विद्या ददाति विनयम्
Knowledge is Discipline
BJNP
Learning with the Speed of Mumbai and the Tradition of Kota

Max Marks: 540 **Date: 21.08.2022**

NEET 24 MR BATCH
CHEMISTRY: PART TEST
Topic: Periodic + Mole Concept

1. The screening effect of d-electrons is

   (a) Equal to that of p-electrons (b) More than that of p-electrons

   (c) Less than p-electrons (d) Same as f-electrons

2. Select correct statement(s)

   (a) Across a transition series (from Cr to Cu), there is only a small change in atomic radius from one element to another due to very small change in effective nuclear charge.

   (b) The rate of decrease in the size across the lanthanide series is less than the across the first transition series.

   (c) Both are correct statements.

   (d) None of the statement is correct.

3. Chloride ion and potassium ion are isoelectronic. Then

   (a) their sizes are same (b) Cl^- ion is bigger than K^+ ion

   (c) K^+ ion is relatively bigger (d) their sizes depend on other cation and anion.

4. The X-X bond length is 1.00 Å and C –C bond length is 1.54 Å. If electronegativities of 'X' and 'C' are 3.0 and 2.0 respectively, the C-X bond length is likely to be :

   (a) 1.27Å (b) 1.18Å (c) 1.08Å (d) 1.28Å

5. Which of the following involves maximum amount of energy ?

   (a) $Mg^-(g) \rightarrow Mg(g)$ (b) $Mg^{2+}(g) \rightarrow Mg^{3+}(g)$

   (c) $Mg^-(g) \rightarrow Mg^+(g)$ (d) $Mg^+(g) \rightarrow Mg^{3+}(g)$

Space for Rough Work

6. Which of the following is the correct order of ionisation enthalpy?

(1) $Be^+ > Be$ (2) $Be > Be^+$ (3) $C > Be$ (4) $B > Be$

(a) 2,3 (b) 3,4 (c) 1,3 (d) 1,4

7. Successive ionisation energies of an element 'X' are given below (in kcal):

IP_1	IP_2	IP_3	IP_4
165	195	556	595

Electronic configuration of the element 'X' is:

(a) $1s^2, 2s^22P^6, 3s^23p^2$ (b) $1s^2, 2s^1$ (c) $1s^2, 2s^22P^2$ (d) $1s^2, 2s^22P^6, 3s^2$

8. Which is/are true statement (s)?

(a) Larger is the value of ionisation enthalpy, easier is the formation of cation.
(b) Larger is the value of electron gain enthalpy, easier is the formation of anion.
(c) Larger is the value of ionisation energy as well as electron affinity, smaller is the Mulliken electronegativity of atom.
(d) Larger is $Z_{eff,}$ larger is the size of atom.

9. (A) $M^-(g) \rightarrow M(g)$

(B) $M(g) \rightarrow M^+(g)$

(C) $M^+(g) \rightarrow M^{+2}(g)$

(D) $M^{+2}(g) \rightarrow M^{+3}(g)$

Minimum and maximum energy will be absorbed by the processes

(a) A,D (b) B,C (c) C,D (d) A,B

10. Among the following oxoacids, the correct decreasing order of acid strength is :

(a) $HClO_4 > HClO_3 > HClO_2 > HOCl$
(b) $HClO_2 > HClO_4 > HClO_3 > HOCl$
(c) $HOCl > HClO_2 > HClO_3 > HClO_4$
(d) $HClO_4 > HOCl > HClO_2 > HClO_3$

Space for Rough Work

11. Which of the following does not represent the correct order of the property indicated?

(a) $Mn^{2+} > Ni^{2+} < Co^{2+} < Fe^{2+}$; ionic radii
(b) Sc < Ti < Cr < Mn : Density
(c) $Sc^{3+} > Cr^{3+} < Fe^{3+} < Mn^{3+}$: ionic radii
(d) FeO < CaO > MnO < CuO : Basic nature

12. Which of the following is weakest basic oxide?

(a) Fe_2O_3 (b) FeO (c) BaO (d) Na_2O

13. Choose incorrect statement

(a) reducing power in aqueous solution is maximum for lithium metal
(b) electron affinity order $O^+ > O > O_2^{2-} > O^{-2}$
(c) order of oxidation number of oxygen
$O_3 > KO_2 > BaO_2 > K_2O$
(d) pH of aqueous solution
$LiCl > BeCl_2 > MgCl_2 < AlCl_3$

14. Which set represents isoelectronic species?

(a) Be, Al^{3+}, Cl^- (b) Ca^{2+}, Cs^+,Br (c) Na^+, Ca^{2+},Mg^{2+} (d) N^{3-}, F^-, Na^+

15. The formation of the oxide ion $O_{(g)}^{2-}$ requires first an exothermic and then an endothermic step as shown below:

$O_{(g)} + e^- \rightarrow O_{(g)}^-$; ΔH = -142 kJ/mol

$O_{(g)} + e \rightarrow O_{(g)}^{2-}$; ΔH = 844 kJ/mol

This is because :

(a) O^- ion has comparatively larger size than oxygen atom
(b) Oxygen has high electron affinity
(c) O^- ion will tend to resist the addition of another electron.
(d) Oxygen is more electronegative.

Space for Rough Work

16. In which of the following arrangements, the order in not correct according to the property indicated against it?
(a) Increasing size : $Al^{3+} < Mg^{2+} < Na^{+} < F^{-}$
(b) Increasing IE_1: B < C < N < O
(c) Increasing EA_1: I < Br < F < Cl
(d) Increasing metallic radius : Li < Na < K < Rb

17. The ionic mobility of alkali metal ions in aqueous solution is maximum for :
(a) Na^{+} (b) K^{+} (c) Rb^{2-} (d) Li^{+}

18. The correct order of electron gain enthalpy with negative sign of F, Cl, Br, and I, having atomic number 9,17,35, and 53 respectively, is
(a) I > Br > Cl > F (b) F > Cl > Br > I (c) Cl > F > Br > I (d) Br > > Cl > I > F

19. Which one of the following orders presents the correct sequence of the increasing basic nature of the given oxides?
(a) $Al_2O_3 < MgO < Na_2O < K_2O$ (b) $MgO < K_2O < Al_2O_3 < Na_2O$
(c) $Na_2O < K_2O < MgO < Al_2O_3$ (d) $K_2O < Na_2O < Al_2O_3 < MgO$

20. Which of the following atoms has the highest first ionization energy?
(a) Sc (b) Rb (c) Na (d) K

21. The statement that is not correct for the periodic classification of elements is
(a) The properties of elements are the periodic functions of their atomic numbers.
(b) Non-metallic elements are lesser in number than metallic elements.
(c) The first ionization energies of elements along a period do not vary in a regular manner with increases in atomic number.
(d) For transition elements the d-subshells are filled with electrons monotonically with increase in atomic number.

Space for Rough Work

22. The correct statement among the following is

(a) The first ionisation potential Al is less than the first ionisation potential of Mg.

(b) The second ionisation potential of Mg is greater than the second ionisation potential of Na.

(c) The first ionisation potential of Na is less than the first ionisation potential of Mg.

(d) The third ionisation of Mg is greater than third ionisation potential of Al.

23. Which of the following represent the correct order of increasing IE_1 for Ca, Ba, S Se and Ar?

(a) S < Se < Ca < Ba < Ar (b) Ba < Ca < Se < S < Ar

(c) Ca < Ba < S < Se < Ar (d) Ca < S < Ba < Se < Ar

24. The empirical formula of a compound is CH_2O. 0.0835 moles of the compound contains 1.0 g of hydrogen. Molecular formula of the compound is

(a) $C_5H_{10}O_5$ (b) $C_6H_{12}O_6$ (c) $C_4H_8O_8$ (d) $C_3H_6O_3$

25. The number of molecules present in 88 g of CO_2 is (Relative molecular mass of CO_2 = 44)

(a) 1.24×10^{23} (b) 3.01×10^{23} (c) 6.023×10^{24} (d) 1.2046×10^{24}

26. The number of Ca^{2+} and Cl^- ions present in anhydrous $CaCl_2$ is 3.01×10^{23} and 6.023×10^{23} respectively. The weight of the anhydrous sample is

(a) 40 g (b) 55.5 g (c) 222 g (d) 75.5 g

27. If N_A is Avogadro number, then the number of valence electrons in 4.2 g of N^{3-} ions is

(a) 2.4 N_A (b) 4.2 N_A (c) 1.6 N_A (d) 3.2 N_A

28. Insulin contains 3.4% sulphur. What will be the minimum molecular weight of insulin?

(a) 94.176 (b) 1884 (c) 941.176 (d) 976

29. What is the % of H_2O in $Fe(CNS)_3 . 3H_2O$?

(a) 45 (b) 19 (c) 30 (d) 25

Space for Rough Work

30. If mole percentage of C-12 and C-14 in nature is 98% and 2% respectively, then the number of C-14 atoms in 12 g of carbon is
(a) 1.2×10^{22} (b) 3.01×10^{22} (c) 5.88×10^{23} (d) 6.02×10^{23}

31. The vapour density of gas A is four times that of B. If molecular mass of B is M, then molecular mass of A is
(a) M (b) 4M (c) $\frac{M}{4}$ (d) 2M

32. 3g of a hydrocarbon on combustion in excess of oxygen produces 8.8 of CO_2 and 5.4 g of H_2O. The data illustrates the law of :
(a) conservation of mass (b) multiple proportions
(c) constant proportions (d) none of these

33. 2.76 g of silver carbonate on being strongly heated yields a residue weighing.

($Ag_2CO_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2Ag + CO_2 + \frac{1}{2}O_2$)

(a) 2.16 g (b) 2.48 g (c) 2.32 g (d) 2.64 g

34. 100 g impure $CaCO_3$ on heating gives 5.6 L. CO_2 gas at STP. Find the percentage of calcium in the limestone sample. [At. wt.: Ca = 40; C=12; O = 16]
(a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 1 (d) 30

35. 1.84 grams mixture of $CaCO_3$ and $MgCO_3$ on heating gives CO_2. Volume of CO_2 obtained is measured to be 448 mL at STP. Mass of $CaCO_3$ in mixture is
(a) 0.5 gram (b) 0.84 gram (c) 0.92 gram (d) 1.00 gram

36. 3 g of Mg is burnt in a closed vessel containing 3 g of oxygen. The weight of excess reactant left is
(a) 0.5 g of oxygen (b) 1.0 g of oxygen (c) 1.0 g of Mg (d) 0.5 of Mg

37. How many moles of potassium chlorate need to be heated to produce 11.2 litres oxygen at NTP?
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ mol (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ mol (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ mol (d) $\frac{2}{3}$ mol

Space for Rough Work

38. Equal weight of 'X' (At. wt. = 36) and 'Y' (At. wt. = 24) are reacted to form the compound X_2Y_3. Then:
(a) X is the limiting reagent
(b) Y is the limiting reagent
(c) No reactant is left over and mass of X_2Y_3 formed is double the mass of 'X' taken
(d) none of these

39. For the reaction $2P + Q \rightarrow R$, 8 mol of P and 5 mol of Q will produce.
(a) 8 mol of R (b) 5 mol of R (c) 4 mol of R (d) 13 mol of R

40. The mass of Mg_3N_2 produced if 48 g of Mg metal is reacted with 34 g NH_3 gas is

$3\ Mg + 2NH_3 \rightarrow Mg_3N_2 + 3H_2$

(a) $\frac{200}{3}$ (b) $\frac{100}{3}$ (c) $\frac{400}{3}$ (d) $\frac{150}{3}$

41. In the reaction $4A + 2B + 3C \rightarrow A_4B_2C_3$ what will be the number of moles of product formed. Starting from 2 moles of A, 1.2 moles of B and 1.44 moles of C:
(a) 0.5 (b) 0.6 (c) 0.48 (d) 4.64

42. The molarity of the solution containing 2.8% (mass/volume) solution of KOH is : Given atomic mass of K = 39) is
(a) 0.1 M (b) 0.5 M (c) 0.2 M (d) 1 M

43. The mole fraction of a given sample of I_2 in C_6H_6 is 0.2. The molality of I_2 in C_6H is
(a) 0.32 (b) 3.2 (c) 0.032 (d) 0.48

44. Which of the following relations is incorrect for solutions?
(a) 3 N $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ = 0.5 M $Al_2(SO_4)_3$
(b) 3 M H_2SO_4 = 6 N $H_2\ SO_4$
(c) 1 M H_3PO_4 = 1/3 N H_3PO_4
(d) 1 M $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ = 6 N $Al_2(SO_4)_3$

45. The volume of water that must be added to a mixture of 250 ml of 0.6 M HCl and 750 ml of 0.2 M HCl to obtain 0.25 M solution of HCl is
(a) 750 ml (b) 100 ml (c) 200 ml (d) 300ml

Space for Rough Work

Date: 21-08-2022

NEET 24 MR BATCH
BIOLOGY : PART TEST
Topics: Animal Tissue and Biological Classification

46. Which of the following are found in extreme saline conditions?
(a) Archaebacteria (b) Eubacteria (c) Cyanobacteria (d) Mycobacteria

47. Which among the following are the smallest living cells, known without a definite cell wall, pathogenic to plants as well as animals & can survive without oxygen?
(a) Bacillus (b) Pseudomonas (c) Mycoplasma (d) Nostoc

48. The primitive prokaryotes responsible for the production of biogas from the dung of ruminant animals, include the
(a) Thermoacidophiles (b) Methanogens
(c) Eubacteria (d) Halophiles

49. Methanogens belong to
(a) Eubacteria (b) Archaebacteria (c) Dinoflagellates (d) Slime molds

50. Chromatophores take part in
(a) Photosynthesis (b) Growth (c) Movement (d) Respiration

51. The structure that helps some bacteria to attach to rocks &/or host tissues are
(a) Rhizoids (b) Fimbriae (c) Mesosomes (d) Holdfast

52. Archaebacteria differ from eubacteria in
(a) Cell membrane structure (b) Mode of nutrition
(c) Cell shape (d) Mode of reproduction

53. Pigment-containing membranous extensions in some cyanobacteria are
(a) Heterocysts (b) Basal bodies (c) Pneumatophores (d) Chromatophores

54. Which of the following are likely to be present in deep sea water?
(a) Archaebacteria (b) Eubacteria (c) Blue-green algae (d) Saprophytic fungi

55. The cyanobacteria are also referred to as
(a) Protists (b) Golden algae (c) Slime moulds (d) Blue-green algae

56. Nuclear membrane is absent in
(a) Penicillium (b) Agaricus (c) Volvox (d) Nostoc

57. Maximum nutritional diversity is found in the group

(a) Fungi (b) Animalia (c) Monera (d) Plantae

58. Organisms called methanogens are most abundant in a

(a) Cattle yard (b) Polluted stream (c) Hot spring (d) Sulfur rock

59. Some hyperthermophilic organisms that grow in highly acidic habitats belong to the two groups called

(a) Eubacteria & archaea (b) Cyanobacteria & diatoms

(c) Protists & mosses (d) Liverworts & yeasts

60. Thermococcus, Methanococcus & Methanobacterium exemplify

(a) Archaebacteria that contain protein homologous to eukaryotic core histones

(b) Archaebacteria that lack any histones resembling those found in eukaryotes but whose DNA is negatively supercoiled

(c) Bacteria whose DNA is relaxed or positively supercoiled but which have a cytoskeleton as well as mitochondria

(d) Bacteria that contain a cytoskeleton & ribosomes

61. Bacterial leaf blight of rice is caused by a species of

(a) Xanthomonas (b) Pseudomonas (c) Alternaria (d) Erwinia

62. Which one of the following statements about Mycoplasma is wrong?

(a) They are also called PPLO (b) They are pleomorphic

(c) They are sensitive to penicillin (d) They cause disease in plants

63. Chromosomes in a bacterial cell can be 1-3 in number &

(a) Can be circular as well as linear within the same cell

(b) Are always circular

(c) Are always linear

(d) Can be either circular or linear, but never both within the same cell

64. Organism which obtains energy by the oxidation of reduced inorganic compound are called

(a) Homoautotrophs (b) Chemoautotrophs

(c) Saprozoic (d) Coproheterotrophs

65. What is true for cyanobacteria?

(a) Oxygenic with nitrogenase (b) Oxygenic without nitrogenase

(c) Non-oxygenic with nitrogenase (d) Non-oxygenic without nitrogenase

66. What is true for photolithotrophs?

(a) Obtain energy from radiations & hydrogen from organic compounds

(b) Obtain energy from radiations & hydrogen from inorganic compounds

(c) Obtain energy from organic compounds

(d) Obtain energy from inorganic compounds

67. A few organisms are known to grow & multiply at temperatures of 100-105° C. They belong to

(a) Marine archaebacteria (b) Thermophilic sulphur bacteria

(c) Hot-spring blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) (d) Thermophilic, subaerial fungi

68. The main role of bacteria in the carbon cycle involves

(a) Photosynthesis (b) Chemosynthesis

(c) Digestion or breakdown of organic compounds (d) Assimilation of nitrogenous compounds

69. The hereditary material present in the bacterium Escherichia coli is

(a) Single-stranded DNA (b) Deoxyribose sugar

(c) Double stranded DNA (d) Single stranded RNA

70. In bacterial chromosomes, the nucleic acid polymers are

(a) Linear DNA molecule (b) Circular DNA molecule

(c) Of two types- DNA & RNA (d) Linear RNA molecule

71. Chrysophytes, euglenoids, dinoflagellates & slime moulds are included in the kingdom

(a) Protista (b) Fungi (c) Animalia (d) Monera

72. Select the wrong statement

(a) The walls of diatoms are easily destructible

(b) 'Diatomaceous earth' is formed by the cell walls of diatoms

(c) Diatoms are chief producers in the oceans

(d) Diatoms are microscopic & float passively in water

73. Pick up the wrong statement.

(a) Cell wall is absent in Animalia

(b) Protista have photosynthetic & heterotrophic modes of nutrition

(c) Some fungi are edible

(d) Nuclear membrane is present in Monera

74. In which group of organisms the cell walls form two thin overlapping shells which fit together?
(a) Chrysophytes (b) Euglenoids (c) Dinoflagellates (d) Slime moulds

75. What is common about Trypanosoma, Noctiluca, Monocystis & Giardia?
(a) These are all unicellular protists (b) They have flagella
(c) They produce spores (d) These are all parasites

76. Auxospores & homocysts are formed respectively by
(a) Several diatoms & a few cyanobacteria (b) Several cyanobacteria & several diatoms
(c) Some diatoms & several cyanobacteria (d) Some cyanobacteria & many diatoms

77. When a fresh water protozoan possessing a contractile vacuole is placed in a glass containing marine water, the vacuole will
(a) Increase in number (b) Disappear
(c) Increase in size (d) Decrease in size

78. The chief advantage of encystment to an Amoeba is
(a) The chance to get rid of accumulated waste products
(b) The ability to survive during adverse physical conditions
(c) The ability to live for some time without ingesting food
(d) Protection from parasites & predators

79. Extranuclear inheritance occurs in
(a) Killer strain in Paramecium (b) Colour blindness
(c) Phenylketonuria (d) Tay Sachs disease

80. Which of the following organisms possesses characteristics of both a plant & an animal?
(a) Bacteria (b) Mycoplasma (c) Euglena (d) Paramecium

81. Macro & micronucleus are the characteristic features of
(a) Paramecium & Vorticella (b) Opelina & Nictothirus
(c) Hydra & Ballantidium (d) Vorticella & Nictothirus

82. Excretion in Amoeba occurs through
(a) Lobopodia (b) Uroid portion (c) Plasma membrane (d) Contractile vacuole

83. Protistan genome has

(a) Membrane bound nucleoproteins embedded in cytoplasm

(b) Free nucleic acid aggregates

(c) Gene containing nucleoproteins condensed together in a loose mass

(d) Nucleoprotein in direct contact with cell substance

84. Entamoeba coli causes

(a) Pyorrhoea (b) Diarrhoea (c) Dysentery (d) None of these

85. Protists obtain food as

(a) Photosynthesisers, symbionts & holotrophs (b) Photosynthesisers

(c) Chemosynthesisers (d) Holotrophs

86. If all ponds & puddles are destroyed, the organism likely to be destroyed is

(a) Leishmania (b) Trypanosoma (c) Ascaris (d) Plasmodium

87. The part of life cycle of malarial parasite Plasmodium vivax, that is passed in female Anopheles is

(a) Sexual cycle (b) Pre-erythrocytic schisogony

(c) Exo-erythrocytic schisogony (d) Post-erythrocytic schisogony

88. African sleeping sickness is due to

(a) Plasmodium vivax transmitted by tse-tse fly

(b) Trypanosoma lewsii transmitted by bed-bug

(c) Trypanosoma gambiense transmitted by Glossina palpalis

(d) Entamoeba gingivalis spread by a house fly

89. In Amoeba & Paramecium osmoregulation occurs through

(a) Pseudopodia (b) Nucleus

(c) Contractile vacuole (d) General surface

90. Who discovered Plasmodium in RBCs of human beings?

(a) Ronald Ross (b) Mendel (c) Laveran (d) Stephen

91. Four healthy people in their twenties got involved in injuries resulting in damage and death of a few cells fo the following. Which of the cells are least likely to be replaced by new cells?

(a) Neurons (b) Liver cells

(c) Osteocytes (d) Malpighian layer of skin

92. Nerve cells do not divide because they do not have:
(a) Nucleus (b) Golgi body (c) Centrosome (d) Mitochondria

93. Inter-articulated disc is found in:
(a) Muscles of arms (b) Vertebrae (c) Muscles of legs (d) Public symphysis

94. Thousands of years old mummies are still in their condition as they before due to non-destruction of
(a) Yellow elastin fibres (b) White elastin fibres
(c) Collagen fibres (d) Veins

95. Exoskeleton is absent in:
(a) Scoliodon (b) Frog (c) Rabbit (d) Fowl

96. Nodes of Ranvier are found in:
(a) Myelinated nerve fibre (b) Non-myelinated nerve fibre
(c) Both of these (d) None of these

97. Nissl's granules are present in:
(a) Muscle cells (b) Liver cells (c) Nerve cells (d) Adrenal gland

98. Which set clearly indicate striated muscles?
(a) Cylindrical, striped and nucleated (b) Cylindrical, striped and branched
(c) Cylindrical, syncitial and unbranched (d) Spindle, unbranched and uninucleated

99. Nerve cells do not posses:
(a) Dendrite (b) Axon (c) Neurilemma (d) Sarcolemma

100. Fat is present in which part of a neuron?
(a) Axon (b) Dendron (c) Cyton (d) Node of Ranvier

101. The camel's hump consists of:
(a) Skeletal tissue (b) Muscular tissue (c) Areolar tissue (d) Adipose tissue

102. The condition in which a number of nuclei are present in a muscle fibre is called:
(a) Coenocytic (b) Syncitial (c) Polykaryon (d) Endoduplication

103. Pseudostratified epithelium lines:
(a) Endothelium (b) Urinary bladder
(c) Urethra & oviduct (d) Trachea & respiratory tract

104. Sarcomere is a segment of striated muscle fibre between:
(a) M-lines (b) Z-lines (c) H-zones (d) I-bands

105. Intervertebral disc consists of a shock absorber connective tissue known as:
(a) Hyaline cartilage (b) Elastic cartilage (c) Fibro-cartilage (d) Reticulo-cartilage

106. Vagina, oesophagus and urethra contain which type of tissue?
(a) Ciliated epithelium (b) Columnar epithelium
(c) Simple squamous epithelium (d) Stratified squamous epithelium

107. Intervertebral discs are made of:
(a) Hyaline cartilage (b) Calcified cartilage
(c) Fibro-cartilage (d) Elastic cartilage

108. Areolar connective tissue joins:
(a) Fat body with muscles (b) Integument with muscles
(c) Bone with muscles (d) Bones with bones

109. Mast cells secrete:
(a) Heparin (b) Myoglobin (c) Histamine (d) Haemoglobin

110. Tendons and ligaments are specialized types of:
(a) Nervous tissue (b) Muscular tissue
(c) Epithelial tissue (d) Fibrous connective tissue

111. The type of epithelial cells which line the inner surface of fallopian tubes, bronchioles and small bronchi are known as:
(a) Squamous epithelium (b) Columnar epithelium
(c) Ciliated epithelium (d) Cuboidal epithelium

112. Which one of the following paris of structures distinguishes a nerve cell from other types of cells?
(a) Nucleus and mitochondria (b) Vacuoles and fibres
(c) Perikaryon and dendrites (d) Flagellum and medullary sheath

113. Striped muscle fibre has:
(a) One nucleus (b) Two nuclei (c) Many nuclei (d) No nucleus

114. Bipolar neurons occur in:

1. Retina of eye
2. Olfactory epithelium
3. Inner ear
4. Brain

(a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
(b) 1 and 2 are correct
(c) 2 and 4 are correct
(d) 1 and 3 are correct

115. Cardiac muscles are:

1. Striated
2. Voluntary
3. Involuntary
4. Non-striated

(a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
(b) 1 and 2 are correct
(c) 2 and 4 are correct
(d) 1 and 3 are correct

116. The lining of intestine and kidneys in humans is:

(a) Keratinized (b) Brush border (c) Ciliated (d) None of these

117. Example of embryonic connective tissue is:

(a) Wolman jelly (b) Wharton's jelly (c) Wright's jelly (d) None of these

118. Changes that allow the conversion of larva into adult, is called:

(a) Metagenesis (b) Alternation (c) Metamorphosis (d) Metastasis

119. Which of the following is a transparent tissue?

(a) Tendon (b) Fibro-cartilage (c) Hyaline cartilage (d) All of these

120. Nerve cells do not divide because they do not have:

(a) Nucleus (b) Centrosome (c) Golgi bodies (d) Mitochondira

121. Ligament is mainly made up of:

(a) Reticulin (b) Elastin (c) Myosin (d) Colalgen

122. Connection between axon and dendrite is:

(a) Synapsis (b) Synapse (c) Desmosome (d) Tight junction

123. In a myelinated neuron, two adjacent myelin sheaths are separated by gaps called:

(a) Nodes of Ranvier
(b) Synaptic cleft
(c) Schwann cells
(d) Synaptic knob

124. Name the type of tissue which forms glands:

(a) Muscular (b) Epithelial (c) Squamous (d) Cuboidal

125. Endothelium of blood vessels is made up of:

(a) Simple cuboidal epithelium (b) Simple squamous epithelium

(c) Sampel columnar epithelium (d) Simple non-ciliated columnar epithelium

126. The epithelial tissue present on the inner surface of bronchioles and fallopian tubes is:

(a) Cuboidal (b) Glandular (c) Ciliated (d) Squamous

127. Which one of the following is correct pairing of the body part and kind of muscle tissue that moves it?

(a) Heart wall – Involuntary unstriated muscles (b) Biceps of upper arm – Smooth muscle fibres

(c) Abdominal wall – Smooth muscle (d) Iris – Involuntary smooth muscle

128. The cell junctions like tight junctions, desmosomes and gap junctions are found in:

(a) Muscular tissue (b) Connective tissue

(c) Epithelial tissue (d) Neural tissue

129. The kind of tissue that forms supportive structure in our pinna of external ear, is also found in:

(a) Vertebrae (b) Nails (c) Ear ossicles (d) Tip of the nose

130. Dark bands are:

(a) A-bands (b) B-bands (c) t-bands (d) z-lines

131. Haversian lamellae are the structures found in:

(a) Hyaline cartilage (b) Fibrous cartilage (c) Bone (d) Myelin sheath

132. The layer of cells forming tissue that appears to be multilayered but actually some of the cells extend from the basement membrane to the surface is:

(a) Simple columnar epithelium (b) Pseudostratified epithelium

(c) Stratified columnar epithelium (d) Stratified cuboidal epithelium

133. Epimysium, perimysium and endomysium are found in:

(a) Nerve (b) Blood vessel (c) Striated muscles (d) Uterus

134. Tendons and ligaments are kind of:

(a) Muscular tissue (b) Connective tissue (c) Epithelial tissue (d) Nervous tissue

135. Myelin sheath is formed by:

(a) Ranvier cell (b) Muscle cell (c) Schwann cell (d) Axon

विद्या ददाति विनयम्
Knowledge is Discipline
BJNP
Learning with the Speed of Mumbai and the Tradition of Kota

Max Marks: 540 **Date: 21.08.2022**

NEET 24 MR BATCH
CHEMISTRY: PART TEST ANSWER KEY
Topic: Periodic + Mole Concept

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

BJNP

विद्या ददाति विनयम्
Knowledge is Discipline

Learning with the Speed of Mumbai and the Tradition of Kota

Date: 21-08-2022

NEET 24 MR BATCH
BIOLOGY : PART TEST ANSWER KEY
Topics: Animal Tissue and Biological Classification

46.	(a)	47.	(c)	48.	(b)	49.	(b)	50.	(a)
51.	(b)	52.	(a)	53.	(d)	54.	(a)	55.	(d)
56.	(d)	57.	(c)	58.	(a)	59.	(a)	60.	(a)
61.	(a)	62.	(c)	63.	(d)	64.	(b)	65.	(a)
66.	(b)	67.	(a)	68.	(c)	69.	(c)	70.	(b)
71.	(a)	72.	(a)	73.	(d)	74.	(a)	75.	(a)
76.	(a)	77.	(b)	78.	(b)	79.	(a)	80.	(c)
81.	(a)	82.	(d)	83.	(a)	84.	(d)	85.	(a)
86.	(d)	87.	(a)	88.	(c)	89.	(c)	90.	(c)
91.	(a)	92.	(c)	93.	(b)	94.	(c)	95.	(b)
96.	(a)	97.	(c)	98.	(c)	99.	(d)	100.	(a)
101.	(d)	102.	(b)	103.	(d)	104.	(b)	105.	(c)
106.	(d)	107.	(c)	108.	(b)	109.	(a)	110.	(d)
111.	(c)	112.	(c)	113.	(c)	114.	(a)	115.	(d)
116.	(b)	117.	(b)	118.	(c)	119.	(c)	120.	(b)
121.	(b)	122.	(b)	123.	(a)	124.	(b)	125.	(b)
126.	(c)	127.	(d)	128.	(c)	129.	(d)	130.	(a)
131.	(c)	132.	(b)	133.	(c)	134.	(b)	135.	(c)