NEET UG

Sample Question Paper - 2025

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

(A) 22.76 J

(B) 20.63 J

(C) 18.25 J

(D) 16.40 J

Q2. The current through a 26 ohm resistor connected to a 7 V battery is:

(A) 4.78 A

(B) 3.78 A

(C) 2.28 A

(D) 4.61 A

Q3. The work function of a metal is 1.9 eV. The threshold frequency is:

(A) 10.27 x 10^14 Hz

(B) 8.51 x 10^14 Hz

(C) 3.03 x 10^14 Hz

(D) 4.83 x 10^14 Hz

Q4. A Carnot engine operates between 765 K and 266 K. Its efficiency is:

(A) 56%

(B) 35%

(C) 52%

(D) 25%

Q5. 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) 1.43 cm

(B) 3.91 cm

(C) 1.26 cm

(D) 1.26 cm

Q6. A ball is dropped from height 80 m. Its velocity just before hitting the ground is:

(A) 43.7 m/s

(B) 29.1 m/s

(C) 16.9 m/s

(D) 42.8 m/s

Q7. 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) 3.39 V

(C) 2.43 V

(D) 2.94 V

Q8. A spring with k = 390 N/m is compressed by 0.17 m. The stored PE is:

(A) 6.04 J

(B) 8.03 J

(C) 3.86 J

(D) 23.88 J

Q9. The electric field at 1 m from a point charge of 10 uC is:

(A) 6300 N/C

(B) 2935 N/C

(C) 5784 N/C

(D) 4338 N/C

Q10. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 100 V is approximately:

(A) 0.53 Angstrom

(B) 2.24 Angstrom

(C) 2.53 Angstrom

(D) 2.20 Angstrom

Q11. A force of 38 N acts on a 19 kg body initially at rest. The velocity after 3 s is:

(A) 14 m/s

(B) 13 m/s

(C) 8 m/s

(D) 48 m/s

Q12. A convex lens of focal length 28 cm forms a real image of an object placed 26 cm away. The image distance is:

(A) 21 cm

(B) 37 cm

(C) 28 cm

(D) 48 cm

Q13. The focal length of a concave mirror is 21 cm. An object at 25 cm forms image at:

(A) 34 cm, real inverted

(B) 15 cm, real inverted

(C) 47 cm, real inverted

(D) 53 cm, real inverted

Q14. The binding energy per nucleon of Fe-56 is approximately:

(A) 9.2 MeV

(B) 7.6 MeV

(C) 8.8 MeV

(D) 6.5 MeV

Q15. 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

Q16. A radioactive substance has half-life 20 days. The fraction remaining after 14 days is:

(A) 1/4

(B) 1/16

(C) 1/32

(D) 1/16

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

(A) 2 ohm

(B) 10 ohm

(C) 5 ohm

(D) 8 ohm

Q18. A projectile is launched at 45 degrees with initial velocity 36 m/s. The time of flight is approximately:

(A) 2.5 s

(B) 1.6 s

(C) 4.3 s

(D) 2.4 s

Q19. 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

Q20. 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) 2.09 cm

(B) 0.80 cm

(C) 0.95 cm

(D) 1.71 cm

Q21. Light passes from glass (n=1.6) to air. The critical angle is:

(A) 43 degrees

(B) 39 degrees

(C) 43 degrees

(D) 38 degrees

Q22. The focal length of a concave mirror is 17 cm. An object at 30 cm forms image at:

(A) 17 cm, real inverted

(B) 43 cm, real inverted

(C) 32 cm, real inverted

(D) 23 cm, real inverted

Q23. A convex lens of focal length 21 cm forms a real image of an object placed 23 cm away. The image distance is:

(A) 38 cm

(B) 35 cm

(C) 18 cm

(D) 55 cm

Q24. The electric field at 5 m from a point charge of 9 uC is:

(A) 5699 N/C

(B) 294 N/C

(C) 296 N/C

(D) 4898 N/C

Q25. A Carnot engine operates between 765 K and 254 K. Its efficiency is:

(A) 65%

(B) 52%

(C) 30%

(D) 58%

Q26. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 50 V is approximately:

(A) 1.06 Angstrom

(B) 2.67 Angstrom

(C) 2.48 Angstrom

(D) 2.95 Angstrom

Q27. A ball is dropped from height 38 m. Its velocity just before hitting the ground is:

(A) 27.1 m/s

(B) 23.2 m/s

(C) 24.3 m/s

(D) 47.5 m/s

Q28. Two capacitors 9 uF and 8 uF are connected in series. The equivalent capacitance is:

(A) 2.11 uF

(B) 3.56 uF

(C) 4.24 uF

(D) 2.76 uF

Q29. A ball is dropped from height 90 m. Its velocity just before hitting the ground is:

(A) 32.6 m/s

(B) 28.3 m/s

(C) 35.0 m/s

(D) 35.8 m/s

Q30. The electric field at 2 m from a point charge of 2 uC is:

(A) 8217 N/C

(B) 1798 N/C

(C) 5661 N/C

(D) 1325 N/C

Q31. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 50 V is approximately:

(A) 1.17 Angstrom

(B) 1.32 Angstrom

(C) 1.07 Angstrom

(D) 2.55 Angstrom

Q32. A wire of resistance 15 ohm is bent into a circle. Effective resistance between diametrically opposite points is:

(A) 7 ohm

(B) 5 ohm

(C) 5 ohm

(D) 5 ohm

Q33. Light passes from glass (n=1.5) to air. The critical angle is:

(A) 47 degrees

(B) 40 degrees

(C) 39 degrees

(D) 41 degrees

Q34. 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

Q35. Two masses 7 kg and 11 kg are connected by a string over a frictionless pulley. The acceleration of the system is:

(A) 3.18 m/s^2

(B) 2.57 m/s^2

(C) 5.61 m/s^2

(D) 3.15 m/s^2

Q36. A Carnot engine operates between 461 K and 327 K. Its efficiency is:

(A) 35%

(B) 69%

(C) 63%

(D) 46%

Q37. Two capacitors 10 uF and 6 uF are connected in series. The equivalent capacitance is:

(A) 4.84 uF

(B) 2.11 uF

(C) 3.31 uF

(D) 2.91 uF

Q38. A solenoid of 145 turns and length 0.1 m carries current 4 A. The magnetic field inside is:

(A) 1.19 mT

(B) 17.15 mT

(C) 9.69 mT

(D) 16.56 mT

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

(A) 37 degrees

(B) 44 degrees

(C) 50 degrees

(D) 36 degrees

Q41. Two capacitors 9 uF and 9 uF are connected in series. The equivalent capacitance is:

(A) 1.37 uF

(B) 4.96 uF

(C) 3.34 uF

(D) 4.38 uF

Q42. The focal length of a concave mirror is 29 cm. An object at 21 cm forms image at:

(A) 20 cm, real inverted

(B) 37 cm, real inverted

(C) 52 cm, real inverted

(D) 43 cm, real inverted

Q43. The binding energy per nucleon of Fe-56 is approximately:

(A) 6.5 MeV

(B) 8.8 MeV

(C) 9.2 MeV

(D) 7.6 MeV

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) 2.99 cm

(B) 1.21 cm

(C) 3.79 cm

(D) 0.85 cm

Q45. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 50 V is approximately:

(A) 2.64 Angstrom

(B) 1.53 Angstrom

(C) 2.14 Angstrom

(D) 1.20 Angstrom

Q46. Two masses 8 kg and 7 kg are connected by a string over a frictionless pulley. The acceleration of the system is:

(A) 1.73 m/s^2

(B) 2.54 m/s^2

(C) 1.16 m/s^2

(D) 4.13 m/s^2

Q47. A projectile is launched at 60 degrees with initial velocity 36 m/s. The time of flight is approximately:

(A) 2.7 s

(B) 2.9 s

(C) 3.2 s

(D) 1.7 s

Q48. The work function of a metal is 3.3 eV. The threshold frequency is:

(A) 9.88 x 10^14 Hz

(B) 6.65 x 10^14 Hz

(C) 10.83 x 10^14 Hz

(D) 7.25 x 10^14 Hz

Q49. Light passes from glass (n=1.6) to air. The critical angle is:

(A) 46 degrees

(B) 42 degrees

(C) 42 degrees

(D) 48 degrees

Q50. 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) 10834 N

(C) 11583 N

(D) 5716 N

Section 2: Chemistry (50 Questions)

Q51. Kolbe's electrolysis of sodium acetate gives:

(A) Propane

(B) Methane

(C) Butane

(D) Ethane

Q52. Which test distinguishes aldehydes from ketones?

(A) Beilstein test

(B) Lucas test

(C) Lassaigne test

(D) Tollens' test (silver mirror)

Q53. The hybridization of Ni in [Ni(CN)4]2- is:

(A) sp3d

(B) sp3

(C) dsp2

(D) d2sp3

Q54. The cell potential for Zn|Zn2+||Cu2+|Cu cell is:

(A) 0.34 V

(B) -0.76 V

(C) 1.10 V

(D) 0.76 V

Q55. Perkin reaction produces:

(A) Alcohols

(B) Ethers

(C) Amines

(D) Alpha,beta-unsaturated acids

Q56. The shape of XeF4 is:

(A) Octahedral

(B) See-saw

(C) Tetrahedral

(D) Square planar

Q57. Which element has the highest electronegativity?

(A) Oxygen

(B) Nitrogen

(C) Chlorine

(D) Fluorine

Q58. Wurtz reaction involves coupling of:

(A) Aldehydes with NaOH

(B) Alkyl halides with Na

(C) Aryl halides with Cu

(D) Acids with SOCl2

Q59. 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

Q60. The molar conductivity at infinite dilution can be obtained by:

(A) Faraday's law

(B) Ohm's law

(C) Hess's law

(D) Kohlrausch's law

Q61. Williamson's synthesis is used to prepare:

(A) Ethers

(B) Amines

(C) Esters

(D) Alcohols

Q62. The cell potential for Zn|Zn2+||Cu2+|Cu cell is:

(A) -0.76 V

(B) 0.34 V

(C) 1.10 V

(D) 0.76 V

Q63. For an endothermic reaction, increasing temperature:

(A) No effect

(B) Decreases equilibrium constant

(C) Decreases rate

(D) Increases equilibrium constant

Q64. Hess's law states that:

(A) Volume is constant

(B) Enthalpy change is path independent

(C) Rate depends on concentration

(D) Entropy always increases

Q65. The IUPAC name of neopentane is:

(A) Cyclopentane

(B) 2-Methylbutane

(C) 2,2-Dimethylpropane

(D) Pentane

Q66. d-block elements show variable oxidation states because:

(A) Low ionization energy

(B) Filled d orbitals

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

(D) Large atomic size

Q67. VSEPR theory predicts the shape of SF6 as:

(A) Trigonal bipyramidal

(B) Square planar

(C) Octahedral

(D) Tetrahedral

Q68. The pH of a 0.1 M HCl solution is:

(A) 1

(B) 4

(C) 3

(D) 2

Q69. The major product of SN1 reaction of tert-butyl chloride with ethanol is:

(A) tert-Butanol

(B) Isobutane

(C) 2-Methylpropene

(D) tert-Butyl ethyl ether

Q70. Which reagent is used for Baeyer-Villiger oxidation?

(A) mCPBA / peracid

(B) LiAlH4

(C) KMnO4

(D) NaBH4

Q71. The product of dehydration of ethanol at 443 K is:

(A) Diethyl ether

(B) Acetic acid

(C) Ethylene (C2H4)

(D) Acetaldehyde

Q72. The coordination number in BCC is:

(A) 12

(B) 4

(C) 8

(D) 6

Q73. The colour of KMnO4 is due to:

(A) s-p transition

(B) d-d transition

(C) f-f transition

(D) Charge transfer transition

Q74. The osmotic pressure of a solution is given by:

(A) pi = PV

(B) pi = mRT

(C) pi = nRT/V

(D) pi = iMRT

Q75. The van't Hoff factor for NaCl is approximately:

(A) 2

(B) 1

(C) 3

(D) 0.5

Q76. For an ideal gas, Cp - Cv equals:

(A) 2R

(B) R (8.314 J/mol K)

(C) 0

(D) R/2

Q77. The shape of XeF4 is:

(A) Octahedral

(B) Tetrahedral

(C) Square planar

(D) See-saw

Q78. Grignard reagents react with dry CO2 to give:

(A) Esters

(B) Carboxylic acids

(C) Alcohols

(D) Ketones

Q79. The order of ionic radius: Na+ vs Mg2+ vs Al3+ is:

(A) Al3+ > Mg2+ > Na+

(B) Na+ > Mg2+ > Al3+

(C) All equal

(D) Mg2+ > Na+ > Al3+

Q80. Which of the following has the highest lattice energy?

(A) NaI

(B) NaBr

(C) NaF

(D) NaCl

Q81. The order of ionic radius: Na+ vs Mg2+ vs Al3+ is:

(A) Al3+ > Mg2+ > Na+

(B) Na+ > Mg2+ > Al3+

(C) All equal

(D) Mg2+ > Na+ > Al3+

Q82. Markovnikov's rule applies to the addition of HBr to:

(A) Ethene

(B) Benzene

(C) Methane

(D) Propene

Q83. The IUPAC name of neopentane is:

(A) 2,2-Dimethylpropane

(B) 2-Methylbutane

(C) Cyclopentane

(D) Pentane

Q84. The van't Hoff factor for NaCl is approximately:

(A) 0.5

(B) 1

(C) 3

(D) 2

Q85. 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

Q86. Lanthanide contraction is caused by:

(A) Nuclear fusion

(B) Electron capture

(C) High ionization energy

(D) Poor shielding by 4f electrons

Q87. The osmotic pressure of a solution is given by:

(A) pi = iMRT

(B) pi = nRT/V

(C) pi = PV

(D) pi = mRT

Q88. Gibbs free energy change for a spontaneous process is:

(A) Negative

(B) Positive

(C) Undefined

(D) Zero

Q89. d-block elements show variable oxidation states because:

(A) Filled d orbitals

(B) Large atomic size

(C) Low ionization energy

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

Q90. 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

Q91. Hess's law states that:

(A) Entropy always increases

(B) Enthalpy change is path independent

(C) Rate depends on concentration

(D) Volume is constant

Q92. The magnetic moment of Fe2+ (d6) in weak field is:

(A) 4.9 BM (4 unpaired)

(B) 2.83 BM

(C) 0 BM

(D) 5.9 BM

Q93. Wurtz reaction involves coupling of:

(A) Acids with $SOCl_2$

(B) Aldehydes with NaOH

(C) Alkyl halides with Na

(D) Aryl halides with Cu

Q94. Which element has the highest electronegativity?

(A) Nitrogen

(B) Chlorine

(C) Fluorine

(D) Oxygen

Q95. The rate of reaction doubles when temperature increases by:

(A) 5 K

(B) 20 K

(C) 10 K

(D) 50 K

Q96. The ore of aluminium is:

(A) Galena

(B) Chalcopyrite

(C) Bauxite

(D) Haematite

Q97. The entropy change for an irreversible process is:

(A) Greater than q_{rev}/T

(B) Zero

(C) Negative always

(D) Equal to q/T

Q98. According to Raoult's law, the vapour pressure of a solvent in solution is:

(A) $p = p_0 * x_{solvent}$

(B) $p = p_0 * x_{solute}$

(C) $p = RT/V$

(D) $p = p_0 / x_{solvent}$

Q99. The rate of reaction doubles when temperature increases by:

(A) 5 K

(B) 10 K

(C) 20 K

(D) 50 K

Q100. Which of the following has the highest lattice energy?

(A) NaBr

(B) NaF

(C) NaCl

(D) NaI

Section 3: Biology (50 Questions)

Q101. Stomata open when guard cells:

(A) Die

(B) Divide

(C) Lose water

(D) Become turgid

Q102. Ecological pyramid of energy is always:

(A) Upright

(B) Spindle-shaped

(C) Both possible

(D) Inverted

Q103. Which hormone triggers ovulation?

(A) FSH

(B) LH

(C) Estrogen

(D) Progesterone

Q104. Restriction enzymes cut DNA at:

(A) Centromeres

(B) Palindromic sequences

(C) Telomeres

(D) Any sequence

Q105. The Krebs cycle occurs in:

(A) ER

(B) Nucleus

(C) Mitochondrial matrix

(D) Cytoplasm

Q106. Mitosis results in:

(A) 4 haploid cells

(B) 3 cells

(C) 1 large cell

(D) 2 identical daughter cells

Q107. The Krebs cycle occurs in:

(A) Cytoplasm

(B) Nucleus

(C) ER

(D) Mitochondrial matrix

Q108. The first life originated in:

(A) Land

(B) Volcanoes

(C) Air

(D) Water

Q109. DNA replication is:

(A) Random

(B) Dispersive

(C) Semi-conservative

(D) Conservative

Q110. Insulin promotes:

(A) Glycogenesis

(B) Glycogenolysis

(C) Lipolysis

(D) Gluconeogenesis

Q111. Biodiversity hotspots have:

(A) No endemic species

(B) Cold climate

(C) High endemism and threat

(D) Low species count

Q112. Which muscle type is involuntary and striated?

(A) None of these

(B) Cardiac

(C) Smooth

(D) Skeletal

Q113. Blood group O is the universal:

(A) Both

(B) Neither

(C) Recipient

(D) Donor

Q114. The oxygen-carrying pigment in blood is:

(A) Hemoglobin

(B) Chlorophyll

(C) Cytochrome

(D) Myoglobin

Q115. The functional unit of kidney is:

(A) Alveolus

(B) Neuron

(C) Nephron

(D) Villus

Q116. Crossing over occurs during:

(A) Telophase I

(B) Anaphase II

(C) Pachytene

(D) Metaphase I

Q117. The process of RBC formation is called:

(A) Thrombopoiesis

(B) Erythropoiesis

(C) Leukopoiesis

(D) Hematopoiesis

Q118. Which vitamin deficiency causes scurvy?

(A) Vitamin C

(B) Vitamin K

(C) Vitamin A

(D) Vitamin D

Q119. The largest organ in the human body is:

(A) Liver

(B) Brain

(C) Lungs

(D) Skin

Q120. Meiosis results in:

(A) 4 haploid cells

(B) 8 cells

(C) 2 diploid cells

(D) 1 cell

Q121. Ozone layer is found in:

(A) Mesosphere

(B) Troposphere

(C) Stratosphere

(D) Thermosphere

Q122. Which blood cells are involved in clotting?

(A) Platelets

(B) RBCs

(C) Plasma

(D) WBCs

Q123. Ecological pyramid of energy is always:

(A) Both possible

(B) Spindle-shaped

(C) Inverted

(D) Upright

Q124. The pacemaker of the heart is:

(A) AV node

(B) Bundle of His

(C) Purkinje fibers

(D) SA node

Q125. Crossing over occurs during:

(A) Anaphase II

(B) Metaphase I

(C) Pachytene

(D) Telophase I

Q126. Which vitamin deficiency causes scurvy?

(A) Vitamin D

(B) Vitamin A

(C) Vitamin C

(D) Vitamin K

Q127. The nitrogenous base not found in RNA is:

(A) Guanine

(B) Thymine

(C) Uracil

(D) Adenine

Q128. DNA replication is:

(A) Semi-conservative

(B) Random

(C) Conservative

(D) Dispersive

Q129. Which hormone controls blood calcium level?

(A) Parathormone

(B) Thyroxine

(C) Glucagon

(D) Insulin

Q130. Which phylum includes starfish?

(A) Echinodermata

(B) Chordata

(C) Arthropoda

(D) Mollusca

Q131. Sickle cell anemia is caused by:

(A) Point mutation in hemoglobin gene

(B) Deletion

(C) Translocation

(D) Insertion

Q132. Dihybrid cross ratio is:

(A) 3:1

(B) 1:1

(C) 1:2:1

(D) 9:3:3:1

Q133. Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium assumes:

(A) High mutation rate

(B) Small population

(C) No mutation

(D) Selection pressure

Q134. The lock-and-key model explains:

(A) Cell division

(B) Protein folding

(C) Enzyme specificity

(D) DNA replication

Q135. The powerhouse of the cell is:

(A) Golgi body

(B) Nucleus

(C) Mitochondria

(D) Ribosome

Q136. Peristalsis occurs in:

(A) Brain

(B) Lungs

(C) Bones

(D) Alimentary canal

Q137. The greenhouse effect is primarily caused by:

(A) O2 and N2

(B) CO2 and methane

(C) Ozone only

(D) Argon

Q138. Which muscle type is involuntary and striated?

(A) None of these

(B) Smooth

(C) Skeletal

(D) Cardiac

Q139. Which phylum includes starfish?

(A) Arthropoda

(B) Mollusca

(C) Chordata

(D) Echinodermata

Q140. Photosystem II is located in:

(A) Cytoplasm

(B) Inner membrane

(C) Thylakoid membrane

(D) Stroma

Q141. The enzyme that joins Okazaki fragments is:

(A) Helicase

(B) DNA ligase

(C) Topoisomerase

(D) Primase

Q142. Xylem transports:

(A) Water and minerals

(B) Hormones

(C) Amino acids

(D) Sugars

Q143. The fluid mosaic model describes:

(A) Protein folding

(B) Cell wall

(C) Cell membrane structure

(D) DNA structure

Q144. Which hormone triggers ovulation?

(A) LH

(B) Progesterone

(C) FSH

(D) Estrogen

Q145. The oxygen-carrying pigment in blood is:

(A) Myoglobin

(B) Hemoglobin

(C) Chlorophyll

(D) Cytochrome

Q146. The functional unit of kidney is:

(A) Villus

(B) Nephron

(C) Neuron

(D) Alveolus

Q147. Transpiration primarily occurs through:

(A) Root hairs

(B) Stomata

(C) Cuticle

(D) Lenticels

Q148. Insulin promotes:

(A) Glycogenolysis

(B) Gluconeogenesis

(C) Lipolysis

(D) Glycogenesis

Q149. Which organelle is involved in lipid synthesis?

(A) Golgi

(B) Rough ER

(C) Smooth ER

(D) Lysosome

Q150. The greenhouse effect is primarily caused by:

(A) O_2 and N_2

(B) Ozone only

(C) Argon

(D) CO_2 and methane

Answer Key

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