RANK BOOSTER TEST SERIES

TARGET : PRE-MEDICAL 2022

Test Type : **UNIT TEST # 05** Test Pattern : **NEET (UG)**

TEST DATE : 21-02-2022

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.	1	4	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	3	4	1	4	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	1	4	2	2	4
Q.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A.	2	2	4	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	1	3	4	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	3	1	4	2	1	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	2	2	3	3	4	4	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	2	3	4	1	4	1	3	4	1	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.	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	4	4	4	1	2	1	3	3	4	3	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	2	3	3	4
Q.	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
A.	4	4	4	1	2	4	2	3	2	4	3	4	2	3	3	1	3	3	4	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	1	4	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.	1	4	4	4	1	4	1	3	3	4	1	3	3	2	2	2	4	4	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	4	3	1	1	1
Q.	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200										
A.	2	2	2	3	1	3	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	4	3	3	1	2	1	3										

HINT – SHEET

SUBJECT : PHYSICS

SECTION-A

1. Ans (1)

$$\vec{r}_{COM} = \frac{m_1\vec{r}_1 + m_2\vec{r}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$= \frac{2\left(2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}\right) + 3\left(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}\right)}{5}$$

2. Ans (4)

$p = 0$

As external force = 0

So, $v_c = 0$.

3. Ans (2)

According to the equation of motion of the centre of mass, $m\vec{a}_{CM} = \vec{F}_{ext.}$

If $\vec{F}_{ext.} = 0, \vec{a}_{CM} = 0$

i.e. $\vec{v}_{CM} = \text{cons tan t}$

i.e., if no external force acts on a system (or resultant external force acting on a system is zero) the velocity of its centre of mass remains constant (i.e. velocity of the centre of mass is unaffected by internal forces). Hence, the kinetic energy and momentum of the system also remain constant.

So, if the centre of mass of a system is at rest (or in the state of uniform motion) it will remain at rest (or in the state of uniform motion) it will remain at rest (or in the state of uniform motion) unless acted upon by an external force. Thus if $\vec{F}_{ext.} = 0$, it is possible that the position of the centre of mass may change at a constant rate.

4. **Ans (1)**

At H, $N_1 = mg - \frac{mv^2}{r}$ & At L, N_2

$= mg + \frac{mv^2}{r}$

5. **Ans (2)**

From the symmetery.

6. **Ans (3)**

Two particles will meet at their centre of mass

$\Rightarrow$ Distance of centre of mass from 8kg

$\text{mass} = \frac{(8)(0)+(4)(12)}{8+4} = 4m$

7. **Ans (1)**

Applying momentum conservation ;

$(80)\ 1 + 60\ (-2) + (80 + 60 + 100)\ v = 0$

$\boxed{v = +\frac{1}{6} m/s}$

8. **Ans (2)**

Wall is parallel to $\hat{j}$.

So, no. change in component of velocity along $\hat{j}$.

But $v_x \hat{i} = -eu_x \hat{i}$

$v_x = -\frac{1}{2}(2) = -1$

So, $\vec{v} = -\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$

9. **Ans (1)**

$X_{cm} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{m_1 + m_2}$

$= \frac{0.4 \times 2 + 0.6 \times 7}{0.4 + 0.6} = 5m$

10. **Ans (3)**

$\vec{v}_{com} = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$

$\frac{\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2}{2} = \left(\hat{i} + \hat{j}\right) m/s$

Similarly, $\vec{a}_{com} = \frac{\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2}{2} = \frac{3}{2}\left(\hat{i} + \hat{j}\right) m/s^2$

Since $\vec{v}_{com}$ is parallel to $\vec{a}_{com}$ the path will be a straight line.

11. **Ans (4)**

According to conservation of momentum

$mv = \left(\frac{m}{4}\right) 0 + \left(\frac{3m}{4}\right) v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{4}{3} v$

12. **Ans (1)**

$R = \frac{2u \cos\theta \cdot u \sin\theta}{g}$

After impact horizontal component remains the same = $u \cos\theta$

The vertical component becomes

$V = e(u \sin\theta)$

New range $R' = \frac{2u \cos\theta \cdot eu \sin\theta}{g}$

$R' = eR$

13. **Ans (4)**

$x_c = \frac{\int x dm}{\int dm}$, $dm = \lambda dx$

$\Rightarrow x_c = \frac{\int_0^2 x \frac{m_0}{L^2}(L + x)\, dx}{\int_0^L \frac{m_0}{L^2}(L + x)\, dx}$

$x_c = \frac{\left(\int_0^L Lx dx + \int_0^2 x^2 dx\right)}{\int_0^L (L + x) dx} \Rightarrow x_c = \frac{5L}{9}$

14. **Ans (2)**

$m_A = 90kg$, $m_B = 40$ kg, $m_C = 20$ kg

Let plank moves by x along left.

$m_A(\ell - x) + m_B(-\ell - x) + m_C(-x) = 0$

$(m_A - m_B)\ell = (m_A + m_B + m_C)x$

$\Rightarrow (90 - 40) \times 12 = (90 + 40 + 20)x$

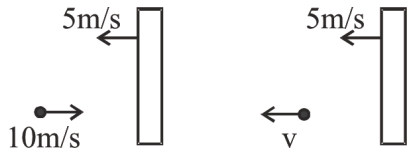
$x = 4m$

15. **Ans (1)**

$v_1 = -\frac{m_2 v_2}{m_1} = \frac{-12}{4} \times 4 = -12$ m/s

$KE = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_0^2 = 288$ J

16. **Ans (2)**



$e = 1 \Rightarrow 10 + 5 = v - 5$ or $v = 20$ m/s

17. Ans (3)

$m_1u_1 + m_2u_2 = m_1v_1 + m_2v_2$

$(2m)10 + (m)0 = 2mv_1 + mv_2$

or $2v_1 + v_2 = 20$ .....(1)

$v_2 - v_1 = e(u_1 - u_2)$

$v_2 - v_1 = \frac{1}{2}(10 - 0)$

$v_2 - v_1 = 5$ .....(2)

Solving equation (1) and (2), we get

$v_1 = +5$ m/s and $v_2 = 10$ m/s

18. Ans (2)

$v_2 = ev_1$

$\sqrt{2gh_2} = e\sqrt{2gh_1}$

$h_2 = e^2h_1 = (0.5)^2 \times 20 = 5$ m

19. Ans (2)

Angle between normal to the plane of the coil and direction of magnetic field is $\theta = 60^o$

$\therefore$ Flux linked with coil $\phi = BA\cos\theta$

$= 4.0 \times 0.5 \times \cos 60^o \Rightarrow \phi = 1$ weber

20. Ans (3)

By Lenz law

21. Ans (2)

$\varepsilon = A\frac{dB}{dt} = 2 \times \frac{(4-1)}{2} = 3$volt.

22. Ans (2)

Apply lenz law, eddy current opposes change in magnetic field

23. Ans (2)

$i_1 = \frac{10}{10} = 1A$

$i_2 = \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5}{4}$

24. Ans (4)

Use trick : $M \propto \frac{R_2^2}{R_1}$

25. Ans (2)

$\phi = BA\cos\theta = \frac{5}{\pi}[\pi(0.3)^2]\cos 53°$

$= 5 \times 9 \times 10^2 \times \frac{3}{5} = 0.27$ Wb

26. Ans (1)

By Lenz law bar magnet is repelled so acceleration of bar magnet is less than g.

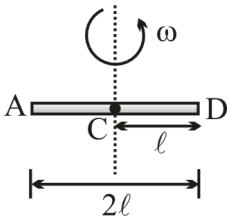
So, If $a < g$

$S < \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = 5$m

$S < 5$m

So, Among given options S = 4.0 m.

27. Ans (4)



Let centre is C

$V_{CA} = \frac{1}{2}B\omega\ell^2$, $V_{CD} = \frac{1}{2}B\omega\ell^2$,

$V_A = V_D$ So, $V_{AD} = 0$

28. Ans (2)

In loop 1 $\phi = B\pi r^2$

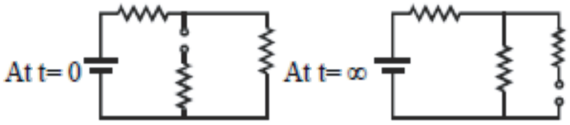
induced emf $\varepsilon = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -\frac{dB}{dt}\pi r^2$

In loop 2 $\phi = 0$,

induced emf = 0

29. Ans (2)

Initially equivalent circuit is & finally (steady state)



Initially $V_L = \frac{2E}{3} = L\frac{dI}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{2E}{3L}$ and

$I_C = \frac{E}{3R} = \frac{dQ}{dt}$

30. Ans (4)

$e = -M\frac{dI}{dt} = -M\frac{d}{dt}I_0\sin\omega t$

$e = -MI_0\omega\cos\omega t = -E_0\cos\omega t$

$E_0 = MI_0\omega = 0.005 \times 2 \times 100\pi = \pi$V

31. Ans (2)

Use $M = \frac{\phi_2}{i_1} = \frac{N_2B_1A_2}{i_1}$

32. Ans (2)

By Lenz law

33. Ans (4)

Conductor cuts the flux only when, if it moves in the direction of M.

35. Ans (2)

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{1}{L_{eq}\,C_{eq}}}$$

SECTION-B

36. Ans (2)

Let tlie circular disc of radius a be made up of the circular section of radius b and remainder. Further let the line of symmetry joining the centres O and O_1 be the x-axis with O as origin. The centre of mass of the disc of radius a will be given by :

while Y_{CM} and Z_{CM} will be zero (as for all points on x-axis, y and z = 0). If a be the density of the material of disc,

$m_1 = \pi b^2 a$ and $x_1 = c$

$m_2 = \pi(a^2 - b^2)\alpha$ and $x_2 = ?$

$M = (m_1 + m_2) = \pi a^2\alpha$ and $X_{CM} = 0$

From, eqn. (i),

$$0 = \frac{\pi b^2 a(c) + \pi(a^2 - b^2)\alpha x_2}{\pi a^2 \alpha}$$

$$\therefore \quad x_2 = \frac{-cb^2}{(a^2 - b^2)}$$

i.e., the centre of mass of the remaining portion (say O_2) is at a distance $cb^2/(a^2 - b^2)$ to the left of O on the line joining the centres O and O_1.

37. Ans (2)

$3m\, u \cos\theta\, \hat{i} = (m \times 100)\hat{j} - (100 \times m)\,\hat{j} + m\vec{v}$

$$\vec{v} = 3u\cos\theta\,\hat{i}$$

$$= \left(3 \times 200 \times \frac{1}{2}\right)\hat{i} = 300\,\hat{i}\ \text{m/s}$$

300 m/s in horizontal direction.

38. Ans (3)

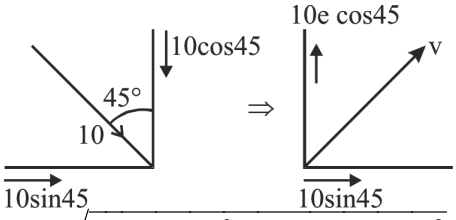
If KE = 0,

Velocity of each particle is zero.

So, KE of system is zero.

If $\vec{p}_{sys} = 0$, then momentum of different particle may be non zero. So, KE will not be zero.

39. Ans (3)



$$v = \sqrt{(10\sin 45)^2 + (10e\ \cos 45)^2}$$

$v = 5\sqrt{3}$ m/s

41. Ans (3)

If velocity of third particle is $\vec{v}$ then

$$m\vec{v} + mv\hat{i} + mv\hat{j} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{v} = -v\left(\hat{i} + \hat{j}\right).$$

42. Ans (1)

$$V_1 = \left(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2}\right)U_1 + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2}U_2$$

because m << M, hence

$V_1 = -U_1 + 2U_2 = -6 + 2(4) = 2$m/s

43. Ans (3)

$e = NBA\omega$; $\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times \frac{2000}{60}$

$$\therefore e = 50\times0.05\times80\times10^{-4}\times2\pi\times\frac{2000}{60} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

45. Ans (3)

In parallel combination

$$\frac{1}{L} = \frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} + \frac{1}{L_3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{3}{9}$$

$\Rightarrow L_{eq} = 3H$

46. Ans (4)

Time period of AC,

$$T = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{50} \text{ second}$$

Time interval Δt for current to decrease from peak value of one ampere to zero ampere = T/4.

$$\Delta t = \frac{T}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{50}\right)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{200} \text{ sec}$$

Change in current, $\Delta I = I_f - I_i = 0 - 1 = -1$ amp

Mean induced emf, $e = -M\left(\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}\right)$

$$= (-1)(1.5)\left[\frac{-1}{1/200}\right]$$

= 300 volt.

47. Ans (2)

If cd moves with velocity v then induced emf across cd is $v_{cd} = B\ell v$

current through it $I = \frac{B\ell v}{R}$,

force on cd is $F = BI\ell$

$$\Rightarrow F = B\left(\frac{B\ell v}{R}\right)\ell = \frac{B^2\ell^2 v}{R}$$

If this force if upwards and balances mg them

$$\frac{B^2\ell^2 v}{R} = mg$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{mgR}{B^2\ell^2}.$$

48. Ans (1)

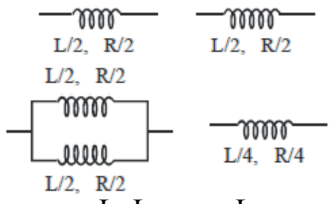
$$F_{ext} = \frac{B^2\ell^2 v}{R} = \frac{0.15 \times 0.15 \times 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 2}{3}$$

$$= 3.75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$$

49. Ans (1)

$t = \frac{L}{R} = 4\text{sec}$ $\quad L = \mu_0 n^2 A\ell \Rightarrow L \propto \ell$

$R = \frac{\rho\ell}{A} \Rightarrow R \propto \ell$



$$L_p = \frac{L_1 L_2}{L_1 + L_2} = \frac{L}{4}, \quad R_p = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{R}{4}$$

$$\frac{L/4}{R/4} = \frac{L}{R} = 4 \text{ sec}$$

50. Ans (1)

$$i = \frac{E - e}{R} = \frac{220 - 210}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5A$$

SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY

SECTION-A

55. Ans (3)

1mℓ, 10% NaCl solution ≡ mg of lyophilic sol to prevent coagulation of 10 ml gold sol.

= 0.025 × 1000 mg = 25 mg

56. Ans (1)

$$\frac{x}{m} \propto \frac{1}{T}$$

60. Ans (1)

Number of molecules = moles × N_A

$$= \frac{1.2}{48} \times N_A = \frac{N_A}{40}$$

61. Ans (3)

	H_2,	He,	O_2,	O_3	V = const (1L)
moles × atomicity	x mol,	x mol,	x mol,	x mol	
atoms	2x	x	2x	3x	
atomic ratio	2	: 1	: 2	: 3	

63. Ans (2)

0.8 mol of CH_3COOH ≡ 1.6 mol of oxygen atoms

64. Ans (3)

$$I = \frac{25.4}{127} = 0.2$$

$$O = \frac{8}{16} = 0.5$$

∴ formula $I_{0.2}O_{0.5} = I_2O_5$

65. Ans (3)

$n_{CaCO_3} = \frac{w}{M} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1$ mol

n_{proton} = total protons in 1 mol $CaCO_3 \times n_{CaCO_3}$

$= 50 \times 0.1 = 5$ mol $= 5 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23}$

$= 3.011 \times 10^{24}$

66. Ans (4)

Atomic mass = mass of one atom(g) $\times N_A$

$= 6.643 \times 10^{-23} \times 6.01 \times 10^{23} = 40$

Number of moles = $= \frac{w}{M} = \frac{20 \times 10^3}{40} = 500$

67. Ans (4)

$n_O = \frac{126}{63} \times \frac{3}{N_A} = \frac{6}{N_A}$

68. Ans (3)

$M = VD \times 2 = 10 \times 2 = 20$

1 mol = 22.4 L gas at NTP

$n = \frac{44.8}{22.4} = 2$ mol

$w = n \times M = 2 \times 20 = 40$ g

69. Ans (2)

$2C(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2CO(g)$

4mol	2mol	0
0	0	4mol

$V_{CO} = n \times 22.4$

$= 4 \times 22.4 = 89.6$ L

70. Ans (1)

$O_2 = \frac{x}{32}$mol

$H_2 = \frac{x}{2}$mol

$CH_4 = \frac{x}{16}$mol

$n_{O_2} : n_{H_2} : n_{CH_4} = 1 : 16 : 2$

71. Ans (3)

$C : \frac{12.1}{12} = 1.01$

$O : \frac{16.2}{16} = 1.01$

$C\ell : \frac{71.7}{35} = 2.02$

simplest formula = $C_{1.01}\ O_{1.01}\ C\ell_{2.02} = COC\ell_2$

$M = 2 \times 49.5 = 99$

$n = \frac{M}{EFM} = \frac{99}{99} = 1$

$M.F = (EF)_n = (COC\ell_2)_1 = COC\ell_2$

72. Ans (1)

$M = VD \times 2 = 40 \times 2 = 80$

$2 \times A + 40 = 80$

$A = 20$

73. Ans (1)

$\Delta n_g = 1$

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

$\Delta E = \Delta H - \Delta n_g RT$

$= -310 - \frac{1 \times 8.314 \times 298}{1000}$

$= -310 - 2.48 = -312.48$ kJ

75. Ans (2)

$\Delta H = \Delta E + \Delta(PV)$

$= \Delta E + (P_2V_2 - P_1V_1)$

$= 40 + (4 \times 5 - 1 \times 3)$

$= 40 + 17 = 57$ L atm

78. Ans (2)

$\Delta H_{fus} = 5.46$ kJ/mol

$\Delta H_{freez} = -5.46$ kJ/mol

$\Delta S = \frac{\Delta H_{freez}}{T}$

$= \frac{-5.46 \times 10^3}{273} = -20$ J/k mol

$\Delta S_{total} = \Delta S \times n = -20 \times \frac{90}{18} = -100$ J/k

80. Ans (3)

$\Delta S = \frac{\Delta H}{T} = \frac{373}{373} \times 18$ J/kmol

81. Ans (2)

$\Delta nH_{wA} = -\Delta nH_{SA} + \Delta_{Ion}H_{wA}$

$-12.1 = -55.9 + \Delta_{ion}H_{WA}$

$\Delta_{Ion}H_{WA} = 43.8$ kJ

82. Ans (3)

$C_2H_5OH(\ell) + 3O_2(g) \rightarrow 2CO_2(g) + 3H_2O(\ell)$

$\Delta n_g = -1$

$\Delta H - \Delta E = |\Delta n_g RT| = \left|\frac{-1 \times 2 \times 300}{1000}\right| = 0.6$ kcal

83. Ans (4)

$2C(s) + H_2(g) \rightarrow C_2H_2(g)$

$\Delta_r H = \Delta_f H_{C_2H_2} = \sum \Delta_C H_R - \sum \Delta_C H_P$

$= \Delta_C H_C + \Delta_C H_{H_2} - \sum \Delta_C H_{C_2H_2}$

$= -787 - 286 + 1301$

$= 228$ kJ

84. Ans (1)

$C_2H_4(g) + H_2(g) \rightarrow C_2H_6(g)$, $\Delta H = ?$

$\Delta H = \sum BE_R - \sum BE_P$

$= BE_{C=C} + 4\,BE_{C-H} + BE_{H-H} - BE_{C-C} - 6BE_{C-H}$

85. Ans (4)

$C(s) + 2H_2(g) \rightarrow CH_4(g)$

$\Delta E = \Delta H - \Delta n_g RT = -75.83 + 1 \times \frac{8.314 \times 300}{1000}$

$= -73.34$ kj/mol

SECTION-B

86. Ans (1)

$x = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3$

87. Ans (3)

$C_8H_{18}(\ell) + \frac{25}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow 8CO_2(g) + 9H_2O(\ell)$

$\Delta_r H = 8\Delta_f H_{CO_2} + 9\Delta_f H_{H_2O} - \Delta_f H_{C_8H_{18}}$

$= 8(-490) + 9(-240) + 160$

$\Delta H = \Delta_r H \times 6$

89. Ans (1)

$-\Delta G^o = 2.3\ RT \log K_p$

$-(+8.6 \times 10^3) = 2.3 \times 8.3 \times 298 \log K_p$

$-1.5117 = \log K_p$

$0.031\ atm = K_p$

$K_p = 0.031 \times 760$

$K_p = 23.56$ torr

91. Ans (2)

$$\frac{P_{H_2}}{P_{He}} = \frac{\frac{\frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x}{4}} \cdot P}{\frac{\frac{x}{4}}{\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x}{4}} \cdot P} = \frac{\frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{4}} = \frac{2}{1}$$

92. Ans (3)

$\underset{4\ L}{CH_4(g)} + \underset{8\ L}{2O_2(g)} \rightarrow CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(g)$

$V_{air} = V_{O_2} \times \frac{100}{20}$

$= 8 \times 5 = 40$ L

93. Ans (3)

$C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$

$\frac{4}{12}$mol $\quad \frac{4}{32}$mol

(LR)

moles of CO_2 formed $= \frac{4}{32} = \frac{1}{8}$moles

94. Ans (3)

$MgCO_3 \rightarrow Mg + C + \frac{3}{2}O_2$

$\frac{3}{2} \times 32$ g $O_2 \equiv 1 \times 84$ g $MgCO_3$

24 g $O_2 \equiv \frac{84 \times 2 \times 24}{3 \times 32}$ g $MgCO_3$

$\equiv 42$ g

95. Ans (3)

Let wt of H = x g

$\therefore$ wt. of C = 3x g

$\therefore$ wt of O = 6x g.

moles of (C : H : O) $= \frac{3x}{12} : \frac{x}{1} : \frac{6x}{16}$

$= \frac{1}{4} : 1 : \frac{3}{8}$

$= 2 : 8 : 3$

Formula $= C_2H_8O_3$

96. Ans (2)

2 gC adsorbed $\equiv 100(0.6 - 0.5) \times 10^{-3}$ moles of CH_3COOH

$= 10^{-2}$ moles of CH_3COOH

$= 10^{-2} \times 60$ g of CH_3COOH

1 gC adsorbed $= \frac{0.6}{2}$ g CH_3COOH

$= 0.3$ g CH_3COOH

SUBJECT : BOTANY

SECTION-A

102. Ans (4)

NCERT - XI ; Page No. # 208

105. Ans (1)

NCERT - XI, Pg - 211

107. Ans (3)

NCERT Page No. # 215

108. Ans (4)

NCERT Pg. # 214

121. Ans (4)

NCERT : Page no. 228

124. Ans (1)
Module no. 3, Pg - 211

SECTION-B

136. Ans (1)
NCERT, Page No. # 218

137. Ans (3)
NCERT (XI) Pg. # 220

139. Ans (4)
NCERT Page No. # 211

142. Ans (2)
NCERT-XI, Pg#207

SUBJECT : ZOOLOGY

SECTION-A

172. Ans (1)
NCERT XI(E) page 297

174. Ans (1)
NCERT New update

184. Ans (3)
NCERT XI(E) page 290

SECTION-B

198. Ans (2)
NCERT (XI) Pg. # 291, 292, 293, 294

199. Ans (1)
NCERT XI Pg. # 294,295