

MRFNo.: **180094373**

This booklet contains 24 printed pages.

PAPER - 1 : PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY & MATHEMATICS

Test Booklet Code

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.

Read carefully the Instructions on the Back Cover of this Test Booklet.

A**Important Instructions :**

1. Immediately fill in the particulars on this page of the Test Booklet with *only Black Ball Point Pen* provided in the examination hall.
2. The Answer Sheet is kept inside this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars carefully.
3. The test is of **3 hours** duration.
4. The Test Booklet consists of **90** questions. The maximum marks are **360**.
5. There are *three* parts in the question paper A, B, C consisting of **Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics** having 30 questions in each part of equal weightage. Each question is allotted **4 (four)** marks for correct response.
6. *Candidates will be awarded marks as stated above in instruction No. 5 for correct response of each question. $\frac{1}{4}$ (one-fourth) marks of the total marks allotted to the question (i.e. 1 mark) will be deducted for indicating incorrect response of each question. No deduction from the total score will be made if no response is indicated for an item in the answer sheet.*
7. There is only one correct response for each question. Filling up more than one response in any question will be treated as wrong response and marks for wrong response will be deducted accordingly as per instruction 6 above.
8. For writing particulars/marking responses on *Side-1* and *Side-2* of the Answer Sheet use *only Black Ball Point Pen* provided in the examination hall.
9. No candidate is allowed to carry any textual material, printed or written, bits of papers, pager, mobile phone, any electronic device, etc. except the Admit Card inside the examination room/hall.
10. Rough work is to be done on the space provided for this purpose in the Test Booklet only. This space is given at the bottom of each page and in **four** pages (Page 20-23) at the end of the booklet.
11. On completion of the test, the candidate must hand over the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator on duty in the Room/Hall. *However, the candidates are allowed to take away this Test Booklet with them.*
12. The CODE for this Booklet is **A**. Make sure that the CODE printed on *Side-2* of the Answer Sheet is same as that on this Booklet. Also tally the serial number of the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet are the same as that on this booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the Invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.
13. **Do not fold or make any stray mark on the Answer Sheet.**

Name of the Candidate (in Capital letters): SANTANA SINGHRoll Number : in figures

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Name of Examination Centre (in Capital letters): DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL, SECTOR C, TALWANDI, FARIDKOTCandidate's Signature Sanjana Singh

1. Invigilator's Signature: _____

2. Invigilator's Signature: _____

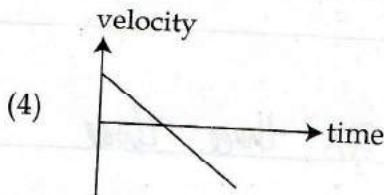
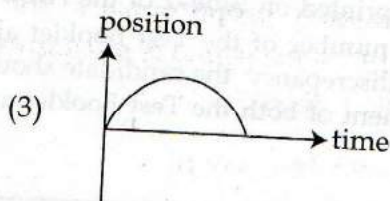
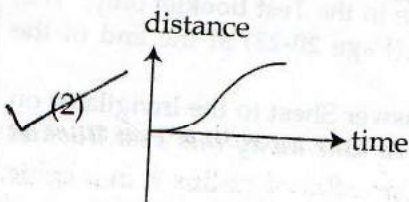
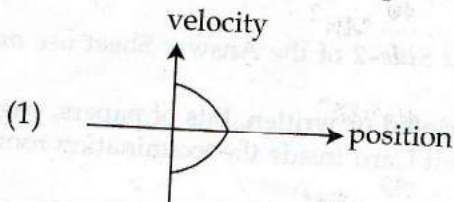
PART A - PHYSICS

ALL THE GRAPHS/DIAGRAMS GIVEN ARE SCHEMATIC AND NOT DRAWN TO SCALE.

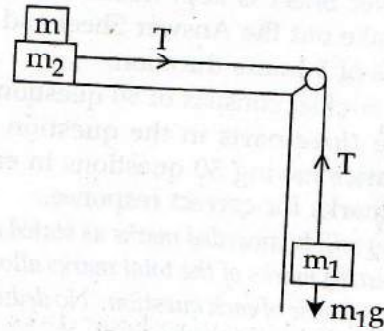
1. The density of a material in the shape of a cube is determined by measuring three sides of the cube and its mass. If the relative errors in measuring the mass and length are respectively 1.5% and 1%, the maximum error in determining the density is:

- (1) 2.5%
- (2) 3.5%
- ✓ (3) 4.5%
- (4) 6%

2. All the graphs below are intended to represent the same motion. One of them does it incorrectly. Pick it up.



3. Two masses $m_1 = 5 \text{ kg}$ and $m_2 = 10 \text{ kg}$, connected by an inextensible string over a frictionless pulley, are moving as shown in the figure. The coefficient of friction of horizontal surface is 0.15. The minimum weight m that should be put on top of m_2 to stop the motion is:



- (1) 18.3 kg
- (2) 27.3 kg
- (3) 43.3 kg
- (4) 10.3 kg

4. A particle is moving in a circular path of radius a under the action of an attractive potential $U = -\frac{k}{2r^2}$. Its total energy is:

- (1) $-\frac{k}{4a^2}$
- (2) $\frac{k}{2a^2}$
- (3) Zero
- (4) $-\frac{3}{2} \frac{k}{a^2}$

$m_1 g = T$
 $(m+m_2)g = N$
 $T = \mu N$
 $m_1 g = \mu(m+m_2)g$

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

$5 = \frac{15(m+10)}{100}$ $d = \frac{m}{l^3}$

$m_1 g = \mu(m+m_2)g$

$\frac{500}{75} = m+10$ $\frac{\Delta d}{d} = \frac{\Delta m}{m} + 3 \frac{\Delta l}{l} = 1.5 + 3 = 4.5$

$m = \frac{500}{15} - 10 = 23$

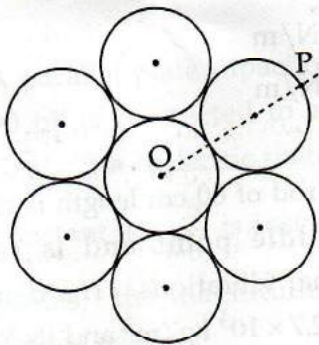


$T = m_1 g$
 $T = \mu(m+m_2)g$

5. In a collinear collision, a particle with an initial speed v_0 strikes a stationary particle of the same mass. If the final total kinetic energy is 50% greater than the original kinetic energy, the magnitude of the relative velocity between the two particles, after collision, is :

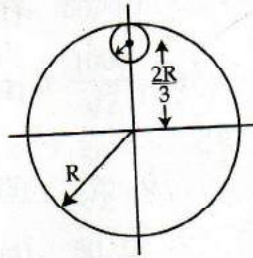
- (1) $\frac{v_0}{4}$
- (2) $\sqrt{2} v_0$
- (3) $\frac{v_0}{2}$
- (4) $\frac{v_0}{\sqrt{2}}$

6. Seven identical circular planar disks, each of mass M and radius R are welded symmetrically as shown. The moment of inertia of the arrangement about the axis normal to the plane and passing through the point P is :



- (1) $\frac{19}{2} MR^2$
- (2) $\frac{55}{2} MR^2$
- (3) $\frac{73}{2} MR^2$
- (4) $\frac{181}{2} MR^2$

7. From a uniform circular disc of radius R and mass $9M$, a small disc of radius $\frac{R}{3}$ is removed as shown in the figure. The moment of inertia of the remaining disc about an axis perpendicular to the plane of the disc and passing through centre of disc is :



- (1) $4 MR^2$
- (2) $\frac{40}{9} MR^2$
- (3) $10 MR^2$
- (4) $\frac{37}{9} MR^2$

8. A particle is moving with a uniform speed in a circular orbit of radius R in a central force inversely proportional to the n^{th} power of R . If the period of rotation of the particle is T , then :

- (1) $T \propto R^{3/2}$ for any n .
- (2) $T \propto R^{n+1}$
- (3) $T \propto R^{(n+1)/2}$
- (4) $T \propto R^{n/2}$

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$$\frac{1}{2} M v_0^2 = k r$$

$$k r = \frac{3k_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2} M_1 v_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_2 v_B^2 = \frac{3}{2} M_1 v_0^2$$

$$M_1 v_0 = M_1 v_A + M_2 v_B$$

$$v_B = \frac{M_1 (v_0 - v_A)}{M_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} M_1 v_A^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_2 \frac{M_1^2}{M_2^2} (v_0 - v_A)^2 = \frac{3}{2} M_1 v_0^2$$

$$M_1 v_A^2 + \frac{M_1^2}{M_2} (v_0 - v_A)^2 = 3 M_1 v_0^2$$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

9. A solid sphere of radius r made of a soft material of bulk modulus K is surrounded by a liquid in a cylindrical container. A massless piston of area a floats on the surface of the liquid, covering entire cross section of cylindrical container. When a mass m is placed on the surface of the piston to compress the liquid, the fractional decrement in the radius of the sphere,

$$\left(\frac{dr}{r}\right), \text{ is :}$$

(1) $\frac{Ka}{mg}$

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

(3) $\frac{mg}{3Ka}$

(4) $\frac{mg}{Ka}$

10. Two moles of an ideal monoatomic gas occupies a volume V at 27°C . The gas expands adiabatically to a volume $2V$. Calculate (a) the final temperature of the gas and (b) change in its internal energy.

(1) (a) 189 K (b) 2.7 kJ

(2) (a) 195 K (b) -2.7 kJ

(3) (a) 189 K (b) -2.7 kJ

(4) (a) 195 K (b) 2.7 kJ

11. The mass of a hydrogen molecule is 3.32×10^{-27} kg. If 10^{23} hydrogen molecules strike, per second, a fixed wall of area 2 cm^2 at an angle of 45° to the normal, and rebound elastically with a speed of 10^3 m/s , then the pressure on the wall is nearly :

(1) $2.35 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$

(2) $4.70 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$

(3) $2.35 \times 10^2 \text{ N/m}^2$

(4) $4.70 \times 10^2 \text{ N/m}^2$

12. A silver atom in a solid oscillates in simple harmonic motion in some direction with a frequency of $10^{12}/\text{sec}$. What is the force constant of the bonds connecting one atom with the other ? (Mole wt. of silver = 108 and Avagadro number = $6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ gm mole}^{-1}$)

(1) 6.4 N/m

(2) 7.1 N/m

(3) 2.2 N/m

(4) 5.5 N/m

13. A granite rod of 60 cm length is clamped at its middle point and is set into longitudinal vibrations. The density of granite is $2.7 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ and its Young's modulus is $9.27 \times 10^{10} \text{ Pa}$. What will be the fundamental frequency of the longitudinal vibrations ?

(1) 5 kHz

(2) 2.5 kHz

(3) 10 kHz

(4) 7.5 kHz

$\frac{1}{8} (2.75)$
 $\frac{10}{8}$

$T_1 V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_2^{\gamma-1}$
 $300 V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_2 (2V_1)^{\gamma-1}$
 $\frac{300}{T_2} = (2)^{\gamma-1}$
 $\frac{300}{T_2} = (2)^{5-1} = 4$
 $T_2 = \frac{300}{4} = 75$

$\frac{\rho R T}{2} = \frac{2 \times 3 \times R \times T}{2}$
 $\frac{300}{T_2} = (2)^{2/3} \left(\frac{300}{4}\right)^3 = T_2$

$\frac{189}{27}$
 $\frac{27}{216}$

$\frac{273}{27}$
 $\frac{27}{300}$

$\frac{273}{27}$
 $\frac{27}{300}$

$$\frac{R I_0}{R} = \frac{R \times R_0}{R} = \frac{40}{R}$$

14. Three concentric metal shells A, B and C of respective radii a , b and c ($a < b < c$) have surface charge densities $+\sigma$, $-\sigma$ and $+\sigma$ respectively. The potential of shell B is:

(1) $\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a} + c \right]$ $V = V_0$

(2) $\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{a^2 - b^2}{b} + c \right]$ $\frac{P}{\sqrt{2}}$

(3) $\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{b^2 - c^2}{b} + a \right]$

(4) $\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{b^2 - c^2}{c} + a \right]$

16. In an a.c. circuit, the instantaneous e.m.f. and current are given by

$$e = 100 \sin 30 t$$

$$i = 20 \sin \left(30 t - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

In one cycle of a.c., the average power consumed by the circuit and the wattless current are, respectively:

(1) 50, 10

(2) $\frac{1000}{\sqrt{2}}$, 10

(3) $\frac{50}{\sqrt{2}}$, 0

(4) 50, 0

I_0
 $\frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $\frac{R_0}{\sqrt{2}}$, $10\sqrt{2}$

17. Two batteries with e.m.f. 12 V and 13 V are connected in parallel across a load resistor of 10Ω . The internal resistances of the two batteries are 1Ω and 2Ω respectively. The voltage across the load lies between:

(1) 11.6 V and 11.7 V

(2) 11.5 V and 11.6 V

(3) 11.4 V and 11.5 V

(4) 11.7 V and 11.8 V

15. A parallel plate capacitor of capacitance 90 pF is connected to a battery of emf 20 V . If a dielectric material of dielectric constant $K = \frac{5}{3}$ is inserted between the plates, the magnitude of the induced charge will be:

(1) 1.2 nC

(2) 0.3 nC

(3) 2.4 nC

(4) 0.9 nC

$$\frac{m_3}{4m_2} = \left(\frac{v_3}{v_2} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{2p}{4p}$$

$$\frac{v_1^2}{m_1} = \frac{v_2^2}{m_2} = \frac{4v_3^2}{m_3}$$

18. An electron, a proton and an alpha particle having the same kinetic energy are moving in circular orbits of radii r_e , r_p , r_α respectively in a uniform magnetic field B . The relation between r_e , r_p , r_α is:

(1) $r_e > r_p = r_\alpha$

(2) $r_e < r_p = r_\alpha$

(3) $r_e < r_p < r_\alpha$

(4) $r_e < r_\alpha < r_p$

$$H_e^{+2}$$

$$H_\alpha^{+2}$$

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$$\frac{q^2 B^2 r_1^2}{m_1}$$

$$\frac{m_2}{m_1} = \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1} \right)^2$$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = K$$

$$m_1 v_1^2 = m_2 v_2^2 = m_3 v_3^2$$

$$m \frac{mv}{qB} = r$$

$$v = \frac{qBr}{m}$$

$$\frac{q^2 v_1^2}{m_1} = \frac{q^2 v_2^2}{m_2} = \frac{q^2 v_3^2}{m_3}$$

$$\frac{q^2 v_1^2}{m_1} = \frac{q^2 v_2^2}{m_2} = \frac{4q^2 v_3^2}{m_3}$$

$$\frac{9 \times 10^6}{4} = \frac{1}{2} = 2.25 \times 10^6$$

$$\frac{m_1 q^2 B^2 r_1^2}{m_1^2}$$

$$\mu = \mu_0 n I A$$

$$\lambda = \mu$$

$$\cos \omega t$$

19. The dipole moment of a circular loop carrying a current I , is m and the magnetic field at the centre of the loop is B_1 . When the dipole moment is doubled by keeping the current constant, the magnetic field at the centre of the loop is B_2 . The ratio $\frac{B_1}{B_2}$

is:

(1) 2

(2) $\sqrt{3}$

(3) $\sqrt{2}$

(4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I A}{2R}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I A'}{2R}$$

$$m = IA$$

$$2m = IA'$$

$$m = IA' \frac{A}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{A'}{2}$$

$$A' = 2A$$

$\mu_0 n I$

20. For an RLC circuit driven with voltage of amplitude v_m and frequency $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ the current exhibits resonance. The quality factor, Q is given by:

(1) $\frac{\omega_0 L}{R}$

(2) $\frac{\omega_0 R}{L}$

(3) $\frac{R}{(\omega_0 C)}$

(4) $\frac{CR}{\omega_0}$

$$Q = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{V}{\frac{V}{\omega_0 L}} = \omega_0 L$$

$$\frac{V}{C} = \frac{V}{\omega_0 C} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{V}{C}$$

$$\frac{2\pi V}{K} = \frac{2\pi V}{\omega_0 C} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{K}{C}$$

21. An EM wave from air enters a medium. The electric fields are

$$\vec{E}_1 = E_{01} \hat{x} \cos \left[2\pi \nu \left(\frac{z}{c} - t \right) \right] \text{ in air and}$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = E_{02} \hat{x} \cos [k(2z - ct)] \text{ in medium,}$$

where the wave number k and frequency ν refer to their values in air. The medium is non-magnetic. If ϵ_{r1} and ϵ_{r2} refer to relative permittivities of air and medium respectively, which of the following options is correct?

(1) $\frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}} = 4$

(2) $\frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}} = 2$

(3) $\frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}} = \frac{1}{4}$

(4) $\frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{E_{01}}{E_{02}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

22. Unpolarized light of intensity I passes through an ideal polarizer A. Another identical polarizer B is placed behind A. The intensity of light beyond B is found to be $\frac{I}{2}$. Now another identical polarizer C is placed between A and B. The intensity beyond B is now found to be $\frac{I}{8}$. The angle between polarizer A and C is:

(1) 0°

(2) 30°

(3) 45°

(4) 60°

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi \nu}{c}$$

$$\nu = \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{2\pi \nu}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$E_1 = E_{01} \cos [2\pi \nu \left(\frac{z}{c} - t \right)]$$

$$E_2 = E_{02} \cos [k(2z - ct)]$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{2\pi \nu}{c} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{1}{25}$$

23. The angular width of the central maximum in a single slit diffraction pattern is 60° . The width of the slit is $1 \mu\text{m}$. The slit is illuminated by monochromatic plane waves. If another slit of same width is made near it, Young's fringes can be observed on a screen placed at a distance 50 cm from the slits. If the observed fringe width is 1 cm , what is slit separation distance ?

(i.e. distance between the centres of each slit.)

- (1) $25 \mu\text{m}$
- (2) $50 \mu\text{m}$
- (3) $75 \mu\text{m}$
- (4) $100 \mu\text{m}$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{d}{\Delta}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda d}{\Delta}$$

24. An electron from various excited states of hydrogen atom emit radiation to come to the ground state. Let λ_n, λ_g be the de Broglie wavelength of the electron in the n^{th} state and the ground state respectively. Let Λ_n be the wavelength of the emitted photon in the transition from the n^{th} state to the ground state. For large n , (A, B are constants)

- (1) $\Lambda_n \approx A + \frac{B}{\lambda_n^2}$
- (2) $\Lambda_n \approx A + B \lambda_n$
- (3) $\Lambda_n^2 \approx A + B \lambda_n^2$
- (4) $\Lambda_n^2 \approx \lambda_n$

25. If the series limit frequency of the Lyman series is ν_L , then the series limit frequency of the Pfund series is :

- (1) $25 \nu_L$
- (2) $16 \nu_L$
- (3) $\nu_L/16$
- (4) $\nu_L/25$

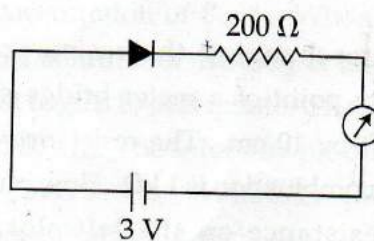
$$f = \left[\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right] \nu_L$$

26. It is found that if a neutron suffers an elastic collinear collision with deuterium at rest, fractional loss of its energy is p_d ; while for its similar collision with carbon nucleus at rest, fractional loss of energy is p_c . The values of p_d and p_c are respectively :

- (1) $(.89, .28)$
- (2) $(.28, .89)$
- (3) $(0, 0)$
- (4) $(0, 1)$

L
B
P
B
P

27. The reading of the ammeter for a silicon diode in the given circuit is :



- (1) 0
- (2) 15 mA
- (3) 11.5 mA
- (4) 13.5 mA

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

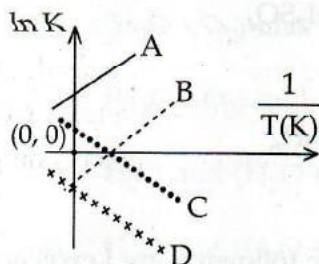
$$\frac{hc}{\lambda_n} = \phi + \frac{hc}{\lambda_n}$$

$$\Lambda_n = \lambda$$

$$3 - I(200) = 0$$

$$I = \frac{3}{200} = \frac{1.5}{100} = 15 \text{ mA}$$

34. Which of the following lines correctly show the temperature dependence of equilibrium constant, K, for an exothermic reaction?



(1) A and B

(2) B and C

(3) C and D

(4) A and D
 $x^2 + \frac{5}{100}x = 10^{-10}$

$100x^2 + 5x = 10$

35. The combustion of benzene (l) gives $\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$ and $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$. Given that heat of combustion of benzene at constant volume is $-3263.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ at 25°C ; heat of combustion (in kJ mol^{-1}) of benzene at constant pressure will be:

$(R = 8.314 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1})$

(1) 4152.6

(2) -452.46

(3) 3260

(4) -3267.6

$\frac{1 \times 50}{100} = 0.05$

$K_{sp} = S^2$

$K_{sp} = [\text{Ba}^{2+}] [1]$

36. For 1 molar aqueous solution of the following compounds, which one will show the highest freezing point?

(1) $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]\text{Cl}_3$

(2) $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

(3) $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\text{Cl}_2]\text{Cl} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

(4) $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3\text{Cl}_3] \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

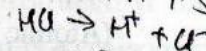
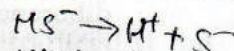
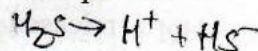
37. An aqueous solution contains $0.10 \text{ M H}_2\text{S}$ and 0.20 M HCl . If the equilibrium constants for the formation of HS^- from H_2S is 1.0×10^{-7} and that of S^{2-} from HS^- ions is 1.2×10^{-13} then the concentration of S^{2-} ions in aqueous solution is:

(1) 5×10^{-8}

(2) 3×10^{-20}

(3) 6×10^{-21}

(4) 5×10^{-19}



$K_1 = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{HS}^-]}{[\text{H}_2\text{S}]}$

$10^{-7} = \frac{0.20 [\text{HS}^-]}{0.10}$

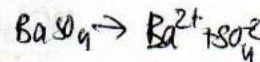
38. An aqueous solution contains an unknown concentration of Ba^{2+} . When 50 mL of a 1 M solution of Na_2SO_4 is added, BaSO_4 just begins to precipitate. The final volume is 500 mL . The solubility product of BaSO_4 is 1×10^{-10} . What is the original concentration of Ba^{2+} ?

(1) $5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ M}$

(2) $2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ M}$

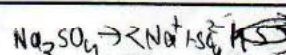
(3) $1.1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ M}$

(4) $1.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ M}$



$10^{-10} = S \cdot S$

$K_{sp} = \frac{AB}{V^2}$



$K_{sp} = x(x+0.05)$

$K_{sp} = x^2 + 0.05x$

$K_2 = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{S}^{2-}]}{[\text{HS}^-]}$ $\ln K = R \left[\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right]$

$T \downarrow K \uparrow$

$\frac{1}{T} \uparrow K \uparrow$

$K_{sp} = 0.05x$

$\frac{10^{-10}}{5 \times 10^{-2}} = x = \frac{10^{-8}}{5} = \frac{10}{5} \times 10^{-9}$

$1.2 \times 10^{-13} = \frac{K_1 [\text{H}_2\text{S}]}{K_2 [\text{HS}^-]^2} \times [\text{S}^{2-}]$
 $\frac{1.2 \times 10^{-13}}{10^{-7} \times 0.10} = \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-7}}{(0.2)^2} \times [\text{S}^{2-}]$

$K_2 = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{S}^{2-}]}{[\text{HS}^-]}$

$K_2 = \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2 [\text{S}^{2-}]}{K_1 [\text{H}_2\text{S}]}$

B₂H₆

39. At 518° C, the rate of decomposition of a sample of gaseous acetaldehyde, initially at a pressure of 363 Torr, was 1.00 Torr s⁻¹ when 5% had reacted and 0.5 Torr s⁻¹ when 33% had reacted. The order of the reaction is :

- (1) 2
- (2) 3
- (3) 1
- (4) 0

40. How long (approximate) should water be electrolysed by passing through 100 amperes current so that the oxygen released can completely burn 27.66 g of diborane ?

(Atomic weight of B = 10.8 u)

- (1) 6.4 hours
- (2) 0.8 hours
- (3) 3.2 hours
- (4) 1.6 hours

41. The recommended concentration of fluoride ion in drinking water is up to 1 ppm as fluoride ion is required to make teeth enamel harder by converting [3Ca₃(PO₄)₂·Ca(OH)₂] to :

- (1) [CaF₂]
- (2) [3(CaF₂)·Ca(OH)₂]
- (3) [3Ca₃(PO₄)₂·CaF₂]
- (4) [3{Ca(OH)₂}·CaF₂]

42. Which of the following compound contain(s) no covalent bond(s) ?

KCl, PH₃, O₂, B₂H₆, H₂SO₄

- (1) KCl, B₂H₆, PH₃
- (2) KCl, H₂SO₄
- (3) KCl
- (4) KCl, B₂H₆

43. Which of the following are Lewis acids

- (1) PH₃ and BCl₃
- (2) AlCl₃ and SiCl₄
- (3) PH₃ and SiCl₄
- (4) BCl₃ and AlCl₃

44. Total number of lone pair of electrons

I₃⁻ ion is :

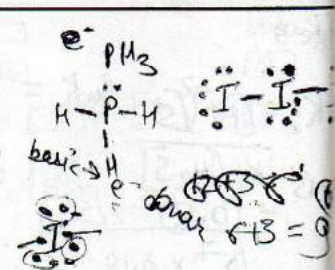
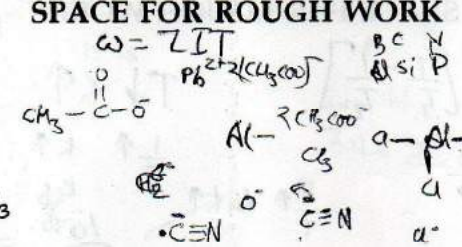
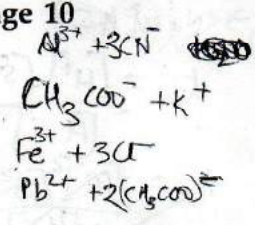
- (1) 3
- (2) 6
- (3) 9
- (4) 12

45. Which of the following salts is the most basic in aqueous solution ?

- (1) Al(CN)₃
- (2) CH₃COOK
- (3) FeCl₃
- (4) Pb(CH₃COO)₂

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



A

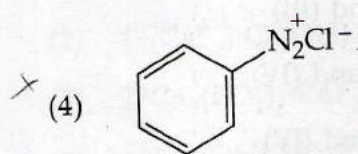
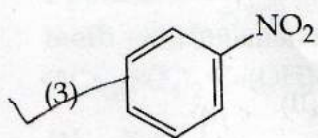
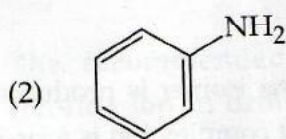
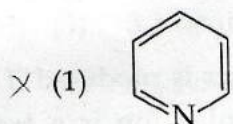
51. Glucose on prolonged heating with HI gives :

- (1) *n*-Hexane
- (2) 1-Hexene
- (3) Hexanoic acid
- (4) 6-iodohexanal

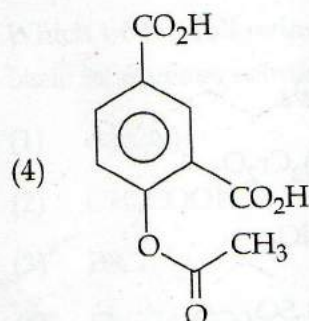
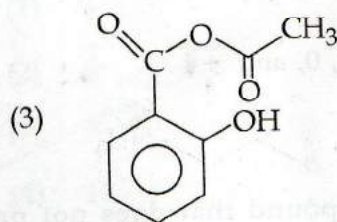
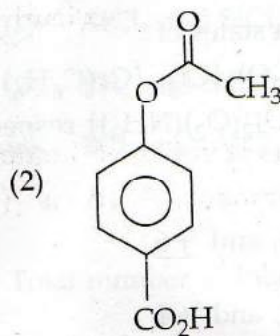
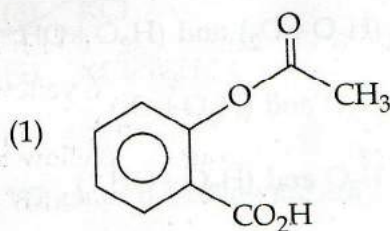
52. The *trans*-alkenes are formed by the reduction of alkynes with :

- (1) H_2 - Pd/C, $BaSO_4$
- (2) $NaBH_4$
- (3) Na/liq. NH_3
- (4) Sn - HCl

53. Which of the following compounds will be suitable for Kjeldahl's method for nitrogen estimation ?



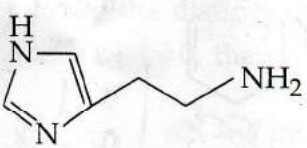
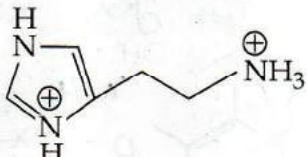
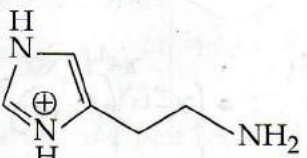
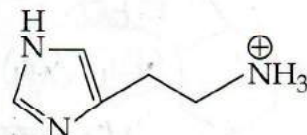
54. Phenol on treatment with CO_2 in the presence of NaOH followed by acidification produces compound X as the major product. X on treatment with $(CH_3CO)_2O$ in the presence of catalytic amount of H_2SO_4 produces :



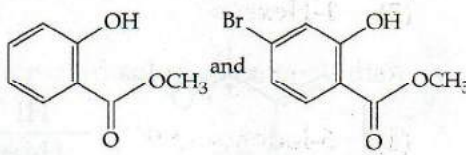
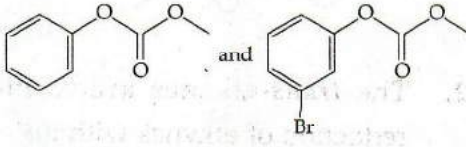
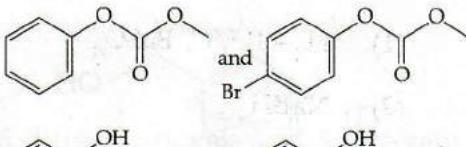
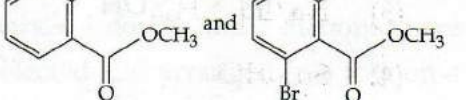
55. An alkali is titrated against an acid with methyl orange as indicator, which of the following is a correct combination ?

	Base	Acid	End point
(1)	Weak	Strong	Colourless to pink
(2)	Strong	Strong	Pinkish red to yellow
(3)	Weak	Strong	Yellow to pinkish red
(4)	Strong	Strong	Pink to colourless



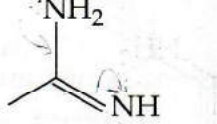
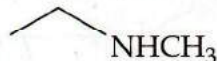
56. The predominant form of histamine present in human blood is (pK_a , Histidine = 6.0)

- (1) 
- (2) 
- (3) 
- (4) 

57. Phenol reacts with methyl chloroformate in the presence of NaOH to form product A. A reacts with Br_2 to form product B. A and B are respectively :

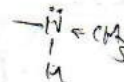
- (1) 
- (2) 
- (3) 
- (4) 

58. The increasing order of basicity of the following compounds is :

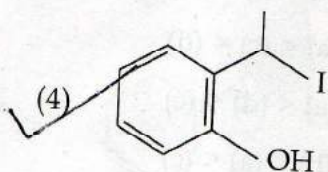
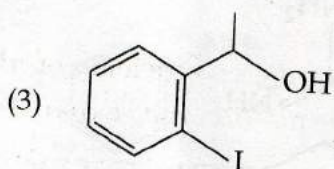
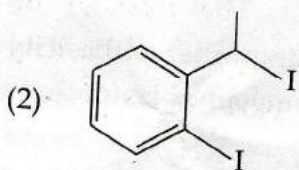
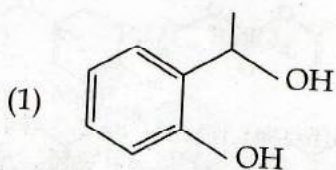
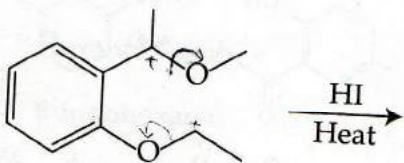
- (a) 
- (b) 
- (c) 
- (d) 

- (1) (a) < (b) < (c) < (d)
- (2) (b) < (a) < (c) < (d)
- (3) (b) < (a) < (d) < (c)
- (4) (d) < (b) < (a) < (c)

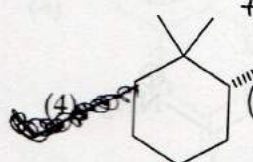
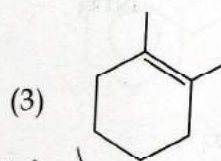
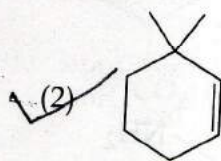
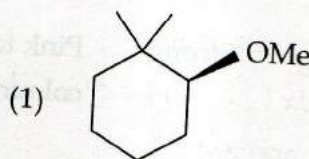
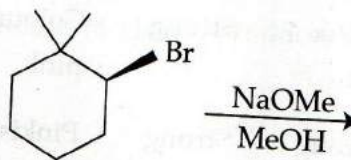
methyl orange



59. The major product formed in the following reaction is :



60. The major product of the following reaction is :



$64(B-1) = 2$

$64(-4+4B) = 8$
 $64 \times 4(B-1) = 8$

x-4	2x	2x
0	x-4-2x	2x
2x	2x	x

x-4	2x	2x
0	-x-4	x+4
2x	2x	x+4

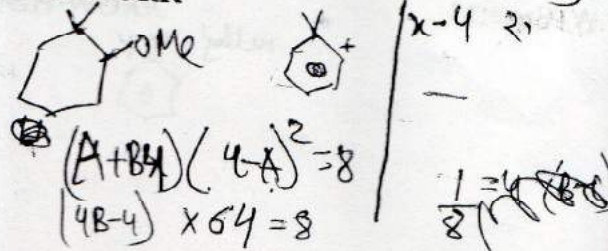
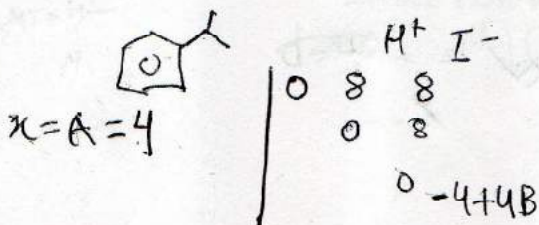
$(x^2 - 16)(x-4) + 8x^2(x+4)$
 $(x-4)(x+4)2x - (x-4)(x+4)^2$

$(x-4)(x+4)^2 - 2x(x+4)$
 $+ 2x[2x(x+4) + (x+4)^2]$

$(x-4)(x+4)[2x - (x+4)]$
 $+ 4x^2(x+4)$

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



PART C – MATHEMATICS

61. Two sets A and B are as under :
 $A = \{(a, b) \in \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} : |a-5| < 1 \text{ and } |b-5| < 1\}$;
 $B = \{(a, b) \in \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} : 4(a-6)^2 + 9(b-5)^2 \leq 36\}$. Then :

- (1) $B \subset A$
- (2) $A \subset B$
- (3) $A \cap B = \phi$ (an empty set)
- (4) neither $A \subset B$ nor $B \subset A$

62. Let $S = \{x \in \mathbf{R} : x \geq 0 \text{ and } 2|\sqrt{x} - 3| + \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} - 6) + 6 = 0\}$. Then S :

- (1) is an empty set.
- (2) contains exactly one element.
- (3) contains exactly two elements.
- (4) contains exactly four elements.

63. If $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{C}$ are the distinct roots, of the equation $x^2 - x + 1 = 0$, then $\alpha^{101} + \beta^{107}$ is equal to :

- (1) -1
- (2) 0
- (3) 1
- (4) 2

Handwritten notes:
 $\omega^2, \omega, \omega^2$
 $(\omega+1)(\omega^2-\omega)$
 $\omega^{101} + \omega$

64. If $\begin{vmatrix} x-4 & 2x & 2x \\ 2x & x-4 & 2x \\ 2x & 2x & x-4 \end{vmatrix} = (A+Bx)(x-A)^2$,

then the ordered pair (A, B) is equal to :

- (1) (-4, -5)
- (2) (-4, 3)
- (3) (-4, 5)
- (4) (4, 5)

Handwritten notes:
 $1 + \omega^2 + \omega^{2x} = 0$
 $1 + \omega^{101} + \omega^{202} = 0$
 $1 + \omega^{107} + \omega^{204} = 0$

65. If the system of linear equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + ky + 3z &= 0 \\ 3x + ky - 2z &= 0 \\ 2x + 4y - 3z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

has a non-zero solution (x, y, z) , then $\frac{xz}{y^2}$

is equal to :

Handwritten: $x + y$

- (1) -10
- (2) 10
- (3) -30
- (4) 30

66. From 6 different novels and 3 different dictionaries, 4 novels and 1 dictionary are to be selected and arranged in a row on a shelf so that the dictionary is always in the middle. The number of such arrangements is :

- (1) at least 1000
- (2) less than 500
- (3) at least 500 but less than 750
- (4) at least 750 but less than 1000

67. The sum of the co-efficients of all odd degree terms in the expansion of

$$\left(x + \sqrt{x^3 - 1}\right)^5 + \left(x - \sqrt{x^3 - 1}\right)^5, (x > 1)$$

is :

- (1) -1
- (2) 0
- (3) 1
- (4) 2

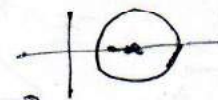
Handwritten notes:
 $\binom{n}{1}C_1 + \binom{n}{3}C_3 + \dots + \binom{n}{n}C_n$
 ω^{101}
 $\frac{107}{2}$
 $\frac{204}{2}$

$x =$



Handwritten:
 $x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2}$

Handwritten:
 $|a-5| = 1$
 $(2(a-6))^2 + (3(b-5))^2 = 36$



Handwritten:
 $\frac{3}{9} \times (33)$
 $\frac{11}{9}$
 $\frac{2}{2}$
 ω^{33+2}

$$9x^2 + 6bx = 16$$

68. Let $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{49}$ be in A.P. such that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{12} a_{4k+1} = 416 \text{ and } a_9 + a_{43} = 66. \text{ If}$$

$a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_{17}^2 = 140m$, then m is equal to :

- (1) 66
(2) 68
(3) 34
(4) 33

69. Let A be the sum of the first 20 terms and B be the sum of the first 40 terms of the series

$$1^2 + 2 \cdot 2^2 + 3^2 + 2 \cdot 4^2 + 5^2 + 2 \cdot 6^2 + \dots$$

If $B - 2A = 100\lambda$, then λ is equal to :

- (1) 232
(2) 248
(3) 464
(4) 496

70. For each $t \in \mathbf{R}$, let $[t]$ be the greatest integer less than or equal to t . Then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \left(\left[\frac{1}{x} \right] + \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] + \dots + \left[\frac{15}{x} \right] \right)$$

- (1) is equal to 0.
(2) is equal to 15.
(3) is equal to 120.
(4) does not exist (in \mathbf{R}).

71. Let $S = \{t \in \mathbf{R} : f(x) = |x - \pi| \cdot (e^{|x|} - 1) \sin|x| \text{ is not differentiable at } t\}$. Then the set S is equal to :

- (1) ϕ (an empty set)
(2) $\{0\}$
(3) $\{\pi\}$
(4) $\{0, \pi\}$

72. If the curves $y^2 = 6x$, $9x^2 + by^2 = 16$ intersect each other at right angles, then the value of b is :

- (1) 6
(2) $\frac{7}{2}$
(3) 4
(4) $\frac{9}{2}$

$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 6$$

$$9(2x) + 2b \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$2ym_1 = 6$$

73. Let $f(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ and $g(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}$,

$x \in \mathbf{R} - \{-1, 0, 1\}$. If $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$, then the

local minimum value of $h(x)$ is :

- (1) 3
(2) -3
(3) $-2\sqrt{2}$
(4) $2\sqrt{2}$

74. The integral

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{(\sin^5 x + \cos^3 x \sin^2 x + \sin^3 x \cos^2 x + \cos^5 x)^2} dx$$

is equal to :

- (1) $\frac{1}{3(1 + \tan^3 x)} + C$
(2) $\frac{-1}{3(1 + \tan^3 x)} + C$
(3) $\frac{1}{1 + \cot^3 x} + C$
(4) $\frac{-1}{1 + \cot^3 x} + C$

(where C is a constant of integration)

$$2ym_1 = 6$$

$$18x + 2bm_2 = 0$$

75. The value of $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+2^x} dx$ is :

- (1) $\frac{\pi}{8}$
- (2) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- (3) 4π
- (4) $\frac{\pi}{4}$

76. Let $g(x) = \cos x^2$, $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, and α, β ($\alpha < \beta$) be the roots of the quadratic equation $18x^2 - 9\pi x + \pi^2 = 0$. Then the area (in sq. units) bounded by the curve $y = (g \circ f)(x)$ and the lines $x = \alpha$, $x = \beta$ and $y = 0$, is :

- (1) $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3} - 1)$
- (2) $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3} + 1)$
- (3) $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})$
- (4) $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{2} - 1)$

$$\sqrt{9 \times 5}$$

$$\frac{9 \times 5}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{6-3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2-7}{2}\right)^2}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{6-3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4-7}{2}\right)^2}}$$

77. Let $y = y(x)$ be the solution of the differential equation

$$\sin x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \cos x = 4x, x \in (0, \pi).$$

If $y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$, then $y\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ is equal to :

- (1) $\frac{4}{9\sqrt{3}} \pi^2$
- (2) $\frac{-8}{9\sqrt{3}} \pi^2$
- (3) $-\frac{8}{9} \pi^2$
- (4) $-\frac{4}{9} \pi^2$

78. A straight line through a fixed point (2, 3) intersects the coordinate axes at distinct points P and Q. If O is the origin and the rectangle OPRQ is completed, then the locus of R is :

- (1) $3x + 2y = 6$
- (2) $2x + 3y = xy$
- (3) $3x + 2y = xy$
- (4) $3x + 2y = 6xy$

79. Let the orthocentre and centroid of a triangle be $A(-3, 5)$ and $B(3, 3)$ respectively. If C is the circumcentre of this triangle, then the radius of the circle having line segment AC as diameter, is :

- (1) $\sqrt{10}$
- (2) $2\sqrt{10}$
- (3) $3\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$
- (4) $\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$



$$\frac{\sqrt{(6+3)^2 + (2-5)^2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{81+9}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{90}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2}$$

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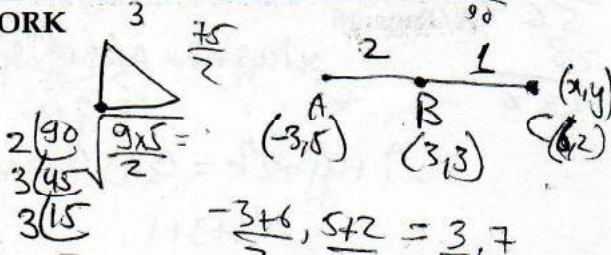
$$\begin{aligned} 2y + 5 &= 9 \\ 2y &= 4 \\ y &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

$$\frac{81}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{90}}{4} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2}$$

$$3 = \frac{1(-3) + 2(3)}{3}$$

$$a = -24$$



80. If the tangent at (1, 7) to the curve $x^2 = y - 6$ touches the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 16x + 12y + c = 0$ then the value of c is :

- (1) 195
- (2) 185
- (3) 85
- ✓ (4) 95

81. Tangent and normal are drawn at P(16, 16) on the parabola $y^2 = 16x$, which intersect the axis of the parabola at A and B, respectively. If C is the centre of the circle through the points P, A and B and $\angle CPB = \theta$, then a value of $\tan \theta$ is :

- (1) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) $\frac{4}{3}$

82. Tangents are drawn to the hyperbola $4x^2 - y^2 = 36$ at the points P and Q. If these tangents intersect at the point T(0, 3) then the area (in sq. units) of ΔPTQ is :

- (1) $45\sqrt{5}$
- (2) $54\sqrt{3}$
- (3) $60\sqrt{3}$
- (4) $36\sqrt{5}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{14} \sqrt{2} \cos \theta &= 3-1 \\ \sqrt{14} \times 2 \cos \theta &= 2 \\ \cos \theta &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{28}} \\ \sin \theta &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{28}} \\ 1 - \frac{4}{28} &= \frac{24}{28} = \frac{6}{7} \end{aligned}$$

83. If L_1 is the line of intersection of the planes $2x - 2y + 3z - 2 = 0$, $x - y + z + 1 = 0$ and L_2 is the line of intersection of the planes $x + 2y - z - 3 = 0$, $3x - y + 2z - 1 = 0$, then the distance of the origin from the plane, containing the lines L_1 and L_2 , is :

- (1) $\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}$
- (2) $\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$
- (3) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
- (4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

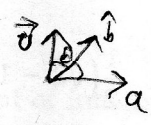
84. The length of the projection of the line segment joining the points (5, -1, 4) and (4, -1, 3) on the plane, $x + y + z = 7$ is :

- (1) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$
- (2) $\frac{2}{3}$
- (3) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (4) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$

85. Let \vec{u} be a vector coplanar with the vectors $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = \hat{j} + \hat{k}$. If \vec{u} is perpendicular to \vec{a} and $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{b} = 24$,

then $|\vec{u}|^2$ is equal to :

- ✓ (1) 336
- (2) 315
- (3) 256
- (4) 84



$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 12 \\ \hline 56 \\ 28 \\ \hline 336 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k} &= A(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}) + B(\hat{j} + \hat{k}) \\ x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k} &= (2A)\hat{i} + (3A+B)\hat{j} + (-3A+B)\hat{k} \\ 4+9+1 & \\ |u| &= \sqrt{28 \times 24} = \sqrt{672} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u \cdot a &= 0 \\ 2x + 3y - z &= 0 \\ y + z &= 24 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |u| \sqrt{2} \cos \theta &= 24 \\ |u| \cos \theta &= \frac{24}{\sqrt{2}} \\ |u| &= \frac{24 \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 24 \end{aligned}$$

86. A bag contains 4 red and 6 black balls. A ball is drawn at random from the bag, its colour is observed and this ball along with two additional balls of the same colour are returned to the bag. If now a ball is drawn at random from the bag, then the probability that this drawn ball is red, is :

- (1) $\frac{3}{10}$
- (2) $\frac{2}{5}$
- (3) $\frac{1}{5}$
- (4) $\frac{3}{4}$

87. If $\sum_{i=1}^9 (x_i - 5) = 9$ and $\sum_{i=1}^9 (x_i - 5)^2 = 45$, then the standard deviation of the 9 items x_1, x_2, \dots, x_9 is :

- (1) 9
- (2) 4
- (3) 2
- (4) 3

88. If sum of all the solutions of the equation $8\cos x \cdot \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - x\right) - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1$ in $[0, \pi]$ is $k\pi$, then k is equal to :

- (1) $\frac{2}{3}$
- (2) $\frac{13}{9}$
- (3) $\frac{8}{9}$
- (4) $\frac{20}{9}$

89. PQR is a triangular park with $PQ = PR = 200$ m. A T.V. tower stands at the mid-point of QR. If the angles of elevation of the top of the tower at P, Q and R are respectively $45^\circ, 30^\circ$ and 30° , then the height of the tower (in m) is :

- (1) 100
- (2) 50
- (3) $100\sqrt{3}$
- (4) $50\sqrt{2}$



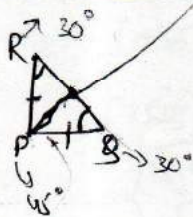
90. The Boolean expression

$\sim(p \vee q) \vee (\sim p \wedge q)$ is equivalent to :

- (1) $\sim p$
- (2) p
- (3) q
- (4) $\sim q$

- o o o -

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



A & B OR A



~~$(\sim p \vee q) \vee (\sim p \wedge q)$~~ $(\sim p \wedge q) \vee (\sim p \wedge q)$

A & B OR A & B'

~~$(\sim p \vee q) \vee (\sim p \wedge q)$~~ $(\sim p \vee q) \vee (\sim p \wedge q)$

$\cos \theta = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$

