

NEET UG

Sample Question Paper - 2026

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

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

- (A) 47.5 m/s
- (B) 27.1 m/s
- (C) 23.2 m/s
- (D) 24.3 m/s

Q2. The electric field at 2 m from a point charge of 2 μC is:

- (A) 8217 N/C
- (B) 5661 N/C
- (C) 1798 N/C
- (D) 1325 N/C

Q3. Two capacitors 4 μF and 2 μF are connected in series. The equivalent capacitance is:

- (A) 2.80 μF
- (B) 1.73 μF
- (C) 1.09 μF
- (D) 2.79 μF

Q4. In photoelectric effect, the stopping potential for light of wavelength 324 nm on a metal with work function 3.1 eV is:

- (A) 0.94 V
- (B) 2.36 V
- (C) 3.23 V
- (D) 2.24 V

Q5. The escape velocity from a planet of mass 3×10^{24} kg and radius 6004 km is:

- (A) 14.0 km/s
- (B) 9.1 km/s
- (C) 12.6 km/s
- (D) 9.6 km/s

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

- (A) 6.8 m/s^2
- (B) 4.1 m/s^2
- (C) 5.2 m/s^2
- (D) 6.6 m/s^2

Q7. An electron moves with velocity $2 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$ perpendicular to a magnetic field of 1.0 T. The radius of its path is:

- (A) 4.32 cm
- (B) 3.93 cm
- (C) 2.08 cm
- (D) 1.88 cm

Q8. Two capacitors 9 μF and 8 μF are connected in series. The equivalent capacitance is:

- (A) 4.24 μF
- (B) 2.11 μF
- (C) 3.56 μF
- (D) 2.76 μF

Q9. 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

Q10. The current through a 11 ohm resistor connected to a 12 V battery is:

- (A) 2.51 A
- (B) 2.81 A
- (C) 2.50 A
- (D) 2.22 A

Q11. The electric field at 5 m from a point charge of 9 μC is:

- (A) 4898 N/C
- (B) 294 N/C
- (C) 296 N/C
- (D) 5699 N/C

Q12. In photoelectric effect, the stopping potential for light of wavelength 252 nm on a metal with work function 3.7 eV is:

- (A) 2.45 V
- (B) 1.49 V
- (C) 3.34 V
- (D) 3.59 V

Q13. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 100 V is approximately:

- (A) 2.53 Angstrom
- (B) 2.20 Angstrom
- (C) 2.24 Angstrom
- (D) 0.53 Angstrom

Q14. A radioactive substance has half-life 30 days. The fraction remaining after 33 days is:

- (A) $1/16$
- (B) $1/16$
- (C) $1/4$
- (D) $1/8$

Q15. 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

Q16. 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

Q17. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 50 V is approximately:

- (A) 1.17 Angstrom
- (B) 2.55 Angstrom
- (C) 1.07 Angstrom
- (D) 1.32 Angstrom

Q18. 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) 5.61 m/s^2
- (C) 3.15 m/s^2
- (D) 2.57 m/s^2

Q19. A radioactive substance has half-life 14 days. The fraction remaining after 54 days is:

- (A) $1/16$
- (B) $1/4$
- (C) $1/8$
- (D) $1/4$

Q20. 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

Q21. A wire of resistance 15 ohm is bent into a circle. Effective resistance between diametrically opposite points is:

- (A) 5 ohm
- (B) 5 ohm
- (C) 7 ohm
- (D) 5 ohm

Q22. The focal length of a concave mirror is 29 cm. An object at 21 cm forms image at:

- (A) 37 cm, real inverted
- (B) 52 cm, real inverted
- (C) 43 cm, real inverted
- (D) 20 cm, real inverted

Q23. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 50 V is approximately:

- (A) 2.48 Angstrom
- (B) 1.06 Angstrom
- (C) 2.67 Angstrom
- (D) 2.95 Angstrom

Q24. A projectile is launched at 30 degrees with initial velocity 24 m/s. The time of flight is approximately:

- (A) 4.6 s
- (B) 2.0 s
- (C) 4.8 s
- (D) 2.6 s

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

- (A) 58%
- (B) 52%
- (C) 30%
- (D) 65%

Q26. An ideal gas at 295 K is heated at constant pressure to 678 K. The ratio of final to initial volume is:

- (A) 2.3
- (B) 1.5
- (C) 1.5
- (D) 2.4

Q27. An electron moves with velocity 3×10^6 m/s perpendicular to a magnetic field of 0.7 T. The radius of its path is:

- (A) 3.79 cm
- (B) 1.21 cm
- (C) 2.99 cm
- (D) 0.85 cm

Q28. A projectile is launched at 45 degrees with initial velocity 22 m/s. The time of flight is approximately:

- (A) 2.9 s
- (B) 3.3 s
- (C) 4.6 s
- (D) 3.9 s

Q29. 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) 38 m/s
- (D) 35 m/s

Q30. 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

Q31. A Carnot engine operates between 461 K and 327 K. Its efficiency is:

- (A) 46%
- (B) 63%
- (C) 69%
- (D) 35%

Q32. A spring with $k = 494 \text{ N/m}$ is compressed by 0.17 m. The stored PE is:

- (A) 16.40 J
- (B) 18.25 J
- (C) 22.76 J
- (D) 20.63 J

Q33. The binding energy per nucleon of Fe-56 is approximately:

- (A) 8.8 MeV
- (B) 9.2 MeV
- (C) 7.6 MeV
- (D) 6.5 MeV

Q34. A spring with $k = 390 \text{ N/m}$ is compressed by 0.17 m. The stored PE is:

- (A) 8.03 J
- (B) 6.04 J
- (C) 23.88 J
- (D) 3.86 J

Q35. A solenoid of 609 turns and length 0.5 m carries current 6 A. The magnetic field inside is:

- (A) 4.52 mT
- (B) 2.76 mT
- (C) 5.04 mT
- (D) 1.36 mT

Q36. 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) 45 cm
- (C) 51 cm
- (D) 25 cm

Q37. A body of mass 3 kg is moving in a circle of radius 4 m at 18 m/s. The centripetal force is:

- (A) 186 N
- (B) 30 N
- (C) 28 N
- (D) 165 N

Q38. A car of mass 1565 kg moving at 25 m/s brakes to rest in 7 s. The braking force is:

- (A) 6209 N
- (B) 17916 N
- (C) 15156 N
- (D) 6477 N

Q39. An ideal gas at 266 K is heated at constant pressure to 687 K. The ratio of final to initial volume is:

- (A) 1.5
- (B) 1.5
- (C) 1.9
- (D) 1.4

Q40. Light passes from glass ($n=1.7$) to air. The critical angle is:

- (A) 36 degrees
- (B) 37 degrees
- (C) 44 degrees
- (D) 50 degrees

Q41. A solenoid of 268 turns and length 0.2 m carries current 10 A. The magnetic field inside is:

- (A) 2.75 mT
- (B) 15.17 mT
- (C) 13.54 mT
- (D) 17.10 mT

Q42. The current through a 26 ohm resistor connected to a 7 V battery is:

- (A) 2.28 A
- (B) 4.61 A
- (C) 4.78 A
- (D) 3.78 A

Q43. The focal length of a concave mirror is 21 cm. An object at 25 cm forms image at:

- (A) 53 cm, real inverted
- (B) 47 cm, real inverted
- (C) 34 cm, real inverted
- (D) 15 cm, real inverted

Q44. The binding energy per nucleon of Fe-56 is approximately:

- (A) 6.5 MeV
- (B) 7.6 MeV
- (C) 9.2 MeV
- (D) 8.8 MeV

Q45. In photoelectric effect, the stopping potential for light of wavelength 285 nm on a metal with work function 3.6 eV is:

- (A) 3.94 V
- (B) 3.88 V
- (C) 3.40 V
- (D) 2.26 V

Q46. A wire of resistance 19 ohm is bent into a circle. Effective resistance between diametrically opposite points is:

- (A) 8 ohm
- (B) 6 ohm
- (C) 8 ohm
- (D) 2 ohm

Q47. The escape velocity from a planet of mass 8×10^{24} kg and radius 7545 km is:

- (A) 10.2 km/s
- (B) 14.3 km/s
- (C) 13.0 km/s
- (D) 13.2 km/s

Q48. A Carnot engine operates between 765 K and 266 K. Its efficiency is:

- (A) 25%
- (B) 56%
- (C) 35%
- (D) 52%

Q49. 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

Q50. The focal length of a concave mirror is 17 cm. An object at 30 cm forms image at:

- (A) 43 cm, real inverted
- (B) 23 cm, real inverted
- (C) 32 cm, real inverted
- (D) 17 cm, real inverted

Section 2: Chemistry (50 Questions)

Q51. The lightest noble gas is:

- (A) Krypton
- (B) Argon
- (C) Helium
- (D) Neon

Q52. Markovnikov's rule applies to the addition of HBr to:

- (A) Propene
- (B) Methane
- (C) Benzene
- (D) Ethene

Q53. The ore of aluminium is:

- (A) Chalcopyrite
- (B) Bauxite
- (C) Galena
- (D) Haematite

Q54. The hybridization of Ni in $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$ is:

- (A) sp^3
- (B) dsp^2
- (C) sp^3d
- (D) d^2sp^3

Q55. The shape of XeF_4 is:

- (A) See-saw
- (B) Octahedral
- (C) Square planar
- (D) Tetrahedral

Q56. Friedel-Crafts acylation uses which catalyst?

- (A) CuCl_2
- (B) FeCl_3
- (C) AlCl_3
- (D) ZnCl_2

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

- (A) Δ_{oct}
- (B) Δ_{sq}
- (C) Δ_{tet}
- (D) $10Dq_{\text{tet}}$

Q58. Markovnikov's rule applies to the addition of HBr to:

- (A) Ethene
- (B) Methane
- (C) Propene
- (D) Benzene

Q59. The product of dehydration of ethanol at 443 K is:

- (A) Acetaldehyde
- (B) Ethylene (C_2H_4)
- (C) Acetic acid
- (D) Diethyl ether

Q60. The magnetic moment of Fe^{2+} (d^6) in weak field is:

- (A) 5.9 BM
- (B) 0 BM
- (C) 2.83 BM
- (D) 4.9 BM (4 unpaired)

Q61. The crystal field splitting energy in octahedral complex is:

- (A) Δ_{tet}
- (B) Δ_{oct}
- (C) $10Dq_{tet}$
- (D) Δ_{sq}

Q62. Gibbs free energy change for a spontaneous process is:

- (A) Positive
- (B) Negative
- (C) Undefined
- (D) Zero

Q63. The osmotic pressure of a solution is given by:

- (A) $\pi = PV$
- (B) $\pi = nRT/V$
- (C) $\pi = iMRT$
- (D) $\pi = mRT$

Q64. The coordination number in BCC is:

- (A) 12
- (B) 6
- (C) 4
- (D) 8

Q65. Which metal is extracted by thermite process?

- (A) Sodium
- (B) Iron
- (C) Aluminium
- (D) Chromium

Q66. The rate of reaction doubles when temperature increases by:

- (A) 10 K
- (B) 20 K
- (C) 5 K
- (D) 50 K

Q67. The colour of $KMnO_4$ is due to:

- (A) s-p transition
- (B) f-f transition
- (C) d-d transition
- (D) Charge transfer transition

Q68. Which reagent is used for Baeyer-Villiger oxidation?

- (A) $NaBH_4$
- (B) $KMnO_4$
- (C) mCPBA / peracid
- (D) $LiAlH_4$

Q69. Which of the following has the highest lattice energy?

- (A) NaF
- (B) NaCl
- (C) NaBr
- (D) NaI

Q70. The IUPAC name of neopentane is:

- (A) Cyclopentane
- (B) 2,2-Dimethylpropane
- (C) Pentane
- (D) 2-Methylbutane

Q71. The cell potential for $Zn|Zn^{2+}||Cu^{2+}|Cu$ cell is:

- (A) 0.34 V
- (B) 0.76 V
- (C) -0.76 V
- (D) 1.10 V

Q72. The rate of reaction doubles when temperature increases by:

- (A) 5 K
- (B) 10 K
- (C) 20 K
- (D) 50 K

Q73. Perkin reaction produces:

- (A) Alcohols
- (B) Alpha,beta-unsaturated acids
- (C) Amines
- (D) Ethers

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

- (A) $\pi = nRT/V$
- (B) $\pi = PV$
- (C) $\pi = iMRT$
- (D) $\pi = mRT$

Q75. Kolbe's electrolysis of sodium acetate gives:

- (A) Ethane
- (B) Propane
- (C) Methane
- (D) Butane

Q76. Wurtz reaction involves coupling of:

- (A) Aryl halides with Cu
- (B) Acids with $SOCl_2$
- (C) Alkyl halides with Na
- (D) Aldehydes with NaOH

Q77. Lanthanide contraction is caused by:

- (A) Nuclear fusion
- (B) High ionization energy
- (C) Electron capture
- (D) Poor shielding by 4f electrons

Q78. For an ideal gas, $C_p - C_v$ equals:

- (A) $2R$
- (B) $R/2$
- (C) R (8.314 J/mol K)
- (D) 0

Q79. The reagent for converting aldehyde to carboxylic acid is:

- (A) NaBH_4
- (B) $\text{Zn-Hg} / \text{HCl}$
- (C) LiAlH_4
- (D) $\text{KMnO}_4 / \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$

Q80. The equilibrium constant K_p and K_c are related by:

- (A) $K_p = RT \cdot K_c$
- (B) $K_p = K_c / RT$
- (C) $K_p = K_c$
- (D) $K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n}$

Q81. The lightest noble gas is:

- (A) Krypton
- (B) Helium
- (C) Argon
- (D) Neon

Q82. Williamson's synthesis is used to prepare:

- (A) Esters
- (B) Amines
- (C) Alcohols
- (D) Ethers

Q83. The cell potential for $\text{Zn} | \text{Zn}^{2+} || \text{Cu}^{2+} | \text{Cu}$ cell is:

- (A) 0.34 V
- (B) -0.76 V
- (C) 0.76 V
- (D) 1.10 V

Q84. For a first-order reaction with $k = 0.080 \text{ s}^{-1}$, the half-life is:

- (A) 10.0 s
- (B) 20.0 s
- (C) 13.9 s
- (D) 15.0 s

Q85. The product of dehydration of ethanol at 443 K is:

- (A) Acetic acid
- (B) Acetaldehyde
- (C) Ethylene (C₂H₄)
- (D) Diethyl ether

Q86. Lanthanide contraction is caused by:

- (A) Electron capture
- (B) Nuclear fusion
- (C) High ionization energy
- (D) Poor shielding by 4f electrons

Q87. The van't Hoff factor for NaCl is approximately:

- (A) 0.5
- (B) 2
- (C) 1
- (D) 3

Q88. Hess's law states that:

- (A) Enthalpy change is path independent
- (B) Rate depends on concentration
- (C) Entropy always increases
- (D) Volume is constant

Q89. Which element has the highest electronegativity?

- (A) Oxygen
- (B) Chlorine
- (C) Nitrogen
- (D) Fluorine

Q90. According to Raoult's law, the vapour pressure of a solvent in solution is:

- (A) $p = p_0 / x_{\text{solvent}}$
- (B) $p = RT/V$
- (C) $p = p_0 * x_{\text{solute}}$
- (D) $p = p_0 * x_{\text{solvent}}$

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

- (A) Propan-1-ol
- (B) Isopropyl ether
- (C) 2-Methylethanol
- (D) Propan-2-ol

Q92. Grignard reagents react with dry CO₂ to give:

- (A) Esters
- (B) Alcohols
- (C) Carboxylic acids
- (D) Ketones

Q93. 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

Q94. Which element has the highest electronegativity?

- (A) Chlorine
- (B) Nitrogen
- (C) Oxygen
- (D) Fluorine

Q95. Wurtz reaction involves coupling of:

- (A) Aldehydes with NaOH
- (B) Aryl halides with Cu
- (C) Acids with SOCl₂
- (D) Alkyl halides with Na

Q96. The crystal field splitting energy in octahedral complex is:

- (A) $10Dq_{tet}$
- (B) Δ_{sq}
- (C) Δ_{oct}
- (D) Δ_{tet}

Q97. The shape of XeF₄ is:

- (A) Square planar
- (B) Tetrahedral
- (C) Octahedral
- (D) See-saw

Q98. VSEPR theory predicts the shape of SF₆ as:

- (A) Octahedral
- (B) Trigonal bipyramidal
- (C) Square planar
- (D) Tetrahedral

Q99. The equilibrium constant K_p and K_c are related by:

- (A) $K_p = K_c/RT$
- (B) $K_p = K_c(RT)^{\Delta n}$
- (C) $K_p = RT \cdot K_c$
- (D) $K_p = K_c$

Q100. The pH of a 0.1 M HCl solution is:

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

Section 3: Biology (50 Questions)

Q101. Which phylum includes starfish?

- (A) Arthropoda
- (B) Mollusca
- (C) Chordata
- (D) Echinodermata

Q102. Primary succession occurs on:

- (A) Abandoned farmland
- (B) Bare rock
- (C) Clear-cut area
- (D) Burned forest

Q103. The nitrogenous base not found in RNA is:

- (A) Thymine
- (B) Uracil
- (C) Guanine
- (D) Adenine

Q104. The lock-and-key model explains:

- (A) Protein folding
- (B) Cell division
- (C) DNA replication
- (D) Enzyme specificity

Q105. The symbiotic nitrogen-fixing bacterium in legumes is:

- (A) E. coli
- (B) Azotobacter
- (C) Clostridium
- (D) Rhizobium

Q106. The powerhouse of the cell is:

- (A) Golgi body
- (B) Mitochondria
- (C) Nucleus
- (D) Ribosome

Q107. The anticodon is found on:

- (A) rRNA
- (B) mRNA
- (C) DNA
- (D) tRNA

Q108. Which hormone controls blood calcium level?

- (A) Thyroxine
- (B) Glucagon
- (C) Insulin
- (D) Parathormone

Q109. The lock-and-key model explains:

- (A) Enzyme specificity
- (B) Cell division
- (C) Protein folding
- (D) DNA replication

Q110. Insulin promotes:

- (A) Gluconeogenesis
- (B) Lipolysis
- (C) Glycogenesis
- (D) Glycogenolysis

Q111. The fluid mosaic model describes:

- (A) Protein folding
- (B) DNA structure
- (C) Cell wall
- (D) Cell membrane structure

Q112. Biodiversity hotspots have:

- (A) Low species count
- (B) High endemism and threat
- (C) Cold climate
- (D) No endemic species

Q113. Blood group O is the universal:

- (A) Recipient
- (B) Both
- (C) Donor
- (D) Neither

Q114. DNA replication is:

- (A) Random
- (B) Conservative
- (C) Semi-conservative
- (D) Dispersive

Q115. Ozone layer is found in:

- (A) Stratosphere
- (B) Mesosphere
- (C) Troposphere
- (D) Thermosphere

Q116. Which part of brain controls balance?

- (A) Pons
- (B) Cerebellum
- (C) Cerebrum
- (D) Medulla

Q117. Ozone layer is found in:

- (A) Stratosphere
- (B) Thermosphere
- (C) Troposphere
- (D) Mesosphere

Q118. The functional unit of kidney is:

- (A) Villus
- (B) Neuron
- (C) Alveolus
- (D) Nephron

Q119. Which is a vestigial organ in humans?

- (A) Kidney
- (B) Heart
- (C) Liver
- (D) Appendix

Q120. Sickle cell anemia is caused by:

- (A) Translocation
- (B) Point mutation in hemoglobin gene
- (C) Deletion
- (D) Insertion

Q121. Sickle cell anemia is caused by:

- (A) Translocation
- (B) Insertion
- (C) Point mutation in hemoglobin gene
- (D) Deletion

Q122. Mitosis results in:

- (A) 4 haploid cells
- (B) 3 cells
- (C) 2 identical daughter cells
- (D) 1 large cell

Q123. The number of chromosomes in human gametes is:

- (A) 44
- (B) 46
- (C) 23
- (D) 22

Q124. Which enzyme unwinds DNA during replication?

- (A) Helicase
- (B) Ligase
- (C) Primase
- (D) DNA polymerase

Q125. Photosystem II is located in:

- (A) Thylakoid membrane
- (B) Inner membrane
- (C) Stroma
- (D) Cytoplasm

Q126. Peristalsis occurs in:

- (A) Bones
- (B) Alimentary canal
- (C) Brain
- (D) Lungs

Q127. Peristalsis occurs in:

- (A) Bones
- (B) Brain
- (C) Lungs
- (D) Alimentary canal

Q128. The sex of a child is determined by:

- (A) Both equally
- (B) Father's chromosome
- (C) Random
- (D) Mother's chromosome

Q129. Mendel's law of segregation states that:

- (A) Mutations are random
- (B) Genes are linked
- (C) Alleles separate during gamete formation
- (D) Traits blend

Q130. Which vitamin deficiency causes scurvy?

- (A) Vitamin K
- (B) Vitamin A
- (C) Vitamin C
- (D) Vitamin D

Q131. The Krebs cycle occurs in:

- (A) ER
- (B) Mitochondrial matrix
- (C) Nucleus
- (D) Cytoplasm

Q132. Which organelle is involved in lipid synthesis?

- (A) Lysosome
- (B) Golgi
- (C) Rough ER
- (D) Smooth ER

Q133. Blood group O is the universal:

- (A) Recipient
- (B) Donor
- (C) Neither
- (D) Both

Q134. Transpiration primarily occurs through:

- (A) Root hairs
- (B) Lenticels
- (C) Stomata
- (D) Cuticle

Q135. Which organelle is involved in lipid synthesis?

- (A) Rough ER
- (B) Lysosome
- (C) Golgi
- (D) Smooth ER

Q136. The pacemaker of the heart is:

- (A) Bundle of His
- (B) AV node
- (C) SA node
- (D) Purkinje fibers

Q137. The greenhouse effect is primarily caused by:

- (A) O₂ and N₂
- (B) CO₂ and methane
- (C) Argon
- (D) Ozone only

Q138. Antibodies are produced by:

- (A) Neutrophils
- (B) T lymphocytes
- (C) B lymphocytes
- (D) Macrophages

Q139. Insulin promotes:

- (A) Glycogenesis
- (B) Glycogenolysis
- (C) Gluconeogenesis
- (D) Lipolysis

Q140. Photosystem II is located in:

- (A) Thylakoid membrane
- (B) Inner membrane
- (C) Stroma
- (D) Cytoplasm

Q141. The study of fossils is called:

- (A) Ecology
- (B) Taxonomy
- (C) Paleontology
- (D) Histology

Q142. The Krebs cycle occurs in:

- (A) Cytoplasm
- (B) Mitochondrial matrix
- (C) ER
- (D) Nucleus

Q143. Xylem transports:

- (A) Sugars
- (B) Water and minerals
- (C) Amino acids
- (D) Hormones

Q144. The study of fossils is called:

- (A) Taxonomy
- (B) Paleontology
- (C) Ecology
- (D) Histology

Q145. Calvin cycle occurs in:

- (A) Stroma
- (B) Thylakoid
- (C) Cytoplasm
- (D) Nucleus

Q146. Which hormone triggers ovulation?

- (A) FSH
- (B) LH
- (C) Progesterone
- (D) Estrogen

Q147. Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium assumes:

- (A) Selection pressure
- (B) Small population
- (C) No mutation
- (D) High mutation rate

Q148. The largest organ in the human body is:

- (A) Skin
- (B) Liver
- (C) Brain
- (D) Lungs

Q149. Which muscle type is involuntary and striated?

- (A) None of these
- (B) Cardiac
- (C) Skeletal
- (D) Smooth

Q150. The process of RBC formation is called:

- (A) Hematopoiesis
- (B) Erythropoiesis
- (C) Thrombopoiesis
- (D) Leukopoiesis

Answer Key

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