# PMC PRACTICE TEST 07

## CHEMISTRY

Q.1	A mole of a substance contains	particles	
	A. 6.2×10 <sup>22</sup>	B. 6.22×10 <sup>22</sup>	
	C. 6.02×10 <sup>23</sup>	D. 6.5×10 <sup>22</sup>	
Q.2	Which alkali metal only combine with Nitrogen?		
	A. Li	B. Fr	
	C. Cs	D. K	
Q.3	The elements having partially filled d a	nd f orbitals are called as ?	
	A. Transition elements	B. d-Block elements	
	C. f-block elements	D. All of these	
Q.4	When sudden expansion of gases takes	place, cooling occurs. This is called	
-	A. freezing effect	B. Joule Thomson effect	
	C. Boyles effect	D.J.Perrin effect	
Q.5	The presence of several fine lines in line	spectrum shows the presence of	
	A. Shells	B. Energy levels	
	C. Sub shells	D. All of these	
Q.6	In which phase SN2 reactions are favor	ed?	
79	A. Solid	B. Liquid	
	C. Gas	D. All of these	
Q.7	How many resonance structures of ben	zene are possible?	
	A. 2	B. 3	
	C.6	D. 4	
Q.8	Aldol condensation takes place in the p	resence of?	
	A. H.SO4	B. K.Cr.Or	
	C. NaOH	D. H:O/H+	
Q.9	In Ion Electron Method of Balancing, e	quations are	
	A. Written with Oxidation numbers of Co	nstituents	
	B. Split into two half reactions		
	C. Only oxidation part is written		
	D. Only Reducing part is written		
Q.10	Enthalpy change of solution of Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>		
	A. Exothermic reaction	B. Endothermic reaction	
	C. Spontaneous reaction	D. Nonspontaneous reaction	
Q.11	In aluminum oxide, ions are present in		
	A. AlO	B. Al <sub>2</sub> O	
	C. Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	D. Al <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	
Q.12	Phenol is also called as?		
	A. Carbonic acid	B. Carbolic acid	
	C. Acetic acid	D. Hydroxy acid	
Q.13	Alkyl iodides cannot be prepared direc	tly by the halogenation of alkanes	
	because?		
	A. Iodine reacts slowly		
	B. Iodine reacts reversibly		
	C. HI formed reduces alkyl iodide again t	o starting material	
	D. All of these		
Q.14	Who introduce the concept of macrome		
	A. Runge	B. Max Well	
	C. Staudinger	D. None of these	
PMC F	PRACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07	PAGE 1 OF 17	

Q.15	If a double bond is present between t	wo carbons then this class of compounds
	in called as?	
	A. Alkanes	B. Alkynes
	C. Carbonyl	D. Alkenes
Q.16	Which of the following Compound is	not reduced by NaBH <sub>4</sub> ?
	A. Acetaldehyde	B. Acetone
	C. Carboxylic acid	D. Alkene
Q.17	Equilibrium constant has	
	A. Units	B. No Units
	C. Both A and B	D. A negative value
Q.18	NaOH is named as caustic soda becau	use
	A. It corrodes the organic tissues	B. It is used in soda water
	C. It reacts with chlorine gas	D. It reacts with fats to form soap
Q.19	Acetaldehyde oxidation will lead to fo	ormation of
	A. Acetic acid	B. Butanoic acid
	C. Propanoic acid	D. Ester
Q.20	At 0°C what is the physical state of w	ater?
	A. Ice	B. Liquid
	C. Vapour	D. Both ice and liquid
Q.21	Acyclic hydrocarbons are also called	as
	A. Closed chain hydrocarbons	B. Open chain hydrocarbons
	C. Ring compounds	D. Alicyclic compounds
Q.22	How many molecules of Ha adds in ac	cetylene to form ethane?
	A.1	B. 3
	C.4	D. 2
Q.23	Rate of reaction has	
	A. No units	B. Unit of Moles/dm³
	C. Unit as Moles / litre	D. Unit as Moles/dm3s-1
Q.24	Nitrogen N2 hasnumber of elect	rons, protons and neutrons
	A. 7.8,9	B. 7,7,7
	C. 14,14,14	D. 14,14,15
Q.25	Proteins also contain bonding	NC 18 998 1
	A. Covalent	B. Ionic
	C. Hydrogen	D. Metallic
Q.26	Energy in formation of a crystal lattic	
	A. Absorbed	B. Released
	C. Dependent on Crystal Size	D. None of these
Q.27	Enthalpy is the sum of internal energ	7
	A. Work done	B. Entropy
	C. Potential Energy	D. Kinetic Energy
Q.28	Human body containskind	
	A. 60000	B. Almost 10000
	C. 5000	D. 200
Q.29	The arrangement of sub shells or orb	
	A. 2(I+1)	B. 1+1
	C. n+l	D. 2(n+1)
Q.30		of London forces depends on number of
	A. Moles	B. Molecules
	C. Atoms	D. All of these
PMC F	PRACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07	PAGE 2 OF 17

A. Opposite B. Adjacent C. Parallel D. Equal Q.32 An atom is composed of electrons, protons, neutrons and A. Hyprone B. Neutrino C. Anti-neutrino D. All of these Q.33 Which of the following is typical transition metal? A. Sc B. Y C. Cd D. Co Q.34 The reaction in which a molecule is removed from a compound but no addition takes place is called as? A. Substitution reaction B. Elimination reaction C. Addition reaction D. Replacement reaction C. Addition reaction D. Replacement reaction C. Addition reaction D. Replacement reaction C. Functional group D. H—alom C. Functional group D. H—alom Q.36 Which of the following catalyst is used for the preparation of acidic anhydrides? A. K. Cr. O. C. H-HHO Q.37 Which of the following compound shows strong II—Bondling with water? A. C.H. C. CHOCH B. P.O. C. H-HOCH B. C. CHOCH Q.38 Spectrometry is used when reactants and products absorb A. Ultraviolet radiations C. Infrared radiation C. Infrared radiation D. All of drese Q.39 Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound? A. Debydration C. Markovnikov's addition D. Oxidation with KMnO <sub>4</sub> Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone? A. Aldebyde B. Alcohol C. Esters D. Ketones Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution B. Electron C. Protons D. Zinc Ions Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to _? A. AG B. AH C. \Delta D. Oxidation with KMnO <sub>4</sub> D. AH—\Delta D. Oxidation with Compound of the compound of	Q.31	Atomic radii can be determined by measu	iring the distance b/w centers of
C. Parallel D. Equal  Q.32 An atom is composed of electrons, protons, neutrons and A. Hyprone B. Neutrino C. Anti-neutrino D. All of these  Q.33 Which of the following is typical transition metal? A. Sc B. Y C. Cd D. Co  Q.34 The reaction in which a molecule is removed from a compound but no addition takes place is called as? A. Substitution reaction B. Elimination reaction C. Addition reaction D. Replacement reaction C. Addition reaction D. Replacement reaction C. Addition reaction D. Replacement reaction C. Functional group D. Hadom  Q.36 Which of the following catalyst is used for the preparation of acidic anhydrides? A. K.Cr.Or C. Hi-Hi-D  Q.37 Which of the following compound shows strong H.—Bonding with water? A. C.H. B. CH-DC  Q.38 Spectrometry is used when reactions and products absorb A. Ultraviolet radiations B. Visible radiation C. Infrared radiation D. All of these Q.39 Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound? A. Dehydration B. Ozonolysis C. Markovnikov's addition D. Netones Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone? A. Aldehyde B. Alcohol C. Esters D. Ketones Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution B. Electron C. Protons B. All C. AE D. AH—AE Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s B. B. A C. 2d D. AH—AE Q.44 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s B. Hard C. Deliquescent D. Intermittent Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P.Os, which product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer		atoms	
Q.32 An atom is composed of electrons, protons, neutrons and A. Hyprone B. Neutrino C. Anti-neutrino D. All of these Q.33 Which of the following is typical transition metal?  A. Se B. Y C. Cd D. Co Q.34 The reaction in which a molecule is removed from a compound but no addition takes place is called as?  A. Substitution reaction B. Elimination reaction C. Addition reaction D. Replacement reaction D. Replacement reaction C. Functional group D. Heatom D. Heatom C. Harlie D. H. B. Chibr. C. C. Harlie D. D. H. So. Q. S. A. KCh. O. D. H. So. Q. S. A. C. H. File D. D. H. So. Q. S. C. H. File D. D. H. So. Q. S. C. H. File D. D. C. H. D. D. C. H. D. D. C. H. D. D. C. H. D. C. H. D. C. H. D.		A. Opposite	B. Adjacent
A. Hyprone C. Anti-neutrino D. All of these  Q.33 Which of the following is typical transition metal? A. Sc C. Cd D. Co Q.34 The reaction in which a molecule is removed from a compound but no addition takes place is called as Q.35 Tautomerism involves the transfer of Q.36 Tautomerism involves the transfer of Q.37 Tautomerism involves the transfer of Q.38 Electron C. Functional group Q.36 Which of the following catalyst is used for the preparation of acidic anhydrides? A. K-C-FO, C. H-/H-IO Q.37 Which of the following compound shows strong H-Bonding with water? A. C-H C. CH-OCH Q.38 Spectrometry is used when reactants and products absorb A. Ultraviolet radiations C. Infrared radiation D. All of these Q.39 Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound? A. Dehydration C. Markovnikov's addition D. Oxidation with KMnO4 Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone? A. Aldebyde C. Esters D. Ketones Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution B. Electron C. Protons D. Zinc Ions Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to Q. A. AG C. AE D. AH-AE Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s C. 2d D. 3d Q.44 Phenol is Ilquid? A. Dense D. Deliquescent D. Intermittent Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of PsOs, which product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer		C. Parallel	D. Equal
C. Anti-neutrino  Q.33 Which of the following is typical transition metal?  A. Sc C. Cd D. Co Q.34 The reaction in which a molecule is removed from a compound but no addition takes place is called as?  A. Substitution reaction C. Addition reaction D. Replacement reaction C. Addition reaction D. Replacement reaction C. Addition reaction D. Replacement reaction C. Functional group D. H—atom C. Functional group D. H—atom Q.36 Which of the following catalyst is used for the preparation of acidic anhydrides? A. K-Cr.O- C. H+/H-O D. H-SO Q.37 Which of the following compound shows strong H—Bonding with water? A. C-H- C. CH-OCH D. C-H-OH Q.38 Spectrometry is used when reactions and products absorb A. Ultraviolet radiations C. Infrared radiation C. Infrared radiation D. All of diese Q.39 Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound? A. Dehydration C. Markovnikov's addition D. Oxidation with KMnO <sub>4</sub> Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone? A. Aldebyde B. Alcohol C. Esters D. Ketones Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution B. Electron C. Protons D. Zinc Ions Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_? A. \( \Delta \) AG B. \( \Delta \) C. \( \Delta \) D. AH—\( \Delta \) D. A	Q.32	An atom is composed of electrons, proton	s, neutrons and
Q.33 Which of the following is typical transition metal? A. Sc C. Cd D. Co Q.34 The reaction in which a molecule is removed from a compound but no addition takes place is called as? A. Substitution reaction C. Addition reaction D. Replacement reaction Q.35 Tautomerism involves the transfer of? A. Electron C. Functional group D. He-atom C. Functional group Q.36 Which of the following catalyst is used for the preparation of acidic anhydrides? A. KCr.O- C. H+/HLO D. HL-SO C. H+/HLO D. HL-SO C. H+/HLO D. C. GH-Br C. CH-OCH D. CH-Br C. CH-OCH D. CH-Br C. CH-OCH D. All of these Q.39 Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound? A. Dehydration C. Markovnikov's addition D. All of these D. Ketones Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution C. Protons D. Zinc Ions Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_? A. AG C. AE D. AH—AE  Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s B. B. B C. D. AH—AE Q.44 Phenol is liquid? A. Dense C. Deliquescent D. Intermittent When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of PsOs, which product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer		A. Hyprone	B. Neutrino
A. Sc C. Cd D. Co Q.34 The reaction in which a molecule is removed from a compound but no addition takes place is called as? A. Substitution reaction C. Addition reaction D. Replacement reaction C. Addition reaction D. Replacement reaction C. Functional group D. High and D. Hi		C. Anti-neutrino	D. All of these
C. Cd  Q.34 The reaction in which a molecule is removed from a compound but no addition takes place is called as?  A. Substitution reaction	Q.33	Which of the following is typical transition	n metal?
Q.34 The reaction in which a molecule is removed from a compound but no addition takes place is called as?  A. Substitution reaction		A. Sc	B. Y
addition takes place is called as? A. Substitution reaction B. Elimination reaction C. Addition reaction D. Replacement reaction C. Functional group B. Carbon atom C. Functional group D. H—atom C. H—atom C. H—atom C. H—Bonding with water? A. C.H. B. CH, Dr. C. CH-OCH C. CH-OC		C. Cd	D. Co
A. Substitution reaction C. Addition reaction D. Replacement reaction O. Addition reaction D. Replacement reaction O. A Electron D. Halom C. Functional group D. Halom C. Functional group D. Halom D. Halom O. Halom O. Functional group O. Halom D. Halom O.	Q.34	The reaction in which a molecule is remo	ved from a compound but no
C. Addition reaction  Q.35 Tautomerism involves the transfer of?  A. Electron B. Carbon atom C. Functional group  Q.36 Which of the following catalyst is used for the preparation of acidic anhydrides? A. KCr.O-, C. H+/H-D  Q.37 Which of the following compound shows strong H-Bonding with water? A. C.H-, C. CH-OCH-, D. C. H-SOL  Q.38 Spectrometry is used when reactants and products absorb A. Ultraviolet radiations C. Infrared radiation C. Infrared radiation Q.39 Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound? A. Dehydration C. Markovnikov's addition Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone? A. Aldehyde B. Alcohol C. Esters D. Ketones Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution C. Protons D. Zinc Ions Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to? A. A. G B. A.H C. A.E D. AH-AE Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s C. 2d D. 3d Q.44 Phenol is liquid? A. Dense B. Hard C. Deliquescent D. Intermittent Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer		addition takes place is called as?	
Q.35 Tautomerism involves the transfer of? A. Electron		A. Substitution reaction	B. Elimination reaction
A. Electron C. Functional group D. H-alom D. H-alom O.36 Which of the following catalyst is used for the preparation of acidic anhydrides? A. KCr.O- C. H+/H-O D. H-SO- C. H+/H-O D. H-SO- C. CH-OCH D. C. H-B-BC C. CH-OCH D. C. H-OH O. A. Ultraviolet radiation C. Infrared radiation D. All of these O.39 Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound? A. Dehydration C. Markovnikov's addition D. Acidation with KMnO- O. Seters D. Ketones D. Ketones O.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution C. Protons D. Zinc Ions O.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_? A. AG B. AH C. AE D. AH—AE O.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s C. 2d D. 3d O.44 Phenol is liquid? A. Dense C. Deliquescent D. Intermittent O.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P.Os, which product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer		C. Addition reaction	D. Replacement reaction
C. Functional group  Q.36 Which of the following catalyst is used for the preparation of acidic anhydrides?  A. K.S.Cr.Or  C. H/HLO  Q.37 Which of the following compound shows strong H—Bonding with water?  A. C.Hs  C. CHOCH  Q.38 Spectrometry is used when reactants and products absorb  A. Ultraviolet radiation  C. Infrared radiation  C. Infrared radiation  D. All of these  Q.39 Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound?  A. Dehydration  C. Markovnikov's addition  D. Oxidation with KMnO4  Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone?  A. Aldehyde  C. Esters  D. Ketones  Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of  A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution  C. Protons  D. Zinc Ions  Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_?  A. AG  B. AH  C. AE  D. AH—AE  Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals  A. 2s  C. 2d  D. 3d  Q.44 Phenol is	Q.35	Tautomerism involves the transfer of	_3/ /
Q.36 Which of the following catalyst is used for the preparation of acidic anhydrides?  A. KCr.O, C. H/H-D  Q.37 Which of the following compound shows strong H.—Bonding with water?  A. CH. B. CH-Br. C. CH-OCH. D. CH-OH  Q.38 Spectrometry is used when reactants and products absorb A. Ultraviolet radiations C. Infrared radiation D. All of these Q.39 Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound? A. Dehydration C. MarkovniKov's addition D. Oxidation with KMnO4 Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone? A. Aldehyde B. Alcohol C. Esters D. Ketones Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution B. Electron C. Protons D. Zinc Ions Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to? A. ΔG B. ΔH C. ΔE D. ΔH—ΔE Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s C. 2d D. 3d Q.44 Phenol is liquid? A. Dense B. Hard C. Deliquescent D. Intermittent Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of PrOs, which product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer		A. Electron	B. Carbon atom
anhydrides? A. K.Cr.O C. H.+HLO D. H.SO O. H.SO O. H.H.HLO D. H.SO O. H.H. B. CH.Br C. C. H. C. C. H. B. CH.Br A. Ultraviolet radiations C. Infrared radiation D. All of these O. C. Markovnikov's addition D. Oxidation with KMnO O. Oxidation with KMnO Oxida		C. Functional group	D. H-atom
A. K.Cr.O <sup>2</sup> C. H+/H.O  Q.37 Which of the following compound shows strong H – Bonding with water? A. C.H. B. CH.Br C. C. H.OCH. D. C. H.OH B. Visible radiation C. Infrared radiation C. Infrared radiation D. All of these  Q.39 Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound? A. Dehydration C. Markovnikov's addition D. Oxidation with KMnO4  Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone? A. Aldehyde B. Alcohol C. Esters D. Ketones  Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution D. Zinc Ions  Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_? A. \( \Delta \text{G} \) D. \( \Delta \text{H} \text{A} \text{B} \) D. \( \Delta \text{H} \text{A} \text{B} \) C. \( \Delta \text{C} \text{D} \) D. \( \Delta \text{H} \text{A} \text{B} \) D. \( \Delta \text{A} \text{B} \) D. \( \Delta \text{A} \text{B} \text{B} \) D. \( \Delta \text{A} \text{B} \text{B} \) D. \( \Delta \text{B} \text{A} \text{B} \text{C} \text{D} \text{S} \text{When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed? A. \( \Delta \text{C} \text{D} \text{D} \text{Mich helides} B. \( \Delta \text{D} \text{D} \text{D} \text{M} \text{C} \	Q.36	Which of the following catalyst is used for	r the preparation of acidic
C. H+/H-O  Q.37 Which of the following compound shows strong H-Bonding with water? A. C.H. B. CH-Br C. CH-OCH D. C.H-OH  Q.38 Spectrometry is used when reactants and products absorb A. Ultraviolet radiations C. Infrared radiation D. All of these  Q.39 Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound? A. Dehydration C. Markovnikov's addition D. Oxidation with KMnO4  Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone? A. Aldehyde B. Alcohol C. Esters D. Ketones  Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution B. Electron C. Protons D. Zinc Ions  Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_? A. AG C. AE D. AH—AE  Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s C. 2d D. 3d  Q.44 Phenol isllquid? A. Dense B. Hard C. Deliquescent D. Intermittent  Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer		anhydrides?	
Q.37   Which of the following compound shows strong H—Bonding with water?   A. C.H.		A. K <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	B. P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
A. C.H. C. CHOCH D. C.H.OH  Q.38 Spectrometry is used when reactants and products absorb A. Ultraviolet radiations C. Infrared radiation D. All of these  Q.39 Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound? A. Dehydration C. Markovnikov's addition D. Oxidation with KMnO4  Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone? A. Aldehyde B. Alcohol C. Esters D. Ketones  Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution C. Protons D. Zinc Ions  Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_? A. AG B. AH C. AE D. AH—AE  Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s C. 2d D. 3d  Q.44 Phenol is		C. H+/H <sub>2</sub> O	D.H.SO4
C. CHOCH  Q.38 Spectrometry is used when reactants and products absorb  A. Ultraviolet radiations C. Infrared radiation D. All of these  Q.39 Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound? A. Dehydration C. Markovnikov's addition D. Oxidation with KMnO4  Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone? A. Aldehyde B. Alcohol C. Esters D. Ketones  Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution C. Protons D. Zinc Ions  Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_? A. \( \text{AG} \) B. \( \text{AH} \) C. \( \text{AE} \) D. \( \text{AH}	Q.37	Which of the following compound shows	strong H-Bonding with water?
<ul> <li>Q.38 Spectrometry is used when reactants and products absorb A. Ultraviolet radiation C. Infrared radiation D. All of these</li> <li>Q.39 Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound? A. Dehydration C. Markovnikov's addition D. Oxidation with KMnO4</li> <li>Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone? A. Aldehyde B. Alcohol C. Esters D. Ketones</li> <li>Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution D. Zinc Ions</li> <li>Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_? A. ΔG B. ΔH C. ΔE D. ΔH—ΔE</li> <li>Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s B. 1s C. 2d D. 3d</li> <li>Q.44 Phenol isliquid? A. Dense B. Hard C. Deliquescent D. Intermittent</li> <li>Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2O5, which product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer</li> </ul>		A. C2H6	B. CH <sub>b</sub> Br
A. Ultraviolet radiation C. Infrared radiation D. All of these  Q.39 Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound? A. Dehydration C. Markovnikov's addition D. Oxidation with KMnO4  Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone? A. Aldehyde B. Alcohol C. Esters D. Ketones  Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution D. Zinc Ions  Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_? A. ΔG B. ΔH C. ΔE D. ΔH—ΔE  Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s B. 1s C. 2d D. 3d  Q.44 Phenol isliquid? A. Dense B. Hard C. Deliquescent D. Intermittent  Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2O5, which product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer		с. сњосњ	D. C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> OH
C. Infrared radiation  Q.39 Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound?  A. Dehydration  C. MarkovniKov's addition  D. Oxidation with KMnO4  Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone?  A. Aldehyde  C. Esters  D. Ketones  Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of  A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution  C. Protons  D. Zinc Ions  Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_?  A. AG  B. AH  C. AE  D. AH—AE  Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals  A. 2s  C. 2d  D. 3d  Q.44 Phenol isliquid?  A. Dense  B. Hard  C. Deliquescent  D. Intermittent  Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2O5, which product is formed?  A. Acid halides  B. Dimer	Q.38	Spectrometry is used when reactants and	products absorb
Which of the following reaction is used to locate the position of double bond in the compound?   A Dehydration		A. Ultraviolet radiations	B. Visible radiation
in the compound?  A. Dehydration  C. MarkovniKov's addition  D. Oxidation with KMnO4  Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone?  A. Aldehyde  B. Alcohol  C. Esters  D. Ketones  Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of  A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution  B. Electron  C. Protons  D. Zinc Ions  Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_?  A. \( \Delta \text{G} \)  C. \( \Delta \text{E} \)  D. \( \Delta \text{H} - \Delta \text{E} \)  Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals  A. \( 2 \text{S} \)  B. \( 1 \text{S} \)  Q.44 Phenol is		C. Infrared radiation	D. All of these
A. Dehydration  C. MarkovniKov's addition  D. Oxidation with KMnO4  Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone?  A. Aldehyde  B. Alcohol  C. Esters  D. Ketones  Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of  A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution  B. Electron  C. Protons  D. Zinc Ions  Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_?  A. \( \Delta G \)  B. \( \Delta H - \Delta E \)  C. \( \Delta E \)  D. \( \Delta H - \Delta E \)  Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals  A. \( 2s \)  C. \( 2d \)  D. \( 3d \)  Q.44 Phenol isliquid?  A. \( Dense \)  C. \( Deliquescent \)  D. Intermittent  Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed?  A. \( \Delta C \)  B. Dimer	Q.39	Which of the following reaction is used to	locate the position of double bond
C. Markovnikov's addition  Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone?  A. Aldehyde  B. Alcohol  C. Esters  D. Ketones  Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of  A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution  C. Protons  D. Zinc Ions  Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_?  A. AG  B. AH  C. AE  D. AH—AE  Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals  A. 2s  C. 2d  D. 3d  Q.44 Phenol isllquid?  A. Dense  B. Hard  C. Deliquescent  D. Intermittent  Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed?  A. Acid halides  B. Dimer		in the compound?	17
<ul> <li>Q.40 Which of the following compound is present in camphor and menthone?  A. Aldehyde B. Alcohol C. Esters D. Ketones</li> <li>Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution D. Zinc Ions</li> <li>Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_? A. ΔG B. ΔH C. ΔE D. ΔH—ΔΕ</li> <li>Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s C. 2d D. 3d</li> <li>Q.44 Phenol isllquid? A. Dense B. Hard C. Deliquescent D. Intermittent</li> <li>Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer</li> </ul>			B. Ozonolysis
A. Aldehyde C. Esters D. Ketones  Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution C. Protons D. Zinc Ions  Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_? A. ΔG B. ΔH C. ΔE D. ΔH-ΔE  Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s B. 1s C. 2d D. 3d  Q.44 Phenol is liquid? A. Dense B. Hard C. Deliquescent D. Intermittent  Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer		SCOCK CONTRACTOR CONTR	
C. Esters  D. Ketones  Q.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of  A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution C. Protons D. Zinc Ions  Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_?  A. \( \Delta G \) B. \( \Delta H \) C. \( \Delta E \) D. \( \Delta H - \Delta E \)  Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. \( 2s \) C. \( 2d \) D. \( 3d \) D. \( 3d \) Q.44 Phenol is	Q.40	600	ent in camphor and menthone?
O.41 In a galvanic cell Copper compartment get net negative charge due to arrival of  A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution  C. Protons  D. Zinc Ions  O.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_?  A. ΔG  B. ΔH  C. ΔE  D. ΔH–ΔE  O.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals  A. 2s  C. 2d  D. 3d  O.44 Phenol is liquid?  A. Dense  C. Deliquescent  D. Intermittent  O.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed?  A. Acid halides  B. Dimer			B. Alcohol
of A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution C. Protons D. Zinc Ions  Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_? A. ΔG B. ΔH C. ΔE D. ΔH—ΔE  Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s B. ls C. 2d D. 3d  Q.44 Phenol isllquid? A. Dense C. Deliquescent D. Intermittent  Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer			
A. Free charge from zinc sulphate solution C. Protons D. Zinc Ions  Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to_? A. ΔG B. ΔH C. ΔE D. ΔH-ΔE  Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s B. 1s C. 2d D. 3d  Q.44 Phenol isllquid? A. Dense B. Hard C. Deliquescent D. Intermittent  Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer	Q.41		et net negative charge due to arrival
C. Protons  Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to?  A. \( \Delta G \)  B. \( \Delta H \)  C. \( \Delta E \)  Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals  A. \( 2s \)  C. \( 2d \)  D. \( 3d \)  Q.44 Phenol is		V /	
<ul> <li>Q.42 Heat absorbed by a substance at constant pressure is equal to?  A. ΔG  B. ΔH  C. ΔE  D. ΔH-ΔΕ</li> <li>Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals  A. 2s  B. 1s  C. 2d  D. 3d</li> <li>Q.44 Phenol isllquid?  A. Dense  B. Hard  C. Deliquescent  D. Intermittent</li> <li>Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed?  A. Acid halides  B. Dimer</li> </ul>		-	
A. ΔG C. ΔE D. ΔH-ΔE  Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s C. 2d D. 3d  Q.44 Phenol isllquid? A. Dense B. Hard C. Deliquescent D. Intermittent  Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer			
C. AE  Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s B. 1s C. 2d D. 3d  Q.44 Phenol isllquid? A. Dense B. Hard C. Deliquescent D. Intermittent  Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer	Q.42		-
Q.43 The last subshell of alkaline earth metals A. 2s B. 1s C. 2d D. 3d  Q.44 Phenol isllquid? A. Dense B. Hard C. Deliquescent D. Intermittent  Q.45 When two carboxyllc acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer			
A. 2s  C. 2d  D. 3d  Q.44 Phenol isllquid?  A. Dense  B. Hard  C. Deliquescent  D. Intermittent  Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed?  A. Acid halides  B. Dimer			
C. 2d  Q.44 Phenol isllquid?  A. Dense  C. Deliquescent  D. Intermittent  Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed?  A. Acid halides  B. Dimer	Q.43		
Q.44 Phenol isllquid?  A. Dense  B. Hard  C. Deliquescent  D. Intermittent  Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed?  A. Acid halides  B. Dimer			
A. Dense  C. Deliquescent  D. Intermittent  Q.45 When two carboxyllc acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed?  A. Acid halides  B. Hard  D. Intermittent  B. Dimer			D. 3d
C. Deliquescent  D. Intermittent  Q.45 When two carboxyllc acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed?  A. Acid halides  B. Dimer	Q.44		
Q.45 When two carboxylic acids are strongly heated in the presence of P2Os, which product is formed?  A. Acid halides  B. Dimer			
product is formed? A. Acid halides B. Dimer			
A. Acid halides B. Dimer	Q.45	7.	eated in the presence of P2Os, which
			n n:
PMC PRACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07 PAGE 3 OF 17		A. Acid halides	B. Dimer
	PMC F	PRACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07	PAGE 3 OF 17

PMC F	PRACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07	PAGE 4 OF 17	
	C. Cephalopoda	D. Myriapoda	
	A. Arachnida	B. Insecta	
Q.59		of arthropoda.	
0.50	C. Synthesis of conjugated molecules	D. All of these	
	A. Transport of material	B. Mechanical support	
Q.58	Which of the following is not the function	-	
	C. Lumbar	D. All of these	
	A. Cervical	B. Thoracic	
Q.57	Choose the region/s of spinal cord:		
	BIOL	UGY	
	C. Tetragonal system	D. Monoclinic system	
	A. Cubic system	B. Triclinic system	
Q.50	angle is 90°	anequal length and none of the	
0.56	All the three axes and three angles are o		
	C. Non covalent	D. Covalent	
Q.55	Organic compounds are A. Ionic	B. Non ionic	
0.55	C. Both A and B	D. OH <sup>-</sup> ions can be added	
	A. Water can be added	B. H+ ions can be added	
Q.54	For balancing oxygen and hydrogen ato		
	C. Electronic configuration	D. Formation of complexes	
	A. Ionization state	B. Oxidation state	
Q.53	A VALUE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Book	
	C. 0.2, 0.4	D. 0.2,0.1	
	A. 0.1, 0.2	B. 0.1, 0.3	
	41	mole of sulphate ions (SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2</sup> )	
Q.52	If 9.8 g of sulfuric acid dissolved in exce		
	C. Dalton's	D. Cannizzaro's	
	A. Bohr's	B. Rutherford's	
	be divided further.		
Q.51	According to theory, atoms we	re the ultimate particles that cannot	
	C. Initial and final conditions	D. Path of the reaction	
	A. Initial conditions	B. Final Conditions	
Q.50		40 /	
	C. Remain Undisturbed	D. None of these	
	A. Forward Direction	B. Backward Direction	
	proceed to	la all a line a	
Q.49	At equilibrium if the concentration of p	roduct is increased reaction will	
2.20	C. May be equal or less than 1	D. Always 1	
	A. Always greater than 1	B. Always smaller than I	
Q.48	The sum of mole fraction of the gases in		
	C. 0°C	D. <0°C	
	A. 2°C	B. 4°C	
Q.47	At which temperature water has maxim		
	C. Both	D. None of these	
	A. Thrombin	B. L- asparaginase	
Q.46	The enzyme which is used in treatment of cancer in children?		
	C. Acid anhydride	D. None of these	

Q.60	What is the strengthening material of the prokaryotic cell wall?	
	A. Cellulose	B. Chitin
	C. Silica waxes and lignin	D. Peptidoglycan or murein
Q.61	Which one is not the characteristic of Kingdom Animalia?	
	A. All animals are ingestive heterotrophs	
	B. All animals are eukaryotes	
	C. It is largest kingdom	
	D. All animals develop from the dissimilar	gametes
Q.62	Sperms of liverworts, mosses, ferns mov	e towards archegonia, in response to
	nucleic acid released by the ovum. This	is an example of?
	A. Chemotropic movement	B. Chemonastic movement
	C. Haptonastic movement	D. Chemotactic movement
Q.63	Adaptation of traits to better fill a niche	Is known as which of the following?
	A. Polymorphism	B. Gene linkage
	C. Specialization	D. Replication
Q.64	Coccobacillus has a shape similar to wh	ich of the following?
	A. Egg	B. Rod
	C. Ball	D. None of these
Q.65	Compound Microscope was first used by	
	A. A.V. Leeuwenhoek	B. Pasteur
	C. Janssen and Hans	D. None of these
Q.66	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide is an	example of:
	A. Coenzyme	B. Holoenzyme
	C. Cofactor	D. Apoenzyme
Q.67	The loss of liquid via the hydathodes is	called:
	A. Ascent of sap	B. Plasmolysis
	C. Imbibition	D. Guttation
Q.68	Herpes simplexes is caused by which vir	rus?
	A. Adenovirus	B. Pox virus
	C. Influenza Virus	D. Herpes virus
Q.69	Two species can avoid competition, and	better use the environment's
	resources by occupying different?	
	A. Adaptations	B. Polymorphism
	C. Niches	D. Specialization
Q.70	Glycolysis takes place in?	
	A. Nucleus	B. Cytosol
	C. Mitochondria	D. Ribosomes
Q.71	The pleural membranes cover which or	gan?
	A. Kidney	B. Heart
	C. Brain	D. Lungs
Q.72	Which method is of asexual reproduction	n?
	A. Sporulation	B. Fission
	C. Apomixis	D. All of these
Q.73	Out of 31 pairs of spinal nerves, how m:	my pairs of coccygeal nerves are
	there?	
	A. 1	B. 5
	C. 10	D. 12
Q.74	What is the major cell infected by the A	IDS HIV Virus?
	A. B lymphocyte	B. T lymphocytes
	C. Cancer cells	D. Stem cells
PMC 5	PRACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07	PAGE 5 OF 17
· mo r	INCTION DUMPING I TEST OF	I MOL O OI II

Q.75	Enzyme that are integral part of ribosomes are involved in the synthesis of		
	which of the following molecules?		
	A. Lipids	B. Proteins	
	C. Carbohydrates	D. All of these	
Q.76	-		
	A. 1	B. 2	
	C. 3	D. None of these	
0.77			
<b>Q</b>	A. Comparative embryology	B. Distinct differences	
	C. Vestigial organs	D. Analogous structure	
Q.78			
2	A. 1	B. 2	
	C.3	D. 4	
Q.79			
Q.13	abundantly found?	duman body. Where is it most	
	A. Liver	B. Muscles	
	C. kidneys	D. Both A and B	
0.00		400	
Q.80	A. Proteins	B. Vitamines	
	C. Enzymes	D. Minerals	
Q.81		- CS425A11165A5A2A2A	
Q.01	A. 1.5	B.3.5	
	C. 5.5	D. 7.5	
0.03	41.		
Q.82	A. Asthma	B. Tuberculosis	
Q.83	C. Emphysema The dorsal root of spinal cord is:	D. A and B	
Q.63	A. Sensory	B. Motor	
	C. Mixed	D. All A, B and C are correct	
001	Darwin's Theory of evolution by natural		
Q.84	following postulates except?	selection is based on all of the	
	A. Some individuals are more successful in surviving and reproduction than		
	others	surviving and reproduction than	
	B. Individuals within a population are varia	bla	
	C. The survival and reproduction of individ		
	D. The survival and reproduction of individent		
Q.85	Most multicellular organisms are which		
Q.0.5	A. Haploid	B. Diploid	
	C. Single nucleus	D. None of these	
Q.86			
Q.60	A. Protein	B. Lipid	
	C. Cellulose	D. Starch	
0.97			
Q.87			
	A. The organism's ability to attain resource	s while in competition with other	
	organisms of its species	t matas	
	B. The organism's ability to attract the mos	t mates	
	C. The organism's health  D. The shility of an organism to contribute	its games to future governiess	
	D. The ability of an organism to contribute	us genes to intuie generations	

PMC PRACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07

PAGE 6 OF 17

0.88	Which of the following statements is cor	rect distinction between autotrophs	
4.00	and heterotrophs		
	A. Only heterotrophs require chemical con	npunds from the environment	
	B. Cellular respiration is unique to heterote		
	Conly heterotrophs have mitochondria	•	
	D. Autotrophs but not heterotrophs can nu	rish themselves begining with nutrients	
	that are entirely inorganic		
Q.89			
	A. Solid	B. Semi-solid	
	C. Fluid	D. Liquid	
Q.90	A gene pool is disturbed by which of the	•	
	A. Emigration	B. Immigration	
	C. Pan migration	D. Both A and B	
Q.91	Which cells secrete pepsinogen?		
	A. Mucous	B. Parietal	
	C. Zymogen	D. Oxyntic	
Q.92	How does the electron transport system	generate ATP?	
	A. Symbiosis	B. Chemiosmosis	
	C. Both a and b	D. None of these	
Q.93	Which of these processes is the means b	which a bacterium can directly	
	uptake and incorporate foreign DNA fro	om the environment into its genome?	
	A. Transduction	B. Transformation	
	C. Binary fission	D. Conjugation	
Q.94	Glottis is lined with:		
	A. Plasma membrane	B. Mucous membrane	
	C. Meninges	D. Epithelial membrane	
Q.95	An insulin molecule is made up of how I	nany polypeptide chains?	
	A.4	B.2	
	C.3	Ď.1	
Q.96	Which product is formed when carbon	Noxide combines with amino group	
	of haemoglobin?	2.0	
	A. Carboxyhemoglobin	B. Plasma proteins	
	C. Bicarbonate ions	D. Histamines	
Q.97	According to lock and key model the sul	bstrate acts as a?	
	A. Lock	B. Key	
	C. Both a and b	D. None of these	
Q.98	-	round each thick filament within a	
	sarcomere?		
	A. 2	B. 4	
Carlo Carlo Carlo	C. 6	D. 8	
Q.99	The functional parts of forebrain are:		
	A. Thalamus and limbic system		
	B. Cerebrum, limbic system and thalamus		
	C. Thalamus and cerebrum		
-	D. Cerebrum and limbic system		
Q.100	Which of the following is NOT a function of Sm		
	A. Synthesis of steroid hormones from cho	plesterol.	
	B. Detoxification of harmful drugs.		
	C. Synthesis of phospholipids for plasma i	nemorane.	
D. Synthesis of membrane proteins.			
PMC I	PRACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07	PAGE 7 OF 17	

## Q.101 Which of the statements correctly describes why ions are unable to cross the plasma membrane without channel proteins? A. They are unable to cross the hydrophilic phosphate heads of the lipid bilayer. B. They are unable to cross the hydrophobic tails of the lipid bilayer. C. They are unable to cross both the phosphate heads and fatty acid chains of the lipid bilayer. D. They are too big to cross the plasma membrane. Q.102 Identify the characteristic of acoelomates? A. Absence of mesoderm B. Absence of brain C. Coelom that is incompletely lined with a mesoderm D. Solid body without a cavity surrounding internal organs Q.103 Nervous system of nematodes consists of which of the following? A. Ventral nerve cord B. Dorsal nerve cord D. All of these C. Lateral nerve cord Q.104 Example of bacteria requiring low concentration of oxygen is? A. Spirochete B. e coli C. Pseudomonas D. Campylobacter Q.105 Which among the following is a diploblastic organism? B. Crabs C. Squid D. Earthworm Q.106 After fertilisation the zygote increases in size and travels down the Fallopian tube to become embedded in the walls of the womb. This process is called: B. Conception A. Ovulation D. Menstruation C. Implantation Q.107 Inheritance in man is traced by which of the following? A. Mathematical method B. Statistical method D. Pedigree method C. Genetic method Q.108 The main unit of the thick filament is: A. Myofibril B. Z-line C. Myosin D. Actin Q.109 All of the following are the current preventive methods of HIV infection, except? A. Safe and protected lifestyle B. Use of sterile injections and needles C. Use of available vaccines D. Safe blood transfusion methods Q.110 The hinge joint and ball and socket joints are the types of: A. Freely movable joints B. Slightly movable joints C. Immovable joints D. None of these Q.111 For attachment, rabies virus binds to a A. Complement receptor B. Integrin ICAM-1 D. Epidermal growth factor C. Acetylcholin Q.112 Which of these is a characteristic of prokaryotic cells? A. Absence of cell organelles B. Absence of nucleus C. Presence of 70S ribosomes D. All of these Q.113 A common polyhedral capsid shape of viruses is a? A. Pentagon B. Cube C. Icosahedron D. Pyramid

PMC PRACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07

PAGE 8 OF 17

Q.114	Which of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of tapeworm?		
	A. Each body segment has two sets of male and female reproductive organs.		
	B. The digestive tract develops from endodermal cells in the embryo.		
	C. The body can be cut into two parts, which are mirror images of each other, in		
	one plane only.		
	D. None of the above.		
Q.115	HDL synthesized in		
	A. Adipose tissue	B. Liver	
	C. Intestine	D. Liver and intestine	
Q.116	In Anaerobic respiration only % o	f the energy present within the	
	chemical bond of glucose is converted int		
	A. 1	B. 2	
	C. 3	D. 4	
Q.117	The event happens in menstrual cycle wh	en level of progesterone declines:	
	A. Ovulation	B. Beginning of menses	
	C. Corpus luteum formation	D. Maturation of ovarian follicle	
Q.118	Metacarpophalangeal joints are example	s of:	
	A. Saddle joint	B. Condyloid joint	
	C. Ball and socket joint	D. Hinge joint	
Q.119	The Urey-Miller experiment determined	which of the following results?	
	A. DNA replicates by semiconservative rep	lication	
	B. Cyanobacteria were responsible for the o	xygenation of the atmosphere	
	C. The early atmosphere was composed of a	ammonia and methane	
	D. Organic molecules can arise from inorga	nic precursors	
Q.120	Growth and development of plant cells is	the role of?	
	A. Parenchymatous cells	B. Chlorenchymatous cells	
	C. Meristematic cell	D. Sclerenchymatous cells	
Q.121	The composition of brain stem is:		
	A. Spinal cord, axon, vertebra	B. Cerebrum, cerebellum, pons	
	C. Medula, pons, midbrain	D. Thalamus, midbrain, pons	
Q.122	Which of the following is NOT an examp	le of evidence supporting the	
	endosymblotic theory?		
	<ul> <li>A. Mitochondria and other plastids multiply</li> </ul>		
	B. Mitochondria contain their own DNA, w	-	
	C. Mitochondria have their own ribosomes,	which are 70s.	
	D. None of these		
Q.123	To form a female zygote, the sperm cell n	nust contribute which chromosome?	
	A. X	B. 2X	
	C. Y	D. XY	
Q.124	Your neighbor has a flower garden in wh	ich there are red flowers and white	
	flowers. These flowers are diploid organic	sms, and flower color is an	
	autosomal trait. The gene for red flowers	(R) is dominant, while the gene for	
	white flowers (r) is recessive. Which of th	e following could be the genotype of	
	a red flower?		
	A. Rr	B. RR, Rr, or rr	
	С. п	D. RR or Rr	

PMC PRACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07

**PAGE 9 OF 17** 

PHY	SICS
Q.125 For step down transformer Ns	The laws
A. Equal to (=)	
C. Greater than (>)	B. Less than (<)
	D. Not equal
Q.126 In series circult, current remains?	p. p:m
A. Same	B. Different
C. Sometimes same sometimes different	
Q.127 Identify the de Broglie expression from	
A. λ= hxp	B. \lambda=h/p
$C. \lambda = h + p$	D. λ=h-p
Q.128 Basically, a potentiometer is a device	
A. Comparing two voltages	B. Measuring a current
C. Comparing two currents	D. Measuring a voltage
$Q.129 \cos\theta = \phi/$	- 41
A. BA	B.A
С. В	D.B.
Q.130 What does the constant N represent is	n the equation of state for an ideal gas
PV = NkT?	
A. Number of molecules of gas	B. Number of moles of the gas
C. Number of nucleons	D. Number of protons
Q.131 In a stationary wave, the distance bet	AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO THE PERSON NAMED IN COLU
Α.λ	B. 2λ
C. λ/2	D. λ/4
Q.132 The presence of dielectric between tw	
A. Reduces the electrostatic force	B. Increases the electrostatic force
C. Does not change electrostatic force	D. Doubles the electrostatic force
Q.133 A temperature of 162 C is equivalent	to what temperature in kelvins?
AIHK	B. 362 K
C. 425 K	D. 111 K
Q.134 Which element has three isotopes?	
A.H	B.O
C. CI	D. None of these
Q.135 If the nuclear radius of Al <sup>27</sup> is 3.6 fm,	the approximate nuclear radius of Cu <sup>64</sup>
in fermi is	
A. 1.2 gm	B. 2.4 fm
C. 3.6 fm	D. 4.8 fm
0.136 Half wave rectifier uses	
A. One diode	B. Two diode
C. Three diodes	D. Four diodes
Q.137 Lasers are produced by	
A. Stimulated emission	B. Spontaneous emission
C. Absorption	D. All of these
Q.138 An electric filament bulb can be work	
A. D.C. supply only	B. A.C. supply only
C. Battery supply only	D. All above
Q.139 If 110 J heat is added to the system ar	
work done is	id 403 work is done, then amount of
	В. 150Ј
A. 70J C. 190J	
C. 1903	D. 180J
PMC PRACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07	PAGE 10 OF 17

	A. Thermal radiation	B. Cosmic radiation
	C. Electromagnetic radiation	D. Non-electromagnetic radiation
Q.141	An object moves 20 m in 5 sec. What is t	he gradient of the displacement-time
	graph?	
	A. 25	B. 15
	C. 4	D. 1/4
0.142	Equal masses of paraffin and water are	mixed in a container of negligible
	thermal capacity. Initial temperature of	
	20°C. The final temperature of mixture	-
	A. 70°C	B. 60°C
	C. 50°C	D. 40°C
0.143	What happens to the flux if applied mag	netic field is doubled on the same
•	surface?	
	A. Becomes half	B. Becomes twice
	C. Becomes infinite	D. Becomes 4 times
0.144	Under what conditions of temperature a	A STATE OF THE STA
QIIII	approximate to an ideal gas?	no breeder a com Par
	A. Pressure = low temperature = low	
	B. Pressure = low temperature = high	
	C. Pressure = high temperature = low	
	D. Pressure = high temperature = high	
0 145	Centripetal acceleration always acts	the center
Quito	A. Away	B. Towards
	C. Normally	D. Tangentially
0.146	The photon is the particle, which has:	D. Tangenhany
Q.140	A. Infinite rest mass	B. Rest mass but no charge
	C. No rest mass & no charge	D. A & C are correct
0 147	Calculate the frequency of photon associ	
Q.I.T	A. 5 x 10^(14) Hz	B. 6 x 10^(14) Hz
	ACCES ACCESSED TO THE PARTY OF	D. 9 x 10^(14) Hz
	( X ADMIATHZ	
O 148	C. 7 x 10°(14) Hz	
Q.148	A body moving along the circumference	of a circle completes two revolutions.
Q.148	A body moving along the circumference If the radius of the circular path is R, th	of a circle completes two revolutions.
Q.148	A body moving along the circumference If the radius of the circular path is R, th is?	of a circle completes two revolutions. e total angular displacement covered
Q.148	A body moving along the circumference If the radius of the circular path is R, th is? Α. πτ	of a circle completes two revolutions. e total angular displacement covered Β. 2πτ
	A body moving along the circumference If the radius of the circular path is R, th is?  A. πτ C. Zero	of a circle completes two revolutions. e total angular displacement covered $B.\ 2\pi r$ $D.\ 4\pi$
	A body moving along the circumference If the radius of the circular path is R, th is?  A. πτ C. Zero Which of the following is the unit of mut	of a circle completes two revolutions. e total angular displacement covered  B. 2πr  D. 4π  dual inductance?
	A body moving along the circumference If the radius of the circular path is R, th is?  A. πτ C. Zero Which of the following is the unit of mut A. VsA <sup>-2</sup>	of a circle completes two revolutions.  e total angular displacement covered  B. 2πr  D. 4π  tual inductance?  B. V <sup>3</sup> sA <sup>2</sup>
Q.149	A body moving along the circumference If the radius of the circular path is R, th is?  A. πτ C. Zero Which of the following is the unit of mut A. VsA <sup>-2</sup> C. V <sup>2</sup> s	of a circle completes two revolutions.  e total angular displacement covered  B. 2πr  D. 4π  tual inductance?  B. V³sA²  D. VsA-¹
Q.149	A body moving along the circumference If the radius of the circular path is R, th is?  A. πτ C. Zero Which of the following is the unit of mut A. VsA <sup>-2</sup> C. V <sup>2</sup> s What will happen in a time of 7 hours, if	of a circle completes two revolutions.  e total angular displacement covered  B. 2πr  D. 4π  tual inductance?  B. V³sA²  D. VsA-¹
Q.149	A body moving along the circumference If the radius of the circular path is R, the is?  A. πr  C. Zero  Which of the following is the unit of muth A. VsA <sup>-2</sup> C. V <sup>2</sup> s  What will happen in a time of 7 hours, it average life of 7 hours?	of a circle completes two revolutions.  e total angular displacement covered  B. 2πr  D. 4π  tual inductance?  B. V³sA²  D. VsA-¹
Q.149	A body moving along the circumference If the radius of the circular path is R, the is?  A. πτ  C. Zero  Which of the following is the unit of muto A. VsA <sup>-2</sup> C. V <sup>2</sup> s  What will happen in a time of 7 hours, it average life of 7 hours?  A. Half of the active nuclei decay	of a circle completes two revolutions.  e total angular displacement covered  B. 2πr  D. 4π  tual inductance?  B. V³sA²  D. VsA-¹
Q.149	A body moving along the circumference If the radius of the circular path is R, th is?  A. πr C. Zero Which of the following is the unit of mut A. VsA <sup>-2</sup> C. V <sup>2</sup> s What will happen in a time of 7 hours, if average life of 7 hours? A. Half of the active nuclei decay B. Less half of the active nuclei decay	of a circle completes two revolutions.  e total angular displacement covered  B. 2πr  D. 4π  tual inductance?  B. V³sA²  D. VsA⁻¹  Ta radioactive substance has an
Q.149	A body moving along the circumference If the radius of the circular path is R, the is?  A. πτ  C. Zero  Which of the following is the unit of muto A. VsA <sup>-2</sup> C. V <sup>2</sup> s  What will happen in a time of 7 hours, it average life of 7 hours?  A. Half of the active nuclei decay  B. Less half of the active nuclei decay  C. More than half of the active nuclei decay	of a circle completes two revolutions.  e total angular displacement covered  B. 2πr  D. 4π  tual inductance?  B. V³sA²  D. VsA⁻¹  Ta radioactive substance has an
Q.149 Q.150	A body moving along the circumference If the radius of the circular path is R, the is?  A. πτ  C. Zero  Which of the following is the unit of muto A. VsA-2  C. V2 s  What will happen in a time of 7 hours, it average life of 7 hours?  A. Half of the active nuclei decay  B. Less half of the active nuclei decay  C. More than half of the active nuclei decay  D. All active nuclei decay	of a circle completes two revolutions.  e total angular displacement covered  B. 2πr  D. 4π  tual inductance?  B. V³sA²  D. VsA⁻¹  Ta radioactive substance has an
Q.149 Q.150	A body moving along the circumference If the radius of the circular path is R, the is?  A. πr C. Zero Which of the following is the unit of muto A. VsA <sup>-2</sup> C. V <sup>2</sup> s What will happen in a time of 7 hours, it average life of 7 hours?  A. Half of the active nuclei decay B. Less half of the active nuclei decay C. More than half of the active nuclei decay D. All active nuclei decay Ampere's law is ∫B.dl =	of a circle completes two revolutions.  e total angular displacement covered  B. 2πr  D. 4π  tual inductance?  B. V³sA²  D. VsA⁻¹  Ta radioactive substance has an
Q.149 Q.150	A body moving along the circumference If the radius of the circular path is R, the is?  A. πr C. Zero Which of the following is the unit of muttal A. VsA-2 C. V²s What will happen in a time of 7 hours, it average life of 7 hours?  A. Half of the active nuclei decay B. Less half of the active nuclei decay C. More than half of the active nuclei decay D. All active nuclei decay Ampere's law is ∫B.dl = A. μl²	of a circle completes two revolutions.  e total angular displacement covered  B. 2πr  D. 4π  tual inductance?  B. V³sA²  D. VsA⁻¹  Ta radioactive substance has an
Q.149 Q.150	A body moving along the circumference If the radius of the circular path is R, the is?  A. πr C. Zero Which of the following is the unit of muto A. VsA <sup>-2</sup> C. V <sup>2</sup> s What will happen in a time of 7 hours, it average life of 7 hours?  A. Half of the active nuclei decay B. Less half of the active nuclei decay C. More than half of the active nuclei decay D. All active nuclei decay Ampere's law is ∫B.dl =	of a circle completes two revolutions.  e total angular displacement covered  B. 2πr  D. 4π  tual inductance?  B. V³sA²  D. VsA⁻¹  Ta radioactive substance has an

Q.140 The existence of positron was discovered in the

PMC PRACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07

PAGE 11 OF 17

Q.152	In a standing wave, the distance betwee	n a node and consecutive anti-node is:
	A. Equal to one wavelength	B. Equal to two wavelengths
	C. Equal to half of wavelength	D. Equal to quarter of wavelength
Q.153	Transistors can be used as	
	A. Half wave rectifier	B. Full wave rectifier
	C. Both	D. None of these
Q.154	At which angle work done is maximum	
	A. 45-degree	B. 90 degree
	C. 0-degree	D. 180 degree
Q.155	Which of the following blocks will relea	se heat fast?
	A. Rough white surface	B. Polished white surface
	C. Rough black surface	D. Polished black surface
Q.156	For clockwise rotations direction of ang	ular velocity is
-	A. Positive	B. Negative
	C. Zero	D. Infinite
Q.157	An adiabatic change is the one in which	: (
(200	A. No heat is added to or taken out of a sy	
	B. No change of temperature takes place	
	C. Boyle's law is applicable	
	D. Pressure and volume remains constant	
Q.158	Which radiation is used in greenhouse	ffect?
	A. UV	B. IR
	C. X-rays	D. Gamma-rays
Q.159	What is the SI Unit of Potential differen	
	A. Volts	B. Coulomb
	C. Meter	D. Newton's
Q.160	A capacitor stores charge Q at a potent	al difference AV. What happens if
	the voltage applied to the capacitor by a	battery is doubled to 2 AV?
	A. The capacitance falls to half its initial v	
	B. The capacitance and the charge both fa	To half their initial values
	C. The capacitance and the charge both do	uble
	D. The capacitance remains the same, and	the charge Doubles
Q.161	For angular acceleration clockwise rota	tions means torque is
	A. Positive	B. Negative
	C. Zero	D. Infinite
Q.162	Superposition of two waves having same	e frequency, same amplitude and
	travelling in the opposite direction, is ca	illed:
	A. Interference	B. Diffraction
	C. Beats	D. Stationary waves
Q.163	The minimum charge on an object cann	ot be less than:
	A. 1.6 × 10 <sup>-19</sup> C	B. 9 x 109 C
	C. 9.1 x 10 <sup>-31</sup> C	D. 1.6 x 10 <sup>-27</sup> C
Q.164	A full wave rectifier passes	into positive cycles
	A. Lower half cycle	B. Upper half cycle
	C. Both cycles	D. None of them
Q.165	UV radiation is formed by bombarding	gas molecules with
	A. Electron	B. Protons
	C. Alpha rays	D. Any of these
Q.166	The role of inductance is equivalent to:	
	A. Inertia	B. Force
PMC P	RACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07	PAGE 12 OF 17

	C. Energy	D. Momentum
Q.167	e/m ratio for a electron in electric and ma	gnetic field is
	A. $e/m = B^r/E$	B. E/(B^2r)
	C. E^2/rB^2	D. B^2/Er
Q.168	A body at temperature T radiates heat ac	cording to relation
	A. T <sup>2</sup>	B. T <sup>4</sup>
	C. T⁴	D. None of these
0.169	In a rectifier, larger the value of shunt ca	
Q	A. Larger the peak-to-peak value of ripple v	
	B. Larger the peak current in the rectifying	_
	C. Longer the time that current pulse flows	
	D. Smaller the dc voltage across the load	an ough the diode
0.170	A sound wave has a wavelength of 0.20 m	What is the phase difference
Qiiro	between two points along the wave which	1.100
	A. 0°	B. 45°
	C. 90°	D. 180°
0.171	A 220 V main supply is connected to a re-	American I
Q.171	current ls	istance of 100 k onms. The ellective
	current is	22
	A. 2.2 Ma	B. 75 mA
	C. 2.2 × √2 mA	D. None of the above
0.171		The state of the s
Q.172	Oil droplets of mass m and charge q are	The second secon
	parallel plates. Air resistance is negligible	
	constant velocity when electric field stren	gth between the plates is E. Which
	of the following is true?	
	A. E=0	B. E < mg/q
	C.E = mg/q	D. E > mg/q
Q.173	The X-ray photon is uncertain when it is	
	A. Emitted	B. Absorbed
	C. Traveling	D. All of these
Q.174	A force $F = (0.5x + 10)$ N acts on a particle	· ·
	force in displacing particle from x=0 to x	
	A. 20 J	B. 21 J
	C. 22 J	D. 23 J
Q.175	A stationary wave is setup on a string wh	
	frequency of the waye Is 400 Hz. If the sp	eed of wave is 480 m/s, then what is
	the length of the string?	
	A. 1.2 m	B. 0.84 m
	C. 0.60 m	D. 0.42 m
Q.176	The ionization power of ray is higher	st
	A. Beta	B. Gama
	C. He-Ne laser	D. None of these
Q.177	Calculate the time taken for the charges t	o complete the circuit if the total
	charges were 5000 Coulomb and the curr	ent of the circuit was 20 Amp?
	A. 250 seconds	B. 350 seconds
	C. 400 seconds	D. 500 seconds
Q.178	Instantaneous velocity for a displacement	function d(t)= 2-2t at any time is
-	given by	***
	A2t	B. 21
	C. 2	D2
PMC P	PRACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07	PAGE 13 OF 17

Q.179 During an adiabatic process pressure of gas is found to be proportional to the	
cube of its temperature. The ratio of	Cp/Cv is
A. 2	B. 44319
C. 44257	D. 44289
Q.180 The angular acceleration has units	
A. rad/sec	B. sec/rad
C. sec <sup>2</sup>	D. None of these
FNC	GLISH
	Ports and Micro Assessment (
Q.181 Aslam and his friends were making to	oo much noise. Their father got really
at them.	
A. Afraid	B. Angry
C. Kind	D. Strong
Q.182 anyone a pencil I could borrow?	
A. Do have	B. Does have
C. Do has	D. Does has
Q.183 Choose the correct sentence.	
A. Dr Hussain works at city hospital in	
B. Dr Hussain works at City Hospital in Gulberg?	
C. Dr Hussain works at City Hospital in	
D. Dr Hussain works at city hospital in Gulberg.	
Q.184 I found this bangle while digging in the	he backyard. I don't know who it
belonged to.	
A. I found this bangle	
B. while digging	
C. in the back yard.	
D. I don't know who it belonged to.	
Q.185 What is your name?	
A. Declarative	B. Imperative
C. Interrogative	D. Exclamatory
Q.186 Children usually a noise.	
A. Made	B. Makes
C. Are making	D. Make
	gallons of milk still in the
refrigerator.	
A. has are	B. have is
C. has is	D. have are
Q.188 Choose the correct spelling of the wor	rd
A. Doen	B. Dun
C. Don	D. Done
Q.189 Choose the correct sentence.	
A. After class, but before lunch, I went	jogging.
B. After class, but before lunch I went j	ogging.
C. After class but before lunch, I went j	ogging.
D. After class, but before lunch, I went	jogging!
Q.190 In most countries, children start prin	nary school the age of six.
A. in	B. on
C. at	D. to
Q.191 Which brand do you, Honda or Toyota?	
A. Rather	B. Eat
C. Prefer	D. Wear
PMC PRACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07	PAGE 14 OF 17

Q.192 Rectify			
A. Correct	B. Preserve		
C. Repeat	D. Justify		
Q.193 The baby cried most of night.			
A. a	B. an		
C. the	D. no article		
Q.194 I would love to be able to swim if I am not afraid of water.			
AI would love	B. To be able to swim		
C. If I am not afraid	D. Of water.		
Q.195 Which verb is NOT in the future tense?			
A. He will go	B. He will eat		
C. He will work	D. He eats		
Q.196 Find the error?			
A. It has not rained since April.			
B. The jurors walked solemnly into the room.			
C. Had we known, we would not have come.			
D. No mistakes			
Q.197 Not only the students but also their instructor been called to the			
principal's office.			
A. Has	B. Have		
C. Were	D, was		
Q.198 Choose the correct sentence.			
A. Mr. and Mrs. Jalal stated, "We refuse to	use the elevator because of		
mechanical problems!"	AT WILL		
- ADDITION TO THE PARTY OF THE	B. Mr. and Mrs. jalal stated, "we refuse to use the elevator because of mechanical		
problems."			
C. Mr. and Mrs. Jalal stated, "We refuse to use the elevator because of mechanical			
problems."			
D. Mr. and Mrs. Jalal stated we refuse to use the elevator because of mechanical			
problems.			
Q.199 Who is lady in picture?			
A. the an	B. a., the		
C. the a	D. the the		
Q.200 Choose the correct spelling of the word			
A. Aniversary	B. Anniversery		
C. Anniversary	D. Aniversry		
LOGICAL REASONING			
Q.201 Fact 1: Ayesha said Hamza and I both have cats			
Fact 2: Hamza sald I don't have a cat			
Fact 3: Ayesha always tells the truth but hamza sometimes lies			
If the above three statements are facts than which of the following statement			
will also be a fact			
I. Ayesha has a cat			
II. Hamza has a cat			
III. Hamza is lying			
IV. All the statements are the facts			
A. Only 1	B. Only II		
C. Only III	D. Statement 4		

PMC PRACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07

Scanned with CamScanner

PAGE 15 OF 17

#### O.202 Statement:

There has been an unprecedented increase in the number of successful candidates in this year's School Leaving Certificate Examination.

#### COURSE OF ACTION:

- I. The government should make arrangements to increase number of seats of intermediate courses in existing colleges.
- II. The government should take active steps to open new colleges to accommodate all these successful candidates.
- A. Both of them follows

B. None of them follows

C. Only I follow

D. Only II follows

## Q.203 Statements

- I. She topped in her collage
- II. She is hard-working
- A. Both statements are of some common cause
- B. Statement 1 is the cause then 2 is its effect
- C. Statement 2 is the cause then 1 is its effect.
- D. Both of the statements are effect of independent causes

## Q.204 Statement:

The availability of imported fruits has increased in the indigenous market and so the demand for indigenous fruits has been decreased.

## COURSE OF ACTION:

- I. To help the indigenous producers of fruits, the Government should impose high import duty on these fruits, even if these are not of good quality.
- II. The fruit vendors should stop selling imported fruits. So that the demand for indigenous fruits would be increased.
- A. Both of them follows

B. None of them follows

C. Only I follows

D. Only II follows

Q.205 What should come next to Confound, Illiterate, Bewilder, ...?

A. Kind

B. Unlearned

C. Normal

D. Disable

Q.206 First step in graphing linear equation is to

A. Connect two points

B. Extend straight line

C. Identify and plot coordinates

D. Both A and B

Q.207 Complete the series ACD, AGD, AJD, ?

A. ABD

B. ATD

C. AND

D. AMD

Q.208 What was the name of Imam Bukhari (R.A)?

A. Muhammad bin Ismail

B. Muhammad Ismail

C. Muhammad Ibrahim

D. Both A and B

Q.209 If '-' means '+', '+' means '-', 'x' means '÷' and '÷' means 'x' then which of the following will be the correct equation?

$$A.30 + 5 + 14 - 10 \times 15 = 122$$

B. 
$$10 + 5 - 14 \div 10 \times 15 = 158$$

C. 
$$30 - 5 + 14 \div 10 \times 15 = 162$$

$$D.30 \times 5 - 4 \div 10 + 15 = 31$$

Q.210 Complete the series A3.3, B6.6, C9.9, \_\_\_\_?

A. D13.4

B. D13.2

C. D13.1

D. D13.2

As we know there is lot of mistakes in answer keys of PMC Practice tests, so I have decided to rectify all in proper in SKN STUDY GROUP

PMC PRACTICE BUNDLE 1 TEST 07

**PAGE 16 OF 17**