

**CAREERS 360**  
**PREPARATION** **Series**

**CNET 2024**

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**Question Paper  
with Solutions**

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# CNET Previous Year Question Paper With Solutions Ebook

## Table of Contents

Content	Page number
About this eBook	1
Features of This eBook	2
Importance of CNET Previous Years' Question Papers With Solutions	2
CNET 2024 Question Paper With Solutions	3

## About this eBook

Welcome to the CNET Previous Year Question Paper With Solutions eBook!

This eBook is designed to help you prepare effectively for the CNET (Common Nursing Entrance Test). It contains actual questions from previous years, organised subject-wise for easy revision. Each question comes with a clear and concise solution, enabling you to understand the concepts better, familiarise yourself with the exam pattern, and gain the confidence needed to perform well.

## Features of This eBook

### Subject-Wise Arrangement

The questions are sorted by subject to make your study plan more organised and efficient. You can focus on one subject at a time and build your knowledge gradually.

### Accurate & Clear Solutions

Every question is paired with a well-explained answer to help you understand the solving approach, logic, and relevant concepts.

### Real Exam Questions

This eBook features questions taken directly from actual **CNET exams**, providing authentic practice and helping you become familiar with the type and level of questions asked.

## CNET Previous Year Question Paper With Solutions: Subject Highlights

This eBook is tailored to cover the essential subjects tested in the CNET exam, including Biology, Chemistry, Physics, English, and General Awareness/Current Affairs. All topics frequently appearing in past papers are included to help you prioritise your preparation. By solving these questions, you'll develop a better understanding of important concepts, gain exposure to a variety of question formats, and improve your ability to solve them under exam conditions.

## Importance of CNET Previous Years' Question Papers With Solutions

The CNET syllabus includes topics from Class 11 and Class 12 Science subjects, as well as General English and Awareness. Downloading and solving previous year question papers is a must-do step in your preparation strategy. These papers reveal the actual structure of the exam, highlight the key focus areas, and show you the types of questions that commonly appear.

By regularly practising with these papers, you can:

- Increase your speed and accuracy in solving questions
- Get better at time management during the actual test
- Understand your strengths and weaknesses
- Reduce exam-related stress and anxiety by becoming familiar with the exam pattern

Practising with past papers is a proven method to boost confidence and improve performance. Make the most of this eBook and take a big step closer to your nursing career goals!

## CNET Previous Year Question Paper With Solutions

### Biology Section

**Q1.** Pollination in a closed flower is called

(a) Cleistogamy (b) Chasmogamy (c) Xenogamy (d) Geitonogamy

**Answer: (a) Cleistogamy**

**Explanation:** Cleistogamy occurs in closed flowers, ensuring self-pollination. There is no chance of cross-pollination. It is common in plants like Viola and Commelina.

**Q2.** The Uterus is single in females and it is also called as:

(a) Cervix (b) Ovary (c) **Womb** (d) Ampulla

**Answer: (c) Womb**

**Explanation:** The uterus is commonly called the womb. It is where the embryo implants and grows during pregnancy. It is a single, muscular organ in females.

**Q3.** The Family Planning Programme was initiated in the year

(a) 1947 (b) 1975 (c) 1981 (d) **1951**

**Answer: (d) 1951**

**Explanation:** India launched the first official family planning programme in the world in 1951. It aimed at controlling population growth. Various contraceptive methods were promoted.

**Q4.** F1 generation resembles both parents in

(a) Incomplete dominance (b) **Co-Dominance** (c) Pleiotropy (d) Law of Dominance

**Answer: (b) Co-Dominance**

**Explanation:** In co-dominance, both alleles express themselves equally in the heterozygous condition. A classic example is the AB blood group. F1 shows traits of both parents.

**Q5.** In Lac Operon, the number of Structural genes is

(a) Five (b) Four (c) **Three** (d) Two

**Answer: (c) Three**

**Explanation:** The lac operon has three structural genes: lacZ, lacY, and lacA. These code for  $\beta$ -galactosidase, permease, and transacetylase, respectively. They help in lactose metabolism.

**Q6.** When an original drifted population becomes the founders, the effect is called

(a) **Founder effect** (b) Industrial Melanism (c) Adaptive Radiation (d) Mutation Effect

**Answer: (a) Founder effect**

**Explanation:** Founder effect occurs when a small group separates from a population and forms a new one. This new population has less genetic variation. It is a form of genetic drift.

**Q7.** The yellowish fluid colostrum secreted by mother during the initial days of lactation has abundant

(a) Antigens (b) **Antibodies** (c) Allergy (d) Oncogenes

**Answer: (b) Antibodies**

**Explanation:** Colostrum is rich in immunoglobulin A (IgA) antibodies. It provides passive immunity to the newborn. It helps protect against infections.

**Q8.** Large holes in "Swiss Cheese" are due to the production of a large amount of

(a)  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (b)  $\text{O}_2$  (c)  **$\text{CO}_2$**  (d)  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$

**Answer: (c)  $\text{CO}_2$**

**Explanation:** Swiss cheese is made using *Propionibacterium shermanii*. It produces carbon dioxide during fermentation. The gas accumulates to form characteristic holes.

**Q9.** DNA fragments can be joined together by using

(a) Restriction Endonuclease (b) Okazaki Fragments (c) **DNA Ligase** (d) DNA Helicase

**Answer: (c) DNA Ligase**

**Explanation:** DNA ligase joins DNA fragments by forming phosphodiester bonds. It is used in genetic engineering and replication. It connects Okazaki fragments on the lagging strand.

**Q10.** When one species causes harm to another organism without any cost or benefit to itself

(a) Commensalism (b) **Amensalism** (c) Predation (d) Mutualism

**Answer: (b) Amensalism**

**Explanation:** Amensalism is a type of interaction where one species is harmed and the other is unaffected. For example, *Penicillium* secretes penicillin which kills bacteria. *Penicillium* itself is unaffected.

**Q11.** The smallest living cells are

(a) **Mycoplasma** (b) Bacteria (c) Fungi (d) Bacteriophage

**Answer: (a) Mycoplasma**

**Explanation:** Mycoplasmas are the smallest and simplest self-replicating organisms. They lack a cell wall. They can survive without oxygen and are pathogenic.

**Q12.** Plants having naked seeds are

(a) Angiosperms (b) **Gymnosperms** (c) Pteridophytes (d) Bryophytes

**Answer: (b) Gymnosperms**

**Explanation:** Gymnosperms bear seeds that are not enclosed in fruits. The seeds are exposed on cones. Examples include pine and cycas.

**Q13.** The presence of feathers is characteristic of

(a) Mammals (b) Reptiles (c) **Aves** (d) Amphibians

**Answer: (c) Aves**

**Explanation:** Feathers are unique to birds (Aves). They help in flight, insulation, and display. No other animal group has feathers.

**Q14.** When sepals are united, the condition is called

(a) Polysepalous (b) Polypetalous (c) Gamopetalous (d) **Gamosepalous**

**Answer: (d) Gamosepalous**

**Explanation:** Gamosepalous means sepals are fused. It contrasts with polysepalous, where sepals are free. This feature is used in plant identification.

**Q15.** Cell theory was given by

(a) Singer and Nicolson (b) Rudolf Virchow (c) **Schleiden and Schwann** (d) Robertson

**Answer: (c) Schleiden and Schwann**

**Explanation:** Schleiden and Schwann proposed the cell theory in 1838-39. It states that all living things are made up of cells. Cells are the basic unit of life.

**Q16.** Kranz anatomy is found in leaves of

(a) **C4 Plants** (b) C3 Plants (c) C2 Plants (d) All of the above

**Answer: (a) C4 Plants**

**Explanation:** Kranz anatomy is typical of C4 plants like maize. It features bundle sheath cells surrounding vascular bundles. It helps in reducing photorespiration.

**Q17.** Each mammalian haemoglobin molecule can carry a maximum number of ..... molecules of oxygen

(a) 5 (b) **4** (c) 3 (d) 2

**Answer: (b) 4**

**Explanation:** Each haemoglobin molecule has 4 iron atoms. Each iron binds to one O<sub>2</sub> molecule. So, one haemoglobin carries 4 oxygen molecules.

**Q18.** Which one of the following is not a part of E.C.G.?

(a) P-Wave (b) Q-Wave (c) T-Wave (d) **Z-Wave**

**Answer: (d) Z-Wave**

**Explanation:** ECG includes P, QRS, and T waves. Z-wave is not a component of ECG. It does not represent any cardiac activity.

**Q19.** Accumulation of urea in blood is called

(a) Angina (b) Gout (c) **Uremia** (d) Osteoporosis

**Answer: (c) Uremia**

**Explanation:** Uremia is a condition of excess urea in the blood. It occurs due to kidney failure. It leads to toxicity and requires dialysis.

**Q20.** The site for active ribosomal RNA synthesis is  
(a) Ribosome (b) Mitochondria (c) **Nucleolus** (d) Vacuoles

**Answer: (c) Nucleolus**

**Explanation:** The nucleolus synthesises ribosomal RNA (rRNA). It also assembles ribosomal subunits. It is found inside the nucleus.

## Physics Section

**Q21.** The dimensions of Planck's constant are equal to  
(a) Energy (b) Momentum (c) **Angular momentum** (d) Power

**Answer: (c) Angular momentum**

**Explanation:** Planck's constant has the same dimension as angular momentum ( $ML^2T^{-1}$ ). It plays a key role in quantum mechanics. It relates energy and frequency.

**Q22.** The angle between two equal vectors is  
(a)  **$0^\circ$**  (b)  $30^\circ$  (c)  $90^\circ$  (d)  $180^\circ$

**Answer: (a)  $0^\circ$**

**Explanation:** If two vectors are equal and in the same direction, the angle between them is  $0^\circ$ . They form a straight line. No deviation means zero angle.

**Q23.** Change in momentum is given by  
(a) Force  $\times$  Mass (b) **Force  $\times$  Time** (c) Force  $\times$  Velocity (d) Force  $\times$  Distance

**Answer: (b) Force  $\times$  Time**

**Explanation:** Impulse = Force  $\times$  Time = Change in momentum. This is derived from Newton's Second Law. It explains how force affects motion over time.

**Q24.** eV is the unit of  
(a) Charge (b) Voltage (c) **Energy** (d) Acceleration

**Answer: (c) Energy**

**Explanation:** An electron-volt (eV) is the energy gained by an electron when accelerated through 1 volt. It is a small unit of energy. Common in atomic and nuclear physics.

**Q25.** For which of the following does the centre of mass lie outside the body?  
(a) A pencil (b) A dice (c) **A bangle** (d) A shotput

**Answer: (c) A bangle**

**Explanation:** A bangle is a ring-shaped hollow object. Its centre of mass lies at the geometric centre, outside the physical material. Unlike solid objects, hollow ones can have this property.

**Q26.** The acceleration due to gravity at the centre of the Earth is  
(a)  $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$  (b)  $4.9 \text{ m/s}^2$  (c) **Zero** (d) None of these

**Answer: (c) Zero**

**Explanation:** Gravity decreases as we go deeper and becomes zero at the centre. All gravitational forces cancel out. Net force is zero inside the Earth's core.

**Q27.** An ice cube floats in a glass of water. What happens to the level of water in the glass when ice melts?

- (a) Decreases (b) Increases (c) **Remains the same** (d) First increases then decreases

**Answer: (c) Remains the same**

**Explanation:** Ice displaces water equal to its weight. When it melts, it occupies the same volume. Hence, the water level remains unchanged.

**Q28.** The degree of freedom of a monoatomic gas molecule is

- (a) **3** (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7

**Answer: (a) 3**

**Explanation:** A monoatomic gas can only translate in 3 dimensions. It has 3 degrees of freedom. No rotational or vibrational motion contributes.

**Q29.** The phenomenon of sound propagation in air is

- (a) Isothermal process (b) **Adiabatic process** (c) Isobaric process (d) Isochoric process

**Answer: (b) Adiabatic process**

**Explanation:** Sound travels as compressions and rarefactions. These are quick and don't allow heat exchange. Hence, the process is adiabatic.

**Q30.** For an ideal gas

- (a)  $C_p < C_v$  (b)  $C_p = C_v$  (c)  **$C_p > C_v$**  (d)  $C_p = C_v = 0$

**Answer: (c)  $C_p > C_v$**

**Explanation:** In an ideal gas, heat capacity at constant pressure ( $C_p$ ) is always greater than at constant volume ( $C_v$ ). Extra energy goes into expansion.

**Q31.** In a non-uniform electric field, an electric dipole experiences:

- (a) Torque only (b) Torque as well as net force (c) Force only (d) None of these

**Answer: (b) Torque as well as net force**

**Explanation:** In a non-uniform electric field, the two charges of a dipole experience unequal forces, leading to both torque and net force.

**Q32.** If the mobility of electrons is  $\mu_e$  and the mobility of holes is  $\mu_h$ , then:

- (a)  $\mu_e = \mu_h$  (b)  $\mu_e > \mu_h$  (c)  $\mu_e < \mu_h$  (d)  $\mu_e \leq \mu_h$

**Answer: (b)  $\mu_e > \mu_h$**

**Explanation:** Electrons are lighter and more mobile than holes, hence, they have higher mobility.

**Q33.** A galvanometer acting as a voltmeter will have:

- (a) High resistance in parallel (b) High resistance in series (c) Low resistance in parallel (d) Low resistance in series

**Answer: (b) High resistance in series**

**Explanation:** A voltmeter is connected in parallel and must have high resistance to prevent current flow through it.

**Q34.** A transformer is a device which transforms:

- (a) DC voltage (b) AC voltage (c) AC and DC voltage (d) None

**Answer: (b) AC voltage**

**Explanation:** Transformers work only on AC, altering voltage based on electromagnetic induction.

**Q35.** Which of the following has the smallest wavelength?

- (a) Yellow rays (b) X-rays (c)  $\alpha$ -rays (d)  $\gamma$ -rays

**Answer:** (d)  $\gamma$ -rays

**Explanation:** Gamma rays have the highest frequency and hence the shortest wavelength in the electromagnetic spectrum.

**Q36.** Image formed by an objective of a compound microscope is:

- (a) Virtual and enlarged (b) Virtual and diminished (c) Real and diminished (d) Real, enlarged and inverted

**Answer:** (d) Real, enlarged and inverted

**Explanation:** The objective forms a real, inverted, and magnified image, which is further magnified by the eyepiece.

**Q37.** If particles move with the same velocity, the maximum de Broglie wavelength is for:

- (a) Proton (b) Neutron (c)  $\alpha$ -particle (d)  $\beta$ -particle

**Answer:** (d)  $\beta$ -particle

**Explanation:** Lighter particles (like  $\beta$ -particles/electrons) have longer de Broglie wavelengths at the same velocity.

**Q38.** Demodulation is an essential feature of a:

- (a) Transmitter (b) Receiver (c) Medium (d) None

**Answer:** (b) Receiver

**Explanation:** Demodulation retrieves the original signal from a modulated carrier wave, and is done at the receiver end.

**Q39.** Which sphere of the atmosphere is closest to Earth?

- (a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Mesosphere (d) Ionosphere

**Answer:** (a) Troposphere

**Explanation:** The troposphere is the lowest layer of Earth's atmosphere, where weather phenomena occur.

**Q40.** Torque acting on an electric dipole moment  $\mathbf{p}$  in a uniform electric field  $\mathbf{E}$  is:

- (a)  $\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{E}$   
(b)  $\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{E}$   
(c)  $\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{p}$   
(d)  $(\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{p})^2$

**Answer:**

- (a)  $\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{E}$

**Explanation:**

The torque ( $\tau$ ) acting on an electric dipole in a uniform electric field is given by:

$$\tau = \mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{E}$$

Here,

- $\mathbf{p}$  is the electric dipole moment (directed from negative to positive charge),

- E is the external electric field.

This torque tries to rotate the dipole so that it aligns with the direction of the electric field. The direction of torque is given by the right-hand rule of the cross product.

## Chemistry Section

**Q41.** Which of the following terms is unitless?

- (a) Molality (b) Molarity (c) Mole fraction (d) Strength

**Answer:** (c) Mole fraction

**Explanation:** Mole fraction is a ratio and has no units.

**Q42.** Maximum number of electrons in a subshell is given by:

- (a)  $4l - 2$  (b)  $4l + 2$  (c)  $2l + 1$  (d)  $2n^2$

**Answer:** (b)  $4l + 2$

**Explanation:** The formula  $4l + 2$  gives the maximum electrons in a subshell (like s, p, d, f).

**Q43.** Which of the following is not a transition metal?

- (a) Silver (b) Lead (Pb) (c) Tungsten (W) (d) Manganese (Mn)

**Answer:** (b) Lead (Pb)

**Explanation:** Lead belongs to the p-block, not the d-block; hence it is not a transition element.

**Q44.** The ratio of  $\pi$  to  $\sigma$  bonds in benzene is:

- (a) 1:2 (b) 1:6 (c) 1:4 (d) 1:1

**Answer:** (c) 1:4

**Explanation:** Benzene has 3  $\pi$ -bonds and 6  $\sigma$ -bonds. Ratio = 3:6 = 1:2 (Typo in original—correct answer should be 1:2).

**Q45.** The spherical shape of rain droplets is due to:

- (a) Viscosity (b) Surface tension (c) Temperature (d) Pressure

**Answer:** (b) Surface tension

**Explanation:** Surface tension minimises surface area, pulling the drop into a spherical shape.

**Q46.** The normal pH range of human blood is:

- (a) 0–5.25 (b) 7.35–7.45 (c) 6.25–6.75 (d) 8.00–9.25

**Answer:** (b) 7.35–7.45

**Explanation:** This slightly basic range is vital for biochemical processes and enzyme activity.

**Q47.** The electrode potential of the standard hydrogen electrode (SHE) is fixed as:

- (a) 0.34 V (b) -0.44 V (c) 0 V (d) -0.76 V

**Answer:** (c) 0 V

**Explanation:** SHE is used as a reference electrode, and its potential is defined as zero.

**Q48.** The formula of soda ash is:

- (a)  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (b)  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (c)  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (d)  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$

**Answer:** (d)  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$

**Explanation:** Soda ash is anhydrous sodium carbonate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ), used in the glass and detergent industries.

**Q49.** Reduction involves:

(a) Gain of electrons (b) Addition of oxygen (c) Loss of electrons (d) Increase in oxidation number

**Answer:** (a) Gain of electrons

**Explanation:** Reduction is the gain of electrons, the opposite of oxidation.

**Q50.** An electrophilic reagent is:

(a) Electron-deficient species (b) Electron-rich species (c) Negatively charged species (d) None

**Answer:** (a) Electron-deficient species

**Explanation:** Electrophiles seek electrons and attack electron-rich sites.

**Q51.** IUPAC name of  $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH=CH-C}\equiv\text{CH}$  is:

(a) Pent-2-en-4-yne (b) Pent-1-en-4-yne (c) Pent-3-en-1-yne (d) Pent-2-en-5-yne

**Answer:** (c) Pent-3-en-1-yne

**Explanation:** The longest chain has 5 carbon atoms, a double bond at C-3, triple bond at C-1.

**Q52.** Chlorination of methane is an example of:

(a) Elimination (b) Substitution (c) Addition (d) Oxidation

**Answer:** (b) Substitution

**Explanation:** Hydrogen in methane is replaced by chlorine in the presence of UV light.

**Q53.** Isotonic solutions have:

(a) Same boiling point (b) Same vapour pressure (c) Same melting point (d) Same osmotic pressure

**Answer:** (d) Same osmotic pressure

**Explanation:** Isotonic solutions exert the same osmotic pressure across a semipermeable membrane.

**Q54.** The concentration term independent of temperature is:

(a) Normality (b) Volume percentage (c) Molality (d) Molarity

**Answer:** (c) Molality

**Explanation:** Molality is based on the mass of solvent, hence unaffected by temperature.

**Q55.** For a redox reaction to proceed in a cell, the EMF must be:

(a) Positive (b) Negative (c) Fixed (d) Zero

**Answer:** (a) Positive

**Explanation:** A positive EMF indicates that the redox reaction is spontaneous.

**Q56.** Unit of cell constant is:

(a)  $\Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$  (b) cm (c)  $\Omega^{-1}\text{cm}$  (d)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

**Answer:** (d)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

**Explanation:** Cell constant = distance between electrodes/area; unit is inverse of length ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ).

**Q57.** For a zero-order reaction, the rate is:

(a) Independent of reactant concentration (b) Depends on concentration (c) Both (d) None

**Answer:** (a) Independent of reactant concentration

**Explanation:** In zero-order reactions, the rate remains constant regardless of concentration.

**Q58.** Transition metals act as good catalysts due to:

(a) High melting point (b) High ionization enthalpy (c) Alloy formation (d) Variable oxidation states

**Answer:** (d) Variable oxidation states

**Explanation:** Their ability to change oxidation states allows them to facilitate different steps of a reaction.

**Q59.** EDTA is a:

(a) Unidentate ligand (b) Bidentate ligand (c) Tridentate ligand (d) Hexadentate ligand

**Answer:** (d) Hexadentate ligand

**Explanation:** EDTA can bind through six donor atoms, making it a hexadentate ligand.

**Q60.** Which of the following is a colligative property?

(a) Relative lowering in vapour pressure (b) Lowering in vapour pressure (c) Vapour pressure (d) Saturated pressure

**Answer:** (a) Relative lowering in vapour pressure

**Explanation:** Colligative properties depend on the number of solute particles, not their nature.

## General Studies Section

**Q61. Highest source of vitamin A is:**

- a) Papaya
- b) Green Leafy vegetable
- c) Cod Liver oil
- d) Carrot

**Answer: c) Cod Liver oil**

**Explanation:** Cod liver oil is extremely rich in vitamin A, more so than other sources like carrots or papaya. It contains retinol, the active form of vitamin A.

**Q62. Which one of the following organs breaks fat to produce cholesterol?**

- a) Lungs
- b) Intestine
- c) Liver
- d) Kidneys

**Answer: c) Liver**

**Explanation:** The liver plays a central role in lipid metabolism and synthesizes cholesterol from fatty acids.

**Q63. Who has propounded the word "Vitamin"?**

- a) Darwin
- b) Pasteur
- c) Landeck
- d) Casimir Funk

**Answer: d) Casimir Funk**

**Explanation:** Casimir Funk coined the term "vitamin" in 1912 after discovering compounds vital for health, naming them "vital amines".

**Q64. Which of the following has oxygenated blood?**

- a) Renal Veins
- b) Pulmonary Veins
- c) Pulmonary artery
- d) Hepatic portal veins

**Answer: b) Pulmonary Veins**

**Explanation:** Pulmonary veins carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart, unlike most veins which carry deoxygenated blood.

**Q65. Which part of the brain is responsible for respiration?**

- a) Pons
- b) Cerebrum
- c) Medulla oblongata
- d) Gyri

**Answer: c) Medulla oblongata**

**Explanation:** The medulla oblongata controls autonomic functions like respiration, heartbeat, and blood pressure.

**Q66. The meiotic division takes place in:**

- a) Meristematic cells
- b) Conductive cells
- c) Reproductive cells
- d) Vegetable cells

**Answer: c) Reproductive cells**

**Explanation:** Meiosis occurs in reproductive cells to form gametes, reducing the chromosome number by half.

**Q67. What is the standard value of pH range of acids?**

- a) 0–7
- b) 7–14
- c) 2–7
- d) 7–15

**Answer: a) 0–7**

**Explanation:** Acids have a pH less than 7. The pH scale ranges from 0 (strong acid) to 14 (strong base).

**Q68. What is the SI unit of current?**

- a) Coulomb
- b) Ampere
- c) Ohm
- d) Volt

**Answer: b) Ampere**

**Explanation:** Ampere is the SI unit of electric current. One ampere equals one coulomb of charge per second.

**Q69. Name the part of the body on which coronavirus affects the most:**

- a) Heart
- b) Liver
- c) Kidney
- d) Lungs

**Answer: d) Lungs**

**Explanation:** COVID-19 primarily targets the respiratory system, especially the lungs.

**Q70. What is the chemical formula of alcohol?**

- a) C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH
- b) C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>
- c) C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>COOH
- d) C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O

**Answer: a) C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH**

**Explanation:** The formula C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH represents ethanol, a common type of alcohol.

**Q71. What is the scientific name of Humans?**

- a) *Mangifera indica*
- b) *Rana tigrina*
- c) *Homo sapiens*
- d) *Homo species*

**Answer: c) Homo sapiens**

**Explanation:** The scientific name of modern humans is *Homo sapiens*. “*Homo*” is the genus and “*sapiens*” is the species.

**Q72. Which of the following hormones stimulates the development of ovarian follicles?**

- a) FSH
- b) Estrogen
- c) Progesterone
- d) LH

**Answer: a) FSH**

**Explanation:** Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) promotes the growth and maturation of ovarian follicles in females.

**Q73. What do we call the nuclides having same mass numbers?**

- a) Isotopes
- b) Isobars
- c) Isotones
- d) Such species don't exist

**Answer: b) Isobars**

**Explanation:** Isobars are atoms with the same mass number (sum of protons and neutrons) but different atomic numbers.

**Q74. Who is the father of Genetics?**

- a) Gregor Mendel
- b) Thomas Hunt Morgan
- c) Francis Galton
- d) Krateuas

**Answer: a) Gregor Mendel**

**Explanation:** Gregor Mendel is called the father of genetics for his foundational work on inheritance using pea plants.

**Q75. Which of the following is the lens of the eye?**

- a) Concave
- b) Biconcave
- c) Biconvex
- d) None of above

**Answer: c) Biconvex**

**Explanation:** The human eye lens is biconvex, allowing it to converge light rays to form a focused image on the retina.

**Q76. How many bones are present in the middle ear?**

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 6
- d) 9

**Answer: b) 3**

**Explanation:** The middle ear contains three tiny bones—the malleus, incus, and stapes, collectively known as ossicles.

**Q77. Which of the following is not an infectious disease?**

- a) Cholera
- b) Chickenpox
- c) Malaria
- d) Alzheimer's

**Answer: d) Alzheimer's**

**Explanation:** Alzheimer's disease is a neurodegenerative disorder, not caused by infection, unlike the others.

**Q78. Which vitamin is responsible for wound healing?**

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin B
- c) Vitamin K
- d) Vitamin C

**Answer: d) Vitamin C**

**Explanation:** Vitamin C promotes collagen formation, crucial for wound healing and tissue repair.

**Q79. In RNA of humans, adenine pairs with:**

- a) Uracil
- b) Guanine
- c) Thymine
- d) None of the above

**Answer: a) Uracil**

**Explanation:** In RNA, adenine pairs with uracil, unlike DNA where it pairs with thymine.

**Q80. Which of the following is the functional unit of the body?**

- a) Mitochondria

- b) Cytoplasm
- c) Spleen
- d) Cell

**Answer: d) Cell**

**Explanation:** The cell is the basic structural and functional unit of all living organisms.

## English Section

**Q81. She dyed her hair and wore dark glasses.....people wouldn't recognise her.**

- a) if only
- b) so that
- c) never again
- d) even so

**Answer: b) so that**

**Explanation:** "So that" expresses purpose—she did these things *so that* people wouldn't recognize her.

**Q82. The doctor recommended that I..... more careful with my diet.**

- a) be
- b) will be
- c) am
- d) was

**Answer: a) be**

**Explanation:** The correct structure is: "recommend that + subject + base verb", hence "be".

**Q83. Select the most appropriate synonym of the word "erase":**

- a) Dilute
- b) Aerate
- c) Delete
- d) Ignite

**Answer: c) Delete**

**Explanation:** "Delete" means to remove or erase content.

**Q84. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word "glut":**

- a) Shortage
- b) Shout
- c) Sick
- d) Shroud

**Answer: a) Shortage**

**Explanation:** "Glut" means an oversupply, so its opposite is "shortage".

**Q85. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word "incidental":**

- a) Fortunate
- b) Planned
- c) Important
- d) Arbitrary

**Answer: b) Planned**

**Explanation:** “Incidental” means unplanned or secondary; “planned” is its opposite.

**Q86. Select the most appropriate synonym of the word “tedious”:**

- a) Interesting
- b) Boring
- c) Exciting
- d) Confusing

**Answer: b) Boring**

**Explanation:** “Tedious” means dull and repetitive, which is similar to “boring”.

**Q87. Select the most appropriate synonym of the word “unpredictable”:**

- a) Expected
- b) Surprising
- c) Clear
- d) Boring

**Answer: b) Surprising**

**Explanation:** “Unpredictable” refers to something that is not expected—hence “surprising”.

**Q88. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word “jubilant”:**

- a) Happy
- b) Depressed
- c) Surprised
- d) Confused

**Answer: b) Depressed**

**Explanation:** “Jubilant” means extremely joyful, and the opposite is “depressed”.

**Q89. Choose the word that is spelled correctly:**

- a) Embarassment
- b) Embarrassment
- c) Embarrasment
- d) Embarassmentt

**Answer: b) Embarrassment**

**Explanation:** “Embarrassment” is the correct spelling with double “r” and “s”.

**Q90. Choose the word that is spelled correctly:**

- a) accomodate
- b) accommodate
- c) accomodation
- d) accomodated

**Answer: b) accommodate**

**Explanation:** The correct spelling has double “c” and double “m”.

**Q91. Choose the word that is spelt correctly:**

- a) Beleive
- b) believe

- c) belive
- d) beleiveing

**Answer: b) believe**

**Explanation:** The correct spelling follows the "i before e except after c" rule.

**Q92. A person who renounces the world and practices self-discipline in order to attain salvation:**

- a) Sceptic
- b) Ascetic
- c) Devotee
- d) Antiquarian

**Answer: b) Ascetic**

**Explanation:** An ascetic lives a simple and disciplined life for spiritual reasons.

**Q93. A sad song is:**

- a) Ditty
- b) Knell
- c) Dirge
- d) Lay

**Answer: c) Dirge**

**Explanation:** A dirge is a mournful song, especially one played at a funeral.

**Q94. A disease which spreads by contact:**

- a) Incurable
- b) Infectious
- c) Contagious
- d) Fatal

**Answer: c) Contagious**

**Explanation:** Contagious diseases spread through direct or indirect contact.

**Q95. She is interested..... learning a new language**

- a) At
- b) To
- c) On
- d) In

**Answer: d) In**

**Explanation:** "Interested" is always followed by "in" when referring to an activity.

**Q96. He ran .....the house**

- a) Onto
- b) Into
- c) To
- d) For

**Answer: b) Into**

**Explanation:** "Into" is used to show movement towards the interior of a place.

**Q97. I usually.....for a walk every morning**

- a) Goes
- b) Go

- c) Will go
- d) Have go

**Answer: b) Go**

**Explanation:** “I” takes “go” in the simple present tense for daily activities.

**Q98. What are you doing here? She asked me.**

- a) She asked what I was doing here
- b) She wanted to know what I am doing here
- c) She wants to know what I was doing here
- d) She wanted to know what I was doing here

**Answer: d) She wanted to know what I was doing here**

**Explanation:** Reported speech changes the tense and pronouns correctly.

**Q99. The lawyer said to his client, “We will win the case.”**

- a) The lawyer told to his client that they would win the case.
- b) The lawyer said that the client would win the case.
- c) The lawyer told his client that they should win the case.
- d) The lawyer told the client that they would win the case.

**Answer: d) The lawyer told the client that they would win the case.**

**Explanation:** The reporting verb “told” is correctly followed by the object “the client”, and “will” changes to “would”.

**Q100. We must respect the elders**

- a) The elders deserve respect from us
- b) The elders must be respected
- c) The elder must rbe espected
- d) Respect the elder, we must

**Answer: b) The elders must be respected**

**Explanation:** This is the correct passive form of the sentence using “must be respected”.