#### AIPMT - 2000

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Q.1 Two masses as shown are suspended from a massless pulley. Calculate the acceleration of the system when masses are left free :



Q.2 A body of mass 3 kg hits a wall at an angle of 60° & returns at the same angle. The impact time was 0.2 s. Calculate the force exerted on the wall :



(1)  $150\sqrt{3}$  N (2)  $50\sqrt{3}$  N

(3) 100 N (4) 
$$75\sqrt{3}$$
 N

- Q.3 A mass of 1kg is thrown up with a velocity of 100 m/s. After 5 seconds, it explodes into two parts. One part of mass 400 g comes down with a velocity 25 m/s Calculate the velocity of other part :
  - (1) 40 m/s upward (2) 40 m/s downward
  - (3) 100 m/s upward (4) 60 m/s downward
- Q.4 Calculate the net resistance of the circuit between A and B :



Q.5 A capacitor is charged with a battery and energy stored is U. After disconnecting battery another capacitor of same capacity is connected in parallel with it. Then energy stored in each capacitor is :

(1) U/2	(2) U/4
(3) 4 U	(4) 2 U

- **Q.6** Two projectiles of same mass and with same velocity are thrown at an angle 60° & 30° with the horizontal, then which quantity will remain same :
  - (1) Time of flight
  - (2) Horizontal range of projectile
  - (3) Max height acquired
  - (4) All of them
- Q.7 A mass is performing vertical circular motion (see figure). If The average velocity of the particle is increased, then at which point the string will break :



(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D

**Q.8** For the given reaction, the particle X is :

$$6^{C^{11}} \rightarrow 5^{B^{11}} + \beta^+ + X$$

(1) Neutron (2) Anti neutrino

(3) Neutrino (4) Proton

Q.9 A man is slipping on a frictionless inclined plane & a bag falls down from the same height. Then the speed of both is related as :

(1) 
$$V_B > V_m$$
 (2)  $V_B < V_m$   
(3)  $V_B = V_m$  (4)  $V_B$  and  $V_m$  can't related

Q.10 A body of weight 72 N moves from the surface of earth at a height half of the radius of the earth, then gravitational force exerted on it will be :

(1) 36 N (2) 32 N (3) 144 N (4) 50 N

- Q.11 Rainbow is formed due to :
  - (1) Scattering & refraction
    - (2) Total internal reflection & dispersion
    - (3) Reflection only
    - (4) Diffraction and dispersion
- Q.12 Gravitational force is required for : (1) Stirring of liquid (2) Convection
  - (3) Conduction (4) Radiation
- **Q.13** For a plane convex lenx ( $\mu = 1.5$ ) has radius of curvature 10 cm. It is silvered on its plane surface. Find focal length after silvering :
  - (1) 10 cm (2) 20 cm (3) 15 cm (4) 25 cm

**Q.14** By photo electric effect, Einstein proved :

(1) 
$$E = hv$$
 (2)  $KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2}$   
(3)  $E = mc^{2}$  (4)  $E = \frac{-Rhc^{2}}{n^{2}}$ 

- Q.15 Maximum frequency of emission is obtained for the transition :
  - (1) n = 2 to n = 1 (2) n = 6 to n = 2

(3) 
$$n = 1$$
 to  $n = 2$  (4)  $n = 2$  to  $n = 6$ 

- Q.16 For a hollow cylinder & a solid cylinder rolling without slipping on an inclined plane, then which of these reaches earlier on the ground :
  - (1) Solid cylinder
  - (2) Hollow cylinder
  - (3) Both simultaneously
  - (4) Can't say anything
- Q.17 To find out degree of freedom, the correct expression is :

(1) 
$$f = \frac{2}{\gamma - 1}$$
 (2)  $f = \frac{\gamma + 1}{2}$   
(3)  $f = \frac{2}{\gamma + 1}$  (4)  $f = \frac{1}{\gamma + 1}$ 

**Q.18** The frequency order of for  $\gamma$  - rays (b), X – rays (a), UV – rays (c) :

(1) 
$$b > a > c$$
 (2)  $a > b > c$   
(3)  $c > b > a$  (4)  $a > c > b$ 

**Q.19** Electric field at centre O of semicircle of radius 'a' having linear charge density  $\lambda$  given is given by



- Q.20 The width of river is 1 km. The velocity of boat is 5 km/hr. The boat covered the width of river with shortest will possible path in 15 min. Then the velocity of river stream is :
  - (1) 3 km/hr (2) 4 km/hr
  - (3)  $\sqrt{29}$  km/hr (4)  $\sqrt{41}$  km/hr
- Q.21 Motion of a particle is given by equation  $S = (3t^{3} + 7t^{2} + 14 t + 8)m$ , The value of acceleration of the particle at t = 1 sec. is : (1) 10 m/s<sup>2</sup> (2) 32 m/s<sup>2</sup> (3) 23 m/s<sup>2</sup> (4) 16 m/s<sup>2</sup>

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**Q.22** A charge Q is situated at the corner of a cube, the electric flux passed through all the six faces of the cube is :

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(1) 
$$\frac{Q}{6 \epsilon_0}$$
 (2)  $\frac{Q}{8 \epsilon_0}$   
(3)  $\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$  (4)  $\frac{Q}{2 \epsilon_0}$ 

Q.23 For adjoining fig., The magnetic field at point, 'P' will be :



**Q.24** A charge having q/m equal to  $10^8$  c/kg and with velocity  $3 \times 10^5$  m/s enters into a uniform magnetic field B = 0.3 tesla at an angle 30° with direction of field. Then radius of curvature will be :

Q.25 The value of quality factor is :

(1) 
$$\frac{\omega L}{R}$$
 (2)  $\frac{\omega}{RC}$   
(3)  $\sqrt{LC}$  (4) L/R

**Q.26** Two stationary sources each emitting waves of wave length  $\lambda$ . An observer moves from one source to other with velocity u. Then number of beats heared by him :

(1) 
$$\frac{2u}{\lambda}$$
 (2)  $\frac{u}{\lambda}$   
(3)  $\sqrt{u\lambda}$  (4)  $\frac{u}{2\lambda}$ 

**Q.27** A string is cut into three parts, having fundamental frequencies  $n_1$ ,  $n_2$  and  $n_3$  respectively. Then original fundamental frequency 'n' related by the expression as :

(1) 
$$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} + \frac{1}{n_3}$$
  
(2)  $n = n_1 \times n_2 \times n_3$   
(3)  $n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3$   
(4)  $n = \frac{n_1 + n_2 + n_3}{3}$ 

- CAREER POINT
- 0.28 The equations of two waves given as  $x = a\cos(\omega t + \delta)$ and  $y = a \cos (\omega t + \alpha)$ , Where  $\delta = \alpha + \pi/2$ , then resultant wave represent :

(1) a circle (c.w)

- (2) a circle (a.c.w)
- (3) an Ellipse (c.w)
- (4) an ellipse (a.c.w)

Q.29

The relation between  $\lambda$  and  $T_{1/2}$  is :

 $(T_{1/2} = half life, \lambda \rightarrow decay constant)$ 

(1) 
$$T_{1/2} = \frac{\ell n 2}{\lambda}$$
 (2)  $T_{1/2} \ell n 2 = \lambda$   
(3)  $T_{1/2} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$  (4)  $(\lambda + T_{1/2}) = \frac{\ell n}{2}$ 

The ratio (W/Q) for a carnot – engine is  $\frac{1}{\kappa}$ , Now Q.30

> the temp. of sink is reduced by 62°C, then this ratio becomes twice, therefore the initial temp. of the sink and source are respectively :

(1) 33°C, 67°C (2) 37°C, 99°C

Q.31 From the following diode circuit. Which diode in forward biased condition :



Given Truth table is correct for : Q.32



- Q.33 The bob of simple pendulum having length  $\ell$ , is displaced from mean position to an angular position  $\theta$  with respect to vertical. If it is released, then velocity of bob at lowest position :
  - (1)  $\sqrt{2g\ell(1-\cos\theta)}$

(2)  $\sqrt{2g\ell(1+\cos\theta)}$ 

- (3)  $\sqrt{2g\ell\cos\theta}$
- (4)  $\sqrt{2g\ell}$

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- If  $\vec{F} = (60 \ \hat{i} + 15 \ \hat{j} 3 \ \hat{k})$  N and Q.34  $\vec{V} = (2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k})$  m/s, then instantaneous power is : (1) 195 watt (2) 45 watt
  - (3) 75 watt (4) 100 watt
- Q.35 For the adjoining diagram, a triangular lamina is shown the correct relation between  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$  &  $I_3$  is (I – moment of inertia)



**O.36** Two spherical bob of masses  $M_A$  and  $M_B$  are hung vertically from two strings of length  $\ell_A$ and  $\ell_B$  respectively. They are excuting SHM with frequency relation  $f_A = 2f_B$ , Then :

(1) 
$$\ell_{A} = \frac{\ell_{B}}{4}$$
  
(2)  $\ell_{A} = 4\ell_{B}$   
(3)  $\ell_{A} = 2 \ell_{B} \& M_{A} = 2M_{B}$   
(4)  $\ell_{A} = \frac{\ell_{B}}{2} \& M_{A} = \frac{M_{E}}{2}$ 

- Q.37 Nuclear - Fission is best explained by :
  - (1) Liquid droplet theory
  - (2) Yukawa  $\pi$  meson theory
  - (3) Independent particle model of the nucleus

M<sub>B</sub>

2

- (4) Proton-proton cycle
- 0.38 Who evaluated the mass of electron indirectly with help of charge :
  - (1) Thomson (2) Millikan
  - (3) Rutherford (4) Newton
- Q.39 A car battery of emf 12 V and internal resistance  $5 \times 10^{-2} \Omega$ , receives a current of 60 Å from external source, then terminal voltage of battery is :

- Q.40 Two bulbs of (40 W, 200 V), and (100 W, 200 V). Then correct relation for their resistance :
  - (1)  $R_{40} < R_{100}$
  - (2)  $R_{40} > R_{100}$
  - (3)  $R_{40} = R_{100}$
  - (4) No relation can be predicted

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Q.41	According to the Faraday Law of electrolysis,	Q.50	Which pair have not equal dimensions :
	the mass deposited at electrode proportional to :		(1) Energy and torque
	(1) $\mathbf{m} \propto \mathbf{I}^2$		(2) Force and impulse
	(2) $\mathbf{m} \propto \mathbf{Q}$		(3) Angular momentum and Plank's constant
	(3) m $\propto Q^2$		(4) Elastic modulus and pressure
	(4) 'm' does not depend on Q	Q.51	Increasing order of electrophilic substitution for
Q.42	A tall man of height 6 feet, want to see his full		following compounds :
	image. Then required minimum length of the		CH <sub>3</sub>
	mirror will be :		
	(1) 12 feet (2) 3 feet		
~	(3) 6 feet (4) Any length		OCH <sub>3</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>
Q.43	The potentiometer is best for measuring voltage,		
	as:		
	(1) It has a sensitive galvanometer		(1) $IV < I < II < III$ (2) $III < II < IV$
	(2) It massing a d like in closed circuit		$(3) I < IV < III < II \qquad (4) II < III < IV$
	(3) It measures p.d. like in crosed circuit	Q.52	Ethyl benzoate can be prepared from benzoic
0.44	(4) It measures p.d. like in open circuit		acid by using :
Q.44	earth but radius is one fourth of radius of the		(1) Ethyl alcohol
	earth. Then escape velocity for this planet will be		(2) Ethyl alcohol and dry HCl
	(1) 11.2 km/s (2) 22.4 km/s		(3) Ethyl chloride
	(3) 5.6 km/s (4) 44.8 km/s		(4) Sodium ethoxide
0.45	The correct relation for $\alpha$ , $\beta$ for a transistor :	Q.53	Polarization in acrolein as :
-	$1-\alpha$ $\alpha$		$^{+\delta}_{(1)}$ $^{-\delta}_{CH}$ $^{-\delta}_{CHO}$
	(1) $\beta = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha}$ (2) $\beta = \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\alpha}$		(1) $\operatorname{CH}_2$ =CH-CHO
	(2) $\alpha = \beta - 1$ (4) $\alpha = 1$		(2) $\overset{-\delta}{CH} = CH - CHO$
	$(3) \alpha - \frac{\beta}{\beta}$ (4) $\alpha \beta - 1$		$-\delta$ $+\delta$
Q.46	The life span of atomic hydrogen is :		(3) CH <sub>2</sub> =CH–CHO
	(1) Fraction of one sec.(2) One year		(4) CU CU CUO
	(3) One hour (4) One day		(4) $CH_2 = CH - CHO$
Q.47	The cations and anions are arranged in alternate	Q.54	A $\xrightarrow{\text{reduction}}$ B $\xrightarrow{\text{CHCl}_3/\text{KOH}}$ C $\xrightarrow{\text{reduction}}$
	form in :		(99999)
	(1) Metallic crystal		NH <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>
	(2) Ionic crystal		$\sim$
	(3) Co-valent crystal		$(1) \bigcirc $ $(2) \bigcirc $
	(4) Semi-conductor crystal		→ → NC
Q.48	When an electron do transition from $n = 4$ to		
	h = 2, then emitted line in spectrum will be:		(3) $CH_3NH_2$ (4)
	(1) First line of Lyman series (2) Second line of Bolmon series	0.55	First product of the reaction between RCHO
	(2) Second line of Baimer series	Q.33	and NH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> : -
	(3) First line of Paschen series		(1) $RCH = NNH_2$ (2) $RCH = NH$
O 40	(4) Second line of Paschen series A hubble in glass slob $(u = 1.5)$ when viewed		(3) $RCH_2NH_2$ (4) $RCON_3$
Q.49	from one side appears at 5 cm and 2 cm from	Q.56	In Friedal craft reaction Toluene can be
	other side, then thickness of slab is :	-	prepared by :
	(1) 3.75 cm (2) 3 cm		(1) $C_6H_6 + CH_3Cl$ (2) $C_6H_5Cl + CH_4$
	(3) 10.5 cm (4) 2.5 cm		(3) $C_6H_6 + CH_2Cl_2$ (4) $C_6H_6 + CH_3COCl$

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	Which reagent converts propene to 1-propanol									
<b>Q.</b> 37	(1) $H_2O$ , $H_2SO_4$									
	(2) $B_2H_4$ $H_2O_2$ $OH^-$									
	$(3) Hg(OAc)_{2} NaBH$	/H <sub>2</sub> O								
	(4) Aa KOH	ų 11 <sub>2</sub> 0								
0.58	Reduction by LiAlH	of hydrolysed product of								
<b>Q</b> 0	an ester gives :	f of hydrolysed product of								
	(1) Two alcohols									
	(2) Two aldehyde									
	(3) One acid and one	alcohol								
	(4) Two acids									
0.59	$\alpha$ -D-glucose and $\beta$ -D	-glucose are :								
<b>C</b> <sup>111</sup>	(1) Epimers	(2) Anomer								
	(3) Enantiomers	(4) Diastereomers								
<b>O.60</b>	$CF_2 = CF_2$ is monome	er of :								
<b>C</b>	(1) Teflon	(2) Orlon								
	(3) Polythene	(4) Nylon-6								
0.61	Correct order of stabi	lity is :								
C C	(1) 1-butene > Trans-2-butene > $Cis-2-butene$									
	(2) Trans–2–butene >	1-butene > Cis-2-butene								
	(3) Trans–2–butene >	Cis–2-butene > 1–butene								
	(4) Cis-2–butene $>$ Tr	ans-2-butene > 1-butene								
Q.62	2-butene shows geome	etrical isomerism due to :								
	(1) Restricted rotation	about double bond								
	(2) Free rotation abou	t double bond								
	(3) Free rotation about	t single bond								
	(4) Chiral carbon									
Q.63	Dihedral angle in stag	gered form of ethane is :								
	(1) 0°	(2) 120°								
	(3) 60°	(4) 180°								
Q.64	Which one is response	sible for produce energy in								
	bio reaction :									
	(1) Thyroxine	(2) Adrenelene								
	(3) Oestrogen	(4) Projestrone								
Q.65	Average molar kinet	ic energy of CO and $N_2$ at								
	same temperature is :									
	(1) $KE_1 = KE_2$									
	(2) $KE_1 > KE_2$									
	(3) $KE_1 < KE_2$									
	(4) Can't say any th	ing. Both volumes are not								
0.66	Ear given operate oor	responding wavelength will								
Q.00	be $E = 3.03 \times 10^{-19}$	Joules (h = $6.6 \times 10^{-34}$ J x								
	sec., $C = 3 \times 10^8$ m/sec	c.)								
	(1) 65.3 nm.	(2) 6.53 nm.								
	(3) 3.4 nm.	(4) 653 nm.								

#### **AIPMT - 2000** Q.67 Equilibrium constant Kp for following reaction : $MgCO_3(s) \implies MgO(s) + CO_2(g)$ (1) Kp = $P_{CO_2}$ (2) Kp = $P_{CO_2} \times \frac{P_{CO_2} \times P_{MgO}}{P_{MgCO_2}}$ (3) Kp = $\frac{P_{CO_2} + P_{MgO}}{P_{MgCO_3}}$ (4) Kp = $\frac{P_{MgCO_3}}{P_{CO_3} \times P_{MgO}}$ Correct relation b/w dissociation constant's of a Q.68 di-basic acid : (1) $Ka_1 = Ka_2$ (2) $Ka_1 > Ka_2$ (3) $Ka_1 < Ka_2$ (4) $Ka_1 = \frac{1}{Ka_2}$ Q.69 For a any reversible reaction. If increases concentration of reactants. Then effect on equilibrium constant : (1) Depend's on amount of concentration (2) Unchange (3) Decrease (4) Increase Q.70 A cube of any crystal A-atom placed at every corners and B-atom placed at every centre of face. The formula of compound : (1) AB $(2) AB_3$ $(3) A_2 B_2$ $(4) A_2 B_3$ Q.71 In quantitative analysis of second group in lab. H<sub>2</sub>S gas is passed in acidic medium for ppt. When Cu<sup>+2</sup> and Cd<sup>+2</sup> react with KCN, than in which of the following condition, ppt will not be formed due to relative stability :

(1)  $K_2[Cu(CN)_4]$  – More stable

 $K_2[Cd(CN)_4]$  – Less stable

- (2) K<sub>2</sub>[Cu(CN)<sub>4</sub>] Less stableK<sub>2</sub>[Cd(CN)<sub>4</sub>] More stable
- (3) K<sub>3</sub>[Cu(CN)<sub>4</sub>] More stable K<sub>2</sub>[Cd(CN)<sub>4</sub>] – Less stable
- (4)  $K_3[Cu(CN)_4]$  Less stable
- $K_3[Cd(CN)_4] More stable$
- Q.72 Conjugate acid of  $NH_2^-$ : (1) NH OH (2) NH <sup>+</sup>

(1) NH <sub>4</sub> OH	(2) $NH_4$
(3) $NH^{-2}$	(4) NH <sub>3</sub>

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Q.73	Which statement is	wrong about pH and $H^+$	Q.84	Which of the f	following eleme	ent exhibit					
	(1) pH of neutral w	ater does not zero		maximum oxidation	n state :						
	(2) Adding 1N, 1N	sol <sup>n</sup> of $CH_3COOH$ and $NaOH$		(1) Cr (2) Mn	(3) Fe $(4)$	V					
	pH will be seve	n	Q.85	Which of the following statement is con							
	(3) pH of dilute a	nd hot $H_2SO_4$ is more than		tor the stability of ions of ethyl alcohol							
	concentrate and	$1 \text{ cold } \text{H}_2 \text{SO}_4$									
	(4) Mixing solution	n of CH <sub>3</sub> COOH and HCl, pH		(1) Delocalisation of (2) Delocalisation of	(1) Delocalisation of $\pi$ -electrons in phenoxide i						
0.74	A 300 gram radioa	1 / ctive sample has half life of		(2) Delocalisation o	(2) belocalisation of electrons in eurovide is $(2)$ belocalisation of electrons in eurovide is						
Q./4	3 hour's. After 18 hou	r's remaining quantity will be :		(3) Inductive effect	- alastrona in nh	iyi gioup					
	(1) 4.68 gram	(2) 2.34 gram	0.86	(4) Localisation of 7 Which compound h	as planar structur						
	(3) 3.34 gram	(4) 9.37 gram	Q.00	(1) XoE	(2) X <sub>2</sub> OF	е.					
Q.75	Which of the follo	owing compound is electron		(1) $\operatorname{Aer}_4$ (2) $\operatorname{YaO}_5$	$(2) \operatorname{XeOF}_2$						
-	defficient :		0.87	(3) $ACO_2\Gamma_2$ Which complex	$(4) \Lambda cO_4$	give four					
	(1) $BeCl_2$ (2) $BCl_3$	(3) $CCl_4$ (4) $PCl_5$	Q.07	isomers :	compound win	give loui					
Q.76	$d\pi$ - $p\pi$ bond presen	t in :		(1) $[Fe(en)_3]Cl_3$							
	(1) $CO_3^{2-}$ (2) $PO_4^{-3}$	(3) $NO_3^-$ (4) $NO_2^-$		(2) $[Co(en)_2Cl_2]Cl_2$							
077	Which statement is	wrong ·		(3) $[Fe(PPh_3)_3NH_3C]$	ClBr]Cl						
<b>~</b> •••	(1) Bond energy of	$F_2 > Cl_2$		(4) [Co(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Cl]Cl	I <sub>3</sub>						
	(2) Electronegativity	v  of  F > Cl	Q.88	Which species does	not exhibits param	agnetism :					
	(3) F is more oxidis	ing than Cl		(1) $N_2^+$ (2) $O_2^-$	(3) CO (4)	NO					
	(4) Electron affinity	of Cl > F	Q.89	For the disproportio	nation of copper	:					
Q.78	Which compound	form linear polymer due to		$2 \text{ Cu}^+ \rightarrow \text{Cu}^{+2} + 0$	2 $Cu^+ \rightarrow Cu^{+2} + Cu$ , $E^{\circ}$ is : - (Given $E^{\circ}$ for						
-	H-bond :			$Cu^{+2}/Cu$ is 0.34 V & E <sup>o</sup> for $Cu^{+2}/Cu^{+}$ is 0.15 V							
	(1) $H_2O$ (2) $NH_3$	(3) HBr (4) HCl		(1) 0.49 V	(2) – 0.19 V						
Q.79	Shape of Fe(CO) <sub>5</sub> is	÷ :		(3) 0.38 V	(4) - 0.38  V						
	(1) Octahedral		Q.90	Cell reaction is spontaneous when :							
	(2) Square planar			(1) $\Delta G^{\circ}$ is negative (2) $\Delta G^{\circ}$ is positive							
	(3) Trigonal bipyrar	nidal		(3) $\Delta E^{\circ}_{Red}$ is positive (4) $\Delta E^{\circ}_{Red}$ is negative							
	(4) Square pyramida	al	Q.91	At infinite dilution	equivalent cond	uctances of					
Q.80	Correct order of di	ssociation energy of $N_2$ and		$Ba^{+2}$ & $Cl^-$ ions at	re 127 & 760hm	$1^{-1}$ cm <sup>-1</sup> eq <sup>-1</sup>					
	$N_2$ 1S: (1) $N_1 > N_1^+$	(2) $N_{-} N_{+}^{+}$		respectively. Equiv	alent conductanc	e of BaCl <sub>2</sub>					
	(1) $N_2 > N_2$ (2) $N_1^+ > N_1$	(2) $N_2 = N_2$ (4) Name		at infinite dilutions	1S :						
0.01	$(3) N_2 > N_2$			(1) 139.5 (2) 202	(2) 101.5 (4) 270						
Q.01	(1) CO $CN^{-}$ $NO^{+}$	$C_{2}^{2-}$	0.02	(3) 203	(4) 279						
	$(1) CO, CN, NO, (1) CO^{-} CN, NO (1) CO^{-} C$		Q.92	$2Z\Pi + O_2 \rightarrow 2Z\Pi O$	$\Delta G = -010 J$						
	$(2) CO^+, CN^+, NO^-$ $(3) CO^+, CN^+, NO^-$	$C_2$		$2\Sigma\Pi + S_2 \rightarrow 2\Sigma\Pi S$	$\Delta G = -293 J$						
	(4) CO. CN. NO. C			$S_2 + 2O_2 \rightarrow 2SO_2$	$\Delta G = -408 J$						
0.82	Which ion is colour	less :		$\Delta G^2$ for the following	reaction is :						
<b>C</b>	(1) $Cr^{+4}$	(2) $Sc^{+3}$		$2ZnS + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2Zn$	$0 + 280_2$						
	(3) $Ti^{+3}$	$(4) V^{+3}$		(1) - /31 J	(2) - 131 / J						
Q.83	Mg is present in :	× /	0.02	(3) - 301  J	(4) + /31 J	omnound :-					
-	(1) Chlorophyl	(2) Haemoglobin	Q.95	2930 J/mol Entropy	v change is :	smpound is					
	(3) Vitamin-12	(4) Vitamin-B		(1) 9.77 J/mol–K	(2) 10.77 J/mc	ol-K					
				(3) 9.07 J/mol–K	(4) 0.977 J/mc	ol-K					
				· / · · ·							

- Q.94 For the reaction  $C_2H_5OH(\ell) + 3O_2(g) \rightarrow$  $2CO_2(g) + 3H_2O(\ell)$  which one is true : (1)  $\Delta H = \Delta E - RT$ (2)  $\Delta H = \Delta E + RT$ (3)  $\Delta H = \Delta E + 2RT$ (4)  $\Delta H = \Delta E - 2RT$
- Q.95 For the reaction  $H^+ + BrO_3^- + 3Br^- \rightarrow 5Br_2 +$ H<sub>2</sub>O which of the following relation correctly represents the consumption & formation of reactants and products :

(1) 
$$\frac{d[Br^{-}]}{dt} = -\frac{3}{5}\frac{d[Br_{2}]}{dt}$$
  
(2) 
$$\frac{d[Br^{-}]}{dt} = \frac{3}{5}\frac{d[Br_{2}]}{dt}$$
  
(3) 
$$\frac{d[Br^{-}]}{dt} = -\frac{5}{3}\frac{d[Br_{2}]}{dt}$$
  
(4) 
$$\frac{d[Br^{-}]}{dt} = \frac{5}{3}\frac{d[Br_{2}]}{dt}$$

- Q.96 From the colligative properties of solution which one is the best method for the determination of mol. wt of proteins & polymers :
  - (1) Osmotic pressure
  - (2) Lowering in V.P.
  - (3) Lowering is freezing point
  - (4) Elevation in B.Pt.
- Q.97 Which one of the following method is commonly used method for destruction of colloid :
  - (1) Dialysis
  - (2) Condensation
  - (3) Filteration by animal membrane
  - (4) By adding electrolyte
- Volume of CO<sub>2</sub> obtained by the complete Q.98 decomposition of 9.85 gm. BaCO<sub>3</sub> is : (1) 2.24 lit. (2)1.12 lit.
  - (3) 0.84 lit. (4) 0.56 lit. Oxidation numbers of A, B and C are +2, +5 and -
- Q.99 2 respectively possible formula of compound is :

(1) $A_2(BC_2)_2$	(2) $A_3(BC_4)_2$
$(3) A_2(BC_3)_2$	$(4) A_3(B_2C)_2$

- Q.100 R and S enantiomer are differ in :
  - (1) Rotation of PPL
  - (2) Solubility in achiral solvent
  - (3) Chemical properties
  - (4) Dipole moment

- **AIPMT 2000**
- The first step for initiation of photosynthesis 0.101 will be :
  - (1) Photolysis of water
  - (2) Excitement of chlorophyll molecule due to absorption of light
  - (3) ATP formation
  - (4) Glucose formation
- Q.102 When the plants are grown in magnesium deficient but urea rich soil; the symptoms expressed are :
  - (1) Yellowish leaves (2) Colourless petiole
  - (3) Dark green leaves (4) Shoot apex die
- 0.103 For the synthesis of one glucose molecule the calvin cycle operates for :
  - (1) 2 times (2) 4 times
  - (3) 6 times (4) 8 times
- Q.104 Plants take zinc in form of : (1)  $ZnSO_4$  (2)  $Zn^{++}$ (3) ZnO (4) Zn
- Q.105 The bacteria generally used for genetic engineering is : (1) Agrobacterium (2) Bacillus
  - (3) Pseudomonas
- (4) Clostridium **Q.106** For assimilation of one CO<sub>2</sub> molecule; the
- energy required in form of ATP & NADPH<sub>2</sub> (1) 2 ATP & 2 NADPH<sub>2</sub>
  - (2) 5 ATP & 3 NADPH<sub>2</sub>
  - (3) 3 ATP & 2 NADPH<sub>2</sub>
  - (4) 18 ATP & 12 NADPH<sub>2</sub>
- Which is the first  $CO_2$  Acceptor enzyme in  $C_4$ Q.107 plants :
  - (1) RuDP Carboxylase (2) Phosphoric acid
  - (3) RUBISCO (4) PEP-Carboxylase
- Q.108 According to mendelism which character is showing dominance :
  - (1) Terminal position of flower
  - (2) Green colour in seed coat
  - (3) Wrinkled seed
  - (4) Green pod colour
- Due to the cross between TTRr  $\times$  ttrr the Q.109 resultant progenies showed how many percent plants tall, red flowered :
  - (1) 50% (2) 75% (3) 25% (4) 100%
- 0.110 Which is showing accurate pairing :
  - (1) Syphilis Treponema pallidum
  - (2) AIDS Bacillus conjugalis
  - (3) Gonorrhoea Leishmania denovoni
  - (4) Typhoid Mycobacterium leprae

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Q.111	Which is expressing	right appropriate pairing :	Q.122	What is true for mammalia :
	(1) Brassicaceae	- Sunflower		(1) Platypus is oviparous
	(2) Malvaceae	- Cotton		(2) Bats have feather
	(3) Papilionaceae	- Catechu		(3) Elephant is a ovo viviparous
	(4) Liliaceae	- Wheat		(4) Diaphragm is absent in them
Q.112	Enzymes not found i	n :	Q.123	Which of the following character is not found in
	(1) Fungi	(2) Algae		all the chordates :
	(3) Virus	(4) Cyanobacteria		(1) Diaphragm (2) Coelom
Q.113	Virus are living, bec	ause :		(3) Pharyngeal gill clifts (4) Dorsal nerve cord
	(1) They multiply in	host cells	Q.124	Hair are found in the inflorescences of Zea mays
	(2) Carry anaerobic	respiration		are the modification of :
	(3) Carry metabolic	activity		(1) Style (2) Stigma (3) Spathe (4) Filaments
0.114	(4) Cause infection		Q.125	Pneumatophores are found in :
Q.114	If the apical bud I observe :	has been removed then we		(1) The vegetation which is found in marshy and saline lake
	(1) More lateral bran	nches		(2) The vegetation which found in saline soil
	(2) More axillary bu	ds		(3) Xerophytes
	(3) Plant growth stop	08		(4) Epiphytes
	(4) Flowering stops		Q.126	Concentration of urine depends upon which
Q.115	Which hormone is re	sponsible for fruit ripening :		organ :
	(1) Ethylene	(2) Auxin		(1) Bowman's capsule
	(3) Ethyl chloride	(4) Cytokinin		(2) Length of Henle's loop
Q.116	Eight nucleated emb	ryosac is a :		(3) P.C.T.
	(1) Only monosporie	e (2) Only bisporic		(4) Network of capillaries arising from
	(3) Only tetra sporie	(4) Any of the above		glomerulus
Q.117	Which is the cau biological effectiven	se of damage to relative ess :	Q.127	In which point pulmonary artery is different from pulmonary vein :
	(1) High temperature	e (2) Pollution		(1) Its lumen is broad (2) Its wall is thick
	(3) Radiation	(4) Low temperature		(3) It have valves
Q.118	Which is the reas	on for highest biomass in		(4) It does not possess endothelium
	aquatic ecosystem :		Q.128	Reason, why hair loss is more in old age :
	(1) Nano plankton, b	lue green algae, green algae		(1) Reduction of blood supply
	(2) Sea grass, and sl	ime molds		(2) Decrease in protein synthesis
	(3) Benthonic and b	rown algae		(3) Low energy production
0 110	(4) Diatonis Coccorrico fruita is :			(4) Reduced storage of glycogen
Q.119	(1) Carrot	(2) Radish	Q.129	What is the work of copper T :
	(1) Carlot (3) Ground nut	(2) Radish (4) Turnin		(1) To inhibit ovulation
0.120	Endosperm is for	rmed during the double		(2) To inhibit fertilization
<b>L</b>	fertilization by :			(3) To inhibit implantation of blastocyst
	(1) Two polar nuclei	& one male gamete		(4) To inhibit gametogenesis
	(2) One polar nuclei	& one male gamete	Q.130	What is the work of progesteron which is
	(3) Ovum and male	gamete		present in oral contraceptive pills :
	(4) Two polar nuclei	& two male gametes		(1) To inhibit ovulation
Q.121	By which action a s	eed coat becomes permeable		(2) To check oogenesis
	(1) Sclarification	(2) Stratification		(3) To check entry of sperms in to cervix & to make them inactive
	(3) Vernalization	(4) All of the above		(4) To check sexual behaviour

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Q.131	Conversion of ammonia to urea is done	Q.141	Depolarization of axolema during nerv	= ve
	by Cycle :		conduction takes place because of :	
	(1) Ornithin cycle (2) Arginine cycle		(1) Equal amount of $Na^+ \& K^+$ move out across	5
	(3) Fumaric cycle (4) Citrulline cycle		axolema	
Q.132	What is name of joint between ribs and sternum :		(2) $Na^+$ move inside and $K^+$ move more out side	e
	(1) Cartilaginous joint (2) Angular joint		(3) More Na <sup>+</sup> outside	
	(3) Gliding joint (4) Fibrous joints		(4) None	
Q.133	Bone related with skull is :	Q.142	Which statement is true for WBC :	
	(1) Coracoid (2) Arytenoid		(1) Non nucleated	
	(3) Pterygoid (4) Atlas		(2) In deficiency cancer is caused	
Q.134	Melatonin is secreted by :		(3) Manufactured in thymus	
	(1) Pineal body (2) Skin		(4) Can squeeze through blood capillaries	
	(3) Pituitary Gland (4) Thyroid	Q.143	Which pair is correct :	
0.135	M S H is secreted by :		(1) Sweat = temperature regulation	
L.	(1) Anteria lobe of pituitary		(2) Saliva = sense of food taste	
	(2) Middle lobe of pituitary		(3) Sebum = sexual attraction	
	(3) Posteria lobe of pituitary		(4) Humerus = Hind leg	
	(4) Endostyle	Q.144	Which gland secretes odourous secretion i	ın
0 136	A person who is eating boiled potato his food		(1) Porthaling (2) Prostate	
2.100	contains the component is :		(1) Darthonnis (2) Frostate (3) Anal gland (4) Liver hile	
	(1) Cellulose which is digested by cellulase	0 145	(5) Anal giand (4) Liver-one	
	(2) Starch which is not digested	Q.143	(1) They are arranged indiscriminately	
	(3) Lactose which is not digested		<ul><li>(1) They are an angled indiscriminately</li><li>(2) They make a definite layer</li></ul>	
	(4) DNA which can be digested by pancreatic		(3) Continue to divide and help in orga	an
	DNA'ase		function	•11
Q.137	In mammals milk is digested by action of :		(4) None	
	(1) Rennin (2) Amylase	Q.146	Which food should be eaten in deficiency of	of
	(3) Intestinal bacteria (4) Invertase		Rhodopsin in eyes :	
Q.138	What happens if bone of frog is kept in dilute		(1) Carrot & ripe papaya	
	hydrochloric acid :		(2) Guava, banana	
	(1) Will become flexible		(3) Mango & Potato	
	(2) Will turn black		(4) None	
	(3) Will break in pieces	Q.147	Which factor is responsible for inhibition of	of
	(4) Will shrinke		enzymatic process during feed back :	
Q.139	Which disease of man is similar with cattle's,		(1) Substrate (2) Enzymes	
	bovine spongyform encephalopathy :	0.140	(3) End product (4) Temperature	
	(1) Encephalitis	Q.148	During viral infection the protein formed in not	st
	(2) Jecob-crutzfelt disease		(1) Interferone (2) Antitoxin	
	(3) Spongiocitis of cerebrum		(1) Interferone (2) Antitoxin (3) Antibody (4) Histone	
	(4) Spondylitis	0 149	The movement of ions against the concentration	m
Q.140	Erythroblastosis foetalis is caused when :	Quity	gradient will be :	/11
	(1) $Rh^{-}$ female & $Rh^{+}$ male		(1) Active transport	
	(2) $Rh^+$ female & $Rh^-$ male		(2) Osmosis	
	(3) $Rh^+$ female & $Rh^+$ male		(3) Diffusion	
	(4) Rh <sup>-</sup> female & Rh <sup>-</sup> male		(4) All	

<b>0.150</b> Which is not a vestigial organ in man : <b>Q160</b> Which cell organelle is concerned with glycosylation of protein :         (1) Third molar       (2) Nulls       (1) Fabroand is the concerned with glycosylation of protein :         (1) Third molar       (2) Nulls       (1) Fabroand is the concerned with glycosylation of protein :         (1) Fabroand is the concerned       (1) Fabroand is the concerned       (1) Fabroand is the concerned with glycosylation of protein :         (1) Fabroand is the concerned       (1) Fabroand is the concerned       (1) Fabroand is the concerned         (1) Fabroand is the concerned       (1) Fabroand is the concerned       (1) Fabroand is the concerned         (1) Fabroand is the concerned       (2) Farcaisonne       (2) Farcaisonne         (2) Statement is the concerned       (1) Fabroand is the concerned       (1) Fabroand is the concerned         (1) Didences from is concerned is the issue concerned with glycosylation of protein :       (1) Fabroand is the concerned       (1) Fabroand is the concerned is the issue concerned with glycosylation of protein :         (1) Fabroand is the concerned is the concerned is the concerned is the concerned is the issue concerned with is concerne many place of fow manis is concerned with is	Ø	CAREER POINT			AIPMT - 2000	
(1) Third molar       (2) Nuils       gbycosylation of protein :         (1) Segmental muscles of abdomen       (1) Ribosome       (2) Percoisisome         (2) Foroisisome       (2) Percoisisome       (2) Percoisisome         (3) Gigocene       (4) Myocene       (3) Endoplasmic reticulum       (4) Mitochondria         (3) Disponence       (1) Ribosome       (2) Percoisisome       (2) Percoisisome         (3) Disponence       (3) Endoplasmic reticulum       (4) Mitochondria         (3) Disponence of tail       (3) Endoplasmic reticulum       (3) Endoplasmic reticulum         (4) Exponence of tail       (3) Endoplasmic reticulum       (4) Motecne         (5) Disponence of tail       (3) Endoplasmic reticulum       (3) Endoplasmic reticulum         (3) Exponence of tail       (3) Endoplasmic reticulum       (3) Endoplasmic reticulum         (4) Exponence of tail       (3) Exponence of tail       (3) Exponence of tail       (3) Exponence of tail         (3) Exponences from biogeographical distribution       (2) Exretion or many rology       (1) Exponence of exponence exponence of exponence of exponence of exp	Q.150	Which is not a vestigial organ in man :	Q.160	Which cell organ	elle is concerned	with
<ul> <li>(3) Segmental muscles of abdomen</li> <li>(4) Coccyx</li> <li>(4) Coccyx</li> <li>(2) Previous Some</li> <li>(3) Diagoeane (2) Plestocene</li> <li>(3) Diagoeane (2) Plestocene</li> <li>(4) Platecter which is closely related to human evolution :</li> <li>(1) Disappearance of tail</li> <li>(2) Reduction in size of jaws</li> <li>(3) Binocular vision</li> <li>(4) Flat nails</li> <li>(3) Binocular vision</li> <li>(4) Flat nails</li> <li>(4) Flat nails</li> <li>(4) Flat nails</li> <li>(6) Edit context is which is closely related to Darwin's finches :</li> <li>(1) Evidences from comparative antomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from comparative antomy</li> <li>(4) Evidences from comparative antomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from comparative antomy</li> <li>(4) Evidences from comparative antomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from comparative antomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from comparative antomy</li> <li>(4) Evidences from comparative antomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from comparative antomy</li> <li>(4) Evidences from comparative antomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from comparative antomy</li> <li>(4) Evidences from comparative antomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from comparative antomy</li> <li>(4) Evidences from anterological</li> <li>(1) Gorilla (2) Rhesus</li> <li>(1) Gorilla (2) Auxin</li> <li>(2) Evidences from din ::</li> <li>(1) Madagascar (2) Mauritius</li> <li>(3) Gibber cliin (2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gibber cliin (2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gibber cliin (2) Gene synthesis</li> <li>(3) Both as been used as vector because :</li> <li>(1) L is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic DNA</li> <li>(2) Horaw is for example: inplace of wing, long legs are formed. Which gene is responsible for:</li> <li>(2) Horaw is game formed. Which gene is responsible for:</li> <li>(3) Horabic sect (1) Mucleoside</li> <li>(4) Fortext (1) Sucleoside</li> <li>(4) Nucleoside (2) Nucleoside</li> <li>(4) Nucleoside</li> &lt;</ul>		(1) Third molar (2) Nails		glycosylation of prote	ein :	
<ul> <li>(4) Coccys</li> <li>(4) Coccys</li> <li>(5) Homo sapiens have evolved in :</li> <li>(1) Paleocene (2) Plestocene</li> <li>(3) Oligocene (4) Myocene</li> <li>(4) Elaborater which is closely related to human evolution :</li> <li>(1) Disappearance of tail</li> <li>(2) Reduction in size of jaws</li> <li>(3) Bindharce polymer of nucleotides</li> <li>(2) Both have similar yrimidine</li> <li>(3) Both have similar yrimidine</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(3) Both have similar yrimidine</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(3) Both have similar yrimidine</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(3) Both have similar yrimidine</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(3) Both have similar yrimidine</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(3) Both evidences from opharative anatomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from opharative anatomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from opharative anatomy</li> <li>(4) Evidences from palaeontological</li> <li>(3) Evidences from palaeontological</li> <li>(4) Stri Lanka</li> <li>(5) Both and show evidentian</li> <li>(1) Cytokinin</li> <li>(2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gibber etlin</li> <li>(4) Stri Lanka</li> <li>(4) Gora matipulation</li> <li>(3) Gibber etlin</li> <li>(4) Stri Lanka</li> <li>(3) Gibber etlin (4) Ethylene</li> <li>(3) Brophyla</li> <li>(4) I farmaitin<!--</th--><th></th><th>(3) Segmental muscles of abdomen</th><th></th><th>(1) Ribosome</th><th></th><th></th></li></ul>		(3) Segmental muscles of abdomen		(1) Ribosome		
<ul> <li>(1) Falcocene (2) Plestocene (3) Officient (4) Mitochondria (4) Mitochondria (4) Mitochondria (5) Endeplasmic reticulum (4) Mitochondria (4) Mitochondria (4) Mitochondria (5) Endeplasmic reticulum (4) Mitochondria (2) Endet to human (2) Edution in size of jaws (2) Reduction in size of jaws (2) Return (4) Flat nails (2) Return (6) Evidences from comparative antomy (3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan (2) Mauritus (1) Gorilla (2) Rhesus (3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan (3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan (3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan (3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan (3) Gibbor (1) (2) Auxin (3) Gibbor (1) (4) Ethylene (3) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication (3) Edmartisism (3) Gibbor (2) Auxin (2) Auxin (3) Gibbor (2) Auxin (2) Gibbor (2) Auxin (2) Auxin (2) Auxin (3) Gibbor (2) Gibbor (2) Auxin (3) Gibbor (2) Auxin (2) Auxin (3) Complexity is found in drosophila during the reason : (1) A indica is largest wild honey bee (3) C.V. Frisch discovered the transmission methodo sin honey bee (3) C.V. Frisch discovered the transmission method sin honey bee (3) C.V. Frisch discovered the transmission methodo sin honey bee (3) C.V. Frisch discovered the transmission method sin honey bee (3)</li></ul>		(4) Coccyx		(2) Peroxisome		
<ul> <li>(1) Paleocene (2) Plestocene (3) Oligocene (4) Myocene (2) Both have similar sugar (2) Salvinia (3) Both calces from embryology (4) Evidences from malacontological (2) Salvinia (3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan (2) Salvinia (3) Marsilea (4) Isoetes (2) In grant sugar (2) Agaiosperm (2) Angiosperm (2) Mausin (3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan (3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan (3) Gamete formation (2) Mutaritus (3) Gibbon (4) Yini (2) Auxin (3) Gibbonellin (4) Elhylene (2) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication (4) Fritarant is formed in the laboratory, what is the reason : (1) Cytokinin (2) Auxin (3) Gamete formation (2) Gene synthesis (3) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication (4) Is escual function for example- inplace otic prime (1) Secual function for example- inplace otic prime (1) Secual function for example- inplace otic respiration (4) Locomotion (2) Exerction of nitrogenous waste (3) Respiration (4) Locomotion (4) Cornel function for example- inplace otic respiration (4) Isoetes (2) Wasis areatical of honey bee (3) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee (4) Vinemine (4) Vinemine</li> </ul>	Q.151	Homo sapiens have evolved in :		(3) Endoplasmic retic	culum	
<ul> <li>(3) Oligocene (4) Myocene</li> <li>(3) Character which is closely related to human evolution:</li> <li>(1) Disappearance of tail</li> <li>(2) Roth Aver similar system</li> <li>(3) Bionoular vision</li> <li>(4) Flat nails</li> <li>(1) Évidences for biogeographical distribution</li> <li>(2) Evidences from biogeographical distribution</li> <li>(2) Evidences from biogeographical distribution</li> <li>(2) Evidences from biogeographical distribution</li> <li>(3) Evidences from palaeontological</li> <li>(4) Fit dangs</li> <li>(1) Évidences from palaeontological</li> <li>(2) Fit who is directly related to man:</li> <li>(1) Gorilla (2) Rhesus</li> <li>(3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan</li> <li>(4) Evidences from palaeontological</li> <li>(3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan</li> <li>(3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan</li> <li>(3) India (4) Sta Lanka</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin (4) Ethylene</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin (2) Chavinin</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin (4) Ethylene</li> <li>(4) Stotamistion</li> <li>(5) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>(3) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(5) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(6) Tregularity is found in drosophila during the organ differentiation for example- inplace of wing, long legs are formed. Which gene is responsible for:</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(4) Nucleotide (4) Nucleoside</li> <li>(3) Nucleici arid (4) Vitamin</li> </ul>		(1) Paleocene (2) Plestocene		(4) Mitochondria		
<ul> <li>Q.152 Character which is closely related to human evolution: <ul> <li>(1) Both are polyme of nulleotides</li> <li>(2) Both have similar sugar</li> <li>(3) Both have similar sugar</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(3) Both have similar sugar</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(2) Both have similar sugar</li> <li>(3) Both have similar sugar</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(1) Acolta (2) Salvinia</li> <li>(3) Arasilea (4) Isoetes</li> <li>(4) Evidences from embryology</li> <li>(4) Evidences from embryology</li> <li>(4) Evidences from embryology</li> <li>(4) Evidences from malaeontological</li> <li>(3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan</li> <li>(3) Gibbon (2) Mauritus</li> <li>(3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan</li> <li>(3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan</li> <li>(3) Gibbor (2) Mauritus</li> <li>(3) India (4) Sri Lanka</li> <li>(4) Stotkinin (2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin (4) Ethylene</li> <li>(1) Cytokinin (2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin (4) Ethylene</li> <li>(1) Is circular DNA which have capacity to join to cakaryotic DNA</li> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(5) Imeretination for example- implace of wing. long legs are formed. Which gene is responsible for:</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> </ul></li></ul>		(3) Oligocene (4) Myocene	Q.161	Simillarity in DNA a	nd RNA :	
<ul> <li>evolution:</li> <li>(1) Disappearance of tail</li> <li>(2) Reduction in size of jaws</li> <li>(3) Binocular vision</li> <li>(4) Flat nails</li> <li>(2) Solve have similar sugar</li> <li>(3) Both have similar sugar</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(3) Both have similar sugar</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(3) Both have similar sugar</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(3) Both have similar sugar</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(3) Both have similar sugar</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(3) Both have similar sugar</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(3) Both have similar sugar</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(4) Both are similar sugar</li> <li>(2) Solve segment material</li> <li>(3) Marsilea</li> <li>(4) I solve similar sugar</li> <li>(1) Sevidences from comparative anatomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from comparative anatomy</li> <li>(3) Gibbon</li> <li>(4) Orangutan</li> <li>(3) Gibbon</li> <li>(4) Orangutan</li> <li>(3) Gibborellin</li> <li>(4) Ethylene</li> <li>(3) Gene mutation</li> <li>(4) I thas antibotic resistance gene</li> <li>(5) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) I thas antibotic resistance gene</li> <li>(5) Irongularity is found in drosophila during the organ differentiation for example- inplace of wing, long legs are formed. Which gene is responsible for:</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(4) Dones de side poid</li> <li>(4) Nucleotide</li> <li>(4) Nucleotide</li> <li>(4) Nucleotide</li> <li>(4) Nucleotide</li> <li>(4) Nucleotide</li> <li>(4) Nuc</li></ul>	Q.152	Character which is closely related to human		(1) Both are polymer	of nucleotides	
<ul> <li>(1) Disapperance of tail</li> <li>(2) Reduction in size of jaws</li> <li>(3) Binocular vision</li> <li>(4) Flat nails</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(2) Aquatic ferm is used to increase the yield in paddy crop:</li> <li>(1) Azolla</li> <li>(2) Salvinia</li> <li>(3) Marsilea</li> <li>(4) Both are genetic material</li> <li>(2) Salvinia</li> <li>(3) Marsilea</li> <li>(4) Solare</li> <li>(1) Azolla</li> <li>(2) Salvinia</li> <li>(3) Marsilea</li> <li>(4) Solare</li> <li>(1) Azolla</li> <li>(2) Salvinia</li> <li>(3) Marsilea</li> <li>(4) Solare</li> <li>(1) Grundseer from palacontological</li> <li>(1) Gorilla</li> <li>(2) Resus</li> <li>(3) Gibbon</li> <li>(4) Orangutan</li> <li>(2) Spore germination</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin</li> <li>(4) Ethylene</li> <li>(1) Cytokinin</li> <li>(2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin</li> <li>(4) Ethylene</li> <li>(1) Cytokinin</li> <li>(2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin</li> <li>(4) Ethylene</li> <li>(1) Cytokinin</li> <li>(2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin</li> <li>(4) Ethylene</li> <li>(1) Seval dimorphism</li> <li>(2) Matamerism</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin</li> <li>(4) Ethylene</li> <li>(1) Cytokinin</li> <li>(2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin</li> <li>(4) Ethylene</li> <li>(1) Cytokinin</li> <li>(2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin</li> <li>(4) Ethylene</li> <li>(5) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>(1) It is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic DNA</li> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(4) Storenge formed. Which gene is responsible for:</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> </ul>		evolution :		(2) Both have similar	pyrimidine	
<ul> <li>(2) Reduction in size of jaws</li> <li>(3) Bioncular vision</li> <li>(4) Flat nails</li> <li>(4) Flat nails</li> <li>(5) Evidences from biogeographical distribution</li> <li>(2) Evidences from comparative anatomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from comparative anatomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from omparative anatomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from omparative anatomy</li> <li>(4) Evidences from comparative anatomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from omparative anatomy</li> <li>(4) Evidences from omparative anatomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from omparative anatomy</li> <li>(4) Evidences from omparative anatomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from palaeontological</li> <li>(1) Gorilla</li> <li>(2) Rhesus</li> <li>(3) Gibbon</li> <li>(4) Orangutan</li> <li>(2) Spore formation</li> <li>(3) Gibbon</li> <li>(4) Orangutan</li> <li>(2) Spore formation</li> <li>(3) Gibbor (4) Orangutan</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin</li> <li>(4) Entylene</li> <li>(1) Cytokinin</li> <li>(2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin</li> <li>(4) Entylene</li> <li>(1) T is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic Evils</li> <li>(1) T is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic resiliance gene</li> <li>(2) Horne oth gene</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Horneotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(4) Statement is correct :</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Horneotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> </ul>		(1) Disappearance of tail		(3) Both have similar	sugar	
<ul> <li>(3) Binocular vision <ul> <li>(4) Flat nails</li> <li>(2) Evidences of evolution related to Darwin's finches: <ul> <li>(1) Evidences from biogeographical distribution</li> <li>(2) Evidences from biogeographical distribution</li> <li>(3) Evidences from aphaeontological</li> <li>(4) Evidences from palaeontological</li> <li>(1) Gorilla (2) Rhesus</li> <li>(3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan</li> <li>(2) IS Enumr edri-edri is found in : <ul> <li>(1) Madagascar (2) Mauritius</li> <li>(3) India (4) Sri Lanka</li> </ul> </li> <li>(3) Gibberellin (4) Ethylene</li> <li>(1) I t is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(5) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> </ul> </li> <li>Q169 Kine statement is correct : <ul> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>		(2) Reduction in size of jaws		(4) Both are genetic r	naterial	
<ul> <li>(4) Flat nails</li> <li>(4) Flat nails</li> <li>(5) Stidences of evolution related to Darwin's finches:</li> <li>(1) Evidences from biogeographical distribution</li> <li>(2) Evidences from comparative anatomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from membryology</li> <li>(4) Evidences from membryology</li> <li>(3) Evidences from membryology</li> <li>(4) Evidences from palaeontological</li> <li>(1) Gorilla</li> <li>(2) Rhesus</li> <li>(3) Gibbon</li> <li>(4) Orangutan</li> <li>(2) Spore germination</li> <li>(3) Gibbon</li> <li>(4) Orangutan</li> <li>(2) Spore germination</li> <li>(3) Gibbon</li> <li>(4) Orangutan</li> <li>(2) Spore germination</li> <li>(3) Gibbor (4) Orangutan</li> <li>(2) Spore germination</li> <li>(3) Gibbor (4) Orangutan</li> <li>(2) Spore germination</li> <li>(3) Gamete formation</li> <li>(4) Atheridia and archegonia formation</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin</li> <li>(4) Ethylene</li> <li>(3) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>(3) Gome manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>(4) It is critcular DNA which have capacity to join to cukaryotic cDNA</li> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and cukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> </ul>		(3) Binocular vision	Q.162	Aquatic fern is used	d to increase the yield	eld in
<ul> <li>Q.153 Which evidence of evolution related to Darwin's finches : <ul> <li>(1) Evidences from biogeographical distribution</li> <li>(2) Evidences from comparative anatomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from palaeontological</li> <li>Q.154 Who is directly related to man : <ul> <li>(1) Gorilla</li> <li>(2) Resus</li> <li>(3) Gibbon</li> <li>(4) Orangutan</li> </ul> </li> <li>Q.155 Lemur edri-edri is found in : <ul> <li>(1) Madagascar</li> <li>(2) Mauritius</li> <li>(3) India</li> <li>(4) Antheridia and archegonia formation</li> <li>(2) Spore formation</li> <li>(3) Gibbon</li> <li>(4) Antheridia and archegonia formation</li> <li>(2) Spore germination</li> <li>(3) Gibbor (4) Orangutan</li> <li>(3) India</li> <li>(4) Antheridia and archegonia formation</li> <li>(2) Spore germination</li> <li>(3) Gomet formation</li> <li>(4) Antheridia and archegonia formation</li> <li>(3) Gomet formation</li> <li>(4) Antheridia and archegonia formation</li> <li>(5) Gore manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>(6) It is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic DNA</li> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and cukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(1) Azida</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> </ul></li></ul></li></ul>		(4) Flat nails		paddy crop :		
<ul> <li>(1) Evidences from biogeographical distribution (2) Evidences from comparative anatomy (3) Evidences from cases (2) Result (2) Rhesult (2) Rhesu</li></ul>	Q.153	Which evidence of evolution related to Darwin's		(1) Azolla	(2) Salvinia	
<ul> <li>(1) Evidences from biogeographical distribution <ul> <li>(2) Evidences from membryology</li> <li>(3) Evidences from palacontological</li> </ul> </li> <li>(1) Gorilla <ul> <li>(2) Rhesus</li> <li>(3) Gibbon <ul> <li>(4) Orangutan</li> </ul> </li> <li>(2) Spree formation</li> <li>(3) Gibbon <ul> <li>(4) Orangutan</li> </ul> </li> <li>(2) Spree germination</li> <li>(3) Gamete formation</li> <li>(4) Antheridia and archegonia formation</li> <li>(3) Gameta formed in the laboratory, what is the reason: <ul> <li>(1) Gene mutation</li> <li>(2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gene manipulation</li> <li>(4) Ethylene</li> </ul> </li> <li>(9.164 In ferms, Meiosis takes place at the time of: <ul> <li>(1) Synore formation</li> <li>(2) Spree germination</li> <li>(3) Gamete formation</li> <li>(4) Antheridia and archegonia formation</li> <li>(3) Gameta formed in the laboratory, what is the reason: <ul> <li>(1) Gene mutation</li> <li>(2) Gene synthesis</li> <li>(3) Gone manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>(4) It is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic DNA</li> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and cukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(7) For gene</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> </ul> </li> <li>Paragenery gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> </ul></li></ul></li></ul>		finches :		(3) Marsilea	(4) Isoetes	
<ul> <li>(2) Evidences from comparative anatomy</li> <li>(3) Evidences from embryology</li> <li>(4) Evidences from palaeontological</li> <li>(1) Gornila (2) Rhesus</li> <li>(3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan</li> <li>(2) Spore formation</li> <li>(3) Ganet of is found in :</li> <li>(1) Madagascar (2) Mauritius</li> <li>(3) India (4) Sri Lanka</li> <li>(1) Cytokinin (2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin (4) Ethylene</li> <li>(4) Ethylene</li> <li>(1) Gene mutation (2) Gene synthesis</li> <li>(3) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>(1) Gene mutation (2) Gene synthesis</li> <li>(3) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>(1) It is circular DNA which have capacity to join to cukaryotic DNA</li> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(7) For inary function of introgenous waste</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(4) Drone of honey bee is diploid</li> <li>(5) Romeotic gene</li> <li>(6) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(7) Nucleoside</li> <li>(7) Nucleoside</li> </ul>		(1) Evidences from biogeographical distribution	Q.163	Plant group with larg	gest ovule, largest tre	e, and
<ul> <li>(3) Evidences from embryology</li> <li>(4) Evidences from galaeontological</li> <li>(4) Evidences from galaeontological</li> <li>(5) Evidences from galaeontological</li> <li>(6) Evidences from galaeontological</li> <li>(7) Gorinita (2) Rhesus</li> <li>(8) Gibbon (4) Orangutan</li> <li>(9) IS Prophyta (4) Pteridophyta</li> <li>(1) Gorinita (2) Rhesus</li> <li>(3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan</li> <li>(1) Madagascar (2) Mauritius</li> <li>(3) India (4) Sri Lanka</li> <li>(4) Antheridia and archegonia formation</li> <li>(2) Spore germination</li> <li>(3) Gamete formation</li> <li>(4) Antheridia and archegonia formation</li> <li>(3) Gamete formation</li> <li>(4) Antheridia and archegonia formation</li> <li>(5) Sorte germination</li> <li>(6) Similarity in Ascaris lumbricoides and Anopheles stephensi:</li> <li>(1) Sexual dimorphism (2) Metamerism</li> <li>(3) Gone manipulation (4) Endoparasitism</li> <li>(3) Gone manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>(1) It is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic DNA</li> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(5) Formagi differentiation for example- inplace of wing, long legs are formed. Which gene is responsible for:</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(4) Eudophyta</li> <li>(5) Similarity in Ascaris lumbricoides and Anopheles stephensi:</li> <li>(1) Sexual dimorphism (2) Metamerism</li> <li>(3) 20 nm.</li> <li>(4) It na santibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(5) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(6) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(7) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(7) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(7) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(8) Nucleis acid</li> <li>(4) Viranin</li> </ul>		(2) Evidences from comparative anatomy		(1) Cympagnarm	(2) An given arms	
<ul> <li>(4) Evidences from palaeontological</li> <li>(5) Bityophila</li> <li>(6) Freihophila</li> <li>(7) Freihophila</li> <li>(9) Freihophila</li> <li>(1) Matagascar</li> <li>(2) Rhesus</li> <li>(3) Gibbon</li> <li>(4) Orangutan</li> <li>(1) Madagascar</li> <li>(2) Mauritius</li> <li>(3) India</li> <li>(4) Sri Lanka</li> <li>(3) Gamete formation</li> <li>(3) Gamete formation</li> <li>(3) Gamete formation</li> <li>(4) Antheridia and archegonia formation</li> <li>(3) Anaerobic respiration (4) Endoparasitism</li> <li>(3) 20 nm.</li> <li>(4) 10 nm.</li> <li>(2) 0.34 nm.</li> <li>(3) 20 nm.</li> <li>(4) 10 nm.</li> <li>(2) 0.34 nm.</li> <li>(3) 20 nm.</li> <li>(4) 10 nm.</li> <li>(2) Excretion of nitrogenous waste</li> <li>(3) Respiration</li> <li>(4) Locomotion</li> <li>(4) Locomotion</li> <li>(5) Excretion of nitrogenous waste</li> <li>(3) Respiration</li> <li>(4) Locomotion</li> <li>(5) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(3) Nucleoid endition</li> <li>(4) Mulceitia endition</li> <li>(5) Complimentary gene</li> </ul>		(3) Evidences from embryology		(1) Gynnosperm (2) Drycenbyte	(2) Anglosperin (4) Dtaridambuta	
<ul> <li>Q.154 Who is directly related to man:</li> <li>(1) Gorilla (2) Rhesus</li> <li>(3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan</li> <li>Q.155 Lemur edri-edri is found in :</li> <li>(1) Madagascar (2) Mauritius</li> <li>(3) India (4) Sri Lanka</li> <li>Q.156 Coconut milk is used in tissue culture in which present :</li> <li>(1) Cytokinin (2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin (4) Ethylene</li> <li>Q.157 A giant rat is formed in the laboratory, what is the reason :</li> <li>(1) Gene mutation (2) Gene synthesis</li> <li>(3) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>Q.158 Plasmid has been used as vector because :</li> <li>(1) I t is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic DNA</li> <li>(2) I t can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(5) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(4) Vitamin</li> </ul>	0.1.	(4) Evidences from palaeontological	0.164	(5) Diyopiiyta	(4) Fieldopliyia	· .
<ul> <li>(1) Gorilla (2) Khesus (1) Spore formation</li> <li>(3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan (2) Spore germination</li> <li>(4) Madagascar (2) Mauritius (3) India (4) Sri Lanka</li> <li>(3) India (4) Sri Lanka</li> <li>(4) Sri Lanka</li> <li>(1) Cytokinin (2) Auxin (3) Gaberellin (4) Ethylene</li> <li>(1) Gene mutation (2) Gene synthesis (3) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>(1) Gene mutation (2) Gene synthesis (3) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>(1) Gene mutation (2) Gene synthesis (3) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>(1) It is circular DNA which have capacity to join to cukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(5) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(5) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(6) It can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(7) It can move between prokaryotic and fifterentiation for example-inplace of wing, long legs are formed. Which gene is responsible for:</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(4) Utamin</li> <li>(5) Spore germination</li> <li>(6) Const milk is used in tissue culture in which present:</li> <li>(1) Sexual dimorphism (2) Metamerism</li> <li>(3) Anaerobic respiration (4) Ethylene</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(5) Irregularity is found in drosophila during the organ differentiation for example- inplace of wing, long legs are formed. Which gene is responsible for:</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(4) Vitamin</li> </ul>	Q.154	Who is directly related to man :	Q.104	(1) Spore formation	es place at the time of	•
<ul> <li>(3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan (4) Orangu</li></ul>		(1) Gorilla (2) Rhesus		(1) Spore formation (2) Spore cormination	2	
<ul> <li>Q.155 Lemur edit-edit is found in : <ol> <li>Madagascar</li> <li>Madagascar</li> <li>Madagascar</li> <li>Matagascar</li> <li>Matagascar<!--</th--><th>0.1</th><th>(3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan</th><th></th><th>(2) Spore germination (2) Camata formation</th><th></th><th></th></li></ol></li></ul>	0.1	(3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan		(2) Spore germination (2) Camata formation		
<ul> <li>(1) Madagagear (2) Mauritus</li> <li>(3) India (4) Sri Lanka</li> <li>(4) Sri Lanka</li> <li>(5) Similarity in Ascaris lumbricoides and Anopheles stephensi:</li> <li>(1) Cytokinin (2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin (4) Ethylene</li> <li>(1) Gene mutation (2) Gene synthesis</li> <li>(3) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>(1) It is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic DNA</li> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(15) Irregularity is found in drosophila during the organ differentiation for example- inplace of wing, long legs are formed. Which gene is responsible for:</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(4) Vitamin</li> </ul>	Q.155	Lemur edri-edri is found in :		(4) Antheridia and ar	abagania formation	
<ul> <li>(3) India <ul> <li>(4) Sri Lanka</li> <li>(4) Sri Lanka</li> <li>(5) India <ul> <li>(4) Sri Lanka</li> <li>(5) India</li> <li>(4) Sri Lanka</li> </ul> </li> <li>(1) Cytokinin <ul> <li>(2) Auxin</li> <li>(1) Cytokinin <ul> <li>(2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin <ul> <li>(4) Ethylene</li> </ul> </li> <li>(1) Cytokinin <ul> <li>(2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Anaerobic respiration</li> <li>(4) Ethylene</li> </ul> </li> <li>(1) Gene mutation <ul> <li>(2) Gene synthesis</li> <li>(3) Gene manipulation</li> <li>(4) Gene replication</li> </ul> </li> <li>(1) Gene mutation <ul> <li>(2) Gene synthesis</li> <li>(3) Gene manipulation</li> <li>(4) Gene replication</li> </ul> </li> <li>(1) Gene mutation <ul> <li>(2) Gene synthesis</li> <li>(3) Gene manipulation</li> <li>(4) It is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic DNA</li> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(5) Irregularity is found in drosophila during the organ differentiation for example- inplace of wing, long legs are formed. Which gene is responsible for: <ul> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> </ul> </li> <li>(4) Drone of honey bee is diploid</li> </ul> </li> <li>(5) Integularity is found in drosophila during the organ differentiation for example- inplace of wing, long legs are formed. Which gene is responsible for: <ul> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> </ul> </li> <li>(1) Nucleotide <ul> <li>(2) Nucleoside</li> <li>(3) Nucleic acid</li> <li>(4) Vitamin</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>		(1) Madagascar (2) Mauritius	0 165	(4) Antherita and an	arris lumbricoides	and
<ul> <li>(1) Cytokinin (2) Auxin (3) Gibberellin (4) Ethylene</li> <li>(1) Cytokinin (2) Auxin (3) Gibberellin (4) Ethylene</li> <li>(1) Sexual dimorphism (2) Metamerism (3) Anaerobic respiration (4) Endoparasitism (3) Anaerobic respiration (4) In m.</li> <li>(1) Sexual dimorphism (2) Metamerism (3) Anaerobic respiration (4) In m.</li> <li>(1) Gene mutation (2) Gene synthesis (3) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication (2) It can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells (3) Both ends show replication (4) It has antibiotic resistance gene (3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene (3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(1) Sexual dimorphism (2) Metamerism (3) Anaerobic respiration (4) Indeparasitism (3) Anaerobic respiration (4) It oparasition (2) Gene synthesis (2) Homeotic gene (3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene (3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene (3) Complimentary gene</li> </ul>	0.150	(3) India (4) Sri Lanka	Q.103	Anonheles stenhensi		anu
<ul> <li>(1) Cytokinin (2) Auxin</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin (4) Ethylene</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin (4) Ethylene</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin (4) Ethylene</li> <li>(3) Anaerobic respiration (4) Endoparasitism</li> <li>(3) Anaerobic respiration (4) Endoparasitism</li> <li>(1) Gene mutation (2) Gene synthesis</li> <li>(3) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>(1) It is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic DNA</li> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(5) Firture Lampford (4) Endoparasitism</li> <li>(1) 3.4 nm. (2) 0.34 nm.</li> <li>(3) 20 nm. (4) 10 nm.</li> <li>(1) Osmoregulation</li> <li>(1) Osmoregulation</li> <li>(2) Excretion of nitrogenous waste</li> <li>(3) Respiration</li> <li>(4) Locomotion</li> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(5) Firtsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(4) Nucleotide</li> <li>(2) Nucleoside</li> <li>(3) Nucleic acid</li> <li>(4) Vitamin</li> </ul>	Q.150	Coconut milk is used in tissue culture in which		(1) Sexual dimorphis	m (2) Metamerism	1
<ul> <li>(1) Cytokinin (2) Addit</li> <li>(3) Gibberellin (4) Ethylene</li> <li>(4) Ethylene</li> <li>(5) Gene manipulation (2) Gene synthesis</li> <li>(6) Hardron Corporation (5) Hardron Corporation (6) Hardron Corporation (6) Hardron Corporation (7) Hardron (2) Gene synthesis (7) Hardron (2) Corporation (2) Corporation (2) Corporation (2) Corpo</li></ul>		(1) Cytokinin (2) Auvin		(3) Anaerobic respira	tion (4) Endoparasiti	sm
<ul> <li>(a) Globertinin (b) Enlytene (c) Enlytene (c) Enlytene (c) enlytene (c) Enlytene (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c)</li></ul>		(3) Gibberellin (4) Ethylene	0.166	Length of one loop of	f B- DNA :	~
<ul> <li>(a) 20 nm. (b) 10 nm.</li> <li>(b) 20 nm. (c) 10 nm.</li> <li>(c) 20 nm. (c) 10 nm.&lt;</li></ul>	0 157	A giant rat is formed in the laboratory what is	21100	(1) 3.4 nm.	(2) 0.34  nm.	
<ul> <li>(1) Gene mutation (2) Gene synthesis</li> <li>(3) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>Q.158 Plasmid has been used as vector because : <ul> <li>(1) It is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic DNA</li> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> </ul> </li> <li>Q.167 Primary function of enteronephric nephridia of <i>Pheretima</i>: <ul> <li>(1) Osmoregulation</li> <li>(2) Excretion of nitrogenous waste</li> <li>(3) Respiration</li> <li>(4) Locomotion</li> </ul> </li> <li>Q.168 Which statement is correct : <ul> <li>(1) A. indica is largest wild honey bee</li> <li>(2) Wax is waste material of honey bee</li> <li>(3) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(4) Drone of honey bee is diploid</li> </ul> </li> <li>Q.169 ATP is: <ul> <li>(1) Nucleotide</li> <li>(2) Nucleoside</li> <li>(3) Nucleic acid</li> <li>(4) Vitamin</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Q.137	the reason :		(3) 20 nm.	(4) 10 nm.	
<ul> <li>(3) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication</li> <li>(1) It is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic DNA</li> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(7) It is found in drosophila during the organ differentiation for example- inplace of wing, long legs are formed. Which gene is responsible for :</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> </ul>		(1) Gene mutation (2) Gene synthesis	<b>O.167</b>	Primary function of	enteronephric nephri	dia of
<ul> <li>Q.158 Plasmid has been used as vector because : <ul> <li>(1) It is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic DNA</li> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> </ul> </li> <li>Q.159 Irregularity is found in drosophila during the organ differentiation for example- inplace of wing, long legs are formed. Which gene is responsible for : <ul> <li>(1) Osmoregulation</li> <li>(2) Excretion of nitrogenous waste</li> <li>(3) Respiration</li> <li>(4) Locomotion</li> </ul> </li> <li>Q.168 Which statement is correct : <ul> <li>(1) A. <i>indica</i> is largest wild honey bee</li> <li>(2) Wax is waste material of honey bee</li> <li>(3) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(4) Drone of honey bee is diploid</li> </ul> </li> <li>Q.169 ATP is : <ul> <li>(1) Nucleotide</li> <li>(2) Nucleoside</li> <li>(3) Nucleic acid</li> <li>(4) Vitamin</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		(3) Gene manipulation (4) Gene replication	C. I	Pheretima :	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
<ul> <li>(1) It is circular DNA which have capacity to join to eukaryotic DNA</li> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(2) Excretion of nitrogenous waste</li> <li>(3) Respiration</li> <li>(4) Locomotion</li> <li>(5) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(6) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(7) Irregularity is found in drosophila during the organ differentiation for example- inplace of wing, long legs are formed. Which gene is responsible for :</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(4) Locomotion</li> <li>(5) Respiration</li> <li>(6) Locomotion</li> <li>(7) A. <i>indica</i> is largest wild honey bee</li> <li>(8) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(9) Drone of honey bee is diploid</li> <li>(1) Nucleotide</li> <li>(2) Nucleoside</li> <li>(3) Nucleic acid</li> <li>(4) Vitamin</li> </ul>	Q.158	Plasmid has been used as vector because :		(1) Osmoregulation		
<ul> <li>join to eukaryotic DNA</li> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(5) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(6) Locomotion</li> <li>(7) Locomotion</li> <li>(9.168</li> <li>(9.168</li> <li>(1) A. indica is largest wild honey bee</li> <li>(2) Wax is waste material of honey bee</li> <li>(3) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(4) Drone of honey bee is diploid</li> <li>(5) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(6) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(6) Drone of honey bee is diploid</li> <li>(7) Nucleotide</li> <li>(8) Nucleoside</li> <li>(9) Nucleoside</li> <li>(1) Nucleotide</li> <li>(2) Nucleoside</li> <li>(3) Nucleic acid</li> <li>(4) Vitamin</li> </ul>	-	(1) It is circular DNA which have capacity to		(2) Excretion of nitro	genous waste	
<ul> <li>(2) It can move between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells</li> <li>(3) Both ends show replication</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(5) Irregularity is found in drosophila during the organ differentiation for example- inplace of wing, long legs are formed. Which gene is responsible for : <ul> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> </ul> </li> <li>(4) Locomotion</li> <li>(4) Locomotion</li> <li>(4) Locomotion</li> <li>(1) A. indica is largest wild honey bee</li> <li>(2) Wax is waste material of honey bee</li> <li>(3) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(4) Drone of honey bee</li> <li>(2) Wax is waste material of honey bee</li> <li>(3) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(4) Drone of honey bee</li> <li>(5) Nucleotide</li> <li>(6) Nucleotide</li> <li>(7) Nucleotide</li> <li>(1) Nucleotide</li> <li>(2) Nucleoside</li> <li>(3) Nucleic acid</li> <li>(4) Vitamin</li> </ul>		join to eukaryotic DNA		(3) Respiration		
<ul> <li>Q.159 Both ends show replication <ul> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>Q.168 Which statement is correct :</li> <li>(1) A. indica is largest wild honey bee</li> <li>(2) Wax is waste material of honey bee</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(4) Drone of honey bee is diploid</li> <li>(5) Nucleoside</li> <li>(6) Nucleoside</li> <li>(7) Nucleoside</li> <li>(8) Nucleic acid</li> <li>(9, 168 Which statement is correct :</li> <li>(1) A. indica is largest wild honey bee</li> <li>(2) Wax is waste material of honey bee</li> <li>(3) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(4) Drone of honey bee is diploid</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		(2) It can move between prokaryotic and		(4) Locomotion		
<ul> <li>(3) Both ends show representation</li> <li>(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene</li> <li>(1) A. indica is largest wild honey bee</li> <li>(2) Wax is waste material of honey bee</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(1) A. indica is largest wild honey bee</li> <li>(2) Wax is waste material of honey bee</li> <li>(3) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(4) Drone of honey bee</li> <li>(5) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(6) Drone of honey bee is diploid</li> <li>(7) Nucleotide</li> <li>(8) Nucleoside</li> <li>(9) Nucleoside</li> <li>(1) A. indica is largest wild honey bee</li> <li>(2) Wax is waste material of honey bee</li> <li>(3) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(4) Drone of honey bee is diploid</li> <li>(5) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(6) Drone of honey bee is diploid</li> <li>(7) Nucleotide</li> <li>(8) Nucleoside</li> <li>(9) Nucleoside</li> <li>(1) Nucleoside</li> <li>(2) Nucleoside</li> <li>(3) Nucleic acid</li> <li>(4) Vitamin</li> </ul>		(2) Poth and a show replication	Q.168	Which statement is co	orrect :	
<ul> <li>(4) It has annototic resistance gene</li> <li>(2) Wax is waste material of honey bee</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(4) Uramin</li> <li>(2) Wax is waste material of honey bee</li> <li>(3) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(4) Drone of honey bee is diploid</li> <li>(5) Nucleoside</li> <li>(6) Nucleoside</li> <li>(7) Wax is waste material of honey bee</li> <li>(8) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(9) Wax is waste material of honey bee</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(4) Drone of honey bee is diploid</li> <li>(3) Nucleotide</li> <li>(4) Vitamin</li> </ul>		(4) It has antibiotic resistance gene		(1) A. indica is large	est wild honey bee	
<ul> <li>(3) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(3) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(4) Drone of honey bee is diploid</li> <li>(5) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(6) C.V. Fritsch discovered the transmission methods in honey bee</li> <li>(7) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(8) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(9) Nucleotide</li> <li>(1) Nucleotide</li> <li>(2) Nucleoside</li> <li>(3) Nucleic acid</li> <li>(4) Vitamin</li> </ul>	0.159	Irregularity is found in drosonhila during the		(2) Wax is waste ma	aterial of honey bee	
<ul> <li>wing, long legs are formed. Which gene is responsible for :</li> <li>(1) Double dominant gene</li> <li>(2) Homeotic gene</li> <li>(3) Complimentary gene</li> <li>(4) Drone of honey bee is diploid</li> <li>Q.169 ATP is :</li> <li>(1) Nucleotide</li> <li>(2) Nucleoside</li> <li>(3) Nucleic acid</li> <li>(4) Vitamin</li> </ul>	Q.107	organ differentiation for example- inplace of		(3) C.V. Fritsch di	scovered the transm	ission
responsible for :(4) Drone of honey bee is diploid(1) Double dominant geneQ.169ATP is :(2) Homeotic gene(1) Nucleotide(2) Nucleoside(3) Complimentary gene(3) Nucleic acid(4) Vitamin		wing, long legs are formed. Which gene is		methods in hone	y bee	
(1) Double dominant geneQ.169ATP is :(2) Homeotic gene(1) Nucleotide(2) Nucleoside(3) Complimentary gene(3) Nucleic acid(4) Vitamin		responsible for :		(4) Drone of honey	bee is diploid	
(2) Fromeour gene (1) Nucleotide (2) Nucleoside (3) Complimentary gene (3) Nucleic acid (4) Vitamin		<ul><li>(1) Double dominant gene</li><li>(2) Homostia gana</li></ul>	Q.169	ATP is :		
(3) Nucleic acid (4) Vitamin		(2) nonneouc gene (3) Complimentary gene		(1) Nucleotide	(2) Nucleoside	
(4) Plastid		(4) Plastid		(3) Nucleic acid	(4) Vitamin	

	CAREER POINT			AIPMT - 2000
Q.170	Essential amino acid	l is :	Q.180	What happens in plants during vascularisation :
	(1) Phenyl alanine	(2) Glycine		(1) Differentiation of procambium, formation
	(3) Aspartic acid	(4) Serine		of primary phloem followed by formation
Q.171	Anticodon occurs in	:		of primary xylem
	(1) t-RNA	(2) m-RNA		(2) Differentiation of procambium followed by
	(3) r-RNA	(4) DNA		the formation of primary phloem and xylem simultaneously
Q.172	In three dimension t-RNA is :	nal view the molecule of		(3) Formation of procambium, primary phloen and xylem simultaneously
	(1) L-shaped	(2) S-shaped		(4) Differentiation of procambium followed by
	(3) Y-shaped	(4) E-shaped		the formation of secondary xylem
Q.173	Saline solution is g because :	given to patients of Cholera	Q.181	Which of the following ribosomes are engaged in protein synthesis in animal cell :
	(1) $Na^+$ prevents wa	ter loss from body		(1) Ribosomes which occur on nuclea
	(2) NaCl function as	regulatory material		membrane and E.R.
	(3) NaCl produces e	nergy		(2) Ribosomes of only cytosol
	(4) NaCl is antibacted	erial		(3) Ribosomes of only nucleolus and cytosol
Q.174	Function of telomere	es in nucleus :		(4) Ribosomes of only mitochondria and
	(1) Pole ward move	nent	0 192	Cytosol First clanad onimal :
	(2) To initiate the R	NA synthesis	Q.182	(1) Dolly shoop (2) Dolly shoop
	(3) To seal the ends	of chromosome		(1) Dony sheep (2) Pony sheep (3) Molly sheep (4) Dog
	(4) To recognize the	homologous chromosome	0 193	(3) Wony sheep (4) Dog
Q.175	Spindle fibre unit	e with which structure of	Q.105	(1) UAG (2) AUC
-	chromosomes :			$(1) \text{ UAG} \qquad (2) \text{ AUC} $ $(3) \text{ AUG} \qquad (4) \text{ CCU}$
	(1) Chromocentre	(2) Chromomere	0 184	Method of DNA replication in which two
	(3) Kinetochore	(4) Centriole	Q.104	strands of DNA separates and synthesize new
Q.176	Which of the follo	wing have carbohydrate as		strands :
	prosthetic group :			(1) Dispersive
	(1) Glycoprotein			(2) Conservative
	(2) Chromoprotein			(3) Semiconservative
	(3) Lipoprotein			(4) Non conservative
	(4) Nucleoprotein		Q.185	In Drosophila the XXY condition leads to
Q.177	Viable material of	endangered species can be		femaleness whereas in human beings the same
	preserved by :			condition leads to Klienfelter's syndrome in
	(1) Gene bank	(2) Gene library		(1) In human beings V shromosome is active
	(3) Herbarium	(4) Gene pool		in sex determination
Q.178	Proteoglycan in ca	artilages which is part of		(2) Y chromosome is active in sex
	polysaccharide :			determination in both human beings and
	(1) Condriotin	(2) Ossein		(2) In Drosophila V abromosome decide
	(3) Cassin	(4) Cartilegen		(3) In <i>Drosophila</i> F-chromosome decides femaleness
Q.179	Mangolian idiots a chromosome is calle	rre due to trisomy in 21 <sup>st</sup>		(4) Y chromosome of man have genes for syndrome
	(1) Down's syndrom	e	<b>O.18</b> 6	In which stage of cell cycle. DNA replication
	(2) Turner's syndron	ne	2.200	occurs :
	(3) Kleinfelters sync	Irome		(1) $G_1$ - phase (2) S - phase
	(4) Triplex syndrom	e		(3) $G_2$ - phase (4) M - phase

	CAREER POINT					AIPMT - 2000 🛛 🗧
Q.187	Black rust of wheat	is caused by :	Q.197	Mos	st of the mutation	s are :
	(1) Puccinia	(2) Ustilago		(1)	Harmful	(2) Harmful and recessive
	(3) Albugo	(4) Phytophthora		(3)	Beneficial	(4) Dominant
Q.188	Which of the follow	wing animals have scattered	Q.198	Stor	red food in fungi	:
	cells with cell – tissu	e grade organisation :		(1)	Starch	(2) Proteins
	(1) Sponge	(2) Hydra		(3)	Glycogen	(4) Chitin
	(3) Liver fluke	(4) Ascaris	Q.199	Livi	ing beings mainta	in continuity of life by :
Q.189	Blastopore is the por	re of :		(1)	Adaptation	
	(1) Archenteron	(2) Blastocoel		(2)	DNA-replication	n and its transfer in next
	(3) Coelom	(4) A.C.			generation	
Q.190	Cleavage in mamma	ls :		(3)	RNA synthesis	
	(1) Holoblastic equa	1		(4)	None of the abo	ve
	(2) Holoblastic uneq	ual	Q.200	Wh	at shall be the ef	ffect of destruction of wild
	(3) Superficial			life	:	
	(4) Discoidal			(1)	Wild gene of di	sease resistance will not be
Q.191	Extranuclear DNA is	s found in :			obtained	
	(1) Lysosome and ch	nloroplast		(2)	Soil erosion	
	(2) Chloroplast and	mitochondria		(3)	Floods	
	(3) Mitochondria and	d lysosome		(4)	Green house eff	ect
	(4) Golgi and E.R.					
Q.192	Which of the follow	ving is used to manufacture				
	ethanol from starch					
	(1) Penicilline					
	(2) Saccharomyces					
	(3) Azotobactor					
	(4) Lactobacillus					
Q.193	A student observed	an algae with chl. 'a' 'd' and				
	phycoerythrin it show	uld belong to :				
	(1) Phaeophyta	(2) Rhodophyta				
0 104	(3) Chlorophyta	(4) Bacillariophyta				
Q.194	(1) Origination engine					
	(1) Oxidative enzym	les				
	(2) Hydrolytic enzyr (2) D a duating an arrow	nes				
	(3) Reductive enzym	ies				
0 105	(4) Allabolic elizying	continue :				
Q.195	(1) Decrease activati					
	(1) Decrease activation	on energy				
	(2) Increase activation (3) Inorganic catalys	t the second sec				
	(4) None of the abox	76				
O 196	What happens in lic	wht reaction (Photo chemical				
Q.170	reaction ) :	and reaction (r noto chemical				
	(1) Formation of AT	P and NADPH <sub>2</sub>				
	(2) Formation of AT	P				
	(3) Formation of sug	ar				
	(4) Breakdown of su	gar				

#### **ANSWER KEY (AIPMT-2000)**

Ques.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Ques.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Ans	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	2
Ques.	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Ans	2	2	4	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	1
Ques.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Ans	3	1	3	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	3	4	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	1
Ques.	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Ans	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	1
Ques.	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
Ans	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	4	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	4	2	3	3	1
Ques.	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
Ans	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	4	1	1	2	1
Ques.	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
Ans	2	4	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	3
Ques.	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
Ans	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
Ques.	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
Ans	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	1

**HINTS & SOLUTIONS** 

4.

5.



$$1 \times 50\,\hat{j} = 0.4 \times 25\,(-\,\hat{j}\,) + 0.6\,\vec{v}$$
  

$$50\,\hat{j} + 10\,\hat{j} = 0.6\,\vec{v}$$
  

$$\vec{v} = \frac{60\,\hat{j}}{0.6} = 100\,\hat{j} = 100\,\text{m/s}\,\hat{j}$$
  
It is belowed wheetetons bridge

It is balanced wheatstone bridge so equivalent resistance between A & B

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$$6. R = \frac{2u^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{g}$$

Range of a projectile for angles of projection  $\theta$ and  $90 - \theta$  are same.

7. Tension in the string at the lowest position B is maximum.

**10.** 
$$F = mg = 72N$$

$$g' = g\left(\frac{R_e}{R_e + h}\right)^2 = g\left(\frac{R_e}{R_e + R_e/2}\right)^2$$
$$= g\left[\frac{2R_e}{3R_e}\right]^2 = \frac{4}{9}g$$
$$F' = mg' = mg \times \frac{4}{9} = 72 \times \frac{4}{9} = 32N$$

13. Equivalent power of combination  $P_{eq} = 2P_L + P_M$ 



The required focal length

$$f = -\frac{1}{P_{eq}} = -\frac{R}{2(\mu - 1)} = -\frac{10}{2(1.5 - 1)} = -10cm$$

17. 
$$\therefore \gamma = 1 + \frac{2}{f}$$
  
 $\Rightarrow \frac{2}{f} = \gamma - 1 \Rightarrow f = \frac{2}{\gamma - 1}$ 

19.



Electric field at  $O = \frac{2K\lambda}{a} \sin(\alpha/2)$  $=\frac{2\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}\sin\frac{\pi}{2}=\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a}$ 

20.

 $t = \frac{d}{\sqrt{u^2 - v^2}}$ 

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(5)^2 - v^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{25 - v^2}$$

$$v = 3 \text{ km/hr.}$$
21.  $v = \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (3t^3 + 7t^2 + 14t + 8)$ 

$$= 9t^2 + 14t + 14$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = 18t + 14$$

$$at, t = 1 \text{ sec.}$$

$$a = 32 \text{ ms}^{-2}.$$
23. Magnetic field due to  $5A \rightarrow \frac{5\mu_0}{2\pi \times 2.5} = \frac{2\mu_0}{2\pi} \otimes$ 
Magnetic field due to  $2.5A \rightarrow \frac{2.5\mu_0}{2\pi \times 2.5} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \odot$ 
Resultant Magnetic field  $= \frac{2\mu_0}{2\pi} - \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \otimes$ 
24.  $\vec{V} \sin 30^\circ \int_{30^\circ} \vec{V} = \vec{V}$ 

$$r = \frac{mV_{\perp}}{qB}$$

$$r = \left(\frac{m}{q}\right) \left(\frac{3 \times 10^5 \times \sin 30^\circ}{0.3}\right)$$

$$r = \frac{3 \times 10^5}{10^8 \times 0.3 \times 2} = 0.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m} = 0.5 \text{ cm}$$
26.  $\mathbf{S}_1 = \mathbf{O} - \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{S}_2$ 
For first source
$$n_1 = n \left(\frac{v - u}{v}\right) = \left(1 - \frac{u}{v}\right) n$$
for IInd source
$$n_2 = n \left(\frac{v + u}{v}\right) = \left(1 + \frac{u}{v}\right) n$$
Beat freq.  $= |n_1 - n_2| = n + \frac{nu}{v} - n + \frac{nu}{v}$ 

$$= \frac{2nu}{v} = 2\frac{u}{\lambda} \left[\because v = n\lambda \therefore \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{n}{v}\right]$$
240000

27.  $\ell = \ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3$  $f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell}}$ 36.  $\frac{\mathbf{k}}{\mathbf{n}} = \frac{\mathbf{k}}{\mathbf{n}_1} + \frac{\mathbf{k}}{\mathbf{n}_2} + \frac{\mathbf{k}}{\mathbf{n}_3}$  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} + \frac{1}{n_3}$  $\frac{W}{O} = \frac{1}{6}$ 30.  $1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H} = \frac{1}{6}$  $\frac{T_{L}}{T_{H}} = n\frac{5}{6}$ If sink temp. decrease by 62°C then  $1 - \frac{T_L - 62}{T_H} = \frac{2}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{T_L - 62}{T_H} = \frac{2}{3}$  $2T_{\rm H} = 3T_{\rm L} - 186 \implies 2T_{\rm H} = 3 \times \frac{5}{6} T_{\rm H} - 186$  $2T_{H} - \frac{5}{2}T_{H} = -186 \implies \frac{5-4}{2}T_{H} = 186$  $T_{\rm H} = 186 \times 2$  = 372 K = 99°C  $T_L = \frac{5}{6} \times 372 = 310 \text{ K} = 37^{\circ}\text{C}$ 33.  $\ell cos \theta$ 

Potential energy at extreme position = kinetic energy at mean position

$$mg\ell (1 - \cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2} mv^{2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2g\ell(1 - \cos \theta)}$$
34
$$P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$= (60\hat{i} + 15\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}) \cdot (2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k})$$

$$= (120 - 60 - 15) = 45 watt$$

**35.** For triangular lamina Longest side  $\rightarrow I_{min}$ Smallest side  $\rightarrow I_{max}$ Therefore  $I_2 > I_1 > I_3$ 

$$f \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ell}}$$

$$\frac{f_{A}}{f_{B}} = \sqrt{\frac{\ell_{B}}{\ell_{A}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2f_{B}}{f_{B}} = \sqrt{\frac{\ell_{B}}{\ell_{A}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 = \frac{\ell_{B}}{\ell_{A}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell_{A} = \frac{\ell_{B}}{4}$$
39.  $V = E + IR$ 

$$= 12 + 60 \times 5 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$= 12 + 3$$

$$= 15 V$$
40.  $P = \frac{V^{2}}{R}, P \propto \frac{1}{R}$ 
i.e.  $R_{40} > R_{100}$ 
42. The minimum height of mirror
$$= \frac{h}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \text{ feet}$$
44.  $V_{es}$  for earth is 11.2 km/sec.
$$v_{es} = \sqrt{\frac{2GM_{e}}{R_{e}}} = 11.2 \text{ km/sec.}$$

$$v_{es} = \sqrt{\frac{2GM_{e} \times 4}{R_{e}}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{2GM_{e}}{R_{e}}}$$

$$= 2 \times 11.2 = 22.4 \text{ km/sec.}$$
49. From one side,  $\frac{t-x}{5} = 1.5$ 
From other side,  $\frac{x}{2} = 1.5 \rightarrow x = 3$ 

$$\therefore \frac{t-3}{5} = 1.5 \Rightarrow t = 7.5 + 3 = 10.5 \text{ cm}$$

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