

NEET (UG) — Full Mock Test

Physics + Chemistry + Biology | Set H | Session 2026-27

Time Allowed: 180 Minutes (3 Hours)

Maximum Marks: 720

General Instructions

- This paper contains 180 multiple-choice questions: 45 Physics, 45 Chemistry, 45 Botany and 45 Zoology (NEET 2025 pattern, no optional questions).
- All questions are compulsory.
- Each correct answer carries +4 marks; each incorrect answer carries –1 mark; unattempted questions carry 0 marks.
- Each question has four options, of which only one is correct.
- Use of a calculator, log table or any electronic device is not permitted.
- This is an original practice paper written to the NEET (UG) pattern and the NTA syllabus; it is not a reproduction of any official paper.

PHYSICS (QUESTIONS 1-45)

1. The percentage errors in the measurement of the mass and the speed of a body are 2% and 3% respectively. The maximum percentage error in its kinetic energy is
(a) 8% (b) 5%
(c) 11% (d) 6%
2. The position–time graph of a body at rest is
(a) a straight line parallel to the position axis
(b) a parabola
(c) a straight line parallel to the time axis
(d) a straight line through the origin
3. A projectile is fired at 50 m/s at 37° to the horizontal ($\sin 37^\circ = 0.6$). Its time of flight is ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)
(a) 6 s (b) 8 s
(c) 5 s (d) 3 s
4. Masses of 3 kg and 7 kg hang from the ends of a light string over a smooth pulley. Their acceleration is ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)
(a) 2.5 m/s^2 (b) 10 m/s^2
(c) 4 m/s^2 (d) 7 m/s^2
5. A block of mass 5 kg rests on a horizontal floor ($\mu_s = 0.5$, $\mu_k = 0.4$). A horizontal force of 20 N is applied to it. The friction force on the block is ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)
(a) 25 N (b) 5 N
(c) 20 N (d) zero
6. A stone of mass 1 kg tied to a string of length 2 m is whirled in a vertical circle. If its speed at the lowest point is 4 m/s, the tension in the string at that point is ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)
(a) 10 N (b) 26 N
(c) 18 N (d) 8 N
7. A body of mass 2 kg moves along a straight line so that its position is $x = t^3/3$ (x in m, t in s). The work done on it by the net force in the first 2 s is
(a) 16 J (b) 8 J
(c) 32 J (d) 4 J

8. A 50 g ball moving at 20 m/s is hit straight back at 30 m/s by a bat in contact for 0.01 s. The average force on the ball is
 (a) 500 N (b) 100 N
 (c) 250 N (d) 50 N
9. A 2 kg particle moves 6 m to the right. To keep the centre of mass of it and a 6 kg particle fixed, the 6 kg particle must move
 (a) 3 m to the left (b) 6 m to the left
 (c) 2 m to the right (d) 2 m to the left
10. A door is easier to open by pushing at the handle far from the hinges because
 (a) friction at the hinges is less
 (b) the torque is larger for a larger perpendicular distance
 (c) the moment of inertia is smaller
 (d) the force needed is the same
11. A disc of moment of inertia 0.5 kg m^2 rotates at 4 rad/s. Its angular momentum is
 (a) $8 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}$ (b) $4 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}$
 (c) $2 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}$ (d) $1 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}$
12. For a body rolling without slipping, the velocity of its point of contact with the ground is
 (a) equal to the velocity of the centre (b) equal to ωR in the forward direction
 (c) twice the velocity of the centre (d) zero
13. A satellite close to the Earth's surface has a period T . The period of a satellite revolving at a height equal to $3R$ above the surface (R = radius of the Earth) is
 (a) $4T$ (b) $8T$
 (c) $2T$ (d) $16T$
14. The depth below the Earth's surface at which the acceleration due to gravity is 1% less than at the surface is ($R = 6400 \text{ km}$)
 (a) 32 km (b) 64 km
 (c) 128 km (d) 6.4 km
15. Steel girders are given an I-shaped cross-section in order to
 (a) reduce weight while keeping their resistance to bending
 (b) make them more elastic
 (c) increase their weight
 (d) reduce their Young's modulus
16. Water flows through a horizontal pipe whose cross-section reduces from 10 cm^2 to 5 cm^2 . If the speed in the wider part is 2 m/s, the pressure difference between the wider and narrower parts is (density of water = 1000 kg/m^3)
 (a) 3000 Pa (b) 6000 Pa
 (c) 12000 Pa (d) 2000 Pa
17. When the temperature rises, the viscosity of a liquid _____ and that of a gas _____.
 (a) increases; decreases (b) increases; increases
 (c) decreases; decreases (d) decreases; increases
18. A liquid drop of radius R breaks up into 27 identical droplets. If T is the surface tension, the work done in the process is
 (a) $8\pi R^2 T$ (b) $4\pi R^2 T$
 (c) $2\pi R^2 T$ (d) $12\pi R^2 T$

19. A metal rod 1 m long is heated from 0 °C to 100 °C and its length increases by 1 mm. The coefficient of volume expansion of the metal is about
 (a) $3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (b) $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ K}^{-1}$
 (c) $2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (d) $3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ K}^{-1}$
20. The SI unit of the Stefan-Boltzmann constant is
 (a) $\text{W m}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (b) $\text{W m}^2 \text{ K}^4$
 (c) J K^{-1} (d) $\text{W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4}$
21. 2 mol of an ideal monatomic gas is heated at constant pressure from 300 K to 350 K. The heat supplied is ($R = 8.3 \text{ J/(K mol)}$)
 (a) 1245 J (b) 2075 J
 (c) 830 J (d) 2905 J
22. The temperature at which the rms speed of hydrogen molecules equals that of oxygen molecules at 47 °C is
 (a) 80 K (b) 20 K
 (c) 40 K (d) 160 K
23. A particle in SHM has amplitude 0.2 m and period 2 s. Its maximum speed is
 (a) 0.2 m/s (b) $0.2\pi \text{ m/s}$
 (c) $0.1\pi \text{ m/s}$ (d) $0.4\pi \text{ m/s}$
24. A source of sound of frequency 500 Hz moves towards a stationary observer at 30 m/s. If the speed of sound in air is 330 m/s, the frequency heard by the observer is
 (a) 545 Hz (b) 458 Hz
 (c) 500 Hz (d) 550 Hz
25. Three equal charges q are at the corners of an equilateral triangle. The net field at its centroid is
 (a) $3kq/r^2$ (b) zero
 (c) kq/r^2 away from one corner (d) $\sqrt{3} kq/r^2$
26. A point charge q is placed at one corner of a cube. The electric flux through the whole cube is
 (a) $q/(8\epsilon_0)$ (b) $q/(24\epsilon_0)$
 (c) $q/(6\epsilon_0)$ (d) q/ϵ_0
27. Two capacitors connected in parallel have
 (a) the same potential difference across them
 (b) the same charge on them
 (c) zero net capacitance
 (d) the same energy always
28. A copper wire and an aluminium wire have the same length and the same resistance. The resistivity of aluminium is 1.6 times that of copper and its density is 0.33 times that of copper. The ratio of the mass of the aluminium wire to that of the copper wire is about
 (a) 1.6 (b) 4.8
 (c) 0.21 (d) 0.53
29. Three resistors of 6Ω each are to be connected to give an equivalent resistance of 9Ω . The required arrangement is
 (a) two in parallel, the pair in series with the third
 (b) all three in series
 (c) all three in parallel
 (d) two in series, the pair in parallel with the third

30. The wire of a meter bridge is made of manganin or constantan because it has
 (a) a low resistivity
 (b) a high temperature coefficient of resistance
 (c) magnetic properties
 (d) a high resistivity and a low temperature coefficient of resistance
31. A galvanometer of resistance $50\ \Omega$ gives full-scale deflection for a current of $5\ \text{mA}$. To convert it into a voltmeter of range $0\text{--}10\ \text{V}$, the resistance to be connected in series with it is
 (a) $1950\ \Omega$
 (b) $2000\ \Omega$
 (c) $2050\ \Omega$
 (d) $0.025\ \Omega$
32. Two concentric coplanar loops of radii R and $2R$ carry equal currents I in opposite directions. The field at their centre is
 (a) $\mu_0 I/(4R)$
 (b) $\mu_0 I/(2R)$
 (c) zero
 (d) $3\mu_0 I/(4R)$
33. A proton and an α -particle enter a uniform magnetic field at right angles to it with the same kinetic energy. The ratio of the radii of their circular paths (proton : α -particle) is
 (a) $1 : 2$
 (b) $1 : 1$
 (c) $2 : 1$
 (d) $1 : \sqrt{2}$
34. A coil of 100 turns and area $0.01\ \text{m}^2$ rotates at 50 revolutions per second about an axis perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field of $0.2\ \text{T}$. The peak emf induced in the coil is
 (a) $31.4\ \text{V}$
 (b) $10\ \text{V}$
 (c) $62.8\ \text{V}$
 (d) $6.28\ \text{V}$
35. A choke coil is used instead of a resistor to limit an alternating current because it
 (a) has a high resistance
 (b) wastes very little power
 (c) is cheaper
 (d) raises the voltage
36. Light of frequency $5 \times 10^{14}\ \text{Hz}$ travels from vacuum into glass of refractive index 1.5. Its wavelength in the glass is
 (a) $600\ \text{nm}$
 (b) $900\ \text{nm}$
 (c) $400\ \text{nm}$
 (d) $300\ \text{nm}$
37. An object is placed $30\ \text{cm}$ in front of a concave mirror of focal length $20\ \text{cm}$. The image is formed
 (a) $12\ \text{cm}$ behind the mirror; virtual, erect and diminished
 (b) $60\ \text{cm}$ in front of the mirror; real, inverted and twice the size
 (c) $60\ \text{cm}$ behind the mirror; virtual, erect and magnified
 (d) $12\ \text{cm}$ in front of the mirror; real, inverted and diminished
38. A thin convex lens of glass ($\mu = 1.5$) has a focal length of $20\ \text{cm}$ in air. When it is immersed in water ($\mu = 4/3$), its focal length becomes
 (a) $20\ \text{cm}$
 (b) $40\ \text{cm}$
 (c) $80\ \text{cm}$
 (d) $60\ \text{cm}$
39. The angle of a prism is 60° and its angle of minimum deviation is 30° . The refractive index of the material of the prism is
 (a) $\sqrt{3}$
 (b) 1.5
 (c) $\sqrt{2}$
 (d) 2
40. An astronomical telescope in normal adjustment has an objective of focal length $100\ \text{cm}$ and an eyepiece of focal length $5\ \text{cm}$. Its magnifying power and the length of its tube are
 (a) 20 and $95\ \text{cm}$
 (b) 500 and $105\ \text{cm}$
 (c) 5 and $100\ \text{cm}$
 (d) 20 and $105\ \text{cm}$

41. In Young's experiment, the wavelength is changed from 400 nm to 600 nm. The fringe width becomes
(a) unchanged (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ of its value
(c) 1.5 times (d) 2.25 times
42. The wave nature of matter is noticeable only for
(a) planets (b) cars
(c) cricket balls (d) very small particles such as electrons
43. In a hydrogen atom, the ratio of the speed of the electron in the first Bohr orbit to that in the third orbit is
(a) 3 : 1 (b) 1 : 3
(c) 9 : 1 (d) 1 : 9
44. The ratio of the nuclear radii of ^{27}Al and ^{64}Cu is
(a) 27 : 64 (b) 9 : 16
(c) 4 : 3 (d) 3 : 4
45. Inputs A and B are fed to a NOR gate, and its output is passed through a NOT gate. The combination is equivalent to
(a) an AND gate (b) a NAND gate
(c) a NOR gate (d) an OR gate

CHEMISTRY (QUESTIONS 46-90)

46. The number of oxygen atoms in 4.4 g of CO_2 is ($N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23}$)
(a) 6.022×10^{23} (b) 6.022×10^{22}
(c) 1.2×10^{23} (d) 2.4×10^{23}
47. The molality of a 3 M aqueous solution of NaOH whose density is 1.12 g/mL is
(a) 2.68 mol/kg (b) 3.36 mol/kg
(c) 1.5 mol/kg (d) 3 mol/kg
48. When 2 g of H_2 reacts with 16 g of O_2 , the mass of water formed is
(a) 18 g (b) 36 g
(c) 9 g (d) 16 g
49. A compound has the empirical formula CH_2 and molar mass 42 g/mol. Its molecular formula is
(a) C_6H_{12} (b) CH_2
(c) C_2H_4 (d) C_3H_6
50. The number of radial nodes in a 3p orbital and the number of angular nodes in a 4d orbital are respectively
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 1
(c) 1 and 1 (d) 0 and 2
51. Heisenberg's uncertainty principle applies significantly to
(a) stationary objects only
(b) large objects such as a cricket ball
(c) microscopic particles such as electrons
(d) objects moving at constant velocity only
52. The correct order of electron gain enthalpy (most negative first) of the halogens is
(a) $\text{Cl} > \text{F} > \text{Br} > \text{I}$ (b) $\text{F} > \text{Cl} > \text{Br} > \text{I}$
(c) $\text{Cl} > \text{Br} > \text{F} > \text{I}$ (d) $\text{I} > \text{Br} > \text{Cl} > \text{F}$

53. The species in which the central atom is sp^3d^2 hybridised but the shape of the molecule is square planar is
 (a) SF_6 (b) XeF_4
 (c) SF_4 (d) BrF_5
54. The pair of species having the same bond order is
 (a) CN^- and NO^+ (b) O_2 and N_2
 (c) O_2^+ and O_2^- (d) NO and CO
55. For a reaction, $\Delta H = +30 \text{ kJ/mol}$ and $\Delta S = +100 \text{ J/(K mol)}$, both independent of temperature. The reaction becomes spontaneous above
 (a) 300 K (b) 30 K
 (c) 3000 K (d) 273 K
56. The enthalpies of combustion of C (graphite), H_2 and CH_4 are -394 , -285.8 and -890.3 kJ/mol respectively. The enthalpy of formation of CH_4 is
 (a) 210.5 kJ/mol (b) -1856 kJ/mol
 (c) -75.3 kJ/mol (d) 75.3 kJ/mol
57. For the endothermic reaction $N_2O_4(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO_2(g)$, raising the temperature
 (a) stops the reaction (b) has no effect
 (c) shifts the equilibrium towards NO_2 (d) shifts it towards N_2O_4
58. The salt whose aqueous solution is basic is
 (a) $NaCl$ (b) KNO_3
 (c) CH_3COONa (d) NH_4Cl
59. The solubility product of a salt changes with
 (a) the volume of the solution (b) stirring
 (c) temperature (d) the amount of solid present
60. In $3Cl_2 + 6OH^- \rightarrow 5Cl^- + ClO_3^- + 3H_2O$, chlorine is
 (a) only reduced (b) neither oxidised nor reduced
 (c) both oxidised and reduced (d) only oxidised
61. For a cell reaction with $n = 2$ and $E^\circ_{\text{cell}} = 0.295 \text{ V}$ at 298 K, $\log K$ is
 (a) 10 (b) 2.5
 (c) 5 (d) 20
62. The molar conductivity of 0.01 M acetic acid is $16.3 \text{ S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ and its limiting molar conductivity is $390.7 \text{ S cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$. Its degree of dissociation is about
 (a) 2.4% (b) 16.3%
 (c) 4.2% (d) 0.42%
63. The pH of a 0.1 M aqueous solution of a weak monobasic acid with $K_a = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ is
 (a) 5 (b) 3
 (c) 1 (d) 4
64. For a reaction $A \rightarrow \text{products}$, the rate becomes 8 times when the concentration of A is doubled. The order of the reaction is
 (a) 2 (b) 8
 (c) 4 (d) 3
65. A first-order reaction is 75% complete in 60 minutes. The time required for 90% completion is about
 (a) 100 min (b) 90 min
 (c) 120 min (d) 80 min

66. The unit of the ebullioscopic constant K_b is
 (a) mol kg K^{-1} (b) K kg mol^{-1}
 (c) K mol kg^{-1} (d) K
67. A solution of 1.0 g of a non-electrolyte in 50 g of benzene freezes 0.40 K below pure benzene ($K_f = 5.12 \text{ K kg/mol}$). The molar mass of the solute is
 (a) 128 g/mol (b) 512 g/mol
 (c) 64 g/mol (d) 256 g/mol
68. In a molecule of diborane (B_2H_6), the number of three-centre two-electron bonds and the number of terminal B-H bonds are respectively
 (a) 4 and 2 (b) 2 and 4
 (c) 2 and 2 (d) 1 and 4
69. Which of the following oxides of nitrogen is paramagnetic?
 (a) N_2O (b) N_2O_4
 (c) NO_2 (d) N_2O_5
70. On partial hydrolysis, XeF_6 gives
 (a) XeO_3 (b) XeF_4
 (c) XeO_4 (d) XeOF_4
71. The molecule that has polar bonds but zero dipole moment is
 (a) CHCl_3 (b) CCl_4
 (c) NH_3 (d) H_2O
72. A 3d-series ion has a spin-only magnetic moment of 3.87 BM. The number of its unpaired electrons and a possible identity of the ion are
 (a) 3; Mn^{2+} (b) 2; Ni^{2+}
 (c) 3; Cr^{3+} (d) 4; Fe^{3+}
73. Ce^{4+} salts are used as oxidising agents in volumetric analysis because
 (a) Ce^{4+} has a half-filled 4f subshell
 (b) Ce^{4+} has the largest radius among the lanthanoid ions
 (c) Ce^{4+} readily gains an electron to return to the common +3 state of the lanthanoids
 (d) Ce^{4+} has the electronic configuration $[\text{Xe}] 4f^1$
74. The IUPAC name of $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3]$ is
 (a) potassium trioxalatoiron(III) (b) tripotassium oxalatoferrate(II)
 (c) potassium trioxalatoferrate(II) (d) potassium trioxalatoferrate(III)
75. For a d^4 ion in a strong octahedral field ($\Delta_o > P$), the electronic configuration and the crystal field stabilisation energy are
 (a) $t_{2g}^3 e_g^1$ and $-0.6\Delta_o$ (b) $t_{2g}^4 e_g^0$ and $-0.4\Delta_o$
 (c) $t_{2g}^2 e_g^2$ and 0 (d) $t_{2g}^4 e_g^0$ and $-1.6\Delta_o + P$
76. The IUPAC name of $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{OH})\text{-CH}_3$ is
 (a) 4-methylpentan-2-ol (b) 2-methylpentan-4-ol
 (c) 4-methylpentan-1-ol (d) 1,3-dimethylbutan-1-ol
77. The correct order of basic strength of the following in aqueous solution is
 (a) $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH} > (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{N} > \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 > \text{NH}_3$ (b) $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{N} > (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH} > \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 > \text{NH}_3$
 (c) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 > (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH} > (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{N} > \text{NH}_3$ (d) $\text{NH}_3 > \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 > (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH} > (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{N}$
78. The number of structurally isomeric alcohols of molecular formula $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$ is
 (a) 3 (b) 4
 (c) 7 (d) 5

- 79.** In Dumas' method, 0.3 g of an organic compound gave 50 mL of nitrogen measured at STP. The percentage of nitrogen in the compound is about
- (a) 10.4% (b) 41.7%
(c) 16.7% (d) 20.8%
- 80.** Propyne on treatment with dilute H_2SO_4 in the presence of HgSO_4 gives
- (a) propanone (b) propanal
(c) propan-1-ol (d) propan-2-ol
- 81.** Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The C-C-C bond angle in propane is close to 180° .
Statement II: The general formula of the alkynes is C_nH_{2n} .
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- 82.** Benzene is treated with CH_3COCl and anhydrous AlCl_3 , and the product is reduced with Zn-Hg and concentrated HCl . The final product is
- (a) ethylbenzene (b) acetophenone
(c) toluene (d) styrene
- 83.** The correct order of reactivity towards an $\text{S}_\text{N}2$ reaction is
- (a) $\text{CH}_3\text{Br} > \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Br} > (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHBr} > (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CBr}$
(b) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CBr} > (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHBr} > \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Br} > \text{CH}_3\text{Br}$
(c) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Br} > \text{CH}_3\text{Br} > (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHBr} > (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CBr}$
(d) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHBr} > \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Br} > \text{CH}_3\text{Br} > (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CBr}$
- 84.** p-Dichlorobenzene melts at a higher temperature than o- and m-dichlorobenzene because
- (a) it has the largest dipole moment
(b) its symmetrical molecules pack better in the crystal
(c) it forms hydrogen bonds
(d) it has the highest molar mass
- 85.** Anisole reacts with HI to give
- (a) benzene and methyl iodide (b) phenol and methanol
(c) iodobenzene and methanol (d) phenol and methyl iodide
- 86.** An organic compound of formula $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}$ does not reduce Tollens' reagent but gives a yellow precipitate with iodine and sodium hydroxide. The compound is
- (a) propanal (b) propanone
(c) prop-2-en-1-ol (d) methoxyethene
- 87.** For fluoroethanoic, chloroethanoic, ethanoic and propanoic acids, the correct order of acid strength is
- (a) $\text{ClCH}_2\text{COOH} > \text{FCH}_2\text{COOH} > \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} > \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$
(b) $\text{FCH}_2\text{COOH} > \text{ClCH}_2\text{COOH} > \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOH} > \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$
(c) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOH} > \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} > \text{ClCH}_2\text{COOH} > \text{FCH}_2\text{COOH}$
(d) $\text{FCH}_2\text{COOH} > \text{ClCH}_2\text{COOH} > \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} > \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$
- 88.** Primary aliphatic amines react with nitrous acid to give
- (a) secondary amines (b) stable diazonium salts
(c) nitro compounds (d) alcohols with the evolution of N_2

89. The base present in RNA but not in DNA, and the linkage that joins the nucleotides of a nucleic acid chain, are respectively
(a) thymine and phosphodiester (b) uracil and phosphodiester
(c) uracil and glycosidic (d) cytosine and peptide
90. In the salt analysis, the NH_4^+ ion is detected by warming with NaOH, which gives
(a) a brown ring (b) ammonia gas that turns red litmus blue
(c) a white precipitate (d) chlorine gas

BOTANY (QUESTIONS 91-135)

91. Euglenoids are unique in Protista for having a
(a) chitinous cell wall like that of fungi
(b) protein-rich pellicle instead of a cell wall
(c) cellulose cell wall studded with silica
(d) peptidoglycan cell wall like that of bacteria
92. The combination of pigments and stored food that is characteristic of red algae (Rhodophyceae) is
(a) chlorophyll a and c with fucoxanthin; mannitol and laminarin
(b) chlorophyll a and d with phycoerythrin; floridean starch
(c) chlorophyll a and b; starch
(d) chlorophyll a and c with fucoxanthin; floridean starch
93. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The gametophyte generation in mosses is differentiated into a leafy stage bearing sex organs.
Statement II: The male sex organ of bryophytes is the antheridium.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
94. The cells of the prothallus of a fern have 32 chromosomes. The number of chromosomes in a cell of its rhizome, a spore mother cell and a spore is respectively
(a) 32, 64 and 32 (b) 64, 32 and 32
(c) 64, 64 and 64 (d) 64, 64 and 32
95. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Cycas is sometimes called a 'living fossil' because it is entirely extinct today.
Statement II: With respect to the spores they produce, gymnosperms are heterosporous.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
96. A flower with the floral formula $\oplus \text{ } \overline{\text{K}}(5) \text{ C}(5) \text{ A}_5 \text{ G}(2)$, a superior ovary, and a swollen placenta bearing many ovules belongs to the family
(a) Fabaceae (b) Solanaceae
(c) Liliaceae (d) Brassicaceae

- 97.** Epiphytic orchids commonly show which specialized root type?
 (a) pneumatophores (b) haustoria
 (c) velamen roots (d) stilt roots
- 98.** Which of the following pairs of a plant and its modified organ is NOT correctly matched?
 (a) thorn of Bougainvillea: stem (b) tendril of pea: stem
 (c) flattened green organ of Opuntia: stem (d) sucker of Chrysanthemum: stem
- 99.** Given below are two statements:
 Statement I: Stipules, small leaf-like appendages at the leaf base, are present in plants such as rose and pea.
 Statement II: A whorl of more than two leaves at each node is whorled phyllotaxy.
 In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
 (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
 (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
 (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
 (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- 100.** vexillary aestivation, diadelphous stamens and a monocarpellary superior ovary are characteristic of the family
 (a) Solanaceae (b) Liliaceae
 (c) Fabaceae (d) Malvaceae
- 101.** Given below are two statements:
 Statement I: Coconut's fibrous, fleshy husk and the hard inner shell are parts of the embryo.
 Statement II: In the mango, the fleshy edible part is the mesocarp.
 In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
 (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
 (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
 (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
 (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- 102.** Given below are two statements:
 Statement I: Protoderm, a primary meristem, gives rise to the epidermis.
 Statement II: Meristematic cells are lignified.
 In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
 (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
 (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
 (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
 (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- 103.** Bulliform cells, involved in leaf rolling to reduce water loss, are a type of
 (a) xylem vessel elements of the veins
 (b) phloem sieve cells of the midrib
 (c) modified epidermal cells of grass leaves
 (d) sclerenchyma cells below the epidermis

104. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: When the protoxylem lies towards the centre (pith) and the metaxylem towards the periphery, the arrangement is called endarch.

Statement II: The leaves of most dicots are cylindrical.

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

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

105. According to the fluid mosaic model of the plasma membrane

- (a) lipids form a single layer with their heads facing outward
- (b) proteins can move laterally within the lipid bilayer
- (c) proteins are fixed in position and cannot move
- (d) the bilayer is made mainly of cholesterol

106. The number of chloroplasts per cell can vary, but a typical mesophyll cell may contain approximately

- (a) several thousand
- (b) none
- (c) 20 to 40
- (d) exactly one

107. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (A) Chromosomes are most condensed, and best studied, at metaphase.
 - (B) The DNA content of a cell doubles during the S phase, but its chromosome number stays the same.
 - (C) At anaphase the centromeres split and the chromatids move to opposite poles.
 - (D) Cytokinesis in plant cells takes place by a cleavage furrow.
- (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two
 - (c) Only three
 - (d) All four

108. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Non-disjunction, an error in meiosis, refers to failure of homologous chromosomes or chromatids to separate.

Statement II: The second meiotic division resembles a normal mitosis.

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

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

109. Which of the following is a secondary metabolite?

- (a) concanavalin A
- (b) glucose
- (c) glycine
- (d) ATP

110. Ribozymes are unique biological catalysts made of

- (a) RNA
- (b) DNA
- (c) lipids
- (d) carbohydrates

111. The measurement and comparison of total growth per unit time is called the

- (a) efficiency index
- (b) growth curve
- (c) relative growth rate
- (d) absolute growth rate

- 112.** The action spectrum of photosynthesis closely matches the
- emission spectrum of sunlight at noon
 - rate of respiration of the plant in light
 - absorption spectrum of the carotenoids alone
 - absorption spectrum of chlorophyll and accessory pigments
- 113.** In C_4 plants, the primary CO_2 acceptor, the first stable product and the cells in which the Calvin cycle takes place are respectively
- RuBP, PGA and mesophyll cells
 - PEP, oxaloacetic acid and bundle-sheath cells
 - PEP, PGA and bundle-sheath cells
 - RuBP, oxaloacetic acid and mesophyll cells
- 114.** For the complete oxidation of the fat tripalmitin, $2C_{51}H_{98}O_6 + 145O_2 \rightarrow 102CO_2 + 98H_2O$, the respiratory quotient is about
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) 1.0 | (b) 0.9 |
| (c) 0.7 | (d) 1.3 |
- 115.** Abscission (the dropping of leaves/fruits) is promoted by increased levels of
- cytokinin alone, rising in the leaf
 - ethylene and abscisic acid, with a fall in auxin
 - gibberellin alone, with no other hormone
 - auxin alone, rising in the leaf
- 116.** The correct sequence of taxonomic categories from the highest to the lowest is
- kingdom, class, phylum, order, family, genus, species
 - kingdom, phylum, class, family, order, genus, species
 - kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species
 - kingdom, phylum, order, class, family, genus, species
- 117.** Hydrophilous pollination, as in *Vallisneria*, often involves pollen that is
- absent, as it reproduces only vegetatively
 - identical to wind-borne pollen
 - carried on or under the water surface
 - heavy, so that it sinks at once
- 118.** A typical mature angiosperm embryo sac (female gametophyte) contains how many nuclei/cells before fertilization?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) four nuclei in four cells | (b) one nucleus |
| (c) eight nuclei in seven cells | (d) sixteen nuclei in eight cells |
- 119.** The nucellus, a tissue within the ovule, is largely consumed during seed development, though in some seeds it persists as a nutritive tissue called
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) endosperm | (b) integument |
| (c) perisperm | (d) testa |
- 120.** A heterozygous tall pea plant (Tt) is crossed with a dwarf plant (tt) and 400 progeny are obtained. The expected number of tall plants is
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) 200 | (b) 300 |
| (c) 100 | (d) 400 |
- 121.** The phenotypic ratio obtained in a dihybrid test cross ($RrYy \times rryy$) is
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 | (b) 1 : 2 : 1 |
| (c) 9 : 3 : 3 : 1 | (d) 3 : 1 |

122 Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Genetic maps constructed from recombination frequency data are useful for predicting the order and relative distances of genes.

Statement II: The term linkage, for the physical association of genes on a chromosome, was coined by Morgan.

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

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

123 A double-stranded DNA molecule contains 20% guanine. The percentage of adenine in it is

- (a) 20%
- (b) 40%
- (c) 60%
- (d) 30%

124 Meselson and Stahl used which experimental technique to distinguish old from new DNA strands?

- (a) transformation experiments with pneumococcus
- (b) $^{32}\text{P}/^{35}\text{S}$ labelling of bacteriophages in *E. coli*
- (c) X-ray diffraction photographs of DNA fibres
- (d) $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$ labelling and CsCl density-gradient centrifugation

125 If the coding strand of a gene reads 5'-ATGCAT-3', the mRNA transcribed from this gene reads

- (a) 5'-AUGCAU-3'
- (b) 5'-UACGUA-3'
- (c) 3'-AUGCAU-5'
- (d) 5'-ATGCAT-3'

126 The coding sequence of an mRNA, from the start codon to the stop codon (both included), is 999 nucleotides long. The number of amino acids in the polypeptide made from it is

- (a) 332
- (b) 333
- (c) 999
- (d) 331

127 In the lac operon of *E. coli*, when lactose is absent, the repressor protein

- (a) binds the promoter and speeds up transcription of the genes
- (b) binds the operator and blocks transcription of the structural genes
- (c) binds lactose, becomes inactive and leaves the operator free
- (d) is not made at all, because the *i* gene is then switched off

128 In the logistic growth equation $\frac{dN}{dt} = rN(K - N)/K$, the rate of population growth is greatest when *N* equals

- (a) *K*
- (b) $K/2$
- (c) 0
- (d) $2K$

129 Gause's competitive exclusion principle states that

- (a) a predator always eliminates its prey in a closed habitat
- (b) two species with identical niches always help each other
- (c) competition takes place only between members of one species
- (d) two species competing for the same limiting resource cannot coexist for long

130 If the producers of a food chain fix 1,00,000 J of energy, the energy available to the secondary consumers (10 per cent law) is

- (a) 10,000 J
- (b) 1000 J
- (c) 100 J
- (d) 10 J

- 131.** The phosphorus cycle differs from the carbon cycle in that
- (a) it has no appreciable exchange between organisms and the atmosphere
 - (b) its main reservoir is the atmosphere, not the rocks
 - (c) it is returned to the air as a gas during respiration
 - (d) decomposers play no part at all in returning it
- 132.** Match List-I (microbe) with List-II (product):
- List-I: (A) *Streptococcus* (B) *Trichoderma polysporum* (C) *Monascus purpureus* (D) *Aspergillus niger*
- List-II: (I) citric acid (II) streptokinase (III) cyclosporin A (IV) statins
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (a) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
 - (b) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
 - (c) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
 - (d) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
- 133.** Mycorrhizal fungi of the genus *Glomus*, used as biofertilisers, benefit the host plant mainly by
- (a) absorbing phosphorus from the soil and passing it to the plant
 - (b) fixing atmospheric nitrogen in root nodules
 - (c) producing a toxin that kills insect larvae
 - (d) converting the ammonia in the soil into nitrates
- 134.** Pollen grains of many species cause severe allergies and bronchial afflictions; *Parthenium* (carrot grass), which came into India as a contaminant with imported wheat, is
- (a) one such allergy-causing weed
 - (b) a medicinal plant used in Ayurveda
 - (c) a fibre crop grown for its stem
 - (d) a food crop grown in the north
- 135.** According to Allen's rule, mammals living in colder climates generally have
- (a) longer ears and limbs, which increase heat loss
 - (b) shorter ears and limbs, which reduce heat loss
 - (c) a thinner layer of fat under the skin
 - (d) a larger surface area relative to their volume

ZOOLOGY (QUESTIONS 136-180)

- 136.** Which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) Digestion in sponges is extracellular, in a gastrovascular cavity.
 - (b) Sponges have cnidoblasts for anchorage and defence.
 - (c) Cnidarians are diploblastic and show the tissue level of organisation.
 - (d) Polyps such as *Hydra* produce medusae only by sexual reproduction.
- 137.** A feature that distinguishes roundworms (*Aschelminthes*) from flatworms (*Platyhelminthes*) is the presence of
- (a) bilateral symmetry
 - (b) a pseudocoelom and a complete alimentary canal with a muscular pharynx
 - (c) a triploblastic body
 - (d) flame cells for osmoregulation
- 138.** Which of the following is correctly matched?
- (a) earthworm: separate sexes
 - (b) leech: parapodia used in swimming
 - (c) cockroach: closed circulatory system
 - (d) Nereis: parapodia and separate sexes

- 139** A feature of echinoderms is
- (a) an exoskeleton of chitin
 - (b) a water vascular system, with radially symmetrical adults and bilaterally symmetrical larvae
 - (c) separate sexes with internal fertilisation
 - (d) a file-like rasping organ (radula) in the mouth
- 140** Which of the following is NOT a feature of chordates at any stage of their life?
- (a) a notochord
 - (b) pharyngeal gill slits
 - (c) a dorsal hollow nerve cord
 - (d) a ventral solid nerve cord
- 141** The heart of a frog and its circulation are best described as
- (a) four-chambered, with a double and complete circulation
 - (b) two-chambered, with a single circulation
 - (c) three-chambered, with a double but incomplete circulation
 - (d) three-chambered, with a single circulation
- 142** Damage to the cerebellum would most likely cause
- (a) loss of vision because the visual centres are destroyed
 - (b) loss of balance and of coordination of voluntary movements
 - (c) failure to regulate body temperature and hunger
 - (d) loss of the sense of smell and of taste
- 143** Emphysema, a respiratory disorder, is characterized by
- (a) too much surfactant in the alveoli
 - (b) a larger alveolar surface than normal
 - (c) damaged alveolar walls, reducing the respiratory surface
 - (d) blockage of the trachea alone, with normal alveoli
- 144** About 20–25 per cent of CO_2 is transported by the RBCs as
- (a) bicarbonate
 - (b) carbamino-haemoglobin
 - (c) dissolved CO_2
 - (d) carbonic acid in the plasma only
- 145** If the heart rate is 75 beats per minute and the cardiac output is 5.25 L/min, the stroke volume is
- (a) 50 mL
 - (b) 90 mL
 - (c) 105 mL
 - (d) 70 mL
- 146** In a standard ECG, the end of the T-wave marks
- (a) the beginning of atrial systole
 - (b) the end of ventricular systole
 - (c) the depolarisation of the ventricles
 - (d) the closure of the atrio-ventricular valves
- 147** A person with blood group O can safely receive blood from donors of
- (a) group O only
 - (b) groups A, B, AB and O
 - (c) group AB only
 - (d) groups A and B only
- 148** If the glomerular filtration rate of a person is 125 mL/min, the volume of glomerular filtrate formed per day is about
- (a) 180 L
 - (b) 1.5 L
 - (c) 18 L
 - (d) 1800 L
- 149** The gradient in the medullary interstitium is mainly caused by
- (a) proteins and fats
 - (b) glucose and amino acids
 - (c) K^+ and Ca^{2+}
 - (d) NaCl and urea

- 150.** Tropomyosin, in a resting (non-contracting) muscle, functions to
- hydrolyse ATP
 - bind Ca^{2+} ions
 - cover the active sites for myosin on actin
 - pull actin towards the M line
- 151.** The number of bones in the human axial skeleton and the type of joint between the atlas and the axis are
- 126; pivot joint
 - 80; hinge joint
 - 80; pivot joint
 - 206; saddle joint
- 152.** The speed of nerve impulse conduction is generally greater in axons that are
- unmyelinated and wider
 - myelinated and wider
 - any fibre, as speed does not vary
 - unmyelinated and thinner
- 153.** Electrical synapses are rare in our system; impulse transmission across them is
- slower than across a chemical synapse
 - carried by hormones
 - faster than across a chemical synapse
 - carried by acetylcholine
- 154.** Erythroblastosis foetalis is most likely when
- an Rh-negative mother, sensitised in her first pregnancy, carries an Rh-positive foetus
 - an Rh-positive mother carries an Rh-negative foetus in her first pregnancy
 - an Rh-negative mother carries an Rh-negative foetus in her second pregnancy
 - both the parents are Rh-negative
- 155.** Steroid hormones, being lipid-soluble, generally act on target cells by
- changing the DNA sequence
 - staying outside the cell
 - entering the cell and binding intracellular receptors, mostly regulating gene expression
 - binding only surface receptors that produce second messengers
- 156.** Untreated, severe hypothyroidism during infancy can result in a condition historically termed
- cretinism, with stunted growth and mental retardation
 - acromegaly, with enlarged jaw and hands
 - gigantism, with unusual height and weight
 - Addison's disease, with weakness and low sugar
- 157.** After a vasectomy, in which the vasa deferentia are cut and tied,
- the production of both sperms and testosterone stops
 - sperms are still produced but cannot reach the urethra, and testosterone secretion is not affected
 - no semen is ejaculated at all
 - the Leydig cells stop secreting androgens
- 158.** The glandular tissue of each human breast is divided into how many mammary lobes?
- 15-20
 - 50-60
 - 100-120
 - 2-3
- 159.** In a 28-day menstrual cycle, ovulation around the 14th day is triggered by
- a fall in oestrogen at mid-cycle
 - a rise in progesterone from the corpus luteum before ovulation
 - a mid-cycle surge of LH (along with FSH)
 - the release of hCG from the placenta

- 160.**Capacitation of sperm, a process occurring after ejaculation, is necessary for
 (a) forming the acrosome (b) fixing the sex chromosome
 (c) forming sperm in the testis (d) fertilising the ovum
- 161.**The hormones secreted by the placenta during pregnancy include
 (a) FSH, LH and inhibin (b) hCG, hPL, estrogens and progestogens
 (c) GnRH, FSH and prolactin (d) oxytocin and vasopressin only
- 162.**Combined oral contraceptive pills typically contain synthetic forms of
 (a) estrogens only, without any progestogen
 (b) no hormones at all, only spermicides
 (c) oxytocin, which contracts the uterus
 (d) progestogens or progestogen-estrogen combinations
- 163.**Which of the following sexually transmitted infections is caused by a bacterium and can be completely cured if detected early?
 (a) genital herpes (b) hepatitis B
 (c) AIDS (d) gonorrhoea
- 164.**Phenylketonuria is an inborn error of metabolism in which the affected individual lacks the enzyme that converts phenylalanine into
 (a) alanine (b) tryptophan
 (c) tyrosine (d) glycine
- 165.**A male with haemophilia (an X-linked recessive condition) will pass the affected allele to
 (a) none of his children
 (b) all his daughters but none of his sons
 (c) half of his sons and half of his daughters
 (d) all his sons but none of his daughters
- 166.**Thalassemia differs from sickle-cell anaemia in that thalassemia is a
 (a) qualitative problem of a wrongly functioning globin
 (b) chromosomal disorder
 (c) quantitative problem of making too few globin molecules
 (d) sex-linked disorder
- 167.**In Pasteur's experiment, life did not come out of killed yeast in
 (a) pre-sterilised flasks (b) flasks open to air
 (c) flasks with added dust (d) flasks containing live yeast
- 168.**According to Hardy-Weinberg, allele frequencies in a population stay stable unless disturbed by gene migration, genetic drift, mutation, natural selection and
 (a) genetic recombination (b) isolation of a single individual
 (c) random mating (d) large population size
- 169.**In a population at equilibrium, 9% of the individuals are homozygous recessive. The frequency of the dominant allele (p) is
 (a) 0.09 (b) 0.3
 (c) 0.91 (d) 0.7
- 170.**Australopithecines probably lived in the East African grasslands; they
 (a) hunted with stone weapons and ate mainly fruit
 (b) practised agriculture
 (c) had a brain capacity of 1400 cc
 (d) made cave paintings

- 171.** Filariasis is transmitted to a healthy person through the bite of
 (a) houseflies (b) tsetse flies
 (c) sandflies (d) female mosquito vectors
- 172.** How many of the following statements are correct?
 (A) The hepatitis B vaccine is produced from yeast by recombinant DNA technology.
 (B) Immunosuppressants are given after an organ transplant to lower the recipient's immune response.
 (C) The antibodies (IgA) in colostrum give the new-born passive immunity.
 (D) Innate immunity is specific and develops only after exposure to an antigen.
 (a) Only one (b) Only two
 (c) Only three (d) All four
- 173.** A characteristic property of malignant (cancer) cells is
 (a) they stop dividing after a few cell cycles
 (b) loss of contact inhibition, with the ability to metastasise
 (c) they remain enclosed in a capsule at the site of origin
 (d) strong contact inhibition by neighbouring cells
- 174.** Nicotine stimulates the adrenal gland to release
 (a) cortisol only, lowering heart rate
 (b) aldosterone only, lowering blood pressure
 (c) insulin, lowering blood glucose
 (d) adrenaline and noradrenaline, raising blood pressure
- 175.** Given below are two statements:
 Statement I: Plant cells can be bombarded with high-velocity micro-particles of gold or tungsten coated with DNA; this method is called electroporation.
 Statement II: Exonucleases remove nucleotides from the ends of a DNA molecule.
 In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
 (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
 (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
 (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
 (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- 176.** If a PCR is run for 30 cycles starting with one double-stranded DNA molecule, the number of DNA copies formed will be about
 (a) 30 (b) 60
 (c) 30^2 (d) 2^{30}
- 177.** The use of bio-resources by multinational companies without proper authorisation from the countries and people concerned, and without compensatory payment, is called
 (a) biopiracy (b) biopatent
 (c) biomagnification (d) bioethics
- 178.** The Bt toxin protein kills bollworms on Bt cotton because the inactive protoxin is
 (a) activated by the acidic pH of the insect gut
 (b) activated by the alkaline pH of the insect gut
 (c) already active inside the cells of the plant
 (d) a carbohydrate that blocks digestion in insects
- 179.** The clown fish living among the stinging tentacles of the sea anemone is an example of
 (a) amensalism (b) predation
 (c) commensalism (d) parasitism

180. Which of the following statements about biodiversity hotspots is correct?

- (a) Together they cover about one-third of the Earth's land area.
- (b) They have high endemism but very low species richness.
- (c) All of them lie in the temperate regions of the world.
- (d) They are regions of very high species richness and endemism, and three of them cover India's richest biodiversity regions.

MASTER TESTING AGENCY

Answer Key

NEET Full Mock Test, Set H

PHYSICS (Q1-45)

1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (c)
6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (c)	9. (d)	10. (b)
11. (c)	12. (d)	13. (b)	14. (b)	15. (a)
16. (b)	17. (d)	18. (a)	19. (a)	20. (d)
21. (b)	22. (b)	23. (b)	24. (d)	25. (b)
26. (a)	27. (a)	28. (d)	29. (a)	30. (d)
31. (a)	32. (a)	33. (b)	34. (c)	35. (b)
36. (c)	37. (b)	38. (c)	39. (c)	40. (d)
41. (c)	42. (d)	43. (a)	44. (d)	45. (d)

CHEMISTRY (Q46-90)

46. (c)	47. (d)	48. (a)	49. (d)	50. (a)
51. (c)	52. (a)	53. (b)	54. (a)	55. (a)
56. (c)	57. (c)	58. (c)	59. (c)	60. (c)
61. (a)	62. (c)	63. (b)	64. (d)	65. (a)
66. (b)	67. (d)	68. (b)	69. (c)	70. (d)
71. (b)	72. (c)	73. (c)	74. (d)	75. (d)
76. (a)	77. (a)	78. (b)	79. (d)	80. (a)
81. (b)	82. (a)	83. (a)	84. (b)	85. (d)
86. (b)	87. (d)	88. (d)	89. (b)	90. (b)

BOTANY (Q91-135)

91. (b)	92. (b)	93. (a)	94. (d)	95. (d)
96. (b)	97. (c)	98. (b)	99. (a)	100. (c)
101. (d)	102. (c)	103. (c)	104. (c)	105. (b)
106. (c)	107. (c)	108. (a)	109. (a)	110. (a)
111. (d)	112. (d)	113. (b)	114. (c)	115. (b)
116. (c)	117. (c)	118. (c)	119. (c)	120. (a)
121. (a)	122. (a)	123. (d)	124. (d)	125. (a)
126. (a)	127. (b)	128. (b)	129. (d)	130. (b)
131. (a)	132. (b)	133. (a)	134. (a)	135. (b)

ZOOLOGY (Q136-180)

136. (c)	137. (b)	138. (d)	139. (b)	140. (d)
141. (c)	142. (b)	143. (c)	144. (b)	145. (d)
146. (b)	147. (a)	148. (a)	149. (d)	150. (c)
151. (c)	152. (b)	153. (c)	154. (a)	155. (c)
156. (a)	157. (b)	158. (a)	159. (c)	160. (d)
161. (b)	162. (d)	163. (d)	164. (c)	165. (b)
166. (c)	167. (a)	168. (a)	169. (d)	170. (a)
171. (d)	172. (c)	173. (b)	174. (d)	175. (d)
176. (d)	177. (a)	178. (b)	179. (c)	180. (d)