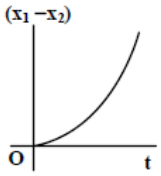
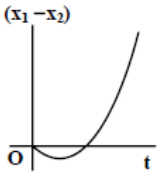
Q1. The dimension of magnetic field in M, L, T and C (Coulomb) is given as

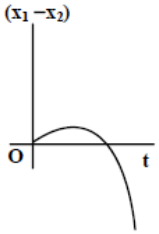
(1) $\mathrm{MLT^{-1}C^{-1}}$ (2) $\mathrm{MT^{2}C^{-2}}$

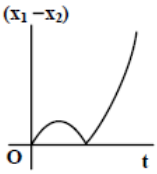
(3) $\mathrm{MT^{-1}C^{-1}}$ (4) $\mathrm{MT^{-2}C^{-1}}$

Q2. A body is at rest at $x = 0$. At $t = 0$, it starts moving in the positive x-direction with a constant acceleration. At the same instant another body passes through $x = 0$ moving in the positive x direction with a constant speed. The position of the first body is given by $\mathrm{x_1(t)}$ after time ' t ' and that of the second body by $x_2(t)$ after the same time interval. Which of the following graphs correctly describes $(x_1 - x_2)$ as a function of time ' t '?

(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

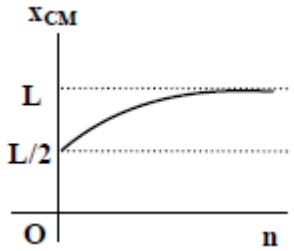
(4) 

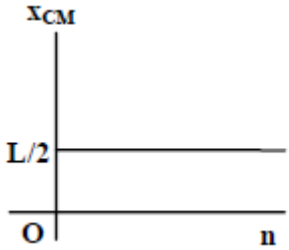
Q3. An athlete in the olympic games covers a distance of 100 m in 10 s. His kinetic energy can be estimated to be in the range

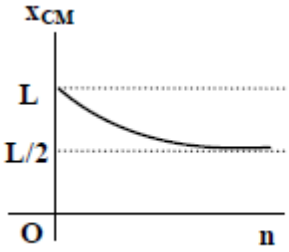
(1) 200 J − 500 J (2) 2×10^5 J − 3×10^5 J

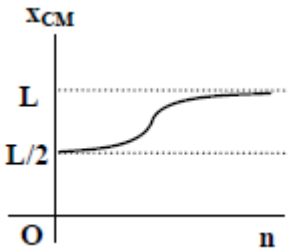
(3) 20, 000 J − 50, 000 J (4) 2, 000 J − 5, 000 J

Q4. A thin rod of length ' L ' is lying along the x-axis with its ends at $x = 0$ and $x = L$. Its linear density (mass/length) varies with x ask $\left(\frac{x}{L}\right)^n$, where n can be zero or any positive number. If the position x_{CM} of the centre of mass of the rod is plotted against ' n ', which of the following graphs best approximates the dependence of x_{CM} on n ?

(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

Q5. A body of mass $m = 3.513$ kg is moving along the x-axis with a speed of $5.00\ \text{ms}^{-1}$. The magnitude of its momentum is recorded as

(1) $17.6\ \text{kg ms}^{-1}$ (2) $17.565\ \text{kg ms}^{-1}$

(3) $17.56\ \text{kg ms}^{-1}$ (4) $17.57\ \text{kg ms}^{-1}$

Q6. A block of mass 0.50 kg is moving with a speed of $2.00\ \text{m/s}$ on a smooth surface. It strikes another mass of 1.00 kg and then they move together as a single body. The energy loss during the collision is

(1) 0.16 J (2) 1.00 J

(3) 0.67 J (4) 0.34 J

Q7. Consider a uniform square plate of side ' a ' and mass ' m '. The moment of inertia of this plate about an axis perpendicular to its plane and passing through one of its corners is

(1) $\frac{5}{6}ma^2$ (2) $\frac{1}{12}ma^2$

(3) $\frac{7}{12}ma^2$ (4) $\frac{2}{3}ma^2$

Q8. A planet in a distant solar system is 10 times more massive than the earth and its radius is 10 times smaller. Given that the escape velocity from the earth is 11kms^{-1}, the escape velocity from the surface of the planet would be

(1) 1.1kms^{-1} (2) 11kms^{-1}

(3) 110kms^{-1} (4) 0.11kms^{-1}

Q9. This question contains Statement -1 and Statement-2. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two statements. Statement - I: For a mass M kept at the centre of a cube of side ' a ', the flux of gravitational field passing through its sides is 4π GM. and Statement - II If the direction of a field due to a point source is radial and its dependence on the distance ' r ' for the source is given as $1/r^2$, its flux through a closed surface depends only on the strength of the source enclosed by the surface and not on the size or shape of the surface

(1) Statement -1 is false, Statement -2 is true.

(2) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is true; Statement -2 is correct explanation for Statement-1.

(3) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is true; Statement -2 is not a correct explanation for Statement-1.

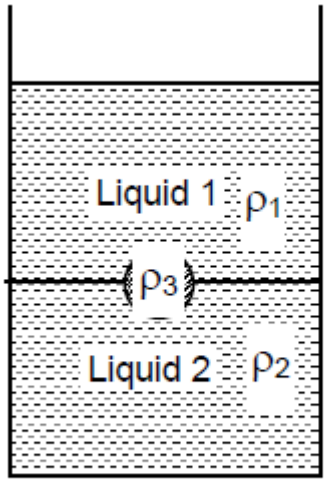
(4) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is False.

Q10. A spherical solid ball of volume V is made of a material of density ρ_1. It is falling through a liquid of density $\rho_2\ (\rho_2 < \rho_1)$. Assume that the liquid applies a viscous force on the ball that is proportional to the square of its speed v, i.e., $F_{\text{viscous}} = -kv^2 (k > 0)$. The terminal speed of the ball is

(1) $\sqrt{\frac{\text{Vg}(\rho_1-\rho_2)}{\text{k}}}$ (2) $\frac{\text{Vg}\rho_1}{\text{k}}$

(3) $\sqrt{\frac{Vg\rho_1}{\text{k}}}$ (4) $\frac{\text{Vg}(\rho_1-\rho_2)}{\text{k}}$

Q11. A jar filled with two non mixing liquids 1 and 2 having densities ρ_1 and ρ_2 respectively. A solid ball, made of a material of density ρ_3, is dropped in the jar. It comes to equilibrium in the position shown in the figure. Which

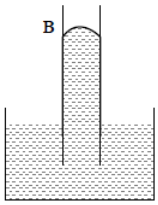


of the following is true for ρ_1, ρ_2 and ρ_3 ?

(1) $\rho_3 < \rho_1 < \rho_2$ (2) $\rho_1 < \rho_3 < \rho_2$

(3) $\rho_1 < \rho_2 < \rho_3$ (4) $\rho_1 < \rho_3 < \rho_2$

Q12. A capillary tube (A) is dropped in water. Another identical tube (B) is dipped in a soap water solution. Which

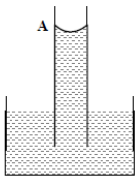


of the following shows the relative nature of the liquid columns in the two tubes?

(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

Q13. An insulated container of gas has two chambers separated by an insulating partition. One of the chambers has volume V_1 and contains ideal gas at pressure P_1 and temperature T_1. The other chamber has volume V_2 and contains ideal gas at pressure P_2 and temperature T_2. If the partition is removed without doing any work on the gas, the final equilibrium temperature of the gas in the container will be

(1) $\frac{T_1T_2(P_1V_1+P_2V_2)}{P_1V_1T_2+P_2V_2T_1}$ (2) $\frac{P_1V_1T_1+P_2V_2T_2}{P_1V_1+P_2V_2}$

(3) $\frac{P_1V_1T_2+P_2V_2T_1}{P_1V_1+P_2V_2}$ (4) $\frac{T_1T_2(P_1V_1+P_2V_2)}{P_1V_1T_1+P_2V_2T_2}$

Q14. While measuring the speed of sound by performing a resonance column experiment, a student gets the first resonance condition at a column length of 18 cm during winter. Repeating the same experiment during summer, she measures the column length to be xcm for the second resonance. Then

(1) $18 > x$ (2) $x > 54$
(3) $54 > x > 36$ (4) $36 > x > 18$

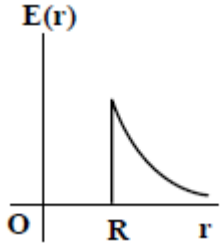
Q15. The speed of sound in oxygen (O_2) at a certain temperature is 460 ms^{-1}. The speed of sound in helium (He) at the same temperature will be (assumed both gases to be ideal)
(1) 460 ms^{-1} (2) 500 ms^{-1}
(3) 650 ms^{-1} (4) None of these

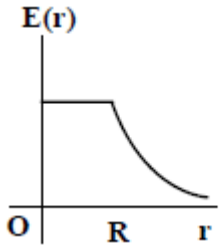
Q16. A wave travelling along the x-axis is described by the equation $y(x,t) = 0.005\cos(\alpha x - \beta t)$. If the wavelength and the time period of the wave are 0.08 m and 2.0 s, respectively, then α and β in appropriate units are
(1) $\alpha = 25.00\pi, \beta = \pi$ (2) $\alpha = \frac{0.08}{\pi}, \frac{2.0}{\pi}$
(3) $\alpha = \frac{0.04}{\pi}, \beta = \frac{1.0}{\pi}$ (4) $\alpha = 12.50\pi, \beta = \frac{\pi}{2.0}$

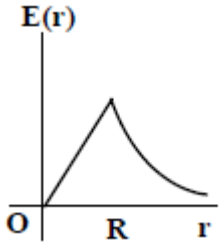
Q17. A thin spherical shell of radius R has charge Q spread uniformly over its surface. Which of the following graphs most closely represents the electric field $E(r)$ produced by the shell in the range $0 \le r < \infty$, where r is the distance from the centre of the shell?

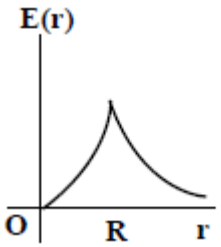
Sol. (1)

$$E(r) = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ if } r < R \\ \dfrac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \text{ if } r \ge R \end{cases}$$

(1) 

(2) 

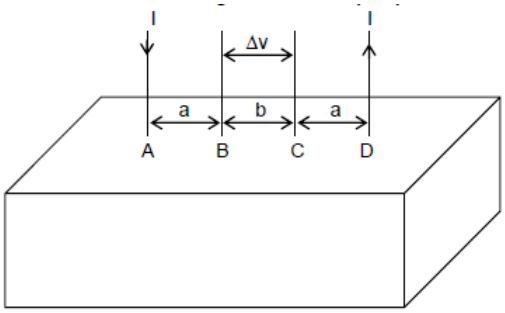
(3) 

(4) 

Q18. A parallel plate capacitor with air between the plates has a capacitance of 9pF. The separation between its plates is ' d '. The space between the plates is now filled with two dielectrics. One of the dielectrics has dielectric constant $k_1 = 3$ and thickness $\frac{d}{3}$ while the other one has dielectric constant $k_2 = 6$ and thickness $\frac{2d}{3}$. Capacitance of the capacitor is now
(1) 1.8pF (2) 45pF
(3) 40.5pF (4) 20.25pF

Q19. Paragraph: Consider a block of conducting material of resistivity ' ρ ' shown in the figure. Current 'I' enters at 'A' and leaves from ' D '. We apply superposition principle to find voltage ' ΔV ' developed between ' B ' and '

C '. The calculation is done in the following steps: (i) Take current 'I' entering from 'A' and assume it to spread over a hemispherical surface in the block. (ii) Calculate field $E(r)$ at distance ' r ' from A by using Ohm's law $E = \rho j$, where j is the current per unit area at ' r '. (iii) From the ' r ' dependence of $E(r)$, obtain the potential $V(r)$ at r. (iv) Repeat (i), (ii) and (iii) for current 'I' leaving ' D ' and superpose results for ' A ' and ' D '.



Question: ΔV measured between B and C is

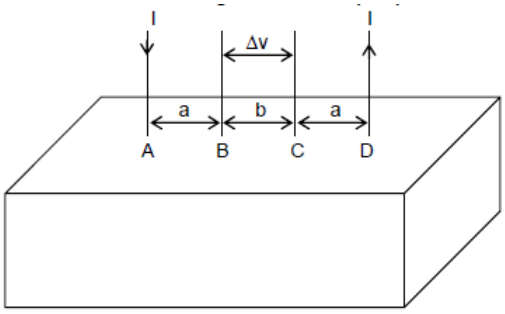
(1) $\frac{\rho l}{\pi a} - \frac{\rho l}{\pi(a+b)}$

(2) $\frac{\rho l}{a} - \frac{\rho l}{(a+b)}$

(3) $\frac{\rho l}{2\pi a} - \frac{\rho l}{2\pi(a+b)}$

(4) $\frac{\rho l}{2\pi(a-b)}$

Q20. Paragraph: Consider a block of conducting material of resistivity ' ρ ' shown in the figure. Current 'I' enters at 'A' and leaves from ' D '. We apply superposition principle to find voltage ' ΔV ' developed between ' B ' and ' C '. The calculation is done in the following steps: (i) Take current 'I' entering from 'A' and assume it to spread over a hemispherical surface in the block. (ii) Calculate field $E(r)$ at distance ' r ' from A by using Ohm's law $E = \rho j$, where j is the current per unit area at ' r '. (iii) From the ' r ' dependence of $E(r)$, obtain the potential $V(r)$ at r. (iv) Repeat (i), (ii) and (iii) for current 'I' leaving ' D ' and superpose results for ' A ' and ' D '.



Question: For current entering at A, the electric field at a distance ' r ' from A is

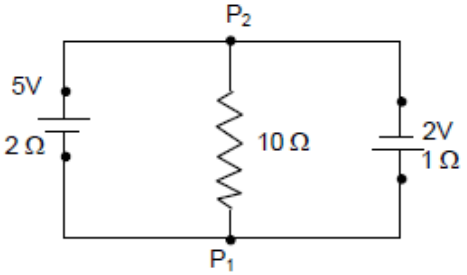
(1) $\frac{\rho l}{8\pi r^2}$

(2) $\frac{\rho l}{r^2}$

(3) $\frac{\rho l}{2\pi r^2}$

(4) $\frac{\rho l}{4\pi r^2}$

Q21. A 5 V battery with internal resistance 2Ω and a 2 V battery with internal resistance 1Ω are connected to a 10Ω resistor as shown in the figure. The current in the 10Ω resistor is



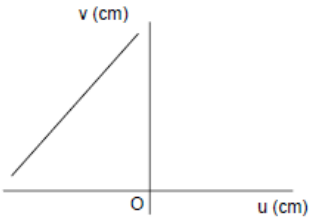
(1) $0.27AP_2$ to P_1 (2) $0.03AP_1$ to P_2
(3) $0.03AP_2$ to P_1 (4) $0.27\ \mathrm{AP}P_1$ to P_2

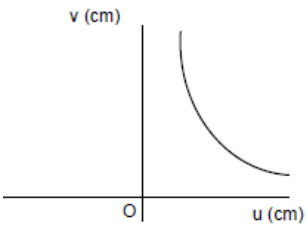
Q22. Relative permittivity and permeability of a material are ε_{r} and μ_{r}, respectively. Which of the following values of these quantities are allowed for a diamagnetic material?
(1) $\varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=0.5, \mu_{\mathrm{r}}=1.5$ (2) $\varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=1.5, \mu_{\mathrm{r}}=0.5$
(3) $\varepsilon_r=0.5, \mu_r=0.5$ (4) $\varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=1.5, \mu_{\mathrm{r}}=1.5$

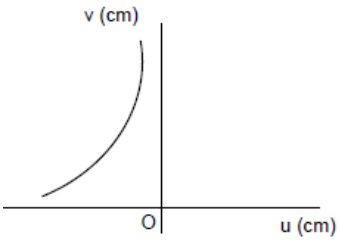
Q23. A horizontal overhead power line is at a height of 4 m from the ground and carries a current of 100 A from east to west. The magnetic field directly below it on the ground is $\left(\mu_0=4\pi\times10^{-7}\ \mathrm{T\ m\ A^{-1}}\right)$
(1) 2.5×10^{-7} T southward (2) 5×10^{-6} T northward
(3) 5×10^{-6} T southward (4) 2.5×10^{-7} northward

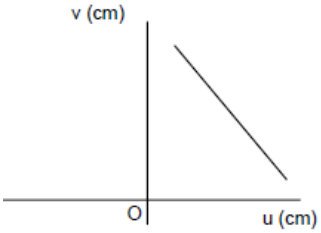
Q24. Two coaxial solenoids are made by winding thin insulated wire over a pipe of cross sectional area $A=10\ \mathrm{cm}^2$ and length $=20$ cm. If one of the solenoids has 300 turns and the other 400 turns, their mutual inductance is $\left(\mu_0=4\pi\times10^{-7}\mathrm{TmA^{-1}}\right)$
(1) $2.4\pi\times10^{-5}\mathrm{H}$ (2) $4.8\pi\times10^{-4}\mathrm{H}$
(3) $4.8\pi\times10^{-5}\mathrm{H}$ (4) $2.4\pi\times10^{-4}\mathrm{H}$

Q25. A student measures the focal length of convex lens by putting an object pin at a distance 'u' from the lens and measuring the distance ' v ' of the image pin. The graph between ' u ' and ' v ' plotted by the student should look like

(1)


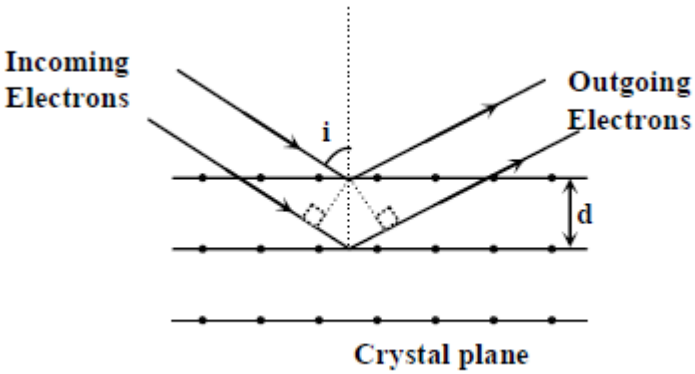
(2)


(3)


(4)


Q26. An experiment is performed to find the refractive index of glass using a travelling microscope. In this experiment distance are measured by
(1) a vernier scale provided on the microscope (2) a standard laboratory scale
(3) a meter scale provided on the microscope (4) a screw gauage provided on the microscope

Q27. Paragraph: Wave property of electrons implies that they will show diffraction effects. Davisson and Germer demonstrated this by diffracting electrons from crystals. The law governing the diffraction from a crystal is obtained by requiring that electron waves reflected from the planes of atoms in a crystal interfere



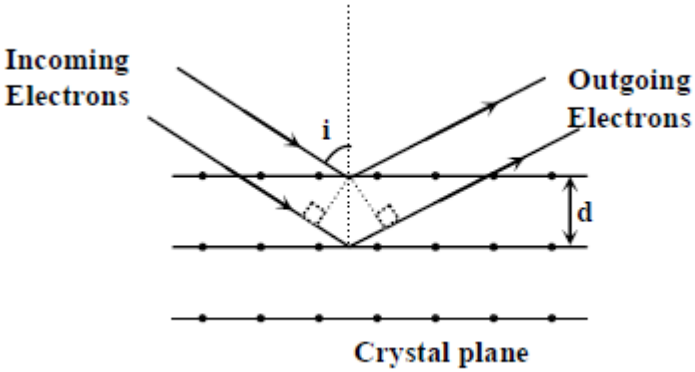
constructively (see in figure).

Question: Electrons accelerated by potential V are diffracted from a crystal. If $d = 1\mathring{A}$ and $i = 30^{\circ}$, V should be about $\left(\mathrm{h} = 6.6 \times 10^{-34}\mathrm{Js}, \mathrm{m_e} = 9.1 \times 10^{-31}\ \mathrm{kg}, \mathrm{e} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}\mathrm{C}\right)$

(1) 2000 V (2) 50 V

(3) 500 V (4) 1000 V

Q28. Paragraph: Wave property of electrons implies that they will show diffraction effects. Davisson and Germer demonstrated this by diffracting electrons from crystals. The law governing the diffraction from a crystal is obtained by requiring that electron waves reflected from the planes of atoms in a crystal interfere



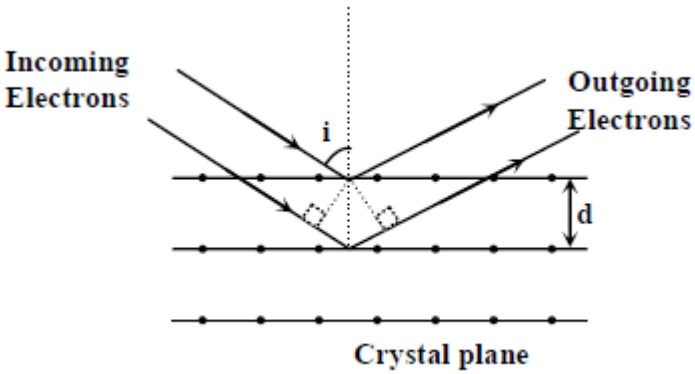
constructively (see in figure).

Question: If a strong diffraction peak is observed when electrons are incident at an angle 'i' from the normal to the crystal planes with distance ' d ' between them (see figure), de Broglie wavelength λ_{dB} of electrons can be calculated by the relationship (n is an integer)

(1) $d \sin i = n\lambda_{dB}$ (2) $2d \cos i = n\lambda_{dB}$

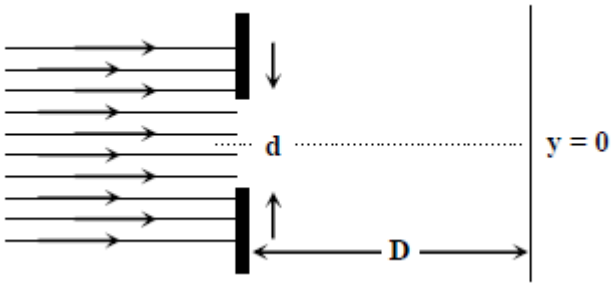
(3) $2d \sin i = n\lambda_{dB}$ (4) $d \cos i = n\lambda_{dB}$

Q29. Paragraph: Wave property of electrons implies that they will show diffraction effects. Davisson and Germer demonstrated this by diffracting electrons from crystals. The law governing the diffraction from a crystal is obtained by requiring that electron waves reflected from the planes of atoms in a crystal interfere



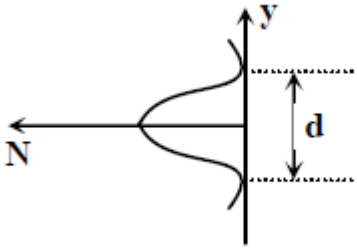
constructively (see in figure).

Question: In an experiment, electrons are made to pass through a narrow slit of width 'd' comparable to their de Broglie wavelength. They are detected on a screen at a distance ' D ' from the slit (see figure).

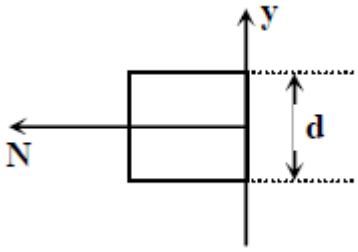


Which of the following graph can be expected to represent the number of electrons ' N ' detected as a function of the detector position ' y ' ($y = 0$ corresponds to the middle of the slit)?

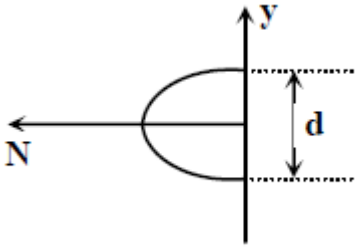
(1)



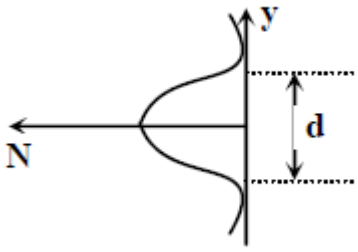
(2)



(3)



(4)



Q30. Suppose an electron is attracted towards the origin by a force k/r where ' k ' is a constant and ' r ' is the distance of the electron from the origin. By applying Bohr model to this system, the radius of the n^{th} orbital of the electron is found to be ' r_n ' and the kinetic energy of the electron to be T_n. Then which of the following is true?

(1) $T_n \propto 1/n^2, \quad r_n \propto n^2$

(2) T_n independent of $n, r_n \propto n$

(3) $T_n \propto 1/n, \quad r_n \propto n$

(4) $T_n \propto 1/n, \quad r_n \propto n^2$

Q31. This question contains Statement -1 and Statement-2. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two statements. Statement - I: Energy is released when heavy nuclei undergo fission or light nuclei undergo fusion. and Statement - II For heavy nuclei, binding energy per nucleon increases with increasing Z while for light nuclei it decrease with increasing Z.

(1) Statement -1 is false, Statement -2 is true.

(2) Statement - 1is true, Statement -2 is true; Statement -2 is correct explanation for Statement-1.

(3) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is true; Statement -2 is not a correct explanation for Statement-1.

(4) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is False.

Q32. A working transistor with its three legs marked P, Q and R is tested using a multimeter. No conduction is found between P and Q. By connecting the common (negative) terminal of the multimeter to R and the other (positive) terminal to P or Q, some resistance is seen on the multimeter. Which of the following is true for the transistor?

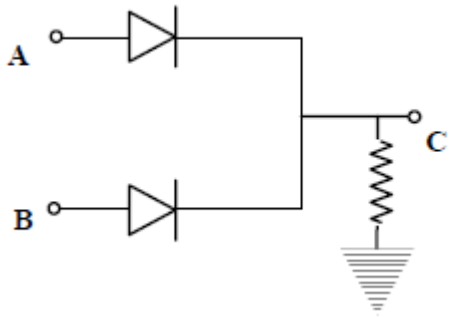
(1) It is an npn transistor with R as base

(2) It is a pnp transistor with R as collector

(3) It is a pnp transistor with R as emitter

(4) It is an npn transistor with R as collector

Q33. In the circuit below, A and B represent two inputs and C represents the output. The circuit represents



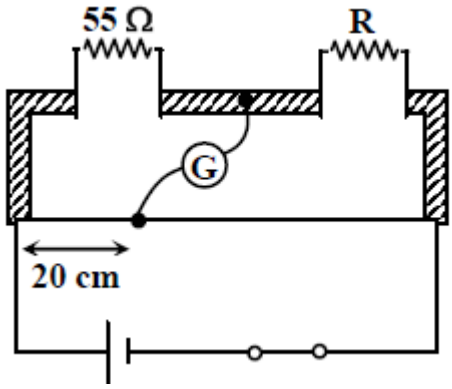
(1) NOR gate

(2) AND gate

(3) NAND gate

(4) OR gate

Q34. Shown in the figure below is a meter-bridge set up with null deflection in the galvanometer.



The value of the unknown resistor R is

(1) 13.75Ω (2) 220Ω
(3) 110Ω (4) 55Ω

Q35. Two full turns of the circular scale of a screw gauge cover a distance of 1 mm on its main scale. The total number of divisions on the circular scale is 50 . Further, it is found that the screw gauge has a zero error of -0.03 mm while measuring the diameter of a thin wire, a student notes the main scale reading of 3 mm and the number of circular scale divisions in line with the main scale as 35 . The diameter of the wire is
(1) 3.32 mm (2) 3.73 mm
(3) 3.67 mm (4) 3.38 mm

Q36. Which one of the following constitutes a group of the isoelectronic species?
(1) C_2^{2-}, O_2^-, CO, NO (2) $NO^+, C_2^{2-}, CN^-, N_2$
(3) $CN^-, N_2, O_2^{2-}, C_2^{2-}$ (4) N_2, O_2^-, NO^+, CO

Q37. The ionization enthalpy of hydrogen atom is $1.312 \times 10^6 \mathrm{Jmol}^{-1}$. The energy required to excite the electron in the atom from $n=1$ to $n=2$ is
(1) $8.51 \times 10^5 \mathrm{Jmol}^{-1}$ (2) $6.56 \times 10^5 \mathrm{Jmol}^{-1}$
(3) $7.56 \times 10^5 \mathrm{Jmol}^{-1}$ (4) $9.84 \times 10^5 \mathrm{Jmol}^{-1}$

Q38. Which one of the following pairs of species have the same bond order?
(1) $CN^-$and NO^+ (2) $CN^-$and CN^+
(3) $O_2^-$and CN^- (4) $NO^+$and CN^+

Q39. Oxidising power of chlorine in aqueous solution can be determined by the parameters indicated below:

$$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Cl}_2(\mathrm{~g}) \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \Delta_{\mathrm{ass}} \mathrm{H}^{\ominus}} \mathrm{Cl}(\mathrm{g}) \xrightarrow{\Delta_{\mathrm{eg}} H^{\ominus}} \mathrm{Cl}^-(\mathrm{g}) \xrightarrow[\mathrm{mon}]{\Delta} H^{\ominus} \mathrm{Cl}^-(\mathrm{aq}).$$

The energy involved in the conversion of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Cl}_2(\mathrm{~g})$ to $\mathrm{Cl}^-(\mathrm{g})$ (using the data, $\Delta_{\text {diss }} H_{\mathrm{Cl}_2}^{\ominus}=240 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}, \Delta_{\mathrm{eg}} H_{\mathrm{cl}}^{\ominus}=-349 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}, \Delta_{\mathrm{hyd}} \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{Cl}}^{\ominus}=-381 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}\Big)$ will be
(1) $+152 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$ (2) $-610 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$
(3) $-850 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$ (4) $+120 \mathrm{kJmol}^{-1}$

Q40. Standard entropy of X_2, Y_2 and XY_3 are 60,40 and $50 \mathrm{JK}^{-1}$ mol^{-1}, respectively. For the reaction, $\frac{1}{2} X_2+\frac{3}{2} Y_2 \rightarrow X Y_3, \Delta \mathrm{H}=-30$ kJ, to be at equilibrium, the temperature will be
(1) 1250 K (2) 500 K
(3) 750 K (4) 1000 K

Q41. The equilibrium constants K_{P_1} and K_{P_2} for the reactions $X \rightleftharpoons 2Y$ and $Z \rightleftharpoons P+Q$, respectively are in the ratio of $1:9$. If the degree of dissociation of X and Z be equal then the ratio of total pressure at these equilibria is
(1) 1 : 36 (2) 1 : 1
(3) 1 : 3 (4) 1 : 9

Q42. For the following three reactions a, b and c, equilibrium constants are given: a. $\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{g})+\mathrm{H}_2 \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{g}) \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{CO}_2(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{H}_2(\mathrm{~g}) ; \quad \mathrm{K}_1$ b. $\mathrm{CH}_4(\mathrm{~g})+\mathrm{H}_2 \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{g}) \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{g})+3 \mathrm{H}_2(\mathrm{~g}) ; \quad \mathrm{K}_2$ c.

$CH_4(g) + 2H_2O(g) \rightleftharpoons CO_2(g) + 4H_2(g); K_3$ Which of the following relations is correct?

(1) $K_1\sqrt{K_2} = K_3$ (2) $K_2\ K_3 = K_1$

(3) $K_3 = K_1\ K_2$ (4) $K_3 \cdot K_2^3 = K_1^2$

Q43. Four species are listed below i. HCO_3^- ii. H_3O^+ iii. HSO_4^- iv. HSO_3 F Which one of the following is the correct sequence of their acid strength?

(1) iv < ii < iii < i (2) ii < iii < i < iv

(3) i < iii < ii < iv (4) iii < i < iv < ii

Q44. The pK_a of a weak acid, HA, is 4.80. The pK_b of a weak base, BOH, is 4.78. The pH of an aqueous solution of the corresponding salt, BA, will be

(1) 9.58 (2) 4.79

(3) 7.01 (4) 9.22

Q45. In context with the industrial preparation of hydrogen from water gas $(CO + H_2)$, which of the following is the correct statement?

(1) CO and H_2 are fractionally separated using differences in their densities

(2) CO is removed by absorption in aqueous Cu_2Cl_2 solution

(3) H_2 is removed through occlusion with Pd

(4) CO is oxidised to CO_2 with steam in the presence of a catalyst followed by absorption of CO_2 in alkali

Q46. Which one of the following is the correct statement?

(1) Boric acid is a protonic acid

(2) Beryllium exhibits coordination number of six

(3) Chlorides of both beryllium and aluminium have bridged chloride structures in solid phase

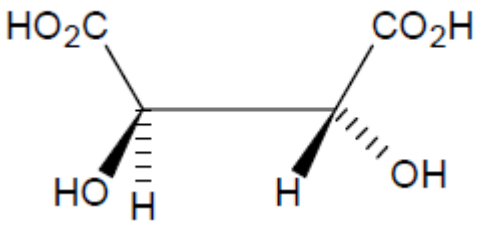
(4) $B_2H_6.2NH_3$ is known as 'inorganic benzene'

Q47. Among the following substituted silanes the one which will give rise to cross linked silicone polymer on hydrolysis is

(1) R_4Si (2) $RSiCl_3$

(3) R_2SiCl_2 (4) R_3SiCl

Q48.



The absolute configuration of is

(1) S, S (2) R, R

(3) R, S (4) S, R

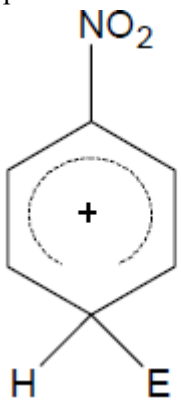
Q49. The correct decreasing order of priority for the functional groups of organic compounds in the IUPAC system of nomenclature is

(1) $-COOH, -SO_3H, -CONH_2, -CHO$ (2) $-SO_3H, -COOH, -CONH_2, -CHO$
(3) $-CHO, -COOH, -SO_3H, -CONH_2$ (4) $-CONH_2, -CHO, -SO_3H, -COOH$

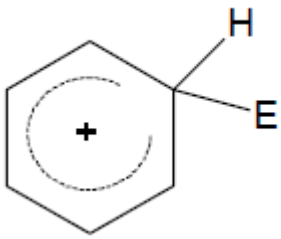
Q50. Toluene is nitrated and the resulting product is reduced with tin and hydrochloric acid. The product so obtained is diazotised and then heated with cuprous bromide. The reaction mixture so formed contains
(1) mixture of *o*– and p-bromotoluenes (2) mixture of *o*– and p-dibromobenzenes
(3) mixture of o - and p-bromoanilines (4) mixture of 0 - and m-bromotoluenes

Q51. In the following sequence of reactions, the alkene affords the compound ' B '
$CH_3CH = CHCH_3 \xrightarrow{O_3} A \xrightarrow[Zn]{H_2O} B$. The compound B is
(1) CH_3CH_2CHO (2) CH_3COCH_3
(3) $CH_3CH_2COCH_3$ (4) CH_3CHO

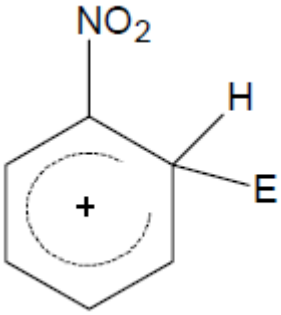
Q52. The electrophile, $E^{\oplus}$ attacks the benzene ring to generate the intermediate σ-complex. Of the following, which σ-complex is of lowest energy?
(1)



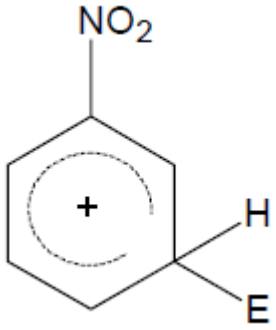
(2)



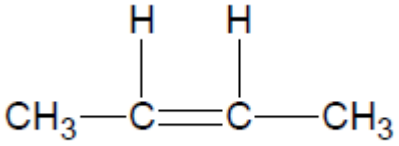
(3)



(4)



Q53. The treatment of CH_3MgX with $CH_3C \equiv C - H$ produces
(1) $CH_3 - CH = CH_2$ (2) $CH_3C{\equiv}C{-}CH_3$
(3)



(4) CH_4

Q54. Identify the wrong statements in the following:

(1) Chlorofluorocarbons are responsible for ozone layer depletion
(2) Greenhouse effect is responsible for global warming
(3) Ozone layer does not permit infrared radiation from the sun to reach the earth
(4) Acid rains is mostly because of oxides of nitrogen and sulphur

Q55. In a compound atoms of element Y from ccp lattice and those of element X occupy $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ of tetrahedral voids. The formula of the compound will be
(1) X_4Y_3
(2) X_2Y_3
(3) X_2Y
(4) $\mathrm{X_3Y_4}$

Q56. At $80^\circ\mathrm{C}$, the vapour pressure of pure liquid ' A ' is 520 mmHg and that of pure liquid ' B ' is 1000 mm Hg. If a mixture solution of ' A ' and ' B ' boils at $80^\circ\mathrm{C}$ and 1 atm pressure, the amount of ' A ' in the mixture is $(1\ \text{atm} = 760\ \text{mmHg})$
(1) 52 mol percent
(2) 34 mol percent
(3) 48 mol percent
(4) 50 mol percent

Q57. The vapour pressure of water at $20^\circ\mathrm{C}$ is 17.5 mmHg. If 18 g of glucose $(\mathrm{C_6H_{12}O_6})$ is added to 178.2 g of water at $20^\circ\mathrm{C}$, the vapour pressure of the resulting solution will be
(1) 17.675 mmHg
(2) 15.750 mmHg
(3) 16.500 mmHg
(4) 17.325 mmHg

Q58. Given $\mathrm{E^\circ_{Cr^{3}+/Cr}} = -0.72\ \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{E^\circ_{Fe^{2+}//Fe}} = -0.42\ \mathrm{V}$. The potential for the cell
$\mathrm{Cr}\left|\mathrm{Cr^{3+}(0.1M)}\right|\left|\mathrm{Fe^{2+}(0.01M)}\right|\mathrm{Fe}$ is
(1) 0.26 V
(2) 0.399 V
(3) -0.339 V
(4) -0.26 V

Q59. For a reaction $\frac{1}{2}A \rightarrow 2B$, rate of disappearance of ' A ' is related to the rate of appearance of 'B' by the expression
(1) $-\frac{\mathrm{d[A]}}{\mathrm{dt}} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\mathrm{d[B]}}{\mathrm{dt}}$
(2) $-\frac{\mathrm{d[A]}}{\mathrm{dt}} = \frac{1}{4}\frac{\mathrm{d[B]}}{\mathrm{dt}}$
(3) $-\frac{\mathrm{d[A]}}{\mathrm{dt}} = \frac{\mathrm{d[B]}}{\mathrm{dt}}$
(4) $-\frac{\mathrm{d[A]}}{\mathrm{dt}} = 4\frac{\mathrm{d[B]}}{\mathrm{dt}}$

Q60. Gold numbers of protective colloids A, B, C and D are $0.50, 0.01, 0.10$ and 0.005, respectively. The correct order of their protective powers is
(1) $D < A < C < B$
(2) $\mathrm{C < B} < D < A$
(3) $A < C < B < D$
(4) $\mathrm{B} < D < A < C$

Q61. The hydrocarbon which can react with sodium in liquid ammonia is
(1) $\mathrm{CH_3CH_2CH_2C \equiv CCH_2CH_2CH_3}$
(2) $\mathrm{CH_3CH_2C \equiv CH}$
(3) $\mathrm{CH_3CH = CHCH_3}$
(4) $\mathrm{CH_3CH_2C \equiv CCH_2CH_3}$

Q62. Which of the following factors is of no significance for roasting sulphide ores to the oxides and not subjecting the sulphide ores to carbon reduction directly?

(1) Metal sulphides are thermodynamically more stable than CS_2
(2) CO_2 is thermodynamically more stable than CS_2
(3) Metal sulphides are less stable than the corresponding oxides
(4) CO_2 is more volatile than CS_2

Q63. Larger number of oxidation states are exhibited by the actinoids than those by the lanthanoids, the main reason being
(1) 4 f orbitals more diffused than the $5f$ orbitals
(2) lesser energy difference between $5f$ and $6d$ than between $4f$ and $5d$ orbitals
(3) more energy difference between $5f$ and $6d$ than between $4f$ and $5d$ orbitals
(4) more reactive nature of the actinoids than the lanthanoids

Q64. Amount of oxalic acid present in a solution can be determined by its titration with $KMnO_4$ solution in the presence of H_2SO_4. The titration gives unsatisfactory result when carried out in the presence of HCl, because HCl
(1) gets oxidised by oxalic acid to chlorine
(2) furnishes H^+ions in addition to those from oxalic acid
(3) reduces permanganate to Mn^{2+}
(4) oxidises oxalic acid to carbon dioxide and water

Q65. The coordination number and the oxidation state of the element ' E ' in the complex $[E(en)_2(C_2O_4)]NO_2$ (where (en) is ethylene diamine) are, respectively,
(1) 6 and 2
(2) 4 and 2
(3) 4 and 3
(4) 6 and 3

Q66. In which of the following octahedral complexes of Co (at. no. 27), will the magnitude of Δ_o be the highest?
(1) $[Co(CN)_6]^{3-}$
(2) $[Co(C_2O_4)_3]^{3-}$
(3) $[Co(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$
(4) $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$

Q67. The organic chloro compound, which shows complete stereochemical inversion during a S_N2 reaction, is
(1) $(C_2H_5)_2CHCl$
(2) $(CH_3)_3CCl$
(3) $(CH_3)_2CHCl$
(4) CH_3Cl

Q68. Phenol, when it first reacts with concentrated sulphuric acid and then with concentrated nitric acid, gives
(1) 2,4,6-trinitrobenzene
(2) o-nitrophenol
(3) p-nitrophenol
(4) nitrobenzene

Q69. Bakelite is obtained from phenol by reacting with
(1) $(CH_2OH)_2$
(2) CH_3CHO
(3) CH_3COCH_3
(4) HCHO

Q70. $\alpha - D - (+)$-glucose and $\beta - D - (+) - glucose\ are$
(1) conformers
(2) epimers
(3) anomers
(4) enantiomers

Q71. Statement - 1: For every natural number $n \geq 2$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \ldots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} > \sqrt{n}$. Statement -2 : For every natural number $n \geq 2$, $\sqrt{n(n+1)} < n+1$.

(1) Statement -1 is false, Statement -2 is true

(2) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is true, Statement -2 is a correct explanation for Statement -1

(3) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is true; Statement -2 is not a correct explanation for Statement -1.

(4) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is false.

Q72. The quadratic equations $x^2 - 6x + a = 0$ and $x^2 - cx + 6 = 0$ have one root in common. The other roots of the first and second equations are integers in the ratio $4 : 3$. Then the common root is

(1) 1

(2) 4

(3) 3

(4) 2

Q73. The conjugate of a complex number is $\frac{1}{i-1}$. Then the complex number is

(1) $\frac{-1}{i-1}$

(2) $\frac{1}{i+1}$

(3) $\frac{-1}{i+1}$

(4) $\frac{1}{i-1}$

Q74. In a shop there are five types of ice-creams available. A child buys six ice-creams. Statement -1: The number of different ways the child can buy the six ice-creams is ${}^{10}\mathrm{C}_5$. Statement -2 : The number of different ways the child can buy the six ice-creams is equal to the number of different ways of arranging 6 A's and 4 B's in a row.

(1) Statement -1 is false, Statement -2 is true

(2) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is true, Statement -2 is a correct explanation for Statement -1

(3) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is true; Statement -2 is not a correct explanation for Statement -1.

(4) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is false.

Q75. How many different words can be formed by jumbling the letters in the word MISSISSIPPI in which no two S are adjacent?

(1) $8 \cdot {}^{6}\mathrm{C}_4 \cdot {}^{7}\mathrm{C}_4$

(2) $6.8 \cdot {}^{7}\mathrm{C}_4$

(3) $6 \cdot 7 \cdot {}^{8}\mathrm{C}_4$

(4) $7 \cdot {}^{6}\mathrm{C}_4 \cdot {}^{8}\mathrm{C}_4$

Q76. The first two terms of a geometric progression add up to 12. The sum of the third and the fourth terms is 48. If the terms of the geometric progression are alternately positive and negative, then the first term is

(1) -4

(2) -12

(3) 12

(4) 4

Q77. Statement-1: $\sum_{r=0}^{n}(r+1)^{n}C_r = (n+2)2^{n-1}$ Statement -2: $\sum_{r=0}^{n}(r+1)^{n}C_r x^r = (1+x)^n + nx(1+x)^{n-1}$.

(1) Statement -1 is false, Statement -2 is true

(2) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is true, Statement -2 is a correct explanation for Statement -1

(3) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is true; Statement -2 is not a correct explanation for Statement -1.

(4) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is false.

Q78. The perpendicular bisector of the line segment joining $P(1,4)$ and $Q(k,3)$ has y-intercept - 4. Then a possible value of k is

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) -2

(4) -4

Q79. The point diametrically opposite to the point $P(1,0)$ on the circle $x^2+y^2+2x+4y-3=0$ is

(1) $(3,-4)$

(2) $(-3,4)$

(3) $(-3,-4)$

(4) $(3,4)$

Q80. A parabola has the origin as its focus and the line $x=2$ as the directrix. Then the vertex of the parabola is at

(1) $(0,2)$

(2) $(1,0)$

(3) $(0,1)$

(4) $(2,0)$

Q81. A focus of an ellipse is at the origin. The directrix is the line $x=4$ and the eccentricity is $1/2$. Then the length of the semi-major axis is

(1) $\frac{8}{3}$

(2) $\frac{2}{3}$

(3) $\frac{4}{3}$

(4) $\frac{5}{3}$

Q82. Let p be the statement " x is an irrational number", q be the statement " y is a transcendental number", and r be the statement " x is a rational number iff y is a transcendental number". Statement $-1: r$ is equivalent to either q or p Statement $-2: r$ is equivalent to $\sim(p \leftrightarrow \sim q)$.

(1) Statement -1 is false, Statement -2 is true

(2) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is true, Statement -2 is a correct explanation for Statement -1

(3) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is true; Statement -2 is not a correct explanation for Statement -1.

(4) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is false.

Q83. The statement $p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow p)$ is equivalent to

(1) $p \rightarrow (p \rightarrow q)$

(2) $p \rightarrow (p \vee q)$

(3) $p \rightarrow (p \wedge q)$

(4) $p \rightarrow (p \leftrightarrow q)$

Q84. The mean of the numbers $a, b, 8, 5, 10$ is 6 and the variance is 6.80. Then which one of the following gives possible values of a and b ?

(1) $a=0, b=7$

(2) $a=5, b=2$

(3) $a=1, b=6$

(4) $a=3, b=4$

Q85. AB is a vertical pole with B at the ground level and A at the top. A man finds that the angle of elevation of the point A from a certain point C on the ground is 60°. He moves away from the pole along the line BC to a point D such that $CD = 7$ m. From D the angle of elevation of the point A is 45°. Then the height of the pole is

(1) $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1} m$ (2) $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot (\sqrt{3}+1) m$

(3) $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot (\sqrt{3}-1)\text{m}$ (4) $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+1}$

Q86. Let R be the real line. Consider the following subsets of the plane $R \times R$. $S = \{(x, y) : y = x + 1$ and $0 < x < 2\}, T = \{(x, y) : x - y$ is an integer $\}$. Which one of the following is true?

(1) neither S nor T is an equivalence relation on R (2) both S and T are equivalence relations on R

(3) S is an equivalence relation on R but T is not (4) T is an equivalence relation on R but S is not

Q87. Let A be a 2×2 matrix with real entries. Let I be the 2×2 identity matrix. Denote by $\text{tr}(\text{A})$, the sum of diagonal entries of A. Assume that $A^2 = 1$. Statement -1: If $A \neq 1$ and $A \neq -1$, then det $A = -1$. Statement -2 : If $A \neq 1$ and $A \neq -1$, then $\text{tr}(A) \neq 0$.

(1) Statement -1 is false, Statement -2 is true (2) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is true, Statement -2 is a correct explanation for Statement -1

(3) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is true; Statement -2 is not a correct explanation for Statement -1 (4) Statement -1 is true, Statement -2 is false.

Q88. Let $\mathbf{A}$ be a square matrix all of whose entries are integers. Then which one of the following is true?

(1) If det $A = \pm 1$, then A^{-1} exists but all its entries are not necessarily integers (2) If det $A \neq \pm 1$, then A^{-1} exists and all its entries are non-integers

(3) If det $A = \pm 1$, then A^{-1} exists and all its entries are integers (4) If det $A = \pm 1$, then A^{-1} need not exist

Q89. Let a, b, c be any real numbers. Suppose that there are real numbers x, y, z not all zero such that $x = cy + bz, y = az + cx$ and $z = bx + ay$. Then $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2abc$ is equal to

(1) 2 (2) -1

(3) 0 (4) 1

Q90. The value of $\cot\left(\text{cosec}^{-1}\frac{5}{3} + \tan^{-1}\frac{2}{3}\right)$ is

(1) $\frac{6}{17}$ (2) $\frac{3}{17}$

(3) $\frac{4}{17}$ (4) $\frac{5}{17}$

Q91. Let $f : N \to Y$ be a function defined as $f(x) = 4x + 3$, where $Y = \{y \in N : y = 4x + 3$ for some $x \in N\}$. Show that f is invertible and its inverse is

(1) $g(y) = \frac{3y+4}{3}$ (2) $g(y) = 4 + \frac{y+3}{4}$

(3) $g(y) = \frac{y+3}{4}$ (4) $g(y) = \frac{y-3}{4}$

Q92. Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)\sin\left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right), & \text{if } x \neq 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } x = 1 \end{cases}$. Then which one of the following is true?

(1) f is neither differentiable at $x=0$ nor at $x=1$ (2) f is differentiable at $x=0$ and at $x=1$
(3) f is differentiable at x $=0$ but not at x $=1$ (4) f is differentiable at x $=1$ but not at x $=0$

Q93. Suppose the cube x^3-px+q has three distinct real roots where $p>0$ and $q>0$. Then which one of the following holds?
(1) The cubic has minima at $\sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{p}}{3}}$ and maxima at $-\sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{p}}{3}}$ (2) The cubic has minima at $-\sqrt{\frac{p}{3}}$ and maxima at $\sqrt{\frac{p}{3}}$
(3) The cubic has minima at both $\sqrt{\frac{p}{3}}$ and $-\sqrt{\frac{p}{3}}$ (4) The cubic has maxima at both $\sqrt{\frac{p}{3}}$ and $-\sqrt{\frac{p}{3}}$

Q94. How many real solutions does the equation $x^7+14x^5+16x^3+30x-560=0$ have?
(1) 7 (2) 1
(3) 3 (4) 5

Q95. The value of $\sqrt{2}\int\frac{\sin x dx}{\sin\left(x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$ is
(1) $x+\log\left|\cos\left(x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right|+c$ (2) $x-\log\left|\sin\left(x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right|+c$
(3) $x+\log\left|\sin\left(x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right|+c$ (4) $x-\log\left|\cos\left(x-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right|+c$

Q96. Let $\mathrm{I}=\int_0^1\frac{\sin \mathrm{x}}{\sqrt{\mathrm{x}}}\mathrm{dx}$ and $\mathrm{J}=\int_0^1\frac{\cos \mathrm{x}}{\sqrt{\mathrm{x}}}\mathrm{dx}$. Then which one of the following is true?
(1) I $>\frac{2}{3}$ and J >2 (2) $I<\frac{2}{3}$ and $J<2$
(3) I $<\frac{2}{3}$ and J >2 (4) $I>\frac{2}{3}$ and J <2

Q97. The area of the plane region bounded by the curves $x+2y^2=0$ and $x+3y^2=1$ is equal to
(1) $\frac{5}{3}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}$
(3) $\frac{2}{3}$ (4) $\frac{4}{3}$

Q98. The solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{x+y}{x}$ satisfying the condition $y(1)=1$ is
(1) $y=\ln x+x$ (2) $y=x\ln x+x^2$
(3) $y=xe^{(x-1)}$ (4) $y=x\ln x+x$

Q99. The differential equation of the family of circles with fixed radius 5 units and centre on the line $y=2$ is
(1) $(x-2)y'^2=25-(y-2)^2$ (2) $(y-2)y'^2=25-(y-2)^2$
(3) $(y-2)^2y'^2=25-(y-2)^2$ (4) $(x-2)^2y'^2=25-(y-2)^2$

Q100. The non-zero verctors $\vec{a},\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are related by $\vec{a}=8\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}=-7\vec{b}$. Then the angle between $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{c}$ is
(1) 0 (2) $\pi/4$
(3) $\pi/2$ (4) π

Q101. The vector $\vec{a}=\alpha\hat{i}+2\hat{j}+\beta\hat{k}$ lies in the plane of the vectors $\vec{b}=\hat{i}+\hat{j}$ and $\vec{c}=\hat{j}+\hat{k}$ and bisects the angle between $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$. Then which one of the following gives possible values of α and β ?
(1) $\alpha=2,\beta=2$ (2) $\alpha=1,\beta=2$
(3) $\alpha=2,\beta=1$ (4) $\alpha=1,\beta=1$

Q102. The line passing through the points $(5,1,a)$ and $(3,b,1)$ crosses the $yz-$ plane at the point $\left(0,\frac{17}{2},\frac{-13}{2}\right)$. Then

(1) $a=2, b=8$ (2) $a=4, b=6$
(3) $a=6, b=4$ (4) $a=8, b=2$

Q103. If the straight lines $\frac{x-1}{k}=\frac{y-2}{2}=\frac{z-3}{3}$ and $\frac{x-2}{3}=\frac{y-3}{k}=\frac{z-1}{2}$ intersect at a point, then the integer k is equal to
(1) -5 (2) 5
(3) 2 (4) -2

Q104. It is given that the events A and B are such that $P(A)=\frac{1}{4}, P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right)=\frac{1}{2}$ and $P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right)=\frac{2}{3}$. Then $P(B)$ is
(1) $\frac{1}{6}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}$
(3) $\frac{2}{3}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}$

Q105. A die is thrown. Let A be the event that the number obtained is greater than 3 . Let B be the event that the number obtained is less than 5 . Then $P(A \cup B)$ is
(1) $\frac{3}{5}$ (2) 0
(3) 1 (4) $\frac{2}{5}$

ANSWER KEYS

1. (3)	**2.** (2)	**3.** (4)	**4.** (1)	**5.** (1)	**6.** (3)	**7.** (4)	**8.** (3)
9. (2)	**10.** (1)	**11.** (4)	**12.** (3)	**13.** (1)	**14.** (2)	**15.** (4)	**16.** (1)
17. (1)	**18.** (3)	**19.** (3)	**20.** (3)	**21.** (3)	**22.** (2)	**23.** (3)	**24.** (4)
25. (3)	**26.** (1)	**27.** (2)	**28.** (4)	**29.** (4)	**30.** (2)	**31.** (4)	**32.** (2)
33. (4)	**34.** (2)	**35.** (4)	**36.** (2)	**37.** (4)	**38.** (1)	**39.** (2)	**40.** (3)
41. (1)	**42.** (3)	**43.** (3)	**44.** (3)	**45.** (4)	**46.** (3)	**47.** (2)	**48.** (2)
49. (2)	**50.** (1)	**51.** (4)	**52.** (2)	**53.** (4)	**54.** (3)	**55.** (1)	**56.** (4)
57. (4)	**58.** (1)	**59.** (2)	**60.** (3)	**61.** (2)	**62.** (1)	**63.** (2)	**64.** (3)
65. (4)	**66.** (1)	**67.** (4)	**68.** (2)	**69.** (4)	**70.** (3)	**71.** (3)	**72.** (4)
73. (3)	**74.** (1)	**75.** (4)	**76.** (2)	**77.** (2)	**78.** (4)	**79.** (3)	**80.** (2)
81. (1)	**82.** (4)	**83.** (2)	**84.** (4)	**85.** (2)	**86.** (4)	**87.** (4)	**88.** (3)
89. (4)	**90.** (1)	**91.** (4)	**92.** (1)	**93.** (1)	**94.** (2)	**95.** (3)	**96.** (2)
97. (4)	**98.** (4)	**99.** (3)	**100.** (4)	**101.** (4)	**102.** (3)	**103.** (1)	**104.** (2)
105. (3)							