

Max Marks: 800

Date: 06.11.2022

ANKUR BATCH PHYSICS : REVISION TEST – 1 (SET B) Topic: Ray Optics + Circular Motion + Gravitation

- 1. A satellite is orbiting the earth at a height of 5 R above that surface of the earth, R being the radius of the earth. The time period of another satellite in hours at a height of 2R from the surface of the earth is
 - (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) $6\sqrt{2}$ (d) $\frac{6}{\sqrt{2}}$
- 2. The time period of a satellite of earth is 5 hours. If the separation between the earth and the satellite is increased to 4 times the previous value, the new time period will become
 - (a) 20 hours (b) 40 hours (c) 80 hours (d) 5 hours
- 3. A satellite is orbiting around the earth at a height h above the earth's surface. If h is increased, the time period of satellite will
 - (a) decrease (b) increase (c) remain unaffected (d) become zero
- 4. The time period T of the moon of planet Mars (mass M_m) is related to its orbital radius R (G = Gravitational constant) as

(a)
$$T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 R^3}{GM_m}$$
 (b) $T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 GR^3}{M_m}$ (c) $T^2 = \frac{2\pi R^3 G}{M_m}$ (d) $T^2 = 4\pi M_m GR^3$

- 5. A satellite is in an orbit around the earth. If its kinetic energy is doubled, then
 - (a) it will maintain its path
 - (b) it will fall on the earth
 - (c) it will rotate with a great speed
 - (d) it will escape out of earth's gravitational field.
- 6. Which of the following relation is called mirror equation?

(a) $\frac{u}{v} + \frac{f}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$ (b) $\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} = 1$ (c) $\frac{1}{f} + u = \frac{1}{v}$ (d) uf + vf = uvSpace for Rough Work



- 7. A rod of length 10 cm lies along the principal axis of a concave mirror of focal length 10 cm in such a way that its end closer to the pole is 20 cm away from the mirror. The length of the image is
 - (a) 10 cm (b) 15 cm (c) 2.5 cm (d) 5 cm
- 8. A train has to negotiate a curve of radius 800 m. By how much height should the outer rail be raised with respect to inner rail for a speed of 96 kmh⁻¹? The distance between the rails is 1 m
 - (a) 4.4 cm (b) 9 cm (c) 8.8 cm (d) 3.3 cm
- 9. A mass M at rest is broken into two pieces having masses m and (M m). The two masses are then separated by a distance r. The gravitational force between them will be the maximum when the ratio of the masses [m : (M m)] of the two parts is

 (a) 1:1
 (b) 1:2
 (c) 1:3
 (d) 1:4
- A spherical planet has a mass M_p and diameter D_p. A particle of mass m falling freely near the surface of this planet will experience an acceleration due to gravity, equal to
 - (a) $\frac{4GM_p}{D_p^2}$ (b) $\frac{GM_pm}{D_p^2}$ (c) $\frac{GM_p}{D_p^2}$ (d) $\frac{4GM_pm}{D_p^2}$
- 11. Kepler's second law is a consequence of
 - (a) conservation of energy (b) conservation of linear momentum
 - (c) conservation of angular momentum (d) conservation of mass
- 12. Average distance of the earth from the sun is L_1 . If one year of the earth = D days, one year of another planet whose average distance from the sun is L_2 will be

(a)
$$D\left(\frac{L_2}{L_1}\right)^{1/2}$$
 days (b) $D\left(\frac{L_2}{L_1}\right)^{3/2}$ days (c) $D\left(\frac{L_2}{L_1}\right)^{2/3}$ days (d) $D\left(\frac{L_2}{L_1}\right)$ days

13. A small planet is revolving around a very massive star in a circular orbit of radius R with a period of revolution T. If the gravitational force between the planet and the star were proportional to $R^{-5/2}$, then T would be proportional to

(a)
$$R^{3/2}$$
 (b) $R^{3/5}$ (c) $R^{7/2}$ (d) $R^{7/4}$



- Learning with the Speed of Mumbai and the Tradition of Kota
- 14. Three equal masses of 1 kg each are placed at the vertices of an equilateral triangle PQR and a mass of 2 kg is placed at the centroid O of the triangle which is at a distance of $\sqrt{2}$ m from each of the vertices of the triangle. The force, in newton, acting on the mass of 2 kg is
 - (a) 2 (b) $\sqrt{2}$ (c) 1 (d) Zero
- 15. If the mass of a body is M on the surface of the earth, the mass of the same body on the surface of the moon is
 - (a) M (b) zero (c) $\frac{M}{6}$ (d) 6M
- 16. If earth suddenly shrinks by one-third of its present radius, the acceleration due to gravity will be

(a)
$$\frac{2}{3}g$$
 (b) $\frac{3}{2}g$ (c) $\frac{4}{9}g$ (d) $\frac{9}{4}g$

17. The depth d at which the value of acceleration due to gravity become $\frac{1}{n}$ times the value at the earth's surface is (R = radius of earth)

(a)
$$d = R\left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)$$
 (b) $d = R\left(\frac{n-1}{2n}\right)$ (c) $d = R\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)$ (d) $d = R^2\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)$

- 18. The change in the gravitational potential energy when a body of mass m is raised to a height nR above the surface of the earth is (here R is the radius of the earth)
 - (a) $\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)$ mgR (b) $\left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)$ mgR (c) nmgR (d) $\frac{mgR}{n}$
- 19. The ratio of escape velocity at earth v_e to the escape velocity at a planet v_p whose radius and mean density are twice as that of earth is
 - (a) 1:4 (b) $1:\sqrt{2}$ (c) 1:2 (d) $1:2\sqrt{2}$



20. A particle of mass m is kept at rest at a height 3R from the surface of earth, where R is radius of earth and M is mass of earth. The minimum speed with which it should be projected, so that it does not return back, is (g is acceleration due to gravity on the surface of earth)

(a) $\left(\frac{\mathrm{GI}}{\mathrm{2I}}\right)$	$\left(\frac{M}{R}\right)^{1/2}$ (b)	$\left(\frac{\mathrm{gR}}{\mathrm{4}}\right)^{1/2}$	(c) $\left(\frac{2g}{R}\right)^{1/2}$	(d)	$\left(\frac{\mathrm{GM}}{\mathrm{R}}\right)^{1/2}$
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21. When light is refracted from a surface, which of its following physical parameters does not change?

- (a) Velocity (b) Amplitude (c) Frequency (d) Wavelength
- A concave mirror gives an image three times as large as its object placed at a distance of 20 cm from it.For the image to be real, the focal length should be
 - (a) 10 cm (b) 15 cm (c) 20 cm (d) 30 cm
- 23. A man stands symmetrically between two large plane mirrors fixed to two adjacent walls of a rectangular room. The number of images formed are
 - (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 6
- 24. A concave mirror has a focal length of 5 cm. When an object is placed at a distance of 15 cm from the mirror, where is the image formed?
 - (a) 10 cm in front of the mirror. (b) 7.5 cm behind the mirror.
 - (c) 2.5 cm in front of the mirror. (d) 7.5 cm in front 0 f the mirror

25. A ray of light is incident on a plane mirror at an angle of 60°. The angle of deviation produced by the mirror is

- (a) 120° (b) 30° (c) 60° (d) 90°
- 26. Consider a ray of light travelling from a denser to a rarer medium. If it is incident at the critical angle then
 - (a) it will emerge out into the rarer medium
 - (b) it will undergo total internal reflection
 - (c) it will travel along the interface separating the two media
 - (d) it will retrace its path



27.	What	is the refractive in	idex of	the material if the c	ritical a	ngle is 45°?		
	(a)	0.414	(b)	0.301	(c)	0.101	(d)	1.414
28.	The in	mage of an object	in conc	cave lens is formed	at $\frac{f}{2}$, w	where f is the focal	length o	of the lens. Find the
	distan	ce of the object fr	om the	lens				
	(a)	f	(b)	2f	(c)	$\frac{f}{2}$	(d)	infinity
29.	An ol	bject placed at a	distance	e of 16 cm from a	convex	lens produces an	image (of magnification m
	(m>1)). If the object is	moved	towards the lens l	oy 8 cn	n then again an im	age of	magnification m is
	obtair	ned. The numerica	l value	of the focal length o	of the lea	ns is		
	(a)	12 cm	(b)	14 cm	(c)	18 cm	(d)	20 cm
30.	In an	equilateral prism i	f incide	ent angle is 45° then	the ang	le of minimum dev	iation is	3
	(a)	30°	(b)	60°	(c)	45°	(d)	90°
31.	A par	ticle is moving wi	th a uni	iform speed v in a c	ircular j	path of radius r with	the ce	ntre at O. When the
	partic	le moves from a p	oint P	to Q on the circle su	ich that	$\angle POQ = \theta$, then the	ie magn	itude of the change
	in vel	ocity is						
	(a)	2v sin (2θ)	(b)	zero	(c)	$2v\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$	(d)	$2v\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$
32.	A par	ticle moves in a c	ircle of	radius 5 cm with co	onstant	speed and time peri	od 0.2π	s. The acceleration
	of the	particle is						
	(a)	15 m/s^2	(b)	25 m/s ²	(c)	36 m/s ²	(d)	5 m/s^2
33.	A car	is moving along	a circul	ar road at speed of	20 m/s.	The radius of the c	ircular	road is 10 m. If the
	speed	is increased at the	e rate of	30 m/s^2 , what is the	e resulta	int acceleration?		

(a) 10 m/s^2 (b) 50 m/s^2 (c) 250 m/s^2 (d) 80 m/s^2



34.	A particle moves in a circle of radius 25 cm at two revolutions per second. The acceleration of the particle in m/s^2 is								
	(a)	π^2	(b)	$8\pi^2$	(c)	$4\pi^2$	(d)	$2\pi^2$	
35.	A bod veloci	y moving along a ty is made equal to	a circula o 2v, the	ar path of radius r en its centripetal ac	with ve	elocity v, has centri on is	petal a	cceleration a. If its	
	(a)	4a	(b)	2a	(c)	a/4	(d)	a/2	
36.	For a J	particle moving in	vertical	circle, the total en	ergy at o	different positions a	long the	e path	
	(a)	is conserved			(b)	increases			
	(c)	decrease			(d)	may increase or de	ecrease		
37.	What	is the minimum v	velocity	with which a body	of mas	s m must enter a v	ertical l	oop of radius R so	
	that it	can complete the	loop?						
	(a)	$\sqrt{3gR}$	(b)	$\sqrt{5 \text{gR}}$	(c)	\sqrt{gR}	(d)	$\sqrt{2gR}$	
38.	A stor	ne is fastened to	one end	l of a string and i	is whirl	ed in a vertical cir	cle of	radius R. Find the	
	minim	um speed the stor	ne can ha	ave at the highest p	oint of t	he circle.			
	(a)	$\sqrt{2Rg}$	(b)	$\sqrt{2R/g}$	(c)	$\sqrt{R/g}$	(d)	\sqrt{Rg}	
39.	A can	filled with water	is revol	ved in a vertical c	ircle of	radius 4 m and the	water of	does not fall down.	
	The ti	me of period of re	volution	will be					
	(a)	4 s	(b)	2 s	(c)	1 s	(d)	6 s	
40.	The ve	elocity of a body	moving	in a vertical circle	of radi	us r is $\sqrt{7 \text{gr}}$ at the	lowest	point of the circle.	
	What is the ratio of maximum and minimum tension?								
	(a)	4:1	(b)	$\sqrt{7}:1$	(c)	3:1	(d)	2:1	





41. A ray of light suffers minimum deviation in equilateral prism P. Additional prisms Q and R of identical shape and of same material as that of P are now combined as shown in figure. The ray will now suffer





46.	A parti	icle moves with a	uniforn	n speed v and time	period '	T in a circular path	of radiu	is r. If the speed of
	the par	ticle is doubled, it	ts new t	ime period is				
	(a)	Т	(b)	$\frac{T}{2}$	(c)	2T	(d)	$\frac{T}{4}$
47.	The ra	dii of circular pat	hs of tv	vo particles of same	e mass	are in ratio 6 : 8 th	en wha	t will be velocities
	ratio if	they have a const	ant cen	tripetal force?				
	(a)	$\sqrt{3}:4$	(b)	$4:\sqrt{3}$	(c)	$2:\sqrt{3}$	(d)	$\sqrt{3}:2$
48.	The rat	tio of angular spee	ed of a s	econd-hand to the h	nour-ha	nd of a watch is		
	(a)	60:1	(b)	72:1	(c)	720:1	(d)	3600:1
49.	If the l	ength of second's	hand of	f a clock is 10 cm, t	he spee	d of its tip (in cm s ⁻	¹) is nea	arly
	(a)	2	(b)	0.5	(c)	1.5	(d)	1
50.	Unifor	m circular motion	is an ex	xample of				
	(a)	constant speed m	otion		(b)	constant velocity r	notion	
	(c)	non-accelerated i	notion		(d)	zero accelerated m	otion	





ANKUR BATCH CHEMISTRY : REVISION TEST-1 (SET B)

Topic: Mole Concept + Redox Reaction + Periodic Properties + S Block + Hydrogen 51. The acidic, basic and amphoteric oxides, respectively, are: (a) MgO, Cl₂O, Al₂O₃ (b) Cl₂O, CaO, P₄O₁₀ (c) Na₂O, SO₃, Al₂O₃ (d) N₂O₃, Li₂O, Al₂O₃ 52. 2.76 g of silver carbonate on being strongly heated yield a residue weighing: (a) 2.64 g (b) 2.48 g (c) 2.16 g (d) 2.32 g 53. Total number of groups in Mendeleef's table (b) 9 7 10 (a) 18 (c) (d) 54. Two oxides of a metal contain 50% and 40% metal M respectively. If the formula of the first oxide is MO₂, the formula of the second oxide will be MO₂ (b) MO_3 (c) M_2O (d) M_2O_5 (a) 55. $0.56 \text{ gm of gas occupies } 280 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ at NTP, then its molecular mass is}$ 4.8 44.8 2 (a) (b) (c) (d) 22.4 56. An atom of element has 2K, 8L and 3M electrons. Then that element is placed in (b) II A group III A group (a) I A group (c) (d) IV A group 57. The following data are available. % of Mg in Mgo and in MgCl₂ (i) (ii) % of C in CO & CO₂ (iii) % of Cr in K₂Cr₂O₇ and K₂CrO₄ % of Cu isotopes in Cu metal (iv) The law of multiple proportions may be illustrated by data. (a) i & ii (b) only ii (c) i, ii & iii (d) only iii 58. Which of the following ions has the smallest radius ? Be²⁺ Li⁺ O^{2-} (a) (b) (c) (d) F-



59.	. The ultimate products of oxidation of most of hydrogen and carbon in food stuffs are							
	(a)	H_2O_2 and CO			(b)	CH ₃ OH and CH ₃ CC	OH	
	(c)	H ₂ O and CO ₂			(d)	H_2 and C		
60.	The nu	mber of moles of so	odium oz	xide in 620 g of it is				
	(a)	1 mol	(b)	10 moles	(c)	18 moles	(d)	100 moles
61.	The nu	mber of significant	figures	in 6.0023 are				
	(a)	5	(b)	4	(c)	3	(d)	1
62.	How m	nany electrons and p	orotons a	are present in the bala	nced hal	f reaction $NO_2^- \rightarrow NO_2^-$	С	
	(a)	1, 2	(b)	1,1	(c)	2, 2	(d)	0, 1
63.	Give th	ne name of the inert	gas ato	m in which the total n	umber o	of d-electrons is equal	to the d	ifference in numbers
	of total	p and s-electrons						
	(a)	Не	(b)	Ne	(c)	Ar	(d)	Kr
64.	The fir	st and second ionisation	ation en	thalpies of a metal are	e 496 an	d 4560 kJ mol ⁻¹ , resp	ectively.	Hoe many moles of
	HCl an	d H ₂ SO ₄ , respective	ely, will	be needed to react co	mpletely	with 1 mole of the m	netal hyd	lroxide?
	(a)	1 and 0.5	(b)	2 and 0.5	(c)	1 and 1	(d)	1 and 2
65.	MnO ⁻ 4	$+$ SO ₃ ⁻² + H ⁺ \rightarrow M	$n^{+2} + SC$	D_4^{-2} . The number of H	[+ ions in	volved is		
	(a)	2	(b)	6	(c)	8	(d)	16
66.	Rearra	nge the following (I	I to IV)	in the order of increa	asing ma	asses and choose the	correct a	answer from (1), (2),
	(3) and	l (4) (Atomic mass:	N = 14,	O = 16, Cu = 63).				
	I.	1 molecule of oxy	gen		II.	1 atom of nitrogen		
	III.	1×10^{-10} g molecu	ılar weig	ght of oxygen	IV.	1×10^{-10} g atomic w	eight of	copper
	(a)	II < I < III < IV	(b)	IV < III < II < I	(c)	II < III < I < IV	(d)	III < IV < I < II
67.	The sta	ble oxidation state	of Thall	ium, a IIIA group eler	ment is			
	(a)	+1	(b)	+3	(c)	-3	(d)	+5

Space for Rough Work



68.	Eleme	nt with atomic num	ber [Z=1	[11] is named in the h	ionour o	f		
	(a)	Hassium	(b)	Sea Borgium	(c)	Meitnerium	(d)	Rontgenium
69.	In the	reaction,						
	HAsO	$h_2 + \mathrm{Sn}^{2+} \rightarrow \mathrm{As} + \mathrm{Sn}^{2+}$	$^{4+} + H_2C$	oxidizing agent is				
	(a)	Sn ²⁺	(b)	Sn^{4+}	(c)	As	(d)	HAsO ₂
70.	Which	of the following se	quence	regarding the first ion	ization p	potential of coinage m	netal is c	orrect?
	(a)	Cu > Ag > Au	(b)	Cu < Ag < Au	(c)	Cu > Ag < Au	(d)	Ag > Cu < Au
71.	How n	nany ml of 1 (M) H	2SO4 is 1	required to neutralise	10 ml of	1 (M) NaOH solutio	n?	
	(a)	2.5	(b)	5.0	(c)	10.0	(d)	20.0
72.	The nu	umber of neutrons in	n a drop	of water (20 drops= 1	l mL) at	4°C		
	(a)	6.023×10^{22}	(b)	1.338×10^{22}	(c)	6.023×10^{20}	(d)	7.338×10^{22}
73.	Crysta	ls of which pair are	isomorp	bhous				
	(a)	ZnSO ₄ , SnSO ₄	(b)	MgSO ₄ , CaSO ₄	(c)	ZnSO ₄ , MgSO ₄	(d)	PbSO ₄ , NiSO ₄
74.	Diago	nal relationship is sl	nown by					
	(a)	B - S	(b)	Li - Mg	(c)	Mg - Ca	(d)	S - Se
75.	The a	mount of energy rel	leased w	when 10 ⁶ atoms of iod	line in v	vapour state are conv	erted to	ions is 4.9×10^{-13} J.
	What	is the electron affini	ty of ioc	line in eV/atom?				
	(a)	2.0	(b)	2.5	(c)	3.06	(d)	2.75
76.	1.25 g	of a solid dibasic a	cid is co	ompletely neutralised	by 25 m	nl of 0.25 molar Ba(O	H) ₂ solu	tion. Molecular mass
	of the	acid is						
	(a)	100	(b)	150	(c)	120	(d)	200
77.	Oxida	tion number of Cl ir	n NOClO	D4 is				
	(a)	+7	(b)	_7	(c)	+5	(d)	-5



78.	The s	standard reduction	potentia	ls of Cu ²⁺ /Cu and Cu	u^{2+}/Cu^{+}	are 0.337 and 0.153	V respe	ectively. The standard
	electr	ode potentials of C	Cu ⁺ /Cu ha	lf cell is				
	(a)	0.521 V	(b)	0.184 V	(c)	0.490 V	(d)	0.827 V
79.	H ₂ ev	olved at STP on c	omplete r	eaction of 27 g of Alu	minium	with excess of aqueor	us NaOl	H would be
	(a)	22.4	(b)	44.8	(c)	67.2	(d)	33.6 litres
80.	One r	nole of acidified K	$C_2Cr_2O_7$ of	n reaction with excess	KI will	liberatemole (s) of	I_2	
	(a)	6	(b)	1	(c)	7	(d)	3
81.	Hydro	ogen after losing o	ne electro	on forms H ⁺ resembles	in this	property with:		
	(a)	alkali metals			(b)	halogens		
	(c)	alkaline earths	metals		(d)	transitional elemen	ts	
82.	Moist	t hydrogen cannot	be dried o	over concentrated H ₂ S	O4 beca	use:		
	(a)	it can catch fire			(b)	it is reduced by H ₂ S	SO_4	
	(c)	a part of it is ox	idized by	H_2SO_4	(d)	it decomposes H ₂ S	O_4	
83.	Whic	h can adsorb large	volumes	of hydrogen gas?				
	(a)	Colloidal soluti	on of pall	adium	(b)	Finely divided nick	el	
	(c)	Colloidal ferric	hydroxid	e	(d)	Finely divided plat	inum	
84.	The n	nost dangerous me	thod of p	reparing hydrogen wo	uld be t	by the action of HCl ar	nd	
	(a)	Zn	(b)	Fe	(c)	К	(d)	Al
85.	Hydro	ogen gas is not lib	erated wh	en the following meta	ls addeo	l to dil. HCl:		
	(a)	Mg	(b)	Sn	(c)	Ag	(d)	Zn
86.	Heav	y water reacts with	Al_4C_3 to	form:				
	(a)	CD ₄ and Al(OH	(b) (b)	CH ₄ and Al(OD) ₃	(c)	CD_4 and $Al(OD)_3$	(d)	None of these
87.	Acidi	fied solution of ch	romic aci	d on treatment with H	₂ O ₂ yiel	ds:		
	(a)	$CrO_3 + H_2O + O_3$	D_2		(b)	$Cr_2O_2+H_2O+O_2\\$		
	(c)	$CrO_5 + H_2O + I$	K_2SO_4		(d)	$H_2Cr_2O_7 + H_2O + O$	\mathbf{D}_2	
				Space for Rot	ugh Wo	ork		



88.	In wł	nich of the follow	ing reactio	n, H ₂ O ₂ is acting as	a reducin	g agent?		
	(a)	$SO_2 + H_2O_2 -$	→ H	$_{2}$ SO ₄	(b)	$2KI + H_2O_2 - $	$\longrightarrow 2Kc$	$OH + I_2$
	(c)	$Ag_2O + H_2O_2$	\longrightarrow	$2Ag + H_2O + O_2$	(d)	$PbS + 4H_2O_2$ -	\longrightarrow Pt	$SO_4 + 4H_2O$
89.	Maxi	mum concentratio	on of ortho	-H ₂ in ordinary hydr	rogen is:			
	(a)	75% ortho- H_2	+ 25% par	ra-H ₂	(b)	25% ortho-H ₂	+ 75% para-	H_2
	(c)	50% ortho-H ₂	+ 50% par	ca-H ₂	(d)	99% para-H ₂ +	1% ortho-H	I_2
90.	The l	nydrogen at the m	oment of i	ts formation is called	d:			
	(a)	atomic	(b)	ortho	(c)	para	(d)	nascent
91.	Sodiu	um forms Na ⁺ and	l not Na ²⁺ l	because:				
	(a)	sodium contai	ns only on	e electron in outerm	ost shell			
	(b)	first ionization	potential	is small and the diffe	erence in	first and second ic	onization po	tentials is large
	(c)	radius of Na ²⁺	is much sr	naller than of Na ⁺				
	(d)	None of these						
92.	Most	reactive meal am	ong the fo	llowing is:				
	(a)	K	(b)	Li	(c)	Na	(d)	Mg
93.	Whic	h is more basic ir	n character	?				
	(a)	RbOH	(b)	КОН	(c)	LiOH	(d)	NaOH
94.	Sodiu	um burns in dry ai	ir to give:					
	(a)	Na ₂ O	(b)	Na ₂ O ₂	(c)	NaO ₂	(d)	Na ₃ N
95.	Whic	h of the following	g compour	nds on reaction with	NaOH an	d H ₂ O ₂ gives yello	ow colour?	
	(a)	Zn(OH) ₂	(b)	Cr(OH) ₃	(c)	Al(OH) ₃	(d)	None of these
96.	Amo	ng the following,	which has	minimum solubility	in water	?		
	(a)	КОН	(b)	CsOH	(c)	LiOH	(d)	RbOH
				<u>Space for R</u>	<u> Rough Wa</u>	<u>ork</u>		



97.	The pa	ir of compounds wh	nich can	not exist together in s	olution i	s:		
	(a)	NaHCO3 and NaO	Н		(b)	Na ₂ CO ₃ and NaHCO	O_3	
	(c)	Na ₂ CO ₃ and NaOI	H		(d)	NaHCO ₃ and NaCl		
98.	Which	alkaline earth meta	l does n	ot impact the flame co	olour?			
	(a)	Sr	(b)	Be	(c)	Ra	(d)	Ca
99.	Which	is used to remove N	J ₂ from	air?				
	(a)	Mg	(b)	Р	(c)	H_2SO_4	(d)	CaCl ₂
100.	Which	metal does not form	n ionic ł	nydride?				
	(a)	Ba	(b)	Mg	(c)	Ca	(d)	Sr



ANKUR BATCH (SET B) BIOLOGY : REVISION TEST Topic: Unit 6

101. The plant parts which consist of two generations-one within the other (1)pollen grains inside the anther (2) germinated pollen grain with two male gametes (3) seed inside the fruit embryo sac inside the ovule (4) (1) only (b) (1), (2), and (3) (3) and (4) (d) (1) and (4). (a) (c) 102. In water hyacinth and water lily, pollination takes place by insects or wind (d) (a) (b) water currents only (c) wind and water insects and water. 103. Which is the most common type of embryo sac in angiosperms ? (a) Tetrasporic with one mitotic stage of divisions (b) Monosporic with three sequential mitotic divisions Monosporic with two sequential mitotic divisions (c) Bisporic with two sequential mitotic divisions (d) 104. What type of pollination takes place in Vallisneria? (a) Pollination occurs in submerged condition by water. (b) Flowers emerge above surface of water, and pollination occurs by insects. Flowers emerge above water surface, and pollen is carried by wind. (c) (d) Male flowers are carried by water currents to female flowers at surface of water. 105. In which one of the following, both autogamy and geitonogamy are prevented? Wheat (d) Maize (a) (b) Papaya (c) Castor 106. Pollen grains can be stored for several years in liquid nitrogen having a temperature of – 120° C -80° C – 196° C – 160° C. (a) (b) (c) (d)



Learning with the Speed of Mumbai and the Tradition of Kota 107. Which of the following has proved helpful in preserving pollen as fossils? (a) Pollenkitt (b) Cellulosic inline (c) Oil content (d) Sporopollenin 108. Winged pollen grains are present in (a) mustard (b) Cycas (c) mango (d) Pinus. 109. Functional megaspore in an angiosperm develops into an (a) endosperm embryo sac (c) embryo (d) (b) ovule. 110. Attractants and rewards are required for entomophily (b) hydrophily cleistogamy (d) anemophily. (a) (c) 111. Flowers which have single ovule in the ovary and are packed into inflorescence are usually pollinated by wind (a) bee (b) (c) bat (d) water. 112. A dioecious flowering plant prevents both (b) geitonogamy and xenogamy (a) autogamy and geitonogamy (c) cleistogamy and xenogamy (d) autogamy and xenogamy. 113. In majority of angiosperms, egg has a filiform apparatus (a) (b) there are numerous antipodal cells reduction division occurs in the megaspore mother cells (c) (d) a small central cell is present in that embryo sac. 114. Pollination in water hyacinth and water lily is brought about by the agency of (d) (a) water (b) insects or wind (c) birds bats. The ovule of an angiosperm is technically equivalent to 115. (a) megasporangium (b) megasporophyll (c) megaspore mother cell (d) megaspore.



- 116. Which one of the following statements is not true?
 - (a) Pollen grains of many species cause severe allergies.
 - (b) Stored pollen in liquid nitrogen can be used in the crop breeding programmes.
 - (c) Tapetum helps in the dehiscence of anther.
 - (d) Exine of pollen grains is made up of sporopollenin.
- 117. Which of the following statements is not correct?
 - (a) Pollen germination and pollen tube growth are regulated by chemical components of pollen interacting with those of the pistil.
 - (b) Some reptiles have also been reported as pollinators in some plant species.
 - (c) Pollen grains of many species can germinate on the stigma of a flower, but only one pollen tube of the same species grows into the style.
 - (d) Insects that consume pollen or nectar without bringing about pollination are called pollen/ nectar robbers.
- 118. Proximal end of the filament of stamen is attached to the

	(a)	placenta	(b)	thalamus or petal	(c)	anther	(d)	connective.
119.	Filifor	m apparatus is char	acteristic	c feature of				
	(a)	aleurone cell	(b)	synergids	(c)	generative cell	(d)	nucellar embryo
120.	In ang	iosperms, microspo	rogenesi	s and megasporo -ge	nesis			
	(a)	involve meiosis			(b)	occur in ovule		
	(c)	occur in anther			(d)	form gametes with	out furth	er divisions.
121.	Male g	gametophyte in angi	iosperms	s produces				
	(a)	single sperm and	two vege	etative cells	(b)	three sperms		
	(c)	two sperms and a	vegetati	ve cell	(d)	single sperm and a	vegetati	ve cell.
122.	Which	n of the following ar	e the im	portant floral rewards	s to the a	nimal pollinators ?		
	(a)	Floral fragrance a	nd calci	um crystals	(b)	Protein pellicle and	d stigmat	ic exudates
	(c)	Colour and large	size of fl	lower	(d)	Nectar and pollen	grains	
123.	Which	one of the followir	ng may r	equire pollinators, bu	it is gene	tically similar to auto	ogamy?	
	(a)	Apogamy	(b)	Cleistogamy	(c)	Geitonogamy	(d)	Xenogamy



- 124. Which one of the following statements is not true?
 - (a) The flowers pollinated by flies and bats secrete foul odour to attract them.
 - (b) Honey is made by bees by digesting pollen collected from flowers.
 - (c) Pollen grains are rich in nutrients and they are used in the form of tablets and syrups.
 - (d) Pollen grains of some plants cause severe allergies and bronchial afflictions in some people.
- 125. The hilum is a scar on the
 - (a) fruit, where style was present (b) seed, where micropyle was present
 - (c) seed, where funicle was attached (d) fruit, where it was attached to pedicel.

126. The Leydig cells found in the human body are the secretory source of

- (a) Progesterone (b) intestinal mucus
- (c) glucagon (d) androgens
- 127. The testes in humans are situated outside the abdominal cavity insides pouch called scrotum. The purpose served is for
 - (a) maintaining the scrotal temperature lower than the internal body temperature
 - (b) escaping any possible compression by the visceral organs
 - (c) providing more space for the growth of epididymis
 - (d) providing a secondary sexual feature for exhibiting the male sex
- 128. Vasa efferentia are the ductules leading from
 - (a) testicular lobules to rete testis (b) rete testis to vas deferens
 - (c) vas deferens to epididymis (d) epididymis to urethra
- 129. Seminal plasma in humans is rich in
 - (a) fructose and calcium but has no enzymes
 - (b) glucose and certain enzymes but has no calcium
 - (c) fructose and certain enzymes but poor in calcium
 - (d) fructose, calcium and certain enzymes



- 130. Grey crescent is the area
 - (a) at the point of entry of sperm into ovum
 - (b) just opposite to the site of entry of sperm into ovum
 - (c) at the animal pole
 - (d) at the vegetal pole
- 131. Capacitation occurs in :
 - (a) Epididymis(b) Vas deferens(c) Female reproductive tract(d) Rete testis
- 132. Which of the following layers in an antral follicle is acellular?
 - (a) Theca interna (b) Stroma (c) Zona pellucida (d) Granulosa
- 133. The figure given below depicts a diagrammatic sectional view of the female reproductive system of humans. Which one set of three parts out of I-VI have been correctly identified ?



- (a) (II) Endometrium(III) Infundibulum, (IV) Fimbriae
- (b) (III) Infundibulum, (IV) Fimbriae, (V) Cervix,
- (c) (IV) Oviducal funnel, (V) Uterus, (VI) Cervix
- (d) (I) Perimetrium, (II)Myometrium, (111) Fallopian tube
- 134. Fertilization in humans is practically feasible only if
 - (a) the sperms are transported into vagina just after the release of ovum in fallopian tube
 - (b) the ovum and sperms are transported simultaneously to ampullary isthmic junction of the fallopian tube
 - (c) the ovum and sperms are transported simultaneously to ampullary isthmic junction of the cervix
 - (d) the sperms are transported into cervix within 48 hrs of release of ovum in uterus
- 135. Which of the following cells during gameto-genesis is normally dipoid?
 - (a) Spermatid (b) Spermatogonia
 - (c) Secondary polar body (d) Primary polar body



- 136. In human females, meiosis-II is not complete until?
 - (a) fertilization (b) uterine implantation
 - (c) birth
- 137. Menstrual flow occurs due to lack of :
 - (a) FSH (b) Oxytocin (c) Vasopressin (d) Progesterone

(d)

puberty

- 138. Which of the following best illustrates FEEDBACK in development?
 - (a) As tissue (X) develops, it secretes something that slows down the growth of tissue (Y)
 - (b) Tissue (X) secretes RNA which changes the development of tissue (Y)
 - (c) As tissue (X) develops, it secretes enzymes that inhibit the development of tissue (Y)
 - (d) As tissue (X) develops, it secretes something that induces tissue (Y) to develop
- 139. Which one of the following statements is false in respect of viability of mammalian sperm?
 - (a) Sperm is viable for only up to 24 hours.
 - (b) Survival of sperm depends on the pH of the medium and is more active in alkaline medium.
 - (c) Viability of sperm is determined by its motility.
 - (d) Sperms must be concentrated in a thick suspension.
- 140. The secretory phase in the human menstrual cycle is also called
 - (a) luteal phase and lasts for about 6 days (b) follicular phase lasting for about 6 days
 - (c) luteal phase and lasts for about 13 days (d) follicular phase and lasts for about 13 days.
- 141. About which day in a normal human menstrual cycle does rapid secretion of LH (Popularly called LH-surge) normally occurs?
 - (a) $14^{th} day$ (b) $20^{th} day$ (c) $5^{th} day$ (d) $11^{th} day$
- 142. Which one of the following statements about human sperm is correct?
 - (a) Acrosome has a conical pointed structure used for piercing and penetrating the egg, resulting in fertilisation
 - (b) The sperm lysins in the acrosome dissolve the egg envelope facilitating fertilization
 - (c) Acrosome serves as a sensory structure leading the sperm towards the ovum
 - (d) Acrosome serves no particular function



- 143. The correct sequence of spermatogenetic stages leading to the formation of sperms in a mature human testes is:
 - (a) spermatogonia spermatocyte spermatid sperms
 - (b) spermatid spermatocyte spermatogonia sperms
 - (c) spermatogonia spermatid spermatocyte sperms
 - (d) spermatocyte spermatogonia spermatid sperms
- 144. In humans, at the end of the first meiotic division, the male germ cells differentiate into the
 - (a) primary spermatocytes (b) secondary spermatocytes
 - (c) spermatids (d) spermatozonia
- 145. In the human female, menstruation can be deferred by the administration of
 - (a) combination of FSH and LH
 (b) combination of estrogen and progesterone
 (c) FSH only
 (d) LH only
- 146. If mammalian ovum fails to get fertilized, which one of the following is unlikely?
 - (a) Corpus luteum will disintegrate (b) Progesterone secretion rapidly declines
 - (c) Estrogen secretion further decreases (d) Primary follicle starts developing
- 147. The growth of corpus luteum is initiated by
 - (a) Human chorionic gonadotropin (b) Follicle stimulating hormone
 - Luteinizing hormone (d) Prolactin
- 148. Fertilizins are emitted by

(c)

- (a) immature eggs (b) mature eggs
- (c) sperms (d) polar bodies
- 149. At the end of first meiotic division, male sperm differentiates into
 - (a) secondary spermatocyte (b) primary spermatocyte
 - (c) spermatogonium (d) spermatid
- 150. Acrosome reaction in sperm is triggered by
 - (a) capacitation (b) release of lysine (c) influx of Na^+ (d) release of fertilizin
- 151. Middle piece of mammalian sperm possesses
 - (a) mitochondria and centriole (b) mitochondria only
 - (c) centriole only (d) nucleus and mitochondria



Learni 150	ng wun u	ie speed of Mumbul d	na ine 1ri	ιαπιόη όj κοια				
152.	Sperm	and egg nuclei fuse	e due to				_	
	(a)	base pairing of the	eir DNA	and RNA	(b)	formation of hydro	ogen bon	ds
	(c)	mutual attraction			(d)	attraction of their J	protoplas	ts
153.	Egg is	liberated from ovar	y in					
	(a)	secondary oocyte	stage		(b)	primary oocyte sta	ge	
	(c)	oogonial stage			(d)	mature ovum stage	e	
154.	Which	one of the followin	ng is not	the function of placen	nta? It:			
	(a)	secretes estrogen						
	(b)	facilitates remova	l of carb	on dioxide and waste	material	from embryo.		
	(c)	secretes oxytocin	during p	arturition				
	(d)	facilitates supply	of oxyge	n and nutrients to em	byo			
155.	Signals	s for parturition orig	ginate fro	om:				
	(a)	Both placenta as y	well as fu	illy developed foetus	(b)	Oxytocin released	from ma	ternal pituitary
	(c)	Placenta only		5 1	(d)	Fully developed for	etus only	y I J
150	T	. f	-1	(1	- C1-'1		•	f-11
156.	In vitro	Difference in the second secon	chnique	that involves transfer	of which	n one of the followin	ng into tr	ie fallopfan tube?
	(a)	Embryo only, upt	o 8 cell s	stage	(b)	Either zygote or ea	arly embr	ryo upto 8 cell stage
	(c)	Embryo of 32 cell	stage		(d)	Zygote only		
157.	The fir pregna	est movements of th ncy?	e foetus	and appearance of ha	ir on its	head are usually ob	served d	uring which month of
	(a)	Fourth month	(b)	Fifth month	(c)	Sixth month	(d)	Third month
158.	Foetal	ejection reflex in h	uman fer	nale is induced by				
	(a)	release oxytocin f	rom pitu	itary	(b)	fully developed for	etus and	placenta
	(c)	differentiation of	mammar	y glands	(d)	pressure exerted by	y amniot	ic fluid
159.	Which	extra-embryonic m	embrane	e in humans prevents o	desiccati	ion of the embryo in	side the	uterus?
	(a)	Chorion	(b)	Allantois	(c)	Yolk sac	(d)	Amnion
160.	Cleava	ge in mammalian e	gg is					
	(a)	superficial merob	lastic		(b)	discoidal meroblas	stic	

(c) unequal holoblastic (d) equal holoblastic



- 161. Gonads develop from embryonic
 - (a) ectoderm
 - (c) mesoderm (d) both meso
- 162. The function of copper ions in copper releasing IUD's is :
 - (a) They inhibit gametogenesis
 - (b) They make uterus unsuitable for implantation
 - (c) They inhibit ovulation
 - (d) They suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms
- 163. Which of the following approaches does not give the defined action of contraceptive ?
 - (a) Barrier methods prevent fertilization
 - (b) Intra uterine Increase phagocytosis devices of sperms, suppress sperm motility and fertilizing capacity of sperms

(b)

- (c) Hormonal Prevent/retard entry contraceptives of sperms, prevent ovulation and fertilization
- (d) Vasectomy Prevents spermatogenesis
- 164. Tubectomy is a method of sterilization in which:
 - (a) small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up.
 - (b) ovaries are removed surgically
 - (c) small part of vas deferens is removed or tied up.
 - (d) uterus is removed surgically.
- 165. Which of the following cannot be detected in a developing foetus by amniocentesis?
 - (a) Sex of the foetus (b) Down syndrome
 - (c) Jaundice (d) Klinefelter syndrome
- 166. One of the following is not a method of contraception which one?
 - (a) Tubectomy
 - (b) Condoms
 - (c) Pills of a combination of oxytocin and vasopressin
 - (d) Lippes loop

-) both mesoderm and endoderm

endoderm



167. Which one of the following is the most widely accepted method of contraception in India, as at present ?

(a)	Cervical caps	(b)	Tubectomy
-----	---------------	-----	-----------

- (c) Diaphragms (d) ILJDs. (Intra uterine devices)
- 168. Given below are four methods (A-D) and their modes of action (a-d) in achieving contraception. Select their correct matching from the four options that follow:

Method

Mode of Action

Prevents ovulation

Semen contains no sperms

The pill(a)Prevents sperms reaching cervixCondom(b)Prevents implantation

(c)

(d)

- C. Vasectomy
- D. Copper T

Matching:

A.

B.

- (a) A-(c), B-(a), C-(d), D-(b) (b) A-(d), B-(a), C-(b), D-(c)
- (c) A-(c), B-(d), C-(a), D-(b) (d) A-(b), B-(c), C-(a), D-(d)
- 169. In case of a couple where the male is having a very low sperm count, which technique will be suitable for fertilisation?
 - (a) Gamete intracytoplasmic fallopian transfer (b) Artificial Insemination
 - (c) Intracytoplasmic sperm injection (d) Intrauterine transfer

170. A childless couple can be assisted to have a child through a technique called GIFT. The full form of this technique is :

- (a) Gamete intra fallopian transfer (b) Gamete internal fertilization and transfer
- (c) Germ cell internal fallopian transfer (d) Gemete inseminated fallopian transfer

171. Artificial insemination mean:

- (a) Transfer of sperms of husband to a test tube containing ova
- (b) Artificial introduction of sperms of a healthy donor into the vagina
- (c) Introduction of sperms of a healthy donor directly into the ovary
- (d) Transfer of sperms of a healthy donor to a test tube containing ova
- 172. The stage transferred into the uterus after induced fertilization of ova in the laboratory is
 - (a) Zygote (b) Embryo at 4 blastomere stage
 - (c) Embryo at 2 blastomere stage (d) Morula



- 173. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is considered safe up to how many weeks of pregnancy?
 - (a) Eight weeks (b) Twelve weeks (c) Eighteen weeks (d) Six weeks
- 174. Consider the statements given below regarding contraception and answer as directed thereafter:
 - (i) Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) during first trimester is generally safe
 - (ii) Generally chances of conception are nil until mother breast-feeds the infant upto two years
 - (iii) Intrauterine devices like copper-T are effective contraceptives (iv) Contraception pills may be taken upto one week after coitus to prevent conception

Which two of the above statements are correct?

- (a) ii and iii (b) iii and iv (c) i and iii (d) i and ii
- 175. Test tube baby is one who
 - (a) is born out of artificial insemination
 - (b) has undergone development in a test tube
 - (c) is born out of the technique of fertilization in vitro
 - (d) has been developed without fertilization

176. 'Nothing lives forever, but life continues'. What does it mean?

- (a) Older die but new are produced due to reproduction.
- (b) Nothing can produce without death.
- (c) Death has nothing to do with the continuation of life.
- (d) Parthenogenesis is must for sexual reproduction.

177. Offsets are produced by

- (a) meiotic divisions (b) mitotic divisions
- (c) parthenocarpy (d) parthenogenesis.
- 178. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
 - (a) Offspring produced by the asexual reproduction are called clone.
 - (b) Microscopic, motile, asexual reproductive structures are called zoospores.
 - (c) In potato, banana and ginger, the plantlets arise from the internodes present in the modified stem.
 - (d) Water hyacinth, growing in the standing water, drains oxygen from water that leads to the death of fishes.



179. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

		Mode of reproduct	tion		Example						
	(a)	Binary fission			Sargassum						
	(b)	Conidia				llium					
	(c)	Offset				hyacinth					
	(d)	Rhizome				Banana					
180.	In ging	er, vegetative propa	gation c	occurs through							
	(a)	bulbils	(b)	runners	(c)	rhizome	(d)	offsets.			
181.	Which	one of the following	g is corr	ectly matched?							
	(a)	Onion-Bulb			(b)	Ginger-Sucker					
	(c)	Chlamydomonas-O	Conidia		(d)	Yeast-Zoospores					
182.	Which	one of the following	g pairs is	s wrongly matched w	hile the	remaining three are c	orrect?				
	(a)	Penicillium - Coni	dia								
	(b)	Water hyacinth - Runner									
	(c) Bryophyllum - Leafbuds										
	(d)	Agave - Bulbils									
183.	The "e	yes" of the potato tu	ber are								
	(a)	root buds	(b)	flower buds	(c)	shoot buds	(d)	axillary buds.			
184.	Vegeta	tive propagation in	Pistia oc	ccurs by							
	(a)	stolon	(b)	offset	(c)	runner	(d)	sucker.			
185.	Vegeta	tive propagation in	mint occ	curs by							
	(a)	offset	(b)	rhizome	(c)	sucker	(d)	runner.			
186.	During	regeneration, modi	fication	of an organ to other o	organ is l	known as					
	(a)	morphogenesis			(b)	epimorphosis					
	(c)	morphallaxis			(d)	accretionary growth	l .				
187.	Vegeta	tive reproduction of	Agave	occurs through							
	(a)	rhizome	(b)	stolon	(c)	bulbils	(d)	sucker.			



For union between stock and scion in grafting which one is the first to occur? 188. (a) Formation of callus (b) Production of plasmodesmata (c) Differentiation of new vascular tissues (d) Regeneration of cortex and epidermis 189. In some plants, the female gamete develops into embryo without fertilisation. This phenomenon is known as parthenogenesis (a) (b) autogamy (d) (c) parthenocarpy syngamy. 190. Which of the following flowers only once in its lifetime? (a) **Bamboo** species (b) Jackfruit (c) Mango (d) Papaya 191. Which one of the following generates new genetic combinations leading to variation? (a) Vegetative reproduction (b) Parthenogenesis (c) Sexual reproduction (d) Nucellar polyembryony 192. Match column I with column II and select the correct option using the codes given below. Column I Column II A. Pistils fused together (i) Gametogenesis B. Formation of gametes (ii) Pistillate C. Hyphae of higher ascomycetes (iii) **Syncarpous** D. Unisexual female flower (iv) Dikaryotic (a) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(ii) (b) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(iii) (c) A-(i),B-(ii),C-(iv),D-(iii) (d) A-(iii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(ii) 193. Flowers are unisexual in China rose (b) onion (d) cucumber. (a) (c) pea 194. Product of sexual reproduction generally generates (a) new genetic combination leading to variation (b) large biomass (c) longer viability of seeds (d) prolonged dormancy.

195. Meiosis takes place in

(a) gemmule (b) megaspore (c) meiocyte (d) conidia.



- 200. The process of series of changes from larva to adult after embryonic development is called
 - (a) regeneration (b) growth (c) metamorphosis (d) ageing.



Max Marks: 720

Date: 06.11.2022

ANKUR BATCH PHYSICS : REVISION TEST – 1 (SET B) ANSWER KEY Topic: Ray Optics + Circular Motion + Gravitation

1.	(c)	2.	(b)	3.	(b)	4.	(a)	5.	(d)
6.	(d)	7.	(d)	8.	(c)	9.	(a)	10.	(a)
11.	(c)	12.	(b)	13.	(d)	14.	(d)	15.	(a)
16.	(d)	17.	(c)	18.	(a)	19.	(d)	20.	(a)
21.	(c)	22.	(b)	23.	(b)	24.	(d)	25.	(c)
26.	(c)	27.	(d)	28.	(a)	29.	(a)	30.	(a)
31.	(c)	32.	(d)	33.	(b)	34.	(c)	35.	(a)
36.	(a)	37.	(b)	38.	(d)	39.	(a)	40.	(a)
41.	(c)	42.	(b)	43.	(d)	44.	(c)	45.	(c)
46.	(b)	47.	(d)	48.	(c)	49.	(d)	50.	(a)

Date: 06.11.2022

ANKUR BATCH CHEMISTRY : REVISION TEST-1 (SET B) ANSWER KEY Topic: Mole Concept + Redox Reaction + Periodic Properties + S Block + Hydrogen

51.	(d)	52.	(c)	53.	(b)	54.	(b)	55.	(b)
56.	(c)	57.	(b)	58.	(a)	59.	(c)	60.	(b)
61.	(a)	62.	(a)	63.	(d)	64.	(a)	65.	(b)
66.	(a)	67.	(a)	68.	(d)	69.	(d)	70.	(c)
71.	(b)	72.	(b)	73.	(c)	74.	(b)	75.	(c)
76.	(d)	77.	(a)	78.	(a)	79.	(d)	80.	(d)
81.	(a)	82.	(c)	83.	(a)	84.	(c)	85.	(c)
86.	(c)	87.	(c)	88.	(c)	89.	(a)	90.	(d)
91.	(b)	92.	(a)	93.	(a)	94.	(b)	95.	(b)
96.	(c)	97.	(a)	98.	(b)	99.	(a)	100.	(b)



Date: 06.11.2022

ANKUR BATCH BIOLOGY : REVISION TEST (SET B) ANSWER KEY Topic: Unit 6

101.	(d)	102.	(a)	103.	(b)	104.	(d)	105.	(b)
106.	(c)	107.	(d)	108.	(d)	109.	(b)	110.	(a)
111.	(b)	112.	(a)	113.	(c)	114.	(b)	115.	(a)
116.	(c)	117.	(c)	118.	(b)	119.	(b)	120.	(a)
121.	(c)	122.	(d)	123.	(c)	124.	(b)	125.	(c)
126.	(d)	127.	(a)	128.	(b)	129.	(d)	130.	(b)
131.	(c)	132.	(c)	133.	(b)	134.	(b)	135.	(b)
136.	(a)	137.	(d)	138.	(d)	139.	(d)	140.	(c)
141.	(a)	142.	(b)	143.	(a)	144.	(b)	145.	(b)
146.	(c)	147.	(c)	148.	(b)	149.	(a)	150.	(d)
151.	(a)	152.	(d)	153.	(a)	154.	(c)	155.	(a)
156.	(a)	157.	(b)	158.	(b)	159.	(d)	160.	(c)
161.	(c)	162.	(d)	163.	(d)	164.	(a)	165.	(c)
166.	(c)	167.	(d)	168.	(a)	169.	(b)	170.	(b)
171.	(b)	172.	(d)	173.	(b)	174.	(c)	175.	(c)
176.	(a)	177.	(b)	178.	(c)	179.	(a)	180.	(c)
181.	(a)	182.	(b)	183.	(d)	184.	(b)	185.	(c)
186.	(b)	187.	(c)	188.	(a)	189.	(a)	190.	(a)
191.	(c)	192.	(d)	193.	(d)	194.	(a)	195.	(c)
196.	(c)	197.	(a)	198.	(d)	199.	(b)	200.	(c)