

# CUET-UG Agriculture Sample Paper-3

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

## Instructions

- This paper contains a total of 50 Multiple Choice Questions.
- Each correct answer carries **+5 marks**.
- Each incorrect answer carries **-1 mark**.
- No negative marking for unattempted questions.

**Q1.** A soil sample has a bulk density of  $1.35 \text{ g/cm}^3$  and a particle density of  $2.65 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . The calculated percentage porosity of this soil is approximately:

- (A) 49%
- (B) 51%
- (C) 35%
- (D) 42%

**Q2.** In Mendel's dihybrid cross, the probability of obtaining a plant that is homozygous recessive for both traits in the  $F_2$  generation is:

- (A)  $1/4$
- (B)  $1/16$
- (C)  $9/16$
- (D)  $3/16$

**Q3.** Which of the following enzymes is responsible for the nitrogen fixation process in the root nodules of leguminous plants by converting atmospheric nitrogen to ammonia?

- (A) Nitrogenase
- (B) Nitrate Reductase
- (C) Hexokinase



(D) Cellulase

**Q4.** A cow is exhibiting high fever, sudden drop in milk yield, and presence of vesicles on the tongue and feet, leading to lameness. The most probable causative agent is:

(A) *Bacillus anthracis*

(B) Picornavirus

(C) *Pasteurella multocida*

(D) *Eimeria* sp.

**Q5.** The process of 'Retting' is a biological treatment used in the processing of which crop to facilitate fiber extraction?

(A) Cotton

(B) Jute

(C) Sugarcane

(D) Wheat

**Q6.** If a plant cell with an osmotic pressure of 15 atm and a turgor pressure of 10 atm is placed in a solution with an osmotic pressure of 5 atm, what will be the initial Diffusion Pressure Deficit (DPD) of the cell?

(A) 25 atm

(B) 10 atm

(C) 5 atm

(D) 0 atm

**Q7.** Which of the following irrigation methods is considered most suitable for saline soils as it helps in leaching salts away from the root zone?

(A) Drip Irrigation

(B) Sprinkler Irrigation

(C) Check Basin Irrigation



- (D) Furrow Irrigation
- (E) Flood Irrigation

**Q8.** In the context of plant breeding, the term 'Heterosis' or 'Hybrid Vigour' is primarily exploited through which of the following methods?

- (A) Pure line selection
- (B) Mass selection
- (C) Production of  $F_1$  hybrids
- (D) Backcross method

**Q9.** Which micronutrient deficiency in citrus causes the physiological disorder known as 'Die back' or 'Exanthema'?

- (A) Zinc
- (B) Boron
- (C) Copper
- (D) Iron

**Q10.** The 'Ranikhet' disease in poultry is caused by which of the following pathogens?

- (A) Bacteria
- (B) Virus
- (C) Protozoa
- (D) Fungus

**Q11.** The permanent wilting point (*PWP*) of a soil occurs at a soil moisture tension of approximately:

- (A) 1/3 bar
- (B) 15 bars
- (C) 31 bars
- (D) 100 bars



- Q12.** Which fruit crop is propagated commercially using the 'Shield Budding' or 'T-Budding' technique?
- (A) Mango
  - (B) Citrus
  - (C) Guava
  - (D) Banana
- Q13.** The critical stage for irrigation in Wheat, which occurs approximately 21 days after sowing, is known as:
- (A) Jointing stage
  - (B) Flowering stage
  - (C) Crown Root Initiation (CRI)
  - (D) Dough stage
- Q14.** A vitamin that is synthesized by the rumen microorganisms in cattle and is essential for blood clotting is:
- (A) Vitamin A
  - (B) Vitamin D
  - (C) Vitamin K
  - (D) Vitamin C
- Q15.** The concentration of  $CO_2$  in the soil air as compared to the atmospheric air is generally:
- (A) Lower
  - (B) Higher
  - (C) Equal
  - (D) Negligible
- Q16.** The process of conversion of organic nitrogen into inorganic forms like ammonium ( $NH_4^+$ ) by soil microbes is known as:



- (A) Nitrification
- (B) Denitrification
- (C) Ammonification
- (D) Volatilization

**Q17.** In a DNA molecule, if the percentage of Cytosine is 18%, what will be the percentage of Adenine according to Chargaff's rule?

- (A) 18%
- (B) 36%
- (C) 32%
- (D) 64%

**Q18.** Which of the following is a 'Short Day Plant' (*SDP*) that requires a long period of darkness for flowering?

- (A) Wheat
- (B) Rice
- (C) Barley
- (D) Oat

**Q19.** The 'Double Muscle' phenotype in certain cattle breeds like Belgian Blue is caused by a mutation in the gene encoding for:

- (A) Myostatin
- (B) Casein
- (C) Prolactin
- (D) Somatotropin

**Q20.** A farmer uses a herbicide that inhibits the Acetolactate Synthase (*ALS*) enzyme. This herbicide likely belongs to which chemical group?

- (A) Triazines



- (B) Sulfonylureas
- (C) Phenoxy acids
- (D) Bipyridyliums

**Q21.** In 'System of Rice Intensification' (*SRI*), the age of seedlings for transplanting is generally:

- (A) 8 – 12 days
- (B) 21 – 25 days
- (C) 30 – 35 days
- (D) 40 – 45 days

**Q22.** The preservative used in the preparation of Tomato Ketchup to prevent microbial growth is:

- (A) Potassium Metabisulphite (*KMS*)
- (B) Sodium Benzoate
- (C) Citric Acid
- (D) Acetic Acid

**Q23.** The 'Khaira' disease of rice, caused by Zinc deficiency, was first identified by Y.L. Nene at which location?

- (A) IARI, New Delhi
- (B) Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
- (C) IRRI, Philippines
- (D) CRRI, Cuttack

**Q24.** If the fat content of milk is 4.5% and the Solid-Not-Fat (*SNF*) is 8.5%, the total solids (*TS*) percentage is:

- (A) 4.0%
- (B) 13.0%



(C) 12.5%

(D) 17.0%

**Q25.** The state of soil where all macro and micro pores are filled with water is called:

(A) Field Capacity

(B) Hygroscopic point

(C) Maximum Water Holding Capacity (Saturation)

(D) Wilting point

**Q26.** In genetics, when a single gene influences multiple unrelated phenotypic traits, the phenomenon is called:

(A) Epistasis

(B) Pleiotropy

(C) Polygeny

(D) Co-dominance

**Q27.** The 'Yellow Vein Mosaic' is a devastating viral disease of which vegetable crop?

(A) Tomato

(B) Brinjal

(C) Okra (Bhindi)

(D) Chilli

**Q28.** Which type of silkworm is reared on Castor leaves?

(A) Mulberry Silkworm

(B) Tasar Silkworm

(C) Eri Silkworm

(D) Muga Silkworm



- Q29.** The movement of water through a saturated soil under the influence of gravity is known as:
- (A) Infiltration
  - (B) Percolation
  - (C) Seepage
  - (D) Leaching
- Q30.** Which hormonal interaction is primarily responsible for 'Apical Dominance' in plants?
- (A) Auxin and Cytokinin
  - (B) Gibberellin and Abscisic Acid
  - (C) Ethylene and Auxin
  - (D) Cytokinin and Gibberellin
- Q31.** The 'Babcock Test' is used in the dairy industry to estimate the percentage of:
- (A) Protein
  - (B) Lactose
  - (C) Fat
  - (D) Adulterants
- Q32.** Which tillage implement is most suitable for breaking hard pans created by continuous shallow ploughing?
- (A) Disc Plough
  - (B) Cultivator
  - (C) Chisel Plough
  - (D) Rotavator
- Q33.** In 'Precision Farming', the technology used to pinpoint exact locations in the field for variable rate application is:



- (A) Remote Sensing
- (B) GIS
- (C) GPS
- (D) VRT

**Q34.** The nutrient that acts as a 'Traffic Policeman' in plants by regulating the opening and closing of stomata is:

- (A) Nitrogen
- (B) Phosphorus
- (C) Potassium
- (D) Calcium

**Q35.** Which sheep breed is famous for producing the finest apparel wool in the world?

- (A) Bikaneri
- (B) Merino
- (C) Nellore
- (D) Deccani

**Q36.** The medicinal plant 'Ashwagandha' belongs to the botanical family:

- (A) Fabaceae
- (B) Solanaceae
- (C) Asteraceae
- (D) Liliaceae

**Q37.** Which of the following is a primary mineral commonly found in soil?

- (A) Kaolinite
- (B) Illite
- (C) Quartz
- (D) Montmorillonite



- Q38.** The 'Law of Minimum' in plant nutrition was proposed by:
- (A) J.V. Liebig
  - (B) Blackman
  - (C) Mitscherlich
  - (D) Arnon
- Q39.** In fruit preservation, 'Guava Jelly' is prepared primarily by exploiting which component of the fruit?
- (A) Sugar
  - (B) Pectin
  - (C) Acid
  - (D) Vitamin C
- Q40.** Which of the following is a systematic insecticide?
- (A) Malathion
  - (B) Dimethoate
  - (C) Carbaryl
  - (D) Endosulfan
- Q41.** The 'Causal Agent' of the Ergot disease in Bajra, which produces toxic sclerotia containing alkaloids harmful to humans and livestock, is:
- (A) *Sclerospora graminicola*
  - (B) *Claviceps fusiformis*
  - (C) *Puccinia recondita*
  - (D) *Ustilago nuda*
- Q42.** Which of the following describes the 'Real Value' of a seed lot?
- (A) Purity % + Germination %
  - (B)  $(\text{Purity \%} \times \text{Germination \%}) / 100$



- (C) Germination % – Purity %
- (D) (Purity % + Germination %)/2

- Q43.** In a multi-storied cropping system, which of the following is a classic example of a crop combination used in South India?
- (A) Wheat + Mustard
  - (B) Coconut + Black Pepper + Cocoa
  - (C) Rice + Fish
  - (D) Maize + Potato
- Q44.** The moisture content at which the biological activity of a stored grain significantly slows down, ensuring safe storage, is generally:
- (A) 18 – 20%
  - (B) 14 – 16%
  - (C) 10 – 12%
  - (D) 25 – 30%
- Q45.** Which soil structure is considered the most desirable for the cultivation of most field crops due to its excellent balance of aeration and water-holding capacity?
- (A) Platy
  - (B) Prismatic
  - (C) Crumb/Granular
  - (D) Blocky
- Q46.** A genetic cross between an  $F_1$  hybrid ( $Aa$ ) and its homozygous recessive parent ( $aa$ ) is specifically termed as a:
- (A) Backcross
  - (B) Testcross
  - (C) Reciprocal cross



(D) Monohybrid cross

**Q47.** The physiological disorder 'Black Heart' in Potato during storage is primarily caused by:

- (A) Potassium deficiency
- (B) High temperature and Oxygen deficiency
- (C) Viral infection
- (D) Fungal pathogen

**Q48.** Which among the following is a non-monetary input in crop production?

- (A) Quality Seeds
- (B) Fertilizers
- (C) Timely Sowing
- (D) Chemical Pesticides

**Q49.** The process of 'Debeaking' in poultry is performed primarily to:

- (A) Increase feed intake
- (B) Prevent Cannibalism
- (C) Improve egg quality
- (D) Prevent Ranikhet disease

**Q50.** The instrument used to measure the rate of transpiration in plants is:

- (A) Lysimeter
- (B) Piezometer
- (C) Potometer
- (D) Anemometer



**Detailed Solutions****Q1.****Solution****Concept:**

Soil porosity refers to the volume of soil pores that can be filled with water or air. It is inversely related to bulk density. To calculate the percentage of total pore space, we use the relationship between Bulk Density ( $BD$ ) and Particle Density ( $PD$ ):

$$\text{Porosity (\%)} = \left(1 - \frac{BD}{PD}\right) \times 100$$

**Solution:**

1. Given values: Bulk Density ( $BD$ ) = 1.35 g/cm<sup>3</sup> and Particle Density ( $PD$ ) = 2.65 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. 2. First, calculate the ratio of bulk density to particle density:

$$\frac{1.35}{2.65} \approx 0.5094$$

3. Subtract this ratio from 1 to find the pore space fraction:

$$1 - 0.5094 = 0.4906$$

4. Convert the fraction to a percentage:

$$0.4906 \times 100 = 49.06\%$$

5. Rounding to the nearest whole number gives 49%.

**Final Answer:** The calculated percentage porosity is approximately 49%.

**Answer: (A)**



Q2.

**Solution****Concept:**

In a Mendelian dihybrid cross (e.g.,  $RrYy \times RrYy$ ), the  $F_2$  generation results in a phenotypic ratio of 9:3:3:1. The genotypic distribution is calculated using the product rule of probability for independent assortment.

**Solution:**

1. Consider two independent traits, for example, Seed Shape ( $R/r$ ) and Seed Color ( $Y/y$ ). 2. The probability of an offspring being homozygous recessive for the first trait ( $rr$ ) is  $1/4$ . 3. The probability of an offspring being homozygous recessive for the second trait ( $yy$ ) is  $1/4$ . 4. Since the two genes assort independently, we multiply their individual probabilities:

$$\text{Probability of } rryy = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$$

5. Out of the 16 squares in a Punnett square, only 1 represents the double recessive genotype.

**Final Answer:** The probability is  $1/16$ .

**Answer: (B)**

Q3.

**Solution****Concept:**

Biological Nitrogen Fixation (BNF) is the process where certain microorganisms convert atmospheric nitrogen ( $N_2$ ) into ammonia ( $NH_3$ ), which plants can utilize. This is catalyzed by a highly specific enzyme complex found in diazotrophs.

**Solution:**

1. Leguminous plants form a symbiotic relationship with Rhizobium bacteria in root nodules. 2. The bacteria contain the enzyme complex **Nitrogenase**. 3. Nitrogenase consists of two proteins: an iron protein and a molybdenum-iron protein. 4. It breaks the triple bond of  $N_2$  gas in an anaerobic environment (protected by leghemoglobin). 5. Nitrate reductase is involved in later stages (converting nitrate to nitrite), not the initial fixation of atmospheric gas.

**Final Answer:** Nitrogenase is the enzyme responsible for nitrogen fixation.

**Answer: (A)**



Q4.

**Solution****Concept:**

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is a highly contagious viral disease of cloven-hoofed animals. It is characterized by high fever and the eruption of blisters (vesicles) in the mouth and on the feet.

**Solution:**

1. The clinical signs described (fever, milk drop, vesicles on tongue/feet, lameness) are classic symptoms of Foot and Mouth Disease. 2. FMD is caused by an Aphthovirus, which belongs to the **Picornaviridae** family (Picornavirus). 3. Bacillus anthracis causes Anthrax (sudden death, bleeding from orifices). 4. Pasteurella multocida causes Haemorrhagic Septicaemia. 5. Eimeria species cause Coccidiosis (parasitic).

**Final Answer:** The causative agent is Picornavirus.

**Answer: (B)**

Q5.

**Solution****Concept:**

Retting is a process used in fiber crop production where the action of moisture and microorganisms (bacteria/fungi) dissolves the pectin and gum that bind the fibers to the stem.

**Solution:**

1. In Jute cultivation, the harvested bundles are submerged in slow-moving water. 2. Microorganisms break down the woody core and the adhesive substances holding the bast fibers. 3. This allows the high-quality golden fiber to be easily stripped away from the stalk. 4. Cotton fibers are obtained from the boll (seed hair) and do not require retting. 5. Therefore, retting is a critical post-harvest step specifically for crops like Jute and Flax.

**Final Answer:** The process is used in the processing of Jute.

**Answer: (B)**



Q6.

**Solution****Concept:**

Diffusion Pressure Deficit (DPD) represents the thirst of a cell for water. It is the difference between the diffusion pressure of pure water and the diffusion pressure of a solution (or cell sap). The standard formula for a plant cell is:

$$DPD = OP - TP$$

where  $OP$  is Osmotic Pressure and  $TP$  is Turgor Pressure.

**Solution:**

1. Identify the internal parameters of the cell: \* Osmotic Pressure ( $OP_{cell}$ ) = 15 atm \* Turgor Pressure ( $TP_{cell}$ ) = 10 atm 2. Calculate the initial DPD of the cell:

$$DPD_{initial} = 15 \text{ atm} - 10 \text{ atm} = 5 \text{ atm}$$

3. The DPD determines the direction of water movement. Since the cell's DPD (5 atm) is equal to the external solution's osmotic pressure (5 atm), the cell is in equilibrium with the solution. 4. However, the question specifically asks for the "initial DPD of the cell" based on its own state parameters.

**Final Answer:** The initial DPD of the cell is 5 atm.

**Answer: (C)**

Q7.

**Solution****Concept:**

Saline soils contain high concentrations of soluble salts (like  $NaCl$ ,  $Na_2SO_4$ ) which increase the osmotic pressure of soil water, making it difficult for plants to absorb moisture. Management involves moving these salts below the active root zone.

**Solution:**

1. To manage salinity, a large volume of water must pass through the soil profile to dissolve and carry away salts. 2. **Flood Irrigation** involves applying a thick layer of water over the entire field surface. 3. This high volume of water provides the necessary hydraulic pressure to facilitate "leaching"—the downward movement of salts into deeper soil layers or drainage systems. 4. Other methods like Drip or Sprinkler use smaller amounts of water, which might actually cause salts to accumulate at the edges of the wetted zone rather than leaching them completely.

**Final Answer:** Flood irrigation is most suitable for leaching salts in saline soils.

**Answer: (E)**



Q8.

**Solution****Concept:**

Heterosis, also known as hybrid vigor, is the phenomenon where the progeny ( $F_1$  generation) of a cross between two genetically diverse parents performs better than the average of the parents or even the better parent.

**Solution:**

1. Heterosis is primarily observed in the first filial ( $F_1$ ) generation. 2. In plant breeding, this is commercially exploited by producing  **$F_1$  Hybrids**. 3. Pure line and mass selection focus on fixing traits in homozygous populations, which actually reduces heterozygosity and thus heterosis. 4. By crossing two distinct inbred lines, the resulting hybrid possesses high heterozygosity, leading to increased yield, vigor, and resistance.

**Final Answer:** Heterosis is exploited through the production of  $F_1$  hybrids.

Answer: (C)

Q9.

**Solution****Concept:**

Micronutrient deficiencies often lead to specific physiological disorders in fruit crops. In citrus, certain nutrients are vital for enzyme activation and cell wall integrity.

**Solution:**

1. **Copper (Cu)** deficiency in citrus is specifically associated with a condition known as 'Exanthema' or 'Die back'. 2. Symptoms include the dying back of new twigs, reddish-brown gum pockets on the bark, and stained fruit. 3. Zinc deficiency causes 'Mottle leaf' or 'Little leaf'. 4. Boron deficiency causes 'Hard fruit' or 'Fruit cracking'. 5. Iron deficiency leads to 'Interveinal chlorosis' in young leaves.

**Final Answer:** Copper deficiency causes 'Die back' in citrus.

Answer: (C)



Q10.

**Solution****Concept:**

Ranikhet disease, also known globally as Newcastle Disease (ND), is one of the most serious respiratory and neurological diseases affecting poultry worldwide.

**Solution:**

1. Ranikhet is an acute, highly infectious disease affecting birds of all ages. 2. It is caused by an avian paramyxovirus-1, which is a **Virus**. 3. Symptoms include respiratory distress (gaspings), nervous signs (twisting of the neck/torticollis), and greenish diarrhea. 4. It is not caused by bacteria (like Fowl Cholera), protozoa (like Coccidiosis), or fungi (like Aspergillosis).

**Final Answer:** Ranikhet disease is caused by a virus.

**Answer: (B)**

Q11.

**Solution****Concept:**

Soil moisture constants define the physical state of water in the soil. The Permanent Wilting Point (*PWP*) is the soil moisture content at which plants can no longer extract water and will wilt permanently even if placed in a humid atmosphere.

**Solution:**

1. Soil moisture is held by surface tension and is measured in terms of suction or tension (bars or atmospheres). 2. At Field Capacity, the tension is approximately 1/3 bar. 3. As plants extract water, the remaining water is held more tightly by soil particles. 4. The *PWP* is reached when the tension reaches **15 bars**. 5. Beyond this point, at 31 bars, the soil reaches the Hygroscopic Coefficient, where water is held so tightly that it is essentially unavailable to biological processes.

**Final Answer:** The permanent wilting point occurs at 15 bars.

**Answer: (B)**



Q12.

**Solution****Concept:**

Asexual propagation via budding involves joining a single bud (scion) with a rootstock. Different fruit crops have specific budding styles that ensure the best cambium contact and survival rates based on bark thickness.

**Solution:**

1. **Citrus** species (like Sweet Orange and Mandarin) are most commonly and commercially propagated using **Shield Budding**, also known as **T-Budding**. 2. In this method, a T-shaped incision is made in the bark of the rootstock, and a shield-shaped bud is inserted. 3. Mango is primarily propagated through Inarching or Veneer Grafting. 4. Guava uses Air Layering or Stooling. 5. Banana is propagated via suckers (vegetative parts), not budding.

**Final Answer:** Citrus is commercially propagated using Shield Budding.

**Answer: (B)**

Q13.

**Solution****Concept:**

Critical stages of irrigation are specific physiological growth stages of a crop where water stress leads to the most significant yield loss. In Wheat, there are six such stages.

**Solution:**

1. The first and most critical stage for Wheat is the **Crown Root Initiation (CRI)** stage. 2. This occurs roughly **21 days after sowing (DAS)**. 3. At this point, the transition from seminal roots to crown roots occurs just below the soil surface. 4. Water deficiency at this stage prevents proper root establishment and tillering, severely reducing the final yield. 5. The subsequent stages include Tillering, Late Jointing, Flowering, Milk, and Dough stages.

**Final Answer:** The stage occurring 21 days after sowing is Crown Root Initiation.

**Answer: (C)**



Q14.

**Solution****Concept:**

Ruminants like cattle have a unique symbiotic relationship with microorganisms (bacteria and protozoa) in the rumen. These microbes can synthesize several vitamins that the animal then absorbs.

**Solution:**

1. Rumen bacteria synthesize almost all B-complex vitamins and **Vitamin K**. 2. Vitamin K is essential for the hepatic synthesis of prothrombin, which is a critical component of the **blood clotting** cascade. 3. While Vitamin A and D are often supplemented in the diet or synthesized via sunlight (Vitamin D), they are not primarily products of rumen fermentation. 4. Vitamin C is generally synthesized by the animal's own tissues (liver/kidneys) and is not a microbial fermentation product of the rumen.

**Final Answer:** Vitamin K is synthesized by rumen microbes and is essential for blood clotting.

**Answer: (C)**

Q15.

**Solution****Concept:**

Soil air is the air found in the pore spaces of the soil. Its composition differs from atmospheric air due to the biological activities occurring beneath the surface.

**Solution:**

1. Soil organisms and plant roots continuously undergo respiration, which consumes Oxygen ( $O_2$ ) and releases Carbon Dioxide ( $CO_2$ ). 2. Because the exchange of gases between the soil and the atmosphere (diffusion) is relatively slow,  $CO_2$  tends to accumulate in the soil. 3. In the atmosphere,  $CO_2$  concentration is approximately 0.03% to 0.04%. 4. In soil air,  $CO_2$  can be **10 to 100 times higher** than in the atmosphere, often ranging from 0.2% to 1% or higher, depending on microbial activity. 5. Conversely,  $O_2$  levels are lower in soil air than in the atmosphere.

**Final Answer:** The concentration of  $CO_2$  in soil air is generally higher than in atmospheric air.

**Answer: (B)**



Q16.

**Solution****Concept:**

The nitrogen cycle in soil involves the transformation of nitrogen between organic and inorganic forms. This specific step involves the breakdown of proteins and amino acids into simpler inorganic ammonia.

**Solution:**

1. Organic matter (plant/animal residues) contains nitrogen in complex organic forms. 2. Soil bacteria and fungi secrete enzymes to break these down into amino acids. 3. **\*\*Ammonification\*\*** is the specific process where these amino acids are further converted into ammonia ( $NH_3$ ) or ammonium ions ( $NH_4^+$ ). 4. Nitrification follows this step, where ammonium is converted to nitrate ( $NO_3^-$ ). 5. Denitrification is the loss of nitrogen to the atmosphere.

**Final Answer:** The process is known as Ammonification.

**Answer: (C)**

Q17.

**Solution****Concept:**

Chargaff's rule states that in a double-stranded DNA molecule, the amount of Purines equals the amount of Pyrimidines. Specifically, the amount of Adenine ( $A$ ) equals Thymine ( $T$ ), and Guanine ( $G$ ) equals Cytosine ( $C$ ).

$$\%A + \%G + \%C + \%T = 100\%$$

**Solution:**

1. Given: Cytosine ( $C$ ) = 18%. 2. According to the rule,  $G = C$ , so Guanine ( $G$ ) is also 18%. 3. Total  $G + C = 18\% + 18\% = 36\%$ . 4. The remaining percentage for  $A + T$  is:  $100\% - 36\% = 64\%$ . 5. Since  $A = T$ , the percentage of Adenine ( $A$ ) is:

$$\frac{64\%}{2} = 32\%$$

**Final Answer:** The percentage of Adenine is 32%.

**Answer: (C)**



Q18.

**Solution****Concept:**

Photoperiodism is the physiological reaction of organisms to the length of night or a dark period. Short Day Plants (*SDP*) flower only when the day length is shorter than a certain critical period (usually in winter or rainy seasons).

**Solution:**

1. **Rice** (*Oryza sativa*) is a classic example of a Short Day Plant; it generally requires shorter days to initiate flowering. 2. Wheat, Barley, and Oat are typically **Long Day Plants** (*LDP*); they are grown in the Rabi season but flower when the days begin to lengthen in late winter/early spring. 3. For *SDPs*, the continuous dark period is more critical than the light period.

**Final Answer:** Rice is a Short Day Plant.

**Answer: (B)**

Q19.

**Solution****Concept:**

Muscle growth in mammals is regulated by specific proteins that inhibit the proliferation of muscle fibers to prevent excessive growth.

**Solution:**

1. **Myostatin** (also known as GDF-8) is a protein that acts as a negative regulator of skeletal muscle mass. 2. In breeds like Belgian Blue, a natural mutation occurs in the myostatin gene, making the protein non-functional. 3. Without this "brake" on muscle development, the animal develops significantly more muscle fibers (hyperplasia) and larger fibers (hypertrophy), resulting in the "Double Muscle" look. 4. Casein is a milk protein, Prolactin relates to lactation, and Somatotropin is a general growth hormone.

**Final Answer:** The gene encodes for Myostatin.

**Answer: (A)**



Q20.

**Solution****Concept:**

Herbicides are classified by their Mode of Action (*MoA*). The ALS enzyme is critical for the synthesis of branched-chain amino acids (Valine, Leucine, Isoleucine) in plants.

**Solution:**

1. Acetolactate Synthase (*ALS*) inhibitors are a major group of modern herbicides. 2. **Sulfonylureas** (e.g., Sulfosulfuron, Metsulfuron) are the most prominent chemical group that targets this specific enzyme. 3. Triazines (like Atrazine) inhibit photosynthesis (PS II). 4. Phenoxy acids (like 2,4-D) act as synthetic auxins. 5. Bipyridyliums (like Paraquat) are cell membrane disrupters.

**Final Answer:** The herbicide belongs to the Sulfonylureas group.

**Answer: (B)**

Q21.

**Solution****Concept:**

The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) is a methodology aimed at increasing the yield of rice produced in farming. It is a low-water, labor-intensive method that uses younger seedlings planted singly and spaced widely.

**Solution:**

1. Unlike traditional methods where seedlings are 21–30 days old, SRI emphasizes transplanting very young seedlings to preserve their growth potential. 2. The ideal age for transplanting in SRI is when the seedling has only two leaves, which typically occurs between **8–12 days**. 3. Transplanting at this "infant" stage avoids "transplant shock" and allows the plant to achieve higher tillering and deeper root systems. 4. If seedlings exceed 15 days, the benefits of the SRI method are significantly reduced.

**Final Answer:** The age of seedlings for transplanting in SRI is 8–12 days.

**Answer: (A)**



Q22.

**Solution****Concept:**

Food preservation involves using chemical substances to inhibit the growth of microorganisms. The choice of preservative depends on the pH of the food and the color of the product.

**Solution:**

1. Tomato products like ketchup are naturally acidic. 2. **Sodium Benzoate** is the most effective preservative for acidic foods (pH below 4.5). It is particularly preferred for colorful products like tomato ketchup because it does not bleach the natural red color. 3. Potassium Metabisulphite (KMS) releases  $SO_2$  gas, which has a bleaching effect and would turn the red ketchup pale. 4. Acetic acid (vinegar) is used for flavor and as a secondary preservative, but Sodium Benzoate is the primary chemical preservative used to ensure long-term shelf stability.

**Final Answer:** Sodium Benzoate is the preservative used in Tomato Ketchup.

**Answer: (B)**

Q23.

**Solution****Concept:**

Khaira disease is a major nutritional disorder in Rice caused by the deficiency of Zinc. It is characterized by chlorosis and rusty brown spots on the leaves.

**Solution:**

1. This disease was a mystery in the 1960s until it was studied by the famous plant pathologist Dr. Y.L. Nene. 2. The research was conducted at India's first agricultural university, **G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar**. 3. He discovered that the "Khaira" (meaning "rusty" in local dialect) symptoms could be cured by applying Zinc Sulphate ( $ZnSO_4$ ). 4. This discovery was a milestone in the Green Revolution, as it solved a major yield-limiting factor in the Terai region.

**Final Answer:** Khaira disease was first identified at Pantnagar.

**Answer: (B)**



Q24.

**Solution****Concept:**

Milk is a complex mixture of water and solids. The solids are further categorized into Fat and Solids-Not-Fat (SNF). The Total Solids (TS) content is simply the sum of all solid components.

**Solution:**

1. The components of milk are: Water + Fat + Proteins + Lactose + Minerals. 2. The "Solids-Not-Fat" (SNF) represents everything that is solid except the fat (Protein + Lactose + Minerals). 3. The formula for Total Solids is:

$$TS = \text{Fat} + SNF$$

4. Given: Fat = 4.5% and SNF = 8.5%. 5. Calculation:  $4.5 + 8.5 = 13.0\%$ .

**Final Answer:** The total solids percentage is 13.0%.

**Answer: (B)**

Q25.

**Solution****Concept:**

Soil moisture states are determined by how many pores (voids) in the soil are occupied by water versus air.

**Solution:**

1. Soil contains two types of pores: macropores (usually filled with air) and micropores (usually filled with water). 2. When a soil receives excessive rainfall or irrigation such that even the large macropores are filled with water, it reaches a state of **Saturation**. 3. This is also referred to as the **Maximum Water Holding Capacity**. 4. Field Capacity is the state after gravitational water has drained (macropores are air-filled). 5. Wilting point and Hygroscopic point are states of much lower water content where most pores are empty or contain only thin films of water.

**Final Answer:** The state where all pores are filled is Saturation.

**Answer: (C)**



Q26.

**Solution****Concept:**

Standard genetic inheritance usually follows the "one gene, one trait" rule. However, certain genes are multifaceted and can impact several different physiological or morphological systems in an organism.

**Solution:**

1. **Pleiotropy** is the genetic phenomenon where a single gene locus affects two or more seemingly unrelated phenotypic traits. 2. An example in agriculture is the gene for seed coat color in certain plants, which may also influence the color of the flowers or the axils of the leaves. 3. Epistasis occurs when one gene masks the expression of another gene at a different locus. 4. Polygeny is the opposite of pleiotropy, where multiple genes combine to influence a single trait (like human height or grain yield). 5. Co-dominance occurs when both alleles in a heterozygote are fully expressed (like AB blood group).

**Final Answer:** The phenomenon is called Pleiotropy.

**Answer: (B)**

Q27.

**Solution****Concept:**

Viral diseases in vegetables are often characterized by mosaic patterns, vein clearing, or yellowing. These viruses usually require an insect vector for transmission from one plant to another.

**Solution:**

1. **Yellow Vein Mosaic Virus (YVMV)** is the most significant disease affecting **Okra (Bhindi)**. 2. The symptoms include yellowing of the entire network of veins while the rest of the leaf remains green (vein clearing), eventually leading to completely yellow leaves and small, hard, yellowish fruits. 3. The disease is transmitted by the Whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci*). 4. While Tomato and Chilli suffer from Leaf Curl Virus, YVMV is the specific hallmark of Okra production challenges.

**Final Answer:** Yellow Vein Mosaic is a disease of Okra.

**Answer: (C)**



Q28.

**Solution****Concept:**

Sericulture involves the rearing of different species of silkworms, each of which is specialized to feed on specific host plants. The type of silk produced depends on the worm and its diet.

**Solution:**

1. The **Eri Silkworm** (*Samia ricini*) is primarily reared on the leaves of the **Castor** plant (*Ricinus communis*). 2. Mulberry silkworms (*Bombyx mori*) feed exclusively on Mulberry leaves. 3. Tasar silkworms (*Antheraea paphia*) feed on Arjun and Asan trees. 4. Muga silkworms (*Antheraea assamensis*), exclusive to Assam, feed on Som and Soalu leaves. 5. Eri silk is often called "Ahimsa silk" because the pupa is allowed to emerge from the cocoon naturally before processing.

**Final Answer:** Eri silkworms are reared on Castor leaves.

**Answer: (C)**

Q29.

**Solution****Concept:**

Water movement in soil is categorized based on the direction and the moisture state of the soil. Saturated flow occurs when all soil pores are filled with water.

**Solution:**

1. **Percolation** is defined as the downward movement of water through saturated or nearly saturated soil layers under the force of gravity. 2. Infiltration is specifically the initial entry of water into the soil surface from the atmosphere. 3. Seepage is the lateral or horizontal flow of water through the banks of canals or ditches. 4. Leaching is the process of removing soluble salts or nutrients from the soil by the action of percolating water.

**Final Answer:** The downward movement in saturated soil is Percolation.

**Answer: (B)**



Q30.

**Solution****Concept:**

Apical dominance is the phenomenon where the central stem of the plant grows more strongly than the side (lateral) stems. This is controlled by the balance of different plant growth regulators (PGRs).

**Solution:**

1. **Auxin**, produced in the apical bud (tip), travels downward and inhibits the growth of lateral buds, maintaining the plant's upward growth. 2. **Cytokinin**, produced in the roots and moving upward, promotes the growth of lateral buds. 3. The ratio between these two hormones determines the architecture of the plant. If the apical tip is removed (decapitation), the source of Auxin is gone, and Cytokinin triggers the growth of side branches. 4. Gibberellins focus on cell elongation, while Abscisic Acid is a growth inhibitor associated with stress and dormancy.

**Final Answer:** Auxin and Cytokinin are the primary hormones involved in apical dominance.

**Answer: (A)**

Q31.

**Solution****Concept:**

The fat content in milk is one of its most valuable components and varies significantly between species and breeds. A rapid and accurate method is required for commercial milk testing.

**Solution:**

1. The **Babcock Test**, developed by S.M. Babcock in 1890, is a standard volumetric method used to determine the fat content in milk. 2. It involves adding a specific amount of sulfuric acid ( $H_2SO_4$ ) to a milk sample. 3. The acid digests the milk proteins (casein), which releases the fat globules and generates heat to keep the fat in a liquid state. 4. The mixture is then centrifuged, causing the less dense fat to rise into the graduated neck of the Babcock bottle, where it can be read directly as a percentage. 5. While the Gerber method is more common in Europe and India, the Babcock test remains a foundational method for fat estimation.

**Final Answer:** The Babcock Test is used to estimate the percentage of fat.

**Answer: (C)**



Q32.

**Solution****Concept:**

Continuous farming using traditional ploughs at the same depth often creates a compacted, impermeable layer below the surface called a "hard pan." This layer restricts root growth and water infiltration.

**Solution:**

1. Standard implements like the Disc Plough or Cultivator typically work only the top 15 – 20 cm of soil. 2. The **Chisel Plough** is a deep-tillage implement designed to penetrate much deeper (up to 40 – 50 cm) without turning the soil over. 3. Its primary function is to shatter or "rip" through the sub-surface hard pan, improving drainage and allowing roots to access deeper moisture. 4. A Rotavator is a secondary tillage tool used for seedbed preparation and mixing residues, not for deep pan breaking.

**Final Answer:** Chisel Plough is most suitable for breaking hard pans.

**Answer:** (C)

Q33.

**Solution****Concept:**

Precision Farming (or Satellite Farming) relies on several high-tech tools to manage field variability. Each tool has a specific role in data collection, analysis, or application.

**Solution:**

1. To apply fertilizers or pesticides at different rates in specific parts of a field, the machinery must know exactly where it is located at any given second. 2. The **Global Positioning System (GPS)** provides the precise geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) to the tractor's onboard computer. 3. **GIS** (Geographic Information Systems) is used to store and analyze the field maps. 4. **VRT** (Variable Rate Technology) is the actual mechanism that changes the application rate based on the location provided by the GPS. 5. Therefore, GPS is the specific technology used for pinpointing locations.

**Final Answer:** GPS is used to pinpoint exact locations in precision farming.

**Answer:** (C)



Q34.

**Solution****Concept:**

Stomatal movement is regulated by the turgor pressure changes in the guard cells. This physiological process is heavily dependent on the movement of specific ions across the cell membrane.

**Solution:**

1. **Potassium ( $K^+$ )** ions are actively transported into the guard cells from surrounding cells during the day. 2. This increase in  $K^+$  concentration lowers the water potential inside the guard cells, causing water to enter via osmosis. 3. The resulting turgidity causes the stomatal pore to open. 4. When  $K^+$  ions move out, the cells become flaccid and the stoma closes. 5. Because it "directs" the flow of water and regulates the gas exchange/transpiration "traffic," Potassium is nicknamed the **'Traffic Policeman'** of the plant.

**Final Answer:** Potassium regulates the opening and closing of stomata.

**Answer: (C)**

Q35.

**Solution****Concept:**

Sheep breeds are categorized based on their primary utility: fine wool, carpet wool, meat, or dual-purpose. Fine wool is characterized by its small fiber diameter and high crimp.

**Solution:**

1. The **Merino** sheep, originating from Spain, is globally recognized as the premier breed for fine wool production. 2. Merino wool is highly prized for being soft, breathable, and having very thin fibers (usually less than 24 microns), making it ideal for high-quality apparel (clothing). 3. Bikaneri (Rambouillet) is also good, but Merino is the gold standard. 4. Nellore is an Indian breed primarily used for mutton (meat) and has hair rather than wool. 5. Deccani is an Indian breed used for coarse wool (carpet wool) and meat.

**Final Answer:** Merino is famous for producing the finest apparel wool.

**Answer: (B)**



Q36.

**Solution****Concept:**

Taxonomy in medicinal and aromatic plants involves classifying species based on their reproductive and vegetative characteristics. This helps in understanding their chemical properties and cultivation needs.

**Solution:**

1. Ashwagandha (*Withania somnifera*), also known as "Indian Ginseng," is a vital medicinal plant in Ayurveda. 2. It belongs to the **Solanaceae** family, the same family as potato, tomato, and brinjal. 3. The family is characterized by flowers with five petals, five stamens, and a superior ovary. 4. Fabaceae is the legume family, Asteraceae is the sunflower family, and Liliaceae is the lily family.

**Final Answer:** Ashwagandha belongs to the Solanaceae family.

**Answer: (B)**

Q37.

**Solution****Concept:**

Soil minerals are divided into primary and secondary minerals. Primary minerals are formed from the cooling of molten magma and have not been chemically altered since their formation.

**Solution:**

1. **Quartz** ( $SiO_2$ ) is one of the most common primary minerals found in the Earth's crust and is highly resistant to weathering. 2. It is a dominant component of the sand fraction in most soils. 3. Kaolinite, Illite, and Montmorillonite are all **secondary minerals**. 4. Secondary minerals are formed from the chemical weathering of primary minerals and are predominantly found in the clay fraction of the soil.

**Final Answer:** Quartz is a primary mineral commonly found in soil.

**Answer: (C)**



Q38.

**Solution****Concept:**

Plant growth is not determined by the total amount of resources available, but by the scarcest resource (limiting factor). This principle is fundamental to soil fertility management.

**Solution:**

1. The **Law of Minimum** was formulated by **Justus von Liebig** in 1840. 2. It states that if one of the essential plant nutrients is deficient, plant growth will be restricted even if all other nutrients are abundant. 3. This is often illustrated by "Liebig's Barrel," where the shortest stave represents the limiting nutrient that determines the water-holding capacity (yield). 4. Blackman proposed the Law of Limiting Factors (photosynthesis), and Arnon established the criteria of essentiality for nutrients.

**Final Answer:** The Law of Minimum was proposed by J.V. Liebig.

**Answer: (A)**

Q39.

**Solution****Concept:**

Jelly making depends on the formation of a stable gel structure. This structure requires a specific balance between sugar, acid, and a structural carbohydrate found in fruits.

**Solution:**

1. **Pectin** is a structural heteropolysaccharide found in the primary cell walls of terrestrial plants. 2. Guava is naturally rich in pectin, which makes it the ideal fruit for jelly production. 3. When pectin is boiled with sugar and acid in the correct proportions (0.5 – 1% pectin, 65% sugar, and  $pH$  3.2), it forms a semi-solid, translucent gel known as jelly. 4. While sugar acts as a preservative and Vitamin C is a nutritional component, the actual "setting" of the jelly is entirely due to pectin.

**Final Answer:** Guava jelly is prepared by exploiting Pectin.

**Answer: (B)**



Q40.

**Solution****Concept:**

Insecticides are classified by their mode of entry into the target pest. Systematic insecticides are absorbed by the plant tissues and translocated throughout the plant system.

**Solution:**

1. **Dimethoate** (an organophosphate) is a classic example of a **systemic insecticide**. 2. When applied to the soil or foliage, it is absorbed and moved via the xylem/phloem to all parts of the plant. 3. Insects that suck the sap (like aphids or thrips) ingest the chemical and are killed. 4. Malathion, Carbaryl, and Endosulfan are primarily **contact or stomach poisons**, meaning the insect must touch the chemical or eat the treated surface to be affected.

**Final Answer:** Dimethoate is a systematic insecticide.

**Answer: (B)**

Q41.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The expansion of British territory in India was not only achieved through war but also through legalistic policies that targeted the internal succession of Indian states.

**Solution:** 1. The **Doctrine of Lapse** (1848–1856) was a policy used by **Lord Dalhousie**. 2. It stated that if a ruler of a "dependent" princely state died without a **natural male heir**, the state would "lapse" or be annexed by the British East India Company. 3. The British refused to recognize the traditional right of Indian rulers to adopt an heir for the purpose of political succession. 4. Famous states annexed under this policy included **Satara, Sambalpur, Nagpur, and Jhansi** (which led Rani Lakshmi Bai to join the 1857 Revolt).

**Final Answer:** Annexation of a state if the ruler died without a natural male heir.

**Answer: (B)**

Q42.

**Solution**

**Concept:** While the British were often accused of neglecting Indian heritage, many local rulers played a pivotal role in preserving ancient monuments.

**Solution:** 1. The **Begums of Bhopal** (Shahjehan Begum and her successor Sultan Jehan Begum) were instrumental in the preservation of the **Sanchi Stupa**. 2. In the 19th century, Europeans (specifically the French and English) wanted to take the beautifully carved eastern gateway to museums in their own countries. 3. The Begums provided carefully prepared plaster-cast copies to satisfy the Europeans while keeping the original structure intact. 4. They also funded the **museum** and the **guesthouse** where archaeologist John Marshall lived and worked, ensuring the site remained protected and documented.

**Final Answer:** Providing funding and support for the preservation of the Sanchi Stupa.

**Answer: (B)**



Q43.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The trajectory of the Indian freedom struggle changed significantly when the demand for a separate Muslim state was formally institutionalized.

**Solution:** 1. At the **Lahore Session of the Muslim League in March 1940**, the famous "Pakistan Resolution" was passed. 2. This resolution was based on the **Two-Nation Theory**, which argued that Hindus and Muslims were two distinct nations that could not coexist in a single state. 3. It demanded that "geographically contiguous units" in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India be grouped to constitute "Independent States" where constituent units would be autonomous and sovereign. 4. While the name "Pakistan" was not explicitly in the resolution, it laid the definitive groundwork for the eventual partition.

**Final Answer:** Lahore Session, 1940.

**Answer: (B)**

Q44.

**Solution**

**Concept:** British educational policy evolved from focusing only on a small elite (Downward Filtration Theory) to creating a comprehensive system for the entire country.

**Solution:** 1. **Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854** is known as the **"Magna Carta of English Education in India."** 2. It was the first comprehensive plan to spread education from the primary school level up to the university level. 3. It recommended the establishment of universities in **Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras** (modelled after London University). 4. It shifted the focus toward "useful" Western knowledge and promoted English as the medium for higher education while retaining vernacular languages for school-level teaching.

**Final Answer:** Wood's Despatch of 1854.

**Answer: (B)**

Q45.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The interpretation of the 1857 Revolt varies between British and Indian historians. Indian nationalist historians sought to reclaim the narrative as a fight for freedom.

**Solution:** 1. **V.D. Savarkar** wrote his seminal work, **The Indian War of Independence, 1857**, while in London in 1909. 2. He was the first to explicitly label the revolt as a **National War of Independence** rather than just a "Sepoy Mutiny" or a series of localized disturbances. 3. The book was immediately banned by the British authorities, but it became a "Bible" for Indian revolutionaries, inspiring leaders like Bhagat Singh and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

**Final Answer:** V.D. Savarkar.

**Answer: (A)**



Q46.

**Solution**

**Concept:** To govern a large territory with a centralized army, the Delhi Sultans needed a way to pay their officers without maintaining a massive cash treasury.

**Solution:** 1. The **Iqta system** was a form of land grant where the revenue of a specific area was assigned to a military officer (**muqti** or **iqtadar**) in lieu of a salary. 2. While the system had roots in the Islamic world, **Iltutmish** (1211–1236) is credited with systematically introducing and institutionalizing it in the Delhi Sultanate. 3. The **Iqtadar** was responsible for collecting revenue, maintaining troops for the Sultan, and keeping the peace in his territory. 4. Crucially, these grants were not hereditary under Iltutmish; they were transfers of revenue-collection rights, not land ownership.

**Final Answer:** Iltutmish systematically introduced the system.

**Answer: (B)**

Q47.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The late 19th century saw a wave of socio-religious reform among various communities in India, aimed at modernizing religious identity in the face of colonial education and Christian missionary activity.

**Solution:** 1. The **Singh Sabha Movement** was founded in Amritsar in 1873. 2. Its main goals were to **reform Sikhism** by removing customs that had crept in from other religions and to spread modern, Western education among the Sikhs. 3. It led to the establishment of the **Khalsa College** in Amritsar in 1892. 4. The movement promoted the use of the Punjabi language and the Gurmukhi script and eventually paved the way for the Akali Movement (Gurdwara Reform Movement).

**Final Answer:** Reforming Sikhism by removing non-Sikh practices and spreading modern education.

**Answer: (B)**

Q48.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Historical accuracy in dating events is essential for understanding the sequence of the Indian National Movement.

**Solution:** 1. **Surat Split (1907):** The Congress split into Moderates and Extremists during the Surat session due to differences over the Swadeshi movement. (**Correct Match**) 2. **INC Formation (1885):** Founded by A.O. Hume. (Incorrect: 1883) 3. **Chauri Chaura (1922):** Led to the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement. (Incorrect: 1920) 4. **Quit India (1942):** Launched following the failure of the Cripps Mission. (Incorrect: 1940)

**Final Answer:** Surat Split — 1907.

**Answer: (B)**



Q49.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Ancient Indian architecture was a highly specialized discipline guided by canonical texts known as the \*Shilpa Shastras\*.

**Solution:** 1. Ancient texts describe a hierarchy of builders. 2. The \*\*Sthapati\*\* was the master builder or chief architect who possessed total knowledge of the design and the scriptures. 3. The \*\*Shuvika\*\* (also known as \*Sutragrahin\*) was the person who held the measuring thread (sutra) and acted as the supervisor or assistant to the Sthapati. 4. Other categories included the \*Vardhaki\* (mason/carpenter) and the \*Takshaka\* (sculptor).

**Final Answer:** Categories of architects and master builders.

Answer: (B)

Q50.

**Solution**

**Concept:** During World War II, the British made several offers to gain Indian support for the war effort, but these were often seen as "too little, too late."

**Solution:** 1. The \*\*August Offer (1940)\*\* was made by Viceroy Linlithgow. 2. It offered the establishment of a representative Indian body to frame a constitution after the war and expanded the Viceroy's Council. 3. However, it only offered \*\*"Dominion Status,"\*\* which meant India would still be under the British Crown. 4. The Congress rejected it because they had already declared \*\*Purna Swaraj\*\* (Complete Independence) as their goal in 1929. Jawaharlal Nehru famously said that the concept of Dominion Status was "as dead as a doornail."

**Final Answer:** It offered only 'Dominion Status' instead of 'Complete Independence'.

Answer: (B)



**Answer Key**

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	B	3	A	4	B	5	B
6	C	7	E	8	C	9	C	10	B
11	B	12	B	13	C	14	C	15	B
16	C	17	C	18	B	19	A	20	B
21	A	22	B	23	B	24	B	25	C
26	B	27	C	28	C	29	B	30	A
31	C	32	C	33	C	34	C	35	B
36	B	37	C	38	A	39	B	40	B
41	B	42	B	43	B	44	B	45	A
46	B	47	B	48	B	49	B	50	B

