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TOTAL QUESTIONS	MAXIMUM MARKS	DURATION
200	720	3h 20min

MARKING
+4 / −1

General Instructions

1. This paper contains **200 questions** divided into 4 sections: Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology.
2. Each section has two parts: **Section A** (35 compulsory questions) and **Section B** (15 questions, attempt any 10).
3. Each correct answer carries **+4 marks**. Each wrong answer carries **−1 mark**. Unanswered questions carry **0 marks**.
4. Total duration: **3 hours 20 minutes (200 minutes)**. No extra time for any section.
5. Use of calculator, log tables, or any electronic device is **NOT permitted**.
6. This is an OMR-based offline exam. Mark your answers carefully — there is no option to change once marked.
7. Assume standard values: g = 10 m/s^2, speed of light c = 3 × 10^8 m/s, Planck's constant h = 6.63 × 10^{-34} J·s unless stated otherwise.

PHYSICS

50 Questions | 180 Marks (Sec A: 35 compulsory + Sec B: attempt 10 of 15)

Section A — Physics (Q1 to Q35)

All 35 questions are compulsory. +4 for correct, −1 for incorrect.

Q1

Two point charges +3 μC and −3 μC are placed 20 cm apart in vacuum. The electric field at the midpoint of the line joining the two charges is:

(a) 5.4×10^6 N/C towards the negative charge

(b) 5.4×10^6 N/C towards the positive charge

(c) 2.7×10^6 N/C towards the negative charge

(d) Zero

Q2

A parallel plate capacitor of capacitance C is charged to a potential V and then disconnected from the battery. If the plates are pulled apart to double the separation, the energy stored in the capacitor becomes:

(a) $CV^2/2$

(b) CV^2

(c) $CV^2/4$

(d) $2CV^2$

Q3

In the circuit shown, the current through the 2 Ω resistor when a 12 V battery with negligible internal resistance is connected across a series combination of 2 Ω, 4 Ω, and 6 Ω resistors is:

(a) 1 A

(b) 2 A

(c) 3 A

(d) 6 A

Q4

A straight conductor of length 0.5 m carrying a current of 2 A is placed in a uniform magnetic field of 0.4 T perpendicular to the conductor. The force on the conductor is:

(a) 0.2 N

(b) 0.4 N

(c) 0.8 N

(d) 1.0 N

Q5

The magnetic susceptibility of a paramagnetic material at temperature T is proportional to:

(a) T

(b) T^2

(c) 1/T

(d) $1/T^2$

Q6

A circular coil of 100 turns and radius 10 cm is placed in a uniform magnetic field of 0.5 T such that the field is perpendicular to the plane of the coil. If the coil is removed from the field in 0.1 s, the average emf induced is:

(a) 1.57 V

(b) 15.7 V

(c) 0.157 V

(d) 157 V

Q7

In an AC circuit, the rms voltage is 220 V and the rms current is 10 A. If the power consumed is 1100 W, the power factor of the circuit is:

(a) 0.25

(b) 0.5

(c) 0.75

(d) 1.0

Q8

Electromagnetic waves travel in vacuum with a speed equal to:

(a) $\sqrt{(\mu_0\varepsilon_0)}$

(b) $1/\sqrt{(\mu_0\varepsilon_0)}$

(c) $\mu_0\varepsilon_0$

(d) $1/(\mu_0\varepsilon_0)$

Q9

A convex lens of focal length 20 cm forms a real image of an object placed 30 cm from the lens. The magnification produced is:

(a) −2

(b) +2

(c) −0.5

(d) +0.5

Q10

In Young's double slit experiment, the fringe width is found to be 0.4 mm. If the entire apparatus is immersed in water of refractive index 4/3, the new fringe width will be:

(a) 0.30 mm

(b) 0.40 mm

(c) 0.53 mm

(d) 0.20 mm

Q11

The work function of a metal is 4.2 eV. The threshold wavelength for photoelectric emission from this metal is approximately:

(a) 2955 Å

(b) 4000 Å

(c) 5000 Å

(d) 6000 Å

Q12

The radius of the first Bohr orbit of hydrogen atom is 0.53 Å. The radius of the third orbit is:

(a) 1.59 Å

(b) 4.77 Å

(c) 2.12 Å

(d) 0.18 Å

Q13

The binding energy per nucleon is maximum for:

(a) ^{2}H

(b) ^{56}Fe

(c) ^{235}U

(d) ^{4}He

Q14

In a p-n junction diode under forward bias, the width of the depletion layer:

(a) Increases

(b) Decreases

(c) Remains the same

(d) First increases then decreases

Q15

The dimensional formula of Planck's constant is the same as that of:

(a) Energy

(b) Force

(c) Angular momentum

(d) Linear momentum

Q16

A block of mass 5 kg is placed on a frictionless surface. A force of 20 N is applied at an angle of 60° with the horizontal. The acceleration of the block is:

(a) 2 m/s^2

(b) 4 m/s^2

(c) $2\sqrt{3}$ m/s^2

(d) 1 m/s^2

Q17

A body of mass 2 kg is moving with a velocity of 5 m/s. A force is applied on it for 2 seconds and the body attains a velocity of 11 m/s. The work done by the force is:

(a) 96 J

(b) 72 J

(c) 48 J

(d) 36 J

Q18

The escape velocity from the surface of Earth is v. The escape velocity from the surface of a planet having twice the radius and same mean density as Earth is:

(a) v

(b) 2v

(c) v/2

(d) 4v

Q19

A wire of length L and radius r is clamped at one end. If its other end is pulled by a force F, the increase in length is l. If the radius is doubled and length is halved, the increase in length will be:

(a) l

(b) l/2

(c) l/8

(d) l/4

Q20

In an isothermal process, the internal energy of an ideal gas:

(a) Increases

(b) Decreases

(c) Remains constant

(d) May increase or decrease

Q21

A simple pendulum has a time period T. If its length is increased by 21%, the new time period will be approximately:

(a) 1.1T

(b) 1.21T

(c) 1.05T

(d) 0.9T

Q22

The speed of a transverse wave on a stretched string depends on:

(a) Frequency and amplitude

(b) Tension and linear mass density

(c) Wavelength and frequency

(d) Amplitude and wavelength

Q23

The electric flux through a closed surface enclosing a charge q is given by Gauss's law as:

(a) q/ε_0

(b) $q \times \varepsilon_0$

(c) $q/4\pi\varepsilon_0$

(d) $4\pi q/\varepsilon_0$

Q24

Three capacitors of capacitance 2 μF, 3 μF and 6 μF are connected in parallel. The equivalent capacitance is:

(a) 1 μF

(b) 11 μF

(c) 6 μF

(d) 0.5 μF

Q25

The resistivity of a semiconductor:

(a) Increases with increase in temperature

(b) Decreases with increase in temperature

(c) Does not change with temperature

(d) First increases then decreases

Q26

A proton and an alpha particle enter a uniform magnetic field perpendicularly with the same speed. The ratio of the radii of their circular paths ($r_p : r_\alpha$) is:

(a) 1 : 2

(b) 2 : 1

(c) 1 : 4

(d) 4 : 1

Q27

The self-inductance of a long solenoid of length l, cross-sectional area A, and total number of turns N is:

(a) $\mu_0 N^2 A/l$

(b) $\mu_0 NA/l$

(c) $\mu_0 N^2 l/A$

(d) $\mu_0 NA^2/l$

Q28

At resonance in an LCR series circuit, the impedance of the circuit is:

(a) Maximum

(b) Minimum and equal to R

(c) Zero

(d) Equal to $\sqrt{(R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2)}$

Q29

Which of the following electromagnetic radiations has the shortest wavelength?

(a) Gamma rays

(b) X-rays

(c) Ultraviolet rays

(d) Microwaves

Q30

A ray of light passes from glass ($\mu = 1.5$) to water ($\mu = 1.33$). The critical angle for total internal reflection is:

(a) $\sin^{-1}(0.89)$

(b) $\sin^{-1}(0.67)$

(c) $\sin^{-1}(1.13)$

(d) $\sin^{-1}(0.75)$

Q31

The de Broglie wavelength associated with an electron accelerated through a potential difference of 100 V is approximately:

(a) 1.227 Å

(b) 0.1227 Å

(c) 12.27 Å

(d) 0.01227 Å

Q32

In Rutherford's alpha particle scattering experiment, the fraction of alpha particles scattered at angles greater than 90° is approximately:

(a) 50%

(b) 25%

(c) Less than 1%

(d) 10%

Q33

The half-life of a radioactive substance is 30 days. The fraction of the substance that remains after 90 days is:

(a) 1/4

(b) 1/8

(c) 1/3

(d) 1/16

Q34

In a full-wave rectifier using two diodes, the output frequency is:

(a) Same as input frequency

(b) Double the input frequency

(c) Half the input frequency

(d) Four times the input frequency

Q35

A projectile is thrown with a velocity of 20 m/s at an angle of 30° with the horizontal. The maximum height reached is: (g = 10 m/s²)

(a) 5 m

(b) 10 m

(c) 15 m

(d) 20 m

Section B — Physics (Q36 to Q50)

Attempt any 10 out of 15 questions. +4 for correct, −1 for incorrect.

Q36

An electric dipole of moment p is placed in a uniform electric field E. The torque on the dipole is maximum when the angle between p and E is:

(a) 0°

(b) 45°

(c) 90°

(d) 180°

Q37

A galvanometer of resistance 50 Ω gives full-scale deflection for a current of 1 mA. To convert it into a voltmeter of range 0–10 V, the resistance to be connected in series is:

(a) 9950 Ω

(b) 10000 Ω

(c) 950 Ω

(d) 5000 Ω

Q38

A transformer has 500 turns in the primary and 50 turns in the secondary. If the primary voltage is 220 V, the secondary voltage is:

(a) 22 V

(b) 2200 V

(c) 2.2 V

(d) 44 V

Q39

In a single-slit diffraction experiment, the width of the central maximum is:

(a) Twice the width of other secondary maxima

(b) Same as other secondary maxima

(c) Half the width of other secondary maxima

(d) Four times the width of other secondary maxima

Q40

The kinetic energy of photoelectrons emitted from a surface is independent of:

(a) Frequency of incident light

(b) Work function of the surface

(c) Intensity of incident light

(d) Wavelength of incident light

Q41

The energy equivalent of 1 atomic mass unit (amu) is approximately:

(a) 931.5 MeV

(b) 93.15 MeV

(c) 9.315 MeV

(d) 9315 MeV

Q42

The Boolean expression for a NAND gate is:

(a) $Y = A + B$

(b) $Y = A \cdot B$

(c) Y = (A · B)′ (complement of A·B)

(d) Y = (A + B)′ (complement of A+B)

Q43

If the momentum of a body is doubled, its kinetic energy becomes:

(a) Double

(b) Four times

(c) Half

(d) Unchanged

Q44

The moment of inertia of a solid sphere about its diameter is $(2/5)MR^2$. Its moment of inertia about a tangent is:

(a) $(2/5)MR^2$

(b) $(7/5)MR^2$

(c) $(3/5)MR^2$

(d) MR^2

Q45

Two thin lenses of focal lengths +20 cm and −40 cm are placed in contact. The focal length of the combination is:

(a) +40 cm

(b) −40 cm

(c) +20 cm

(d) −20 cm

Q46

A satellite is orbiting the Earth at a height h above the surface. The orbital velocity is v. If the height is doubled, the new orbital velocity will be:

(a) v

(b) $v\sqrt{[(R+h)/(R+2h)]}$

(c) v/2

(d) 2v

Q47

The efficiency of a Carnot engine working between 127°C and 27°C is:

(a) 25%

(b) 50%

(c) 75%

(d) 78.7%

Q48

Two wires A and B of the same material have their lengths in the ratio 1:2 and radii in the ratio 2:1. The ratio of their resistances $R_A : R_B$ is:

(a) 1 : 8

(b) 8 : 1

(c) 1 : 2

(d) 2 : 1

Q49

In the hydrogen spectrum, the ratio of wavelengths of the first line of the Lyman series to the first line of the Balmer series is:

(a) 5/27

(b) 27/5

(c) 4/9

(d) 9/4

Q50

A body is thrown vertically upward with a velocity u. The distance travelled by the body in the last second of its upward journey is: (g = 10 m/s^2)

(a) u/2

(b) 5 m (regardless of u)

(c) 10 m

(d) u − 5

CHEMISTRY

50 Questions | 180 Marks (Sec A: 35 compulsory + Sec B: attempt 10 of 15)

Section A — Chemistry (Q51 to Q85)

All 35 questions are compulsory. +4 for correct, −1 for incorrect.

Q51

The coordination number of each ion in a NaCl crystal structure is:

(a) 4 **(b)** 6

(c) 8 **(d)** 12

Q52

The molal elevation constant (K_b) of water is 0.52 K kg mol^{-1}. If 0.1 mol of glucose is dissolved in 500 g of water, the elevation in boiling point is:

(a) 0.052 K **(b)** 0.104 K

(c) 0.52 K **(d)** 1.04 K

Q53

The standard electrode potential of Zn^{2+}/Zn is −0.76 V and Cu^{2+}/Cu is +0.34 V. The EMF of the Daniell cell is:

(a) 0.42 V **(b)** 1.10 V

(c) −1.10 V **(d)** −0.42 V

Q54

For a first-order reaction, the half-life is 10 minutes. The time required for 75% completion is:

(a) 15 minutes **(b)** 20 minutes

(c) 30 minutes

(d) 40 minutes

Q55

Which of the following is an example of physisorption?

(a) Adsorption of H_2 on nickel surface

(b) Adsorption of O_2 on tungsten surface

(c) Adsorption of N_2 on mica surface at low temperature

(d) Adsorption of alkenes on nickel surface

Q56

In the extraction of aluminium by Hall-Héroult process, the electrolyte used is:

(a) Pure Al_2O_3

(b) Al_2O_3 dissolved in cryolite (Na_3AlF_6)

(c) Bauxite dissolved in NaOH

(d) $AlCl_3$ solution

Q57

Which of the following p-block elements does NOT show allotropy?

(a) Carbon

(b) Sulphur

(c) Nitrogen

(d) Phosphorus

Q58

The electronic configuration of Cr (Z = 24) is:

(a) [Ar] $3d^4\ 4s^2$

(b) [Ar] $3d^5\ 4s^1$

(c) [Ar] $3d^3\ 4s^2\ 4p^1$

(d) [Ar] $3d^6$

Q59

The IUPAC name of $[Co(NH_3)_4Cl_2]Cl$ is:

(a) Tetraaminedichloridocobalt(III) chloride

(b) Dichloridotetraaminecobalt(III) chloride

(c) Tetraamminedichloridocobalt(II) chloride

(d) Dichloridotetraamminecobalt(III) chloride

Q60

The reaction of tert-butyl bromide with aqueous NaOH follows:

(a) S_N1 mechanism

(b) S_N2 mechanism

(c) E2 mechanism

(d) Free radical mechanism

Q61

Which of the following alcohols gives a turbidity within 5 minutes with Lucas reagent at room temperature?

(a) Methanol

(b) Ethanol

(c) 2-Methylpropan-2-ol

(d) Propan-1-ol

Q62

The product formed when acetaldehyde reacts with dilute NaOH is:

(a) Acetone

(b) 3-Hydroxybutanal (aldol)

(c) Ethanol

(d) Acetic acid

Q63

Among the following, the strongest base is:

(a) Aniline

(b) Ethylamine

(c) Acetamide

(d) p-Nitroaniline

Q64

Sucrose on hydrolysis gives:

(a) Glucose + Glucose

(b) Glucose + Fructose

(c) Fructose + Galactose

(d) Glucose + Galactose

Q65

Buna-S rubber is a copolymer of:

(a) 1,3-butadiene and acrylonitrile

(b) 1,3-butadiene and styrene

(c) Isoprene and styrene

(d) Ethylene and propylene

Q66

Which of the following is an antipyretic drug?

(a) Chloramphenicol

(b) Aspirin

(c) Chloroquine

(d) Bithional

Q67

The number of moles of NaOH present in 500 mL of 0.1 M NaOH solution is:

(a) 0.5 mol

(b) 0.05 mol

(c) 0.1 mol

(d) 0.01 mol

Q68

The quantum numbers of the 19th electron of chromium (Z = 24) are:

(a) n=3, l=2, m_l=−2, m_s=+½

(b) n=3, l=2, m_l=0, m_s=+½

(c) n=4, l=0, m_l=0, m_s=+½

(d) n=3, l=1, m_l=−1, m_s=−½

Q69

According to molecular orbital theory, the bond order of O_2 is:

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 2.5

Q70

The compressibility factor Z for an ideal gas is:

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c) Greater than 1

(d) Less than 1

Q71

The pH of a 0.01 M HCl solution is:

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 0.01

Q72

In the reaction: $MnO_4^- + 8H^+ + 5e^- \rightarrow Mn^{2+} + 4H_2O$, the change in oxidation state of Mn is:

(a) +7 to +2

(b) +4 to +2

(c) +7 to +4

(d) +2 to +7

Q73

The IUPAC name of CH_3—CH=CH—CHO is:

(a) But-2-enal

(b) But-3-enal

(c) Crotonic aldehyde

(d) 2-Butenal

Q74

An aqueous solution freezes at −0.186°C. The molality of the solution is: (K_f for water = 1.86 K kg mol^{-1})

(a) 1 m

(b) 0.1 m

(c) 0.01 m

(d) 10 m

Q75

The number of tetrahedral and octahedral voids per atom in a close-packed structure are respectively:

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 1

(c) 1 and 1

(d) 2 and 2

Q76

The unit of the rate constant for a second-order reaction is:

(a) s^{-1}

(b) mol L^{-1} s^{-1}

(c) L mol^{-1} s^{-1}

(d) L^2 mol^{-2} s^{-1}

Q77

The shape of XeF_4 according to VSEPR theory is:

(a) Tetrahedral

(b) Square planar

(c) See-saw

(d) Square pyramidal

Q78

In the Kolbe reaction, phenol reacts with CO_2 in the presence of NaOH followed by acidification to give:

(a) Benzoic acid

(b) Salicylic acid (2-hydroxybenzoic acid)

(c) Phenyl acetate

(d) Anisole

Q79

The hybridization of the central atom in SF_6 is:

(a) sp^3

(b) sp^3d

(c) sp^3d^2

(d) dsp^2

Q80

Among the transition elements, the element with the highest number of oxidation states is:

(a) Fe

(b) Mn

(c) Cr

(d) Cu

Q81

The number of isomers possible for the complex $[Co(en)_2Cl_2]^+$ is:

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 1

Q82

Williamson's synthesis is used to prepare:

(a) Alcohols

(b) Ethers

(c) Aldehydes

(d) Amines

Q83

Which amino acid is not optically active?

(a) Alanine

(b) Valine

(c) Glycine

(d) Leucine

Q84

The Tyndall effect is exhibited by:

(a) True solutions

(b) Colloidal solutions

(c) Suspensions only

(d) Pure solvents

Q85

The Cannizzaro reaction is given by aldehydes that:

(a) Have α-hydrogen atoms

(b) Do not have α-hydrogen atoms

(c) Are unsaturated

(d) Are cyclic

Section B — Chemistry (Q86 to Q100)

Attempt any 10 out of 15 questions. +4 for correct, −1 for incorrect.

Q86

The van't Hoff factor (i) for a dilute solution of K_2SO_4 is approximately:

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

Q87

The molar conductivity of a strong electrolyte at infinite dilution can be obtained by:

(a) Extrapolation of molar conductivity vs $\sqrt{c}$ plot

(b) Kohlrausch's law

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q88

The type of colloid formed when a liquid is dispersed in a gas is called:

(a) Foam

(b) Emulsion

(c) Aerosol

(d) Gel

Q89

Interhalogen compound ClF_3 has a shape that is:

(a) Trigonal planar

(b) T-shaped

(c) Pyramidal

(d) Linear

Q90

Which of the following lanthanoid ions is diamagnetic?

(a) Ce^{3+}

(b) La^{3+}

(c) Eu^{3+}

(d) Gd^{3+}

Q91

The crystal field splitting energy (Δ_o) in an octahedral complex is affected by the nature of the ligand. The correct order of Δ_o for the ligands is:

(a) $Cl^- < H_2O < NH_3 < CN^-$

(b) $CN^- < NH_3 < H_2O < Cl^-$

(c) $H_2O < Cl^- < CN^- < NH_3$

(d) $NH_3 < CN^- < Cl^- < H_2O$

Q92

Which of the following reactions gives a primary amine?

(a) Hoffmann bromamide degradation

(b) Friedel-Crafts acylation

(c) Wurtz reaction

(d) Sandmeyer's reaction

Q93

Nylon-6,6 is a polymer of:

(a) Caprolactam

(b) Hexamethylenediamine and adipic acid

(c) Hexamethylenediamine and sebacic acid

(d) Ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid

Q94

The enthalpy of formation of $CO_2(g)$ is −393.5 kJ/mol. This means:

(a) The reaction is endothermic

(b) 393.5 kJ of heat is released when 1 mol of CO_2 is formed from its elements in standard states

(c) 393.5 kJ of heat is absorbed

(d) CO_2 is unstable

Q95

The reaction $CH_3Br + KCN \rightarrow CH_3CN + KBr$ is an example of:

(a) Elimination reaction

(b) Nucleophilic substitution reaction

(c) Electrophilic addition reaction

(d) Free radical substitution

Q96

Fehling's solution is reduced by:

(a) Acetone

(b) Benzaldehyde

(c) Acetaldehyde

(d) Benzoic acid

Q97

The coagulation of a positively charged sol can be most effectively brought about by:

(a) NaCl

(b) Na_2SO_4

(c) Na_3PO_4

(d) KNO_3

Q98

The correct order of increasing acidic strength is:

(a) $H_2O < HF < H_2S < HCl$

(b) $HF < H_2O < HCl < H_2S$

(c) $H_2O < H_2S < HF < HCl$

(d) $H_2S < H_2O < HCl < HF$

Q99

In the extraction of copper from copper pyrites, the self-reduction step involves:

(a) $Cu_2S + 2Cu_2O \rightarrow 6Cu + SO_2$

(b) $CuFeS_2 \rightarrow Cu_2S + FeS$

(c) $Cu_2O + C \rightarrow 2Cu + CO$

(d) $2Cu + O_2 \rightarrow 2CuO$

Q100

The secondary structure of proteins refers to:

(a) Sequence of amino acids

(b) Regular folding patterns like α-helix and β-pleated sheet

(c) 3D overall shape of the polypeptide

(d) Assembly of multiple polypeptide subunits

BOTANY

50 Questions | 180 Marks (Sec A: 35 compulsory + Sec B: attempt 10 of 15)

Section A — Botany (Q101 to Q135)

All 35 questions are compulsory. +4 for correct, −1 for incorrect.

Q101

In angiosperms, the female gametophyte (embryo sac) is typically:

(a) 8-nucleate and 7-celled

(b) 7-nucleate and 8-celled

(c) 8-nucleate and 8-celled

(d) 6-nucleate and 6-celled

Q102

Double fertilisation in angiosperms involves:

(a) Fusion of two male gametes with the egg cell

(b) Fusion of one male gamete with the egg and one with the secondary nucleus

(c) Fusion of two eggs with two male gametes

(d) Fusion of male gamete with synergid only

Q103

Mendel's law of independent assortment is applicable when genes are located on:

(a) Same chromosome

(b) Different chromosomes (non-homologous)

(c) Sex chromosomes only

(d) Homologous chromosomes only

Q104

The central dogma of molecular biology describes the flow of genetic information as:

(a) Protein → RNA → DNA

(b) DNA → RNA → Protein

(c) RNA → DNA → Protein

(d) DNA → Protein → RNA

Q105

In the lac operon of E. coli, the inducer molecule is:

(a) Glucose

(b) Lactose (allolactose)

(c) Galactose

(d) Repressor protein

Q106

Green Revolution in India is largely attributed to the development of high-yielding varieties of:

(a) Sugarcane and cotton

(b) Wheat and rice

(c) Maize and sorghum

(d) Pulses and oilseeds

Q107

Curd formation from milk is due to the activity of:

(a) Saccharomyces cerevisiae

(b) Lactobacillus

(c) Acetobacter aceti

(d) Clostridium botulinum

Q108

The enzyme used in recombinant DNA technology to cut DNA at specific sites is:

(a) DNA ligase

(b) DNA polymerase

(c) Restriction endonuclease

(d) Helicase

Q109

Bt cotton is resistant to:

(a) Herbicides

(b) Bollworm (insect pests)

(c) Drought

(d) Fungal diseases

Q110

In a population, the interaction between two species where both are harmed is called:

(a) Mutualism

(b) Commensalism

(c) Competition

(d) Parasitism

Q111

The correct sequence of trophic levels in a food chain is:

(a) Producers → Primary consumers → Secondary consumers → Tertiary consumers

(b) Producers → Secondary consumers → Primary consumers → Decomposers

(c) Decomposers → Producers → Consumers

(d) Primary consumers → Producers → Secondary consumers

Q112

The concept of “biodiversity hotspots” was given by:

(a) Edward Wilson

(b) Norman Myers

(c) Paul Ehrlich

(d) Alexander von Humboldt

Q113

Eutrophication of water bodies is caused mainly by:

(a) Excess oxygen in water

(b) Excess nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus

(c) Heavy metal contamination

(d) Increase in water temperature only

Q114

The structural and functional unit of the kidney is:

(a) Nephron

(b) Neuron

(c) Glomerulus

(d) Ureter

Q115

The process of DNA replication is:

(a) Conservative

(b) Semi-conservative

(c) Dispersive

(d) Non-conservative

Q116

In the C_4 pathway of photosynthesis, the first stable product is:

(a) 3-phosphoglyceric acid (3-PGA)

(b) Oxaloacetic acid (OAA)

(c) Ribulose bisphosphate (RuBP)

(d) Phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP)

Q117

Casparian strip is found in the:

(a) Epidermis of stem

(b) Endodermis of root

(c) Cortex of root

(d) Pericycle of stem

Q118

Which of the following is a micronutrient for plants?

(a) Nitrogen

(b) Potassium

(c) Zinc

(d) Calcium

Q119

Crossing over occurs during which stage of meiosis?

(a) Leptotene

(b) Pachytene

(c) Diplotene

(d) Diakinesis

Q120

Somaclonal variations are observed in plants raised through:

(a) Seed propagation

(b) Tissue culture

(c) Vegetative propagation

(d) Grafting

Q121

The Ti plasmid, used extensively in plant genetic engineering, is found in:

(a) Escherichia coli

(b) Agrobacterium tumefaciens

(c) Bacillus thuringiensis

(d) Thermus aquaticus

Q122

In ecological succession, the climax community is characterised by:

(a) Pioneer species

(b) Maximum species diversity and stability

(c) Low biomass

(d) Rapid species turnover

Q123

The pollination mechanism in Vallisneria (an aquatic plant) is:

(a) Anemophily (wind pollination)

(b) Entomophily (insect pollination)

(c) Hydrophily (water pollination)

(d) Ornithophily (bird pollination)

Q124

The phenotypic ratio in a monohybrid cross involving incomplete dominance is:

(a) 3 : 1

(b) 1 : 2 : 1

(c) 9 : 3 : 3 : 1

(d) 1 : 1

Q125

The ozone layer in the atmosphere is mainly found in the:

(a) Troposphere

(b) Stratosphere

(c) Mesosphere

(d) Thermosphere

Q126

The net ATP yield from one molecule of glucose during aerobic respiration is:

(a) 24 ATP

(b) 30–32 ATP

(c) 38 ATP

(d) 2 ATP

Q127

The Watson-Crick model of DNA states that the two strands are:

(a) Parallel and held by covalent bonds

(b) Antiparallel and held by hydrogen bonds between complementary base pairs

(c) Parallel and held by hydrogen bonds

(d) Antiparallel and held by ionic bonds

Q128

Which of the following is NOT a greenhouse gas?

(a) CO_2

(b) CH_4

(c) N_2

(d) N_2O

Q129

The enzyme responsible for transcription in eukaryotes that synthesises mRNA is:

(a) RNA polymerase I

(b) RNA polymerase II

(c) RNA polymerase III

(d) Reverse transcriptase

Q130

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) was invented by:

(a) James Watson

(b) Kary Mullis

(c) Har Gobind Khorana

(d) Frederick Sanger

Q131

The part of the flower that develops into a fruit is:

(a) Calyx

(b) Corolla

(c) Ovary

(d) Stamen

Q132

Which of the following is a biodiversity-rich region (hotspot) in India?

(a) Thar Desert

(b) Western Ghats

(c) Indo-Gangetic Plains

(d) Deccan Plateau

Q133

Biogas mainly contains:

(a) Ethane and propane

(b) Methane and CO_2

(c) Hydrogen and oxygen

(d) Nitrogen and ammonia

Q134

The species-area relationship described by Alexander von Humboldt is expressed as:

(a) $\log S = \log C + Z \log A$

(b) $S = CA^2$

(c) $S = C + A$

(d) $S = C/A$

Q135

Transpiration is most rapid when:

(a) Humidity is high and temperature is low

(b) Humidity is low and temperature is high

(c) Both humidity and temperature are low

(d) Both humidity and temperature are high

Section B — Botany (Q136 to Q150)

Attempt any 10 out of 15 questions. +4 for correct, −1 for incorrect.

Q136

Emasculation is carried out in plant breeding to:

(a) Increase seed viability

(b) Prevent self-pollination in bisexual flowers

(c) Promote vegetative growth

(d) Induce polyploidy

Q137

Cyclosporin A, used as an immunosuppressant, is produced by:

(a) Penicillium notatum

(b) Trichoderma polysporum

(c) Monascus purpureus

(d) Aspergillus niger

Q138

Golden Rice has been engineered to produce:

(a) Vitamin C

(b) Beta-carotene (provitamin A)

(c) Iron

(d) Protein

Q139

The pyramid of energy in any ecosystem is always:

(a) Inverted

(b) Upright

(c) Spindle-shaped

(d) Variable

Q140

The endosperm in angiosperms is:

(a) Haploid

(b) Diploid

(c) Triploid

(d) Tetraploid

Q141

A codon consists of:

(a) 2 nucleotides

(b) 3 nucleotides

(c) 4 nucleotides

(d) 1 nucleotide

Q142

Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium is disturbed by:

(a) Random mating

(b) Absence of mutation

(c) Gene flow (migration)

(d) Large population size

Q143

Mycorrhiza is a symbiotic association between:

(a) Algae and fungi

(b) Fungi and plant roots

(c) Bacteria and plant roots

(d) Algae and plant roots

Q144

The restriction enzyme EcoRI recognises the palindromic sequence:

(a) 5′-AAGCTT-3′

(b) 5′-GAATTC-3′

(c) 5′-GGATCC-3′

(d) 5′-CTGCAG-3′

Q145

Kranz anatomy is characteristic of:

(a) C_3 plants

(b) C_4 plants

(c) CAM plants

(d) All photosynthetic plants

Q146

The role of Taq polymerase in PCR is to:

(a) Denature the DNA template

(b) Synthesise new DNA strands at high temperatures

(c) Cut DNA at specific sites

(d) Join DNA fragments

Q147

The vegetative cell in a pollen grain has:

(a) A large nucleus and dense cytoplasm

(b) A small nucleus and sparse cytoplasm

(c) No nucleus

(d) Two nuclei

Q148

In situ conservation includes:

(a) Botanical gardens

(b) Zoos

(c) National parks and wildlife sanctuaries

(d) Seed banks

Q149

The 10% law of energy transfer was given by:

(a) Odum

(b) Lindeman

(c) Tansley

(d) Elton

Q150

Apomixis is:

(a) Formation of seeds with fertilisation

(b) Formation of seeds without fertilisation

(c) Vegetative reproduction by stems

(d) Pollination by wind

ZOOLOGY

50 Questions | 180 Marks (Sec A: 35 compulsory + Sec B: attempt 10 of 15)

Section A — Zoology (Q151 to Q185)

All 35 questions are compulsory. +4 for correct, −1 for incorrect.

Q151

The process of spermatogenesis results in the formation of:

(a) One sperm from one spermatogonium

(b) Two sperms from one spermatogonium

(c) Four sperms from one spermatogonium

(d) Eight sperms from one spermatogonium

Q152

Implantation of the human embryo occurs in the:

(a) Cervix

(b) Fallopian tube

(c) Endometrium of the uterus

(d) Vagina

Q153

Which of the following is NOT a method of contraception?

(a) IUDs (Copper-T)

(b) Vasectomy

(c) IVF (In vitro fertilisation)

(d) Oral contraceptive pills

Q154

According to Darwin, natural selection acts on:

(a) Acquired characters

(b) Heritable variations

(c) Mutations only

(d) All characters equally

Q155

The causative organism of malaria is:

(a) Entamoeba histolytica

(b) Plasmodium

(c) Trypanosoma

(d) Leishmania

Q156

Antibodies are produced by:

(a) T-lymphocytes

(b) B-lymphocytes (plasma cells)

(c) Red blood cells

(d) Platelets

Q157

Which phylum includes organisms with a water vascular system?

(a) Arthropoda

(b) Mollusca

(c) Echinodermata

(d) Annelida

Q158

The characteristic feature of mammals is:

(a) Scales on the body

(b) Presence of mammary glands

(c) Cold-blooded metabolism

(d) External fertilisation

Q159

The connective tissue that connects bone to bone is:

(a) Tendon

(b) Ligament

(c) Cartilage

(d) Areolar tissue

Q160

Pepsin acts in the stomach because it is active at:

(a) pH 7.0 (neutral)

(b) pH 1.5–2.0 (acidic)

(c) pH 8.5 (alkaline)

(d) pH 10 (strongly alkaline)

Q161

The oxygen-carrying pigment in human blood is:

(a) Myoglobin

(b) Haemoglobin

(c) Haemocyanin

(d) Chlorocruorin

Q162

The vital capacity of the lungs is the sum of:

(a) Tidal volume + Inspiratory reserve volume + Expiratory reserve volume

(b) Tidal volume + Residual volume

(c) Inspiratory reserve volume + Expiratory reserve volume

(d) Tidal volume only

Q163

The SA node (sinoatrial node) in the heart is located in the:

(a) Left atrium

(b) Right atrium

(c) Left ventricle

(d) Right ventricle

Q164

Juxtaglomerular cells in the kidney produce:

(a) ADH (antidiuretic hormone)

(b) Renin

(c) Aldosterone

(d) Erythropoietin

Q165

The joint between the atlas and axis vertebrae is a:

(a) Hinge joint

(b) Pivot joint

(c) Ball and socket joint

(d) Gliding joint

Q166

The part of the brain that controls body temperature, hunger, and thirst is:

(a) Cerebrum

(b) Cerebellum

(c) Hypothalamus

(d) Medulla oblongata

Q167

Insulin is secreted by:

(a) Alpha cells of Islets of Langerhans

(b) Beta cells of Islets of Langerhans

(c) Delta cells of Islets of Langerhans

(d) Acinar cells of pancreas

Q168

The acrosome of a sperm is derived from:

(a) Mitochondria

(b) Golgi apparatus

(c) Endoplasmic reticulum

(d) Ribosomes

Q169

MTP (Medical Termination of Pregnancy) is considered safe up to:

(a) 6 weeks

(b) 12 weeks

(c) 20 weeks

(d) 24 weeks

Q170

Analogous organs are a result of:

(a) Divergent evolution

(b) Convergent evolution

(c) Parallel evolution

(d) Co-evolution

Q171

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) attacks which type of cells?

(a) B-cells

(b) Helper T-cells (CD4+)

(c) Red blood cells

(d) Platelets

Q172

Bile is produced by the:

(a) Gall bladder

(b) Stomach

(c) Liver

(d) Pancreas

Q173

The exchange of gases in the lungs occurs at the:

(a) Bronchi

(b) Bronchioles

(c) Alveoli

(d) Trachea

Q174

Blood group antigens are present on:

(a) WBCs

(b) Platelets

(c) RBCs

(d) Plasma proteins

Q175

The functional unit of muscle contraction is:

(a) Myofibril

(b) Sarcomere

(c) Muscle fibre

(d) Fascicle

Q176

The hormone responsible for the fight-or-flight response is:

(a) Insulin

(b) Thyroxine

(c) Adrenaline (epinephrine)

(d) Melatonin

Q177

Turner's syndrome is characterised by the karyotype:

(a) 44 + XXY

(b) 44 + XO

(c) 44 + XXX

(d) 44 + XYY

Q178

The first organisms to appear on Earth were:

(a) Aerobic autotrophs

(b) Anaerobic heterotrophs

(c) Aerobic heterotrophs

(d) Anaerobic autotrophs

Q179

Colostrum is important for the newborn because it contains:

(a) High fat content

(b) IgA antibodies

(c) Carbohydrates only

(d) Vitamins only

Q180

Oogenesis in human females produces:

(a) Four functional ova

(b) One ovum and three polar bodies

(c) Two ova and two polar bodies

(d) Three ova and one polar body

Q181

Interferons are proteins released by virus-infected cells that:

(a) Kill the virus directly

(b) Protect neighbouring cells from viral infection

(c) Produce antibodies

(d) Increase viral replication

Q182

The loop of Henle in a nephron is primarily responsible for:

(a) Filtration of blood

(b) Secretion of urea

(c) Concentration of urine (countercurrent mechanism)

(d) Reabsorption of glucose only

Q183

During muscle contraction, which of the following shortens?

(a) A-band

(b) I-band and H-zone

(c) Actin filaments

(d) Myosin filaments

Q184

The cranial nerve responsible for vision is:

(a) Olfactory nerve (I)

(b) Optic nerve (II)

(c) Oculomotor nerve (III)

(d) Vagus nerve (X)

Q185

Addison's disease is caused by the hyposecretion of hormones from:

(a) Thyroid gland

(b) Adrenal cortex

(c) Pituitary gland

(d) Pancreas

Section B — Zoology (Q186 to Q200)

Attempt any 10 out of 15 questions. +4 for correct, −1 for incorrect.

Q186

The placenta is formed by the interdigitation of chorionic villi with:

(a) Myometrium

(b) Uterine endometrium (decidua)

(c) Perimetrium

(d) Cervical mucosa

Q187

STDs that can be transmitted through sexual contact include:

(a) Typhoid and cholera

(b) Syphilis and gonorrhoea

(c) Malaria and dengue

(d) Tuberculosis and pneumonia

Q188

Industrial melanism in peppered moths is an example of:

(a) Genetic drift

(b) Natural selection

(c) Mutation

(d) Bottleneck effect

Q189

The widal test is used for the diagnosis of:

(a) Malaria

(b) Typhoid

(c) AIDS

(d) Cholera

Q190

Organisms belonging to phylum Cnidaria possess:

(a) Nematocysts

(b) Parapodia

(c) Tube feet

(d) Setae

Q191

The enzyme trypsin acts on:

(a) Fats

(b) Proteins

(c) Starch

(d) Nucleic acids

Q192

The Bohr effect describes the influence of CO_2 concentration on:

(a) Breathing rate

(b) Oxygen-binding capacity of haemoglobin

(c) Blood pressure

(d) Heart rate

Q193

In humans, erythropoietin is primarily produced by:

(a) Liver

(b) Kidneys

(c) Spleen

(d) Bone marrow

Q194

The neurotransmitter released at the neuromuscular junction is:

(a) Dopamine

(b) Serotonin

(c) Acetylcholine

(d) GABA

Q195

Gigantism is caused by hypersecretion of growth hormone during:

(a) Old age

(b) Childhood

(c) Adulthood only

(d) Prenatal period

Q196

Adaptive radiation refers to:

(a) Evolution of a single species from multiple ancestors

(b) Evolution of different species from a common ancestor in different habitats

(c) Random genetic changes

(d) Extinction of species

Q197

Which of the following is an autoimmune disease?

(a) AIDS

(b) Rheumatoid arthritis

(c) Dengue

(d) Malaria

Q198

The human spinal cord is protected by:

(a) Cranium

(b) Vertebral column

(c) Sternum

(d) Ribs

Q199

Corpus luteum secretes which hormone to maintain pregnancy?

(a) Estrogen only

(b) Progesterone

(c) FSH

(d) LH

Q200

Darwin's finches of Galapagos Islands provide evidence of:

(a) Convergent evolution

(b) Adaptive radiation

(c) Parallel evolution

(d) Genetic drift

Click to Reveal Answer Key + Explanations

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