NEET UG

Sample Question Paper - 2024

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. Two capacitors 10 uF and 6 uF are connected in series. The equivalent capacitance is:

(A) 2.11 uF

(B) 3.31 uF

(C) 2.91 uF

(D) 4.84 uF

Q2. 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) 28 m/s

(C) 35 m/s

(D) 38 m/s

Q3. A force of 64 N acts on a 17 kg body initially at rest. The velocity after 4 s is:

(A) 37 m/s

(B) 7 m/s

(C) 49 m/s

(D) 26 m/s

Q4. 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

Q5. The electric field at 1 m from a point charge of 10 uC is:

(A) 5784 N/C

(B) 4338 N/C

(C) 6300 N/C

(D) 2935 N/C

Q6. A wire of resistance 11 ohm is bent into a circle. Effective resistance between diametrically opposite points is:

(A) 2 ohm

(B) 4 ohm

(C) 7 ohm

(D) 3 ohm

Q7. 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) 6477 N

(C) 17916 N

(D) 6209 N

Q8. A solenoid of 609 turns and length 0.5 m carries current 6 A. The magnetic field inside is:

(A) 5.04 mT

(B) 2.76 mT

(C) 4.52 mT

(D) 1.36 mT

Q9. Two capacitors 4 uF and 2 uF are connected in series. The equivalent capacitance is:

(A) 1.09 uF

(B) 1.73 uF

(C) 2.80 uF

(D) 2.79 uF

Q10. Two masses 7 kg and 12 kg are connected by a string over a frictionless pulley. The acceleration of the system is:

(A) 3.30 m/s^2

(B) 2.75 m/s^2

(C) 4.57 m/s^2

(D) 1.05 m/s^2

Q11. The work function of a metal is 3.3 eV. The threshold frequency is:

(A) 7.25 x 10^14 Hz

(B) 10.83 x 10^14 Hz

(C) 6.65 x 10^14 Hz

(D) 9.88 x 10^14 Hz

Q12. Two capacitors 9 uF and 9 uF are connected in series. The equivalent capacitance is:

(A) 3.34 uF

(B) 1.37 uF

(C) 4.96 uF

(D) 4.38 uF

Q13. An electron moves with velocity 1x10^6 m/s perpendicular to a magnetic field of 0.2 T. The radius of its path is:

(A) 1.26 cm

(B) 1.43 cm

(C) 1.26 cm

(D) 3.91 cm

Q14. In photoelectric effect, the stopping potential for light of wavelength 285 nm on a metal with work function 3.6 eV is:

(A) 3.40 V

(B) 3.94 V

(C) 3.88 V

(D) 2.26 V

Q15. An electron moves with velocity 1x10^6 m/s perpendicular to a magnetic field of 0.3 T. The radius of its path is:

(A) 1.71 cm

(B) 0.95 cm

(C) 0.80 cm

(D) 2.09 cm

Q16. A car of mass 1229 kg moving at 56 m/s brakes to rest in 7 s. The braking force is:

(A) 14865 N

(B) 5716 N

(C) 11583 N

(D) 10834 N

Q17. A wire of resistance 6 ohm is bent into a circle. Effective resistance between diametrically opposite points is:

(A) 10 ohm

(B) 2 ohm

(C) 8 ohm

(D) 5 ohm

Q18. The focal length of a concave mirror is 21 cm. An object at 25 cm forms image at:

(A) 34 cm, real inverted

(B) 53 cm, real inverted

(C) 47 cm, real inverted

(D) 15 cm, real inverted

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

(A) 10.1 km/s

(B) 9.9 km/s

(C) 14.9 km/s

(D) 14.3 km/s

Q20. A spring with k = 388 N/m is compressed by 0.15 m. The stored PE is:

(A) 15.44 J

(B) 15.02 J

(C) 4.98 J

(D) 20.86 J

Q21. The focal length of a concave mirror is 29 cm. An object at 21 cm forms image at:

(A) 20 cm, real inverted

(B) 43 cm, real inverted

(C) 37 cm, real inverted

(D) 52 cm, real inverted

Q22. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 50 V is approximately:

(A) 2.95 Angstrom

(B) 2.67 Angstrom

(C) 2.48 Angstrom

(D) 1.06 Angstrom

Q23. A wire of resistance 19 ohm is bent into a circle. Effective resistance between diametrically opposite points is:

(A) 8 ohm

(B) 8 ohm

(C) 2 ohm

(D) 6 ohm

Q24. A convex lens of focal length 28 cm forms a real image of an object placed 26 cm away. The image distance is:

(A) 28 cm

(B) 48 cm

(C) 21 cm

(D) 37 cm

Q25. A Carnot engine operates between 446 K and 314 K. Its efficiency is:

(A) 23%

(B) 31%

(C) 53%

(D) 30%

Q26. 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

Q27. An ideal gas at 292 K is heated at constant pressure to 489 K. The ratio of final to initial volume is:

(A) 2.1

(B) 2.7

(C) 2.1

(D) 2.3

Q28. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 150 V is approximately:

(A) 1.83 Angstrom

(B) 0.65 Angstrom

(C) 2.04 Angstrom

(D) 2.40 Angstrom

Q29. 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) 1.16 m/s^2

(C) 1.73 m/s^2

(D) 4.13 m/s^2

Q30. A body of mass 3 kg is moving in a circle of radius 4 m at 18 m/s. The centripetal force is:

(A) 28 N

(B) 165 N

(C) 30 N

(D) 186 N

Q31. A convex lens of focal length 18 cm forms a real image of an object placed 46 cm away. The image distance is:

(A) 19 cm

(B) 35 cm

(C) 34 cm

(D) 25 cm

Q32. A radioactive substance has half-life 14 days. The fraction remaining after 54 days is:

(A) 1/4

(B) 1/16

(C) 1/8

(D) 1/4

Q33. In photoelectric effect, the stopping potential for light of wavelength 260 nm on a metal with work function 2.9 eV is:

(A) 0.69 V

(B) 2.94 V

(C) 3.39 V

(D) 2.43 V

Q34. The work function of a metal is 1.6 eV. The threshold frequency is:

(A) 10.62 x 10^14 Hz

(B) 9.14 x 10^14 Hz

(C) 11.96 x 10^14 Hz

(D) 3.11 x 10^14 Hz

Q35. A convex lens of focal length 16 cm forms a real image of an object placed 22 cm away. The image distance is:

(A) 15 cm

(B) 25 cm

(C) 45 cm

(D) 51 cm

Q36. A radioactive substance has half-life 11 days. The fraction remaining after 58 days is:

(A) 1/16

(B) 1/4

(C) 1/16

(D) 1/8

Q37. The current through a 11 ohm resistor connected to a 12 V battery is:

(A) 2.22 A

(B) 2.50 A

(C) 2.51 A

(D) 2.81 A

Q38. A spring with k = 494 N/m is compressed by 0.17 m. The stored PE is:

(A) 16.40 J

(B) 20.63 J

(C) 22.76 J

(D) 18.25 J

Q39. 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) 4.32 cm

(B) 1.88 cm

(C) 2.08 cm

(D) 3.93 cm

Q40. 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

Q41. An ideal gas at 295 K is heated at constant pressure to 678 K. The ratio of final to initial volume is:

(A) 1.5

(B) 1.5

(C) 2.3

(D) 2.4

Q42. A ball is dropped from height 38 m. Its velocity just before hitting the ground is:

(A) 27.1 m/s

(B) 24.3 m/s

(C) 47.5 m/s

(D) 23.2 m/s

Q43. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 50 V is approximately:

(A) 2.14 Angstrom

(B) 2.64 Angstrom

(C) 1.53 Angstrom

(D) 1.20 Angstrom

Q44. 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) 0.85 cm

(B) 1.21 cm

(C) 3.79 cm

(D) 2.99 cm

Q45. A solenoid of 145 turns and length 0.1 m carries current 4 A. The magnetic field inside is:

(A) 9.69 mT

(B) 16.56 mT

(C) 1.19 mT

(D) 17.15 mT

Q46. A projectile is launched at 45 degrees with initial velocity 22 m/s. The time of flight is approximately:

(A) 4.6 s

(B) 3.9 s

(C) 2.9 s

(D) 3.3 s

Q47. The electric field at 3 m from a point charge of 6 uC is:

(A) 8811 N/C

(B) 672 N/C

(C) 1784 N/C

(D) 7047 N/C

Q48. A car of mass 1593 kg moving at 44 m/s brakes to rest in 9 s. The braking force is:

(A) 4174 N

(B) 15289 N

(C) 16867 N

(D) 3916 N

Q49. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 50 V is approximately:

(A) 1.17 Angstrom

(B) 1.07 Angstrom

(C) 2.55 Angstrom

(D) 1.32 Angstrom

Q50. The current through a 15 ohm resistor connected to a 21 V battery is:

(A) 3.95 A

(B) 2.87 A

(C) 0.53 A

(D) 3.75 A

Section 2: Chemistry (50 Questions)

Q51. d-block elements show variable oxidation states because:

(A) Low ionization energy

(B) Large atomic size

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

(D) Filled d orbitals

Q52. The IUPAC name of neopentane is:

(A) Pentane

(B) 2,2-Dimethylpropane

(C) Cyclopentane

(D) 2-Methylbutane

Q53. The equilibrium constant Kp and Kc are related by:

(A) Kp = Kc/RT

(B) Kp = RT*Kc

(C) Kp = Kc(RT)^delta_n

(D) Kp = Kc

Q54. Lanthanide contraction is caused by:

(A) Poor shielding by 4f electrons

(B) High ionization energy

(C) Nuclear fusion

(D) Electron capture

Q55. The cell potential for Zn|Zn2+||Cu2+|Cu cell is:

(A) 0.34 V

(B) 0.76 V

(C) -0.76 V

(D) 1.10 V

Q56. The major product of SN1 reaction of tert-butyl chloride with ethanol is:

(A) tert-Butyl ethyl ether

(B) 2-Methylpropene

(C) tert-Butanol

(D) Isobutane

Q57. The crystal field splitting energy in octahedral complex is:

(A) Delta_oct

(B) 10Dq_tet

(C) Delta_tet

(D) Delta_sq

Q58. Which of the following has the highest lattice energy?

(A) NaBr

(B) NaCl

(C) NaF

(D) NaI

Q59. Which element has the highest electronegativity?

(A) Fluorine

(B) Chlorine

(C) Nitrogen

(D) Oxygen

Q60. Gibbs free energy change for a spontaneous process is:

(A) Positive

(B) Undefined

(C) Zero

(D) Negative

Q61. According to Raoult's law, the vapour pressure of a solvent in solution is:

(A) p = p0 * x_solute

(B) p = RT/V

(C) p = p0 * x_solvent

(D) p = p0 / x_solvent

Q62. The crystal field splitting energy in octahedral complex is:

(A) Delta_sq

(B) Delta_oct

(C) 10Dq_tet

(D) Delta_tet

Q63. The product of dehydration of ethanol at 443 K is:

(A) Ethylene (C2H4)

(B) Diethyl ether

(C) Acetaldehyde

(D) Acetic acid

Q64. Which of the following has the highest lattice energy?

(A) NaCl

(B) NaF

(C) NaI

(D) NaBr

Q65. The shape of XeF4 is:

(A) See-saw

(B) Square planar

(C) Octahedral

(D) Tetrahedral

Q66. Colligative properties depend on:

(A) Nature of solvent

(B) Number of solute particles

(C) Molar mass of solute

(D) Nature of solute

Q67. The crystal field splitting energy in octahedral complex is:

(A) Delta_sq

(B) Delta_oct

(C) 10Dq_tet

(D) Delta_tet

Q68. The product of dehydration of ethanol at 443 K is:

(A) Acetaldehyde

(B) Diethyl ether

(C) Ethylene (C2H4)

(D) Acetic acid

Q69. The hybridization of C in acetylene is:

(A) sp3

(B) sp2

(C) sp3d

(D) sp

Q70. The major product of SN1 reaction of tert-butyl chloride with ethanol is:

(A) Isobutane

(B) tert-Butyl ethyl ether

(C) 2-Methylpropene

(D) tert-Butanol

Q71. The entropy change for an irreversible process is:

(A) Equal to q/T

(B) Negative always

(C) Zero

(D) Greater than q_rev/T

Q72. For an ideal gas, Cp - Cv equals:

(A) 0

(B) R/2

(C) R (8.314 J/mol K)

(D) 2R

Q73. The cell potential for Zn|Zn2+||Cu2+|Cu cell is:

(A) 1.10 V

(B) -0.76 V

(C) 0.34 V

(D) 0.76 V

Q74. VSEPR theory predicts the shape of SF6 as:

(A) Octahedral

(B) Tetrahedral

(C) Square planar

(D) Trigonal bipyramidal

Q75. Friedel-Crafts acylation uses which catalyst?

(A) ZnCl2

(B) CuCl2

(C) FeCl3

(D) AlCl3

Q76. Hess's law states that:

(A) Entropy always increases

(B) Rate depends on concentration

(C) Enthalpy change is path independent

(D) Volume is constant

Q77. The colour of KMnO4 is due to:

(A) s-p transition

(B) f-f transition

(C) d-d transition

(D) Charge transfer transition

Q78. The hybridization of Ni in [Ni(CN)4]2- is:

(A) sp3

(B) d2sp3

(C) sp3d

(D) dsp2

Q79. Williamson's synthesis is used to prepare:

(A) Amines

(B) Esters

(C) Ethers

(D) Alcohols

Q80. According to Raoult's law, the vapour pressure of a solvent in solution is:

(A) p = RT/V

(B) p = p0 * x_solvent

(C) p = p0 * x_solute

(D) p = p0 / x_solvent

Q81. For an endothermic reaction, increasing temperature:

(A) Decreases rate

(B) Increases equilibrium constant

(C) No effect

(D) Decreases equilibrium constant

Q82. The product of dehydration of ethanol at 443 K is:

(A) Diethyl ether

(B) Ethylene (C2H4)

(C) Acetaldehyde

(D) Acetic acid

Q83. The reagent for converting aldehyde to carboxylic acid is:

(A) LiAlH4

(B) Zn-Hg / HCl

(C) KMnO4 / K2Cr2O7

(D) NaBH4

Q84. The reagent for converting aldehyde to carboxylic acid is:

(A) KMnO4 / K2Cr2O7

(B) Zn-Hg / HCl

(C) NaBH4

(D) LiAlH4

Q85. For an ideal gas, Cp - Cv equals:

(A) 2R

(B) R/2

(C) 0

(D) R (8.314 J/mol K)

Q86. The colour of KMnO4 is due to:

(A) s-p transition

(B) f-f transition

(C) d-d transition

(D) Charge transfer transition

Q87. The equilibrium constant Kp and Kc are related by:

(A) Kp = RT*Kc

(B) Kp = Kc(RT)^delta_n

(C) Kp = Kc

(D) Kp = Kc/RT

Q88. The coordination number in BCC is:

(A) 4

(B) 6

(C) 8

(D) 12

Q89. The entropy change for an irreversible process is:

(A) Greater than q_rev/T

(B) Equal to q/T

(C) Negative always

(D) Zero

Q90. Grignard reagents react with dry CO2 to give:

(A) Carboxylic acids

(B) Esters

(C) Alcohols

(D) Ketones

Q91. The IUPAC name of CH3CH(OH)CH3 is:

(A) Propan-2-ol

(B) 2-Methylethanol

(C) Propan-1-ol

(D) Isopropyl ether

Q92. The coordination number in BCC is:

(A) 6

(B) 12

(C) 8

(D) 4

Q93. Grignard reagents react with dry CO2 to give:

(A) Carboxylic acids

(B) Ketones

(C) Alcohols

(D) Esters

Q94. The magnetic moment of Fe2+ (d6) in weak field is:

(A) 2.83 BM

(B) 0 BM

(C) 4.9 BM (4 unpaired)

(D) 5.9 BM

Q95. The van't Hoff factor for NaCl is approximately:

(A) 2

(B) 1

(C) 0.5

(D) 3

Q96. Markovnikov's rule applies to the addition of HBr to:

(A) Ethene

(B) Methane

(C) Benzene

(D) Propene

Q97. For a first-order reaction with k = 0.080 s^-1, the half-life is:

(A) 20.0 s

(B) 13.9 s

(C) 15.0 s

(D) 10.0 s

Q98. Wurtz reaction involves coupling of:

(A) Acids with SOCl2

(B) Aryl halides with Cu

(C) Aldehydes with NaOH

(D) Alkyl halides with Na

Q99. The ore of aluminium is:

(A) Chalcopyrite

(B) Haematite

(C) Galena

(D) Bauxite

Q100. Markovnikov's rule applies to the addition of HBr to:

(A) Benzene

(B) Methane

(C) Propene

(D) Ethene

Section 3: Biology (50 Questions)

Q101. Antibodies are produced by:

(A) B lymphocytes

(B) T lymphocytes

(C) Neutrophils

(D) Macrophages

Q102. The study of fossils is called:

(A) Histology

(B) Paleontology

(C) Ecology

(D) Taxonomy

Q103. The site of protein synthesis is:

(A) Ribosome

(B) Golgi

(C) Nucleus

(D) Lysosome

Q104. Which is a vestigial organ in humans?

(A) Kidney

(B) Liver

(C) Heart

(D) Appendix

Q105. Mendel's law of segregation states that:

(A) Alleles separate during gamete formation

(B) Genes are linked

(C) Traits blend

(D) Mutations are random

Q106. Biodiversity hotspots have:

(A) Cold climate

(B) High endemism and threat

(C) No endemic species

(D) Low species count

Q107. Which is the site of transcription in eukaryotes?

(A) Cytoplasm

(B) ER

(C) Nucleus

(D) Ribosome

Q108. Monohybrid cross ratio is:

(A) 3:1

(B) 9:3:3:1

(C) 1:2:1

(D) 1:1

Q109. Blood group O is the universal:

(A) Donor

(B) Recipient

(C) Both

(D) Neither

Q110. The enzyme that joins Okazaki fragments is:

(A) Helicase

(B) Primase

(C) DNA ligase

(D) Topoisomerase

Q111. Insulin promotes:

(A) Lipolysis

(B) Glycogenesis

(C) Glycogenolysis

(D) Gluconeogenesis

Q112. The sex of a child is determined by:

(A) Random

(B) Both equally

(C) Father's chromosome

(D) Mother's chromosome

Q113. The powerhouse of the cell is:

(A) Mitochondria

(B) Nucleus

(C) Ribosome

(D) Golgi body

Q114. PCR is used to:

(A) Culture cells

(B) Sequence proteins

(C) Stain tissues

(D) Amplify DNA

Q115. Crossing over occurs during:

(A) Anaphase II

(B) Telophase I

(C) Metaphase I

(D) Pachytene

Q116. Which phylum includes starfish?

(A) Arthropoda

(B) Chordata

(C) Mollusca

(D) Echinodermata

Q117. Biogeochemical cycling of nitrogen includes:

(A) Nitrification

(B) Glycolysis

(C) Photolysis

(D) Krebs cycle

Q118. Ecological pyramid of energy is always:

(A) Spindle-shaped

(B) Upright

(C) Inverted

(D) Both possible

Q119. Peristalsis occurs in:

(A) Alimentary canal

(B) Brain

(C) Lungs

(D) Bones

Q120. Which hormone triggers ovulation?

(A) Estrogen

(B) Progesterone

(C) LH

(D) FSH

Q121. Which muscle type is involuntary and striated?

(A) Smooth

(B) Skeletal

(C) Cardiac

(D) None of these

Q122. The greenhouse effect is primarily caused by:

(A) Argon

(B) O_2 and N_2

(C) Ozone only

(D) CO_2 and methane

Q123. Xylem transports:

(A) Amino acids

(B) Water and minerals

(C) Sugars

(D) Hormones

Q124. The pacemaker of the heart is:

(A) SA node

(B) AV node

(C) Purkinje fibers

(D) Bundle of His

Q125. Primary succession occurs on:

(A) Clear-cut area

(B) Burned forest

(C) Bare rock

(D) Abandoned farmland

Q126. Ecological pyramid of energy is always:

(A) Inverted

(B) Both possible

(C) Spindle-shaped

(D) Upright

Q127. Which enzyme unwinds DNA during replication?

(A) DNA polymerase

(B) Ligase

(C) Primase

(D) Helicase

Q128. Stomata open when guard cells:

(A) Become turgid

(B) Die

(C) Divide

(D) Lose water

Q129. The lock-and-key model explains:

(A) Cell division

(B) DNA replication

(C) Enzyme specificity

(D) Protein folding

Q130. Restriction enzymes cut DNA at:

(A) Telomeres

(B) Any sequence

(C) Palindromic sequences

(D) Centromeres

Q131. Insulin promotes:

(A) Glycogenesis

(B) Lipolysis

(C) Gluconeogenesis

(D) Glycogenolysis

Q132. Which phylum includes starfish?

(A) Mollusca

(B) Echinodermata

(C) Arthropoda

(D) Chordata

Q133. The largest organ in the human body is:

(A) Brain

(B) Liver

(C) Lungs

(D) Skin

Q134. The lock-and-key model explains:

(A) Protein folding

(B) Enzyme specificity

(C) DNA replication

(D) Cell division

Q135. The oxygen-carrying pigment in blood is:

(A) Chlorophyll

(B) Hemoglobin

(C) Cytochrome

(D) Myoglobin

Q136. Biogeochemical cycling of nitrogen includes:

(A) Glycolysis

(B) Krebs cycle

(C) Photolysis

(D) Nitrification

Q137. Which organelle is involved in lipid synthesis?

(A) Smooth ER

(B) Lysosome

(C) Golgi

(D) Rough ER

Q138. The Krebs cycle occurs in:

(A) ER

(B) Nucleus

(C) Mitochondrial matrix

(D) Cytoplasm

Q139. Mitosis results in:

(A) 2 identical daughter cells

(B) 1 large cell

(C) 3 cells

(D) 4 haploid cells

Q140. Primary succession occurs on:

(A) Clear-cut area

(B) Abandoned farmland

(C) Bare rock

(D) Burned forest

Q141. Which vitamin deficiency causes scurvy?

(A) Vitamin C

(B) Vitamin K

(C) Vitamin A

(D) Vitamin D

Q142. Which blood cells are involved in clotting?

(A) Platelets

(B) WBCs

(C) Plasma

(D) RBCs

Q143. The pacemaker of the heart is:

(A) SA node

(B) Purkinje fibers

(C) Bundle of His

(D) AV node

Q144. Ozone layer is found in:

(A) Troposphere

(B) Mesosphere

(C) Thermosphere

(D) Stratosphere

Q145. Blood group O is the universal:

(A) Neither

(B) Both

(C) Donor

(D) Recipient

Q146. Crossing over occurs during:

(A) Telophase I

(B) Metaphase I

(C) Anaphase II

(D) Pachytene

Q147. The number of chromosomes in human gametes is:

(A) 44

(B) 23

(C) 22

(D) 46

Q148. The first life originated in:

(A) Volcanoes

(B) Air

(C) Water

(D) Land

Q149. The fluid mosaic model describes:

(A) DNA structure

(B) Cell wall

(C) Protein folding

(D) Cell membrane structure

Q150. Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium assumes:

(A) Small population

(B) High mutation rate

(C) No mutation

(D) Selection pressure

Answer Key

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