RANK BOOSTER TEST SERIES

TARGET : PRE-MEDICAL 2022

Test Type : **REVIEW TEST** Test Pattern : **NEET (UG)**

TEST DATE : 27-02-2022

ANSWER KEY

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A.	2	4	2	4	4	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	4	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
Q.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A.	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	4	4	1	3	2	3	1	2	3	1
Q.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
A.	3	1	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	4	3	4	3	4	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	3	2	1	4	3	4	3
Q.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
A.	3	2	2	4	3	3	1	3	3	4	1	2	2	3	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	1
Q.	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
A.	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	4	1	3	2	2	1	4	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	1	3	2	4	2	4	2	3
Q.	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
A.	4	1	4	2	3	4	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	4	4	1	4	2	4	4	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4
Q.	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200										
A.	3	2	1	4	1	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	2										

HINT – SHEET

SUBJECT : PHYSICS

SECTION-A

1. Ans (2)

Sum of n term of A.P. $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]$

here n = 16, a = 4, d = 4

$$S = \frac{16}{2}(2 \times 4 + (16-1)\,4)$$

$$= 544$$

2. Ans (4)

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = 2(t-1)$$

$$\int_0^v dv = \int_0^{10} 2(t-1)\,dt$$

$$V = 2\left[\frac{t^2}{2} - 1\right]_0^{10}$$

$$= 2 \times 40 = 80 \text{ m/s}$$

3. Ans (2)

$$\sqrt{(0.4)^2 + (0.8)^2 + \lambda^2} = 1$$

$$\lambda = \sqrt{0.2}$$

4. Ans (4)

If $\vec{A}$ is parallel to $\vec{B}$ then

$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \vec{0}$ and $\hat{A} \times \hat{B} = \vec{0}$ also

$\vec{A} = a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k}$

$\vec{B} = b_1\hat{i} + b_2\hat{j} + b_3\hat{k}$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \hat{i}(a_2b_3 - b_2a_3) - \hat{j}(a_1b_3 - b_1a_3) + \hat{k}(a_1b_2 - b_1a_2) = \vec{0}$$

It gives $\frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{a_2}{b_2} = \frac{a_3}{b_3}$

5. Ans (4)

$$\text{Acceleration} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}^2} \Rightarrow A = LT^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = AT^2$$

6. Ans (1)

$A = 2.5$ m/s $\quad \Delta A = 0.5$ m/s

$B = 0.10$ s $\quad \Delta B = 0.01$ sec

Let $X = AB$

$$\frac{\Delta X}{X} = \frac{\Delta A}{A} + \frac{\Delta B}{B}$$

$$\frac{\Delta X}{2.5 \times 0.10} = \frac{0.5}{2.5} + \frac{0.01}{0.10}$$

$$\Delta X = \left(\frac{0.5}{2.5} + \frac{0.01}{0.10}\right) \times 2.5 \times 0.10$$

$$\Delta X = (0.2 + 0.1) \times 0.25$$

$$\Delta X = 0.075 = 0.08 \quad \text{(Rounding off)}$$

So $X' = X \pm \Delta X$

$= (0.25 \pm 0.08)$m

7. Ans (3)

$$\vec{v} = \vec{u} + \vec{a}t = \left(3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}\right) + \left(0.4\hat{i} + 0.3\hat{j}\right)(10)$$

$$= 7\hat{i} + 7\hat{j}$$

So speed $= |\vec{v}| = 7\sqrt{2}$ units

8. Ans (3)

From given v-t graph we observe that rocket start at t = 0 and its velocity again become zero at t = 100 s which is at maximum height, so area under given v-t graph is equal to total displacement (= maximum height)

$$H_{max} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 1000\right) \text{m}$$

$$= (1000 \times 50) \text{ m}$$

9. Ans (4)

$$h = \frac{u^2 \sin^2\theta}{2g} \quad \text{and} \quad R = \frac{u^2 \sin 2\theta}{g}$$

$$\frac{45}{180} = \frac{1}{4}\tan\theta \text{ or } \theta = 45°$$

10. Ans (3)

Constant velocity means zero acceleration, no change in level of liquid.

11. Ans (3)

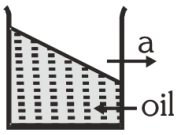
$T_1 - (12 + 8)\,g = (12 + 8)(2.2)$

$T_1 = 20 \times 9.8 + 20 \times 2.2$

$T_1 = 196 + 44$

$T_1 = 240$ N

12. Ans (3)



14. Ans (2)

$$P = Fv = mav \Rightarrow \frac{P}{m} = \frac{vdv}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int vdv = \int \frac{P}{m}dt \Rightarrow v \propto t^{1/2} \Rightarrow x \propto t^{3/2}$$

15. Ans (4)

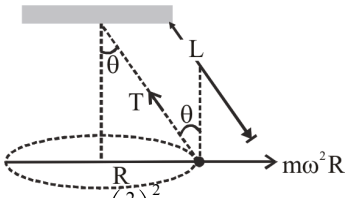
$T \sin\theta = M\omega^2 R$ ...(i)

$T \sin\theta = M\omega^2 L \sin\theta$ ....(ii)

From (i) and (ii)

$T = M\omega^2 L$

$= M\,4\pi^2 n^2 L$



$= M\,4\pi^2 \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^2 L = 16\,ML$

17. Ans (2)

Mass of particle might be different.

18. Ans (3)

$$\vec{a}_{CM} = \frac{M_1\vec{a}_1 + M_2\vec{a}_2}{M_1 + M_2}$$

$$a_{CM} = \frac{M(0) + M(a)}{M + M}$$

$$a_{CM} = \frac{a}{2}$$

19. Ans (4)

$$F = \frac{kQ_1Q_2}{R^2} \Rightarrow F = \frac{k(Q-q)(q)}{R^2} \Rightarrow F = \frac{k(Qq - q^2)}{R^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dF}{dq} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k}{R^2}\frac{d}{dq}(Qq - q^2) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad Q - 2q = 0$$

$$q = \frac{Q}{2}$$

So, $Q_1 = q = \frac{Q}{2}$ & $Q_2 = Q - q = \frac{Q}{2}$

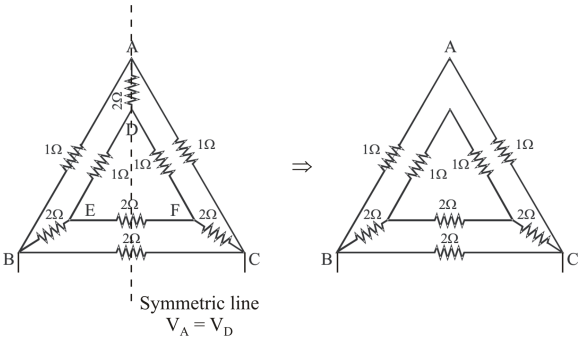
$$Q_1 = Q_2 = \frac{Q}{2}$$

22. Ans (2)

$$6 = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2} \quad \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} = \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1}\right)^2$$

24. Ans (2)

By symmetry method/image method



25. Ans (2)

$$R_S = \frac{V}{I_g} - R_g = \frac{20}{0.01} - 20 = 20 \times 99$$

$= 1980\ \Omega$

26. Ans (2)

Let Q be amount of heat required to heat m mass of water

For first heater power $P_1 = \frac{Q}{t_1}$

For second heater power $P_2 = \frac{Q}{t_2}$

when connected in parallel

$P_{eq} = P_1 + P_2$

$$\frac{Q}{t_{eq}} = \frac{Q}{t_1} + \frac{Q}{t_2} \Rightarrow t_{eq} = \frac{t_1 t_2}{t_1 + t_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{eq} = \frac{10 \times 20}{10 + 20}$$

$$= \frac{20}{3} \text{ minutes}$$

28. Ans (3)

Voltage across capacitor = 2.5 V

So $Q = CV_c = (5 \times 10^{-6})\ (2.5)$

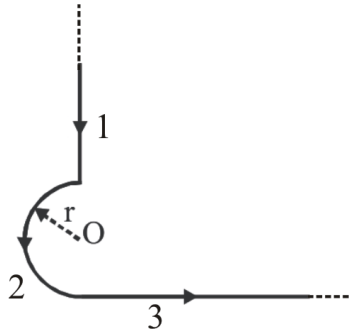
$= 12.5\ \mu C$

29. Ans (3)

$\vec{B}_o = \vec{B}_1 + \vec{B}_2 + \vec{B}_3$

$\vec{B}_1 = 0; \vec{B}_2 = \frac{\mu_o I}{2r} \odot; B_3 = \frac{\mu_o 1}{4\pi r} \odot$

$B_o = 0 + \frac{\mu_o I}{2r} + \frac{\mu_o I}{4\pi r}$



30. Ans (4)

$$B_A = \frac{\mu_0 nI}{2} = B \quad ....(1)$$

$$B_C = \frac{\mu_0 n \left(\frac{I}{4}\right)}{2} = \frac{B}{4}$$

31. Ans (1)

$q = \sigma(2\pi ad)$

$I = qf$

$= \sigma\ (2\pi ad)f$

$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2r}$

$= \frac{\mu_0}{2a} \sigma 2\pi adf$

$= \mu_0 \sigma \pi df = \pi \mu_0 f \sigma d$

32. Ans (2)

In order to obtain the neutral point at the centre of a current circular coil, the magnetic field produced by the coil must be equal to B_H in magnitude and directed opposite to $\vec{B}_H$.

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 Ni}{2R} = B_H$$

$$\therefore \quad i = \frac{2RB_H}{\mu_0 N} = \frac{2 \times 0.1 \times 0.314 \times 10^{-4}}{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 10}$$

$= 0.5\ A$

33. Ans (3)

$e_0 = NBA\omega$

$$= 60 \times 5 \times 20 \times 10 \times 10^{-4} \times 2 \times \pi \times \frac{1800}{60} = 113\ V$$

34. Ans (2)

Electrostatic field lines never form a closed loop.

35. Ans (3)

Efficiency η =

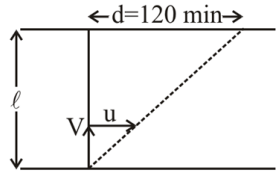
$$\frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}} \times 100 = \frac{140}{240 \times 0.7} \times 100$$

$$= 83.3\ \%$$

SECTION-B

36. Ans (1)

minimum time t = 10 min



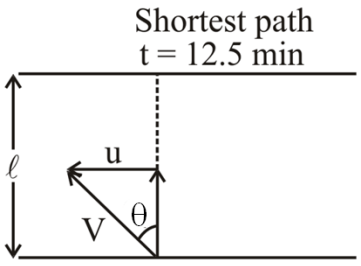
v → swimming speed

u → river speed

$120 = u \times 10$ min

$\Rightarrow u = 12$ m/min

$\frac{\ell}{V} = 10$ min .....(1)



$\frac{\ell}{V\cos\theta} = 12.5$ min ...(2)

$\frac{(1)}{(2)} \Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{10}{12.5} = \frac{4}{5}$

& $V\sin\theta = u$

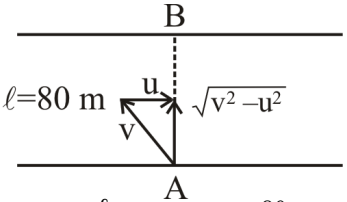
$$V = \frac{u}{\sin\theta} = \frac{12\text{m/min}}{3/5} = 20\text{m/min}$$

37. Ans (2)

For shortest distance

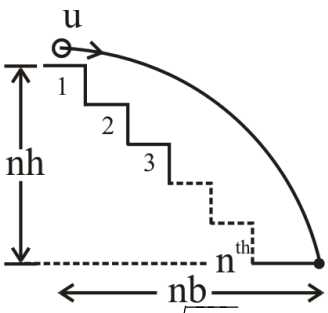
v = 10 m/s

u = 6 m/s



$$t = \frac{\ell}{\sqrt{v^2 - u^2}} = \frac{80}{\sqrt{(10)^2 - (6)^3}} = \frac{80}{8} = 10 \text{ second}$$

38. Ans (3)



Range $R = u\sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}$

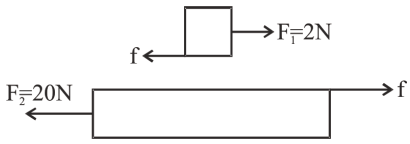
$$nb = u\sqrt{\frac{2(nh)}{g}}$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2b^2 = u^2 \times \frac{2(nh)}{g}$$

$$n = \frac{2hu^2}{gb^2}$$

39. Ans (1)

Free body diagrams of the two bodies are as follows:



Let acceleration of both the blocks towards left is a. Then

$$a = \frac{f - 2}{2} = \frac{20 - f}{4}$$

or $2f - 4 = 20 - f$

or $3f = 24$ or $f = 8$N

Maximum friction between two blocks can be:

$$f_{max} = \mu mg = 0.5 \times 2 \times 10 = 10\text{N}$$

Now since, $f < f_{max}$

Therefore, friction force between the two blocks is 8 N.

40. Ans (3)

$U = \frac{F^2}{2k} \Rightarrow \frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{k_2}{k_1}$ [If force are same]

$\therefore \frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{3000}{1500} = \frac{2}{1}$

41. Ans (2)

Let R be the radius of the circle; then,

velocity at B = $\sqrt{5gR}$

or $\sqrt{2g\ell} = \sqrt{5gR}$

or $R = \frac{2}{5}\ell$

But, $d + R = \ell$ or $d + \frac{2}{5}\ell = \ell$

or $d = \ell - \frac{2}{5}\ell = 0.6\ \ell.$

42. Ans (1)

By conservation of momentum

$mu + M(o) = m\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) + M\sqrt{5g\ell}$

$\frac{mu}{2} = M\sqrt{5g\ell} \Rightarrow u = \frac{2M}{m}\sqrt{5g\ell}$

43. Ans (2)

$\vec{E}_{axis} = \frac{2k\vec{P}}{r^3} \Rightarrow \vec{E}_o = \frac{2k\vec{P}}{r^3} \Rightarrow \frac{k\vec{P}}{r^3} = \frac{\vec{E}_o}{2}$

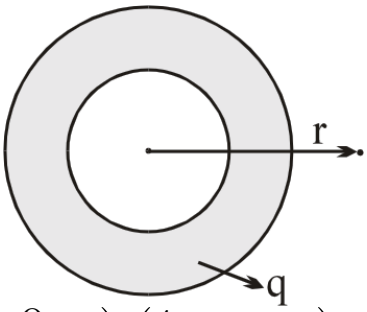
Now, $\vec{E}_{equ.} = \frac{-k\vec{P}}{(r^1)^3}$ if $r^1 = 2r$

$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_{equ.} = \frac{-k\vec{P}}{(2r)^3} \Rightarrow E_{equ.} = \frac{-1}{8}\frac{k\vec{P}}{r^3}$

$= \frac{-1}{8} \times \frac{\vec{E}_o}{2}$

$= -\frac{\vec{E}_o}{16}$

44. Ans (1)



$q = \left(\frac{Q}{(4/3)\pi R^3}\right)\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi(R^3 - d^3)\right)$

$= \frac{Q(R^3 - d^3)}{R^3}$

$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{q}{r}$

$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{Q(R^3 - d^3)}{rR^3}$

45. Ans (3)

$i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{10 - V}{10} + \frac{6 - V}{20} + \frac{5 - V}{30} = 0$

$\Rightarrow 6(10 - V) + 3(6 - V) + 2(5 - V) = 0$

$\Rightarrow 88 - 11V = 0,\ V = 8$ volt

46. Ans (4)

As resistance of ideal moving coil voltmeter is infinite, so No current will flow in circuit and given voltmeter measure Potential difference across cell which is equal to emf of cell. ($\because I = 0$)

47. Ans (1)

$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{3\mu} + \frac{1}{6\mu} \Rightarrow C_{eq} = 1\mu F$

Charge on each capacitor $Q = C_{eq}V$

$= 1\mu \times 24$

$= 24\ \mu c$

Potential difference between plates of 6μF

Capacitor $V' = \frac{Q}{6\mu} \Rightarrow V' = \frac{24\mu}{6\mu}$

$V' = 4$ volt

48. Ans (3)

Magnetic force on charge is given by

$\vec{F} = q(\vec{V} \times \vec{B}) = qV\,B\,\sin\theta$

where $\vec{V} \neq 0$ i.e. charge is moving

$\theta \neq 0^o$

49. Ans (4)

Like poles together

$T_1 = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{(I_1 + I_2)}{(m_1 + m_2)B_H}}$

Unlike poles together

$T_2 = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{I_1 + I_2}{(m_1 - m_2)B_H}}$

SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY

SECTION-A

51. Ans (4)

3σ & $3\ell p$ species (i.e. XeF_3^-) are nonexisting.

ClF_7, $SiCl_6^{2-}$ ⇒ Not exist due to steric hinderence.

52. Ans (4)

H_2O < HF ; H bond strength

HF < H_2O ; extent of H bond

HF < H_2O ; order of M.P

H_2O > HF ; order of B.P

53. Ans (1)

Urea ⇒ Intermolecular H bond

54. Ans (3)

$\overset{\delta+}{H}\ \overset{\delta-}{Cl} - - - \overset{\delta+}{H}\ \overset{\delta-}{Cl}$ ⇒ weak dipole-dipole attraction.

55. Ans (2)

Size of Cl > F

∴ P–Cl > P–F (B.L.)

Bond angle ; $\theta_1 > \theta_2$

56. Ans (3)

Number of ions and electronic structure are same so, NaF, MgO are isomorphous.

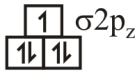
57. Ans (1)

O_2^+ = 15 e^- → Bond order = 2.5

$$\text{Bond length} \propto \frac{1}{\text{Bond order}}$$

58. Ans (2)

N_2^+, C_2^- ⇒ 13e– ; B.O = 2.5



59. Ans (3)

101 → Md (Mendelevium)

105 → Db (Dubnium)

109 → Mt (Meitnerium)

115 → Mc (Moscovium)

60. Ans (1)

$$X_{(g)} \xrightarrow[-e^-]{IP_1} X^+ \xrightarrow[-e^-]{IP_2} X^{2+}$$

61. Ans (3)

EN of Al = 1.5

Be = 1.5

diagonal relationship

62. Ans (1)

ΔH_{eg_1} ⇒ S > Se > Te > O

63. Ans (4)

Atomic size ⇒

$B < \underbrace{Ga < Al}_{T.C} < In < T\ell$

64. Ans (3)

Ga_2O_3 → Amphoteric oxide

65. Ans (2)

Biggest jump between

3^{rd} 4^{th} I.P (∴ 3 valence e^-)

So, element is $B(1s^2 2s^2 2p^1)$

66. Ans (2)

$_{57}La = [Xe]\ 6s^2, 5d^1$

67. Ans (2)

$_{71}Lu = [Xe]\ 6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^1$

unpaired e^-s = 1

68. Ans (2)

$$W = 8 \times \frac{1}{8} = 1$$

$$O = 12 \times \frac{1}{4} = 3$$

Na = 1 × 1 = 1

$NaWO_3$

69. Ans (1)

$$d = \frac{Z \times M}{a^3 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}}$$

$$Z = \frac{d \times a^3 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}}{M}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 5.0^3 \times 10^{-24} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}}{72}$$

$$= 4.18 \simeq 4$$

72. Ans (4)

$$\frac{p_A^0 - p_s}{p_s} = \frac{n_B}{n_A}$$

$$\frac{3/(M_w)_B}{19.5/78} = \frac{800 - 760}{760} = \frac{40}{760}$$

$$(M_w)_B = \frac{3 \times 760 \times 78}{19.5 \times 40} = 228\ g$$

74. Ans (4)

$CH_3COOH \rightleftharpoons CH_3COO^- + H^+$

$$\alpha = \frac{\Lambda_M}{\Lambda_M^\infty} = \frac{4.8}{400} = 1.2 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$K_a = \frac{c\alpha^2}{(1-\alpha)} \simeq c\alpha^2 = 0.2 \times (1.2 \times 10^{-2})^2$$

$$= 2.88 \times 10^{-5}$$

75. Ans (3)

$$E_{cell} = -\frac{0.0591}{2}\log\frac{(0.01)^2 y}{(0.1)^2 x}$$

76. Ans (4)

Unit of k = $(\text{mol L}^{-1})^{1-n}\text{time}^{-1}$

$= (\text{mol L}^{-1})^{-2}\ \text{min}^{-1}$

$= \frac{L^2}{\text{mol}^2\ \text{min}}$

77. Ans (2)

$x \rightarrow y + z(g)$

t=20 10cc

t=∞ 50cc

$t_{1/2} \propto [x]$, 1st order

$K = \frac{2.303}{t}\log\frac{[x]_0}{[x]_t}$

$= \frac{2.303}{20}\log\frac{50}{50-10}$

$= \frac{2.303}{20}\log 1.25$

81. Ans (3)

$2SO_3(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO_2(g) + O_2(g)$

$1-\alpha \quad \alpha \quad \frac{\alpha}{2}$

$\frac{D_T}{D_O} = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2}$

$\frac{40}{32} = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2}$

$\frac{8}{32} = \frac{\alpha}{2}$

$\alpha = 0.5$ or 50%

85. Ans (2)

Number of molecule = $\frac{80}{16} = 5$

Number of atoms = molecule × atomicity

$= 5 \times 5 = 25$

SECTION-B

86. Ans (1)

SO_4^{2-} → tetrahedral non-planar

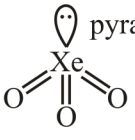
BrF_3 → T-shape Polar and planar

IF_5 → Square pyramidal non planar & polar

SO_3 → Trigonal planar & Non polar

87. Ans (4)

pyramidal→shape



88. Ans (3)

As per M.O.T.

89. Ans (4)

Size ⇒ $H^- > Li^+ \geq Mg^{+2} > Al^{+3}$

90. Ans (3)

IE_1 of N > IE_1 of O

EA_1 of P < EA_1 of S

EN of $\overset{-4}{\underline{C}}H_4 < \overset{+4}{\underline{C}}O_2$

91. Ans (3)

$CH_3NH_2 + HCl \rightarrow CH_3NH_3Cl$

initial milli-moles 0.12 0.08

after reaction 0.04 – 0.08

$pOH = pK_b + \log\frac{[CH_3NH_3^+]}{[CH_3NH_2]}$

$= {}_{3.3 + \log\frac{0.08}{0.04} = 3.6}$

∴ pH = 10.4

92. Ans (2)

∵ $\Delta n_g > 0$

∴ $\Delta S > 0$

93. Ans (2)

$V_1 = \frac{nRT}{P} = \frac{5 \times 0.0821 \times 300}{10} = 12.315$ L

$V_2 = 123.15$ L

$w_{im} = -P_{ex}(V_2 - V_1)$

$= -1(123.15 - 12.315)$ L atm

$= -110.835 \times 101.3$ J

$= -11.227$ kJ

98. Ans (3)

g equivalent of $H_2SO_4 = 0.001 \times \frac{100}{1000} = 10^{-4}$

99. Ans (3)

Element which has high negative SRP can replace element from its salt solution which has less negative SRP.

SUBJECT : BOTANY

SECTION-A

101. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI - Page No. 4

105. Ans (2)

NCERT XI, Page # 33

110. Ans (1)
NCERT-XI # Chapter - 5 ; Page No. 81

113. Ans (2)
NCERT-XI, Pg # 76; para-5.6 3rd paragraph-2 line

114. Ans (2)
NCERT XI, Pg, # 92

115. Ans (3)
NCERT Pg.#93

116. Ans (1)
NCERT Pg.#97, Fig.-6.10(a)

117. Ans (3)
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 130

118. Ans (3)
NCERT-XI, Pg#135

122. Ans (1)
NCERT Pg. # 163

124. Ans (2)
NCERT XI, Pg.# 179

127. Ans (3)
NCERT Eng. Page # 215 (3rd para)

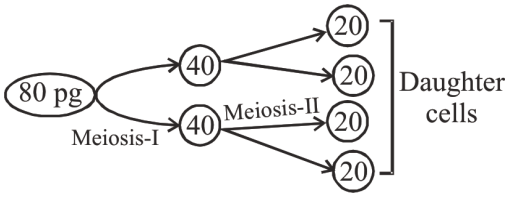
129. Ans (1)
In one Kreb's cycle 2-CO_2 molecule release.
NCERT Pg # 232, Fig 14.3

SECTION-B

137. Ans (3)
NCERT XI(E)/(H) Page No. # 24

142. Ans (2)
NCERT XI, Page # 85

146. Ans (4)



148. Ans (4)
NCERT (XI) Pg. # 231

150. Ans (3)
NCERT-XI, Pg#212

SUBJECT : ZOOLOGY

SECTION-A

155. Ans (3)
NCERT Pg. # 53

157. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg. # 56

161. Ans (1)
NCERT XIth P.No. 101

162. Ans (2)
NCERT XI Pg # 103

163. Ans (2)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 103

SECTION-B

191. Ans (3)
NCERT XIth P.No. 112

199. Ans (1)
NCERT-XI Pg. # 304, 305