



CHEMISTRY MDCAT

UNIT-9 (A + SERIES)

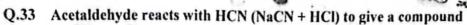
TOPIC:-**ALKYL HALIDES ALCOHOLS AND PHENOLS** ALDEHYDE AND KETONE Alkyl halides are considered to be very reactive compounds towards nucleophile because 0.1A. They have nucleophilic carbon and a bad leaving group B. They have nucleophilic carbon and a good leaving group C. They have electrophilic carbon and a bad leaving group They have electrophilic carbon and a good leaving group Alcohols are acidic in nature, due to loss of proton, alcohols form alkoxide ion. The 0.2 most stable alkoxide ion will be formed by A. 1-propanol B. Isopropyl alcohol D. 2-methyl-2-propanol C. 2-butanol If same number of carbon atoms are present in all types of monohydric alcohols, 0.3 then which one will have highest boiling point? B. Secondary alcohol A. Primary alcohol D. Glycol C. Tertiary alcohol When phenol is reacted with aqueous bromine then phenol act as Q.4 B. An acid A. Free radical D. Nucleophilic center C. Electrophilic center Which of the following statement about alkyl halide is correct? Q.5 A. They show hydrogen bonding B. They are soluble in water C. They do not contain any polar bond D. They are soluble in organic solvents Aldehyde and ketones can be detected by Q.6 A. 2,4- DNPH B. Iodoform test D. Lucas test C. Tollen's test Which of the following compound has lowest pKa value? Q.7 B. Acetylene A. Water C. Ethanol D. Methane The IUPAC name for CH3COCH2COCH3 is Q.8 A. Pentane-1,4-dione B. Pentane-2,4-dione C. Pentane-2,2-dione D. Pentane dione What results from the reaction of 2-Bromopentane with alcoholic KOH? Q.9 A. 1-Pentene B. 2-Butene C. 2-Pentene D. 1-Pentanol O.10 In tertiary alkyl halides, the halogen atom is attached to a carbon atom which is further attached to carbon atoms. D. 4 The intermediate formed during SN2 mechanism has hybridization Q.11 B. sp2 A. sp C. sp3 $D. d^2sp^3$ The product formed when excess of ammonia is allowed to react with ethyl bromide A. Ethyl amine B. Diethyl amine D. Quaternary ethyl amine Triethyl amine What is the product formed in given reaction? CH3CH2Cl + CH3COONa →? B. CH₃CH₂CH₃ A. CH₃CH₂ONa D. CH₃COOCH₂CH₃ C. CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₃ O.14 In B-Elimination reaction, nucleophile attacks on B. β - Carbon A. α - Carbon D. Electrophilic halogen atom C. B - Hydrogen CH3-CH2-CI-CH2 - CH2 X in the above reaction is: B. Alcoholic KOH A. Acetone D. $Cr_2O_3 + Al_2O_3 + SiO_2$ C. Aqueous KOH

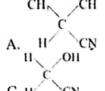




0.16	CN attacks on which alkyl halide to give	propage nitrile?		
Q.16		B. Iso-propyl chloride		
	A. Propyl Chloride	D. Chloroethane		
	C. Bromobutane	m of allow helide the product is and		
Q.17	If OH attacks on electrophilic carbon ato	m of alkyl halide, the product is and		
	if it attacks on β - hydrogen the product i	D. Ethan alkana		
	A. Alkanol, alkene	B. Ether, alkene		
	C. Alkene, Alkanone	D. Alkene, Alkanol		
Q.18	The order of the given reaction is:			
	(CH ₃) ₃ CBr + OH → (CH ₃) ₃ COH + Br	n and		
	A. 1st	B. 2 nd		
	C. 3 rd	D. 3/2		
Q.19	In which substitution mechanism of alkyl			
	experiences no hindrance from leaving gr			
	A. S _N 1	B. S _N 2		
0.4	C. E1	D. Both A and C		
Q.20	Which of the following compound will fol			
	A. CH ₃ Cl	B. CH ₃ CH ₂ CH(Cl)CH ₃		
	C. (CH ₃) ₃ CBr	D. CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ I		
Q.21	CnH2n+2O is the general formula of			
	A. Alkanol and ethers	B. Alcohols and glycols		
	C. Alcohols and Phenols	D. Glycols and Glycerols		
Q.22	When aliphatic aldehyde is treated with I	Sehling's solution, a brick-red precipitate is		
	formed in this reaction oxidation state of			
	A. II, I	B. II, III		
	C. I, II	D. III, II		
Q.23	Phenyl hydrazone is formed on treatmen	t of carbonyl compound with		
	A. Phenyl hydrazine	B. Hydroxyl amine		
	C. Oximes	D. Urea		
Q.24	Which of the following reagent reacts wit	h both aldehydes and ketones		
	A. Tollen's reagent	B. Fehling' solution		
	C. Benedict' solution	D. Grignard's reagent		
Q.25	Aldehydes and ketones are functional gro	oup isomers with general formula		
	$A. C_nH_{2n}O$	B. C _n H _n O		
	C. C _n H _{3n} O	D. C _{2n} H _{2n} O		
Q.26	3,3-Dimethyl-1-butanol on oxidation give	s compound, which contains functional		
	group of	B. 3,3-Dimethyl-1-Propanal		
	A. 3,3-Dimethyl-1-pentanal	D. 2,2-Dimethyl-1-butanol		
0.05	C. 3,3-Dimethyl butanal	med from exidation of primary alcohol		
Q.27	Why is it necessary to distill aldehyde formed from oxidation of primary alcohol through acidified potassium dichromate (VI) solution or acidified sodium			
	dichromate (VI) solution?			
		se back to original precursor i.e. primary alcohol		
	B. Aldehyde formed may react with primary			
	C. Aldehyde may be oxidized further to a ke			
	D. Aldehyde formed may be oxidized further			
Q.28	What are X and Y in the given reaction	a to carbon, no acid		
Q.20	CH ₃ -CO-CH ₁ -CH ₃ +3[O]-K ₁ Cr ₁ O ₇ /H ₁ SO	VIV		
- 10		B. X= Acetic acid, Y= Formic acid		
	C. X = Formic acid, Y= Acetic acid	D. X= Acetic acid, Y = Acetic acid		
Q.29	Which of the following is the strongest re-			
	A. C ₆ H ₅ CHO	B. HCHO		
	C, CH ₃ CHO	D. CH₃CH₂CHO		
Q.30	CH ₃ -CH=CH-CHO	СН-СН,ОН		
	Which of the following reagent is used for	-		
	A. H ₂ /Ni	B. K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ /H ₂ SO ₄		
w.,	C. NaBH ₄ /H ₃ O ⁺	D. LiAlH ₄		
Q.31	OH act as nucleophile when reacts with	D. DITHIN		
2.01	A. Formaldehyde	B. Benzaldehyde		
	C. Trimethylacetaldehyde	D. All of these		
Q.32		etaldehyde molecules is		
2.02	A. 2-Butenal	B. Acetal		
	C Acetaldol	D. 3-HydrovyButanal		





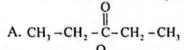


CH.

B. CH

D. CH.

Iodoform test will not be positive with



B. C2H5OH

C. CH, -CH, -C-CH,

Q.35 The reaction of aldehydes and ketones with ammonia derivative G-NH2 to form

compounds containing the group C = N - G and water is known as

reaction.

A. Nucleophilic addition

B. Electrophilic addition

C. Nucleophilic substitution

D. Addition Elimination

Which of the following give positive iodoform test and also gives aldol Q.36 condensation?

A. Ethanol

B. Propanal

C. Ethanal

D. Butanone

Point out the one that does not react with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bisulphite to form a crystalline solid

A. Butanone

B. Ethanal

D. Ethanol C. Acetone Q.38 Aldehyde and ketone react with hydroxylamine to form Oxime by

A. Nucleophilic addition reaction

B. Electrophilic addition reaction

C. Electrophilic addition followed by acid catalyzed elimination

D. Nucleophilic addition followed by elimination

Q.39 The base added in reaction mixture when Ethanal combines with HCN(in-situ),

facilitates the nucleophilic addition reaction by A. Increasing nucleophilic character of Carbonyl group

B. Increasing electrophilic character of Carbonyl group

C. Increasing electrophilic character of Nucleophilic reagent

D. Generating CN which is stronger nucleophile than HCN itself

Q.40 Which of the following is deciding factor for reactivity of alkyl halide?

A. Bond polarity

B. Bond energy

D. Both 'A' and 'B'

C. Bond length

2-Iodo-2-methylpentane is an example of

A. 1° alkyl halide C. 3° alkyl halide B. 2° alkyl halide

D. Dihaloalkane

By considering the factor 'Bond Energy' which is the correct order for reactivity of R - X?

A. R - I > R - Br > R - Cl > R - F

B. R - F > R - Br > R - I > R - Cl

C. R-I>R-Br>R-F>R-CI

D. R - F > R - Cl > R - Br > R - l

In SN reactions of alkyl halides, Nucleophile attacks on

A. Nucleophilic Halogen atom B. Electrophilic carbon atom

C. Leaving group D. Can attack on both carbon atom and halogen atom

Unit of rate constant (k) for SN2 reaction

B. Sec-1

A. Moldm⁻³Sec⁻¹ C. Mol⁻²dm⁺⁶ Sec⁻¹

D. Mol-1dm+3 Sec-1

Q.45 During Sx1 mechanism, change in state of hybridization of carbon atom in first step is B. sp3 to sp

A. sp3 to sp2 C. sp2 to sp3

D. Sp² to sp

The rate equation, Rate = k [Alkyl Halide] can be considered for

A. El and E2 mechanism C. S_N2 and S_N1 mechanism B. E1 and S_N1 mechanism D. S_N2 and E2 mechanism







Q.47	Sal reaction can be best carried out with	B. Secondary alkyl halides			
	A. Primary alkyl halides	D. CH ₃ Br			
Q.48	C. Tertiary alkyl halides The mechanism involved in the given rea				
Q.40	$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2CI + KOH \xrightarrow{Alcohol} CH_3$	$-CH = CH + KCI + H_0O$			
	A. S _N 1 reaction	B. S _N 2 reaction			
	C. E1 reaction	D. E2 reaction			
Q.49	Hydroxy derivatives of paraffins are	B. Alkanone			
	A. Ethers	D. Phenol			
0.50	C. Alcohols	liate forms is a carbocation, this means tha			
Q.50	A. Alcohols is reacting with Na	late forms is a car both.			
	B. Alcohol is reacting with acetic acid				
	C. Alcohol ionizes as carbocation and OH	ion in water			
	D. C - O bond of alcohol breaks				
Q.51	Alcohol + Carboxylic acid = 11,504 Est	er + Water			
Q.J.					
	For above reaction, reactivity order of al	cohols is:			
	A. 3° Alcohol > 2° Alcohol > 1° Alcohol B. 1° Alcohol > 2° Alcohol > 3° Alcohol >	CH-OH			
	C. CH ₃ OH > 1° Alcohol > 2° Alcohol > 3°				
,	D. 1° Alcohol > 3° Alcohol > 2° Alcohol	Aconor			
Q.52	Ethers can be obtained from alcohols by	which type of reaction.			
Q.02	A. Oxidation	B. Esterification			
	C. Dehydration	D. Dehydrogenation			
Q.53	Due to involvement of negative charge of	foxygen in the ring of benzene			
	A. Phenoxide ion attains stability	B. Four resonating structures form			
	C. pH of its solution becomes less than 4	D. Reactivity of phenol increases			
2.54	The order of reactivity of alcohols when	alcohol reacts with ammonia in the			
a	presence of ThO2	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			
	A. 1° Alcohol > 2° Alcohol > 3° Alcohol				
	B. 3° Alcohol > 2° Alcohol > 1° Alcohol C. 3° Alcohol > 1° Alcohol > 2° Alcohol				
	D 1º Alcohol > 3º Alcohol > 2º Alcohol	The second of th			
	2-Bromopropane + KOH _(aq) K ₂ C ₃ O ₃ +H ₂ SC	$X \xrightarrow{[0]} Y$			
Q.55	What are X and Y in above reaction?				
	A. Propene and Propanol	B. Propene and Propylene oxide			
	C. 2-Propanol and Propanone	D. Propane and Propanal			
Q.56	Phenol on reaction with concentrated ni				
1.4	mechanism	7			
W.	A. ortho-nitrophenol, electrophilic substitution				
	B. 2,5-Dinitrophenol, Nucleophilic substitution				
- 1	C. 2,4,6-Trinitrophenol, Electrophilic subst				
	D. 2,4,6-Trinitrophenol, Electrophilic addit	lion			
Q.57		0.0			
100	A. Iso-Propyl alcohol, Secondary alcohol	B. Propanol, Primary alcohol			
Q.58	C. Iso-Butyl alcohol, Secondary alcohol	D. Neopentyl alcohol, primary alcohol			
Q.30	In which reaction phenol loses its aroma A. Nitration	10 to			
	C. Sulphonation	B. Bromination D. Hydrogenation			
Q.59					
A.m.	A. Tetrahedral, sp.	B. Linear, sp			
	C. Trigonal planar, sp ²	D. None of these			
Q.60		y useful for the preparation of			
	A. Symmetrical alkenes	B. Symmetrical alkanes			
	C. Symmetrical alkynes	D. Unsymmetrical alkanes			

KIPS C-H break 1"

C-NH-OH oxines

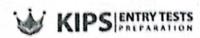
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3 ranchor B.P

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BIOLOGY MDCAT

	UNIT-9 ((A+ Series)
TOP	ICS:	
1	Reproduction	
V	Support and Movement	
Q.1	Process that produces new generation	ns and maintains a species population is:
	A. Respiration	B. Coordination
	C. Homeostasis	D. Reproduction
Q.2	Human male reproductive system is a	
	A. Spermatogenesis	B. Secretion
	C. Hormone production	D. Lactation
Q.3	Which one of the following is referred	d to as the endocrine gland?
	A. Prostate gland	B. Seminal vesicle
	C. Cowper's gland	D. Testes
Q.4	All of the following are accessory glan	nds of male reproductive system except:
	A. Seminal vesicles	B. Copulatory organ
	C. Cowper's glands	D. Prostate gland
Q.5	All of the following belongs to male re	eproductive system in humans except:
	A. Seminiferous tubules	B. Epididymis
	C. Urethra	D. Corpus albicans
Q.6	Testes in males are located outside _	cavity but inside the
1	A. Scrotum, abdominal	B. Abdominal, scrotum
	C. Ribs, scrotum	D. Pericardial, peritoneum
Q.7	Each lobule of testes contains	tightly coiled seminiferous tubules.
Q.	A. 5-10	B. 1-4
	C. 4-6	D. 20-30
Q.8	These are said to be the nutritive cells	
Q.o	A. Sertoli cells	B. Interstitial cells
	C. Leydig cells	D. Germinal epithelial cells
Q.9	Epididymis is not related to:	D. German epanetas eens
Q.J	A. Motility of sperms	B. Maturation of sperms
	C. Storage of sperms	D. Production of sperms
Q.10	Site for the testosterone production in	
Q.10	A. Adrenal medulla	B. Leydig cells
	C. Germinal epithelium	D. Sertoli cells
0.11	The process of spermatogenesis is un	der the control of:
2.4	A. FSH	B. Prolactin
ш.	C. ACTH	D. STH
Q.12	All of the following are formed as a re	esult of mitosis except:
	A. Germinal epithelial cells	B. Spermatogonia
- 1	C. Primary oocyte	D. Secondary spermatocyte
Q.13	Which is not a paired structure?	
100	A. Fallopian tube	B. Ovary
	C. Male gonads	D. Uterus
Q.14	Which one of the following is not a pa	art of female reproductive system?
	A. Ovaries	B. Fallopian tubes
~	C. Vagina	D. Urethra
Q.15	Copulatory organ in female reproduc	tive system is referred to as:
1970	A. Uterus	B. Womb
	C. Vagina	D. Oviduet
Q.16	A glandular structure, responsible for	
	A. Primary follicle	B. Corpus luteum
	C. Endometrium	D. Corpus callosum





Q.17	In male reproductive system, the term 'urinogenital duct' is used for:			
	A. Epididymis	B. Rete testis		
	C. Urethra	D. Ureters		
Q.18	Oogenesis starts:			
	A. After birth	B. At puberty		
	C. Before birth	D. After fertilization		
Q.19	Normal number of follicle/s ripe/s duri	ng each menstrual cycle in human females		
	is/are:			
	A. Two	B. Several		
	C. One	D. Three		
Q.20	In humans, ovulation takes place under	the influence of:		
	A. Physical stimulus	B. LH		
	C. Progesterone	D. LTH		
Q.21	It correctly trace the path of sperms from	n penis to the site of fertilization:		
		B. Vagina → Cervix → Uterus → Oviduct		
	C. Vagina → Uterus → Oviduct → Cervix	D. Vagina → Oviduct → Cervix → Uterus		
Q.22	It is the longest phase of the female mens	strual cycle:		
	A. Ovulatory phase	B. Menstrual phase		
	C. Follicular phase	D. Secretory phase		
Q.23	Which one of the following is not related	to human females?		
	A. Menstrual cycle	B. Circadian rhythms		
	C. Oestrous cycle	D. Placenta formation		
Q.24	End or complete stop of the menstrual c	ycle is called:		
	A. Andropause	B. Menopause		
	C. Miscarriage	D. Menarche		
Q.25		ial STD which can be treated with anti-viral		
	drugs?			
	A. AIDS	B. Genital Herpes		
	C. Gonorrhea	D. Syphilis		
Q.26	Genital soreness and ulcers are the symp			
	A. Genital herpes	B. AIDS		
	C. Gonorrhea	D. Syphilis		
Q.27	It is an example of incurable sexually tra			
	A. AIDS	B. Genital herpes		
4 44	C. Syphilis	D. Gonorrhea		
Q.28	Muscles are associated with bones throu			
	A. Periosteum	B. Ligaments		
	C. Tendons	D. Epiphysis		
Q.29	A muscle is divided into:			
	A. Muscle fascicles	B. Myofibrils		
	C. Muscle fibers	D. Myofilaments		
Q.30	The thickness of thin filaments is:			
	A. 16nm	B. 7nm		
	C. 100nm	D. 7μm		
Q.31	The sarcoplasm of skeletal muscles does			
	A. Creatine phosphate	B. Glycogen		
	C. Myoglobin	D. Hemoglobin		
Q.32	Muscle fatigue is not associated with:			
	A. Deficit of ATP	B. Rise in pH		
	C. Ionic imbalance	D. Accumulation of lactic acid		
Q.33	These are widely distributed throughout	the body and are more variable in function		
	than the other muscle type:			
	A. Smooth muscles	B. Striped muscles		
	C. Skeletal muscles	D. Cardiac muscles		





	C. allows does not become				
Q.34	Cartilage does not have: A. Minerals	B. Living cells			
	C. Collagen	D. External covering			
Q.35		B. Fibro			
	A. Hyaline				
	C. Elastic	D. Calcified			
Q.36		D. D. J. P.			
	A. Perimysium	B. Pericardium			
	C. Peritoneum	D. Perichondrium			
Q.37					
	A. Gouty arthritis	B. Osteoarthritis			
	C. Muscle fatigue	D. Rheumatoid arthritis			
Q.38	Most abundant type of cartilage in hun				
	A. Hyaline cartilage	B. Fibrocartilage			
	C. Elastic cartilage	D. Fibrous cartilage			
Q.39					
	A. Ampulla	B. Sphincter			
	C. Joint	D. Foramen			
Q.40	The joints present between cranial bon	es are:			
	A. Synovial joints	B. Fibrous joints			
	C. Freely moveable joints	D. Cartilaginous joints			
0.41		The second second			
	A. Gliding joint	B. Fibrous joint			
	C. Hinge joint	D. Cartilaginous joint			
Q.42					
	A. Fibrous cartilage	B. Fibrous capsule			
	C. Tendons	D. Elastic cartilage			
Q.43	Rotation is possible due to presence of				
	A. Ball and socket joint	B. Saddle joint			
	C. Pivot joint	D. Hinge joint			
Q.44	- '' - '' - '' - '' - '' - '' - '' - '	B. Timge John			
Q	A. Ball and Socket joint	B. Hinge joint			
	C. Pivot joint	D. Fibrous joint			
Q.45	Which type of muscle is shown in diagr	am?			
Q.45	which type of muscle is shown in diagr	100			



A. Skeletal muscle

B. Cardiac muscle

C. Smooth muscle

D. Sphincter muscle

Q.46 Which type of muscles can be controlled by our own will?

A. Skeletal muscles

B. Cardiac muscles

C. Smooth muscles

D. Unstriated muscles

Q.47 Which type of muscles can regulate the body temperature mainly by contraction?

A. Smooth muscles

B. Skeletal muscles

C. Cardiac muscles

D. Sphincter muscles

Q.48 Which one is not related to smooth muscles?

A. Presence of one nucleus per cell

B. Involuntary

C. Fatigue

D. Visceral

Q.49 Intermediate speed of contraction is the character of:

A. Muscles of myometrium C. Muscles of food pipe B. Muscles of myocardium D. Muscles of forelimbs

BIOLOGY MDCAT UNIT-9 (A+ SERIES)

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Q.50	Contractile portion of skeletal muscles is:			
	A. Belly	B. Origin		
	C. Insertion	D. Tendon		
Q.51	In skeletal muscles, these are the outermost in terms of location:			
	A. Perimysium	B. Epimysium		
	C. Endomysium	D. Sarcolemma		
Q.52	In the muscles, carbohydrates are sto	red in the form of:		
	A. Glycolipids	B. Cellulose		
	C. Starch	D. Glycogen		
Q.53	The smallest contractile unit of muscl			
	A. Motor unit	B. Triad		
	C. Myofilament	D. Sarcomere		
Q.54	A-band consists of:			
	A. Actin filaments only	B. Myosin filaments only		
	C. Both actin and myosin filaments	D. Tropomyosin only		
Q.55	Which of the following part of dark band has myosin filaments only?			
4	A. Z-line	B. A-I junction		
	C. H-zone	D. I-band		
Q.56		ns are also associated with actin in a thin		
	myofilament.			
	A. Myosin, tropomyosin	B. Myosin, troponin		
	C. Tropomyosin, troponin	D. Myoglobin, tropomyosin		
Q.57	All of the following options are true regarding skeletal muscles except:			
	A. Convert chemical energy into mechanical energy			
	B. Ectodermal in origin			
	C. Functional partner of skeleton	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		
	D. Multinucleated			
Q.58		tal muscle fibers.		
	A. Mitochondria	B. SER		
0 50	C. Nuclei	D. Cytoplasm		
Q.59		B. Phosphocreatine		
	A. Myoglobin C. Tropomyosin	D. Lactic acid		
Q.60	It is not the effect of exercise on muscle			
2.00	A. Hypertrophy	B. Increase strength		
	C. Increased number of mitochondria	D. Hyperplasia		

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PHYSICS MDCAT

	UNIT-9	(A+ SERIES)	
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Q. 1		ich of the following has smallest	de Brogl
Ų.,	wavelength?		
	A. Electron	B. Proton	
	C. Deutron	D. Alpha-particle	
Q. 2		ctrons are emitted from the metal sur	face due t
	photoelectric effect is		
	A. Independent of the intensity of illu		
	B. Independent of the frequency of lig	ght	
	C. Inversely proportional to the intens	sity of illumination	
Q. 3	D. Directly proportional to the intensi	is 4.2 eV. If two photons, each of ene	rov 3.5 el
Q. 3	strike an electron of aluminium, the	en emission of electrons will be	. By O.L. C
	A. Possible	B. Not possible	
	C. Data is incomplete	D. Depend upon the density of the	e surface
Q. 4	The correct curve between the stopping	ng potential (V) and intensity of incident	light (I) is
	×1 ×1.		
			1
	1/		
	/		
		,	-
	A. ,B.	C. D.	
Q. 5	The incident photon involved in the	photoelectric effect experiment.	
	A. Completely disappears	B. Comes out with an increased f	requency
~ .	C. Comes out with a decreased frequen	ncy D. Comes out without change in	requency
Q. 6	A. 1.24×10 ¹⁵ Hz	*10 ⁻⁹ m. What is the frequency of 1 MeV B. 2.4×10 ²⁰ Hz	buotou:
	C. 1.24×10 ¹⁸ Hz	D. 2.4×10 ²³ Hz	
Q. 7	In a half wave rectifier, the input	t sine wave is 250sin100 πt. The out	put ripple
4	frequency of rectifier will be		
	A. 100Hz B. 200Hz	C. 50Hz D. 25Hz	
Q. 8		rent through load during entire 360	of input
	cycle is A. Halfwave rectifier	B. Full wave rectifier	
	C. Comparator	D. Amplifier	
Q. 9	In pair production are		
4.3	A. Positron & electron	B. Photons	
	C. Electron & neutron	D. B & C are correct	
Q. 10	Calculate the energy of a photon of		
W .	A. 0.3×10 ⁻¹⁹ J	B. 3×10 ⁻¹⁹ J	
7	C. 30×10 ⁻¹⁹ J	D. $300 \times 10^{-19} \text{J}$	
Q. 11		associated with an electron, accelerate	d through
	a potential difference of 100 volts?	C 027 D NC	those
0 12	A. 1nm B. 0.12nm	C. 0.27 nm D. None of	mese
Q. 12	The relation between energy "E" an	a momentum "r" tor photon is	
	A. $E^2 = P^2c^2$ B. $E^2 = \frac{P^2}{c^2}$	C. $E^2 = Pc^2$ D. $E^2 = P^2c$	

- Q. 13 With the increase in temperature of black body, the peak of distribution curve shifts to A. Shorter wavelength
 B. Longer wavelength
 C. Remain same
 D. Sometime shorter and sometime longer wavelength
- Q. 14 The factor has dimension of
 - A. Mass

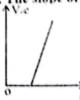
B. Length

C. Time

D. Frequency



Q. 15 The graph shows the relation between max energy of photo electrons and the frequency of incident radiation. The slope of graph is equal to



A. Linear momentum

B. Angular momentum

- C. Energy
- D. Planck's constant Q. 16 A particle of mass 3m at rest decays into two particles of masses m and 2m having non-zero velocities. The ratio of the de-Broglie wavelengths of particle is (λ_1/λ_2) is

B. 1/4

C. 2

- D. 1
- Q. 17 p-n junction when reversed biased acts as a
 - A. Capacitor

B. Inductor

C. On switch

- D. Off switch
- Q. 18 De-Broglie waves are associated with
 - A. Moving charged particles only
- B. Moving neutral particles only
- C. Accelerated charged particle
- D. All particles in motion

- B. 12×10⁻¹⁵Hz
- Q. 19 Frequency of photon having energy 66 eV is A. 8×10⁻¹³Hz. B. C. 16×1015Hz
 - D. None of these
- Q. 20 A radiation of energy E falls normally on a perfectly absorbing surface. The momentum transferred to the surface is
- C. Ec
- Q. 21 A device based on photoelectric effect is called
 - A. Photosensitive detection
- B. Photo diode

C. Photosynthesis

- D. Photocell
- Q. 22 The name of the photon for the quantum of light was proposed by B. Plank
 - A. Ampere

C. Thomson

- D. Einstein
- Q. 23 A photon of wavelength 900nm behaves like a particle of mass
 - A. 5.53×10^{-36} kg

B. 0 kg

C. 2.46×10^{-36} kg

- D. 1.84×10^{-44} kg
- Q. 24 The energy radiated is directly proportional to the fourth power of Kelvins temperature is
 - A. Karl-Weins law

B. Rayleigh-Jeans law

C. Stephens law

- D. Planck's
- Q. 25 Identify the process in which an electron escapes from the metal surface.
 - A. Electron emission

B. Electron displacement

C. Electron movement

- D. None of these
- Q. 26 What happens to the wavelength of a photon after it collides with an electron? B. Decreases
 - A. Increases

C. Remains the same

- D. Infinite
- Q. 27 The stopping potential in an experiment on the photoelectric effect is 1.5 V. What is the maximum kinetic energy of the photoelectrons emitted?
 - A. 1.5 eV

B. 3 eV

C. 4.5 eV

- D. 6 eV
- Q. 28 If K.E. of free electron is doubled, its de Broglie wavelength will change by factor
 - A. 1/√2
- B. √2
- C. 1/2
- Q. 29 The de Broglie wavelength of a gas molecule at a temperature TK is:
 - $\sqrt{3mKT}$

- D. $\sqrt{2mKT}$

- Q. 30 The basic purpose of filter is to
 - A. Minimize variations in ac input signal
 - B. Suppress harmonics in rectified output
 - C. Remove ripples from the rectified output
 - D. Stabilize de output voltage



		The same was	6.26.7
Q. 31	The applied input a.c. por	wer to a half-wave rectifier i	s 100 watts. The d.c. output
	power obtained is 40 watts	. What is the rectification effi	ciency?
	A. 50%	B. 80%	
	C. 40%	D. 95%	
0.32	Find E in eV "Photon Wa	velength was given 1440nm"	
~	A. 0.867 eV	B. 18.67 eV	
	C. 9.32 eV	D. 0.932 eV	
0.33	Minimum energy required		
Q	A. 939 MeV	B. 942 MeV	
	C. 1.02 MeV	D. 0.51 MeV	
0 21		D. O.ST MEV	
Q. 34	Charge of photon is	D. Magativa	
	A. 0	B. Negative	and the second second
0 10	C. Positive	D. Positive/ne	
Q. 35	To detect a signal of radio w		needed.
	A. One	B. Infinite no	
	C. Few hundred	D. Millions	
Q. 36	Energy of photon is E	and Planck's constant is h	the angular frequency of
	electromagnetic wave is		
	, E , E	$\frac{1}{h}$ C: $\frac{2E}{h}$	D. $\frac{2\pi E}{h}$
	A. $\frac{E}{h}$ B. $\frac{E}{2\pi}$	L. h	Dh
			the state of the state of
Q. 37		e are accelerated through sam	ie voltage, the ratio of their
	de-Broglie wavelength will		
	A. 1:2 B. 2	$2:1$ C. $\sqrt{2}:1$	D. 2:1
0.38	If momentum of a particle	is doubled then de-Broglie w	avelength become
	A. Double	B. Half	8
	C. Unchanged	D. Four times	
0. 39		at happens for the positive ha	If eyele of the input?
4.02	in the following rights with	Di XX Di	
		D ₂ X X D ₂	
•	A. D ₁ and D ₃ conducts	B. D ₄ and D ₂ o	conducts
	C. D ₁ and D ₂ conducts	D. D ₄ and D ₃	
0 40	In Davison and Germer ex	periment, the angle between	
Q. 40	beam is called:	perment, the angle between	metaent beam and annacted
	A. Angle of incidence	B. Angle of di	ffraction
	C. Glancing angle	D. Angle	intuction
0.41			th The number of photons
Q. 41		D μW at 6.63 mm waveleng	in. The number of photons
	emitted per second are:	D 662 v 1034	
	A. 6.63 × 10 ⁻³⁴	B. 6.63 × 10 ³⁴ D. 10 ¹¹	
7 7	C. 10 ¹⁸		
Q. 42	An atomic particle of mas	s m moving at speed v is found	d to have wavelength A.
	What is the wavelength of	second particle with three tin	nes the speed and twice the
1	mass?		
	A. $\frac{3\lambda}{2}$ B. 67	Ω 2λ	ς λ
	A. 30 B. 67	$C.\frac{2\lambda}{3}$	D. $\frac{\lambda}{6}$
0 42	A -bat-u in metion been		
Q. 43	A photon in motion has a	mass	be .
	A. $\frac{c}{hf}$ B. hf	C. h	D. hf
	A. hf	o f	e,
Q. 44	What will be the ratio of d	e-Broglie wavelengths of prot	on and alpha particle of
	same energy		AND STATE OF SERVICE STATE OF THE SERVICE OF THE SE
	A. 2:1	B. 1:2	
	C. 4:1	B. 1 : 2 D. 1 : 4	
0 45	When light in incident on	a metal surface the maximu	m kinetic energy of smitted
U. 43	when light is incident on	a metal surface the maximi	an Kinesie energy of emitted

A. Vary with intensity of light C. Vary with speed of light

electrons

B. Vary with frequency of light

D. Vary irregularly





- Q. 46 Output of half wave rectifier is suitable only
 - A. To operate radio

B. Charging batteries

- C. For running a D.C motor
- D. All of these
- Q. 47 Two ideal diodes are connected to a battery as shown in the circuit. The current supplied by the battery is



- A. 0.75 A
- B. Zero
- C. 0.25 A
- D. 0.5 A

- Q. 48 The width of depletion region of a junction
 - A. Increase under forward bias
- B. Is independent of applied voltage
- C. Increase under reverse bias
- D. Remains same odes is used.
- Q. 49 For full wave rectification using two diodes
 - A. Center Tap Transformer
- B. Transistor

C. Oscillator

- D. All of these
- Q. 50 Sources of red, blue, and yellow light each emit light with a power of 50mW. The source which emits more photons is
 - A. Red

B. Blue

C. Yellow

- D. They all emit the same number per second.
- Q. 51 Of the following energies for photons, which is the least energy that could result in photoelectron production if the work function is 3.00 eV?
 - A. 1.50 eV

B. 2.90eV

C. 3.50eV

- D. 6.01eV
- Q. 52. If X-rays are scattered from protons instead of electrons, the change in its wavelength for a given angle of scattering
 - A. Increases

B. Decreases

C. Is unchanged

- D. Is one radian
- Q. 53 Absorption power of perfect black body is:
 - A. Zero

B. 1

C. Infinity

- D. 5
- Q. 54 Compton shift in the wavelength of photon when it scattered at angle 60° is:

A.
$$\frac{h}{mc}$$

- B. $\frac{3n}{2m_e c}$
- C. $\frac{n}{2mc}$
- D. $\frac{4h}{3mc}$
- Q. 55 Two photos approach each other their relative velocity will be
 - A. 2c

B. c

C. Zero

- D c/2
- Q. 56 A photocell is illuminated by a small bright source placed 1 m away. When the same source of light is placed 1/2 m away, the number of electrons emitted by photo cathode would
 - A. Decrease by a factor of 4
- B. Decrease by a factor of 2
- C. Increase by a factor of 2
- D. Increase by a factor of 4
- Q. 57 Which diagram is the correct circuit for-full-wave rectification?









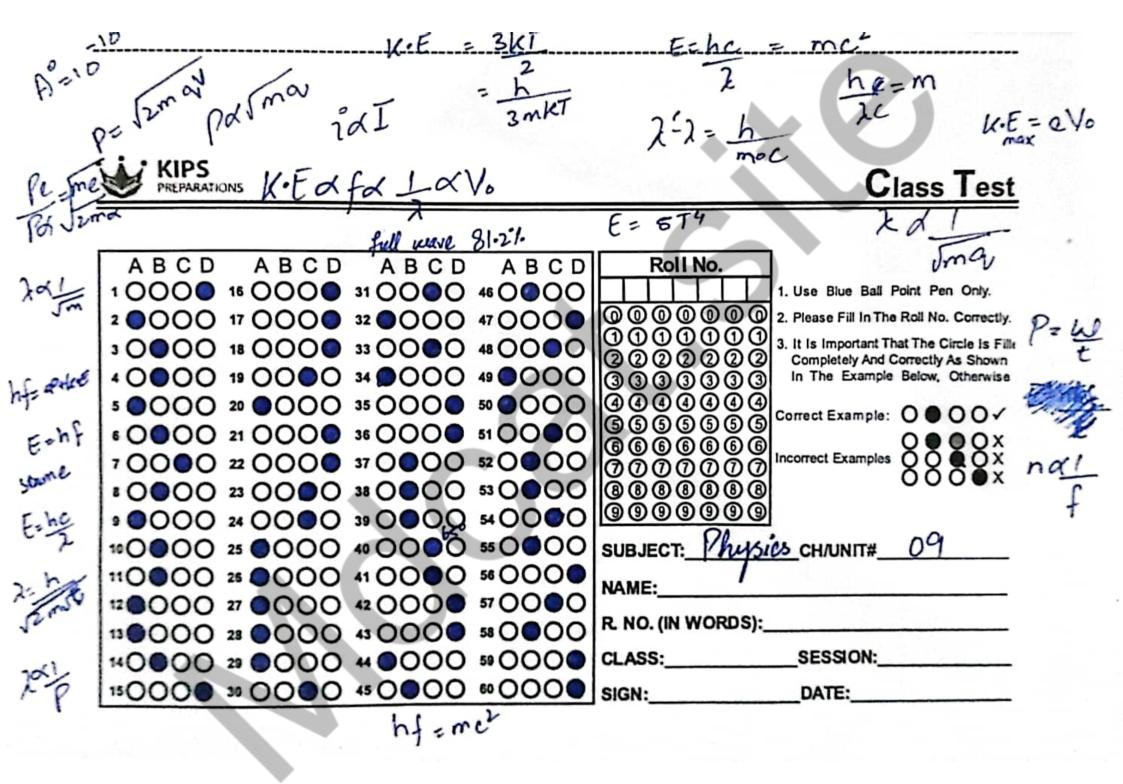
- Q. 58 The stopping potentials are V_1 and V_2 with incident lights of wavelengths λ_1 and λ_2 respectively. Then $V_1 V_2 =$
 - A. $\frac{hc}{e} \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}$
- B. $\frac{hc}{e} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_i} \frac{1}{\lambda_i} \right)$
- C. $\frac{he}{c} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right)$
- D. $\frac{he}{e\lambda_1\lambda_2}(\lambda_1-\lambda_2)$
- Q. 59 The ratio of momenta of an electron and an α-particle which are accelerated from rest by a potential difference of 100 V is
 - A. 1
- B. $\sqrt{\frac{2m_e}{m}}$
- C. $\sqrt{\frac{m_e}{m}}$
- D. $\sqrt{\frac{m_e}{2m}}$

- Q. 60 Davisson and Germer indicates_
 - A. Electron reflection

- in their experiment.

 B. Electron refraction
- C. Electron polarization

D. Electron diffraction







ENGLISH MDCAT

	TEST-9 (A+ SERIES)
TOPIC	
	PRONOUN& DETERMINER VOCABULARY (126-150)
Direction	
	Spot the Error:
Q.1	I have always said a writer could watch things <u>little</u> while, and get a whole book <u>out of</u> it. B. C. D.
Q.2	I could have stayed <u>all</u> night with <u>friend</u> , but I thought I had <u>enough</u> gas to <u>get home</u> . A. B. C. D.
Q.3	He left school at <u>a</u> young age, and lived for <u>a</u> number of years as <u>a</u> peddler and beggar in A. B. C. USA and England.
Q.4	D. After I take the shower, I usually eat dinner and watch television.
Q.5	Our biology teacher told us that $\underline{\underline{a}}$ orangutan is strong enough to lift up $\underline{\underline{the}}$ side of $\underline{\underline{a}}$ small car.
Q.6	He always carried a walking stick, a sort of scepter with decorative bands of A. The brass and gilt,
Q.7	D. A young woman's laugh fills the darkness of a space, joined by a second woman's
Q.,	A. B. C. D. laughter until both abruptly stop.
Q.8	I am going to the store tomorrow to get a cat and dog so I can walk them every day.
Q.9	In a state of Nebraska, you are not allowed to drive a donkey-pulled cart on the road A. during the month of September.
Q.10	To think this is really 20th century, I must sit down a moment and collect myself. D. D.
Q.11	My father started to move slowly up the path again, supporting him with his cane. B. B.
Q.12	I want you to marry someone hard-working, a man whom will make his mark in the world. A. B. C. D.
Q.13	When the question arose of choosing an athlete to fill the newly-made post, who could C. they choose?
Q.14	D. It was a small but very comfortable and sunny room that Mrs. Wickett let to himself. D. D.
Q.15	A. B. His face has a slightly rakish quality to him, his eyes gleaming with charm, and cunning. A. B. C. D. D. C.
Q.16	It was him who came running into the class room with the news.
Q.17	I stopped here twenty-four years ago because I decided I wasn't looking for something anymore. A. B. C. D.
Q.18	Being ascetic, he starts loving God, Who blesses himself with great love. A. D.
Q.19	The flying object who has given rise to so much irresponsible conjecture is nothing more A. B. C.
	than a meteor passing through the earth's orbit.
Q.20	How am I ever going to teach them the principles of truth with an influence like you to fight A. C. D.
	against?

Directions:

Choose the correct options

Q.21

A. Open the oyster, so Clay will see for him that there is no pearl in it.
B. Open the oyster, so Clay will see for itself that there is no pearl in it.
C. Open the oyster, so Clay will see for himself that there is no pearl in them.
D. Open the oyster, so Clay will see for himself that there is no pearl in it.



			4	AC. (1)	•
Q.22	A. Be good to I, becau	se I sold it for you.	B. Be good to me.	because I sold it for himsel	f.
	C. Be good to me, because		D. Be good to me,	because I sold it for you.	
Q.23			90		
	 A. I and your mother, together. 	when she was nineteen	n and I was twenty-tw	o cleared this mountain slo	p
	B. Your mother and I	, when I was twenty-tw	o and she was ninetee	n cleared this mountain slo	p
	together. C. I and your mother.	when I was twenty-tw	o and she was ninetee	n cleared this mountain slo	pe
	together.				
		, when she was ninetee	n and I was twenty-tw	o cleared this mountain slo	p
021	together.				
Q.24	A Us got married age	in a year later, which su	imrised everybody		۱
	B. He got married aga	in a year later, what sur	prised everybody.		
	C. He got married aga	in a year later, that surp	rised everybody.		
	D. He got married aga	in a year later, whom so	urprised everybody.		<u></u>
Q.25					
	A. He has written a bo	ook whose name I have	forgotten.		7
	B. He has written a bo	ook which name I have	orgotten.		
	D. He has written a bo	ook that name I have for ook whom name I have	forgotten		þ.
Direct		ook whom hame I have	lorgonen.	Y	
Direct	Fill in the Blanks				
Q.26		rocket frame rusting i	n empty shop.		
	A. a	B. the	C. an	D. zero article	
Q.27	Have you ever seen	B. the	n the march?	D. com estido	
0.20	A. a	B. the	C. an	D. zero article	
Q.28	A. a	in the Punjab Police. B. the	C. an	D. zero article	
Q.29		will help unemple		D. Baro miner	
Q.27	Aa	B the	C. an	D. zero article	
Q.30	As he came tofi	rst he looked up for a	moment with a slightly	y sad expression.	
	A.a	B. the	C. an	D. zero article	
Direct	Choose the correct S	VNONVM.			
Q.31	PLOPPED	THOM:			
	A. Plumped	B. Levitated	C. Swelled	D. Sprouted	
Q.32	PRESUME	Attention	20 1	D. induce	
	A. Substantiate	B. Deduce	C. Corroborate	D. mauce	
Q.33	PRE-CAUTIONS A. Provocation	B. Laxness	C. Wariness	D. Delinquency	
Q.34	PANTING	D. Haraness			
Q	A. Strangling	B. Breathy	C. Mouthful	D. Respiring	
Q.35	PERSISTED		0.0	D. Subsisted	
	A. Yielded	B. Subsided	C. Suspended	D. Subsisted	
Direc	tions: Choose the correct A	NTONYM			
Q.36	PURCHASE				
420	A. Curtail	B. Deal Out	C. Bargain	D. Dispense	
Q.37	PRIME		0 11 .	D. Amilhorina	
MA	A. Core	B. Vintage	C. Tributary	D. Attributive	
Direc	tions: Choose the correct S	PRILING	•		
Q.38	Choose the correct a	FELLING			
220	A. Paraphernalia	B. Praphernalia	C. Parafernalia	D. Parafarnalia	
Q.39	Repair leaky faucets	; a leaky fauce	t wastes gallons of wa		
	A. Elaborately	B. Practically	C. Precisely	D. Promptly	
Q.40	Water buffalo and		dongside the track; e	degant white cranes glide	d
	serenely across the p A. Passionately	B. Gingerly	C. Placidly	D. Occasionally	
-	A. I assimilely	D. Chilgerry	C. Flacioty	D. Octuarynan)	



Class Test

ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD	Roll No.
1 0 0 0 0 16 0 0 0 0 31 0 0 0 0 46 0 0 0 0	1. Use Blue Balt Point Pen Only.
20000 17 0000 32 0000 47 0000	0 0 0 0 0 0 2. Please Fill In The Roll No. Correctly.
3 0000 18 0000 33 0000 48 0000	3. It Is Important That The Circle Is Fill
4 0000 19 0000 34 0000 49 0000	Completely And Correctly As Shown In The Example Below, Otherwise
5 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 35 0 0 0 0 50 0 0 0 0	
6 0000 21 0000 36 0000 51 0000	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7
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LOGICAL REASONING MDCAT

UNIT-5 (A+SERIES)

TOPIC:

✓ CAUSE AND EFFECT

Q.1 Statements:

- English-medium schools and institutes teaching spoken English, are mushrooming even in small towns.
- Today, more than ever before, there is a craving among people to learn and speak English.
- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
 - C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
 - D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
- E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

Q.2 Statements:

- I. The shortage of employable talent has become severe.
- II. There are more job opportunities than there are qualified professionals.
- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect'
- C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
- E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

O.3 Statements:

- Company X is opening an office in city Y for marketing the company's products.
- II. Company X has chalked out an expansion plan, involving raising production capacity at its existing plants.
- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
- E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

O.4 Statements:

- 1. Senior students ragged junior students.
- II. Senior students were suspended.
- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
- E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

Q.5 Statements:

- Police resorted to lathi-charge to disperse the unlawful gathering of large number of people.
- II. The citizens' forum called a general strike in protest against the police atrocities.
- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
- E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause





O.6 Statements:

- A disease called conjunctivitis prevailed in the Province of Panjab where one in every five people was effected.
- II. A large number of people from Sindh migrated to Punjab.
- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
- E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

Q.7 Statements:

- The single child family seems to be fast becoming the norm in the present day urban set up.
- II. People think that parenting is easier when they have only one child.
- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
- E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

Q.8 Statements:

- Now-a-days nefarious activities like bomb blasts and kidnappings are on the increase.
- II. Nefarious activities are done deliberately to create panic among the people.
- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
- E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

Q.9 Statements:

- I. Pakistan cricket team won the match.
- The bowlers and the batsman of the Pakistani cricket team performed badly.
- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
- E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

O.10 Statements:

- An earthquake of magnitude 8.2 rocked the islands of Maldives.
- II. A devastating Tsunami struck the coastal belt of Maldives.
- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
- E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

Q.11 Statements:

- The government has decided to take up the irrigation projects on war footing and complete all of them in the next two years.
- II. Scientists predicted very low rainfall for the next seven years.
- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
- E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause





).12 Statements:

- I. A large number people prefer platinum ornaments to gold ornaments.
- II. The difference in the prices of gold and platinum ornament became very narrow and wearing platinum ornaments has become a fashion now?
- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
- E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

0.13 Statements:

- Majority of people residing in the locality have decided to protest against the municipality authority's decision to allow construction of a shopping mall in the locality.
- II. Many shopping malls have been opened all over the city in the recent time.
- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
- E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

Q.14 Statements:

- The school authority has decided to increase tuition fee by 30 percent from the next academic year.
- The government has urged the local public to enroll all their children to schools in the area.
- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
- E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

Q.15 Statements:

- A recent tiger census in the tiger reserve in the state has reported significant reduction over the last census.
- The government has initiated an enquiry to ascertain the facts relating to tiger population in the state.
- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
- E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

Q.16 Statements:

- The centre has suspended all tourist visas till April 15 in a bid to contain spread of novel coronavirus
- II. PIA announces temporary suspension of its flight services to Rome, Milan & Seoul.
- A. Statement I is the caused and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
- E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common causes





Q.17 Statements:

Some books are pens. No pen is pencil.

Conclusions:

- Some pens are books.
- II. Some pencils are books.
- III. Some books are not pencils.
- IV. All pencils are books.

A. Only I follows .

B. Only II and III follow

C. Only I and III follow

D. Only I and II follow

Q.18 Statements:

All the tulips in Zoe's garden are white.

All the pansies in Zoe's garden are yellow.

All the flowers in Zoe's garden are either white or yellow

If the first two statements are true, the third statement is

A. True

B. False

C. Uncertain

D. None of these

Q.19 Statement:

Nuclear power cannot make a country secure.

Courses of Action

- We should stop further increasing our nuclear power.
- We should destroy out nuclear capability.
- III. We should focus on improving diplomatic relations.

A. Only I follows

B. Only II follows

C. Only III follows

D. I and II follow

Q.20 Identify the wrong number in the series: 69, 55, 26, 13, 5

A. 5

B. 13

C. 26

D. 55