadelphous stamens are fused into multiple groups, as in Citrus, where the stamens form more than two groups.

Epiphyllous stamens are attached directly to the petals. Lily (*Lilium*) is an example of this arrangement, where stamens arise from the base of the petals.

💡 Quick Tip

Botanical vocabulary related to flower anatomy is crucial in taxonomy and understanding plant diversity.

139. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: In C_3 plants, some O_2 binds to RuBisCO, hence CO_2 fixation is decreased.

Statement II: In C_4 plants, mesophyll cells show very little photorespiration while bundle sheath cells do not show photorespiration.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

(2) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true

(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

Correct Answer: (1) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

Solution: Examining photosynthesis pathways. In C_3 plants, RuBisCO does bind O_2 in addition to CO_2 , leading to photorespiration which decreases CO_2 fixation efficiency. In C_4 plants, the anatomy and compartmentalization of photosynthesis greatly reduce photorespiration, but it's incorrect to say bundle sheath cells do not show photorespiration;

they actually do, but at a very reduced rate due to CO₂ concentration mechanisms.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the differences between C3 and C4 photosynthesis can aid in botany and ecology, especially in strategies for improving agricultural crop efficiency.

140. Which of the following statement is correct regarding the process of replication in E.coli?

- (1) The DNA dependent DNA polymerase catalyses polymerization in 5' → 3' as well as 3' → 5' direction
- (2) The DNA dependent DNA polymerase catalyses polymerization in 5' → 3' direction
- (3) The DNA dependent DNA polymerase catalyses polymerization in one direction that is 3' → 5'
- (4) The DNA dependent RNA polymerase catalyses polymerization in one direction, that is 5' → 3'

Correct Answer: (2) The DNA dependent DNA polymerase catalyses polymerization in 5' → 3' direction

Solution: Step 1: Elaborate on the replication mechanism. During DNA replication in E.coli, the enzyme DNA polymerase III synthesizes new DNA strands by adding nucleotides to the 3' end of the nascent strand, effectively building the new strand in the 5' to 3' direction. This unidirectional synthesis is crucial for the fidelity and regulation of DNA replication.

 Quick Tip

Memorizing the function and directionality of key enzymes like DNA polymerase helps in understanding fundamental genetic processes.

141. Read the following statements and choose the set of correct statements:

In the members of Phaeophyceae,

- A. Asexual reproduction occurs usually by biflagellate zoospores.
- B. Sexual reproduction is by oogamous method only.
- C. Stored food is in the form of carbohydrates which is either mannitol or laminarin.
- D. The major pigments found are chlorophyll a, c and carotenoids and xanthophyll.
- E. Vegetative cells have a cellulosic wall, usually covered on the outside by gelatinous coating of algin.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) A, C, D and E only

Solution: Verifying the statements about Phaeophyceae.

A: True, asexual reproduction in Phaeophyceae often involves biflagellate zoospores.

B: False, while oogamy is common, it's not the only method of sexual reproduction.

C: True, mannitol and laminarin are typical storage carbohydrates in these algae.

D: True, these pigments are indeed found in Phaeophyceae.

E: True, the cell walls are typically cellulosic with an algin coating.

 Quick Tip

Familiarity with the specific biological traits of algae groups like Phaeophyceae enhances understanding in marine biology and botany.

142. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I

- A. GLUT-4
- B. Insulin
- C. Trypsin
- D. Collagen

List-II

- I. Hormone
- II. Enzyme
- III. Intercellular ground substance
- IV. Enables glucose transport into cells

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

(1) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

(2) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

(3) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

(4) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

Correct Answer: (3) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Solution: Step 1: Detailed explanation of each term's role. - **GLUT-4** is a glucose transporter type 4 which facilitates glucose uptake into cells, especially in adipose tissue and muscle, responsive to insulin. - **Insulin** is a hormone produced by the pancreas, crucial for regulating glucose levels in the blood by enhancing glucose uptake into cells. - **Trypsin** is an enzyme that breaks down proteins in the small intestine, crucial for digestion. - **Collagen** is the main structural protein found in various connective tissues, forming a scaffold to provide strength and structure.

 Quick Tip

Linking proteins and molecules to their functions in physiology can help in quickly solving comparative questions in biochemistry and molecular biology.

143. Match List I with List II:

List I

- A. Frederick Griffith
- B. Francois Jacob & Jacques Monod
- C. Har Gobind Khorana
- D. Meselson & Stahl

List II

- I. Genetic code
- II. Semi-conservative mode of DNA replication
- III. Transformation
- IV. Lac operon

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Solution: Associate each individual or team with their discovery.

Frederick Griffith is known for the transformation principle, where genetic material can be transferred between dead and living bacteria.

Francois Jacob and Jacque Monod elucidated the lac operon as a model for gene regulation.

Har Gobind Khorana contributed significantly to the understanding of the genetic code.

Meselson and Stahl demonstrated the semi-conservative mode of DNA replication.

 Quick Tip

Linking historical scientific figures to their discoveries can aid in remembering their contributions for complex matching questions.

144. Spraying sugarcane crop with which of the following plant growth regulators increases the length of stem, thus, increasing the yield?

- (1) Cytokinin
- (2) Absciscic acid
- (3) Auxin
- (4) Gibberellin

Correct Answer: (4) Gibberellin

Solution: Role of Gibberellin. Gibberellins are a group of plant hormones that promote growth and elongation of cells. In sugarcane, spraying gibberellin stimulates cell elongation, which results in an increased length of the stem. This increase in stem length directly correlates to a higher yield, as sugarcane's economic value is directly linked to its biomass.

 Quick Tip

Gibberellins can be used to manipulate plant growth under agricultural settings, especially to maximize crop yields in stem-heavy plants like sugarcane.

145. Match List I with List II:

List I

- A. Robert May
- B. Alexander von Humboldt
- C. Paul Ehrlich
- D. David Tilman

List II

- I. Species-Area relationship
- II. Long term ecosystem experiment using out door plots
- III. Global species diversity at about 7 million
- IV. Rivet popper hypothesis

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

(3) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

(4) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Correct Answer: (4) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Solution: Associate each individual with their contribution.

Robert May is known for estimating the global species diversity.

Alexander von Humboldt founded the species-area relationship.

Paul Ehrlich is famous for the rivet popper hypothesis which is an ecological analogy for the importance of biodiversity.

David Tilman conducted long-term ecosystem experiments.

 Quick Tip

It helps to remember key contributions of scientists when faced with matching questions in ecology and environmental science.

146. The DNA present in chloroplast is:

(1) Linear, single stranded

(2) Circular, single stranded

(3) Linear, double stranded

(4) Circular, double stranded

Correct Answer: (4) Circular, double stranded

Solution: Characteristics of chloroplast DNA. Chloroplast DNA is indeed circular and double-stranded, resembling bacterial DNA, which reflects the evolutionary origin of chloroplasts via endosymbiosis. This type of DNA is key for the autonomous functions that chloroplasts perform, separate from nuclear DNA.

 Quick Tip

The structure of chloroplast DNA can be crucial for studies in plant genetics and biotechnology, especially when engineering plants for better photosynthetic efficiency.

147. Match List I with List II.

List I

A. Rose

B. Pea

C. Cotton

D. Mango

List II

I. Twisted aestivation

II. Perigynous flower

III. Drupe

IV. Marginal placentation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

(2) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

(3) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

(4) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

Correct Answer: (3) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

Solution: Understanding the characteristics of each plant.

Rose has a perigynous flower, which means that the ovary is positioned in the middle, and the other floral parts (sepals, petals, stamens) are attached around the ovary. Hence, *A* matches with *II* (Perigynous flower).

Pea has marginal placentation, where the ovules are borne on the margins of the ovary. Thus, *B* matches with *IV* (Marginal placentation).

Cotton has twisted aestivation, where the petals are arranged in a spiral manner with overlapping edges. Therefore, *C* matches with *I* (Twisted aestivation).

Mango produces a drupe, which is a fleshy fruit with a single seed enclosed by a hard endocarp. Hence, *D* matches with *III* (Drupe).

Thus, the correct match is:

- A-II: Rose has a perigynous flower.
- B-IV: Pea has marginal placentation.
- C-I: Cotton has twisted aestivation.
- D-III: Mango has a drupe.

Therefore, the correct answer is option (3).

💡 Quick Tip

Knowing floral anatomy and fruit types is crucial for botany and helps in plant identification and classification.

148. Identify the step in tricarboxylic acid cycle, which does not involve oxidation of substrate.

- (1) Succinyl-CoA $\rightarrow$ Succinic acid
- (2) Isocitrate $\rightarrow$ α -ketoglutaric acid
- (3) Malic acid $\rightarrow$ Oxaloacetic acid
- (4) Succinic acid $\rightarrow$ Malic acid

Correct Answer: (1) Succinyl-CoA $\rightarrow$ Succinic acid

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the Tricarboxylic Acid Cycle

The TCA cycle, also known as the Krebs cycle or citric acid cycle, is a series of chemical reactions used by all aerobic organisms to generate energy through the oxidation of acetate derived from carbohydrates, fats, and proteins into carbon dioxide and chemical energy.

Step 2: Analyzing Each Step Mentioned

Option (1) Succinyl-CoA $\rightarrow$ Succinic acid: This step involves the conversion of Succinyl-CoA to Succinic acid. It is accompanied by the cleavage of the CoA group and the conversion of GDP to GTP (or ADP to ATP in some organisms). This reaction, catalyzed by Succinyl-CoA synthetase, is a substrate-level phosphorylation rather than an oxidation reaction.

Option (2) Isocitrate $\rightarrow$ α -ketoglutaric acid: This reaction involves oxidative decarboxylation and is catalyzed by isocitrate dehydrogenase. NAD^+ is reduced to NADH, indicating oxidation.

Option (3) Malic acid $\rightarrow$ Oxaloacetic acid: This step is catalyzed by malate dehydrogenase and involves the oxidation of malate to oxaloacetate, reducing NAD^+ to NADH.

Option (4) Succinic acid $\rightarrow$ Malic acid: This includes two steps: Succinic acid to fumarate by succinate dehydrogenase (an oxidation where FAD is reduced to FADH_2), and

then fumarate to malate by fumarase (hydration).

Step 3: Conclusion The only step listed that does not involve the oxidation of a substrate is the conversion of Succinyl-CoA to Succinic acid. While this step does involve the transformation of energy, it does not involve the direct oxidation of the molecule itself; rather, it's coupled to the synthesis of GTP/ATP, marking it as a step of substrate-level phosphorylation.

💡 Quick Tip

This step in the TCA cycle is unique as it couples the conversion of Succinyl-CoA to the synthesis of ATP or GTP, unlike other steps which involve oxidation.

149. Which of the following are fused in somatic hybridization involving two varieties of plants?

- (1) Protoplasts
- (2) Pollens
- (3) Callus
- (4) Somatic embryos

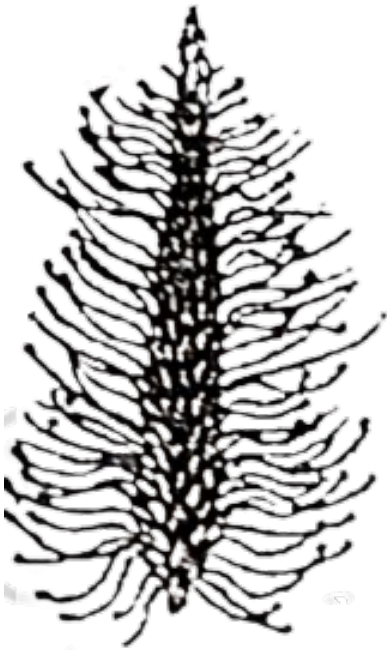
Correct Answer: (1) Protoplasts

Solution: Understanding somatic hybridization. Somatic hybridization involves the fusion of protoplasts from two different plant varieties to combine their genetic material in one cell, which can then be cultivated to grow into a hybrid plant. This technique is used to bring together desirable traits from both parent varieties.

💡 Quick Tip

Somatic hybridization is a powerful tool in plant biotechnology for creating hybrids with new traits, bypassing sexual reproduction limitations.

150. Identify the correct description about the given figure:



- (1) Cleistogamous flowers showing autogamy
- (2) Compact inflorescence showing complete autogamy
- (3) Wind pollinated plant inflorescence showing flowers with well exposed stamens
- (4) Water pollinated flowers showing stamens with mucilaginous covering

Correct Answer: (3) Wind pollinated plant inflorescence showing flowers with well exposed stamens

Solution: Step 1: Analyzing the Image

The image depicts an inflorescence characterized by long, prominent stamens that are freely hanging and well exposed to the environment, which is typical for maximizing wind dispersal of pollen.

Step 2: Evaluating the Options

Option 1 (Cleistogamous flowers showing autogamy): Incorrect as cleistogamous flowers are closed, promoting self-pollination without external pollen exposure.

Option 2 (Compact inflorescence showing complete autogamy): Incorrect as the structure does not appear compact or self-contained; rather, it is open and adapted for external pollination.

Option 3 (Wind pollinated plant inflorescence): Correct, the structure and arrangement of stamens are ideal for pollen dispersal by wind, indicating an adaptation to wind pollination.

Option 4 (Water pollinated flowers with mucilaginous covering): Incorrect as the structure does not show any adaptations like mucilaginous coverings that would be associated with water pollination.

Step 3: Concluding with the Correct Answer

The correct answer is **Option 3**, which accurately describes the botanical characteristics observed in the image, aligning with adaptations known for wind pollination.

💡 Quick Tip

Wind-pollinated plants often have flowers that are not brightly colored or fragrant, as these features are unnecessary for attracting pollinators.

ZOOLOGY

Section-A

151. Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. α -1 antitrypsin	I. Cotton bollworm
B. Cry IAb	II. ADA deficiency
C. Cry IAc	III. Emphysema
D. Enzyme replacement therapy	IV. Corn borer

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

(2) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

(3) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(4) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

Correct Answer: (1) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Solution: Detailed Analysis of Each Match:

α -1 Antitrypsin (A): This is a protein that protects tissues from enzymes of inflammatory cells, especially elastase. Deficiency in α -1 antitrypsin can lead to diseases like emphysema due to uncontrolled enzyme activity degrading lung tissue. Thus, A matches with **III (Emphysema)**.

Cry IAb (B): Cry IAb is a gene from the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) that codes for a protein toxic to certain insects, including the corn borer. This gene is used in genetically modified crops to provide resistance against this pest. Therefore, B matches with **IV (Corn borer)**.

Cry IAc (C): Similar to Cry IAb, Cry IAc is another variant of the Bt toxin protein targeting different pests, such as the cotton bollworm. This makes crops like cotton resistant to such insects. Hence, C matches with **I (Cotton bollworm)**.

Enzyme replacement therapy (D): This is a medical treatment used to replace a deficient or absent enzyme in patients with enzyme deficiencies. A common example is the treatment of ADA (adenosine deaminase) deficiency, which can lead to severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID). Thus, D matches with **II (ADA deficiency)**.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the application of biotechnology in medicine and agriculture highlights the practical importance of genetic engineering.

152. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: The presence or absence of hymen is not a reliable indicator of virginity.

Statement II: The hymen is torn during the first coitus only.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (2) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (4) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

Correct Answer: (1) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

Solution: Step 1: Analyzing Statement I.

Statement I is true because the hymen can be absent or stretched for reasons unrelated to sexual activity, such as sports or physical activity. Therefore, it is not a reliable indicator of virginity.

Step 2: Analyzing Statement II.

Statement II is false because the hymen may tear or stretch during various activities, not just during the first coitus. For example, tampon use or vigorous exercise can cause the hymen to tear or stretch.

 Quick Tip

It's important to understand that biological markers like the hymen do not necessarily correlate with virginity, and various factors can affect its appearance.

153. Match List I with List II:

List I

- A. *Pterophyllum*
- B. *Myxine*
- C. *Pristis*
- D. *Exocoetus*

List II

- I. Hag fish
- II. Saw fish
- III. Angel fish
- IV. Flying fish

choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

Solution: Matching the species with their common names.

Pterophyllum (A) is commonly known as the Angel fish, hence A-III.

Myxine (B) is also known as Hag fish, hence B-I.

Pristis (C) is commonly called the Saw fish, hence C-II.

Exocoetus (D) is known as the Flying fish, hence D-IV.

 Quick Tip

Familiarizing yourself with common names and scientific names helps in identifying species correctly in taxonomy.

154. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R:

Assertion A: FSH acts upon ovarian follicles in female and Leydig cells in male.

Reason R: Growing ovarian follicles secrete estrogen in females while interstitial cells secrete androgen in male human being.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) A is false but R is true

Solution: Step 1: Analyzing Assertion A.

The assertion is incorrect because FSH (Follicle Stimulating Hormone) acts on ovarian follicles in females but stimulates Sertoli cells in males, not Leydig cells. Leydig cells are primarily stimulated by LH (Luteinizing Hormone) to produce testosterone.

Step 2: Analyzing Reason R.

The reason is correct as it accurately describes the function of ovarian follicles in females (secreting estrogen) and interstitial cells (Leydig cells) in males (secreting androgen, primarily testosterone).

 Quick Tip

FSH is involved in stimulating gametogenesis and hormone production, but its targets differ between males and females.

155. Which of the following is not a component of Fallopian tube?

- (1) Infundibulum
- (2) Ampulla
- (3) Uterine fundus
- (4) Isthmus

Correct Answer: (3) Uterine fundus

Solution: Identifying the parts of the female reproductive system.

The Fallopian tube consists of four main parts: the infundibulum, ampulla, isthmus, and fimbriae. The uterine fundus, however, refers to the upper part of the uterus, not part of the Fallopian tube.

💡 Quick Tip

The Fallopian tube is a key part of the female reproductive system, responsible for transporting eggs from the ovaries to the uterus.

156. Which of the following is not a natural/traditional contraceptive method?

- (1) Lactational amenorrhea
- (2) Vaults
- (3) Coitus interruptus
- (4) Periodic abstinence

Correct Answer: (2) Vaults

Solution: Identifying non-natural contraceptive methods.

Vaults refer to barrier methods such as cervical caps, which are not natural methods but rather physical barriers used to prevent pregnancy.

💡 Quick Tip

Differentiating between natural and artificial contraceptive methods is essential for understanding reproductive health options.

157. Match List I with List II:

	List I		List II
A.	Typhoid	I.	Fungus
B.	Leishmaniasis	II.	Nematode
C.	Ringworm	III.	Protozoa
D.	Filariasis	IV.	Bacteria

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Solution: Step 1: Matching diseases with their causative agents.

Typhoid (A) is caused by a bacterium, hence A-IV.

Leishmaniasis (B) is caused by a protozoan, hence B-III.

Ringworm (C) is a fungal infection, hence C-I.

Filariasis (D) is caused by a nematode, hence D-II.

 Quick Tip

Knowing the causative agents of diseases helps in understanding their treatment and prevention.

158. Given below are two statements: One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R:

Assertion A: Breast-feeding during initial period of infant growth is recommended by doctors for bringing a healthy baby.

Reason R: Colostrum contains several antibodies absolutely essential to develop resistance for the new born baby.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

Solution: Step 1: Analyzing the Assertion.

Breast-feeding is indeed recommended for the health of newborns because it provides essential nutrients and antibodies during the critical early stages of growth.

Step 2: Analyzing the Reason.

Colostrum, the first milk produced by the mother after delivery, contains high levels of antibodies that help protect the newborn from infections. This makes the Reason R correct and an explanation for Assertion A.

 Quick Tip

Colostrum is a vital first milk that helps in building immunity in the newborn, which is why early breastfeeding is so important.

159. Which one of the following factors will not affect the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium?

- (1) Gene migration
- (2) Constant gene pool
- (3) Genetic recombination
- (4) Genetic drift

Correct Answer: (2) Constant gene pool

Solution: Understanding the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium.

The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium assumes no evolution is occurring, meaning factors like gene migration, genetic recombination, and genetic drift can all affect allele frequencies and cause evolution. A constant gene pool, however, implies no changes in allele frequencies, which is the condition for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium to hold true.

💡 Quick Tip

The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium principle is used to study allele frequencies in a population, assuming no evolutionary forces act on it.

160. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (1) Bio-reactors are used to produce small scale bacterial cultures
- (2) Bio-reactors have an agitator system, an oxygen delivery system, and foam control system
- (3) A bio-reactor provides optimal growth conditions for achieving the desired product
- (4) Most commonly used bio-reactors are of stirring type

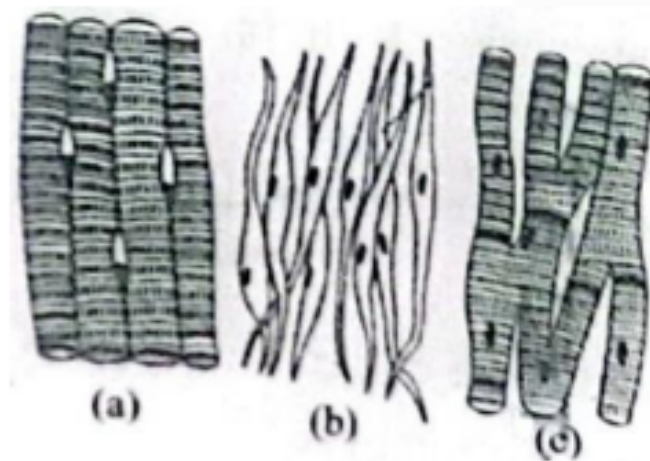
Correct Answer: (1) Bio-reactors are used to produce small scale bacterial cultures

Solution: Understanding the role of bio-reactors. Bio-reactors are typically used for large-scale cultivation of microorganisms, including bacteria, fungi, or cells for the production of various products. They are designed to optimize growth conditions, not typically for small-scale cultures, which would be produced in flasks or smaller vessels.

💡 Quick Tip

Bio-reactors are critical for industrial-scale fermentation processes, providing controlled environments for optimal microbial growth.

161. Three types of muscles are given as a, b, and c. Identify the correct matching pair along with their location in the human body:



Name of Muscle/Location.

- (1) (a) Skeletal - Biceps, (b) Involuntary - Intestine, (c) Smooth - Heart
- (2) (a) Involuntary - Nose tip, (b) Skeletal - Bone, (c) Cardiac - Heart
- (3) (a) Smooth - Toes, (b) Skeletal - Legs, (c) Cardiac - Heart
- (4) (a) Skeletal - Triceps, (b) Smooth - Stomach, (c) Cardiac - Heart

Correct Answer: (4) (a) Skeletal - Triceps, (b) Smooth - Stomach, (c) Cardiac - Heart

Solution: Analysis of Muscle Types and Locations:

(a) Skeletal Muscle: Characterized by striations and voluntary control. Common examples include muscles such as the biceps and triceps which are used for movement of bones.

Correct identification: Triceps, a large muscle on the back of the upper limb of many vertebrates. It is responsible for extension of the elbow joint.

(b) Smooth Muscle: Lacks striations and is under involuntary control. It is found in walls of hollow organs like intestines and stomach.

Correct identification: Stomach, which extensively uses smooth muscle for the process of digestion through peristalsis.

(c) Cardiac Muscle: Striated like skeletal muscle but operates under involuntary control, found only in the heart.

Correct identification: Heart, the primary location of cardiac muscle which is specialized for continuous contractions to pump blood throughout the body.

Conclusion:

Each muscle type is correctly identified in option (4) with its location, matching the unique structural and functional characteristics necessary for their respective roles in the human body.

 Quick Tip

Distinguishing muscle types is key in anatomy and helps in understanding the physiological roles of different muscle tissues in the body.

162. Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. Cocaine	I. Effective sedative in surgery
B. Heroin	II. <i>Cannabis sativa</i>
C. Morphine	III. <i>Erythroxylum</i>
D. Marijuana	IV. <i>Papaver somniferum</i>

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

(2) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

(3) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

(4) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

Correct Answer: (2) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Solution: Identifying the correct plant or drug source.

Cocaine comes from the plant *Erythroxylum*, hence A-III.

Heroin is derived from the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, so B-IV.

Morphine is also derived from *Papaver somniferum*, hence C-I.

Marijuana comes from *Cannabis sativa*, making D-II.

 Quick Tip

Being familiar with the sources of narcotics and their medicinal uses can help differentiate them in pharmacology-related questions.

163. Match List I with List II:

List I	List II	
A. Pons	I.	Provides additional space for Neurons, regulates posture and balance.
B. Hypothalamus	II.	Controls respiration and gastric secretions.
C. Medulla	III.	Connects different regions of the brain.
D. Cerebellum	IV.	Neuro secretory cells

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

(2) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

(3) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

(4) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

Correct Answer: (4) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

Solution:

Step 1: Analyzing each brain structure's function.

Pons (A) connects different regions of the brain, facilitating communication, hence A-III.

Hypothalamus (B) contains neurosecretory cells and is involved in regulating endocrine functions, hence B-IV.

Medulla (C) controls basic life functions, such as respiration and gastric secretions, hence C-II.

Cerebellum (D) is responsible for maintaining posture and balance, hence D-I.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the function of different brain regions helps in recognizing their role in physiological processes.

164. Which of the following are Autoimmune disorders?

A. Myasthenia gravis

B. Rheumatoid arthritis

C. Gout

D. Muscular dystrophy

E. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(1) B, C & E only

(2) C, D & E only

(3) A, B & D only

(4) A, B & E only

Correct Answer: (4) A, B & E only

Solution: Analyzing the disorders.

Myasthenia gravis (A) is an autoimmune disorder in which the body's immune system attacks the neuromuscular junction, leading to muscle weakness.

Rheumatoid arthritis (B) is an autoimmune disorder where the immune system attacks the joints, leading to inflammation and damage.

Gout (C) is not an autoimmune disorder; it is a metabolic condition caused by the

accumulation of uric acid crystals in joints.

Muscular dystrophy (D) is a group of genetic disorders affecting muscle strength but is not autoimmune.

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) (E) is a classic autoimmune disorder where the immune system attacks various tissues in the body.

 Quick Tip

Autoimmune diseases are conditions where the immune system mistakenly attacks the body's own tissues, and recognizing them is important for diagnostic purposes.

165. The “Ti plasmid” of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* stands for:

- (1) Tumor inducing plasmid
- (2) Temperature independent plasmid
- (3) Tumour inhibiting plasmid
- (4) Tumor independent plasmid

Correct Answer: (1) Tumor inducing plasmid

Solution: Understanding the role of the Ti plasmid.

The Ti plasmid (tumor-inducing plasmid) of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* is responsible for causing crown gall disease in plants by transferring a part of the plasmid into the plant's genome, which induces tumor formation.

 Quick Tip

The Ti plasmid is a critical tool in genetic engineering as it is used to transfer genes into plant cells.

166. Match List I with List II:

	List I (Sub Phases of Prophase I)		List II (Specific Characters)
A.	Diakinesis	I.	Synaptonemal complex formation
B.	Pachytene	II.	Completion of terminalisation of chiasmata
C.	Zygotene	III.	Chromosomes look like thin threads
D.	Leptotene	IV.	Appearance of recombination nodules

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

Solution: Analyzing the characteristics of each sub-phase.

Diakinesis is the final sub-phase of prophase I, where the chiasmata (points of crossing over)

are fully terminalized. Hence, A-II.

Pachytene is characterized by the appearance of recombination nodules, which are important for the process of genetic recombination. Hence, B-IV.

Zygotene is the phase where the synaptonemal complex, which helps in pairing homologous chromosomes, begins to form. Hence, C-I.

Leptotene is the earliest sub-phase, where chromosomes first become visible as thin threads. Hence, D-III.

 Quick Tip

Familiarizing yourself with the stages of meiosis and the events specific to each phase will help in answering questions related to genetic processes.

167. Match List I with List II:

	List I		List II
A.	Non-medicated IUD	I.	Multiload 375
B.	Copper releasing IUD	II.	Progestogens
C.	Hormone releasing IUD	III.	Lippes loop
D.	Implants	IV.	LNG-20

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Solution: Understanding each contraceptive method.

Non-medicated IUD, such as the Lippes Loop, does not release hormones or metals.

Copper releasing IUD, like Multiload 375, uses copper as a spermicidal agent.

Hormone releasing IUD, exemplified by LNG-20, releases levonorgestrel, a hormone used to prevent pregnancy.

Implants, such as those releasing Progestogens, are placed under the skin to release hormones over a long period.

 Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with the types of contraceptives and their mechanisms to better understand their applications in medical practice.

168. Consider the following statements:

- A. Annelids are true coelomates
- B. Poriferans are pseudocoelomates

- C. Aschelminthes are acoelomates
D. Platyhelminthes are pseudocoelomates

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) A only

Solution: Analyzing the coelom status of the organisms.

Annelids (A) are true coelomates because they have a well-developed coelom (body cavity) that is completely lined with mesoderm.

Poriferans (B) are not pseudocoelomates; they lack a true coelom or pseudocoelom and are classified as acoelomates.

Aschelminthes (C) are pseudocoelomates, not acoelomates, as they have a fluid-filled body cavity not entirely lined by mesoderm.

Platyhelminthes (D) are also acoelomates and do not have a pseudocoelom.

 Quick Tip

Always remember that true coelomates have a mesoderm-lined cavity, while pseudocoelomates have a body cavity not fully surrounded by mesoderm.

169. Which of the following factors are favourable for the formation of oxyhaemoglobin in alveoli?

- (1) Low $p\text{CO}_2$ and High H^+ concentration
(2) Low $p\text{CO}_2$ and High temperature
(3) High $p\text{O}_2$ and High $p\text{CO}_2$
(4) High $p\text{O}_2$ and Lesser H^+ concentration

Correct Answer: (4) High $p\text{O}_2$ and Lesser H^+ concentration

Solution: Understanding the Factors Influencing Oxyhaemoglobin Formation:

The formation of oxyhaemoglobin, the complex of oxygen and hemoglobin, is influenced by several physiological factors. This process is essential for transporting oxygen from the lungs to the tissues.

Analysis of Each Factor:

Partial Pressure of Oxygen $p\text{O}_2$: Higher $p\text{O}_2$ increases the affinity of hemoglobin for oxygen, facilitating the formation of oxyhaemoglobin. In the alveoli, where oxygen concentration is high due to fresh air intake, the $p\text{O}_2$ is naturally higher, promoting this binding.

Partial Pressure of Carbon Dioxide $p\text{CO}_2$: Lower $p\text{CO}_2$ reduces the competition between carbon dioxide and oxygen for binding sites on hemoglobin, further enhancing oxygen binding.

Hydrogen Ion Concentration H^+ : Lower H^+ concentration, or a higher pH, shifts the oxygen-hemoglobin dissociation curve to the left (known as the Bohr effect). This shift increases hemoglobin's affinity for oxygen, facilitating the formation of oxyhaemoglobin.

Detailed Analysis of Options: Option (1) Low $p\text{CO}_2$ and High H^+ concentration is not favorable because high H^+ concentration (or low pH) would decrease hemoglobin's oxygen

affinity.

Option (2) Low $p\text{CO}_2$ and High temperature: While lower $p\text{CO}_2$ is favorable, higher temperatures actually decrease the affinity of hemoglobin for oxygen, promoting oxygen release rather than uptake in tissues.

Option (3) High $p\text{O}_2$ and High $p\text{CO}_2$: While high $p\text{O}_2$ is favorable, high $p\text{CO}_2$ would lower hemoglobin's oxygen affinity due to competitive inhibition and a shift in pH.

Option (4) High $p\text{O}_2$ and Lesser H^+ concentration: This is the most favorable condition in the alveoli for oxyhaemoglobin formation. High $p\text{O}_2$ enhances oxygen loading, and lesser H^+ concentration increases hemoglobin's affinity for oxygen, facilitating efficient oxygen transport.

 Quick Tip

The Bohr effect describes how pH levels and CO_2 concentrations influence hemoglobin's oxygen-binding capacity, crucial for understanding respiratory physiology.

170. Match List I with List II:

List I		List II	
A.	Fibrous joints	I.	Adjacent vertebrae, limited movement
B.	Cartilaginous joints	II.	Humerus and Pectoral girdle, rotational movement
C.	Hinge joints	III.	Skull, don't allow any movement
D.	Ball and socket joints	IV.	Knee, help in locomotion

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

(2) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

(3) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I

(4) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

Correct Answer: (2) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Solution: Understanding joint classifications.

Fibrous joints (A) are found in the skull where there is no movement, hence A-III.

Cartilaginous joints (B) are found in adjacent vertebrae, allowing limited movement, hence B-I.

Hinge joints (C) are found in the knee and allow bending, hence C-IV.

Ball and socket joints (D) are found in the shoulder (humerus and pectoral girdle) and allow rotational movement, hence D-II.

 Quick Tip

Joints are classified based on their structure and the movement they allow, so knowing the anatomical features will help in their identification.

171. Match List I with List II:

	List-I		List-II
A.	Lipase	I.	Peptide bond
B.	Nuclease	II.	Ester bond
C.	Protease	III.	Glycosidic bond
D.	Amylase	IV.	Phosphodiester bond

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

Solution: Understanding the bond types.

Lipase (A) breaks down ester bonds, which are found in lipids, hence A-II.

Nuclease (B) breaks down phosphodiester bonds in nucleic acids, hence B-IV.

Protease (C) breaks peptide bonds between amino acids, hence C-I.

Amylase (D) breaks down glycosidic bonds in carbohydrates, hence D-III.

 Quick Tip

Knowing the types of bonds broken by different enzymes can help identify their function in digestion and metabolism.

172. Match List I with List II:

	List I		List II
A.	Down's syndrome	I.	11 th chromosome
B.	α -Thalassemia	II.	'X' chromosome
C.	β -Thalassemia	III.	21 st chromosome
D.	Klinefelter's syndrome	IV.	16 th chromosome

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Solution: Identifying the correct chromosomal abnormality for each condition.

Down's syndrome (A) is caused by trisomy of the 21st chromosome, so A-III.

α -Thalassemia (B) is related to a mutation in the 16th chromosome, so B-IV.

β -Thalassemia (C) involves mutations on chromosome 11, so C-I.

Klinefelter's syndrome (D) is caused by an extra X chromosome, so D-II.

 Quick Tip

Chromosomal abnormalities are often linked to specific syndromes and conditions, so understanding the genetics behind these can help in diagnosis.

173. Given below are some stages of human evolution.

Arrange them in correct sequence. (Past to Recent)

A. Homo habilis

B. Homo sapiens

C. Homo neanderthalensis

D. Homo erectus

Choose the correct sequence of human evolution from the options given below:

(1) C-B-D-A

(2) A-D-C-B

(3) D-A-C-B

(4) B-A-D-C

Correct Answer: (2) A-D-C-B

Solution: Understanding the evolutionary sequence.

Homo habilis (A) is one of the earliest members of the genus Homo, appearing around 2.4 million years ago.

Homo erectus (D) evolved next and is considered the first species to have similar body proportions to modern humans.

Homo neanderthalensis (C) appeared after Homo erectus and is known to have coexisted with early Homo sapiens.

Homo sapiens (B) represents modern humans and appeared most recently.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the timeline of human evolution helps in identifying the major stages of human ancestry and development.

174. Match List I with List II:

	List I		List II
A.	Pleurobrachia	I.	Mollusca
B.	Radula	II.	Ctenophora
C.	Stomochord	III.	Osteichthyes
D.	Air bladder	IV.	Hemichordata

choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Solution: Analyzing each organism and characteristic.

Pleurobrachia is a type of comb jelly, which belongs to the phylum Ctenophora. Hence, *A* matches with *II* (Ctenophora).

Radula is a characteristic feature of mollusks and is used for feeding. Therefore, *B* matches with *I* (Mollusca).

Stomochord is a structure found in Hemichordata, which is a phylum closely related to chordates. Thus, *C* matches with *IV* (Hemichordata).

Air bladder is found in Osteichthyes (bony fish) and helps in buoyancy. Hence, *D* matches with *III* (Osteichthyes).

Thus, the correct match is:

- A-II: Pleurobrachia belongs to Ctenophora.
- B-I: Radula is found in Mollusca.
- C-IV: Stomochord is found in Hemichordata.
- D-III: Air bladder is found in Osteichthyes.

Therefore, the correct answer is option (4).

💡 Quick Tip

Familiarizing yourself with common names and scientific names helps in identifying species correctly in taxonomy.

175. The flippers of the Penguins and Dolphins are the example of the:

- (1) Convergent evolution
- (2) Divergent evolution
- (3) Adaptive radiation
- (4) Natural selection

Correct Answer: (1) Convergent evolution

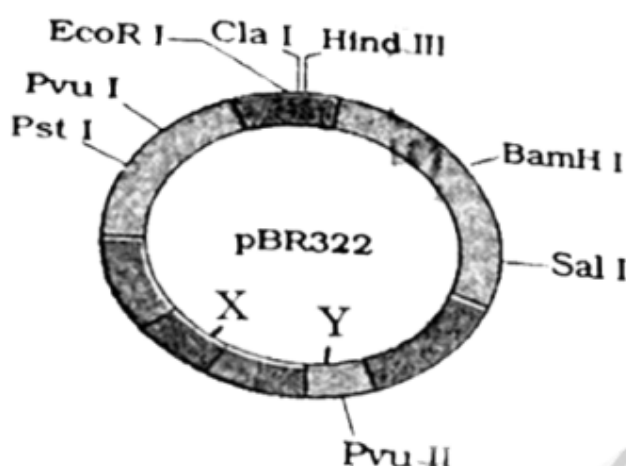
Solution: Understanding the concept of convergent evolution.

Convergent evolution occurs when unrelated species evolve similar traits independently, usually due to similar environmental pressures. Penguins (birds) and dolphins (mammals) both developed flippers for swimming, despite their different evolutionary lineages, which is an example of convergent evolution.

💡 Quick Tip

Convergent evolution highlights how different species adapt in similar ways to similar environmental challenges.

176. The following diagram showing restriction sites in *E. coli* cloning vector pBR322. Find the role of 'X' and 'Y' genes:



- (1) The gene 'X' is for protein involved in replication of Plasmid and 'Y' for resistance to antibiotics.
- (2) Gene 'X' is responsible for recognition sites and 'Y' is responsible for antibiotic resistance.
- (3) The gene 'X' is responsible for resistance to antibiotics and 'Y' for protein involved in the replication of Plasmid.
- (4) The gene 'X' is responsible for controlling the copy number of the linked DNA and 'Y' for protein involved in the replication of Plasmid.

Correct Answer: (4) The gene 'X' is responsible for controlling the copy number of the linked DNA and 'Y' for protein involved in the replication of Plasmid.

Solution: Understanding the function of plasmid genes. The X gene is typically responsible for regulating the copy number of the plasmid in the bacterial cell. It ensures that there is an appropriate number of plasmid copies during cell division.

The Y gene encodes for a protein that is involved in the replication of the plasmid, which is essential for the plasmid's propagation in the host cell.

💡 Quick Tip

In plasmids like pBR322, the replication control and antibiotic resistance genes are crucial for maintaining plasmid stability and selecting bacteria that contain the plasmid.

177. Following are the stages of cell division:

- A. Gap 2 phase
- B. Cytokinesis
- C. Synthesis phase
- D. Karyokinesis
- E. Gap 1 phase

Choose the correct sequence of stages from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) E-C-A-D-B

Solution: Understanding the sequence of the cell cycle.

The cell cycle begins with **Gap 1 phase (E)**, where the cell grows and prepares for DNA synthesis.

During the **Synthesis phase (C)**, DNA is replicated.

Gap 2 phase (A) follows, where the cell prepares for mitosis.

Karyokinesis (D) is the process of nuclear division.

Finally, **Cytokinesis (B)** is the division of the cytoplasm, completing cell division.

 Quick Tip

Remember the sequence of the cell cycle: $G1 \rightarrow S \rightarrow G2 \rightarrow \text{Mitosis (karyokinesis)} \rightarrow \text{Cytokinesis}$.

178. Match List I with List II:

List I

- A. Common cold
- B. Haemozoin
- C. Widal test
- D. Allergy

List II

- I. *Plasmodium*
- II. Typhoid
- III. Rhinoviruses
- IV. Dust mites

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

Solution: Matching each term with the correct disease or cause.

Common cold is caused by rhinoviruses, so A-III.

Haemozoin is a waste product of the malaria parasite, *Plasmodium*, hence B-I.

Widal test is used for the diagnosis of typhoid, so C-II.

Allergy can be caused by dust mites, which are common allergens, making D-IV.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the causes of common diseases and their diagnostic tests can greatly help in answering medical science questions.

179. In both sexes of cockroach, a pair of jointed filamentous structures called anal cerci are present on:

- (1) 8th and 9th segment
- (2) 11th segment
- (3) 5th segment
- (4) 10th segment

Correct Answer: (4) 10th segment

Solution: Analyzing the anatomy of cockroaches.

In cockroaches, anal cerci are located at the posterior end of the body, typically on the 10th segment. These cerci are sensory structures that help the cockroach detect environmental changes, particularly air currents.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding insect anatomy, especially sensory organs like cerci, is useful in identifying their roles in behavior and physiology.

180. Match List I with List II:

List I

- A. Axoneme
- B. Cartwheel pattern
- C. Crista
- D. Satellite

List II

- I. Centriole
- II. Cilia and flagella
- III. Chromosome
- IV. Mitochondria

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Solution: Understanding the structure and functions.

Axoneme (A) is a structure found in cilia and flagella that supports their movement, hence A-II.

Cartwheel pattern (B) is a characteristic arrangement of microtubules found in centrioles, hence B-I.

Crista (C) refers to the folds inside the mitochondria, where ATP is synthesized, hence C-IV.

Satellite (D) is associated with the chromosomes, particularly the small bodies found around them, hence D-III.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the cellular structures and their functions will help in identifying their respective components during biological analysis.

181. Which of the following is not a steroid hormone?

- (1) Progesterone
- (2) Glucagon
- (3) Cortisol
- (4) Testosterone

Correct Answer: (2) Glucagon

Solution: Step 1: Identifying steroid hormones.

Steroid hormones are derived from cholesterol and include hormones like progesterone, cortisol, and testosterone.

Step 2: Identifying the exception.

Glucagon is a peptide hormone, not a steroid hormone, as it is derived from a protein and not cholesterol.

 Quick Tip

Steroid hormones are lipid-soluble and derived from cholesterol, while peptide hormones like glucagon are water-soluble.

182. Given below are two statements: Statement I: In the nephron, the descending limb of the loop of Henle is impermeable to water and permeable to electrolytes. Statement II: The proximal convoluted tubule is lined by simple columnar brush border epithelium and increases the surface area for reabsorption.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (2) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (4) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

Correct Answer: (4) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

Solution: Step 1: Analyzing Statement I.

Statement I says that the descending limb of the loop of Henle is impermeable to water and permeable to electrolytes. This is false because the descending limb is permeable to water but impermeable to electrolytes. The primary function of the descending limb is to allow water to be reabsorbed into the bloodstream.

Step 2: Analyzing Statement II.

Statement II mentions that the proximal convoluted tubule (PCT) is lined by simple columnar brush border epithelium and increases the surface area for reabsorption. This statement is also false. The proximal convoluted tubule is lined by simple cuboidal epithelium with a brush border of microvilli that increase the surface area for reabsorption. However, it

is not columnar epithelium.

Thus, both statements are false.

Therefore, the correct answer is option (4).

 Quick Tip

- The descending limb of the loop of Henle is permeable to water and impermeable to electrolytes, while the ascending limb is impermeable to water but permeable to electrolytes. - The proximal convoluted tubule is lined by simple cuboidal epithelium with a brush border to increase surface area for reabsorption.

183. Which one is the correct product of DNA dependent RNA polymerase to the given template?

3'TACATGGCAAATATCCATTCA5'

(1) 5'AUGUACCGUUUAUAGGGAAGU3'

(2) 5'ATGTACCGTTTATAGGTAAGT3'

(3) 5'AUGUACCGUUUAUAGGUAAGU3'

(4) 5'AUGUAAAGUUUAUAGGUAAGU3'

Correct Answer: (3) 5'AUGUACCGUUUAUAGGUAAGU3'

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the transcription process.

DNA-dependent RNA polymerase synthesizes RNA using a DNA template. The RNA sequence is complementary to the DNA strand, except that uracil (U) replaces thymine (T).

Step 2: Determining the complementary RNA sequence.

The given DNA template is:

3'TACATGGCAAATATCCATTCA5'

The complementary RNA sequence will be:

5'AUGUACCGUUUAUAGGUAAGU3'

This matches option (3).

 Quick Tip

In transcription, remember that thymine (T) in DNA pairs with adenine (A) in RNA, and cytosine (C) pairs with guanine (G), while uracil (U) replaces thymine in RNA.

184. Match List I with List II:

List I		List II	
A.	Expiratory capacity	I.	Expiratory reserve volume + Tidal volume + Inspiratory reserve volume
B.	Functional residual capacity	II.	Tidal volume + Expiratory reserve volume
C.	Vital capacity	III.	Tidal volume + Inspiratory reserve volume
D.	Inspiratory capacity	IV.	Expiratory reserve volume + Residual volume

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

Solution: Step 1: Understanding the respiratory volumes and capacities.

Expiratory capacity (A) is the total volume of air that can be exhaled after a normal inhalation. This includes tidal volume and expiratory reserve volume, so A-II.

Functional residual capacity (B) is the volume of air remaining in the lungs after normal exhalation. It is the sum of expiratory reserve volume and residual volume, hence B-IV.

Vital capacity (C) is the total volume of air that can be exhaled after a maximum inhalation, which is the sum of tidal volume, inspiratory reserve volume, and expiratory reserve volume, so C-I.

Inspiratory capacity (D) is the maximum amount of air that can be inhaled after a normal exhalation, which is the sum of tidal volume and inspiratory reserve volume, hence D-III.

 Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with the different lung volumes and capacities, as they are crucial for understanding respiratory mechanics.

185. Following are the stages of pathway for conduction of an action potential through the heart:

- A. AV bundle
- B. Purkinje fibres
- C. AV node
- D. Bundle branches
- E. SA node

Choose the correct sequence of pathway from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) E-C-A-D-B

Solution: Understanding the conduction pathway in the heart.

The action potential starts at the **SA node (E)**, which initiates the electrical impulse.

The impulse then travels to the **AV node (C)**, where it is briefly delayed.

From there, it passes to the **AV bundle (A)** and moves down to the **bundle branches (D)**. Finally, it reaches the **Purkinje fibres (B)**, which spread the impulse to the ventricles.

 Quick Tip

Remember the flow of the heart's electrical impulse: SA node → AV node → AV bundle → bundle branches → Purkinje fibres.

Section-B

186. Match List I with List II:

	List I		List II
A.	Unicellular glandular epithelium	I.	Salivary glands
B.	Compound epithelium	II.	Pancreas
C.	Multicellular glandular epithelium	III.	Goblet cells of alimentary canal
D.	Endocrine glandular epithelium	IV.	Moist surface of buccal cavity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

(2) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(3) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

(4) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Correct Answer: (1) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Solution: Matching the epithelium types with their examples.

Unicellular glandular epithelium (A) refers to individual secretory cells such as goblet cells, hence A-III.

Compound epithelium (B) is found on surfaces that need protection from wear and tear, such as the buccal cavity, hence B-IV.

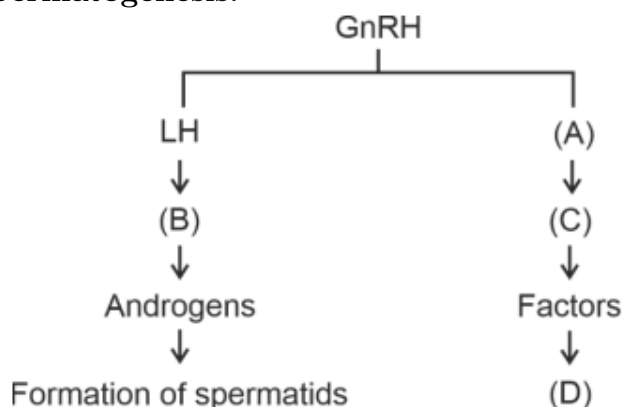
Multicellular glandular epithelium (C) can be found in structures like salivary glands, hence C-I.

Endocrine glandular epithelium (D) is found in glands like the pancreas that have internal secretions, hence D-II.

💡 Quick Tip

Each type of epithelium has specific characteristics and functions; knowing these can help identify where they are found in the body.

187. Identify the correct option (A), (B), (C), (D) with respect to spermatogenesis.



- (1) FSH, Sertoli cells, Leydig cells, spermatogenesis.
- (2) ICSH, Leydig cells, Sertoli cells, spermatogenesis.
- (3) FSH, Leydig cells, Sertoli cells, spermiogenesis.
- (4) ICSH, Interstitial cells, Leydig cells, spermiogenesis.

Correct Answer: (3) FSH, Leydig cells, Sertoli cells, spermiogenesis.

Solution: Analyzing hormone functions and cell types involved in spermatogenesis.

FSH (Follicle Stimulating Hormone) directly stimulates the Sertoli cells, which are crucial for nurturing the sperm cells during spermatogenesis.

LH (Luteinizing Hormone) acts primarily on Leydig cells, which are responsible for producing androgens (testosterone) necessary for the final stages of spermatogenesis.

Step 2: Understanding the terms spermatogenesis and spermiogenesis.

Spermatogenesis refers to the entire process of sperm production from spermatogonial stem cells.

Spermiogenesis refers specifically to the final stage of spermatogenesis, where spermatids are transformed into mature spermatozoa.

Step 3: Mapping the correct flow of hormone action and cell response.

Given the description and the process diagram, the sequence should correctly associate FSH with Leydig cells, and LH's influence through androgens on Sertoli cells, leading to spermiogenesis, making option (3) the correct sequence.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the hormonal control and stages of spermatogenesis is crucial for comprehending male reproductive physiology.

188. Regarding catalytic cycle of an enzyme action, select the correct sequential steps:

- A. Substrate enzyme complex formation.
- B. Free enzyme ready to bind with another substrate.
- C. Release of products.
- D. Chemical bonds of the substrate broken.
- E. Substrate binding to active site.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) E, A, D, C, B

Solution: Ordering the enzymatic reaction steps.

The enzyme first binds the substrate at the active site (**E**).

This binding leads to the formation of a substrate-enzyme complex (**A**).

Chemical bonds in the substrate are then altered or broken (**D**).

This leads to the release of products from the enzyme (**C**).

Finally, the enzyme is freed up to bind to another substrate (**B**).

 Quick Tip

Understanding the enzyme catalytic cycle is crucial for studying biochemical reactions and how enzymes facilitate these processes.

189. Match List I with List II:

	List I		List II
A.	P wave	I.	Heart muscles are electrically silent.
B.	QRS complex	II.	Depolarisation of ventricles.
C.	T wave	III.	Depolarisation of atria.
D.	T-P gap	IV.	Repolarisation of ventricles.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I

Solution: Understanding the electrocardiogram (ECG) components.

The **P wave (A)** represents atrial depolarization, leading to atrial contraction, hence A-III.

The **QRS complex (B)** represents the rapid depolarization of the ventricles, crucial for ventricular contraction, hence B-II.

The **T wave (C)** represents the repolarization of the ventricles, resetting the ventricular cells to their resting state, hence C-IV.

The **T-P gap (D)** represents the phase where the heart muscles are electrically silent between heartbeats, hence D-I.

 Quick Tip

Each wave and segment of an ECG represents a specific electrical activity in the heart, crucial for understanding heart function and diagnosing conditions.

190. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Mitochondria and chloroplasts both double membranes bound organelles.

Statement II: Inner membrane of mitochondria is relatively less permeable, as compared chloroplast.

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

- (1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- (2) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

- (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
 (4) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

Correct Answer: (1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.

Solution: Step 1: Verifying Statement I.

Statement I is correct as both mitochondria and chloroplasts are bound by double membranes.

Step 2: Verifying Statement II.

Statement II is incorrect; it is the inner membrane of chloroplasts that is less specialized in ion transport compared to the highly impermeable inner membrane of mitochondria, which is involved in the electron transport chain and ATP synthesis.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the structure and function of cell organelles helps in comprehending cellular energy production mechanisms.

191. Match List I with List II:

	List I		List II
A.	RNA polymerase III	I.	snRNPs
B.	Termination of transcription	II.	Promotor
C.	Splicing of Exons	III.	Rho factor
D.	TATA box	IV.	SnRNAs, tRNA

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Solution: Matching the molecular biology terms with their functions. RNA polymerase III (A) is responsible for transcribing snRNAs and tRNA, hence A-IV.

Termination of transcription (B) often involves the Rho factor, which helps in stopping the transcription process at specific sites, hence B-III.

Splicing of Exons (C) involves snRNPs, which are part of the spliceosome complex that removes introns from pre-mRNA, hence C-I.

TATA box (D) is a crucial component of the promoter region of genes, helping in the initiation of transcription, hence D-II.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the roles of various components in transcription and post-transcriptional modifications is essential for grasping gene expression regulation.

192. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: The cerebral hemispheres are connected by nerve tract known as corpus callosum.

Statement II: The brain stem consists of the medulla oblongata, pons and cerebrum.

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

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

Correct Answer: (1) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.

Solution: Step 1: Analyzing Statement I.

Statement I is correct; the corpus callosum is indeed the nerve tract that connects the two cerebral hemispheres, facilitating interhemispheric communication.

Step 2: Analyzing Statement II.

Statement II is incorrect because the brain stem consists of the medulla oblongata, pons, and midbrain, not the cerebrum.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the structural organization of the brain helps in accurately identifying its components and their functions.

193. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Bone marrow is the main lymphoid organ where all blood cells including lymphocytes are produced.

Statement II: Both bone marrow and thymus provide microenvironments for the development and maturation of T-lymphocytes.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

Solution: Step 1: Analyzing Statement I.

Statement I is correct as bone marrow is indeed a primary lymphoid organ responsible for the production of all types of blood cells, including lymphocytes.

Step 2: Analyzing Statement II.

Statement II is correct. The bone marrow is the site where all T-lymphocytes are originally produced, and the thymus is where T-lymphocytes mature and differentiate, thus both providing critical environments for T-cell development.

 Quick Tip

The bone marrow and thymus are key to the lymphatic and immune systems, playing crucial roles in the production and maturation of lymphocytes.

194. Match List I with List II related to the digestive system of a cockroach.

	List I		List II
A.	The structures used for storing of food	I.	Gizzard
B.	Ring of 6-8 blind tubules at junction of foregut and midgut.	II.	Gastric Caeca
C.	Ring of 100-150 yellow coloured thin filaments at junction of midgut and hindgut.	III.	Malpighian tubules
D.	The structures used for grinding the food.	IV.	Crop

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I

Solution: Assign the correct function to each organ based on its anatomical and physiological role.

A. The Crop in cockroaches is used for the storage of food, so A matches with IV.

B. Gastric Caeca are the ring of 6-8 blind tubules at the junction of the foregut and midgut, serving to increase the surface area for enzyme secretion and absorption, so B matches with II.

C. Malpighian tubules, a ring of 100-150 yellow coloured thin filaments, are involved in excretion and osmoregulation at the junction of the midgut and hindgut, so C matches with III.

D. The Gizzard is equipped with chitinous teeth and helps in grinding the food, so D matches with I.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the anatomical structure of the digestive system in insects like cockroaches can provide insights into their efficient nutrient absorption and waste management strategies, which are crucial for their survival in diverse environments.

195. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Gause's competitive exclusion principle states that two closely related species competing for different resources cannot exist indefinitely.

Statement II: According to Gause's principle, during competition, the inferior will be eliminated. This may be true if resources are limiting.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (2) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

(3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

Correct Answer: (2) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

Solution: Understanding Gause's competitive exclusion principle.

Statement I is incorrect because Gause's principle states that two species competing for the same limited resources cannot coexist at constant population values, not different resources.

Statement II correctly summarizes the competitive exclusion principle where one species will outcompete the other when resources are limited.

 Quick Tip

Gause's principle is a foundational concept in ecology that explains how competition influences species diversity and population dynamics.

196. Choose the correct statement given below regarding juxta medullary nephron.

(1) Loop of Henle of juxta medullary nephron runs deep into medulla.

(2) Juxta medullary nephrons outnumber the cortical nephrons.

(3) Juxta medullary nephrons are located in the columns of Bertini.

(4) Renal corpuscle of juxta medullary nephron lies in the outer portion of the renal medulla.

Correct Answer: (1) Loop of Henle of juxta medullary nephron runs deep into medulla.

Solution: Understanding nephron structure.

The juxta medullary nephrons have their Loop of Henle extending deep into the renal medulla, which is crucial for concentrating urine.

 Quick Tip

Juxta medullary nephrons are essential for producing concentrated urine, a key adaptation in mammals for water conservation.

197. The following are the statements about non-chordates:

A. Pharynx is perforated by gill slits.

B. Notochord is absent.

C. Central nervous system is dorsal.

D. Heart is dorsal if present.

E. Post anal tail is absent.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(1) B, D & E only

(2) B, C & D only

(3) A & C only

(4) A, B & D only

Correct Answer: (1) B, D & E only

Solution: Analyzing non-chordate characteristics.

Notochord is absent (B) is a defining trait of non-chordates.

Heart is dorsal if present (D) and **Post anal tail is absent (E)** are also characteristics typical of many non-chordates, unlike chordates that typically have a ventral heart and a post-anal tail.

 Quick Tip

Remember, non-chordates lack a notochord at any stage of their life, which is a fundamental difference from chordates.

198. Match List I with List II:

	List I		List II
A.	Mesozoic Era	I.	Lower invertebrates
B.	Proterozoic Era	II.	Fish & Amphibia
C.	Cenozoic Era	III.	Birds & Reptiles
D.	Paleozoic Era	IV.	Mammals

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Solution: Understanding geological eras and their dominant life forms. **Mesozoic Era (A)** is known as the age of reptiles, including dinosaurs, hence A-III.

Proterozoic Era (B) predates most complex life and is characterized by lower forms of life, such as single-celled organisms, hence B-I.

Cenozoic Era (C) is known as the age of mammals, hence C-IV.

Paleozoic Era (D) saw the rise of fish and early amphibians, hence D-II.

 Quick Tip

Linking geological eras with their characteristic life forms can aid in understanding evolutionary history.

199. Match List I with List II:

	List I		List II
A.	Exophthalmic goiter	I.	Excess secretion of cortisol, moon face & hyperglycemia.
B.	Acromegaly	II.	Hypo-secretion of thyroid hormone and stunted growth.
C.	Cushing's syndrome	III.	Hyper secretion of thyroid hormone & protruding eye balls.
D.	Cretinism	IV.	Excessive secretion of growth hormone.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Solution: Matching diseases with their symptoms.

Exophthalmic goiter (A) is related to hyperthyroidism and features like protruding eyeballs, hence A-III.

Acromegaly (B) is due to excessive growth hormone, leading to enlarged features, hence B-IV.

Cushing's syndrome (C) results from excess cortisol, associated with symptoms like moon face and hyperglycemia, hence C-I.

Cretinism (D) involves hypo-secretion of thyroid hormones, causing stunted growth and developmental delays, hence D-II.

 Quick Tip

Identifying endocrine disorders requires an understanding of hormone function and the physical manifestations of hormone imbalances.

200. As per the ABO blood grouping system, the blood group of the father is B+, the mother is A+, and the child is O+. Their respective genotype can be:

- A. $I^B i / I^A i / ii$
- B. $I^B I^B / I^A I^A / ii$
- C. $I^A I^B / i I^A / I^B i$
- D. $I^A i / I^B i / I^A i$
- E. $i I^B / i I^A / I^A I^B$

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

Correct Answer: (3) A only

Solution: Step 1: Understand the inheritance of the ABO blood group.

The ABO blood group system is based on the presence of antigens and antibodies. The alleles I^A and I^B are dominant over i , which does not produce any antigen. Therefore, the presence of ii genotype results in type O blood, which lacks A and B antigens.

Step 2: Determine the potential genotypes of the parents.

For a child to be of type O blood group (ii), each parent must contribute an i allele. This means:

The father with blood group B+ can either be $I^B I^B$ or $I^B i$. However, the child having ii mandates the father's genotype must include i , thus $I^B i$.

The mother with blood group A+ can either be $I^A I^A$ or $I^A i$. Similar to the father, for the child to be ii , the mother must also be heterozygous, thus $I^A i$.

Step 3: Review the child's genotype and match the options.

The child's genotype is ii , clearly indicating both parents have contributed an i allele.

Step 4: Assess each option against the genotypes required.

Option A ($I^B i / I^A i / ii$) fits perfectly as it allows both parents to carry and pass the i allele to the child, resulting in blood group O+. Options B, C, D, and E do not consistently allow the transmission of an i allele from each parent to result in ii .

 Quick Tip

When solving genetics problems involving blood types, always start by determining the possible genotypes that could result from the alleles provided by the parents.