NEET UG

Sample Question Paper - 2022

Country: IN | Duration: 3h 20m | Max Marks: 720 | Language: Hindi

Negative Marking: Yes (-1) | Total Questions: 150 | QuizVerse AI Tutor

General Instructions:

1. This paper contains 150 questions across 3 section(s): Physics, Chemistry, Biology.
2. Duration: 3h 20m. Maximum marks: 720.
3. Negative marking: Yes (-1).
4. Read each question carefully before answering.

Section 1: Physics (50 Questions)

Q1. A radioactive substance has half-life 14 days. The fraction remaining after 54 days is:

(A) 1/4

(B) 1/4

(C) 1/16

(D) 1/8

Q2. The work function of a metal is 3.3 eV. The threshold frequency is:

(A) 10.83 x 10^14 Hz

(B) 7.25 x 10^14 Hz

(C) 6.65 x 10^14 Hz

(D) 9.88 x 10^14 Hz

Q3. A block of mass 8 kg slides down a frictionless incline of angle 45 degrees. The acceleration is:

(A) 3.1 m/s^2

(B) 4.3 m/s^2

(C) 5.1 m/s^2

(D) 3.8 m/s^2

Q4. A wire of resistance 9 ohm is bent into a circle. Effective resistance between diametrically opposite points is:

(A) 2 ohm

(B) 3 ohm

(C) 3 ohm

(D) 2 ohm

Q5. A wire of resistance 15 ohm is bent into a circle. Effective resistance between diametrically opposite points is:

(A) 5 ohm

(B) 7 ohm

(C) 5 ohm

(D) 5 ohm

Q6. A block of mass 6 kg slides down a frictionless incline of angle 37 degrees. The acceleration is:

(A) 6.6 m/s^2

(B) 4.1 m/s^2

(C) 5.2 m/s^2

(D) 6.8 m/s^2

Q7. An electron moves with velocity 2x10^6 m/s perpendicular to a magnetic field of 1.0 T. The radius of its path is:

(A) 1.88 cm

(B) 4.32 cm

(C) 3.93 cm

(D) 2.08 cm

Q8. The escape velocity from a planet of mass 4 x 10^24 kg and radius 7718 km is:

(A) 13.2 km/s

(B) 9.0 km/s

(C) 14.0 km/s

(D) 8.9 km/s

Q9. The current through a 15 ohm resistor connected to a 21 V battery is:

(A) 3.75 A

(B) 0.53 A

(C) 3.95 A

(D) 2.87 A

Q10. A projectile is launched at 60 degrees with initial velocity 36 m/s. The time of flight is approximately:

(A) 1.7 s

(B) 2.9 s

(C) 2.7 s

(D) 3.2 s

Q11. A body of mass 4 kg is moving in a circle of radius 8 m at 19 m/s. The centripetal force is:

(A) 65 N

(B) 124 N

(C) 146 N

(D) 176 N

Q12. A radioactive substance has half-life 11 days. The fraction remaining after 58 days is:

(A) 1/16

(B) 1/16

(C) 1/4

(D) 1/8

Q13. A force of 38 N acts on a 19 kg body initially at rest. The velocity after 3 s is:

(A) 8 m/s

(B) 13 m/s

(C) 14 m/s

(D) 48 m/s

Q14. A wire of resistance 11 ohm is bent into a circle. Effective resistance between diametrically opposite points is:

(A) 2 ohm

(B) 7 ohm

(C) 4 ohm

(D) 3 ohm

Q15. The current through a 26 ohm resistor connected to a 15 V battery is:

(A) 0.50 A

(B) 2.36 A

(C) 2.83 A

(D) 1.89 A

Q16. A convex lens of focal length 28 cm forms a real image of an object placed 26 cm away. The image distance is:

(A) 48 cm

(B) 37 cm

(C) 28 cm

(D) 21 cm

Q17. A solenoid of 268 turns and length 0.2 m carries current 10 A. The magnetic field inside is:

(A) 15.17 mT

(B) 13.54 mT

(C) 2.75 mT

(D) 17.10 mT

Q18. A solenoid of 409 turns and length 0.2 m carries current 5 A. The magnetic field inside is:

(A) 3.92 mT

(B) 1.81 mT

(C) 19.86 mT

(D) 5.94 mT

Q19. The escape velocity from a planet of mass 8 x 10^24 kg and radius 6600 km is:

(A) 14.3 km/s

(B) 9.9 km/s

(C) 14.9 km/s

(D) 10.1 km/s

Q20. A body of mass 3 kg is moving in a circle of radius 4 m at 18 m/s. The centripetal force is:

(A) 165 N

(B) 28 N

(C) 186 N

(D) 30 N

Q21. A spring with k = 494 N/m is compressed by 0.17 m. The stored PE is:

(A) 18.25 J

(B) 22.76 J

(C) 16.40 J

(D) 20.63 J

Q22. In photoelectric effect, the stopping potential for light of wavelength 324 nm on a metal with work function 3.1 eV is:

(A) 2.24 V

(B) 0.94 V

(C) 2.36 V

(D) 3.23 V

Q23. The current through a 26 ohm resistor connected to a 7 V battery is:

(A) 2.28 A

(B) 4.78 A

(C) 3.78 A

(D) 4.61 A

Q24. The escape velocity from a planet of mass 3 x 10^24 kg and radius 6004 km is:

(A) 14.0 km/s

(B) 9.1 km/s

(C) 9.6 km/s

(D) 12.6 km/s

Q25. Two masses 8 kg and 7 kg are connected by a string over a frictionless pulley. The acceleration of the system is:

(A) 2.54 m/s^2

(B) 1.73 m/s^2

(C) 1.16 m/s^2

(D) 4.13 m/s^2

Q26. A car of mass 1565 kg moving at 25 m/s brakes to rest in 7 s. The braking force is:

(A) 15156 N

(B) 6209 N

(C) 6477 N

(D) 17916 N

Q27. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 50 V is approximately:

(A) 1.07 Angstrom

(B) 1.32 Angstrom

(C) 1.17 Angstrom

(D) 2.55 Angstrom

Q28. Light passes from glass (n=1.6) to air. The critical angle is:

(A) 39 degrees

(B) 43 degrees

(C) 43 degrees

(D) 38 degrees

Q29. The escape velocity from a planet of mass 8 x 10^24 kg and radius 7545 km is:

(A) 14.3 km/s

(B) 13.2 km/s

(C) 10.2 km/s

(D) 13.0 km/s

Q30. The binding energy per nucleon of Fe-56 is approximately:

(A) 8.8 MeV

(B) 7.6 MeV

(C) 6.5 MeV

(D) 9.2 MeV

Q31. The binding energy per nucleon of Fe-56 is approximately:

(A) 7.6 MeV

(B) 8.8 MeV

(C) 9.2 MeV

(D) 6.5 MeV

Q32. Light passes from glass (n=1.7) to air. The critical angle is:

(A) 37 degrees

(B) 36 degrees

(C) 44 degrees

(D) 50 degrees

Q33. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 150 V is approximately:

(A) 2.04 Angstrom

(B) 2.40 Angstrom

(C) 1.83 Angstrom

(D) 0.65 Angstrom

Q34. The binding energy per nucleon of Fe-56 is approximately:

(A) 6.5 MeV

(B) 7.6 MeV

(C) 8.8 MeV

(D) 9.2 MeV

Q35. The work function of a metal is 4.9 eV. The threshold frequency is:

(A) 10.76 x 10^14 Hz

(B) 9.53 x 10^14 Hz

(C) 4.48 x 10^14 Hz

(D) 9.74 x 10^14 Hz

Q36. A spring with k = 388 N/m is compressed by 0.15 m. The stored PE is:

(A) 20.86 J

(B) 4.98 J

(C) 15.02 J

(D) 15.44 J

Q37. Two capacitors 9 uF and 9 uF are connected in series. The equivalent capacitance is:

(A) 3.34 uF

(B) 4.38 uF

(C) 4.96 uF

(D) 1.37 uF

Q38. The electric field at 3 m from a point charge of 6 uC is:

(A) 8811 N/C

(B) 672 N/C

(C) 7047 N/C

(D) 1784 N/C

Q39. An ideal gas at 292 K is heated at constant pressure to 489 K. The ratio of final to initial volume is:

(A) 2.7

(B) 2.3

(C) 2.1

(D) 2.1

Q40. The binding energy per nucleon of Fe-56 is approximately:

(A) 6.5 MeV

(B) 8.8 MeV

(C) 7.6 MeV

(D) 9.2 MeV

Q41. A radioactive substance has half-life 20 days. The fraction remaining after 14 days is:

(A) 1/4

(B) 1/32

(C) 1/16

(D) 1/16

Q42. An electron moves with velocity 3x10^6 m/s perpendicular to a magnetic field of 0.7 T. The radius of its path is:

(A) 3.79 cm

(B) 2.99 cm

(C) 1.21 cm

(D) 0.85 cm

Q43. A radioactive substance has half-life 30 days. The fraction remaining after 33 days is:

(A) 1/8

(B) 1/16

(C) 1/4

(D) 1/16

Q44. A projectile is launched at 30 degrees with initial velocity 24 m/s. The time of flight is approximately:

(A) 4.8 s

(B) 2.0 s

(C) 2.6 s

(D) 4.6 s

Q45. A force of 11 N acts on a 20 kg body initially at rest. The velocity after 5 s is:

(A) 47 m/s

(B) 35 m/s

(C) 28 m/s

(D) 38 m/s

Q46. An ideal gas at 304 K is heated at constant pressure to 757 K. The ratio of final to initial volume is:

(A) 2.0

(B) 2.3

(C) 1.6

(D) 2.7

Q47. A car of mass 1593 kg moving at 44 m/s brakes to rest in 9 s. The braking force is:

(A) 15289 N

(B) 3916 N

(C) 4174 N

(D) 16867 N

Q48. The work function of a metal is 1.6 eV. The threshold frequency is:

(A) 9.14 x 10^14 Hz

(B) 11.96 x 10^14 Hz

(C) 10.62 x 10^14 Hz

(D) 3.11 x 10^14 Hz

Q49. Two capacitors 9 uF and 8 uF are connected in series. The equivalent capacitance is:

(A) 3.56 uF

(B) 4.24 uF

(C) 2.11 uF

(D) 2.76 uF

Q50. A convex lens of focal length 18 cm forms a real image of an object placed 46 cm away. The image distance is:

(A) 35 cm

(B) 25 cm

(C) 34 cm

(D) 19 cm

Section 2: Chemistry (50 Questions)

Q51. The magnetic moment of Fe2+ (d6) in weak field is:

(A) 4.9 BM (4 unpaired)

(B) 5.9 BM

(C) 2.83 BM

(D) 0 BM

Q52. Which element has the highest electronegativity?

(A) Oxygen

(B) Chlorine

(C) Nitrogen

(D) Fluorine

Q53. The IUPAC name of CH3CH(OH)CH3 is:

(A) Isopropyl ether

(B) Propan-2-ol

(C) 2-Methylethanol

(D) Propan-1-ol

Q54. Grignard reagents react with dry CO2 to give:

(A) Alcohols

(B) Carboxylic acids

(C) Ketones

(D) Esters

Q55. d-block elements show variable oxidation states because:

(A) Large atomic size

(B) Close energy of (n-1)d and ns orbitals

(C) Low ionization energy

(D) Filled d orbitals

Q56. The lightest noble gas is:

(A) Argon

(B) Neon

(C) Helium

(D) Krypton

Q57. For a first-order reaction with k = 0.080 s^-1, the half-life is:

(A) 15.0 s

(B) 10.0 s

(C) 13.9 s

(D) 20.0 s

Q58. Which test distinguishes aldehydes from ketones?

(A) Lucas test

(B) Lassaigne test

(C) Beilstein test

(D) Tollens' test (silver mirror)

Q59. The rate of reaction doubles when temperature increases by:

(A) 20 K

(B) 50 K

(C) 10 K

(D) 5 K

Q60. The cell potential for Zn|Zn2+||Cu2+|Cu cell is:

(A) 0.34 V

(B) 1.10 V

(C) -0.76 V

(D) 0.76 V

Q61. Williamson's synthesis is used to prepare:

(A) Ethers

(B) Alcohols

(C) Amines

(D) Esters

Q62. The lightest noble gas is:

(A) Helium

(B) Argon

(C) Neon

(D) Krypton

Q63. Hess's law states that:

(A) Enthalpy change is path independent

(B) Entropy always increases

(C) Rate depends on concentration

(D) Volume is constant

Q64. Colligative properties depend on:

(A) Nature of solvent

(B) Molar mass of solute

(C) Number of solute particles

(D) Nature of solute

Q65. For an ideal gas, Cp - Cv equals:

(A) 2R

(B) R (8.314 J/mol K)

(C) 0

(D) R/2

Q66. The reagent for converting aldehyde to carboxylic acid is:

(A) $LiAlH_4$

(B) Zn-Hg / HCl

(C) $NaBH_4$

(D) $KMnO_4$ / $K_2Cr_2O_7$

Q67. Which reagent is used for Baeyer-Villiger oxidation?

(A) mCPBA / peracid

(B) $LiAlH_4$

(C) $KMnO_4$

(D) $NaBH_4$

Q68. The hybridization of C in acetylene is:

(A) sp

(B) sp^2

(C) sp^3d

(D) sp^3

Q69. For a first-order reaction with k = 0.080 s^-1, the half-life is:

(A) 13.9 s

(B) 15.0 s

(C) 20.0 s

(D) 10.0 s

Q70. The shape of XeF4 is:

(A) Octahedral

(B) Tetrahedral

(C) See-saw

(D) Square planar

Q71. The major product of SN1 reaction of tert-butyl chloride with ethanol is:

(A) tert-Butyl ethyl ether

(B) 2-Methylpropene

(C) Isobutane

(D) tert-Butanol

Q72. The reagent for converting aldehyde to carboxylic acid is:

(A) Zn-Hg / HCl

(B) LiAlH4

(C) KMnO4 / K2Cr2O7

(D) NaBH4

Q73. Wurtz reaction involves coupling of:

(A) Aldehydes with NaOH

(B) Acids with SOCl2

(C) Aryl halides with Cu

(D) Alkyl halides with Na

Q74. Friedel-Crafts acylation uses which catalyst?

(A) FeCl3

(B) ZnCl2

(C) AlCl3

(D) CuCl2

Q75. The colour of KMnO4 is due to:

(A) Charge transfer transition

(B) d-d transition

(C) s-p transition

(D) f-f transition

Q76. The product of dehydration of ethanol at 443 K is:

(A) Acetaldehyde

(B) Acetic acid

(C) Diethyl ether

(D) Ethylene (C2H4)

Q77. The cell potential for Zn|Zn2+||Cu2+|Cu cell is:

(A) 0.76 V

(B) 1.10 V

(C) 0.34 V

(D) -0.76 V

Q78. The product of dehydration of ethanol at 443 K is:

(A) Ethylene (C2H4)

(B) Acetaldehyde

(C) Diethyl ether

(D) Acetic acid

Q79. The van't Hoff factor for NaCl is approximately:

(A) 0.5

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) 3

Q80. The coordination number in BCC is:

(A) 8

(B) 6

(C) 4

(D) 12

Q81. The van't Hoff factor for NaCl is approximately:

(A) 2

(B) 1

(C) 3

(D) 0.5

Q82. VSEPR theory predicts the shape of SF6 as:

(A) Trigonal bipyramidal

(B) Octahedral

(C) Square planar

(D) Tetrahedral

Q83. Markovnikov's rule applies to the addition of HBr to:

(A) Propene

(B) Benzene

(C) Ethene

(D) Methane

Q84. The osmotic pressure of a solution is given by:

(A) pi = PV

(B) pi = mRT

(C) pi = iMRT

(D) pi = nRT/V

Q85. Lanthanide contraction is caused by:

(A) Poor shielding by 4f electrons

(B) Nuclear fusion

(C) Electron capture

(D) High ionization energy

Q86. The hybridization of Ni in [Ni(CN)4]2- is:

(A) sp3

(B) d2sp3

(C) dsp2

(D) sp3d

Q87. Perkin reaction produces:

(A) Ethers

(B) Amines

(C) Alpha,beta-unsaturated acids

(D) Alcohols

Q88. Grignard reagents react with dry CO2 to give:

(A) Carboxylic acids

(B) Ketones

(C) Esters

(D) Alcohols

Q89. For an ideal gas, Cp - Cv equals:

(A) 2R

(B) R/2

(C) R (8.314 J/mol K)

(D) 0

Q90. The ore of aluminium is:

(A) Haematite

(B) Chalcopyrite

(C) Galena

(D) Bauxite

Q91. The IUPAC name of neopentane is:

(A) Cyclopentane

(B) 2-Methylbutane

(C) Pentane

(D) 2,2-Dimethylpropane

Q92. The IUPAC name of CH3CH(OH)CH3 is:

(A) Isopropyl ether

(B) 2-Methylethanol

(C) Propan-1-ol

(D) Propan-2-ol

Q93. Which reagent is used for Baeyer-Villiger oxidation?

(A) NaBH4

(B) KMnO4

(C) LiAlH4

(D) mCPBA / peracid

Q94. The major product of SN1 reaction of tert-butyl chloride with ethanol is:

(A) 2-Methylpropene

(B) Isobutane

(C) tert-Butyl ethyl ether

(D) tert-Butanol

Q95. According to Raoult's law, the vapour pressure of a solvent in solution is:

(A) p = p0 * x_solvent

(B) p = p0 / x_solvent

(C) p = RT/V

(D) p = p0 * x_solute

Q96. Perkin reaction produces:

(A) Alpha,beta-unsaturated acids

(B) Alcohols

(C) Amines

(D) Ethers

Q97. Colligative properties depend on:

(A) Number of solute particles

(B) Nature of solvent

(C) Molar mass of solute

(D) Nature of solute

Q98. Wurtz reaction involves coupling of:

(A) Aldehydes with NaOH

(B) Acids with SOCl2

(C) Aryl halides with Cu

(D) Alkyl halides with Na

Q99. Which reagent is used for Baeyer-Villiger oxidation?

(A) KMnO4

(B) mCPBA / peracid

(C) NaBH4

(D) LiAlH4

Q100. The cell potential for Zn|Zn2+||Cu2+|Cu cell is:

(A) 0.76 V

(B) 1.10 V

(C) -0.76 V

(D) 0.34 V

Section 3: Biology (50 Questions)

Q101. Primary succession occurs on:

(A) Bare rock

(B) Abandoned farmland

(C) Clear-cut area

(D) Burned forest

Q102. Mitosis results in:

(A) 1 large cell

(B) 2 identical daughter cells

(C) 4 haploid cells

(D) 3 cells

Q103. Peristalsis occurs in:

(A) Alimentary canal

(B) Bones

(C) Brain

(D) Lungs

Q104. Stomata open when guard cells:

(A) Become turgid

(B) Lose water

(C) Die

(D) Divide

Q105. Crossing over occurs during:

(A) Telophase I

(B) Metaphase I

(C) Anaphase II

(D) Pachytene

Q106. The number of chromosomes in human gametes is:

(A) 22

(B) 44

(C) 46

(D) 23

Q107. The lock-and-key model explains:

(A) DNA replication

(B) Cell division

(C) Enzyme specificity

(D) Protein folding

Q108. Mendel's law of segregation states that:

(A) Traits blend

(B) Mutations are random

(C) Alleles separate during gamete formation

(D) Genes are linked

Q109. Which vitamin deficiency causes scurvy?

(A) Vitamin D

(B) Vitamin C

(C) Vitamin A

(D) Vitamin K

Q110. The process of RBC formation is called:

(A) Thrombopoiesis

(B) Leukopoiesis

(C) Hematopoiesis

(D) Erythropoiesis

Q111. Chlorophyll absorbs mostly:

(A) Red and blue light

(B) Green light

(C) UV light

(D) Infrared light

Q112. The functional unit of kidney is:

(A) Nephron

(B) Alveolus

(C) Neuron

(D) Villus

Q113. Ozone layer is found in:

(A) Thermosphere

(B) Troposphere

(C) Mesosphere

(D) Stratosphere

Q114. Biogeochemical cycling of nitrogen includes:

(A) Glycolysis

(B) Nitrification

(C) Photolysis

(D) Krebs cycle

Q115. Monohybrid cross ratio is:

(A) 3:1

(B) 1:2:1

(C) 1:1

(D) 9:3:3:1

Q116. Which hormone triggers ovulation?

(A) LH

(B) FSH

(C) Estrogen

(D) Progesterone

Q117. Insulin promotes:

(A) Gluconeogenesis

(B) Glycogenolysis

(C) Glycogenesis

(D) Lipolysis

Q118. The powerhouse of the cell is:

(A) Mitochondria

(B) Ribosome

(C) Nucleus

(D) Golgi body

Q119. The largest organ in the human body is:

(A) Liver

(B) Skin

(C) Lungs

(D) Brain

Q120. Which is the largest cell in the human body?

(A) RBC

(B) WBC

(C) Neuron

(D) Ovum

Q121. Sickle cell anemia is caused by:

(A) Insertion

(B) Translocation

(C) Deletion

(D) Point mutation in hemoglobin gene

Q122. Which hormone controls blood calcium level?

(A) Thyroxine

(B) Insulin

(C) Glucagon

(D) Parathormone

Q123. Which is a vestigial organ in humans?

(A) Appendix

(B) Kidney

(C) Liver

(D) Heart

Q124. The functional unit of kidney is:

(A) Villus

(B) Alveolus

(C) Nephron

(D) Neuron

Q125. Which blood cells are involved in clotting?

(A) Platelets

(B) Plasma

(C) WBCs

(D) RBCs

Q126. Primary succession occurs on:

(A) Bare rock

(B) Abandoned farmland

(C) Burned forest

(D) Clear-cut area

Q127. The powerhouse of the cell is:

(A) Ribosome

(B) Nucleus

(C) Golgi body

(D) Mitochondria

Q128. Dihybrid cross ratio is:

(A) 1:1

(B) 1:2:1

(C) 3:1

(D) 9:3:3:1

Q129. Ozone layer is found in:

(A) Troposphere

(B) Stratosphere

(C) Thermosphere

(D) Mesosphere

Q130. The oxygen-carrying pigment in blood is:

(A) Cytochrome

(B) Chlorophyll

(C) Myoglobin

(D) Hemoglobin

Q131. The sex of a child is determined by:

(A) Both equally

(B) Random

(C) Father's chromosome

(D) Mother's chromosome

Q132. The nitrogenous base not found in RNA is:

(A) Uracil

(B) Thymine

(C) Adenine

(D) Guanine

Q133. Which phylum includes starfish?

(A) Echinodermata

(B) Mollusca

(C) Chordata

(D) Arthropoda

Q134. Blood group O is the universal:

(A) Both

(B) Recipient

(C) Neither

(D) Donor

Q135. The greenhouse effect is primarily caused by:

(A) O2 and N2

(B) Argon

(C) CO2 and methane

(D) Ozone only

Q136. Which is the site of transcription in eukaryotes?

(A) Cytoplasm

(B) Ribosome

(C) Nucleus

(D) ER

Q137. The pacemaker of the heart is:

(A) Purkinje fibers

(B) Bundle of His

(C) AV node

(D) SA node

Q138. Photosystem II is located in:

(A) Inner membrane

(B) Cytoplasm

(C) Thylakoid membrane

(D) Stroma

Q139. Calvin cycle occurs in:

(A) Thylakoid

(B) Stroma

(C) Cytoplasm

(D) Nucleus

Q140. Which phylum includes starfish?

(A) Arthropoda

(B) Mollusca

(C) Echinodermata

(D) Chordata

Q141. Which organelle is involved in lipid synthesis?

(A) Golgi

(B) Lysosome

(C) Smooth ER

(D) Rough ER

Q142. PCR is used to:

(A) Sequence proteins

(B) Culture cells

(C) Amplify DNA

(D) Stain tissues

Q143. The anticodon is found on:

(A) rRNA

(B) tRNA

(C) DNA

(D) mRNA

Q144. Which enzyme unwinds DNA during replication?

(A) Primase

(B) Ligase

(C) Helicase

(D) DNA polymerase

Q145. The number of chromosomes in human gametes is:

(A) 46

(B) 23

(C) 44

(D) 22

Q146. The first life originated in:

(A) Water

(B) Volcanoes

(C) Land

(D) Air

Q147. Calvin cycle occurs in:

(A) Cytoplasm

(B) Nucleus

(C) Stroma

(D) Thylakoid

Q148. The enzyme that joins Okazaki fragments is:

(A) Topoisomerase

(B) DNA ligase

(C) Primase

(D) Helicase

Q149. The nitrogenous base not found in RNA is:

(A) Guanine

(B) Thymine

(C) Uracil

(D) Adenine

Q150. Antibodies are produced by:

(A) Macrophages

(B) B lymphocytes

(C) T lymphocytes

(D) Neutrophils

Answer Key

Q1: (D)	Q2: (D)	Q3: (D)	Q4: (B)	Q5: (A)
Q6: (C)	Q7: (B)	Q8: (A)	Q9: (C)	Q10: (B)
Q11: (C)	Q12: (D)	Q13: (C)	Q14: (A)	Q15: (B)
Q16: (D)	Q17: (C)	Q18: (C)	Q19: (D)	Q20: (C)
Q21: (C)	Q22: (A)	Q23: (A)	Q24: (C)	Q25: (B)
Q26: (D)	Q27: (A)	Q28: (D)	Q29: (B)	Q30: (A)
Q31: (B)	Q32: (A)	Q33: (D)	Q34: (C)	Q35: (C)
Q36: (C)	Q37: (B)	Q38: (B)	Q39: (A)	Q40: (B)
Q41: (B)	Q42: (D)	Q43: (C)	Q44: (A)	Q45: (B)
Q46: (D)	Q47: (C)	Q48: (B)	Q49: (B)	Q50: (B)
Q51: (A)	Q52: (D)	Q53: (B)	Q54: (B)	Q55: (B)
Q56: (C)	Q57: (C)	Q58: (D)	Q59: (C)	Q60: (B)
Q61: (A)	Q62: (A)	Q63: (A)	Q64: (C)	Q65: (B)
Q66: (D)	Q67: (A)	Q68: (A)	Q69: (A)	Q70: (D)
Q71: (A)	Q72: (C)	Q73: (D)	Q74: (C)	Q75: (A)
Q76: (D)	Q77: (B)	Q78: (A)	Q79: (C)	Q80: (A)
Q81: (A)	Q82: (B)	Q83: (A)	Q84: (C)	Q85: (A)
Q86: (C)	Q87: (C)	Q88: (A)	Q89: (C)	Q90: (D)
Q91: (D)	Q92: (D)	Q93: (D)	Q94: (C)	Q95: (A)
Q96: (A)	Q97: (A)	Q98: (D)	Q99: (B)	Q100: (B)
Q101: (A)	Q102: (B)	Q103: (A)	Q104: (A)	Q105: (D)
Q106: (D)	Q107: (C)	Q108: (C)	Q109: (B)	Q110: (D)
Q111: (A)	Q112: (A)	Q113: (D)	Q114: (B)	Q115: (A)
Q116: (A)	Q117: (C)	Q118: (A)	Q119: (B)	Q120: (D)
Q121: (D)	Q122: (D)	Q123: (A)	Q124: (C)	Q125: (A)
Q126: (A)	Q127: (D)	Q128: (D)	Q129: (B)	Q130: (D)
Q131: (C)	Q132: (B)	Q133: (A)	Q134: (D)	Q135: (C)
Q136: (C)	Q137: (D)	Q138: (C)	Q139: (B)	Q140: (C)
Q141: (C)	Q142: (C)	Q143: (B)	Q144: (C)	Q145: (B)
Q146: (A)	Q147: (C)	Q148: (B)	Q149: (B)	Q150: (B)