MHT CET 2025 PCM Apr 23 Shift 2 Question Paper

Conducted by the State Common Entrance Test Cell, Maharashtra

Time Allowed: 180 Minutes **Total Questions: 150** **Maximum Marks: 200**

General Instructions

(i) This **PCM** paper is from **MHT CET 2025**, conducted by the **State Common Entrance Test Cell, Maharashtra**.

(ii) Answer all **150 multiple choice questions**: **50 Physics**, **50 Chemistry** and **50 Mathematics**.

(iii) Each question offers **four choices**, with **one correct answer**.

(iv) Allow **90 minutes for Physics and Chemistry together**, followed by **90 minutes for Mathematics**. The first group closes before the second opens.

(v) Correct answers earn **1 mark in Physics and Chemistry** and **2 marks in Mathematics**.

(vi) There is **no negative marking**. Unanswered questions score zero.

1. A particle is displaced from point $P(3\ m, 4\ m, 5\ m)$ to a point $Q(2\ m, 3\ m, 4\ m)$ under a constant force $\vec{F} = (3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k})N$. The work done by the force in this process is

(A) +10 J
(B) +4 J
(C) -8 J
(D) -12 J

2. In hydrogen atom, an electron of charge 'e' revolves in an orbit of radius ' r ' with speed ' v '. The magnetic moment associated with electron is

(A) $\frac{evr}{3}$
(B) $\frac{evr}{2}$
(C) evr
(D) $\sqrt{2}evr$

3. The pressure on a square plate is measured by measuring the force acting on the plate and length of the sides of the plate. The maximum error in the measurement of force and length are respectively 4% and 2%, the percentage error in the measurement of pressure is

(A) 1%
(B) 2%
(C) 6%
(D) 8%

4. Three charges ' $+3q$ ', ' Q ' and ' $+q$ ' are placed in a straight line of length ' l ' at points at distances $0, \frac{l}{2}$ and l respectively. The value of Q in order to have the net force on +q to be zero, $Q = xq$. The value of x is

(A) $\frac{1}{4}$
(B) $\frac{-3}{4}$
(C) -3
(D) 4

5. Select the correct statement.

(A) The product of pressure and volume of an ideal gas will be equal to translational kinetic energy of the molecules.
(B) The temperature of gas is $-73°C$. When the gas is heated to $527°C$, the r.m.s. speed of the molecules is doubled.
(C) The temperature of gas is $-100°C$. When the gas is heated to $+627°C$, the r.m.s. speed of the molecules is four times.
(D) The product of pressure and volume of an ideal gas will be equal to half the translational kinetic energy.

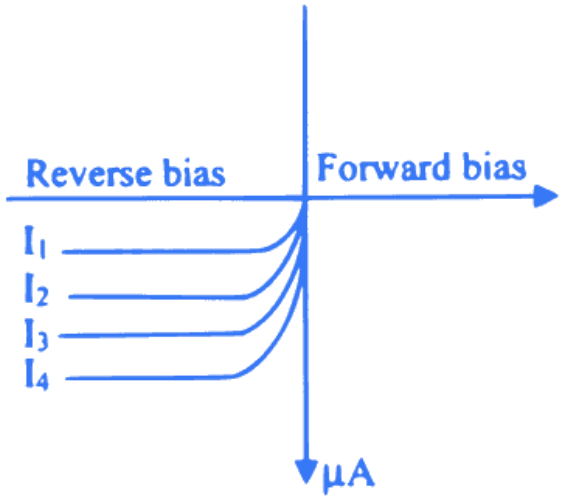
6. A convex lens of refractive index 1.5 has power 3D. It is placed in a liquid of refractive index 2. The new power of the lens is

(A) 3 D
(B) 0.75 D
(C) 1.5 D
(D) 2 D

7. A coil of ' n ' turns and area ' A ' is suddenly removed from a magnetic field, a charge ' q ' flows through the coil. If resistance of the coil is ' R ' then the magnetic flux density is (in Wb/m^2)

(A) $\frac{q^2R}{2nA}$
(B) $\frac{qR}{nA}$
(C) $\frac{qR^2}{nA}$
(D) $\frac{qR}{2nA}$

8. I - V characteristics of photodiode for different illumination intensities I_1, I_2, I_3 and I_4 are drawn as follows. Then the maximum intensity among them is



(A) I_1
(B) I_2
(C) I_3
(D) I_4

9. A body when projected at an angle ' θ ' with the horizontal reaches a maximum height ' H '. The time of flight of the body will be (g = acceleration due to gravity)

(A) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}$
(B) $\sqrt{\frac{g}{2H}}$
(C) $2\sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}$
(D) $\sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}$

10. If a source emitting waves of frequency ' F ' moves towards an observer with a velocity $\frac{V}{3}$ and the observer moves away from the source with a velocity $\frac{V}{4}$, the apparent frequency as heard by the observer will be (V = velocity of sound)

(A) $\frac{9}{8}$ F (B) $\frac{8}{9}$ F

(C) $\frac{3}{4}$ F (D) $\frac{4}{3}$ F

11. In hydrogen atom, transition from the state $n = 6$ to $n = 1$ results in ultraviolet radiation. Infrared radiation will be obtained in the transition

(A) $n = 3$ to $n = 1$ (B) $n = 4$ to $n = 2$

(C) $n = 6$ to $n = 2$ (D) $n = 5$ to $n = 3$

12. A solid cylinder of length l and cross-sectional area $\frac{a}{5}$ is immersed such that it floats with its axis vertical at the liquid-liquid interface with length $l/4$ in the denser liquid as shown in figure. The lower density liquid (ρ) is open to atmosphere having pressure P_0. The density d of solid cylinder is



(A) $\frac{1}{2}\rho$ (B) $\frac{3}{2}\rho$

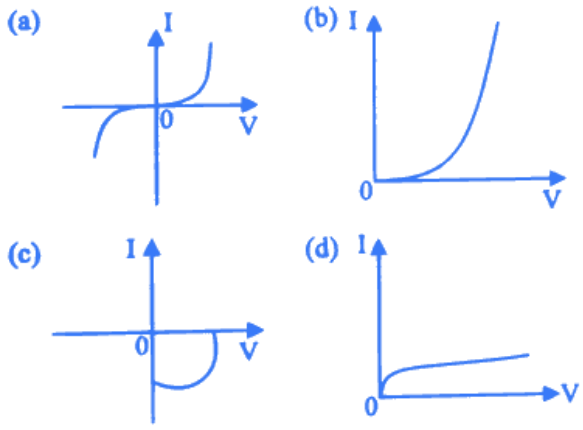
(C) $\frac{3}{4}\rho$ (D) ρ

13. Two capacitors of 100μ F and 50μ F are connected in parallel. If the potential difference across 100μ F is 20 V and across 50μ F is 40 V , then the common potential of the parallel combination will be (same polarities of the capacitor connected together)

(A) 20 V (B) 60 V

(C) $\frac{3}{80}$ (D) $\frac{80}{3}$ V

14. I – V characteristics of LED is shown correctly by graph



(A) d (B) b

(C) a (D) c

15. What is the linear velocity if angular velocity $\vec{\omega} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and radius $\vec{r} = (5\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} + 6\hat{k})$?

(A) $(-30\hat{i} - 13\hat{j} - 38\hat{k})$ (B) $(8\hat{i} - 10\hat{j} + 7\hat{k})$

(C) $(-18\hat{i} - 13\hat{j} + 2\hat{k})$ (D) $(-2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 5\hat{k})$

16. Select the correct statement.

(A) If the Brewster's angle for the light propagation from air to glass is ' θ ', then Brewster's angle for the light propagating from glass to air is $(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta)$.

(B) The Brewster's angle for the light propagating from the glass to air is $\tan^{-1}(\mu)$ where μ is the refractive index of glass.

(C) The Brewster's angle for light propagating from air to glass is ' θ ' then Brewster's angle for the light propagating from glass to air is $(\pi + \theta)$.

(D) The Brewster's angle for light propagating from glass to air is $\tan(\mu)$ where is μ the refractive index of glass.

17. By increasing the temperature, the specific resistance of a conductor and a semiconductor respectively

(A) increases, increases. (B) decreases, decreases.

(C) increases, decreases. (D) decreases, increases.

18. A polyatomic gas at pressure P , having volume ' V ' expands isothermally to a volume ' 3 V ' and then adiabatically to a volume ' 24 V '. The final pressure of gas is (for moderate temperature changes)

(A) 16 P (B) 24 P

(C) P / 36 (D) P / 48

19. Two point charges $+10\mu C$ and $4\mu C$ are placed 10 cm apart in air. The work required to be done to bring them 2 cm closer is

$$\left(\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} = 9\times10^9 \text{ SI units}\right)$$

(A) 0.65 J (B) 0.9 J

(C) 1.2 J (D) 2.3 J

20. An inextensible string of length ' l ' fixed at one end, carries a mass ' m ' at the other end. If the string makes $\frac{1}{\pi}$ revolutions per second around the vertical axis through the fixed end, the tension in the string is [The string makes an angle θ with the vertical]

(A) 16 ml (B) 8 ml

(C) 4 ml (D) 2 ml

21. A coil of n turns and resistance RΩ is connected in series with resistance $R/4$. The combination is moved for time t second through magnetic flux ϕ to ϕ_2. The induced current in the circuit is

(A) $\frac{2n(\varrho_1-\varrho_2)}{5Rt}$ (B) $\frac{4n(\varrho_1-\varrho_2)}{5Rt}$

(C) $\frac{3n(\varrho_1-\varrho_2)}{4Rt}$ (D) $\frac{5n(\varrho_1-\varrho_2)}{3Rt}$

22. The gravitational pull of the moon is $\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{th}$ of the earth and mass of moon is $\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{\text{th}}$ of the earth. This implies that the

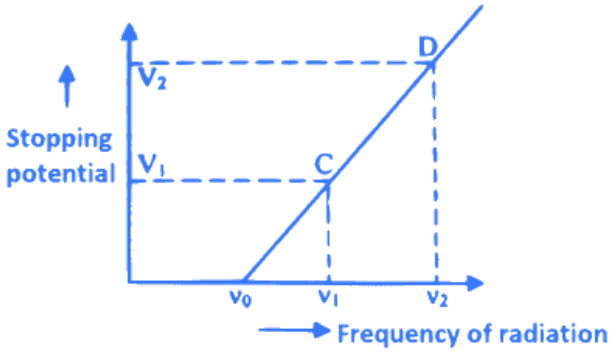
(A) radius of moon is $(1/4)^{\text{th}}$ of the earth's radius.

(B) radius of the earth is $(\sqrt{4/3})^{\text{th}}$ of the moon's radius.

(C) moon's radius is half that of the earth.

(D) radius of the earth is $(4/3)^{\text{th}}$ of the moon's radius.

23. Graph shows variation of stopping potential with frequency of incident radiation on a metal plate. The value of Planck's constant is [e = charge on photoelectron]



(A) $\frac{e(V_2-V_1)}{v_1v_2}$ (B) $\frac{eV_1V_2}{(v_2-v_1)}$

(C) $\frac{e(V_2-V_1)}{(v_2-v_1)}$ (D) $\frac{e(V_1V_2)}{v_1v_2}$

24. The amount of work done in blowing a soap bubble such that its diameter increases from d_1 to d_2 is (T = surface tension of soap solution)

(A) $4\pi(\ d_2^2 - d_1^2)T$ (B) $8\pi(\ d_2^2 - d_1^2)T$

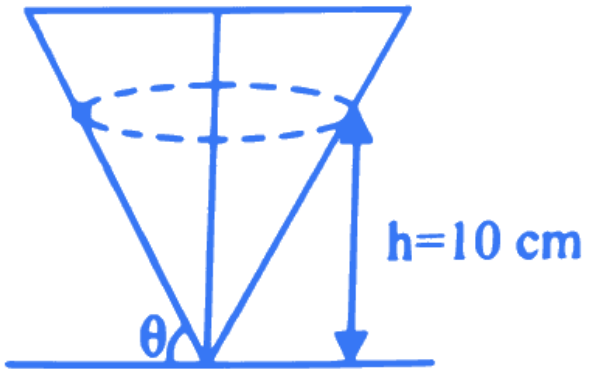
(C) $\pi(d_2^2 - d_1^2)T$ (D) $2\pi(d_2^2 - d_1^2)T$

25. A stationary object at 4°C and weighing 3.5 kg falls from a height of 2000 m on snow mountain at 0°C. If the temperature of the object just before hitting the snow is 0°C and the object comes to rest immediately then the quantity of ice that melts is (Acceleration due to gravity = 10 m/s^2, Latent heat of ice = 3.5×10^5 J/kg)

(A) 2 gram (B) 20 gram

(C) 200 gram (D) 2 kg

26. A particle describes a horizontal circle on smooth inner surface of a cone as shown in figure. If the height of the circle above the vertex is 10 cm . The speed of the particle is (g, acceleration due to gravity $= 10\ \mathrm{m/s^2}$)



(A) $2\ \mathrm{m/s}$ (B) $1.5\ \mathrm{m/s}$
(C) $1\ \mathrm{m/s}$ (D) $0.5\ \mathrm{m/s}$

27. Two stones of masses m and 3 m are whirled in horizontal circles, the heavier one in a radius $\left(\frac{r}{3}\right)$ and lighter one in a radius r . The tangential speed of lighter stone is ' n ' times the value of heavier stone. When the magnitude of centripetal force becomes equal the value of n is

(A) 4 (B) 3
(C) 2 (D) 1

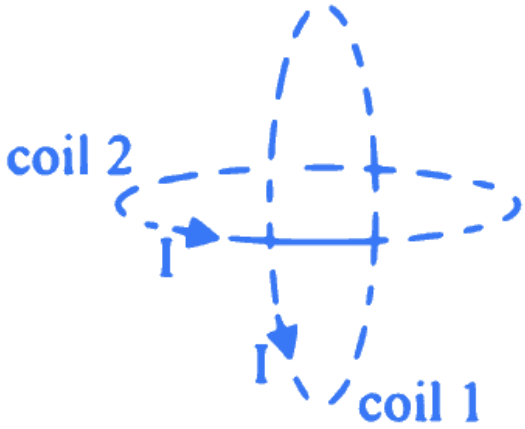
28. A 4μ F capacitor is charged to 10 V . The battery is then disconnected and a pure 10 mH coil is connected across the capacitor so that LC oscillations are set up. The maximum current in the coil is

(A) 0.2 A (B) 0.1 A
(C) 0.4 A (D) 0.25 A

29. An object of mass 0.2 kg executes simple harmonic oscillations along the x -axis with frequency of $\left(\frac{25}{\pi}\right)$ Hz. At the position $x = 0.04$ m, the object has kinetic energy 1 J and potential energy 0.6 J . The amplitude of oscillation is

(A) 0.06 m (B) 0.6 m
(C) 0.08 m (D) 0.8 m

30. Two current carrying identical coils are kept as shown in figure. The magnetic field at centre ' O ' is (N and R represent the number of turns and radius of each coil respectively, $\mu_0 =$ permeability of free space)



(A) $\frac{\mu_0 \mathrm{NI}}{2R}$ (B) $\frac{\mu_0 NI}{\sqrt{2}R}$
(C) $\frac{\mu_0 NI}{2\sqrt{2}R}$ (D) $\frac{\mu_0 \mathrm{N}}{2}$

31. A motor cyclist has to rotate in horizontal circles inside the cylindrical wall of inner radius ' R ' metre. If the coefficient of friction between the wall and the tyres is ' μ_s ', then the minimum speed required is (g = acceleration due to gravity)

(A) $\sqrt{\mu_r \mathrm{Rg}}$ (B) $\sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{Rg}}{\mu_s}}$
(C) $\sqrt{\frac{\mu_s}{\mathrm{Rg}}}$ (D) $\sqrt{\frac{R^2 g}{\mu_s}}$

32. Two sound waves travelling in the same direction have displacement $y_1 = a\sin(0.2\pi x - 50\pi t)$ and $y_2 = a\sin(0.15\pi x - 46\pi t)$.
How many times, a listener can hear sound of maximum intensity in one second?

(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4

33. Two identical coils of inductance L joined in series are placed very close to each other such that the winding direction of one coil is exactly opposite to that of the other. The net inductance is

(A) $\frac{L}{2}$ (B) 2 L
(C) zero (D) L

34. The energy needed for breaking a liquid drop of radius ' R ' into 216 droplets, each of radius ' r ' is ' x ' times TR^2. The value of ' x ' is [T = surface tension of the liquid].

(A) 4π (B) 12π

(C) 180π (D) 20π

35. Out of the following molecules the one which represents the polar molecule is

(a) 

(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

(A) (d) (B) (a)

(C) (c) (D) (b)

36. Six molecules of a gas in container have speeds $2\ \mathrm{m/s}, 5\ \mathrm{m/s}, 3\ \mathrm{m/s}, 6\ \mathrm{m/s}, 3\ \mathrm{m/s}$, and $5\ \mathrm{m/s}$. The r.m.s. speed is

(A) $4\ \mathrm{m/s}$ (B) $1.7\ \mathrm{m/s}$

(C) $4.24\ \mathrm{m/s}$ (D) $5\ \mathrm{m/s}$

37. If the power factor changes from 0.5 to 0.25 because impedance changes from Z_1 to Z_2 then $\mathrm{Z_1 = xZ_2}$. The value of x is (Resistance remains constant)

(A) 0.1 (B) 0.5

(C) 0.7 (D) 0.4

38. The motion of the particle is given by the equation $\mathrm{x = A\sin\omega t + B\cos\omega t}$.
The motion of the particle is

(A) simple harmonic with amplitude $(\mathrm{A + B})$

(B) simple harmonic with amplitude $(A - B)$

(C) simple harmonic with amplitude $(A^2 + B^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

(D) not simple harmonic

39. The relation between magnetic moment (M) of a current carrying circular coil and length (L) of the wire used is

(A) $\mathrm{M \propto L}$ (B) $\mathrm{M \propto \frac{1}{L}}$

(C) $\mathrm{M \propto L^2}$ (D) $\mathrm{M \propto \frac{1}{L^2}}$

40. In Young's double slit experiment, the intensity of light at a point on the screen where the path difference is λ is ' I '. The intensity at a point where the path difference is $\lambda/6$ is $\left[\cos\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]$ [λ = wavelength of light][$\cos\pi = -1$]

(A) I (B) $\frac{3\mathrm{I}}{4}$

(C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{\mathrm{I}}{4}$

41. During thermodynamic process, the increase in internal energy of a system is equal to the w_{0rk} done on the system. Which process does the system undergo?

(A) Isothermal (B) Adiabatic

(C) Isochoric (D) Isobaric

42. The length of a potentiometer wire is ' L '. A cell of e.m.f. ' E ' is balanced at a length $\frac{L}{4}$ from the positive end of the wire. If the length of the original wire is increased by $\frac{\mathrm{L}}{3}$, then using the same cell null point is obtained at

(A) $\frac{\mathrm{L}}{4}$ (B) $\frac{\mathrm{L}}{3}$

(C) $\frac{\mathrm{L}}{2}$ (D) $\frac{3L}{4}$

43. An open organ pipe is closed such that the third overtone of the closed pipe is found to be higher in frequency by 200 Hz than the second overtone of the original pipe. The fundamental frequency of the open pipe is (Neglect end correction)

(A) 150 Hz (B) 200 Hz

(C) 400 Hz (D) 500 Hz

44. Same current is flowing in two different a.c. circuits. First circuit contains only inductance and second contains only capacitance. If the frequency of a.c. is increased in both circuits, the current will

(A) increase in the first circuit and decrease in second.

(B) increase in both circuits.

(C) decrease in both circuits.

(D) decrease in first circuit and increase in second.

45. A particle is executing S.H.M. of amplitude ' A '. When the potential energy of the particle is half of its maximum value during the oscillation, its displacement from the equilibrium position is

(A) $\pm\frac{A}{4}$ (B) $\pm\frac{A}{2}$

(C) $\pm\frac{A}{\sqrt{3}}$ (D) $\pm\frac{A}{\sqrt{2}}$

46. Electron beam when accelerated by a voltage of 10 kV , has a de-Broglie wavelength ' λ '. If the voltage is increased to 20 kV then the deBroglie wavelength associated with the electron beam would be

(A) 4λ (B) 2λ

(C) $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ (D) $\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{2}}$

47. The fundamental frequency of sonometer wire is ' n '. If the tension and length are increased 3 times and diameter is increased twice, the new frequency will be

(A) $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}n$ (B) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}n$

(C) $\frac{n}{2\sqrt{3}}$ (D) $2\sqrt{3}n$

48. A radioactive element $^{242}_{92}\mathrm{X}$ emits two α particles, one electron and two positrons. The product nucleus is represented by $^{234}_{\mathrm{p}}\mathrm{Y}$. The value of P is

(A) 87 (B) 85

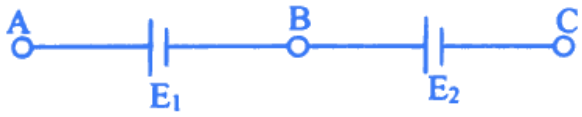
(C) 92 (D) 96

49. In Young's double slit experiment, the light of wavelength ' λ ' is used. The intensity at a point on the screen is ' T ' where the path difference is $\lambda\frac{}{4}$. If ' I_0 ' denotes the maximum intensity then the ratio of ' I_0 ' to ' I ' is $\left(\cos 45^\circ = 1/\sqrt{2}\right)$

(A) 2 : 1 (B) 4 : 1

(C) 8 : 1 (D) 12 : 1

50. Two cells of e.m.f.s E_1 and E_2 $(E_1 > E_2)$ are connected as shown in figure.



When the potentiometer is connected between A and B , the balancing length of the potentiometer wire is 3.60 m . On connecting the potentiometer between A and C , the balancing length is 0.90 m . The ratio E_1/E_2 is

(A) 5 : 4 (B) 4 : 3

(C) 3 : 4 (D) 4 : 5

51. How many chiral carbon atoms are present in 2-chloro-3,4,5-trimethylhexane?

(A) 4 (B) 3
(C) 2 (D) 1

52. The pH of monoacidic base is 10 . Calculate its percentage dissociation in 0.01 M solution at 298 K ?

(A) 10% (B) 5%
(C) 2% (D) 1%

53. Rate law for the reaction,
$NO_{2(g)} + CO_{(g)} \longrightarrow NO_{(g)} + CO_{2(g)}$
is as $R = k[NO_2]^2$. What is the order of reaction w.r.t. CO ?

(A) Zero (B) 1
(C) 1.5 (D) 2

54. Which of the following interhalogen compounds is in liquid state at room temperature?

(A) ICl (B) ClF_3
(C) BrF_5 (D) IF_7

55. Which from following statements is true regarding the cell emf at 298 K for
$^{\ominus}Ni_{(s)}|\overset{+2}{N}i(0.01M)||\overset{+}{A}g(0.01M)|\overset{\oplus}{A}g_{(s)}$

(A) less than E°_{cell} by 0.0592 V (B) greater than E°_{cell} by 0.0592 V
(C) less than E°_{cell} by 0.0296 V (D) greater than E°_{cell} by 0.0296 V

56. What is EAN of Co in $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$?

(A) 36 (B) 34
(C) 38 (D) 32

57. Identify acidic amino acid from following list represented by three letter symbols.

(A) Thr (B) Trp
(C) His (D) Glu

58. What is the value of spin only magnetic moment for Mn^{2+} in BM?

(A) 3.87 (B) 4.9
(C) 1.73 (D) 5.92

59. Calculate the volume of bcc unit cell if radius of an atom present in it is 1.86×10^{-3} cm.

(A) 5.391×10^{-23} cm^3 (B) 8.995×10^{-23} cm^3
(C) 7.951×10^{-23} cm^3 (D) 6.453×10^{-23} cm^3

60. Calculate the cryoscopic constant of solvent if depression in freezing point of 0.4 m solution of nonvolatile solute is 1.8 K .

(A) 4.0 K kg mol^{-1} (B) 4.5 K kg mol^{-1}
(C) 5.1 K kg mol^{-1} (D) 5.7 K kg mol^{-1}

61. Calculate the standard enthalpy change for synthesis of ammonia gas from following data.
i. $2H_{2(g)} + N_{2(g)} \longrightarrow N_2H_{4(g)}; \Delta_r H^0_1 = 95.4$ kJ
ii. $N_2H_{4(g)} + H_{2(g)} \longrightarrow 2NH_{3(g)}$;
$\Delta_t H^0_2 = -187.6$ kJ

(A) -92.2 kJ (B) -46.1 kJ
(C) -138.3 kJ (D) -283.2 kJ

62. Which of the following is structural formula of mesityl oxide?

(A) $(CH_3)_2CH - CH = CH - CO - CH_3$
(B) $(CH_3)_2C = CH - CO - CH_3$
(C) $(CH_3)_3C - CH = CH - CO - CH_3$
(D) $(CH_3)_2CH - CH = CH - CO - CH(CH_3)_2$

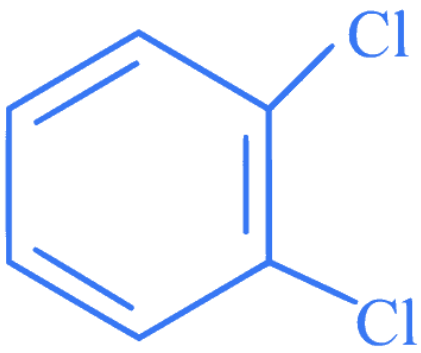
63. Which of the following compounds has lowest solubility in water?

(A) Phenol (B) p-Cresol
(C) o-Nitrophenol (D) p-Nitrophenol

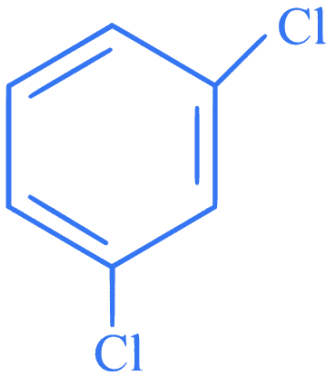
64. Identify the major product formed in the following reaction.

Chlorobenzene $\xrightarrow[\text{Antilyctous } FeCl_3]{Cl_2}$ Product

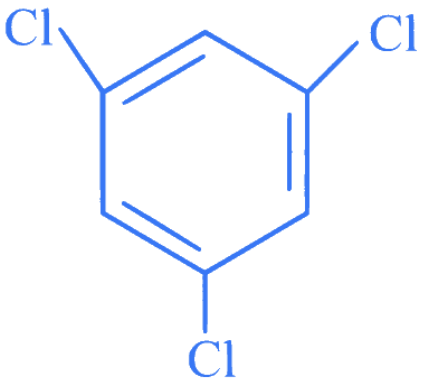
(A)



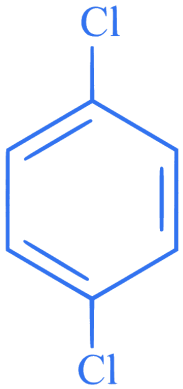
(B)



(C)



(D)



65. Identify the alkyne formed by reaction of calcium carbide with water?

(A) Ethyne (B) Propyne

(C) But-1-yne (D) But-2-yne

66. Which from following is nonconductor of electricity?

(A) Solid sodium chloride (B) Aqueous potassium chloride

(C) Graphite (s) (D) Copper metal (s)

67. Find the number of millimoles for 0.160 g sodium hydroxide.

(A) 0.08 (B) 0.20

(C) 4.00 (D) 40.00

68. Which amlong the following salts forms basic solution when dissolved in water?

(A) NH_4NO_3 (B) Na_2CO_3

(C) $NaNO_3$ (D) $CuSO_4$

69. For a reaction, $NH_4NO_2 \longrightarrow N_2 + 2H_2O$. Which from following phenomena is true regarding nitrogen?

(A) Oxidised (B) Reduced

(C) Oxidised as well as reduced (D) Neither oxidised nor reduced

70. Which of the following elements has highest electronegativity?

(A) Sr (B) Ca

(C) Mg (D) Be

71. What type of colloid is fog?

(A) Aerosol (B) Foam

(C) Gel (D) Emulsion

72. Which of the following compounds has difficulty in breaking of C – X bond?

(A) o-Nitrochlorobenzene

(B) m-Nitrochlorobenzene

(C) p-Nitrochlorobenzene

(D) 2, 4, 6-trinitrochlorobenzene

73. Which from following metal nanoparticle is used for coating the filter material that acts as effective bacterial disinfectant?

(A) Nickel (B) Silver

(C) Gold (D) Copper

74. Which from following metal nanoparticle is used for coating the filter material that acts as effective bacterial disinfectant?

(A) Nickel (B) Silver
(C) Gold (D) Copper

75. A container contains equal masses of H_2, He, CO_2 and Ne at a certain temperature. Which of the following gases exerts minimum partial pressure?

(A) H_2 (B) He
(C) CO_2 (D) Ne

76. What type of overlap is involved in the formation of C – H bonds in acetylene molecules?

(A) $sp^3 - s$ (B) $sp^2 - s$
(C) $sp - s$ (D) $sp - sp$

77. What is shape of interhalogen compound so that central halogen exhibits +3 oxidation state?

(A) Tetrahedral (B) Bent ' T ' shape
(C) Square pyramidal (D) Square planar

78. What is the difference in molar masses of third and fourth homologues of alkane series?

(A) 28 g mol^{-1} (B) 14 g mol^{-1}
(C) 15 g mol^{-1} (D) 16 g mol^{-1}

79. Find the number of moles of glycerol produced when n mole of triglyceride undergoes saponification.

(A) n (B) $2n$
(C) $3n$ (D) $\frac{3}{2}n$

80. Identify a lowest field strength ligand from following.

(A) I^- (B) S^{2-}
(C) en (D) CO

81. Which from following is a polyester fibre?

(A) PHBV (B) Urea formaldehyde
(C) Thermocol (D) Polyacrylonitrile

82. Identify a lowest field strength ligand from following.

(A) I^- (B) S^{2-}
(C) en (D) CO

83. Identify correct decreasing order of basic strength of amines from following.

(A) $(CH_3)_3$ N > $(CH_3)_2NH > CH_3NH_2$
(B) $(CH_3)_2NH > CH_3NH_2 > (CH_3)_3$ N
(C) $(CH_3)_2NH > (CH_3)_3$ N > CH_3NH_2
(D) $CH_3NH_2 > (CH_3)_2NH > (CH_3)_3$ N

84. Identify the lanthanoid that exhibits zero effective magnetic moment in +3 state.

(A) Ho (B) Lu
(C) Pr (D) Er

85. Which from following mixtures obeys Raoult's law?

(A) Phenol and aniline (B) Chloroform and acetone
(C) Ethanol and acetone (D) Benzene and toluene

86. Identify from following the correct set of thermodynamic conditions for the reaction to be spontaneous below equilibrium temperature.

(A) $\Delta H < 0$ and $\Delta S < 0$ (B) $\Delta H > 0$ and $\Delta S > 0$
(C) $\Delta H < 0$ and $\Delta S > 0$ (D) $\Delta H > 0$ and $\Delta S < 0$

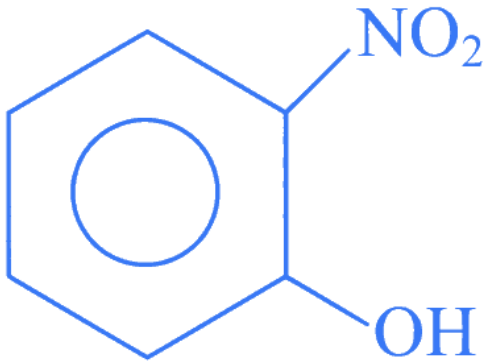
87. What is the number of node in 2 s orbital?

(A) 0 (B) 1
(C) 2 (D) 3

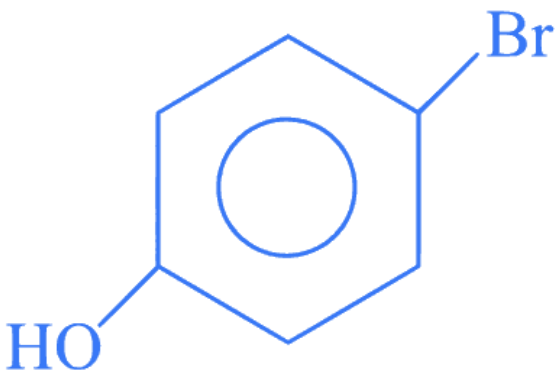
88. Which among the following has lowest boiling point?

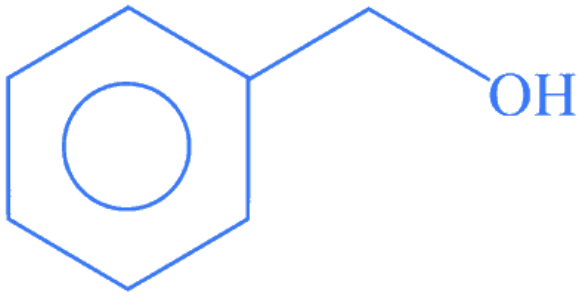
(A) Pentanal (B) Propanal
(C) Methanal (D) Ethanal

89. Which of the following is NOT phenol?

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 

90. Identify ' A ' in the following reaction.

A + Acetic anhydride $\xrightarrow{H^+}$ Aspirin + Acetic acid

(A) Acrylic acid (B) Oxalic acid

(C) Salicylic acid (D) Phthalic acid

91. Identify the product ' B ' in the following sequence of reactions.

Ethanenitrile $\xrightarrow{SnCl_2.HCl}$ A $\xrightarrow{H_3O^+}$ B + NH_4Cl

(A) Ethylamine (B) Ethanamide

(C) Ethanol (D) Ethanal

92. Calculate work done if 1 mole of an ideal gas expands isothermally from $2dm^3$ to $2.8dm^3$ against constant external pressure 1 atm .

(A) -40.52 J (B) -81.04 J

(C) -121.56 J (D) -60.78 J

93. Calculate the osmotic pressure of 0.2 M aqueous solution of electrolyte at 300 K . If van't Hoff factor is 1.6 $\left[R = 0.0821\ atmdmK^{-1}\ mol^{-1}\right]$.

(A) 7.21 atm (B) 7.88 atm

(C) 8.81 atm (D) 8.32 atm

94. Calculate the number of unit cells in 0.79 g metal if product of density and volume of unit cell is 1.58×10^{-22} g.

(A) 3.96×10^{21} (B) 1.72×10^{21}

(C) 4.46×10^{21} (D) 5.0×10^{21}

95. Identify secondary amine from following.

(A) Phenylmethanamine

(B) N-Methylethanamine

(C) N, N-Dimethylethanamine

(D) Prop-2-en-1-amine

96. Which from following polymers is biodegradable?

(A) Nylon 6 (B) Nylon 6,6

(C) Nylon 2-nylon 6 (D) HDP

97. The standard emf for cell, $^{\ominus}Cd_{(s)}\left|{}^{+2}Cd(1M)\right\| \overset{+2}{Cu}\ (1M)\left|Cu_{(s)}{}^{\oplus}\right.$ is 0.74 V .

If concentration of $Cd^{+2}_{(aq)}$ and $Cu^{+2}_{(aq)}$ decreases by 10 times at 298 K . Calculate emf of cell.

(A) +0.074 V (B) +0.850 V

(C) +0.680 V (D) +0.740 V

98. Calculate the equilibrium concentration of Pb^{++}ions in a solution of PbS containing 1×10^{-11} $moldm^{-3}$ of sulphide ions.
(Given K_{sp} for PbS $= 8.0 \times 10^{-28}$)

(A) 4×10^{-14} (B) 4×10^{-17}

(C) 8×10^{-17} (D) 8×10^{-11}

99. A first order reaction is 50% completed in 16 minutes. Find the percentage of reactant reacting in 32 minutes.

(A) 25%
(B) 40%
(C) 50%
(D) 75%

100. A hypothetical galvanic cell is $^{\ominus}A_{(s)}\,|\overset{+}{A}\,(1M)\|\,\overset{+2}{B}\,(1M)\|\,\overset{\oplus}{B}_{(s)}$ and emf of cell is positive. What is the possible cell reaction?

(A) $A_{(s)} + B^{+B}{}_{(aq)} \longrightarrow A^{+1}{}_{(aq)} + B_{(s)}$

(B) $2\,A_{(s)} + \overset{+2}{B}_{(aq)} \longrightarrow 2\overset{+}{A}_{(aq)} + B_{(s)}$

(C) $A_{(s)} + 2\overset{+2B\ +2}{(aq)} \xrightarrow{+1} A_{(aq)} + 2\,B_{(s)}$

(D) $2\overset{+}{A}_{(aq)} + B_{(s)} \longrightarrow 2\,A_{(s)} + \overset{+2}{B}_{(aq)}$

collegedunia

101. Argument of the complex number $z = \frac{13-5i}{4-9i}, i = \sqrt{-1}$ is

(A) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(C) π (D) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$

102. If $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$, then $\sin 3\theta + \frac{1}{2}\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) =$

(A) 0 (B) 1

(C) $\frac{1}{4}$ (D) 2

103. Let $A \equiv (0,0), B(3,0), C(0,-4)$ are vertices of $\triangle ABC$, then the co-ordinates of incentre of $\triangle ABC$ is

(A) $(1,-1)$ (B) $(\frac{45}{14}, \frac{-3}{14})$

(C) $(\frac{3}{14}, \frac{45}{14})$ (D) $(\frac{-3}{14}, \frac{45}{14})$

104. The equations of the tangents to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 36$ which are perpendicular to the line $5x + y - 2 = 0$ are

(A) $x - 5y \pm 6\sqrt{26} = 0$ (B) $x + 5y \pm 6\sqrt{26} = 0$

(C) $x - 5y \pm \sqrt{26} = 0$ (D) $x + 5y \pm \sqrt{26} = 0$

105.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3 - x, & -1 \leqslant x < 0 \\ 1 + \frac{5x}{3}, & -3 \leqslant x \leqslant 2 \end{cases} \text{ and}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -x, -2 \leqslant x \leqslant 3 \\ x, \quad 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1 \end{cases}$$

then range of (fog) (x) is

(A) $[1, \frac{8}{3}]$ (B) $[-4, \frac{8}{3}]$

(C) $[-4, \frac{13}{3}]$ (D) $[\frac{8}{3}, \frac{10}{3}]$

106. The foci of the conic $25x^2 + 16y^2 - 150x = 175$ are

(A) $(0, \pm 3)$ (B) $(3, \pm 3)$

(C) $(0, \pm 5)$ (D) $(5, \pm 5)$

107. Let $A = \lim\limits_{x \to 0^+} \left(1 + \tan^2\sqrt{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2x}}$, then $\log_e A =$

(A) 2 (B) 1

(C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{4}$

108. The function $f(x) = 2x - |x - x^2|$ is

(A) continuous at $x = 1$ (B) discontinuous at $x = 1$

(C) not defined at $x = 1$ (D) discontinuous at $x = 0$

109. Consider the statements given by following
(A) If $4 + 3 = 8$, then $5 + 3 = 9$
(B) If $6 + 4 = 10$, then moon is flat
(C) If both (A) and (B) are true, then $5 + 6 = 17$
Then which of the following statement is correct?

(A) (A) is true while (B) and (C) are false (B) (A) and (B) are false, while (C) is true

(C) (A) and (C) are true, while (B) is false (D) (A) is false, but (B) and (C) are true

110. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \text{adj}\, A$ and $C = 5A$, then $\frac{|\text{adj}B|}{|C|} =$

(A) 2 (B) 4

(C) 1 (D) 5

111. The number of values of x in the interval $[0, 3\pi]$ satisfying the equation $2\sin^2 x + 5\sin x - 3 = 0$ is

(A) 4 (B) 6

(C) 2 (D) 1

112. The equation $x^2 - 3xy + \lambda y^2 + 3x - 5y + 2 = 0$, where λ is real number represents pair of lines If θ is acute angle between the lines, then $\frac{\text{cosec}^2\theta}{\sqrt{10}} =$

(A) 10 (B) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$

(C) 2 (D) $\sqrt{10}$

113. If θ is the angle between the lines whose direction cosines are given by $6mn - 2nl + 5l\,m = 0$ and $3l + m + 5n = 0$, then $\sin\theta =$

(A) $\frac{\sqrt{35}}{6}$ (B) $\frac{1}{6}$

(C) $\frac{\sqrt{37}}{6}$ (D) $\frac{5}{6}$

114. If $X \sim B\left(6, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, then $P(|X - 2| \leqslant 1) =$

(A) $\frac{31}{32}$ (B) $\frac{41}{64}$

(C) $\frac{51}{64}$ (D) $\frac{63}{64}$

115. Let $\bar{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}, \bar{b} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{k}, \bar{c} = 3\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$, then vector $\overline{\mathrm{p}}$ satisfying $\overline{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \overline{\mathrm{a}} = 0$ and $\overline{\mathrm{p}} \times \overline{\mathrm{b}} = \overline{\mathrm{c}} \times \overline{\mathrm{b}}$ is

(A) $\hat{\mathrm{i}} - \hat{\mathrm{j}} + \hat{\mathrm{k}}$ (B) $\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$

(C) $-\hat{\mathrm{i}} + \hat{\mathrm{j}} + \hat{\mathrm{k}}$ (D) $\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$

116. A random variable X has following p.d.f. $\mathrm{f}(x) = \mathrm{kx}(1-x), 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$ and $\mathrm{P}(x > \mathrm{a}) = \frac{20}{27}$, then $\mathrm{a} =$

(A) $\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $\frac{2}{3}$

(C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{4}$

117. The probability distribution of a random variable X is given by

$\mathrm{X} = x_i$	0	1	2	3	4
$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X} = x_i)$	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1

Then the variance of X is

(A) 1.76 (B) 2.45

(C) 3.2 (D) 4.8

118. If $\left(\cos^{-1} x\right)^2 - \left(\sin^{-1} x\right)^2 > 0$, then

(A) $x < \frac{1}{2}$ (B) $-1 < x < \sqrt{2}$

(C) $0 \leq x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (D) $-1 \leq x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

119. If $\bar{a} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}, \bar{b} = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}, \bar{c} = -\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ and if $\overline{\mathrm{d}}$ is vector perpendicular to both $\overline{\mathrm{b}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{c}}, \overline{\mathrm{a}} \cdot \overline{\mathrm{d}} = 18$, then $|\overline{\mathrm{a}} \times \overline{\mathrm{d}}|^2 =$

(A) 640 (B) 680

(C) 720 (D) 740

120. The rate of change of volume of spherical balloon at any instant is directly proportional to its surface area. If initially its radius is 3 cm , after 2 minutes its radius becomes 9 cm , then radius of balloon after 4 minutes is

(A) 12 cm (B) 14 cm

(C) 15 cm (D) 18 cm

121. The line passing through the points $(a, 1, 6)$ and $(3, 4, \mathrm{b})$ crosses the yz-plane at $\left(0, \frac{17}{2}, \frac{-13}{2}\right)$, then the value of $(3a + 4b)$ is

(A) 19 (B) 16

(C) 21 (D) 23

122. Solution of $(2y - x)\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$ is

(A) $x = 2(y-1) + \mathrm{ce}^{-y}$, where c is the constant of integration

(B) $x = 2(y-1) + \mathrm{ce}^{-x}$, where c is the constant of integration

(C) $y = 2(x-1) + \mathrm{ce}^{-x}$, where c is the constant of integration

(D) $y = 2(x-1) + \mathrm{ce}^{-y}$, where c is the constant of integration

123. The integrating factor of $y + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{dx}(xy) = x(\sin x + \log x)$ is

(A) x (B) $\log x^2$

(C) x^2 (D) x^3

124. The differential equation whose solution is $\mathrm{A}x^2 + \mathrm{B}y^2 = 1$, where A and B are arbitrary constants is of

(A) degree 1 and order 2 (B) degree 2 and order 1

(C) degree 3 and order 2 (D) degree 1 and order 3

125. The angle between the lines $x = y, z = 0$ and $y = 0, \mathrm{z} = 0$ is

(A) 30° (B) 45°

(C) 60° (D) 90°

126. Let $\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{c}$ be three vectors such that $\overline{\mathrm{a}} + \overline{\mathrm{b}} + \overline{\mathrm{c}} = \overline{0}, |\overline{\mathrm{a}}| = 3, |\overline{\mathrm{b}}| = 4, |\overline{\mathrm{c}}| = 5$, then $\overline{\mathrm{a}} \cdot \overline{\mathrm{b}} + \overline{\mathrm{b}} \cdot \overline{\mathrm{c}} + \overline{\mathrm{c}} \cdot \overline{\mathrm{a}} =$

(A) 25 (B) -25

(C) 50 (D) -50

127. The area bounded by the curve $y = x^2 + 3, y = x, x = 3$ and y-axis is

(A) $\frac{9}{2}$ sq. units (B) 18 sq. units

(C) $\frac{27}{2}$ sq. units (D) $\frac{27}{3}$ sq. units

128. $$\int_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(x^2 + \log\left(\frac{\pi - x}{\pi + x}\right) \cdot \cos x\right) dx =$$

(A) 0 (B) $\frac{\pi^3}{12}$

(C) $\frac{\pi^2}{2} - 4$ (D) $\frac{\pi^2}{2} + 4$

collegedunia

129.

$$\int_0^1 \log\left(\frac{1}{x}-1\right)dx =$$

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) 1

(C) 2 (D) 0

130. If the foot of the perpendicular drawn from the origin to a plane is $P(2,-1,4)$, then the equation of the plane is

(A) $2x+y+4z-19=0$

(B) $x+y+z-5=0$

(C) $2x-2y-3z+6=0$

(D) $2x-y+4z-21=0$

131.

$$\int \frac{(5\sin\theta-2)\cos\theta}{(5-\cos^2\theta-4\sin\theta)}d\theta =$$

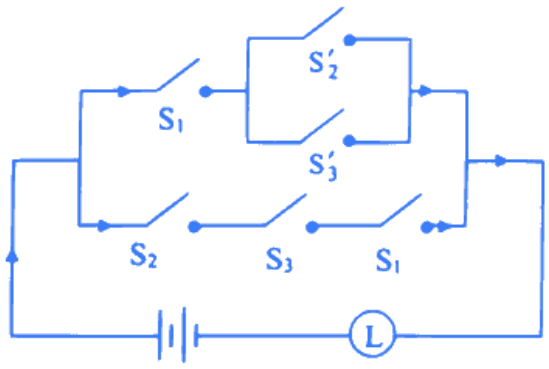
(A) $(\log 5\sin\theta-2)+$ c, where c is the constant of integration

(B) $5\log(5\sin\theta-2)-\frac{8}{(\sin\theta-2)}+$ c, where c is the constant of integration

(C) $\log(5\sin\theta-2)+\frac{8}{(\sin\theta-2)}+c$, where c is the constant of integration

(D) $\log(5\sin\theta-2)+\frac{1}{(\sin\theta-2)}+c$, where c is the constant of integration

132. Number of switches in alternative equivalent simple circuit for the circuit is (are)



(A) 0 (B) 1

(C) 2 (D) 3

133. If $0 \leqslant \cos^{-1}x \leqslant \pi$ and $\frac{-\pi}{2} \leqslant \sin^{-1}x \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$, then at $x=\frac{1}{5}$ the value of $\cos\left(2\cos^{-1}x+\sin^{-1}x\right)$ is

(A) $-\sqrt{\frac{24}{25}}$ (B) $\sqrt{\frac{24}{25}}$

(C) $\frac{\sqrt{24}}{25}$ (D) $\frac{-\sqrt{24}}{25}$

134. In a triangle ABC with usual notations if $b\sin C(b\cos C+c\cos B)=42$, then area of triangle ABC $=$

(A) 42 sq. units (B) 21 sq. units

(C) 24 sq. units (D) 12 sq. units

135.

$$\int \frac{x}{1+x^4}dx =$$

(A) $\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x^2+c$, where c is the constant of integration

(B) $2\tan^{-1}x+c$, where c is the constant of integration

(C) $\frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x+c$, where c is the constant of integration

(D) $\tan^{-1}x^2+$ c, where c is the constant of integration

136. Let the plane passing through point $(2,1,-1)$ containing line joining the points $(1,3,2)$ and $(1,2,1)$ makes intercepts p, q, r on coordinate axes, then $p+q+r=$

(A) 0 (B) 3

(C) 2 (D) -2

137.

$$\int \sqrt{x^2+3x}\ dx =$$

(A) $\sqrt{x^2+3x}+\log\sqrt{x^2+3x}+c$, where c is the constant of integration.

(B) $\frac{2x+3}{4}\sqrt{x^2+3x}-\frac{9}{8}\log(x+\sqrt{x^2+3x})+c$, where c is the constant of integration.

(C) $x\sqrt{x^2+3x}+\log(x+\sqrt{x^2+3x})+$ c, where c is the constant of integration.

(D) $x+3\sqrt{x^2+3x}+\frac{3}{2}\log(x+\sqrt{x^2+3x})+$ c, where c is the constant of integration.

138. If the line $ax+by+c=0$ is normal to the curve $xy=1$, then

(A) a >0, b >0 (B) $a>0, b<0$

(C) a <0, b ≥ 0 (D) a <0, b <0

139. The sum of two nonzero numbers is 4 . The minimum value of the sum of their reciprocals is

(A) $\frac{3}{4}$ (B) $\frac{6}{5}$

(C) 1 (D) 4

140. The combined equation of the tangent and normal to the curve $xy = 15$ at the point $(5, 3)$ is_____

(A) $15x^2 - 15y^2 + 16xy = 480$

(B) $15x^2 + 16xy - 198x + 10y + 480 - 15y^2 = 0$

(C) $15x^2 - 16xy + 19x - 10y - 480 + 15y^2 = 0$

(D) $15x^2 + 16xy + 198x - 10y - 480 + 15y^2 = 0$

141. The angle between the line $x = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-3}{\lambda}$ and the plane $x + 2y + 3z = 6$ is $\cos^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{5}{14}}$, then the value of λ is

(A) $\frac{2}{3}$ (B) $\frac{4}{3}$

(C) $\frac{1}{3}$ (D) $\frac{5}{3}$

142. The length and breadth of a rectangle are $x_{x\text{ cm}}$ and y cm respectively. If the length decreases at the rate of 5 cm/ minute and the breadth increases at the rate of 3 cm/ minute, then the rates of change of the perimeter and area respectively when the length is 5 cm and breadth is 2 cm , are

(A) -4 and 5 (B) -5 and 3

(C) 3 and 5 (D) 3 and -5

143. If $f(x) = 3x^3 + 2x^2 f'(1) + x f''(2) + f'''(3)$ then $f(x) =$ _____ .

(A) $\frac{1}{7}(3x^3 - 90x^2 + 72x + 18)$

(B) $\frac{1}{7}(21x^3 - 90x^2 + 72x + 126)$

(C) $3x^3 - 90x^2 + 72x + 18$

(D) $3x^3 - 45x^2 + 36x + 9$

144. If $x = \sin\theta, y = \sin^3\theta$, then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ is

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(C) 3 (D) 6

145. If $x = e^{\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y-x^2}{x^2}\right)}$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = 1$ is

(A) 1 (B) 0

(C) 2 (D) 3

146. The difference between the maximum value and minimum value of objective function $z = 3x + 5y$ subject to constraints $x + 3y \leq 60$, $x + y \geq 10, x - y \geq 0, x, y \geq 0$ is

(A) 60 (B) 20

(C) 40 (D) 80

147. If $\bar{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(3\hat{i} + \hat{k})$ and $\bar{b} = \frac{1}{7}(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 6\hat{k})$, then the value of $(2\bar{a} - \bar{b}) \cdot ((\bar{a} \times \bar{b}) \times (\bar{a} + 2\bar{b})) =$

(A) 3 (B) -3

(C) 5 (D) -5

148. In a triangle with one of the angles 120°, the lengths of the sides form an A.P. If length of the greatest side is 7 m , then the area of the triangle is

(A) $\frac{15\sqrt{3}}{4}$ m^2 (B) $\frac{15\sqrt{3}}{2}$ m^2

(C) $\frac{15}{2}$ m^2 (D) $\frac{15}{4}$ m^2

149. If ${}^{15}C_4 + {}^{15}C_5 + {}^{16}C_6 + {}^{17}C_7 + {}^{18}C_8 = {}^{19}C_r$, then the value of r is equal to

(A) 9 or 10 (B) 7 or 12

(C) 8 or 10 (D) 8 or 11

150. If A and B are independent events such that $P(A \cap B') = \frac{3}{25}$ and $P(A' \cap B) = \frac{8}{25}$, then $P(A) =$

(A) $\frac{3}{8}$ (B) 4

(C) $\frac{1}{5}$ (D) $\frac{2}{5}$

- End of Question Paper -