

# **MOCK CET PAPER 3**

## **ANSWER KEY**

1. **Ans: (1) – Its molecular weight is generally lesser than that of mRNA**
2. **Ans: (4) – I and IV**
3. **Ans: (3) –  $\frac{\text{Volume of CO}_2 \text{ evolved}}{\text{Volume of O}_2 \text{ consumed}}$**
4. **Ans: (2) – With small population in certain geographical area**
5. **Ans: (1) – DNA gyrase**
6. **Ans: (1) – A-Rostellum, B-Hooks, C-Sucker, D-Proglottids**
7. **Ans: (4) - Genetic code has a triplet nature**
8. **Ans: (4) – Sacred species of plants**
9. **Ans: (4) – The diffusion of protons from the intermediate space to the matrix of the mitochondrion**
10. **Ans: 3 – Epidermis, hypodermis, cortex, endodermis**
11. **Ans: (2) – An institution, where seeds and vegetative parts of endangered species are preserved in a viable condition for future use**
12. **Ans: (3) – Modify the protein ribulose biphosphate (RuBP) carboxylase to increase its affinity to carbon dioxide**
13. **Ans: (4) – Fats are catabolised to form glucose**
14. **Ans: (1) – Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**
15. **Ans: (3) – Fertilised egg is placed in the womb of the mother where the gestation is completed**
16. **Ans: (2) – Male meiosis results in four sperm cells, female meiosis results in one egg cell**
17. **Ans: (1) – Glycogen, cellulose and starch**
18. **Ans: (1) – CAU, GUU, UAU, CGC**
19. **Ans: (3) – Outward movement of protons**

20. Ans: (3) – The electrical signal generated in the right atrium is delayed at the AV – node before passing to the ventricles
21. Ans: (2) – Carbon dioxide
22. Ans: (3) – I, III and IV
23. Ans: (1) – The corpus luteum; progesterone and oestrogen; blocking FSH/LH release; prevents ovulation
24. Ans (3) – B and E
25. Ans: (4) – Sum of colloidal osmotic pressure and capsular pressure remains less than glomerular hydrostatic pressure
26. Ans: (3) – Ribulose biphosphate carboxylase
27. Ans: (3) – Birds
28. Ans: (4) – D
29. Ans: (3) – Water molecules will move into the cell and it will swell and may burst
30. Ans: (4) – Proteins
31. Ans: (1) – Dissolves in water, thereby altering the osmotic balance
32. Ans: (2) – Holds the replicated DNA molecules together
33. Ans: (3) – Louis Pasteur
34. Ans: (3) – Uterine contractions
35. Ans: (3) – Cnidarias
36. Ans: (3) – Histamine
37. Ans: (1) – A = t, B = r, C = s, D = q
38. Ans: (3) – Crop and gizzard in the alimentary canal
39. Ans: (4) – Disintegrating stage
40. Ans: (4) – Meiotic division II of paternal spermatogenesis
41. Ans: (2) – Exponential phase
42. Ans: (2) 26
43. Ans: (4) – Cancer does not have the ability to metastasize and spread to other sites

44. Ans: (1) – Apoptosis
45. Ans: (4) – Single stranded RNA
46. Ans: (4) – Sperms can easily reach up to egg in the archegonium
47. Ans: (2) – Musaceae
48. Ans: (3) – Protamines
49. Ans: (1) – Lack of precision with regard to the third base in the codon & anticodon
50. Ans: (3) - 20
51. Ans: (4) – Soil water → root hair → cortical cells → passage cells → pericycle → xylem
52. Ans: (2) – Basophils < lymphocytes < neutrophils < platelets < erythrocytes
53. Ans: (1) – Cut foreign DNA
54. Ans: (2) – A—T, B—R, C—S, D—Q
55. Ans: (3) – A—S, B—T, C—P, D—Q
56. Ans: (2) – Dopamine
57. Ans: (1) – A - adaxial epidermis, B - xylem, C - mesophyll, D - sub-stomatal cavity, E - abaxial surface
58. Ans: (2) – Method of movement.
59. Ans: (4) – A = Antipodals, B = Polar Nuclei, C = Synergids, D = Nucellus, E = micropyle, F = Funicle
60. Ans: (2) – A-Epidermal cells, B-Subsidiary cells, C- Guard cells, D- Chloroplast, E- Stomatal aperture

-----