PRE-MEDICAL - LEADER TEST SERIES

Test Type : **MOCK TEST** Test Pattern : **NEET (UG)**

ANSWER KEY

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A.	**2**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**3**
Q.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A.	**3**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**4**
Q.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
A.	**1**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**1**
Q.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
A.	**4**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**
Q.	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
A.	**4**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**
Q.	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
A.	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**3**

HINT – SHEET

1. Ans (2)

Torque acting on dipole is given by,

$\tau = pE \sin\theta$

$20\sqrt{3} = pE \sin 30^\circ = \frac{pE}{2}$ or $pE = 40\sqrt{3}$

potential energy of dipole in external electric field

$\Rightarrow U = -pE\cos\theta = -40\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -60J$

2. Ans (1)

For capacitor C after inserting dielectric

of dielectric constant 2,

$C' = 2C$ and $V' = \frac{V_0}{2}$

and for 2C after inserting dielectric of dielectric

constant 3,

$C'' = 6C$ and $V'' = \frac{V_0}{3}$

$V_{common} = \frac{C'V' + C''V''}{C' + C''}$

$= \frac{(2C)\left(\frac{V_0}{2}\right) + (6C)\left(\frac{V_0}{3}\right)}{2C + 6C} = \frac{3}{8}V_0$

3. Ans (4)

$a = \frac{2mg - mg}{3m} = \frac{g}{3}$

$T = m(g + a)$

$T = m\left(g + \frac{g}{3}\right) = \frac{4mg}{3}$

$\text{stress} = \frac{T}{A} = \frac{4mg}{3A}$

4. Ans (4)

$E_1 + E_2 = 0$

$-\frac{kQx}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{kq}{R^2} = 0$

putting x = R, we have

$q = \frac{+Q}{2\sqrt{2}}$

5. Ans (2)

A rolling body can be imagined to be rotating about an axis passing through the point of contact of the body with the ground. Hence, the instantaneous speed of the point of contact is zero.

Thus, statement (1) is correct.

As the body is rotating, its instantaneous acceleration is not zero.

Hence, statement (2) is incorrect.

In perfect rolling on ground velocity of point of contact is zero. So displacement is also zero. Hence, work done against friction is zero.

Thus, statement (3) is correct.

Rolling cannot take place in the absence of friction on inclined plane because it is the frictional force that provides the necessary torque which makes the body roll. When the inclined plane is perfectly smooth, the wheel will simply slip under the effect of its weight.

Hence, statement (4) is correct.

6. Ans (4)

$\delta = i + e - A$

for minimum deviation, $i = e$

$\therefore \delta_m = 2i - A \Rightarrow A = 60°$

$$\mu = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{A+\delta_m}{2}\right)}{\sin(A/2)} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{60+60}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{60}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$\delta_1 = i_1 + e - A$

$65° = i_1 + 70° - 60°$

$i_1 = 55°$

7. Ans (2)

When a capillary tube is broken at a height of 6 cm, the height of water column will be 6 cm.

$$\text{As } h = \frac{2S\cos\theta}{\rho rg}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{h}{\cos\theta} = \text{constant}$$

$$\therefore \frac{8}{\cos 0°} = \frac{6}{\cos\theta}$$

$$\text{or } \cos\theta = \frac{6\cos 0°}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

8. Ans (1)

$$v_T = \frac{2}{9}\frac{g(\rho - \sigma)r^2}{\eta} \text{ i.e., } \eta = \frac{2}{9}\frac{g(\rho-\sigma)r^2}{v_T}$$

So,

$$\eta = \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{980 \times (8 - 1.3) \times (0.2)^2}{4} = 14.6 \text{ Poise}$$

9. Ans (3)

Heat lost by A = Heat gain by B

$m_A s_A [T_A - T_f] = m_B s_B [T_f - T_B]$

$$\frac{m_A}{m_B} \times \frac{s_A}{s_B}[75 - T_f] = [T_f - 15]$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times [75 - T_f] = [T_f - 15]$$

$\Rightarrow 75 - T_f = 2T_f - 30$

$\Rightarrow T_f = 35°C$

10. Ans (1)

$$J = \frac{I}{A} \Rightarrow J \propto \frac{1}{A} \quad (\because I = \text{same})$$

$A_A < A_B$ So, $J_A > J_B$

and $\vec{J} = \sigma\vec{E}$

So, $E_A > E_B$

11. Ans (4)

$A = \pi r^2$

$$= \pi\left(\frac{h}{\sqrt{\mu^2 - 1}}\right)^2 = \frac{22}{7}\left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 - 1}}\right)^2$$

12. Ans (4)

$Bx = 1 \quad \therefore B = \frac{1}{x} = C^{-1}$

$Ct = 1 \quad \therefore C = \frac{1}{t} = T^{-1}$

$D = 1$

$A = y = L$

$\therefore ABCD = (L)(L)^{-1}T^{-1} \quad 1 = T^{-1}$

13. Ans (2)

$$i_{rms} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 \times \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{17} \text{ A}$$

14. Ans (2)

$$B = 10 \text{ T} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{3R}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R} = \frac{40}{3} \text{ T}$$

$$B' = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(5R)} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{40}{3} = \frac{8}{3}\text{T}$$

15. Ans (2)

Given $\frac{1}{2}(1.2) \times \omega^2 = 1500$

$\therefore\ \omega = \sqrt{\frac{3000}{1.2}} \Rightarrow \omega = 50$ rad/sec

$\alpha = \frac{\omega}{t} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\omega}{\alpha}$ (Given $\alpha = 25$ rad/sec^2)

$\therefore\ t = \frac{50}{25} = 2$ sec

16. Ans (1)

$\because\ \frac{1}{\lambda} \propto \left[\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2}\right]$

$\therefore\ \frac{1}{434} \propto \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{25}\right)$ & $\frac{1}{x} \propto \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16}\right)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{434} = \frac{16 \times 21}{25 \times 12}$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{434 \times 16 \times 21}{25 \times 12} = 486$ nm

17. Ans (3)

$a = \frac{Mg\sin\theta}{2M} = \frac{g\sin\theta}{2}$

$T = Ma = \frac{Mg\sin\theta}{2}$

18. Ans (2)

$e = -A\frac{dB}{dt}$

19. Ans (2)

$\lambda_e = \frac{12.27}{\sqrt{V_o}} A^o$

$V_o \rightarrow$ Stopping potential in volt.

20. Ans (2)

CV = MV − ZE

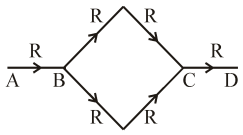
MV = 3.5 mm + 32 × LC

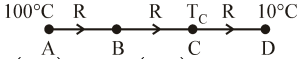
$LC = \frac{0.5 \text{ mm}}{50} = 0.01$ mm

MV = 3.5 + 32 × 0.01 = 3.82 mm

CV = 3.82 − 0.06 = 3.76 mm

22. Ans (4)





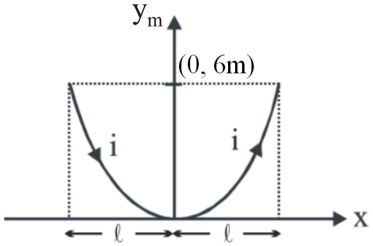
$\left(\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right)_{AC} = \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right)_{CD}$

$\frac{100 - T_C}{2R} = \frac{T_C - 10}{R}$

$100 - T_C = 2T_C - 20$

$T_C = 40°C$

23. Ans (3)



$L_{eff} = 2\ell$ where, at $y = 6 \Rightarrow x = \ell$

So, $\ell^2 = 6 \times 6$ ($\because x^2 = 6y$)

$\Rightarrow \ell = 6$m

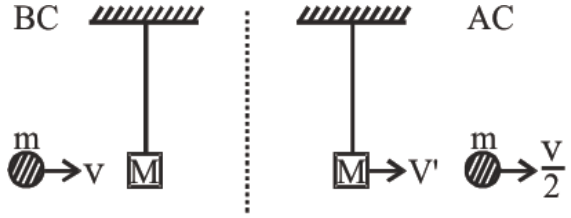
So, $\overrightarrow{L_{eff}} = (12\text{m})\hat{i}$

$\vec{F} = i(\overrightarrow{L_{eff}} \times \vec{B})$

$= 2\,(12\,\hat{i} \times 2 \times 10^{-3}\,\hat{k}) = 48 \times 10^{-3}\left(-\hat{j}\right)$

$= -0.048\,\hat{j} \simeq -0.05\hat{j}$

24. Ans (4)



$mv + 0 = MV' + mv/2$

$\frac{mv}{2} = MV'$

$\frac{mv}{2} = M\sqrt{5\ell g}$

(to complete the circle = $V' = \sqrt{5g\ell}$

$V' = \frac{2M}{m}\sqrt{5\ell g}$

25. Ans (1)

$\Delta T = \frac{1}{2} \propto (\Delta\theta)T$

$12 = \frac{1}{2} \propto (40 - \theta) \times T$ ...(i)

$4 = \frac{1}{2}\ \alpha\ (\theta - 20)T$ ...(ii)

(i)/(ii)

$\frac{12}{4} = \frac{40 - \theta}{\theta - 20}$

$3\theta - 60 = 40 - \theta$

$4\theta = 100$

$\boxed{\theta = 25°C}$

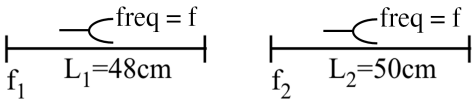
26. Ans (2)

$t = \frac{2u}{g}$

$gt = \text{constant}$

$g_1 t_1 = g_2 t_2$

27. Ans (1)



(I) (II)

From (I)

$f_1 - f = 4$ or $f + 4 = f_1$

$f + 4 = \frac{v}{2L_1}$ .....(1)

From (II)

$f - f_2 = 4$ or $f - 4 = f_2$

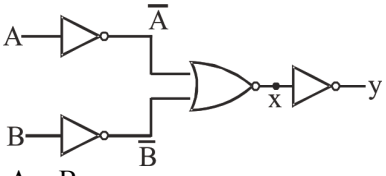
$f - 4 = \frac{v}{2L_2}$ .....(2)

Dividing (I) by (II)

$\frac{f+4}{f-4} = \frac{L_2}{L_1} = \frac{50}{48}$

solve for f.

28. Ans (3)



A	B	y
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

$x = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$

$x = \bar{\bar{A}} \cdot \bar{\bar{B}} = A \cdot B$

$y = \bar{x} = \overline{A \cdot B}$

$y = \overline{A \cdot B}$ = NAND GATE

29. Ans (2)

(A) $PV \longrightarrow$ constant

$T \longrightarrow$ constant, $\Delta U = 0$

V increases $W > 0$

$\Delta Q > 0$

(B) $P \propto T$ Isochoric $W = 0$

T increases $\Delta U > 0$

$\Delta Q > 0$

(C) $P \longrightarrow$ constant

V increase $W > 0$

T increases $\Delta U > 0$

$\Delta Q > 0$

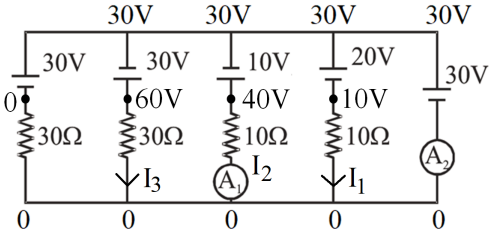
(D) $V \propto T \longrightarrow$ Isobaric

V decreases $W < 0$

T decreases $\Delta U < 0$

$\Delta Q < 0$

30. Ans (3)



$I_2 = \frac{40-0}{10} = 4A;$

$I_1 = \frac{10-0}{10} = 1A;$

$I_3 = \frac{60-0}{30} = 2A$

$A_2 = 1 + 4 + 2 = 7A$

31. Ans (3)

$I_{in} = \frac{20-5}{2 \times 10^3} A = 7.5mA$

$I_L = \frac{5}{10^3} A = 5mA$

$I_Z = 2.5mA$ [$\because I_{in} = I_Z + I_L$]

32. Ans (2)

Slope of K-x curve is F

$Fdx = dK$

$F = \frac{dK}{dx}$

at x = 9m $\longrightarrow$ magnitude of slope of the curve is 5

So F = 5N

33. Ans (2)

$P_{avg} = V_{rms}I_{rms}\cos\phi$

$= \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 25$ W

34. Ans (4)

$f_o = 1.5$ cm, $f_e = 6.25$ cm, $u_o = -2$ cm,

$v_e = -D = -25$ cm

By objective lens, $\frac{1}{f_o} = \frac{1}{v_o} - \frac{1}{u_o}$

$\frac{1}{1.5} = \frac{1}{v_o} - \frac{1}{-2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v_o} = \frac{1}{1.5} - \frac{1}{2}$ or $v_o = 6$ cm

By eye piece, $\frac{1}{f_e} = \frac{1}{v_e} - \frac{1}{u_e}$

$\frac{1}{6.25} = \frac{1}{-25} - \frac{1}{u_e}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{-u_e} = \frac{1}{6.25} + \frac{1}{25} = \frac{4}{25} + \frac{1}{25} = \frac{1}{5}$

$u_e = -5$ cm,

Length of tube = $L = v_o + |u_e| = 6.0$ cm + 5.0 cm,

$\Rightarrow L = 11$ cm

35. Ans (4)

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\ell\cos 45^o}{g}}$

$\Rightarrow T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\ell}{\sqrt{2}g}}$

36. Ans (4)

Initially, $V = \frac{hc}{e\lambda} - \frac{hc}{e\lambda_o}$ ...(1)

Finally, $\frac{V}{4} = \frac{hc}{e(3\lambda)} - \frac{hc}{e\lambda_o}$ ...(2)

Now, $V = \frac{4}{3}\frac{hc}{e\lambda} - \frac{4hc}{e\lambda_o}$

put V from equation (1), then

$\frac{hc}{e\lambda} - \frac{hc}{e\lambda_o} = \frac{4}{3}\frac{hc}{e\lambda} - \frac{4hc}{e\lambda_o}$

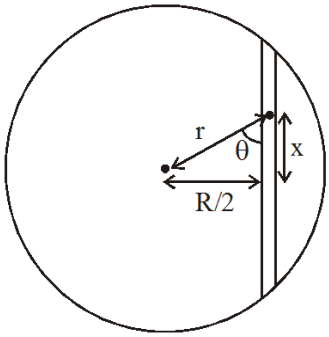
on solving above equation, we get, $\lambda_o = 9\lambda$

37. Ans (3)

Time difference

$\Delta t = \frac{2U}{g} = \frac{2(10)}{10} = 2$ sec

38. Ans (4)



Force along the tunnel

$F = -\left(\frac{GMmr}{R^3}\right)\cos\theta$

$F = -\frac{gm}{R}x \left(\frac{GM}{R^2} = g, r\cos\theta = x\right)$

$a = -\frac{g}{R}x$

$\omega^2 = \frac{g}{R}$ $\quad T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{R}{g}}$

39. Ans (4)

$I = I_0\cos^2\phi$, $\phi = 60°$

$\xrightarrow{(I_0)} P_1 \xrightarrow{\left(\frac{I_0}{2}\right)} P_2 \xrightarrow{\left(\frac{I_0}{8}\right)} P_3 \xrightarrow{\left(\frac{I_0}{32}\right)} P_4 \xrightarrow{\left(\frac{I_0}{128}\right)} P_5 \xrightarrow{\left(\frac{I_0}{512}\right)}$

40. Ans (3)

$\Delta KE = \frac{1}{2}\frac{m_1m_2}{m_1+m_2}(1-e^2)(u_1-u_2)^2$

$\Delta KE = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{m}{2}(1-e^2)u^2 = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}mu^2\right)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1-e^2}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\Rightarrow e^2 = 1/2 \Rightarrow e = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

41. Ans (1)

$\left(\left|\vec{A}_1 + \vec{A}_2\right|\right)^2 = 3^2$

$A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2\vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{A}_2 = 9$

$4 + 9 + 2\vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{A}_2 = 9$

$\vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{A}_2 = -2$

Now $\left(\vec{A}_1 + 2\vec{A}_2\right) \cdot \left(3\vec{A}_1 - 4\vec{A}_2\right)$

$= 3A_1^2 - 8A_2^2 - 4\vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{A}_2 + 6\vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{A}_2$

$= 3(2)^2 - 8(3)^2 + 2\vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{A}_2$

$= 12 - 72 + 2(-2) = -64$

42. Ans (3)

$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$

Energy stored, $U = \frac{1}{2}\frac{q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{q^2 d}{\epsilon_0 A}$

As the distance d is increased between the two plates, now, stored energy,

$U' = \frac{1}{2}\frac{q^2}{C'} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{q^2 (2d)}{\varepsilon_0 A}$

Hence, U' = 2U

43. Ans (1)

$F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$

$\Rightarrow F \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$

$\Rightarrow F \propto m_1m_2$

$\Rightarrow$ This force acts towards sun

$\Rightarrow T^2 \propto a^3$ (Kepler's third law)

44. Ans (2)

$\mu = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0 E_{rms}^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0}B_{rms}^2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0 E_{rms}^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0}\left(\frac{E_{rms}^2}{C^2}\right)$

$= \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0 E_{rms}^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0}\left(E_{rms}^2\, \varepsilon_0\mu_0\right)$

$= \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0 E_{rms}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0\, E_{rms}^2$

$= \varepsilon_0 E_{rms}^2$

$= (8.85 \times 10^{-12})\,(720)^2 \Rightarrow 4.58 \times 10^{-6}$ J/m^3

45. Ans (1)

$\frac{B_{axis}}{B_{centre}} = \left(\frac{R^2}{R^2 + x^2}\right)^{3/2}$

52. Ans (1)

Eq(4) = Eq(1) + Eq(2) + Eq(3)

x = 131 − 282 − 242

x = − 393 kJ

54. Ans (3)

$T_1 = 37 + 273 = 310$ K $\longrightarrow k_1$ = rate constant at T_1

$T_2 = 15 + 273 = 288$ K $\longrightarrow k_2$ = rate constant at T_2

$\log\left(\frac{k_2}{k_1}\right) = \frac{E_a}{2.303R}\left[\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2}\right]$

$\log\left(\frac{k_2}{k_1}\right) = \frac{87 \times 1000}{2.303 \times 8.314}\left[\frac{-1}{288} + \frac{1}{310}\right]$

$\log\left(\frac{k_1}{k_2}\right) = \frac{87 \times 10^3}{2.303 \times 8.314}\left[\frac{-1}{310} + \frac{1}{288}\right]$

$\frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{13}{1}$

56. Ans (4)

$\lambda_m^\infty Ag_2CrO_4 = 2\lambda_m^\infty Ag^+ + \lambda_{m\,CrO_4^{-2}}^\infty$

$= 2 \times 127 + 246$

$= 500$ Scm^2 mol^{-1}

$S = \frac{K \times 10^3}{\lambda_m} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-2} \times 10^3}{500}$

$S = 4 \times 10^{-2}$

$K_{SP}(Ag_2CrO_4) = 4S^3 = 4 \times (4 \times 10^{-2})^3$

$= 2.56 \times 10^{-4}$

57. Ans (3)

Reducing power $\propto$ SOP

59. Ans (2)

Since solubility of gas decrease with increasing K_H.

60. Ans (4)

For $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$

$i = 1 + (5 - 1)\alpha$

$i = 1 + 4x$ (D.O.D = x)

Also, $i = \frac{m_{Normal}}{m_{Abnormal}}$

$m_{Abnormal} = \frac{m}{i} = \frac{m}{(1 + 4x)}$

63. Ans (4)

In a common period I.E. order

$s^1 < p^1 < s^2 < p^2 < p^4 < p^3 < p^5 < p^6$

68. Ans (2)

Chlorophyll is a complex of Mg.

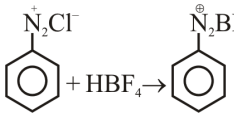
70. Ans (3)

NCERT XII Pg.# 166 point (iii)

76. Ans (3)

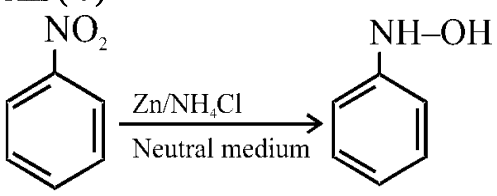
$(CH_3)_3COK + CH_3{-}Br \longrightarrow (CH_3)_3C{-}O{-}CH_3$

80. Ans (2)



Nitrobenzene + N_2 + $NaBF_4$

81. Ans (4)



82. **Ans (3)**

During denaturation of protein 2° and 3° structure get destroyed but 1° structure remain the same.

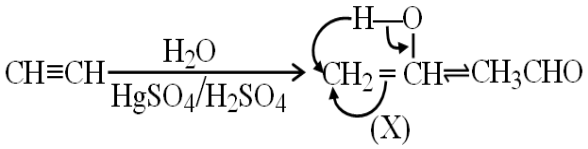
85. **Ans (3)**

More dissociation energy is required to break C–H bond in order to get less stable carbon free radical and vice-versa.

87. **Ans (2)**

Hydroboration oxidation Reaction

88. **Ans (4)**



89. **Ans (4)**

image. png

90. **Ans (1)**

$$\%\,N = \frac{28 \times 41.9 \times 100}{22400 \times 0.3} = 17.461$$

91. **Ans (4)**

NCERT XI, Pg. # 13,14,29,30

92. **Ans (3)**

NCERT (XI) Pg. # 65

93. **Ans (1)**

NCERT XI, Pg. # 141

94. **Ans (3)**

NCERT XI, Pg. # 30,31,32

Cycas, Equisetum, Adiantum, Pinus, Ginkgo, Selaginella, Salvinia-(7)

95. **Ans (3)**

NCERT XI Pg. # 30

96. **Ans (4)**

NCERT XI Pg. # 33

97. **Ans (1)**

NCERT XI Pg. # 27

98. **Ans (4)**

NCERT XI Pg. # 27

99. **Ans (1)**

NCERT XI Pg. # 26

100. **Ans (1)**

NCERT XI Pg. # 65

101. **Ans (2)**

NCERT XI Pg. # 65

102. **Ans (3)**

NCERT XI Pg. # 62

103. **Ans (4)**

NCERT (E) Pg.# 74

104. **Ans (3)**

NCERT XI Pg. # 168

105. **Ans (4)**

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 156

106. **Ans (2)**

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 158

107. **Ans (2)**

NCERT XI Pg. # 156

108. **Ans (2)**

NCERT Pg.# 8, 10, 12

109. **Ans (1)**

NCERT Pg. # 56, 57 (E) / 63, 64 (H)

112. **Ans (2)**

NCERT-XII, Pg# 12

121. **Ans (4)**

NCERT-XII, Pg. # 197

123. **Ans (4)**

NCERT XI (E/H) Pg. # 4

124. **Ans (1)**

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 135

125. **Ans (4)**

NCERT XI, Pg. # 27

126. **Ans (3)**

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 61

127. **Ans (2)**

NCERT XI Pg. # 75

128. Ans (1)
NCERT XI Pg. # 170

129. Ans (2)
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 14

130. Ans (2)
NCERT_Pg. No. 98,99

131. Ans (3)
NCERT Pg. # 77

134. Ans (2)
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 225

135. Ans (4)
NCERT Pg. # 195

140. Ans (1)
NCERT, Pg # 45

142. Ans (2)
New XI, NCERT, Pg. # 83

143. Ans (3)
NCERT XI Pg. # 195

144. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg. No. # 197

148. Ans (3)
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 213

152. Ans (2)
NCERT(XII) Page#50 Fig:3.9

153. Ans (1)
NCERT Pg.# 47

154. Ans (3)
NCERT XII, Pg.#43 Para 2

155. Ans (4)
NCERT (XIIth) Pg. # 159, 158

156. Ans (3)
NCERT XII Pg # 145-146, Introduction, 146-148, para 8.1

157. Ans (4)
NCERT Page No. E – 160

158. Ans (2)
NCERT XII, Pg. No.127

159. Ans (3)
NCERT Page No. 129

160. Ans (2)
NCERT-XI, Pg # 122,123

161. Ans (2)
NCERT-XI, Pg # 122,123,124

162. Ans (1)
NCERT XI Page No. # 126

163. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg. # 108

164. Ans (3)
NCERT Pg. # 109

165. Ans (3)
NCERT-XII Pg. # 168

166. Ans (4)
NCERT XIIth Pg. No. # 178

167. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg # 155

168. Ans (2)
NCERT, Pg. # 38

169. Ans (2)
NCERT XIIth Pg # 42 & 43

170. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg. # 141(E) / 155 (H)

172. Ans (4)
NCERT 11th Pg. No. 55

178. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg. No. # 212

179. Ans (4)
NCERT Pg.# 83

180. Ans (3)
NCERT, Pg. # 245