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NEET 2026 Re-Exam Prediction Paper — Set A (Easy)

NEET UG 2026 Re-Exam — Prediction Paper

Set A · Easy · Full-Length (180 Q)

For the 21 June 2026 re-exam · NTA 2026 pattern · ChapterNotes.in

DIFFICULTY: EASY

QUESTIONS	MAX MARKS	DURATION	MARKING
180	720	3 hours	+4 / −1

About this paper (Easy tier)

Models the most likely re-exam: mostly direct NCERT recall and single-step questions. The realistic, confidence-building paper.

1. 180 questions across Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology — **45 each**. All compulsory (no optional Section B from 2025).
2. Each correct answer: **+4**. Each wrong answer: **−1**. Unanswered: **0**. Duration: **3 hours**.
3. Syllabus: NMC-rationalised NCERT 2025 (unchanged for 2026). Standard constants: g = 10 m/s², c = 3×10^8 m/s, unless stated.
4. This is AI-built practice material for the re-exam, calibrated against the actual NEET 2026 paper. For practice only; not affiliated with NTA.

PHYSICS

45 Questions | All Compulsory

Physics (Q1 to Q45)

+4 for correct, −1 for incorrect, 0 for unattempted.

Q1

The dimensional formula of coefficient of viscosity is:

(a) $[ML^{-1}T^{-1}]$

(b) $[M\,L^{0}T^{-1}]$

(c) $[MLT^{-1}]$

(d) $[ML^{-2}T^{-2}]$

Q2

The radius of a sphere is measured as (2.0 ± 0.1) cm. The percentage error in its volume is approximately:

(a) 10%

(b) 15%

(c) 3%

(d) 5%

Q3

A car moving at 20 m/s is brought to rest in 4 s by uniform braking. The distance travelled before stopping is:

(a) 80 m

(b) 60 m

(c) 20 m

(d) 40 m

Q4

A projectile is launched at 45° with a speed of 20 m/s. Its maximum height is (g = 10 m/s²):

(a) 10 m

(b) 15 m

(c) 5 m

(d) 20 m

Q5

A block of mass 2 kg is pulled on a frictionless horizontal surface by a horizontal force of 10 N. Its acceleration is:

(a) 2 m/s²

(b) 20 m/s²

(c) 5 m/s²

(d) 10 m/s²

Q6

In the given figure, two masses 3 kg and 2 kg are connected by a light string over a frictionless pulley (Atwood machine). The acceleration of the system is ($g = 10\ m/s^2$):

(a) 5 m/s² **(b)** 1 m/s²

(c) 2 m/s² **(d)** 4 m/s²

Q7

A force of 10 N displaces a body by 5 m in the direction of the force. The work done is:

(a) 2 J **(b)** 50 J

(c) 0.5 J **(d)** 15 J

Q8

The moment of inertia of a uniform solid sphere of mass M and radius R about its diameter is:

(a) $(2/5)MR^2$ **(b)** $(1/2)MR^2$

(c) MR^2 **(d)** $(2/3)MR^2$

Q9

A torque of 10 N·m acts on a body of moment of inertia 2 kg·m². The angular acceleration produced is:

(a) 2 rad/s² **(b)** 5 rad/s²

(c) 0.2 rad/s² **(d)** 20 rad/s²

Q10

A solid sphere rolls without slipping. The ratio of its rotational kinetic energy to its total kinetic energy is:

(a) 5/7 **(b)** 2/5

(c) 2/7 **(d)** 1/2

Q11

The escape velocity from the surface of Earth is 11.2 km/s. The escape velocity from a planet having twice the radius and same mean density as Earth would be:

(a) 22.4 km/s

(b) 5.6 km/s

(c) 16.8 km/s

(d) 11.2 km/s

Q12

A wire of length L and area A has Young's modulus Y. The force required to produce an elongation equal to its original length is:

(a) YA

(b) YA/L

(c) YAL

(d) Y/A

Q13

Water flows through a horizontal pipe whose cross-sectional area reduces from 4 cm^2 to 2 cm^2. If the speed in the wider part is 1 m/s, the speed in the narrower part is:

(a) 4 m/s

(b) 1 m/s

(c) 2 m/s

(d) 0.5 m/s

Q14

In an isothermal process for an ideal gas, the change in internal energy is:

(a) Always positive

(b) Equal to work done

(c) Equal to heat absorbed

(d) Zero

Q15

A Carnot engine operates between a source at 500 K and a sink at 300 K. Its efficiency is:

(a) 40%

(b) 30%

(c) 60%

(d) 20%

Q16

A particle in SHM has amplitude A. At what displacement is its kinetic energy equal to its potential energy?

(a) A/2

(b) $A/\sqrt{3}$

(c) A

(d) $A/\sqrt{2}$

Q17

A spring of force constant 200 N/m carries a mass of 2 kg. The time period of oscillation is approximately:

(a) 0.31 s

(b) 1.26 s

(c) 0.1 s

(d) 0.63 s

Q18

A string fixed at both ends vibrates in its fundamental mode with frequency 100 Hz. The frequency of its second harmonic is:

(a) 300 Hz

(b) 50 Hz

(c) 100 Hz

(d) 200 Hz

Q19

Two tuning forks of frequencies 256 Hz and 260 Hz are sounded together. The number of beats heard per second is:

(a) 516

(b) 2

(c) 8

(d) 4

Q20

The electric field at a distance of 2 m from a point charge of 8 nC is ($k = 9 \times 10^9$ N·m²/C²):

(a) 9 N/C

(b) 18 N/C

(c) 4.5 N/C

(d) 36 N/C

Q21

Three capacitors of 2 µF each are connected in series. The equivalent capacitance is:

(a) 3/2 µF

(b) 6 µF

(c) 2 µF

(d) 2/3 µF

Q22

The energy stored in a 5 µF capacitor charged to a potential difference of 200 V is:

(a) 1 J

(b) 0.05 J

(c) 0.1 J

(d) 0.2 J

Q23

Assertion (A): The electric potential at any point on the equatorial line of an electric dipole is zero. Reason (R): The potential due to the positive charge is cancelled by the equal and opposite potential due to the negative charge at every point on the equatorial line.

(a) A is false but R is true

(b) A is true but R is false

(c) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(d) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Q24

A wire carries a current of 2 A. The number of electrons passing through any cross-section per second is approximately ($e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ C):

(a) 0.8×10^{19}

(b) 1.25×10^{19}

(c) 1.6×10^{19}

(d) 2×10^{19}

Q25

A cell of EMF 2 V and internal resistance 0.5 Ω is connected to an external resistance of 3.5 Ω. The current in the circuit is:

(a) 0.5 A

(b) 0.4 A

(c) 2 A

(d) 1 A

Q26

In the given circuit, three resistors of 6 Ω, 6 Ω and 6 Ω are connected in parallel. The equivalent resistance is:

(a) 18 Ω

(b) 6 Ω

(c) 2 Ω

(d) 3 Ω

Q27

Match Column I (electrical quantity) with Column II (SI unit): A. Resistivity — i. Ω·m; B. Conductance — ii. siemens (S); C. EMF — iii. volt; D. Power — iv. watt.

(a) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv

(b) A-i, B-ii, C-iv, D-iii

(c) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv

(d) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv

Q28

A straight conductor of length 0.5 m carrying a current of 4 A is placed perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field of 0.2 T. The force on the conductor is:

(a) 1.6 N

(b) 0.4 N

(c) 0.2 N

(d) 0.8 N

Q29

A long solenoid has 1000 turns per metre and carries a current of 2 A. The magnetic field inside it is ($\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ T·m/A):

(a) 2.5×10^{-2} T

(b) 2.5×10^{-3} T

(c) 5×10^{-3} T

(d) 1.25×10^{-3} T

Q30

Materials that are weakly repelled by a magnetic field and have negative susceptibility are classified as:

(a) Diamagnetic

(b) Ferrimagnetic

(c) Ferromagnetic

(d) Paramagnetic

Q31

A coil of inductance 0.4 H carries a current that changes at the rate of 5 A/s. The magnitude of the induced EMF is:

(a) 8 V

(b) 2 V

(c) 20 V

(d) 0.08 V

Q32

In a series LCR circuit at resonance, the impedance of the circuit is equal to:

(a) X_C

(b) X_L

(c) Zero

(d) R

Q33

An ideal transformer has 100 turns in the primary and 500 turns in the secondary. If the primary voltage is 220 V, the secondary voltage is:

(a) 44 V

(b) 1100 V

(c) 220 V

(d) 550 V

Q34

Which of the following electromagnetic waves has the longest wavelength?

(a) X-rays

(b) Radio waves

(c) Ultraviolet rays

(d) Gamma rays

Q35

An object is placed 30 cm in front of a concave mirror of focal length 10 cm. The image distance is:

(a) 60 cm

(b) 15 cm

(c) 10 cm

(d) 30 cm

Q36

The refractive index of a medium in which light travels at 2×10^8 m/s is ($c = 3 \times 10^8$ m/s):

(a) 3

(b) 0.67

(c) 2

(d) 1.5

Q37

Assertion (A): Total internal reflection can occur only when light travels from a denser medium to a rarer medium. Reason (R): The critical angle exists only when the refracted ray bends away from the normal.

(a) A is true but R is false

(b) A is false but R is true

(c) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(d) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Q38

In Young's double-slit experiment, two slits are 1 mm apart and the screen is 1 m away. For light of wavelength 600 nm, the fringe width is:

(a) 0.6 mm

(b) 1.2 mm

(c) 6 mm

(d) 0.3 mm

Q39

The work function of a metal is 2 eV. The threshold wavelength for the photoelectric effect is approximately (hc = 1240 eV·nm):

(a) 310 nm

(b) 248 nm

(c) 620 nm

(d) 1240 nm

Q40

The de Broglie wavelength of a particle is inversely proportional to its:

(a) Momentum

(b) Charge

(c) Energy squared

(d) Wavelength

Q41

The energy of the electron in the ground state of a hydrogen atom is −13.6 eV. Its energy in the first excited state (n = 2) is:

(a) −6.8 eV

(b) −3.4 eV

(c) −13.6 eV

(d) −1.51 eV

Q42

The half-life of a radioactive sample is 10 days. The fraction of the sample remaining undecayed after 30 days is:

(a) 1/2

(b) 1/3

(c) 1/6

(d) 1/8

Q43

Assertion (A): The binding energy per nucleon is maximum for iron (around A = 56). Reason (R): Nuclei near iron are the most stable nuclei.

(a) A is false but R is true

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(d) A is true but R is false

Q44

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

(a) Becomes infinite

(b) Remains unchanged

(c) Increases

(d) Decreases

Q45

How many of the following statements about a Zener diode and rectifiers are correct? (1) A Zener diode is operated in reverse bias as a voltage regulator. (2) A half-wave rectifier uses only one diode. (3) A full-wave rectifier output has ripple frequency double that of a half-wave rectifier for the same input. (4) A Zener diode is heavily doped compared to an ordinary diode.

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 1

CHEMISTRY

45 Questions | All Compulsory

Chemistry (Q46 to Q90)

+4 for correct, –1 for incorrect, 0 for unattempted.

Q46

For the reaction $N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g)$, the relation between Kp and Kc is (R = gas constant, T = temperature):

(a) $K_p = K_c(RT)$

(b) $K_p = K_c(RT)^{-2}$

(c) $K_p = K_c(RT)^{2}$

(d) $K_p = K_c(RT)^{-1}$

Q47

The pH of a 0.001 M HCl solution at 298 K is:

(a) 1

(b) 3

(c) 2

(d) 11

Q48

For the equilibrium $2NO_2(g) \rightleftharpoons N_2O_4(g)$ ($\Delta H = -58$ kJ), increasing the temperature will:

(a) Have no effect on the equilibrium position

(b) Shift the equilibrium forward (towards N_2O_4)

(c) Shift the equilibrium backward (towards NO_2)

(d) Increase the value of Kp

Q49

The solubility product (Ksp) of a sparingly soluble salt AB is 4×10^{-10}. Its solubility in pure water (in mol L^{-1}) is:

(a) 4×10^{-5}

(b) 2×10^{-5}

(c) 1×10^{-5}

(d) 2×10^{-10}

Q50

The IUPAC name of the complex $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ is:

(a) Potassium hexacyanoiron(II)

(b) Potassium hexacyanidoferrate(II)

(c) Tetrapotassium ferrocyanide

(d) Potassium hexacyanidoferrate(III)

Q51

The spin-only magnetic moment of $[Ni(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$ ($Ni^{2+} = d^8$) is approximately:

(a) 0 BM

(b) 2.83 BM

(c) 1.73 BM

(d) 3.87 BM

Q52

In the complex $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$, the oxidation state of cobalt and the coordination number are respectively:

(a) +2 and 6

(b) +6 and 6

(c) +3 and 3

(d) +3 and 6

Q53

Match List I (complex) with List II (geometry / hybridisation) and choose the correct option: List I: (A) $[Ni(CO)_4]$ (B) $[PtCl_4]^{2-}$ (C) $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ (D) $[CoCl_4]^{2-}$ List II: (i) octahedral, d^2sp^3 (ii) square planar, dsp^2 (iii) tetrahedral, sp^3 (iv) tetrahedral, sp^3

(a) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii

(b) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv

(c) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv

(d) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv

Q54

The most stable carbocation among the following is:

(a) $(CH_3)_3C^+$ (tert-butyl)

(b) $CH_2{=}CH^+$ (vinyl)

(c) CH_3^+ (methyl)

(d) $CH_3CH_2^+$ (ethyl)

Q55

The number of structural (chain + position) isomers possible for the molecular formula C_4H_{10} is:

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 1

(d) 4

Q56

In the nitro group of nitromethane ($CH_3–NO_2$), the two N–O bonds are equivalent. This is best explained by:

(a) Hydrogen bonding

(b) Inductive effect

(c) Resonance (delocalisation of electrons)

(d) Hyperconjugation

Q57

For a first-order reaction, the half-life ($t_{1/2}$) is related to the rate constant k by:

(a) $t_{1/2} = k/0.693$

(b) $t_{1/2} = 0.693k$

(c) $t_{1/2} = 1/(k[A]_0)$

(d) $t_{1/2} = 0.693/k$

Q58

The rate constant of a first-order reaction is 0.0231 min^{-1}. The half-life of the reaction (in minutes) is:

(a) 23.1

(b) 30

(c) 60

(d) 15

Q59

For the reaction A + 2B → products, the rate law is found to be Rate = k[A][B]. The overall order of the reaction is:

(a) 2

(b) 1

(c) 0

(d) 3

Q60

The correct order of basic strength of the following amines in aqueous solution is:

(a) $NH_3 > CH_3NH_2 > (CH_3)_2NH > C_6H_5NH_2$

(b) $CH_3NH_2 > (CH_3)_2NH > C_6H_5NH_2 > NH_3$

(c) $C_6H_5NH_2 > NH_3 > CH_3NH_2 > (CH_3)_2NH$

(d) $(CH_3)_2NH > CH_3NH_2 > NH_3 > C_6H_5NH_2$

Q61

A primary amine on heating with chloroform and alcoholic KOH gives a foul-smelling isocyanide. This test is called:

(a) Carbylamine test

(b) Diazotisation

(c) Liebermann's test

(d) Hinsberg test

Q62

Benzene diazonium chloride is prepared by treating aniline with $NaNO_2$ and HCl at a temperature of:

(a) 60–70 °C

(b) 0–5 °C

(c) 100 °C

(d) 25–30 °C

Q63

According to VSEPR theory, the shape of the SF_6 molecule and the hybridisation of sulphur are:

(a) Octahedral, sp^3d^2

(b) Tetrahedral, sp^3

(c) Trigonal bipyramidal, sp^3d

(d) Square planar, dsp^2

Q64

The bond order of the nitrogen molecule (N_2) according to molecular orbital theory is:

(a) 2.5

(b) 2

(c) 1

(d) 3

Q65

Statement I: H_2O has a higher boiling point than H_2S. Statement II: H_2O molecules are associated through intermolecular hydrogen bonding. Choose the correct option:

(a) Statement I is true, Statement II is false

(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are true and II correctly explains I

(c) Both statements are true but II does not explain I

(d) Statement I is false, Statement II is true

Q66

For a reaction, $\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K$. If ΔG° is negative, the reaction is:

(a) Spontaneous and $K < 1$

(b) Spontaneous and $K > 1$

(c) Non-spontaneous and $K < 1$

(d) At equilibrium with $K = 1$

Q67

Using Hess's law, the enthalpy of a reaction depends on:

(a) The path followed by the reaction

(b) The catalyst used

(c) Only the initial and final states, not the path

(d) The number of steps in the mechanism

Q68

The enthalpy change for the reaction $C(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g)$, $\Delta H = -393.5$ kJ/mol, represents the standard enthalpy of:

(a) Combustion of $CO_2(g)$

(b) Atomisation of carbon

(c) Neutralisation

(d) Formation of $CO_2(g)$

Q69

The hybridisation of the central atom and shape of XeF_4 are:

(a) sp^3d^2, square planar

(b) sp^3d, see-saw

(c) sp^3, tetrahedral

(d) sp^3d^2, octahedral

Q70

Which of the following is an interhalogen compound?

(a) $HClO_4$

(b) NaCl

(c) ClF_3

(d) ClO_2

Q71

The correct order of acidic strength of the oxoacids of chlorine is:

(a) $HClO > HClO_2 > HClO_3 > HClO_4$

(b) $HClO_3 > HClO_4 > HClO_2 > HClO$

(c) $HClO_2 > HClO_3 > HClO_4 > HClO$

(d) $HClO_4 > HClO_3 > HClO_2 > HClO$

Q72

Acetaldehyde (CH_3CHO) on treatment with dilute NaOH undergoes aldol condensation to give:

(a) Acetic acid + ethanol

(b) Butane

(c) 3-hydroxybutanal

(d) Crotonaldehyde directly without hydroxy intermediate

Q73

Which of the following does NOT have an α-hydrogen and hence undergoes the Cannizzaro reaction?

(a) CH_3CHO (acetaldehyde)

(b) CH_3CH_2CHO (propanal)

(c) HCHO (formaldehyde)

(d) CH_3COCH_3 (acetone)

Q74

The correct order of acidic strength of the following carboxylic acids is:

(a) $CH_3CH_2COOH > HCOOH > CH_3COOH$

(b) $CH_3COOH > HCOOH > CH_3CH_2COOH$

(c) $HCOOH > CH_3COOH > CH_3CH_2COOH$

(d) $CH_3CH_2COOH > CH_3COOH > HCOOH$

Q75

The bond formed between two monosaccharide units in a disaccharide is called a:

(a) Glycosidic bond

(b) Ester bond

(c) Phosphodiester bond

(d) Peptide bond

Q76

Which of the following is a fat-soluble vitamin?

(a) Vitamin B_{12}

(b) Vitamin C

(c) Vitamin A

(d) Vitamin B_1

Q77

According to the Nernst equation, the EMF of a cell increases when:

(a) The concentration of product ions at the cathode increases

(b) The number of electrons (n) is doubled with everything else fixed

(c) The concentration of reactant ions at the cathode increases

(d) Temperature has no effect at all

Q78

According to Kohlrausch's law, the molar conductivity at infinite dilution (Λ°_m) of an electrolyte is:

(a) Independent of the ions present

(b) The sum of the limiting molar conductivities of its cations and anions

(c) The product of cation and anion conductivities

(d) Equal to the conductivity of pure water

Q79

Which of the following is a colligative property of a dilute solution?

(a) Osmotic pressure

(b) Viscosity

(c) Surface tension

(d) Refractive index

Q80

The van't Hoff factor (i) for NaCl, assuming complete dissociation in water, is:

(a) 2

(b) 0.5

(c) 3

(d) 1

Q81

The addition of HBr to propene ($CH_3–CH=CH_2$) in the absence of peroxide gives, as the major product:

(a) propan-2-ol

(b) 1-bromopropane

(c) 2-bromopropane

(d) 1,2-dibromopropane

Q82

Which of the following is the correct number of π-bonds in a benzene molecule (C_6H_6)?

(a) 2

(b) 1

(c) 6

(d) 3

Q83

The correct order of acidic strength is:

(a) Carboxylic acid < Phenol < Water

(b) Phenol < Water < Carboxylic acid

(c) Water < Carboxylic acid < Phenol

(d) Water < Phenol < Carboxylic acid

Q84

Williamson's synthesis is the best method for preparing:

(a) Amines

(b) Carboxylic acids

(c) Aldehydes

(d) Ethers (including unsymmetrical ethers)

Q85

Assertion (A): Tertiary alkyl halides undergo SN1 reactions faster than primary alkyl halides. Reason (R): Tertiary carbocations are more stable than primary carbocations. Choose the correct option:

(a) A is true but R is false

(b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(c) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(d) A is false but R is true

Q86

The element of the 3d series that exhibits the maximum number of oxidation states is:

(a) Zn

(b) Cu

(c) Mn

(d) Sc

Q87

The number of moles present in 11 g of CO_2 (molar mass = 44 g/mol) is:

(a) 1.0

(b) 0.025

(c) 0.25

(d) 0.5

Q88

The maximum number of electrons that can be accommodated in a subshell with azimuthal quantum number l = 2 is:

(a) 6

(b) 10

(c) 14

(d) 2

Q89

In the compound $K_2Cr_2O_7$, the oxidation number of chromium is:

(a) +7

(b) +3

(c) +6

(d) +2

Q90

Across a period from left to right in the periodic table, the atomic radius generally:

(a) Decreases due to increasing nuclear charge

(b) Remains constant

(c) Increases due to increasing number of shells

(d) Increases due to increasing screening effect

BOTANY

45 Questions | All Compulsory

Botany (Q91 to Q135)

+4 for correct, –1 for incorrect, 0 for unattempted.

Q91

In Mendel's monohybrid cross between a pure tall (TT) and pure dwarf (tt) pea plant, the phenotypic ratio obtained in the F2 generation is:

(a) 2 tall : 1 dwarf

(b) 1 tall : 1 dwarf

(c) 9 tall : 7 dwarf

(d) 3 tall : 1 dwarf

Q92

In a dihybrid cross between two heterozygous (RrYy) pea plants, the F2 phenotypic ratio obtained by Mendel was:

(a) 3 : 1

(b) 1 : 2 : 1

(c) 9 : 3 : 3 : 1

(d) 12 : 3 : 1

Q93

In snapdragon (Antirrhinum), a cross between a red-flowered (RR) and white-flowered (rr) plant produces pink-flowered F1. This is an example of:

(a) Incomplete dominance

(b) Epistasis

(c) Complete dominance

(d) Codominance

Q94

In humans, the ABO blood group is controlled by multiple alleles. The alleles I^A and I^B are codominant, while i is recessive. A person with blood group AB has the genotype:

(a) I^A I^B

(b) ii

(c) I^B i

(d) I^A i

Q95

Down's syndrome in humans is caused by:

(a) Trisomy of chromosome 21

(b) An extra X chromosome

(c) Trisomy of chromosome 18

(d) Monosomy of chromosome 21

Q96

Turner's syndrome in humans is characterized by the chromosomal constitution:

(a) 47, XXY

(b) 47, +21

(c) 47, XYY

(d) 45, X0

Q97

In a transcription unit, the segment of DNA towards the 5′ end of the structural gene where RNA polymerase binds is called the:

(a) Promoter

(b) Enhancer

(c) Operator

(d) Terminator

Q98

The genetic code is degenerate. This means that:

(a) One codon codes for more than one amino acid

(b) Some amino acids are coded by more than one codon

(c) The code is read in a non-overlapping manner

(d) The code has no punctuations

Q99

In the lac operon of E. coli, the repressor protein is synthesized by the:

(a) a gene

(b) i gene (regulator gene)

(c) y gene

(d) z gene

Q100

The semiconservative mode of DNA replication was experimentally proved by Meselson and Stahl using:

(a) Streptococcus pneumoniae transformation

(b) Escherichia coli grown in heavy nitrogen (15N)

(c) Tobacco mosaic virus reconstitution

(d) Bacteriophage labelled with 32P

Q101

During RNA processing in eukaryotes, the removal of introns and joining of exons is called:

(a) Capping and tailing

(b) Tailing

(c) Capping

(d) Splicing

Q102

In the five-kingdom classification proposed by R.H. Whittaker, the kingdom Monera includes:

(a) Slime moulds

(b) Protozoa

(c) Bacteria

(d) Fungi

Q103

The reserve food material stored in the members of Chlorophyceae (green algae) is:

(a) Floridean starch

(b) Mannitol

(c) Starch

(d) Laminarin

Q104

In bryophytes, the main plant body is the gametophyte, and the dominant phase of the life cycle is:

(a) Diploid sporophyte

(b) Haploid gametophyte

(c) Triploid endosperm

(d) Diploid gametophyte

Q105

How many of the following features are characteristic of the kingdom Fungi? (i) Cell wall made of chitin (ii) Heterotrophic mode of nutrition (iii) Reserve food as glycogen (iv) Presence of chlorophyll

(a) One

(b) Two

(c) Three

(d) Four

Q106

The family Solanaceae is characterized by which type of placentation?

(a) Parietal

(b) Marginal

(c) Free central

(d) Axile

Q107

In a flower, when sepals are fused together, the condition is described as:

(a) Polysepalous
(b) Gamopetalous
(c) Gamosepalous
(d) Polypetalous

Q108

When stamens are attached to the petals (fused with the corolla), the condition is called:

(a) Epipetalous
(b) Gamosepalous
(c) Polyandrous
(d) Epiphyllous

Q109

In the family Fabaceae, the type of aestivation found in the corolla is:

(a) Vexillary (descending imbricate)
(b) Imbricate ascending
(c) Twisted
(d) Valvate

Q110

In C4 plants, the special anatomy of leaves in which bundle sheath cells surround the vascular bundles is known as:

(a) Isobilateral anatomy
(b) Centric anatomy
(c) Dorsiventral anatomy
(d) Kranz anatomy

Q111

The primary CO2 acceptor in the C4 pathway (Hatch and Slack pathway) is:

(a) Ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate (RuBP)
(b) Phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP)
(c) Pyruvate
(d) Oxaloacetic acid (OAA)

Q112

Assertion (A): C4 plants are more efficient in CO2 fixation than C3 plants. Reason (R): C4 plants lack the enzyme RuBisCO and use only PEP carboxylase.

(a) Both A and R are false

(b) A is true but R is false

(c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(d) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

Q113

In glycolysis, the partial oxidation of one molecule of glucose yields a net gain of:

(a) 4 ATP molecules

(b) 6 ATP molecules

(c) 2 ATP molecules

(d) 8 ATP molecules

Q114

The Krebs cycle (citric acid cycle) takes place in the:

(a) Chloroplast stroma

(b) Cytoplasm

(c) Inner mitochondrial membrane

(d) Mitochondrial matrix

Q115

The plant growth regulator responsible for apical dominance is:

(a) Auxin

(b) Abscisic acid

(c) Gibberellin

(d) Cytokinin

Q116

The gaseous plant growth regulator that promotes fruit ripening and senescence is:

(a) Gibberellin

(b) Auxin

(c) Cytokinin

(d) Ethylene

Q117

Vernalisation refers to the promotion of flowering by:

(a) Exposure to red light

(b) Long photoperiods

(c) High temperature treatment

(d) A period of low temperature

Q118

In a typical angiosperm, the mature embryo sac is:

(a) 7-celled and 8-nucleate

(b) 8-celled and 7-nucleate

(c) 7-celled and 7-nucleate

(d) 8-celled and 8-nucleate

Q119

During double fertilisation in angiosperms, the fusion of one male gamete with the two polar nuclei is called:

(a) Syngamy

(b) Porogamy

(c) Generative apogamy

(d) Triple fusion

Q120

Pollination by water is termed:

(a) Hydrophily

(b) Ornithophily

(c) Entomophily

(d) Anemophily

Q121

DNA synthesis (replication) in the cell cycle occurs during which phase?

(a) G2 phase

(b) G1 phase

(c) M phase

(d) S phase

Q122

The phase of meiosis during which crossing over (exchange of genetic material between homologous chromosomes) occurs is:

(a) Anaphase II

(b) Metaphase I

(c) Pachytene of prophase I

(d) Diplotene of prophase II

Q123

In plant cells, cytokinesis takes place by the formation of a:

(a) Mid-body

(b) Cleavage furrow

(c) Cell plate

(d) Contractile ring

Q124

The cell organelle known as the 'powerhouse of the cell' because it produces ATP is the:

(a) Lysosome

(b) Ribosome

(c) Mitochondrion

(d) Golgi apparatus

Q125

A non-protein constituent (such as a metal ion) bound to an enzyme and essential for its activity is called a:

(a) Cofactor

(b) Substrate

(c) Product

(d) Holoenzyme

Q126

Cellulose, a major structural polysaccharide of the plant cell wall, is a polymer of:

(a) Galactose
(b) Glucose
(c) Fructose
(d) Mannose

Q127

In recombinant DNA technology, the molecular scissors used to cut DNA at specific recognition sequences are:

(a) Helicases
(b) Restriction endonucleases
(c) DNA polymerases
(d) DNA ligases

Q128

The technique used to amplify (make multiple copies of) a specific segment of DNA in vitro is:

(a) Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
(b) Gel electrophoresis
(c) DNA fingerprinting
(d) Southern blotting

Q129

In Bt cotton, the insecticidal protein (Bt toxin) is derived from which bacterium?

(a) Agrobacterium tumefaciens
(b) Bacillus subtilis
(c) Bacillus thuringiensis
(d) Escherichia coli

Q130

According to the 10 percent law of energy flow in an ecosystem, only 10% of energy is transferred from one trophic level to the next. If producers contain 10,000 J of energy, the energy available to the secondary consumers will be:

(a) 10 J
(b) 100 J
(c) 1000 J
(d) 1 J

Q131

The amount of organic matter produced by plants (producers) per unit area over a time period during photosynthesis is called:

(a) Standing crop

(b) Net Primary Productivity (NPP)

(c) Gross Primary Productivity (GPP)

(d) Secondary Productivity

Q132

The interaction in which both interacting species are benefited is called:

(a) Parasitism

(b) Mutualism

(c) Amensalism

(d) Commensalism

Q133

The growth of a population in an environment with limited resources, giving a sigmoid (S-shaped) curve, is described as:

(a) Geometric growth

(b) Linear growth

(c) Exponential growth

(d) Logistic growth

Q134

The species diversity of plants and animals is generally highest in the:

(a) Alpine regions

(b) Tropical regions

(c) Temperate regions

(d) Polar regions

Q135

The conservation of biodiversity within its natural habitat, such as in national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, is called:

(a) In-vitro conservation

(b) In-situ conservation

(c) Cryopreservation

(d) Ex-situ conservation

ZOOLOGY

45 Questions | All Compulsory

Zoology (Q136 to Q180)

+4 for correct, –1 for incorrect, 0 for unattempted.

Q136

The restriction enzyme EcoRI recognises and cuts the palindromic sequence:

(a) 5′-GAATTC-3′

(b) 5′-AAGCTT-3′

(c) 5′-GGATCC-3′

(d) 5′-CTGCAG-3′

Q137

In the cloning vector pBR322, the gene used as one of the selectable markers is:

(a) Ti gene

(b) ampicillin resistance (ampR)

(c) cry gene

(d) RuBisCO gene

Q138

In the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), the step in which the double-stranded DNA is separated into two single strands by heating is called:

(a) Denaturation

(b) Ligation

(c) Annealing

(d) Extension

Q139

In gel electrophoresis, DNA fragments are separated on an agarose gel and move towards the:

(a) Either electrode depending on size

(b) Cathode (negative electrode)

(c) Anode (positive electrode)

(d) They do not move

Q140

The enzyme that joins two DNA fragments by forming phosphodiester bonds during recombinant DNA technology is:

(a) DNA polymerase

(b) Restriction endonuclease

(c) Exonuclease

(d) DNA ligase

Q141

The first recombinant human insulin produced by Eli Lilly was named Humulin. It consists of two polypeptide chains, A and B, linked by:

(a) Peptide bonds

(b) Ionic bonds

(c) Disulphide bonds

(d) Hydrogen bonds

Q142

Bt cotton has been made resistant to certain insect pests by introducing genes from the bacterium:

(a) Thermus aquaticus

(b) Bacillus thuringiensis

(c) Escherichia coli

(d) Agrobacterium tumefaciens

Q143

Gene therapy was first used in 1990 to treat a 4-year-old girl suffering from a deficiency of the enzyme:

(a) DNA polymerase

(b) Restriction endonuclease

(c) Carbonic anhydrase

(d) Adenosine deaminase (ADA)

Q144

Enzymes that catalyse the transfer of a group (other than hydrogen) between two substrates belong to the class:

(a) Lyases

(b) Transferases

(c) Hydrolases

(d) Oxidoreductases

Q145

The respiratory quotient (RQ) for the oxidation of carbohydrates such as glucose is:

(a) 0.7

(b) 0.9

(c) 1.0

(d) 0.5

Q146

A non-protein constituent tightly bound to the enzyme protein that is essential for catalytic activity is the:

(a) Apoenzyme

(b) Prosthetic group

(c) Product

(d) Substrate

Q147

In a protein, the linear sequence of amino acids constitutes its:

(a) Tertiary structure

(b) Primary structure

(c) Quaternary structure

(d) Secondary structure

Q148

The respiratory quotient (RQ) for the oxidation of fats is approximately:

(a) 0.9

(b) 1.0

(c) 0.7

(d) 1.3

Q149

The diagnostic feature of the phylum Echinodermata is the presence of:

(a) Nematocysts

(b) Comb plates

(c) Choanocytes

(d) Water vascular system

Q150

Animals in which the body can be divided into two equal halves by any plane passing through the centre show:

(a) Asymmetry

(b) Bilateral symmetry

(c) Radial symmetry

(d) Pseudo-symmetry

Q151

Match List I (Animal) with List II (Phylum): A. Pleurobrachia, B. Sycon, C. Aurelia, D. Asterias; I. Porifera, II. Ctenophora, III. Cnidaria, IV. Echinodermata.

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

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

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

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

Q152

Which of the following animals is correctly placed as a true coelomate (eucoelomate)?

(a) Earthworm (Annelida)

(b) Tapeworm (Platyhelminthes)

(c) Roundworm (Aschelminthes)

(d) Hydra (Cnidaria)

Q153

In human spermatogenesis, each secondary spermatocyte is haploid and arises from a primary spermatocyte by:

(a) Amitosis

(b) Second meiotic division

(c) First meiotic (reductional) division

(d) Mitotic division

Q154

The surge of which hormone induces ovulation (rupture of the Graafian follicle) at about the 14th day of the menstrual cycle?

(a) Inhibin

(b) Luteinising hormone (LH)

(c) Progesterone

(d) Oxytocin

Q155

Arrange the correct sequence of events after fertilisation in the human female: 1. Zygote, 2. Morula, 3. Blastocyst, 4. Implantation.

(a) 2 → 1 → 3 → 4

(b) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4

(c) 1 → 2 → 4 → 3

(d) 1 → 3 → 2 → 4

Q156

In the assisted reproductive technology GIFT (Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer), what is transferred into the fallopian tube?

(a) Both ova and sperm (gametes)

(b) Only a zygote

(c) An early embryo (8 blastomeres)

(d) A blastocyst

Q157

Which of the following is a barrier method of contraception in females?

(a) Diaphragm

(b) Tubectomy

(c) Cu-T (IUD)

(d) Saheli pill

Q158

According to the Hardy-Weinberg principle, if the frequency of the dominant allele p = 0.7, the frequency of the recessive allele q is:

(a) 0.49

(b) 0.3

(c) 0.09

(d) 0.7

Q159

The forelimbs of a whale, a bat and a human have a similar basic structural plan but perform different functions. Such organs are called:

(a) Homologous organs

(b) Rudimentary organs

(c) Analogous organs

(d) Vestigial organs

Q160

The correct sequence in human evolution is:

(a) Homo habilis → Australopithecus → Homo erectus → Homo sapiens

(b) Homo erectus → Homo habilis → Australopithecus → Homo sapiens

(c) Australopithecus → Homo habilis → Homo erectus → Homo sapiens

(d) Australopithecus → Homo erectus → Homo habilis → Homo sapiens

Q161

In the transport of carbon dioxide, the majority (about 70%) of CO_2 is carried in the blood as:

(a) Carbonic acid only

(b) Bicarbonate ions (HCO_3^-)

(c) Carbaminohaemoglobin

(d) Dissolved CO_2 in plasma

Q162

In the oxygen-haemoglobin dissociation curve, a shift to the right (release of more O_2 to tissues) is favoured by:

(a) High pO_2

(b) Low pCO_2 and high pH

(c) Low temperature

(d) High pCO_2 and low pH

Q163

The volume of air that can be inspired forcefully over and above the normal tidal volume is called:

(a) Expiratory Reserve Volume (ERV)

(b) Tidal Volume (TV)

(c) Residual Volume (RV)

(d) Inspiratory Reserve Volume (IRV)

Q164

In the human cardiac cycle, the ‘lub’ (first heart sound) is produced by the closure of the:

(a) Aortic valve only

(b) Pulmonary valve only

(c) Semilunar valves

(d) Atrioventricular (bicuspid and tricuspid) valves

Q165

In a normal ECG, the QRS complex represents:

(a) Repolarisation of the atria

(b) Depolarisation of the ventricles

(c) Repolarisation of the ventricles

(d) Depolarisation of the atria

Q166

The counter-current mechanism that maintains the concentration gradient in the medullary interstitium of the kidney operates between the:

(a) Loop of Henle and vasa recta

(b) Collecting duct and ureter

(c) Bowman’s capsule and glomerulus

(d) Proximal and distal convoluted tubules

Q167

The hormone that increases water reabsorption (facultative) by acting on the distal tubule and collecting duct, thereby reducing urine output, is:

(a) ADH (vasopressin)

(b) Renin

(c) Atrial natriuretic factor (ANF)

(d) Aldosterone

Q168

According to the sliding filament theory, muscle contraction occurs when the:

(a) Thick filaments shorten in length

(b) Thin (actin) filaments slide over the thick (myosin) filaments

(c) Sarcomere length increases

(d) Actin filaments shorten in length

Q169

During muscle contraction, which band of the sarcomere remains constant in length?

(a) A band

(b) H zone

(c) I band

(d) Region between two Z lines

Q170

The joint present between the atlas and axis vertebrae, which allows rotation of the head, is an example of a:

(a) Pivot joint

(b) Ball and socket joint

(c) Gliding joint

(d) Hinge joint

Q171

The type of immunity present at the time of birth that provides non-specific, first-line defence is called:

(a) Active immunity

(b) Acquired (adaptive) immunity

(c) Passive immunity

(d) Innate immunity

Q172

The malarial parasite Plasmodium is transmitted to humans by the bite of:

(a) Female Anopheles mosquito

(b) Female Aedes mosquito

(c) Housefly (Musca)

(d) Female Culex mosquito

Q173

During the rising phase of an action potential, the axonal membrane becomes:

(a) Hyperpolarised due to influx of K^+ ions

(b) Depolarised due to influx of Na^+ ions

(c) Depolarised due to efflux of Na^+ ions

(d) Polarised due to efflux of Ca^{2+} ions

Q174

The part of the human eye that contains the highest concentration of cones and gives the sharpest (most acute) vision is the:

(a) Iris

(b) Fovea (macula lutea)

(c) Blind spot

(d) Ciliary body

Q175

Match List I (Endocrine gland) with List II (Hormone): A. Thyroid, B. Pancreas (β-cells), C. Adrenal medulla, D. Adrenal cortex; I. Insulin, II. Thyroxine, III. Cortisol, IV. Adrenaline.

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

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

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

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

Q176

Steroid hormones act on their target cells by:

(a) Being unable to cross the plasma membrane

(b) Acting only on the cell surface via second messengers

(c) Entering the cell and binding to intracellular receptors to regulate gene expression

(d) Binding only to membrane receptors and using cAMP

Q177

The type of epithelial tissue that lines the inner surface of blood vessels and air sacs (alveoli), allowing diffusion, is:

(a) Compound epithelium
(b) Simple columnar epithelium
(c) Stratified squamous epithelium
(d) Simple squamous epithelium

Q178

In a biogas (gobar gas) plant, the methane-producing microbes belong to the group of:

(a) Cyanobacteria
(b) Mycorrhizal fungi
(c) Methanogens (Archaebacteria)
(d) Lactic acid bacteria

Q179

Match List I (Microbe) with List II (Product/Use): A. Saccharomyces cerevisiae, B. Penicillium notatum, C. Lactobacillus, D. Trichoderma polysporum; I. Antibiotic (penicillin), II. Bread/ethanol, III. Cyclosporin A, IV. Curd.

(a) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
(b) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
(c) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
(d) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

Q180

Down's syndrome in humans is a chromosomal disorder caused by:

(a) Trisomy of chromosome 18
(b) An extra Y chromosome
(c) Trisomy of chromosome 21
(d) Monosomy of the X chromosome

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