

# RGP – RANKERS GENIUS PROGRAM

(Phase - 02)

(Physics, Chemistry and Biology)



(Paper Code: 1204)

Time: 1 Hour Moving to 12<sup>th</sup> (NEET)

**Marks: 120** 

### 1. General Instructions:

- \* This test paper consists of 60 question in 3 section (A, B, C)

  <u>Marking Scheme:</u>
  - > Full marks: + 2 if answered correctly.
  - > Zero marks: 0 if not attempted or incorrect.

#### 2. RGP College Grant Criteria:

- ✓ Students must score a minimum of 70% positive marks in RGP.
- ✓ Student must get under AIR 5,000 in JEE/NEET Examination.

#### 3. Cash Reward Criteria:

✓ Exciting Cash Rewards for RGP Toppers.

SENIOR WING		JUNIOR WING	
(Student's Moving to Class XIth, XIIth, Dro	pper JEE /NEET)	(Student's Moving to Class IXth & Xth)	
Overall 1st Topper	₹ 21,000/-	Overall 1st Topper	₹ 5,100/-
Overall 2 <sup>nd</sup> Topper	₹ 11,000/-	Overall 2 <sup>nd</sup> Topper	₹ 3,100/-
Overall 3 <sup>rd</sup> Topper	₹ 5,100/-	Overall 3 <sup>rd</sup> Topper	₹ 2,100/-
Overall 4th – 8th Topper	₹ 2,100/-	Overall 4 <sup>th</sup> – 8 <sup>th</sup> Topper	₹ 1,100/-
Overall 9 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> Topper	₹ 1,100/-	Overall 9 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> Topper	₹ 500/-

- ✓ Candidate who got 1<sup>st</sup> Rank in junior or senior wing in RGP (Phase 01) will not be eligible for any cash Reward in RGP (Phase 02).
- \*\* Rankings from 1 to 20 are determined based on the specific criteria outlined in the FAQ section of our website, www.myrankers.com.

#### 4. Scholarship Criteria in Rankers Offline Classroom Program:

- ✓ 100% Fee Waiver Student Scoring 90% and Above
- ✓ 80% Fee Waiver Student Scoring 85% to 89.999%
- ✓ 60% Fee Waiver Student Scoring 75% to 84.999%.
- ✓ 50% Fee Waiver Student Scoring 73% to 64.999%.
   ✓ 50% Fee Waiver Student Scoring 70% to 74.999%.
- ✓ 40% Fee Waiver Student Scoring 60% to 69.999%.
- ✓ 20% Fee Waiver Student Scoring 40 % to 59.999%
- ✓ 10% Fee Waiver Student Scoring 30% to 39.999%
- ✓ 5% Fee Waiver All the Aspirants Appearing in RGP.

#### RGP RESULT & REWARD CEREMONY

Result Date: 26th March 2025

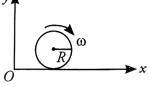
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## Physics (Section - A)

1. A spherical shell of 1kg mass and radius R is rolling with angular speed  $\omega$  on horizontal plane (as shown in figure). The magnitude of angular momentum of the shell about the origin O is  $\frac{a}{3}R^2\omega$ . The value of a will be



(A) 2

(B) 3

(C) 5

(D) 4

2. A body is projected with a velocity equal to twice the escape velocity  $(v_e)$  from the surface of earth. The velocity with which it will be travel in space is

 $(A) \sqrt{\frac{3GM}{R}}$ 

(B)  $\sqrt{\frac{6GM}{R}}$ 

(C)  $\sqrt{\frac{5GM}{R}}$ 

(D)  $\sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$ 

3. A ball of mass m collides with a wall with speed v and rebounds on the same line with the same speed. If the mass of the wall is taken as infinite, then the work done by the ball on the wall is

(A)  $mv^2$ 

(B)  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ 

(C) 2mv

(D) zero

4. **Assertion:** As the frictional force increases, the safe velocity limit for taking a turn on an unbanked road also increases.

Reason: banking of roads will increase the value of limiting velocity.

- (A) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (B) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (C) If assertion is true but reason is false.
- (D) If both assertion and reason are false.

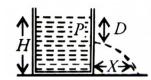
5. A tank is filled with water up to a height H. Water is allowed to come out of a hole P in one of the walls at a depth D below the surface of water. Express the horizontal distance x in terms of H and D

(A) 
$$x = \sqrt{D(H - D)}$$

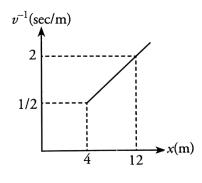
(B) 
$$x = \sqrt{\frac{D(H-D)}{2}}$$

(C) 
$$x = 2\sqrt{\frac{D(H-D)}{D(H-D)}}$$

(D) 
$$x = 4\sqrt{D(H-D)}$$



- 6. If the linear momentum is increased by 50%, then kinetic energy will increase by
  - (A) 50%
- (B) 100%
- (C) 125%
- (D) 25%
- 7. Graph of (1/v) vs. x for a particle under motion is as shown, where v is velocity and x is position. The time taken by particle to move from x = 4 m to x = 12 m is



- (A) 16/3 sec
- (B) 10 sec
- (C) 8 sec
- (D) 12 sec
- 8. **Assertion:** The maximum height of a projectile is 25 percent of maximum range.

**Reason:** The maximum height is independent of initial velocity of projectile.

- (A) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (B) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (C) If assertion is true but reason is false.
- (D) If assertion is false but reason is true.

A simple harmonic oscillator has an amplitude A and time period  $6\pi$  second. Assuming the oscillation starts from its mean position, the time required by it to travel from x = A to  $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}A$  will be  $\frac{\pi}{x}s$ , where

(A) 4

(B) 5

(C)3

(D) 2

10. A source of unknown frequency gives 4 beats/s when sounded with a source of known frequency of 250 Hz. The second harmonic of the source of unknown frequency gives five beats per second when sounded with a source of frequency of 513 Hz. The unknown frequency will be:

(A) 246 Hz

(B) 240 Hz

(C) 260 Hz

(D) 254 Hz

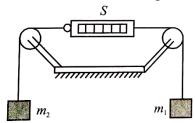
11. Let  $[\varepsilon_0]$  denote the dimensional formula of the permittivity of vacuum. If M = mass, L = length, T = time and A = electric current, then

(A)  $[\epsilon_0] = [M^{-1}L^2T^{-1}A]$ 

(C)  $[\epsilon_0] = [M^{-1}L^{-3}T^4A^2]$ 

(B)  $[\varepsilon_0] = [M^{-1}L^{-3}T^2A]$ (D)  $[\varepsilon_0] = [M^{-1}L^2T^{-1}A^{-2}]$ 

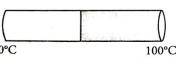
12. In the arrangement shown, the pulleys are fixed and ideal, the strings are light,  $m_1 > m_2$  and S is a spring balance which is itself massless. The reading of S (in units of mass) is



- (A)  $m_1 m_2$  (B)  $\frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)$  (C)  $\frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$

------ Rough Work

- 13. A body starts from rest and moves with constant acceleration for t s. It travels a distance  $x_1$  in first half of time and  $x_2$  in next half of time, then
  - (A)  $x_2 = 3x_1$
- (B)  $x_2 = x_1$
- (C)  $x_2 = 4x_1$  (D)  $x_2 = 2x_1$
- 14. Two identical rods of metal are welded end to end as shown in figure (i), 20 cal of heat flows through it in 4 minutes. If the rods are welded as shown in figure (ii), the same amount of heat will flow through the rods in

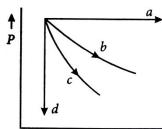


100°C



- Figure (i)
- Figure (ii)

- (A) 1 minute
- (B) 2 minutes
- (C) 4 minutes
- (D) 16 minutes
- 15. The given diagram shows four processes i.e., isochoric, isobaric, isothermal and adiabatic. The correct assignment of the processes, in the same order is given by
  - (A) dacb
  - (B) dabc
  - (C) a d b c
  - (D) *a d c b*



----- Rough Work

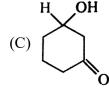
# Chemistry (Section – B)

16.	<ul> <li>b. Pure ammonia is placed in a vessel at temperature where its dissociation constant α is appreciable. At equilibrium</li> <li>(A) K<sub>p</sub> does not change significantly with pressure</li> <li>(B) α does not change with pressure</li> <li>(C) Concentration of NH<sub>3</sub> does not change with pressure</li> <li>(D) Concentration of H<sub>2</sub> is less than that of N<sub>2</sub></li> </ul>				
17.	-	ll show optical isomer (B) 2-Aminobutane		(D) All of these	
18.	<ul><li>8. What happens to the concentrations of reacta</li><li>(A) They increase continuously.</li><li>(C) They fluctuate rapidly.</li></ul>		tants and products in a dynamic equilibrium stage?  (B) They decrease continuously.  (D) They remain constant.		
19.	<ul> <li>9. Br<sub>2</sub>(aq) and Fe<sup>2+</sup> (aq)</li> <li>(A) Br<sub>2</sub> will reduce Fe<sup>2+</sup></li> <li>(C) The reaction is not feasible</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>(B) Fe<sup>2+</sup> will reduce Br<sub>2</sub></li> <li>(D) Both will not react</li> </ul>		
20.	. 5 g of benzene on nitration gave 6.6 g of nitrobenzene. The % theoretical yield of the nitrobenzene wi			pretical yield of the nitrobenzene will	
	(A) 4.5	(B) 5.6	(C) 8.37	(D) 6.6	

- 21. With respect to the conformers of ethane, which of the following statements is true?
  - (A) Bond angle changes but bond length remains same
  - (B) Both bond angle and bond length change
  - (C) Both bond angles and bond length remains same
  - (D) Bond angle remains same but bond length changes
- 22. What effect does a catalyst have on the equilibrium of a chemical reaction?
  - (A) It shifts the equilibrium to the left
  - (B) It shifts the equilibrium to the right
  - (C) It does not affect the equilibrium
  - (D) It depends on the specific reaction
- 23. 0.44 g of a colourless oxide of nitrogen occupies 224 ml at STP. The molecular formula is
  - (A) NO
- (B) NO<sub>2</sub>
- $(C) N_2O$
- (D)  $N_2O_5$
- 24. An unknown element forms an oxide. What will be the equivalent weight of the element if the oxygen content is 20% by weight
  - (A) 14
- (B) 32
- (C) 2
- (D) 54

- 25. Which one of the compound is achiral:
  - (A)  $C_6H_5$ —CH— $CH_2$

(B) CH<sub>3</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—CHOHCN



(D) **Br—**Cl

- 26. For a given reaction,  $\Delta H = 35.5 \text{ kJ} \text{ mol}^{-1}$  and  $\Delta S = 83.6 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ . The reaction is spontaneous at: (Assume that  $\Delta H$  and  $\Delta S$  do not vary with temperature)
  - (A) T < 425 K
- (B) T > 425 K
- (C) All temperatures
- (D) T > 298 K
- 27. In hydrogen atom, the de-Broglie wavelength of an electron in the second Bohr orbit is [Given that, Bohr radius,  $a_0 = 52.9 \text{ pm}$ ]
  - (A) 211.6pm
- (B)  $211.6\pi$ pm
- (C)  $52.9\pi pm$
- (D) 105.8pm

28. Which one of the following is an Z isomer?

(A) 
$$C = C$$
 $C = C$ 
 $C = C$ 

(B) 
$$C = C$$
 $B_1$ 
 $C = C$ 

(C) 
$$CH_3$$
  $C=C$   $H$ 

(D) 
$$CH_3$$
  $C=C$   $CH_1$ 

- 29. The degree of dissociation of 0.1MHCN solution is 0.01%. Its ionisation constant would be
  - (A)  $10^{-3}$
- (B)  $10^{-5}$
- (C)  $10^{-7}$
- (D)  $10^{-9}$
- 30. Which of the following pairs of compounds are geometrical isomers?

$$C = C$$
 $C = C$ 
 $Br$ 

(B) 
$$C = C$$
 a

$$Cl$$
 $Br$ 
 $C=C$ 
 $F$ 

(C) 
$$R = C$$
  $R = C$   $R = C$ 

$$\begin{array}{c}
Br \\
C = C
\end{array}$$

(C) 
$$R_{r}$$
  $C = C$   $R_{r}$   $R_{r}$   $C = C$   $R_{r}$   $R_{r}$ 

$$CI$$
 $C=C$ 
 $I$ 

# Biology (Section - C)

- 31. Following are the stages of cell division:
  - A. Gap 2 phase
- B. Cytokinesis
- C. Synthesis phase

- D. Karyokinesis
- E. Gap 1 phase

Choose the correct sequence of stages from the options given below.

- (A) C-E-D-A-B
- (B) E-B-D-A-C
- (C) B-D-E-A-C
- (D) E-C-A-D-B
- 32. Arrange the following events of meiosis in correct sequence
  - (i) Crossing over
  - (ii) Synapsis
  - (iii) Terminalisation of chiasmata
  - (iv) Disappearance of nucleolus
  - (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

(B) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)

(C) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)

- (D) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
- 33. Viroids differ from viruses in having
  - (A) DNA molecules without protein coat
  - (B) RNA molecules with protein coat
  - (C) RNA molecules without protein coat
  - (D) DNA molecules with protein coat
- 34. Select the mismatch
  - (A) Cycas Dioecious (B) Salvinia Heterosporous (C) Equisetum -Homosporous

(D) Pinus Dioecious

Pa.	(10)

35	Match the following s	sanara s	with their respe	active phylum			
33.	(1) <i>Ophiura</i>	(i)	Mollusca	ective phylum.			
	(2) Physalia	(ii)	Platyhelmintl				
	(3) Pinctada	(iii)	Echinoderma				
	(4) Planaria	(iv)	Coelenterata				
	Select the correct option.						
	-		(4) (ii)				
	(A) (1)-(iv), (2)-(i), (3)-(iii), (4)-(ii) (B) (1)-(iii), (2)-(iv), (3)-(i), (4)-(ii)						
	(C) (1)-(i), (2)-(iii), (3)						
	(D) $(1)$ - $(iii)$ , $(2)$ - $(iv)$ ,	(3)-(11),	(4)-(1)				
36.	<ul> <li>Which of the following is characteristic of phospholipids of plasma membrane?</li> <li>(A) One non-polar head and two polar tails</li> <li>(B) One polar head and two non-polar tails</li> <li>(C) Two non-polar heads and one polar tail</li> </ul>						
	(D) Two polar heads	(D) Two polar heads and one non-polar tail					
37.	7. The nucleus is separated from the surrounding cytoplasm by a nuclear membrane, which is (A) single layered with pores (B) double layered with pores (C) single layered without pores (D) double layered without pores						
38.	Concanavalin A is						
	(A) a pigment	(B) an	alkaloid	(C) an essential oil	(D) a lectin		
39.	9. Inhibition of succinic dehydrogenase enzyme by malonate is a classical example of (A) cofactor inhibition (B) feedback inhibition						
(C) competitive inhibition			(D) enzyme activation				
	(C) compeniive mino	шоп		(D) elizyille activation	J11		
				Rough Work			

40.	When tripalmitin is us	ed as a respira	tory substrate, the	value of RC	) is	
	(A) 0.5	(B) 1.0	(C) 1.7		(D) 0.7	
41.	<ul> <li>Identify the step in tricarboxylic acid cycle, which does not involve oxidation of substrate.</li> <li>(A) Malic acid → Oxaloacetic acid</li> <li>(B) Succinic acid → Malic acid</li> <li>(C) Succinyl-CoA → Succinic acid</li> <li>(D) Isocitrate → α -ketoglutaric acid</li> </ul>					
42.	NaCl is returned to the interstitium by  (A) ascending limb of vasa recta  (B) ascending limb of Henle's loop  (C) collecting tubule  (D) descending limb of Henle's loop					
43.	The pivot joint between	n atlas and ax	is is a type of			
	(A) cartilaginous joint		(B) synovial joint			
	(C) saddle joint		(D) fibrous joint			
44.	Hormone erythropoiet	in is produced	by .			
	(A) heart	-	(B) kidney			
	(C) ovary		(D) pancreas			
45.	Parathormone deficier (A) Decrease of $Ca^{+2}$	-				

Pg.(11)

(B) Increase of  $Ca^{+2}$  level in blood

46.	Assertion: Gibberellic acid increases length of grape stalks.  Reason: Ethephon hastens fruit ripening in tomato and apple.  (A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assetion.  (B) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  (C) Assertion is true but reason is false.  (D) Both assertion and reason are false.				
47.	. Which of the following stages of meiosis involves division of centromere?  (A) Telophase II (B) Metaphase I (C) Metaphase II (D) Anaphase II				
48.	Which of the followi (A) Maize	ng is not a C <sub>4</sub> plant? (B) helianthus	(C) Sorghum	(D) Sugarcane	
49.	<ul> <li>Bundle sheath cells</li> <li>(A) have RuBisCO but lack PEP case</li> <li>(B) have PEP case but lack RuBisCO</li> <li>(C) lack both RuBisCO and PEP case</li> <li>(D) have both RuBisCO and PEP case</li> </ul>				
50.	'The law of limiting (A) Liebig	factor's was proposed l (B) Hatch and Slack		(D) Arnon	
51.	Connecting link betw (A) PGA	veen glycolysis and Kro (B) aldehyde	ebs' cycle is (C) ketone	(D) acetyl CoA	
52.	Which one of these a (A) <i>Macropus</i>	nimals is not a homeot (B) <i>Chelone</i>	herm? (C) Camelus	(D) Psittacula	
			Rough Work		

P	q.	(1	3

					•
53.	Consider the follow	wing statements.			
	(a) Ray florets of p	peach have half inferior of	ovary.		
	(b) Epigynous flow	wers are seen in rose plar	nt.		
	(c) In brinjal the o	vary is superior.			
	Of these statement	ts,			
	(A) (a) and (b) are	true but (c) is false.			
	(B) (a) and (c) are	true but (b) is false.			
	(C) (a) and (b) are	false but (c) is true.			
	(D) (a) and (c) are	false but (b) is true.			
54.	Radial vascular bu				
	(A) Root	(B) Monocot Stem	(C) Dicot Stem	(D) Leaf	
55.	Which of the follo	wing is not a connective	tissue?		
	(A) Blood	(B) Adipose tissue	(C) Cartilage	(D) Neuroglia	
56.	Which hormone pr	romotes internode/petiolo	e elongation in deep	water rice?	
	(A) Ethylene	(B) 2, 4-D	$(C) GA_3$	(D) Kinetin	
			Rough Work		

- 57. Arrange the following in the order of increasing volume.
  - I. Tidal volume
  - II. residual volume
  - III. Expiratory reserve volume
  - IV. Vital capacity
  - (A) I < II < III < IV

(B) I < III < II < IV

(C) I < IV < III < II

- (D) I < IV < II < III
- 58. Every **A** of deoxygenated blood delivers approximately **B** of CO<sub>2</sub> to the alveoli.

$\mathbf{A}$	В
(A) 100 mL	4 mL
(B) 50 mL	13 mL
(C) 70 mL	2 mL
(D) 80 mL	0.5 mL

- 59. What would be the heart rate of a person if the cardiac output is 5L, blood volume in the ventricles at the end of diastole is 100 mL and at the end of ventricular systole is 50 mL?
  - (A) 125 beats per minute
- (B) 50 beats per minute
- (C) 75 beats per minute
- (D) 100 beats per minute
- 60. The QRS complex in a standard ECG represents
  - (A) repolarisation of auricles
  - (B) depolarisation of auricles
  - (C) depolarisation of ventricles
  - (D) repolarisation of ventricles