PRE-MEDICAL - NURTURE 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.	4	2	4	1	2	4	4	2	3	4	2	1	3	3	4	2	1	4	2	4	1	3	3	3	2	4	3	4	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	3	3	3	3	4	1	4	2	2	2	1	2	2	4	3	1	2	3	4	3	1	3	1	4	3	4	1	2	2
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.	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	1	1	2
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.	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	4	2	1	4	2	1	1	4	4	1	2	4	4	1	2	3	2	2	4	3	4	1
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.	3	3	4	1	3	3	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	1	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	4	4	1
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.	4	2	1	4	4	3	4	3	2	4	4	4	1	3	4	3	3	4	1	4	3	4	4	3	4	1	3	4	2	4
Q.	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200										
A.	3	3	4	1	2	2	2	3	4	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	2	1										

HINT – SHEET

SUBJECT : PHYSICS

SECTION-A

1. **Ans (4)**

$$\text{Projection} = \frac{(3\hat{i} + 4\hat{k}).\hat{j}}{|\hat{j}|} = 0$$

2. **Ans (2)**

$$\text{As } P = \frac{a^3b^2}{cd}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = \frac{3\Delta a}{a} + 2\frac{\Delta b}{b} + \frac{\Delta c}{c} + \frac{\Delta d}{d}$$

so % error in P is

$$\frac{\Delta p}{p} \times 100 = 3 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 + 3 + 4$$

$$= 14\%$$

3. **Ans (4)**

$m \propto v^a \rho^b g^c$

$[ML^0T^0] \alpha [LT^{-1}]^a [ML^{-3}]^b [LT^{-2}]^c$

comparing the powers of M, L and T and solving, we get;

$b = 1, c = -3, a = 6$

$m \alpha v^6$

4. **Ans (1)**

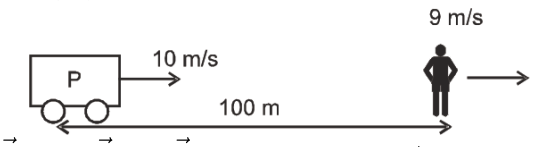
Distance covered in last second of upward journey = distance covered in 1^{st} sec. of downward journey.

$$d = \frac{1}{2} g[1]^2 = \frac{1}{2}(10)(1)^2 = 5m$$

5. **Ans (2)**

From 8 to 10 seconds velocity is negative but acceleration is positive due to opposite sign of 'v' and 'a' speed is decreasing.

6. **Ans (4)**



$\vec{V}_{PT} = \vec{V}_P - \vec{V}_T = 10 - 9 = 1 m/s$

So time taken अतः लिया गया समय

$t = \frac{100}{\vec{V}_{PT}} = \frac{100}{1}$

t = 100 sec.

7. **Ans (4)**

$I = \int_0^2 F\,dt = \int_0^2 (24t^2 - 8t)dt$

$= 8t^3 - 4t^2 \Big|_0^2$

$= 8(8-0) - 4(4-0)$

$= 64 - 16$

$= 48$ kg-m/s

8. **Ans (2)**

When block is held

T = mg = 3g = 30N

When block is set free

$a = \frac{3g - 2g\sin 30}{3+2} = \frac{30-10}{5}$

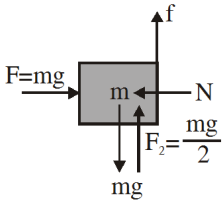
$a = 4\ m/s^2$

Now T' = 3(g – a) = 3 (10 – 4)

T' = 18N

Change in tension = 30 – 18 = 12 N

9. **Ans (3)**



Here net driving force $= mg - \frac{mg}{2} = \frac{mg}{2}$ downward

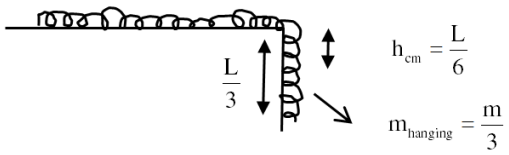
Hence friction will act upward and its magnitude should be $f = \frac{mg}{2}$.

If the block 'm' is stationary the friction between m and the wall should be static.

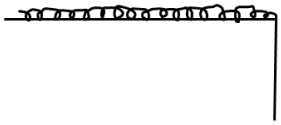
$f \le f_{lim}$

$\frac{mg}{2} \le \mu \cdot N \Rightarrow \frac{mg}{2} \le \mu(mg) \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{2}$

10. **Ans (4)**



initial configuration of chain



final configuration of chain

$W = U_f - U_i$

$= 0 - \left(\frac{mg}{3} h_{cm}\right)$

$= \left(\frac{m}{3}\right)(g)\left(\frac{L}{6}\right)$

$= \frac{mgL}{18}$

11. **Ans (2)**

$W_{av} = \frac{1}{2}m(v^2 - u^2)$

$W_{sp_1} + W_{sp_2} = \frac{1}{2}m(v^2 - 0^2)$

$\frac{1}{2}k(x^2 - 0^2) + \frac{1}{2}k(x^2 - 0^2) = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{m}}x$

12. **Ans (1)**

From Newton's second law,

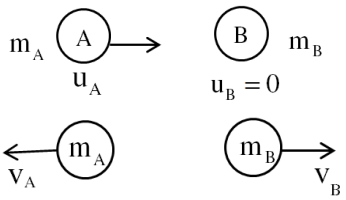
$F = \frac{dp}{dt}$

If F = 0, then $\frac{dp}{dt} = 0$

p = constant.

Thus, if total external force acting on the system is zero, then linear momentum of the system remains conserved.

13. **Ans (3)**



$m_A u_A + m_B(0) = -m_A v_A + m_B v_B$

$m_B v_B - m_A v_A = m_A v$

Let $v_B = v_A = v$

$m_B v - m_A v = m_A v$

$e = 1 = \frac{2v}{v} \Rightarrow 2v = v$

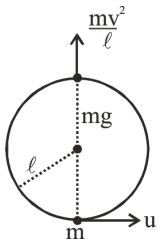
$m_B - m_A = \left(\frac{v}{2}\right) = m_A v$

$m_B - m_A = 2m_A$

$3m_A = m_B \Rightarrow \frac{m_A}{m_B} = \frac{1}{3}$

14. **Ans (3)**
Newton First Law

15. **Ans (4)**
at top most point



$\frac{mv^2}{\ell} = mg$

or $v^2 = g\ell \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{g\ell}$

at lowest point KE = $\frac{1}{2}mu^2$

at top most point KE = $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$

by law of conservation of energy

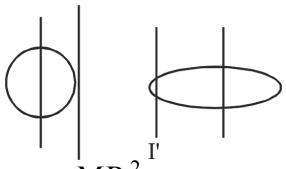
$\therefore \frac{1}{2}mu^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mg(2\ell)$

or $u^2 = g\ell + 4g\ell \Rightarrow u = \sqrt{5g\ell}$

16. **Ans (2)**

$I = \frac{MR^2}{4} + MR^2 = \frac{5}{4}MR^2$

$MR^2 = \frac{4}{5}I$



$I' = \frac{MR^2}{2} + MR^2$

$= \frac{3}{2}MR^2 = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{5}I$

$= \frac{6}{5}I$

17. **Ans (1)**

$\tau = I\alpha$

$mg\frac{\ell}{2} = \frac{m\ell^2}{3} \times \alpha$

$\alpha = \frac{3g}{2\ell}$

$a = \frac{\ell}{2}\alpha$

$a = \left(\frac{\ell}{2}\right)\left(\frac{3g}{2\ell}\right)$

$a = \frac{3g}{4}$

18. **Ans (4)**

as, $KE = \frac{L^2}{2I}$

if L = constant,

then $KE \propto \frac{1}{I}$

as $I_A > I_B$

so $(KE)_A < (KE)_B$

19. **Ans (2)**
The escape velocity is independent of mass of the body and the direction of projection. It depends upon the gravitational potential at the point from where the body is launched. Since this potential depends slightly on the latitude and height of the point, the escape velocity depends slightly on these factors.

20. **Ans (4)**

$\frac{g}{100} = \frac{g}{\left(1 + \frac{h}{Re}\right)^2}$

$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{h}{Re} = 10$

$h = 9R_e$

21. **Ans (1)**

$\Delta\ell_{brass} = \frac{6g \times 1.0}{A \times 1 \times 10^{11}}$

$\Delta\ell_{steel} = \frac{10g \times 1.5}{A \times 2 \times 10^{11}}$

$\frac{\Delta\ell_{steel}}{\Delta\ell_{brass}} = \frac{10g \times 1.5}{A \times 2 \times 10^{11}} \times \frac{A \times 1 \times 10^{11}}{6g \times 1.0}$

$= \frac{15}{12} = \frac{5}{4} = 1.25$

22. **Ans (3)**

$\rho_{mix} = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{\frac{m_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{m_2}{\rho_2}}$

$= \frac{5}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{3}}$

$= \frac{30}{11} = 2.7$

23. **Ans (3)**
Ratio of gauge pressure

$\frac{p_1}{p_2} = \frac{1.01 - 1}{1.02 - 1} = \frac{1}{2}$

$p \propto \frac{1}{r}$

$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{2}{1}$

$v \propto r^3$ so $\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)^3 = \frac{8}{1}$

24. Ans (3)

$\Delta L = L\,\alpha\,\Delta T$

$\text{slope} = \dfrac{\Delta L}{\Delta T} = L\alpha$

$(\text{Slope})A < (\text{Slope})B$

$L_a\alpha_A < L_B\alpha_B$

$L_A = L_B$

$\therefore\ \alpha_B > \alpha_A$

25. Ans (2)

For parallel combination of two rods of equal length and equal area of cross-section :

$$K = \frac{K_1 + K_2}{2} = \frac{K_1 + \frac{4K_1}{3}}{2} = \frac{7K_1}{6}$$

Hence, $\dfrac{K}{K_1} = \dfrac{7}{6}$

26. Ans (4)

$PV = nRT$

P,V,R, constant

$n \propto \dfrac{1}{T}$

$\dfrac{n_i}{n_f} = \dfrac{m_i}{m_f} = \dfrac{T_f}{T_i}$

$\dfrac{n}{n/2} = \dfrac{T_f}{300}$

$T_f = 600\ K$

$= 600 - 273 = 327^oC$

27. Ans (3)

$U = \dfrac{f}{2}nRT$

$U_{total} = \dfrac{5}{2}(2)RT + \dfrac{3}{2}(4)RT$

$U_{total} = 11RT$

28. Ans (4)

$T_1V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_2V_2^{\gamma-1}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^{\gamma-1} = \left(\frac{L_2A}{L_1A}\right)^{\frac{5}{3}-1} = \left(\frac{L_2}{L_1}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

29. Ans (2)

$\eta = \dfrac{W}{Q_1} = 1 - \dfrac{T_2}{T_1} = 1 - \dfrac{300}{950}$

$\dfrac{W}{Q} = \dfrac{13}{19}\text{cal}$

$W = 10^2 \times 10^3 \times \dfrac{13}{19} \times 4.2\ J$

$= 0.28 \times 10^6\ J$

30. Ans (3)

Displacement, $x = A\cos(\omega t)$

Velocity, $v = \dfrac{dx}{dt} = -A\omega\sin(\omega t)$

Acceleration, $a = \dfrac{dv}{dt} = -A\omega^2\cos(\omega t)$

31. Ans (3)

$E = \dfrac{1}{2}m\omega^2a^2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{E'}{E} = \frac{a'^2}{a^2} \Rightarrow \frac{E'}{E} = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}a\right)^2}{a^2}$$

$\left(\because\ a' = \dfrac{3}{4}a\right)$

$\Rightarrow\ E' = \dfrac{9}{16}E$

32. Ans (3)

$x = 3\sin 100\,t + 8\cos^2 50t$

$= 3\sin 100\,t + 8\left(\dfrac{1+\cos 100t}{2}\right)$

$= 3\sin 100\,t + 4\cos 100t + 4$

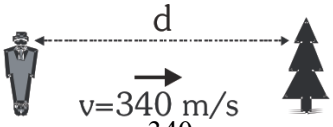
$x = 5\sin(100t + 53°) + 4$

$\Rightarrow A = 5$, motion is SHM

33. Ans (3)

Let distance between cliff and mountain be d

$1 = \dfrac{d}{340} + \dfrac{d}{340} \quad \Rightarrow \quad d = 170m$



$\text{distance} = \dfrac{340}{2} = 170m$

34. Ans (3)

$I = 2\pi a^2f^2rv$

$I = \dfrac{2\pi a^2\rho v}{T^2} \quad \left\{\text{As } 1\text{muf} = \dfrac{1}{T}\right\}$

$I \propto \dfrac{a^2}{T^2}$

$\dfrac{I_1}{I_2} = \left(\dfrac{a_1}{a_2}\right)^2\left(\dfrac{T_2}{T_1}\right)^2$

$\dfrac{I_1}{I_2} = \left(\dfrac{4}{1}\right)^2\left(\dfrac{T}{5T}\right)^2 = \dfrac{16}{25}$

35. **Ans (3)**

$v' = v\left(1 + \frac{V_0}{V}\right)$ given $\frac{V_0}{V} = \frac{1}{10}$

$v' = \frac{11}{10}v$

$v' - v = \frac{11}{10}v - v = \frac{v}{10}$

The percentage increase in v is

$\frac{v - v}{v} \times 100 = 10\%$

SECTION-B

36. **Ans (4)**

Least count (LC) $= \left(\frac{b-a}{b}\right)$MSD;

here $a = 9, b = 10$;

1MSD = 1mm

LC $= \left(\frac{10-9}{10}\right)$ 1mm = 0.1mm

There is zero error in measurement.

As the zero of the vernier lies to the left of the main scale, it has negative zero error.

For negative zero error, the coinciding division is to be read from right and it has 2nd division coinciding from right. Thus zero error

= ZE = –2 VSD = –2 × 0.1mm

= –0.2mm

Reading at measurement: 11MSD + 6VSD (coinciding)

Corrected reading = MSR + VSR × LC – zero error

= 11mm + [6 × 0.1mm] – (–0.2mm) = 11.8mm

Hence the value of x = 118

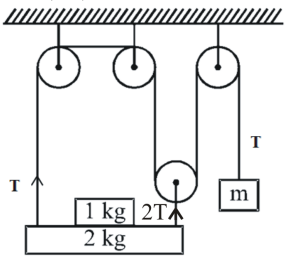
37. **Ans (1)**

Since, angle with the horizontal is 45°, therefore vertical height = range

$19.6 = u \times 2$ or $u = 9.8\ m\ s^{-1}$

$\left(\because t = \sqrt{2h/g} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 19.6}{9.8}} = 2\ sec\right)$

38. **Ans (4)**



$3T = 3 \times g \Rightarrow 3T = 30 \Rightarrow T = 10$ N

$T = mg = 10$

$M = \frac{10}{10} = 1$kg

39. **Ans (2)**

$W = \Delta K = \frac{1}{2}m\left(v_f^2 - v_i^2\right)$

$= \frac{1}{2}(4)\left(4x_f^3 - 4x_i^3\right)$

$= \frac{1}{2}(4)(4)(2^3 - 0^3)$

= 64 J

40. **Ans (2)**

$v_{CM} = \frac{(1)(5) + (1)(-3)}{1+1} = 1 m/s$

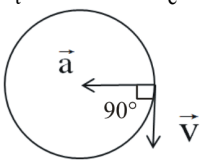
Position of centre of mass at t=1s

$X_{CM} = \frac{(1)(2) + (1)(8)}{1+1} + (1)(1) = 5 + 1 = 6m$

41. **Ans (2)**

In uniform circular motion

$a_t = 0$ so $a = a_c$



$\vec{a}$ & $\vec{v}$ are perpendicular to each other.

42. **Ans (1)**

Requried fraction

$= \frac{K_R}{K_R + K_T} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}I\omega^2}{\frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}Mv^2}$

$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}MR^2\omega^2}{\frac{1}{2}MR^2\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}Mv^2}$

$= \frac{MR^2\left(v^2/R^2\right)}{MR^2\left(v^2/R^2\right) + Mv^2}$

$= \frac{Mv^2}{Mv^2 + Mv^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

43. **Ans (2)**

By conservation of angular momentum

$v_1 r_1 = v_2 r_2$

$v_1 a(1-e) = v_2 a(1+e)$

$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{1+e}{1-e} = 2 \Rightarrow e = \frac{1}{3}$

44. **Ans (2)**

$v_2 A_2 = v_1 A_1 \Rightarrow v_2 = v_1 \frac{A_1}{A_2}$

$\Rightarrow v_2 = v_1 \frac{\pi r_1^2}{\pi r_2^2} = v_1\left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)^2$

$= 0.25 \times \left(\frac{4}{1}\right)^2 = 4\ m\ s^{-1}$

$\therefore$ horizontal range $x = v_2 \times t$

$= v_2 \times \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = 4 \times \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1.25}{10}} = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ m

45. Ans (4)

By virtue of surface tension

46. Ans (3)

$Q = ms\Delta T$

$300 = \frac{25}{1000} \times S \times (45 - 25)$

$S = \frac{300 \times 1000}{25 \times 20}$

$S = 600\ J/kg\ ^oC$

$S = 600\ J\ kg^{-1}\ ^oC^{-1}$

molar heat capacity

$C = \mu s$

$= 600 \times \frac{50}{1000}$

$= 30\ J\ mol^{-1}\ ^oC^{-1}$

47. Ans (1)

$\lambda_{max} = \frac{b}{T} \Rightarrow \lambda_{max} = \frac{c}{f_{max}} = \frac{b}{T}$

$\left\{\because\ \lambda = \frac{c}{f}\right\}$

$\frac{cT}{b} = f_{max} \Rightarrow f_{max} \propto T$ so

on doubling temperature f_{max} doubles Emitted

$Q = e_r\sigma AT^4t \quad \Rightarrow \quad Q \propto T^4$

So Q becomes 16 times

48. Ans (2)

$\frac{KE_{avg}, O_2}{KE_{avg}, H_2} = \frac{3/2KT}{3/2KT} = \frac{1}{T}$

As temp is same so average kinetic energy of gas molecule of oxygen and hydrogen will be same.

49. Ans (3)

Time period is independent of mass of pendulum.

50. Ans (4)

At point 'C' velocity of observer will be directly towards the source.

SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY

SECTION-A

51. Ans (3)

Zn, Cd, Hg + volatile metals

52. Ans (1)

$Ni < Pd \simeq Pt$

53. Ans (3)

N – F

ΔEN

4 – 3.0 = 1.0

54. Ans (1)

B_2H_6 acts as Lewi's acid

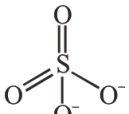
55. Ans (4)

$SF_4 \rightarrow$ T.B.P

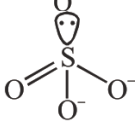
56. Ans (3)

$C_2 \Rightarrow C = C$

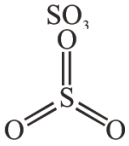
B.O. = 2



B.O. $= \frac{6}{4} = 1.5$



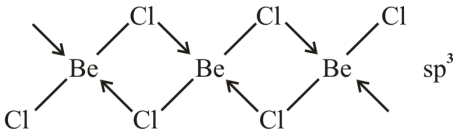
B.O. $= \frac{4}{3} = 1.33$



2, S_2^{2-} B.O. = 1

61. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI, Pg No. 301, Para-10.7

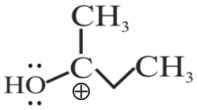


sp^3

OR

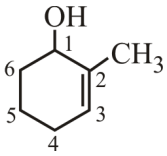
$BeCl_2$ (s) $\rightarrow sp^3$

62. Ans (3)

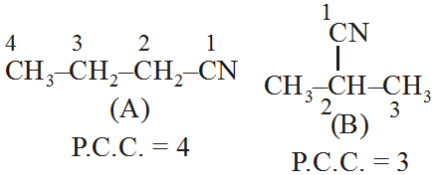


is backbonding stabilised

63. Ans (2)



64. Ans (1)



(A) P.C.C. = 4

(B) P.C.C. = 3

∴ Parent chain is different

65. Ans (1)

 & $CH_3 - C \equiv CH$

66. Ans (3)

Anti form of n - Butane is most stable due to least torsional strain & least vanderwaals strain.

68. Ans (3)

Ortho effect

72. Ans (2)

$$CH_3-\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{CH}-Br \xrightarrow[\text{dry ether}]{Na} CH_3-\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{CH}-\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{CH}-CH_3$$

73. Ans (2)

$$CH_3 - CH = CH_2 \xrightarrow[500^oC]{Cl_2} \underset{\underset{Cl}{|}}{CH_2} - CH = CH_2$$

74. Ans (2)

$$3CH \equiv CH \xrightarrow[\text{Fe Tube}]{\text{Red Hot}} \bigcirc$$

76. Ans (4)

$$r \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{Mw}}$$

$$\frac{r_x}{r_y} = \sqrt{\frac{(Mw)_y}{(Mw)_x}}$$

$$\frac{10}{40} = \sqrt{\frac{(Mw)_y}{(Mw)_x}}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} = \frac{(Mw)_y}{(Mw)_x}$$

$$\frac{(Mw)_x}{(Mw)_y} = \frac{16}{1}$$

80. Ans (3)

Intensive property does not depend on mass.

83. Ans (2)

XIth NCERT part-I page No. 195 (para-2)

SECTION-B

86. Ans (3)

$BaCl_2$ is limiting reagent

87. Ans (3)

Due to weak 2pp-3pp colateral overlapping it undergoes polymerisation

88. Ans (2)

$$H_3BO_3 \xrightarrow[-H_2O]{\Delta} HBO_2$$

$CCl_4 + H_2O \rightarrow$ No reaction

$$C + \text{steam} \xrightarrow{\Delta} CO + H_2$$

90. Ans (2)

$I.P._A - E.A._B > I.P._B - E.A_A$

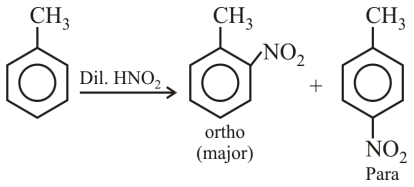
$$\frac{IP_A + EA_A}{2} > \frac{IP_B + EA_B}{2}$$

$EN_A > EN_B$

91. Ans (1)

This is called Sabatiere Senderens Reaction.

92. Ans (1)

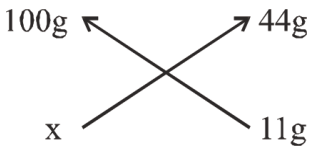


95. Ans (1)

$$H.O.H. \propto \frac{1}{\text{stability of Alkene}}$$

98. Ans (3)

$CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$



$$x = \frac{11 \times 100}{44} = 25g$$

amount of pure $CaCO_3 = y \times \frac{50}{100} = 25g$

$\therefore$ amount of impure $CaCO_3$ y = 50 g

SUBJECT : BOTANY

SECTION-A

103. Ans (2)

NCERT XI Page 21

105. Ans (1)

NCERT XI, Page # 10

106. Ans (4)

NCERT XIth- Pg. no. 04

108. Ans (1)
NCERT-XI, Pg # 40

110. Ans (4)
NCERT XI (H) Pg.# 68

111. Ans (4)
NCERT Pg. # 72, para 4

114. Ans (3)
NCERT Pg.#86

115. Ans (2)
NCERT (XI) Pg. # 89

116. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg # 96

118. Ans (3)
If TP = OP then cell becomes fully turgid so net movement of water takes place.

120. Ans (1)
NCERT XI (E) Pg #197, 198 (Topic-Iron & copper)

123. Ans (4)
NCERT (XI^{th}) (E) Pg. # 215 (3^{rd} Para)
CO_2 is not the product of light reaction ATP and NADPH are.
NCERT (XI^{th}) हिन्दी पेज # 215 (आखिरी पेराग्राफ)
CO_2 प्रकाश अभिक्रिया का उत्पाद नहीं है ATP एवं NADPH है।

130. Ans (1)
NCERT XI Pg # 139

134. Ans (3)
NCERT XI Pg.# 148

SECTION-B

137. Ans (1)
NCERT XI, Page # 23,24

139. Ans (1)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 92

140. Ans (3)
NCERT-XI Pg. No. # 39

141. Ans (3)
NCERT XI Pg # 90

SUBJECT : ZOOLOGY

SECTION-A

175. Ans (4)
NCERT XIth Pg.#331

176. Ans (1)
NCERT XII Pg.# 00

177. Ans (3)
NCERT Page No. # 320, 321

178. Ans (4)
NCERT XI Page # 53

179. Ans (2)
NCERT XI Page # 54

181. Ans (3)
NCERT Pg.#59, Para-4.2.11.6

182. Ans (3)
NCERT XI Pg.No.281

183. Ans (4)
NCERT-XI, [E] Pg#318, [H] Pg#318

184. Ans (1)
NCERT XII Pg.# 00

185. Ans (2)
NCERT XI Pg.No.323

SECTION-B

186. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg.#263

196. Ans (1)
NCERT–XI, Pg#287, 288

197. Ans (3)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 266

198. Ans (3)
NCERT Pg#312

200. Ans (1)
NCERT XI Pg.No.327