बनाया 31.5 घंटे तक लगातार पढ़ाने का विश्व रिकार्ड	<u>R</u>
MRT	Imdia
विंकल्प संकल्प को कमजोर कर देता हैं।	Shaping your career
NEE	T-2024
Paper Code: 1024/NEET/UT/01 U Time: 3:20 Hrs.	T 01 Answer Sheet Code:01 Max. Marks:720
Sub: PCB	Date:
Syllabus:Physics: MotionChemistry: Some Basic Concept of ChemistryBiology: The Living World, Biological Classif	fication
TO BE COMPLETED	BY THE CANDIDATE
Name	
SID. No Signature of	of the candidate
Re.	ing y
DIRECTION T	O CANDIDATES
1. There are 50 questions of Physics, Chemist +4 & -1 marks.	try & 100 question of Biology. Each question carry
2. Attempt all questions of section A in all sul	pjects and only 10 questions from section B.
3. All questions are Multiple Choice Question provided separately	, darken the corresponding answer on OMR sheet
4. Do not write anything on answer sheet othe	r than information asked.
5. Blank papers, clipboard. Log tables slid	e rules, calculators, cellular phones, pagers, and
6 Use black and blue ball point pen only in e	xamination hall
7. First of all fulfill the formalities in	answer sheet and question paper properly before
commencement.	
Examination Superintendent	Signature of Guardian
(Seal & Signature)	

Login: <u>www.nrtindia.com</u>, E-mail: <u>info@nrtindia.com</u>

I024/NEET/UT/01

PHYSICS

SECTION - A

- 1: The magnitudes of vectors \vec{A} , \vec{B} and \vec{C} are 3, 4 and 5 units respectively. If $\vec{A} + \vec{B} = \vec{C}$, the angle between \vec{A} and \vec{B} is
 - (a) $\pi/2$
 - (c) $\tan^{-1}(7/5)$
- (b) $\cos^{-1}(0.6)$ (d) $\pi/4$
- 2. A bus is moving on a straight road towards north with a uniform speed of 50 km/h. If the speed remains unchanged after turning through 90°, the increase in the velocity of bus in the turning process is
 - (a) 70.7 km/h along south west direction
 - (b) zero
 - (c) 50 km/h along west
 - (d) 70.7 km/h along north west direction
- 3. The angle between \vec{A} and \vec{B} is θ . The value of the triple product \vec{A} . $(\vec{B} \times \vec{A})$ is
 - (a) A^2B
 - (b) zero (c) $A^2B\sin\theta$ (d) $A^2 B \cos \theta$
- 4. The maximum range of a gun of horizontal terrain is 16 km. If $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^{-2}$, then muzzle velocity of a shell must be
 - (a) 160 m/s^{-1}
 - (b) $200\sqrt{2}$ m/s⁻¹
 - (c) 400 m/s^{-1}
 - (d) 800 m/s^{-1}
- 5. Two bodies of same mass are projected with the same velocity at an angle 30° and 60° respectively. The ratio of their horizontal ranges will
 - (a) 1:1 (b) 1:2
 - (d) $2:\sqrt{2}$ (c) 1:3
- 6. An electric fan has blades of length 30 cm measured from the axis of rotation. If the fan is rotating at 120 rev/min, the acceleration of a point on the tip of the blade is
 - (a) 1600 m/s^2 (b) 47.4 m/s^2 (d) 50.55 m/s^2
 - (c) 23.7 m/s^2
- 7. The vectors \vec{A} and \vec{B} are such that $|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = |\vec{A} \vec{B}|$ then angle between two vectors will be
 - (a) 45° (b) 60° (d) 90°
 - (c) 75°

- 8. A car moves on a circular road. It describes equal angles about the centre in equal intervals of time. Which of the following statements about the velocity of the car is true?
 - Magnitude of velocity is not constant (a)
 - Both magnitude and direction of velocity (b) change
 - (c) Velocity is directed towards the circle
 - (d) Magnitude of velocity is constant but direction changes
- 9. The resultant of $\vec{A} \times 0$ will be equal to (a) zero (b) A (c) zero vector
- (d) unit vector 10. A boat is sent across a river with a velocity of 8
 - km/h. If the resultant velocity of boat is 10 km/h, then velocity of rivet is
 - (a) 12.8 km/h
- (b) 6 km/h(d) 10 km/h
- 11. The angular speed of flywheel making 360 rev/min is :
 - (a) $12\pi rad/s$ (b) $6\pi \text{ rad/s}$
 - (c) $3\pi \text{ rad/s}$ (d) $2\pi rad/s$
- 12. A can filled with water is revolved in a vertical circle of radius 4m and the water does not fall down. The time period for a revolution is about (b) 4s (a) 2s
 - (c) 8s (d) 10s
- 13. The angle between the two vectors $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{i} + 5\hat{k}$ and $\vec{B} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$ will be
 - (a) 0°
 - (b) 45° (c) 90° (d) 180°
- 14. Which of the following is not a vector quantity?
 - (a) Speed (b) Velocity
 - (c) Torque

(c) 8 km/h

- (d) Displacement
- $(a \sin \omega t)$ î. The velocity of the particle is
 - (a) directed towards the origin
 - (b) directed away from the origin
 - (c) parallel to the position vector
 - (d) perpendicular to the position vector
- 16. A bullet is fired from a gun with a speed of 1000 m/s in order to hit a target 100 m away. At what height above the target should the gun be aimed?

I024/NEET/UT/01

NRT INDIA

(The resistance of the air is negligible and g = 10 m/s²).

- (a) 5 cm (b) 10 cm
- (c) 15 cm (d) 20 cm
- 17. Assertion (A) : Two similar trains are moving along the equatorial line with the same speed but in opposite directions. They will exert equal pressure on the rails.

Reason (R): In a uniform circular motion, the magnitude of acceleration remains constant but the direction continuously changes.

(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the

correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.

- (c) A is correct but R is incorrect
- (d) A is incorrect but R is correct
- 18. Find the torque of a force $\vec{F} = -3\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ acting at the point $\vec{r} = 7\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \dot{k}$.
 - (a) $-21\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$
 - (b) $-14\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 16\hat{k}$
 - (c) $4\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$
 - (d) $14\hat{i} 38\hat{j} + 16\hat{k}$
- 19. The speed of a boat is 5 km/h in still water. It cross a river of width 1 km along the shortest possible path in 15 min. The velocity of the river water is
 - (a) 5 km/h (b) 1 km/h
 - (c) 3 km/h (d) 4 km/h
- 20. In uniform circular motion of a particle,
 - (a) velocity is constant but accerleration is variable
 - (b) Velocity is variable but acceleration is constant
 - (c) Both speed and acceleration are constant
 - (d) Speed is constant but acceleration is variable
- 21. A car is moving along a straight road with a uniform acceleration. It passes through two points P and Q separated by a distance with velocity 30 lm/h and 40 km/h respectively. The velocity of the car midway between P and Q is
 - (a) 33.3 km/h
 - (c) $25\sqrt{2}$ km/h
- (b) $20\sqrt{2} \text{ km/h}$
- (d) 0.35 km/h

What will be the ratio of the dist freely falling body from rest in 4	ance moved by a th and 5 th seconds o
journev?	
(a) 4:5	(b) 7:9
(c) 16:25	(d) 1:1
A car covers the first-half of the	distance between
two places at 40 km/h and other	half at 60 km/h.
The average speed of the car is	,
(a) 40 km/h	(b) 48 km/h
(c) 50 km/h	(d) 60 km/h
A body dropped from top of a to	wer fall through 40
m during the last two seconds of	its fall. The height
of tower is $(g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2)$.	1.1
(a) 60 m	(b) 45 m
(c) 80 M	(d) 50 m
A car moves a distance of 200 m	. It covers the first-
half of the distance at speed 40 k	xm/h and the
second half of distance at speed	v. The average
speed is 48 km/h. Find the value	e of v
(a) 56 km/h	(b) 60 km/h
(c) 50 km/h	(d) 48 km/h
A bus travelling the first one –th	ird distance at a
speed of 10 km/h, the next one-t	third at 20 km/h
and the last one-third at 60 km/	h. The average
speed of the bus is	

- (a) 9 km/h (b) 16 km/h
- (c) 18 km/h (d) 48 km/h
- **27**. Which of the following curves does not represent motion in one dimensions



28. A train of 150 m length is going towards north direction at a speed of 10 m/s. A parrot flies at the speed of a 5 m/s towards south direction parallel to the railways track. The time taken by the parrot to cross the train is

(a) 12 s
(b) 8 s

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

22.

23.

24.

25

26.



NRT India : 17/10 Sec.17 MunshiPulia, Indira Nagar, Lucknow. www.nrtindia.comCall: 0522-2714802, 05248-220066, 9415849813, 7275924537, 8090510938

42.	If a ball is thrown vertic of 40 m/s, then velocity	ally upward wit of ball after two	h a velocity seconds	49
	will be $9 = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$).			
	(a) 15 m/s	(b)	20 m/s	
	(c) 25 m/s	(d)	28 m/s	
43.	The position x of a parti	cle varies with t	time t, as x =	
	$at^2 - bt^3$. The accelerat	ion of the partic	le will be	50
	zero at time t equals to			
	(a) zero	(b)	a/3b	
	(c) 2a/3b	(d)	a/b	
44.	If a car at rest accelerate	es uniformly to a	a speed of	
	144 km/h in 20 s. it cov	ers a distance of	f	
	(a) 2880 m	(h)	1440 m	
	(c) 400 m	(b)	20 m	
45	A car is moving with a 4	ω km /h can he s	stonned after	1
15.	2 m by applying brakes	If the same car	is moving	X0
	with a spood of 90 km/l	n the same car	nimum	ì
	stopping distance?	i, what is the im		(
	(a) 9 m		2	/-
		(U)		
10	(c) 4 m	(a)	6 m	5
46.	A particle moves along a	a straight line su	ich that its	
	displacement at any tim	le t is given by s	$= 3t^{3} +$	
	$7t^2 + 14t + 5$. The accel	eration of the p	$\operatorname{article} \operatorname{at} t =$	
	1 s	10		
	(a) 18 m/s^2	(b)	32 m/s^2	
	(c) 29 m/s^2	(d)	24 m/s^2	
47.	A stone is thrown vertic	ally up <mark>wards</mark> . W	/hen stone is	5
	at a height half of its ma	ximu <mark>m height, i</mark>	ts speed is	0
	10 m/s, then the maxim	u <mark>m heig</mark> ht attai	ned by the	17
	stone is $(g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2)$.			1
	(a) 8 m	(b)	10 m 🔗	
	(c) 15 m	(d)	20 m 📯	
48.	A article (A) is dropped	from a height a	nd another	
_	particle (B) in projected	l horizontal dire	ction with a	
	speed of 5 m/s from the	same height. T	hen chose	5
	the correct statement	50000 000-8000 00	C.	
	(a) Particle (A) will re:	ach the ground e	earlier than	
	narticle (B)	den the ground (carner than	
	(b) Particle (B) will re-	ach the ground	parliar than	
	(b) Falticle (b) will rea	acii ule gi oullu e		
	(a) Doth the next close	will manach tha am	aund	
	(c) Boun the particles (will reach the gr	ouna	5
	simultaneously			5
	(a) Both the particles v	will reach the gr	ound with	
	the same speed			
			SPACE FOR R	OU

- 9. If a ball is thrown vertically upwards with speed u, the distance covered during the last t seconds of its ascent is
 - (a) $ut \frac{1}{2}gt^2$ (b) (u + gt)t

(c) ut

- (d) $\frac{1}{2}gt^2$). A man throws balls with the same speed vertically upwards one after the other at an interval of 2 s. What should be the speed of the throw so that more than two balls are in the sky at any time? (g = 9.8 m/s^2)
 - (a) Any speed less than 19.6 m/s
 - (b) Only with speed 19.6 m/s
 - (c) More than 19.6 m/s
 - (d) At least 9.8 m/s

CHEMISTRY

SECTION A

- 1: 1.5 g of divalent metal displaced 4 g of copper (at. wt. = 64 g/mol) from a solution of copper sulphate. The atomic weight of the metal is
 - (a) 12
 - (b) 24
 - (c) 48 (d) 6
- 2: The vapour density of gas A is four times that of B. If molecular mass of B is M, then molecular mass of A is
 - (a) M
 - (b) 4 M
 - (c) $\frac{M}{4}$
 - (d) 2 M
- 3: If the density of water is $I g/cm^2$, then the volume occupied by one molecule of water is approximately
 - (a) 18 cm³
 - (b) 22400 cm³
 - (c) 6.02×10^{-23} cm³
 - (d) 3.0×10⁻²³ cm³
- 4: The equivalent mass of calcium phosphate $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ (Mol. Weight = 310 g/mol) is (a) $310/2 \text{ g eq}^{-1}$
 - (b) 310/6 g eq⁻¹

- 55: The equivalent mass of crystalline oxalic acid $(H_2C_2O_4. 2H_2O)$ is equal to the equivalent weight of
 - (a) Na_2CO_3
 - (b) HNO₃
 - (c) KOH
 - (d) CH₃COOH
- 56: Equivalent mass of NH_3 is: $NH_3 + H^+ \rightarrow NH_4^+$ (a) 17
 - (b) 17/2
 - (c) 1.7
 - (d) 17/3
- 57: A gas has a vapour density 11.2. The volume occupied by 1 g of the gas at NTP is
 - (a) 1 L
 - (b) 11.2 L
 - (c) 22.4 L
 - (d) 4 L
- 58: Percentage of copper and oxygen in sample of CuO obtained by different methods were found to be same. This proves the law of
 - (a) Constant proportion
 - (b) Multiple proportion
 - (c) Reciprocal proportion
 - (d) None of these
- 59: Total number of atoms in 44 g of CO_2 is
 - (a) 6.02×10²³
 - (b) 6.02×10²⁴
 - (c) 1.806×10²⁴
 - (d) 18.06×10²²
- 60: The law of multiple proportions is illustrated by
 - (a) Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide
 - (b) Potassium bromide and potassium chloride
 - (c) Water and heavy water
- (d) Calcium hydroxide and barium hydroxide
- 61: Equivale<mark>nt we</mark>ight of iron in Fe₂O₃ would be
 - (a) 28 g/eq
 - (b) 56 g/eq
 - (c) 18.6 g/eq
 - (d) 112 g/eq
- 62: Amount of oxalic acid required to prepare 250 mL of N/10 solution (Mol. Mass of oxalic acid = 126)
 - (a) 1.5759 g
 - (b) 3.15 g

- (c) 15.75 g
- (d) 63.0
- $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{63: 16 g of SO_4 occupies 5.6 liters at STP. Assuming} \\ \mbox{ideal gas nature, the value of x is} \end{array}$
 - (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) None of these
- 64: The percentage of nitrogen in urea is
 - (a) 38.4
 - (b) 46.6
 - (c) 59.1
 - (d) 61.3
- 65: 1.2 g of Mg (At. mass 24) will product MgO equal to (a) 0.05 mol
 - (a) 0.03(b) 40 g
 - (c) 40 g
 - (d) 4 g
- 66: Insulin contains 3.4% of Sulphur by mass. What will be the minimum molecular weight of insulin?
 - (a) 94.117 g/mol
 - (b) 1884 g/mol
 - (c) 941 g/mol
 - (d) 976 g/mol
- 67: The percentage of N in 66% pure (NH₄)₂SO₄ sample is
 - (a) 32
 - (b) 28
 - (c) 14
 - (d) None of these
- 68: The empirical formula of a compound is CH. Its molecular weight is 78. The molecular formula of the compound will be
 - (a) C_2H_2
 - (b) C₃H₃
 - (c) C₄H₄
 - (d) C₆H₆
- 69: A compound contains 69.5% oxygen and 30.5% nitrogen and its molecular weight is 92 g/mol. The molecular formula of the compound will be
 - (a) N_20
 - (b) NO_2
 - (c) N_2O_4
 - (d) N_2O_5

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

- 70: The formula which represents the simple ratio of atoms in a compound is called
 - (a) Molecular formula
 - (b) Structural formula
 - (c) Empirical formula
 - (d) Rational formula
- 71: 14 g of element X combine with 16 g of oxygen. On the correct statement?
 - (a) The element X could have an atomic weight of 7 an its oxide formula XO
 - (b) The element X could have an atomic weight of 14 and its oxide formula X_2O
 - (c) The element X could have an atomic weight of 7 and its oxide is X_2O
 - (d) The element X could have an atomic weight of 14 and its oxide is XO_2
- 72: Assertion: Equivalent weight of a metal is same in CuO and CuSO₄.
 - Reason: Equivalent weight of a metal is constant in all its compounds.
 - (a) If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - (b) If both assertion and reason are true that reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - (c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
 - (d) If both assertion is true but reason is false.
- 73: Assertion: If 100 cc of 0.1 N HCl is mixed with 100 cc of 0.2 N HCl, the normally of the final solution will be 0.30.

Reason: Normalities of similar solutions like HCl can be added.

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (b) If both assertion and reason are true that reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) If both assertion is true but reason is false.
- 74: Assertion: Equal moles of different substances contains same number of constituent particles. Reason: Equal weights of different substances contain same number of constituent particles.

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (b) If both assertion and reason are true that reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) If both assertion is true but reason is false.
- 75: Assertion: The mass of the products formed in a reaction depends upon the limiting reactant. Reason: Limiting reactant reacts completely in the reaction.
 - (a) If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - (b) If both assertion and reason are true that reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - (c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
 - (d) If both assertion is true but reason is false.
- 76: Assertion: Both 106 g of sodium carbonate and 12 g of graphite have same number of carbon atoms.
 Reason: Both 106 g of sodium carbonate and 12 g of graphite contain 1 g atom of carbon atoms.
 - (a) If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - (b) If both assertion and reason are true that reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - (c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
 - (d) If both assertion is true but reason is false.
- 77: The hydrogen phosphate of certain metal has the formula MHPO₄. The formula of metal chloride would be
 - (a) MCl
 - (b) MCl₂
 - (c) M_2Cl_2
 - (d) MCl_3
- 78: A compound contains atoms of three elements A, B and C. If the oxidation number of A is +2, B is +5 and that of C is – 2, the possible formula of the compound is (a) $A_3(BC_4)_2$
 - (b) $A_3(B_4C)_2$
 - (c) ABC_2
 - (d) $A_3(BC_3)_2$
- 79: The value of 'x' in K Al(SO₄)_x. 24 H₂O is

NRT INDIA	I024/NEET/UT/01
(a) 1	86: How much water should be added to 200 cc of semi
(b) 2	normal solution of NaOH to make it exactly
(c) 3	decinormal?
(d) 4	(a) 200 cc
80: What mass of CaCO ₃ is required to completely react	(b) 400 cc
with 25 mL of 0.75 M HCl?	(c) 800 cc
(a) 0.74 g	(d) 600 cc
(b) 0.84 g	87: When 22.4 litres of H_2 (g) is mixed with 11.2 litres
(c) 0.94 g	of $Cl_2(g)$ each at S.T.P., the moles of $HCl(g)$ formed
(d) 1.08 g	is equal to
81: $KMnO_4$ reacts with oxalic acid according to the	(a) 1 mol of HCl (g)
equation $2MnO_4 + 5C_2O_{4}^2 + 16H^+ \rightarrow CaCl_2 + CO_2$	(b) 2 mol of HCl (g)
+ H ₂ O is	(c) 0.5 mol of HCl (g)
(At. wt. : $Ca = 40, C = 12, 0 = 16$)	(d) 1.5 mol of HCl (g)
(a) 20 mL of 0.5 M oxalic acid	88: In the reaction
(b) 20 mL of 0.1 M oxalic acid	$2Al(s) + 6HCl(ag) \rightarrow 2Al^{3+}(ag) + 6Cl^{-}(ag) +$
(c) 50 mL of 0.5 M oxalic acid	$3H_2(q)$
(d) 50 mL of 0.1 M oxalic acid	(a) 11.2 L H ₂ (g) STP is produced for every mole
82: $100 \text{ mL of N/5 HCl was added to 1 g of pure CaCO}_3$.	HCl (ag) consumed
What would remain after the reaction?	(b) 6 L HCl (aq) is consumed for every 3 L H ₂ (g)
(a) 0.5 g of CaCO ₃	produced
(b) Neither CaCO ₃ nor HCl	(c) 33.6 LH_2 (g) is produced regardless of
(c) 50 mL of HCl	temperature and pressure for every mole of Al
(d) 25 mL of HCl	that reacts
83: 4g of NaOH are dissolved in 90 mL of water. The	(d) 67.2 L H ₂ (g) is at STP is produced for every
mole fraction of NaOH in water is	mole of Al that reacts
(a) 0.0444	89: In Haber's process, 30 liters of dihydrogen and 30
(b) 0.0196	liters of dinitrogen were taken for reaction which
(c) 0.222	vielded only 50% of the expected product. What
(d) 0.0392	will be the composition of the gaseous mixture
84: What volume of 75 % alcohol by mass ($d = 0.8$ g	under the aforesaid conditions in the end?
ml ⁻¹) must be used to prepare 150 ml of 30%	(a) 20 l ammonia. 20 l nitrogen. 20 l hydrogen
alcohol by mass $(d = 0.9 \text{ g ml}^{-1})$?	(b) 10 l ammonia. 25 l nitrogen. 15 l hydrogen
(a) 44.44 ml	(c) 20 l ammonia. 10 l nitrogen. 30 l hydrogen
(b) 56.25 ml	(d) 20 l ammonia, 25 l nitrogen, 15 l hydrogen
(c) 67.5 ml	90: 10 liters of Ω_2 gas is reacted with 30 liters of CO at
(d) 33.56 ml	STP. The volume of each gas present at the end of
85: The number of oxalic acid molecules present in 100	the reaction are
ml of 0.02 N oxalic acid solution is	(a) $CO = 10$], $CO_2 = 20$]
(a) 3.01×10^{20}	(b) $O_2 = 101, O_2 = 201$
(b) 6.02×10^{20}	(c) $CO = 20$ l, $CO_2 = 10$ l
(c) 12.04×10^{20}	(d) $O_2 = 10$ $O_2 = 20$
(d) 6.02×10^{21}	91: What volume of oxygen gas (O_2) measured at $0^{\circ}C$
(-)	

SECTION B

NRT India : 17/10 Sec.17 MunshiPulia, Indira Nagar, Lucknow. www.nrtindia.comCall: 0522-2714802, 05248-220066, 9415849813, 7275924537, 8090510938

I024/NEET/UT/01

l of propane gas (C_3H_8) measured under the same conditions?

- (a) 7 l
- (b) 61
- (c) 5 l
- (d) 10 l
- 92: For the formation of 3.56 g of hydrogen chloride gas, what volumes of hydrogen gas and chlorine gas are required at N.T.P conditions?
 - (a) 1.12 lit, 1.12 lit
 - (b) 1.12 lit, 2.24 lit
 - (c) 3.65 lit, 1.83 lit
 - (d) 1 lit, 1 lit
- 93: H₂ evolved at STP on complete reaction of 27 g of Aluminum with excess of aqueous NaOH would be
 - (a) 22.4 l
 - (b) 44.8 l
 - (c) 67.2 l
 - (d) 33.6 l
- 94: The volume of Cl_2 at STP obtained on reacting 4.35 g MnO₂ with conc. HCl (at. wt. of Mn = 55) is
 - (a) 4.48 litre
 - (b) 2.24 litre
 - (c) 1.12 litre
 - (d) 0.56 litre
- 95: The volume of oxygen at STP required to burn 2.4 g of carbon completely is
 - (a) 1.12 L
 - (b) 8.96 L
 - (c) 2.24 L
 - (d) 4.48 L
- 96: 0.1 mole of a carbohydrate with empirical formula CH₂O contains 1 g of hydrogen. What is its molecular formula?
 - (a) $C_5 H_{10} O_5$
 - (b) $C_6H_{12}O_6$
 - (c) $C_4H_8O_4$
 - (d) $C_3H_6O_3$
- 97: A compound contains 69.5% oxygen and 30.5% nitrogen and its molecular weight is 92. The formula of the compound is
 - (a) N_2O
 - (b) NO_2
 - (c) N_2O_4
 - (d) N_2O_5

- 98: A compound contains 38.8% C, 16.0% H and 45.2% N. The formula of the compound would be
 - (a) CH_3NH_2
 - (b) CH₃CN (c) C_2H_5CN
 - (d) $CH_2(NH)_2$
- 99: An organic compound contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Its chemical analysis gave C, 38.71 % and H, 9.67%. The empirical formula of the compound would be
 - (a) CH₃O
 - (b) CH_2O
 - (c) CHO
 - $(d) CH_4O$
- 100: 12 g carbon combine with 64 g Sulphur to form CS_2 , 12 g carbon also cambine with 32 g oxygen to form CO₂, 10 g Sulphur combine with 10 g oxygen to form SO₂. These data illustrate the
 - (a) Law of multiple proportions
 - (b) Law of definite proportions
 - (c) Law of reciprocal proportions
 - (d) Law of gaseous volumes

BIOLOGY

SECTION A

101: Match the column I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

	Column I		Column II
(A)	Fungi	(i)	Asexual spore
(B)	Amoeba	(ii)	Binary Fission
(C)	Hydra and Yeast	(iii)	True regeneration
(D)	Planaria	(iv)	Budding

- (a) A i, B ii, C iii, D iv
- (b) A i, B ii, C iv, D iii
- (c) A ii, B i, C iv, D iii
- (d) None of these
- 102: Read the following statements and select the incorrect one.
 - (a) Mountains, boulders and sand mounds do grow if we take increase in body mass as criterion for growth
 - (b) Many organisms like mules, sterile worker bees and infertile human couples do not reproduce at all.

I024/NEET/UT/01

- (c) Living organism are self replication, evolving and self – regulating interactive systems capable of responding to external stimuli.
- (d) Isolated metabolic reaction *in vitro* are living things.
- 103: Which of the following organisms are multiplied by frag mentation?
 - (1) Fungi
 - (2) All algae
 - (3) Protonema of mosses
 - (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 1, 2 and 3
 - (c) 2 and 3
 - (d) 1 and 3
- 104: E. Mayr was a
 - (a) Geographer
 - (b) Biochemist
 - (c) Evolutionary Biologist
 - (d) Zoologist
- 105: Nomenclature or naming is only possible when the organism is described correctly and we know to what organism the name is attached to. This is
 - (a) Taxonomy
 - (b) Classification
 - (c) Identification
 - (d) Binomial system
- 106: In Mangifera indica, indica indicates
 - (a) Name of genus
 - (b) Name of species
 - (c) Specific epithet
 - (d) Both B and C
- 107: The process by which anything grouped into convenient categories based on some easily observable characters is called
 - (a) Systematics
 - (b) Ne systematics
 - (c) Nomenclature
 - (d) Classification

108: Recognise the following flow diagram and the find react option according to taxonomic hierarchy



- (a) 1 Polymoniales, 2 Sapindales, 3 Poales, 4 Dicotyledonac, 5 – Monocotyledo, 6 – Angiospermae
- (b) 1 solanaceae, 2 Anacardiaceae, 3 Poaceae, 4 – Polynomiales, 5 – Poales, 6 – Angiospermae
- (c) 1-Polymoniales, 2-Sapindales, 3-Poales, 4-Angiospermae, 5-Monocotyledonae, 6-Platae
- (d) 1-Dolanum, 2-Mangifera, 3-Triticum, 4-Dicotyledonae, 5-Monocotyledonae, 6-Plantae
- 109: In the following flow diagram, identify the correct categories according to the taxonomic hierarchy.

Kingdom
†
4
t
5
t
man Learn
t
2
+
3
t
Species

- (i) Primata, diptera and carnivora belong the category '1'
- (ii) Petunia, datura and solanum belong to same catagory '2'
- (iii) Angiospermae belongs to category 'g'
- (iv)Category '3' is same for lion, tiger and leopard

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

NRT India : 17/10 Sec.17 MunshiPulia, Indira Nagar, Lucknow. www.nrtindia.comCall: 0522-2714802, 05248-220066, 9415849813, 7275924537, 8090510938

I024/NEET/UT/01

- (v) Man and dog show maximum similarity at catagory '4'
- (a) (i), (ii), (iv), (v)
- (b) (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)
- (c) (i), (ii), (iii)
- (d) (i), (ii), (v)
- 110: In the following flow diagram identify the correct categories.

I. wheat and mango belongs to same category B.

II. Potato, brinjal and makoi belong to same category E. III. Muscidae, anacardiaceae and angiospermae belong to category A.

IV. Gorilla, gibbon and chimpanzee belongs to same category D.

V. Dicotyledonae and monocotyledonae belongs to category C.

Select the correct statement

(a) IV, II, III

- (b) I, III, V
- (c) II, IV

(d) V, II, IV

- 111: If two plants belongs to same division but in different order, they may belong to the same
 - (a) Genus
 - (b) Family
 - (c) Class
 - (d) Species
- 112: Man and housefly are placed in same
 - (a) Order
 - (b) Class
 - (c) Phylum
 - (d) Kingdom
- 113: 'Order' related to "brinjal" is
 - (a) Poales
 - (b) Sapindales
 - (c) Polymoniales
 - (d) Dicotyledonae
- 114: The closest category of family is
 - (a) Phylum
 - (b) Class
 - (c) Order
 - (d) Species
- 115: Which is useful in providing information for identification of names of species found in an area

- (a) Flora
- (b) Manuals
- (c) Monographs
- (d) Catalogues
- 116: Which have collection of preserved plant and animals specimens for study and reference?
 - (a) Herbaria
 - (b) Key
 - (c) Museum
 - (d) Botanical garden
- 117: Which contain information on any one taxon?
 - (a) Catalogues
 - (b) Manuals
 - (c) Flora
 - (d) Monograph

Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option in question.

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (b) If both assertion and reason are true that reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) If both assertion and reason is false.
- 118: Assertion: Taxonomic studies of various species of plants and animals are useful in agriculture, forestry, industry and in general in knowing our bio-resources and their diversity.

Reason: Taxonomic studies would require correct classification and identification of organisms.

- 119: Assertion: The sum total of all the chemical reaction occurring in our body is metabolism.Reason: All plants, animals and fungi exhibit metabolism but microbes do not show metabolism.
- 120: Assertion: A dead organism does not grow. Reason: No non – living object is capable of reproducing or replicating by itself.
- 121: Assertion: Both wheat and mango belong to the same division.
 - Reason: Mango and wheat have flowers and ovary.
- 122: Assertion: Gorilla and tiger belong to same class. Reason: Primata and carnivore included in mammalia.
- 123: Assertion: Compexity of classification, increase from kingdom to species.

Reason: Common characters decrease from kingdom to species.

- 124: The total number of species that are known and described in ranges between
 - (a) 1.5 1.8 million
 - (b) 1.6 1.7 million
 - (c) 1.7 1.8 million
 - (d) 1.8 1.9 million
- 125: The word "phylum" in taxonomy was coined by (a) John Ray
 - (b) C. Linnaeus
 - (c) O.L. Cuvier
 - (d) Aristotle
- 126: Grouping of organisms of any rank with similar traits is
 - (a) Species
 - (b) Taxon
 - (c) Category
 - (d) Family
- 127: The term taxonomy was introduced by
 - (a) Huxley
 - (b) De Condolle
 - (c) Bentham and Hooker
 - (d) Linnaeus
- 128: Name the taxonomy related to morphology
 - (a) alpha taxonomy
 - (b) beta taxonomy
 - (c) Omega taxonomy
 - (d) Adansonian taxonomy
- 129: Which one of the following animals is correctly matched with its particular named taxonomic category?
 - (a) Humans Primata, the family
 - (b) Housefly *Musca*, an order
 - (c) Tiger *tigris*, the species
 - (d) Cuttlefish Mollusca, a class
- 130: True defining feature of living beings is
 - (a) They digest their food
 - (b) They can regenerates
 - (c) They reproduce
 - (d) They respond to <mark>exte</mark>rnal stimuli
- 131: Who among the following is the Father of Botany?
 - (a) Aristotle
 - (b) Theophrastus
 - (c) Robert Hooke

- (d) Carolus Linnaeus
- 132: Planaria posses high capacity of
 - (a) Bioluminescence
 - (b) Metamorphosis
 - (c) Regeneration
 - (d) Alternation of generation
- 133: Which one of the following is the largest herbarium of the world?
 - (a) Royal botanical garden, Kew London
 - (b) Museum of National History, Paris
 - (c) New York Botanical Garden
 - (d) Madras Herbarium, Coimbatore
- 134: Who was awarded with triple crown of biology?
 - (a) Linnaeus
 - (b) Darwin
 - (c) Ernst Mayr
 - (d) Aristotle
- 135: Who pioneered the currently accepted definition of a biological species?
 - (a) E. Mayr
 - (b) J. Ray
 - (c) Hutchinson
 - (d) Bentham and Hooker
- 136: Who was one of 100 greatest Scientists of all time?
 - (a) P. Maheshwari
 - (b) R. Mishra
 - (c) Esau
 - (d) E. Mayr
- 137: Reproduction is synonymous with growth in
 - (a) Amoeba
 - (b) Bacteria
 - (c) Unicellular algae
 - (d) All of the above
- 138: The boundaries of kingdom 'x' is not well defined. Which of the following organism belongs to kingdom 'x'?
 - to kingdom x
 - (a) Amoeba
 - (b) Anabaena
 - (c) Yeast
 - (d) Halobacterium
- 139. Five kingdom system of classification suggested by R.H. Whittaker is not based on
 - (a) Complexity of body organization
 - (b) Presence or absence of a well defined nucleus
 - (c) mode of reproduction

I024/NEET/UT/01

)) 140 -	1) mode of nu	trit	lon	14
140. N	latch the colu	mn	I and II, and choose the correct	
C	ombination fr	om	the options given.	1
	Kingdom		Body organisation	
А.	Plantae	1.	Cellular	
B.	Monera	2.	Multicellular/loose tissue	
С.	Fungi	3.	Tissue/organ	14
D.	Animalia	4.	Tissue/organ/organ system	
E.	Protista	5.	Tissue	
(a) A – 4, B – 1	, C -	- 2, D – 3, E – 5	-
) (b) A – 3, B – 1	, C -	- 2, D – 4, E - 5	
(c) A – 3, B – 2	. C -	- 5, D – 4, E - 1	15
(d) A – 3. B – 1	. C -	- 2, D – 4, E - 1	
41. T	'wo – kingdor	n cl	assification was based on	-
(2	a) cell structu	re	(b) cell – wall	R
((r) cell – wall c	om	position (d) both B and C	14
42 T	'hree domain	s of	life include how many	0 0
k	ingdoms?	5 01		15
(2	a) 3		(h) 4	
(r) 5		(d) 6	
43 I	innaeus is rel	ate	d to	
(15. L	(1) 2 - kingdor	n cl	assification	
(4	a) $Z = \text{Kinguon}$	am	assilication	15
	r) systema Na	tur		
	d) All of the al			
	mong 5 - kin	ado	e classification <u>aukarvotes are</u>	
144. <i>F</i>	lacad in howy	guu	vu kingdom?	
p (nai	ly kinguoin:	15
(6	a) 2			14
((1451)	2) 4 Jacob - Jacob -		(d) 1	A 10
L45. U	Inder unfavol	irat	Die condition, bacteria are	ST.
re	eproduced by			
(A)	Fission	1		
(B)	Plasmodium		A ST	15
(C)	Fruiting bod	ies	- 103	15
(D)) Spore	-		
146.0	Chlorophyll-a	is p	resent in	
(A)	Archaebacte	ria	6ª	
(B)	Bacteria		12 s	
(C)	Cyanobacter	ia	4	1 -
(D)) All		10 ^c	15
147:1	First act in tax	con	o <mark>my is</mark>	
(2	a) Description	1	X	
(Ì	o) Identificati	on		
(c) Naming			
ù) Classificati	on		15

148. he bacteria forming blooms in polluted water	
bodies are nutritionally	

- (a) Photosynthetic nutotrophs
- (b) Chemosynthetic autotrophs
- (c) Heterotrophs
- (d) Saprophytic
- 149. Sole member of kingdom monera are
 - (a) Bacteria
 - (b)Fungi
 - (c) Eubacteria
 - (d) B.G.A.
- 150. Which types of bacteria play a great role in recycling nu-trients?
 - (a) Archaebacteria
 - (b) Photosynthetic autotrophic bacteria
 - (c) Chemosynthetic autotrophic bacteria
 - (d) Heterotrophic bacteria
- 151. Which disease is caused by bacteria in plant? (a)Late blight of potato
 - (b) Mosaic disease of tobacco
 - (c) Citrus canker
 - (d) Potato spindle tuber disease
- 52. Heterotrophic bacteria involves in
 - (a) Fix nitrogen in Heterocyst
 - (b) Fix nitrogen in Nostoc
 - (c) Fix nitrogen in Legume
 - (d) Fix nitrogen in Anabaena
- **153**. The smallest living organism with cell wall belong to
 - (a)Mycoplasma
 - (b) Cyanobacteria
 - (c) Slime mould
 - (d) Bacteria
- 154. The microscopic organism float passively in water cur-. rent termed as
 - (a) Plankton
 - (b) Nekton
 - (c)Benthic
 - (d) Lentic

55. During unfavorable condition, slime moulds

- (a) form fruiting bodies bearing spores at their tips
- (b) form an aggregation called plasmodium
- (c)form an aggregation called pseudoplasmodium
- (d) Both A and B are correct
- 156. *Plasmodium* belongs to the class

- (a) Flagellates
- (b) Ciliates
- (c) Amoeboid
- (d) Sporozoans
- 157. Which have a cavity (gullet) that opens to the outside of the cell surface?
 - (a) Entamoeba
 - (b) Paramecium
 - (c) Trypanosoma
 - (d) Euglena
- 158. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct com-bination from the options given.

	Column I		Column II	7
	(Protozoan		Example	0
	Group)			1
A	A. Flagellate	1.	Plasmodium 🗸	30
F	3. Sorozoan	2.	Entamoeba	1
(C. Ciliated	3.	Trypanosoma	/
Ι	D. Amoeboid	4.	Paramoeciom	-
(a) A – 3, B – 1, C – 4, D – 2	2	AT /	200
(b) A – 4, B – 1, C – 3, D - 2	2		
(c) A – 3, B – 2, C – 4, D - 1		8	1
(d) A – 4, B – 2, C – 3, D - 1	-	10 / /	
159. A	ll protozoans are		~ / /	
(a) Heterotrophs	(b) Autotrophs	
(C) Saprotrophs 🛛 📿	(d) <mark>Paras</mark> ite	
160. C	iatomaceous earth is th	e de	position of cell wall	
in	their habitat by Diatom	s tak	tes over	
(a) Millions of year	(b) Billions of year	A
(C) Trillions of year	(d) Thousands of year	100
161. C	Chief 'producers' in the o	cear	is are	×.
(a) Chrysophytes	(C)) Desmids	
(b) Euglenoids	(d) Diatoms	
162. T	'wo flagell <mark>a are found</mark> in	whi	ch protist	
(a) Amoeba	(b) <mark>Gonya</mark> ulax	
(C) Paramecium	(d) All	
163. S	ea appear red due to		1 Con	
(a) Gonyaulax (red dinofla	agell	ates)	
(b) Desmids	(c)) Colletotrichum	
(d) Gonyaulax (yellow din	ofla	gellates)	
164. C	iatoms are indestructib	le be	ecause of the	-
pr	esence of			
(a) CaCO ₃ in cell wall			
(b) Siliceous cell wall			

- (c) Mucilagenous cell wall
- (d) All of the above

165. Recognise the figure and find suitable matching



- (a) Both 'a' and 'b' are included in kingdom Protista
- (b) 'a' is heterotrophic while 'b' is both autotrophic and heterotrophic
- (c) Both 'a' and 'b' are motile
- (d) All of the above
- 166. Common feature of
 - Amoeba, Euglena, Paramoecium and
 - Trypanosoma is
 - (a) being eukaryotic
 - (b) holozoic nutrition
 - (c) multiple fission
- (d) contractile vacuole
- 167. Match the Column I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given:

		1		0		
		Column I		Column II		
		(Group Protista)		Example		
	А.	Chrysophytes	1.	Paramoecium		
	В.	Dinoflagellates	2.	Euglena		
	С.	Euglenoids	3.	Gonyaulax		
	D.	Protozoans	4.	Diatoms		
	(a) A – 1, B – 3, C – 2, D – 4					
	(b) A – 2, B – 4, C – 3, D - 1					
	(c) A – 4, B – 2, C – 3, D - 1					
	(d) A – 4, B – 3, C – 2, D - 1					
168	68. Coprophilous fungi grows					
	(a) On the wood					
	(b) (In the dung				

(c)In the wood

- (d) On the decaying twig
- 169. Fungi grow in
 - (a) Warm and swampy places
 - (b) Warm and salty places
 - (c) Warm and humid places
 - (d) Cold and moist places
- 170. Which fungus does not consist a long, slender thread like structure called hyphae?
 - (a) Yeast
 - (b) Mushroom
 - (c) Toad stool
 - (d) Puff ball.
- 171. Some hyphae are continuous tube filled with multinucleated cytoplasm. These are called (a)Syncytial hyphae
 - (b) Mycelium
 - (c) Dikaryon
 - (d) Coenocytic hyphae
- 172. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



- (a) Albugo, Aspergillus respectively
- (b) *Mucor*, *Agaricus* respectively
- (c) Aspergillus, Mucor respectively
- (d) Mucor, Aspergillus respectively
- 173. Orange rot is caused by
 - (a)Virus (c) Fungi
- (b)Bacteria
 - (d) Viroids
- 174. Which is a fungal disease?
 - (a) Citrus canker (b) White spot on mustard
 - (c) Black rot on mustard
 - (d) Potato spindle tuber disease.
- 175. Which of the following is coprophilous?
 - (a) Ascomycetes (b) Basidiomycetes
- (c) Phycomycetes (d) Deuteromycetes 176. Asexual spores are generally absent in
- (a) Ustilago (b) Neurospora (c) *Trichoderma* (d) Yeast
- 177. The deuteromycetes reproduce by asexual spore named

- (a) Aplanospores (c) Zoospores
- (b)Ascospores
- (d) Conidia
- 178. Mushrooms, bracket fungi or puffballs are placed in
 - (a) Ascomycetes
- (b) Basidiomycetes (d) Phycomycetes
- (c) Deuteromycetes 179. A dikaryon is formed when
 - (a)Meiosis is arrested
 - (b) The two haploid cells do not fuse immediately
 - (c Cytoplasm does not fuse
 - (d) None of the above
- 180. Asexual reproduction takes place in fungi with the help of
 - (a) Ascospores, basidiospores and zoospores
 - (b) Zoospores, sporangiospores and conidia
 - (c) Zoospores, oospores and basidiospores
 - (d) Oospores, ascospores, basidiospores

SECTION B

- 181: The word systematics is derived from the
 - *systema* which is a
 - (a) Latin word
 - (b) Greek word
 - (c) English word
 - (d) Italic letter
- 182: Species living in same or overlapping geographical areas are called
 - (a) Sympatric species
 - (b) Allopatric species
 - (c) Sibling species
 - (d) Polytypic species
- 183: Scientific names of animals are based on
 - principles and criteria agreed by
 - (a) IUCN
 - (b) ICZN
 - (c) ICBN
 - (d) ICVN
- 184: Felidae includes
 - (a) Cats
 - (b) Panthera Leo
 - (c) Tiger
 - (d) All of these
- 185: In fish *Catla calta*, the specific name is identical with the generic name, thus it is an example of (a) Autonym

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

- (b) Tautonym
- (c) Synonym
- (d) Homonym
- 186: The term 'biosystematics' was coined by
 - (a) Bentham and Hooker
 - (b) Linnaeus
 - (c) Engler and Prantl
 - (d) Camp and Gilly
- 188: Holotypes is
 - (a) Specimens of a taxa deposited by different workers
 - (b) Duplicate of the nomenclatural types
 - (c) Specimen used by scientist as nomenclatural type
 - (d) Specimens mentioned while describing a new taxa on which description is not based
- 189: Which of the following pair is mismatched?
 - (a) Bread mould, Mucor, Parasitic fungi on Mustard
 - (b) Claviceps, Neurospora, Aspergillus, morels, truffles and puffballs
 - (c) Rust, smut, mushrooms, bracket fungi
 - (d) Colletotrichum, Alternaria and Trichoderma
- 190. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

				1 0	
		Column I		Column II	
		(Scientist)		(Contribution)	
	А.	Ivanowasky	1.	Conta <mark>gium vivum flui</mark> dum	
	В.	Pasteur	2.	Crytallisation of virus	
	C.	Beijerinek	3.	Discovery of Virus	
D. Stankey 4.			4.	Term virus	
(a) A – 3, B – 4, C – 2, D – 1					
(b) A – 4, B – 3, C – 2, D – 1					
(c) A – 3, B – 4, C – 1, D – 2					
	(d) A – 4, B – 3, C – 1, D – 2				
191. Which of the following are called acellular					

- organisms?
- (a) Viruses and viroids
- (b) Viroids and lichens
- (c)Lichens and viruses
- (d) Viruses, viroids and lichens
- 192. In viruses which acts as genetic material?
 - (b)DNA (a) RNA
 - (c) Both A and B (d) Either A or B
- 193. T.O.Diener discovered a135.

- (a) Infectious protein
- (b) Free infectious DNA
- (c) Free infectious RNA
- (d)Bacteriophage
- 194. Who recognised certain microbes as causal organism of the mosaic disease?
 - (a) Pasteur (b)Ivanowsky (c) Beijerinek
 - (d) Stanely
- 195. Which are smaller than viruses?
 - (a) Bacteria (b) Fungi
 - (d) Viroids (c) Cyanobacteria
- 196. Among the common cold (flu), mumps, smail pox, her-pes, influenza and AIDS, how many diseases are caused by viruses in humans?
 - (b)4 (a)3(c)5 (d)6
- 197. Read the following statement and the select incorrect statement.
 - (a) The name virus means venom or poisonous fluid
 - (b) Many mycoplasma are pathogenic in animals and plants
 - (c) Toxins released by large number of red dinoflagellates may even kill other marine animals such as fishes.
 - (d) Beside the cell wall, euglenoids have a protein rich layer called pelicle which makes their body flexible.
- 198. Which disease is caused by viroid's?
 - (a)Leaf curling disease
 - (b) Potato spindle tuber disease
 - (c) Dwarfing disease (d) All of the above
- 199. Crystals of virus consist largely of
 - (a)DNA (b) RNA
 - (c) Protein (d) Histone
- 200. The virus which contains both DNA and RNA
 - (a) TMV
- (b) Bacteriophage
- (c) Rhinovirus
- (d)None of the above

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

NRTI	NRT INDIA ANSWER KEY															ΈY				
															R					
	JINJKKJI JIMC																			
विकल्प संकल्प को कमजोर कर देता हैं। Shaping your career															·····					
								\mathcal{M}	EE	T-20)24	1								
Date:	18.0	6.2023		ANSWER KEY - UT 01												Answer Key Code:01				
1.	А	2.	A	3.	В	4.	В	5.	А	6.	В	7.	D	8.	D	9.	С	10.	В	
11.	A	12.	В	13.	С	14.	A	15.	D	16.	A	17.	D	18.	D	19.	С	20.	D	
21.	С	22.	В	23.	В	24.	В	25.	В	26.	С	27.	С	28.	С	29.	A	30.	D	
31.	D	32.	D	33.	С	34.	В	35.	С	36.	В	37.	C	38.	В	39.	В	40.	В	
41.	С	42.	В	43.	В	44.	С	45.	A	46.	В	47.	В	48.	С	49.	D	50.	С	
51.	В	52.	В	53.	D	54.	В	55.	В	56.	A	57.	A	58.	А	59.	С	60.	A	
61.	С	62.	A	63.	В	64.	В	65.	A	66.	С	67.	С	68.	D	69.	С	70.	С	
71.	С	72.	С	73.	D	74.	D	75.	A	76.	А	77.	В	78.	A	79.	В	80.	С	
81.	В	82.	В	83.	В	84.	C	85.	A	86.	С	87.	A	88.	A	89.	В	90.	A	
91.	С	92.	A	93.	D	94.	C	95.	D	96.	А	97.	S	98.	А	99.	С	100.	С	
101.	В	102.	D	103.	D	104.	C	105.	С	106.	D	107.	D	108.	А	109.	D	110.	С	
111.	С	112.	D	113.	C	114.	С	115.	В	116.	С	117.	D	118.	В	119.	С	120.	В	
121.	A	122.	A	123.	A	124.	С	125.	С	126.	В	127.	В	128.	А	129.	С	130.	D	
131.	В	132.	C	133.	A	134.	С	135.	A	136.	D	137.	D	138.	A	139.	A	140.	D	
141.	В	142.	D	143.	D	144.	С	145.	D	146.	С	147.	В	148.	A	149.	A	150.	С	
151.	С	152.	C	153.	D	154.	A	155.	A	156.	D	157.	В	158.	A	159.	A	160.	В	
161.	D	162.	В	163.	Α	164.	В	165.	D	166.	А	167.	D	168.	В	169.	С	170.	A	
171.	D	172.	C	173.	С	174.	В	175.	A	176.	A	177.	D	178.	D	179.	В	180.	В	
181.	A	182.	A	183.	A	184.	D	185.	В	186.	D	187.	В	188.	В	189.	С	190.	A	
191.	С	192.	В	193.	Do	194.	В	195.	D	196.	D	197.	D	198.	В	199.	С	200.	D	