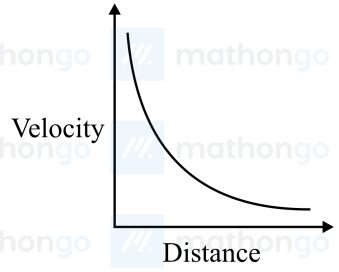
Q1. Time (T), velocity (C) and angular momentum (h) are chosen as fundamental quantities instead of mass, length and time. In terms of these, the dimensions of mass would be:

(1) $[\mathrm{M}] = [\mathrm{T}^{-1}\mathrm{C}^{-2}\mathrm{h}]$ (2) $[\mathrm{M}] = [\mathrm{T}^{-1}\mathrm{C}^{2}\mathrm{h}]$

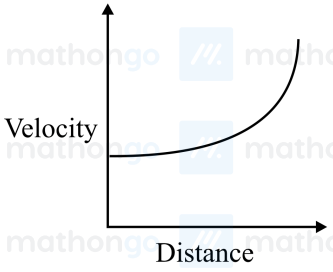
(3) $[\mathrm{M}] = [\mathrm{T}^{-1}\mathrm{C}^{-2}\mathrm{h}^{-1}]$ (4) $[\mathrm{M}] = [\mathrm{TC}^{-2}\,\mathrm{h}]$

Q2. Which graph corresponds to an object moving with a constant negative acceleration and a positive velocity?

(1)



(2)



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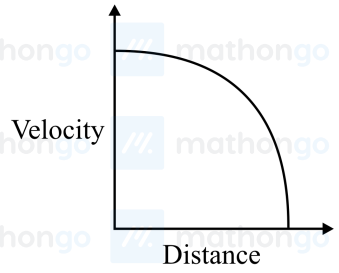
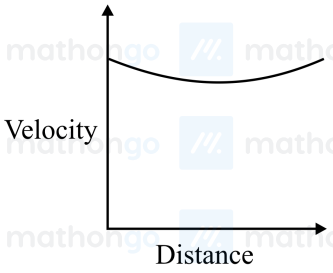


(4)

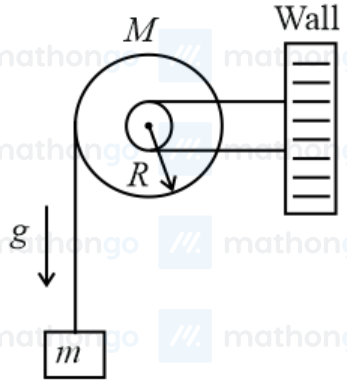


Q3. An object is dropped from a height h from the ground. Every time it hits the ground it loses 50% of its kinetic energy. The total distance covered as $t \to \infty$ is:

(1) $3h$ (2) ∞

(3) $\frac{5}{3}h$ (4) $\frac{8}{3}h$

Q4. A uniform disc of radius R and mass M is free to rotate only about its axis. A string is wrapped over its rim and a body of mass m is tied to the free end of the string as shown in the figure. The body is released from rest. Then the acceleration of the body is:

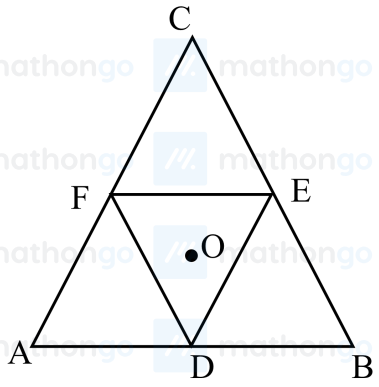


(1) $\frac{2\,Mg}{2m+M}$ (2) $\frac{2\,\mathrm{M}g}{2M+m}$

(3) $\frac{2\,mg}{2M+m}$ (4) $\frac{2\,mg}{2m+M}$

Q5. Moment of inertia of an equilateral triangular lamina ABC, about the axis passing through its centre O and perpendicular to its plane is I_0 as shown in the figure. A cavity DEF is cut out from the lamina, where $D,\ E,\ F$ are the mid points of the sides. Moment of inertia of the remaining part of lamina about the same axis

is:



(1) $\frac{7}{8}I_0$
(2) $\frac{15}{16}I_0$
(3) $\frac{3}{4}I_0$
(4) $\frac{31I_0}{32}$

Q6. In a physical balance working on the principle of moments, when 5 mg weight is placed on the left pan, the beam becomes horizontal. Both the empty pans of the balance are of equal mass. Which of the following statements is correct?

(1) Every object that is weighed using this balance appears lighter than its actual weight
(2) Left arm is shorter than the right arm
(3) Both the arms are of same length
(4) Left arm is longer than the right arm

Q7. If the Earth has no rotational motion, the weight of a person on the equator is W. Determine the speed with which the earth would have to rotate about its axis so that the person at the equator will weigh $\frac{3}{4}\ W$. The radius of the Earth is 6400 km and $g = 10\ \mathrm{m\ s^{-2}}$

(1) $0.63 \times 10^{-3}\ \mathrm{rad\ s^{-1}}$
(2) $0.28 \times 10^{-3}\ \mathrm{rad\ s^{-1}}$
(3) $1.1 \times 10^{-3}\ \mathrm{rad\ s^{-1}}$
(4) $0.83 \times 10^{-3}\ \mathrm{rad\ s^{-1}}$

Q8. A compressive force, F is applied at the two ends of a long thin steel rod. It is heated, simultaneously, such that its temperature increases by ΔT. The net change in its length is zero. Let l be the length of the rod, A its area of cross-section, Y its Young's modulus, and α its coefficient of linear expansion. Then, F is equal to:

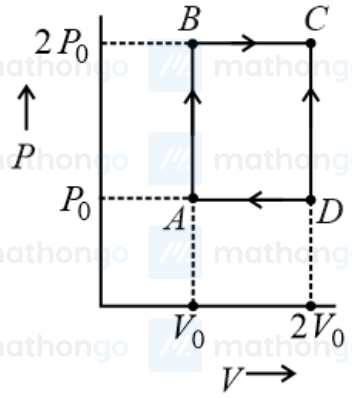
(1) $lAY\alpha\ \Delta T$
(2) $A\ \mathrm{Y}\alpha\ \Delta T$
(3) $\frac{\mathrm{AY}}{\alpha \Delta T}$
(4) $l^2\ \mathrm{Y}\alpha\ \Delta T$

Q9. In an experiment, a sphere of aluminium of mass 0.20 kg is heated up to $150^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$. Immediately, it is put into water of volume 150 cc at $27^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ kept in a calorimeter of water equivalent to 0.025 kg . The final temperature of the system is $40^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$. The specific heat of the aluminium is(take 4.2 Joule = 1 calorie)

(1) $434\ \mathrm{J\ kg^{-1}\ {}^{o}C}$
(2) $378\ \mathrm{J\ kg^{-1}\ {}^{\circ}C}$
(3) $315\ \mathrm{J\ kg^{-1}\ {}^{o}C}$
(4) $476\ \mathrm{J\ kg^{-1}\ {}^{o}C}$

Q10. An engine operates by taking n moles of an ideal gas through the cycle $ABCDA$ shown in figure. The thermal efficiency of the engine is:

(Take $C_v = 1.5R$, where R is gas constant)



(1) 0.24 (2) 0.15
(3) 0.32 (4) 0.08

Q11. An ideal gas has molecules with 5 degrees of freedom. The ratio of specific heats at constant pressure (C_{p}) and at constant volume (C_{V}) is:

(1) $\frac{7}{5}$ (2) 6
(3) $\frac{7}{2}$ (4) $\frac{5}{2}$

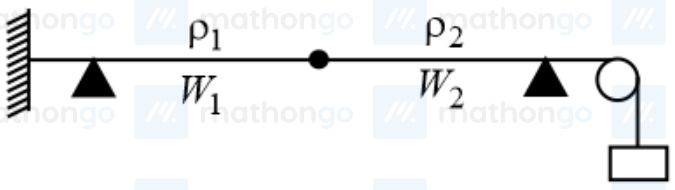
Q12. The ratio of maximum acceleration to maximum velocity in a simple harmonic motion is $10\ \mathrm{s}^{-1}$. At, $t = 0$ the displacement is 5 m. What is the maximum acceleration? The initial phase is $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

(1) $500\ \mathrm{m\ s}^{-2}$ (2) $750\sqrt{2}\ \mathrm{m\ s}^{-2}$
(3) $750\ \mathrm{m\ s}^{-2}$ (4) $500\sqrt{2}\ \mathrm{m\ s}^{-2}$

Q13. A $1\ \mathrm{kg}$ block attached to a spring vibrates with a frequency of $1\ \mathrm{Hz}$ on a frictionless horizontal table. Two springs identical to the original spring are attached in parallel to a $8\ \mathrm{kg}$ block placed on the same table. So, the frequency of vibration of the $8\ \mathrm{kg}$ block is

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

Q14. Two wires W_1 and W_2 have the same radius r and respective, densities ρ_1 and ρ_2, such that $\rho_2 = 4\rho_1$. They are joined together at the point O, as shown in the figure. The combination is used as a sonometer wire and kept under tension T. The point O is midway between the two bridges. When a stationary wave is set up in the composite wire, the joint is found to be a node. The ratio of the number of antinodes formed in W_1 to W_2 is



(1) $4 : 1$ (2) $1 : 2$
(3) $1 : 1$ (4) $1 : 3$

Q15. There is a uniform electrostatic field in a region. The potential at various points on a small sphere centred at P, in the region, is found to vary between the limits $589.0\ \mathrm{V}$ to $589.8\ \mathrm{V}$. What is the potential at a point on the

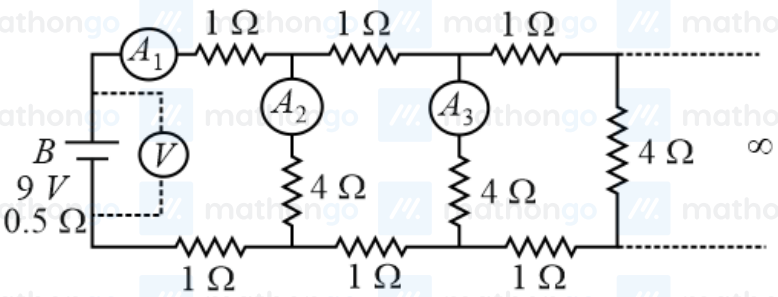
sphere whose radius vector makes an angle of 60° with the direction of the field?

(1) 589.4 V (2) 589.5 V
(3) 589.2 V (4) 589.6 V

Q16. The energy stored in the electric field produced by a metal sphere is 4.5 J. If the sphere contains 4 μC charge, its radius will be: $\left[\text{Take : } \frac{1}{4\pi\in_0} = 9\times10^9 \text{ N m}^2 \text{ C}^{-2}\right]$

(1) 32 mm (2) 16 mm
(3) 28 mm (4) 20 mm

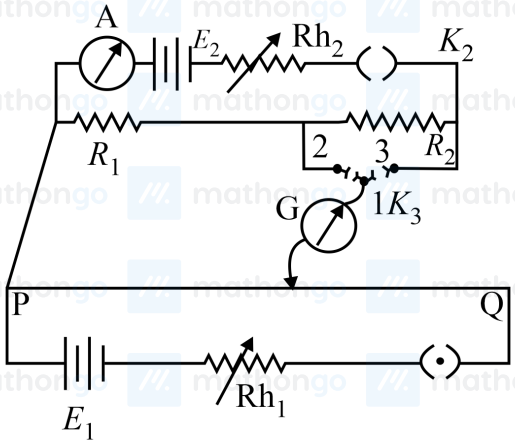
Q17.



A 9 V battery with an internal resistance of $0.5\ \Omega$ is connected across an infinite network, as shown in the figure. All ammeters A_1, A_2, A_3 and voltmeter V are ideal.
Choose the correct statement.

(1) Reading of A_1 is 18 A. (2) Reading of V is 9 V.
(3) Reading of V is 7 V. (4) Reading of A_1 is 2 A.

Q18. A potentiometer PQ is set up to compare two resistances, as shown in the figure. The ammeter A in the circuit reads 1.0 A when the two-way key K_3 is open. The balance point is at a length l_1 cm from P when the two-way key K_3 is plugged in between 2 and 1, while the balance point is at a length l_2 cm from P when the key K_3 is plugged in between 3 and 1. The ratio of two resistances $\frac{R_1}{R_2}$, is found to be



(1) $\frac{l_1}{l_1-l_2}$ (2) $\frac{l_2}{l_2-l_1}$
(3) $\frac{l_1}{l_1+l_2}$ (4) $\frac{l_1}{l_2-l_1}$

Q19. A magnetic dipole in a uniform magnetic field has: (Take zero potential energy when magnetic dipole is perpendicular to magnetic field)

(1) Maximum potential energy when the torque is maximum
(2) Zero potential energy when the torque is maximum
(3) Zero potential energy when the torque is minimum
(4) Minimum potential energy when the torque is maximum

Q20. In a certain region static electric and magnetic fields exist. The magnetic field is given by $\vec{B} = B_0\left(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}\right)$. If a test charge moving with a velocity $\vec{v} = v_0\left(3\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}\right)$ experiences no force in that region, then the electric field in the region, in SI units, is:

(1) $\vec{E} = -v_0\, B_0\left(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 7\hat{k}\right)$
(2) $\vec{E} = -v_0\, B_0\left(3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}\right)$
(3) $\vec{E} = v_0\, B_0\left(14\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}\right)$
(4) $\vec{E} = -v_0\, B_0\left(14\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}\right)$

Q21. A small circular loop of wire of radius a is located at the centre of a much larger circular wire loop of radius b. The two loops are in the same plane. The outer loop of radius b carries an alternating current $I = I_0\cos(\omega t)$. The emf induced in the smaller inner loop is nearly:

(1) $\pi\mu_0\, I_0 \frac{a^2}{b}\omega\sin(\omega t)$
(2) $\frac{\pi\mu_0\, I_0}{2}\,.\,\frac{a^2}{b}\,\omega\cos(\omega t)$
(3) $\frac{\pi\mu_0\, I_0\, b^2}{a}\omega\cos(\omega t)$
(4) $\frac{\pi\mu_0\, I_0}{2}\,.\,\frac{a^2}{b}\omega\sin(\omega t)$

Q22. Magnetic field in a plane electromagnetic wave is given by, $\vec{B} = B_0\sin(kx + \omega t)\hat{j}$ T. Expression for corresponding electric field will be: (Where c is speed of light)

(1) $\vec{E} = -B_0 c\sin(kx + \omega t)\hat{k}$ V m^{-1}
(2) $\vec{E} = B_0 c\sin(kx - \omega t)\hat{k}$ V m^{-1}
(3) $\vec{E} = B_0 c\sin(kx + \omega t)\hat{k}$ V m^{-1}
(4) $\vec{E} = \frac{B_0}{c}\sin(kx + \omega t)\hat{k}$ V m^{-1}

Q23. Let the refractive index of a denser medium with respect to rarer medium be n_{12} and its critical angle be θ_C. At an angle of incidence A when light is travelling from denser medium to rarer medium, a part of the light is reflected and the rest is refracted and the angle between reflected and refracted rays is 90^o. Angle A is given by

(1) $\tan^{-1}(\sin\theta_C)$
(2) $\frac{1}{\tan^{-1}(\sin\theta_C)}$
(3) $\cos^{-1}(\sin\theta_C)$
(4) $\frac{1}{\cos^{-1}(\sin\theta_C)}$

Q24. A single slit of width b is illuminated by a coherent monochromatic light of wavelength λ. If the second and fourth minima in the diffraction pattern at a distance 1 cm from the slit are at 3 cm and 6 cm respectively from the central maximum, what is the width of the central maximum? (i.e. distance between first minimum on either side of the central maximum)

(1) 4.5 cm
(2) 1.5 cm
(3) 6.0 cm
(4) 3.0 cm

Q25. The maximum velocity of the photoelectrons emitted from the surface is v when light of frequency n falls on a metal surface. If the incident frequency is increased to $3n$, the maximum velocity of the ejected photoelectrons will be:

(1) more than $\sqrt{3}v$
(2) equal to $\sqrt{3}v$
(3) v
(4) less than $\sqrt{3}v$

Q26. According to Bohr's theory, the time averaged magnetic field at the centre (i.e., nucleus) of a hydrogen atom due to the motion of electrons in the n^{th} orbit is proportional to: (n = principal quantum number)

(1) n^{-3} (2) n^{-2}

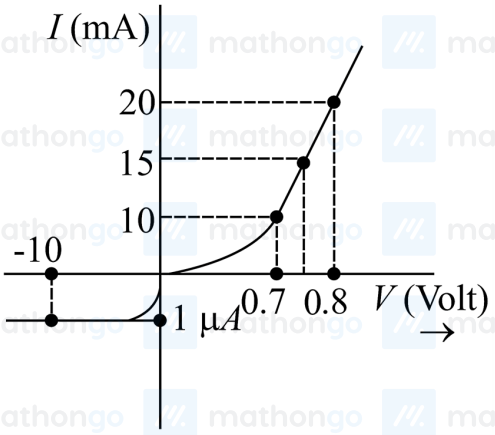
(3) n^{-4} (4) n^{-5}

Q27. Two deuterons undergo nuclear fusion to form a Helium nucleus. The energy released in this process is (given binding energy per nucleon for deuteron$=1.1$ MeV and for helium$=7.0$ MeV)

(1) 23.6 MeV (2) 30.2 MeV

(3) 25.8 MeV (4) 32.4 MeV

Q28. The $V-I$ characteristic of a diode is shown in the figure. The ratio of forward to reverse bias resistance is:



(1) 100 (2) 10^6

(3) 10^{-6} (4) 10

Q29. The conductivity of a semiconductor sample having electron concentration of 5×10^{18} electrons m^{-3}, hole concentration of 5×10^{19} holes m^{-3}, electron mobility of $2.0\ \mathrm{m}^2\ \mathrm{V}^{-1}\ \mathrm{s}^{-1}$ and hole mobility of $0.01\ \mathrm{m}^2\ \mathrm{V}^{-1}\ \mathrm{s}^{-1}$ is

(Take charge of an electron as 1.6×10^{-19} C)

(1) $1.83\ (\Omega\ \mathrm{m})^{-1}$ (2) $1.65\ (\Omega\ \mathrm{m})^{-1}$

(3) $1.20\ (\Omega\ \mathrm{m})^{-1}$ (4) $0.59\ (\Omega\ \mathrm{m})^{-1}$

Q30. A signal of frequency 20 kHz and peak voltage of 5 Volt is used to modulate a carrier wave of frequency 1.2 MHz and peak voltage 25 Volts. Choose the correct statement.

(1) Modulation index $=5$, side frequency bands are at 1400 kHz and 1000 kHz.

(2) Modulation index$=5$, side frequency bands are at 21.2 kHz and 18.8 kHz.

(3) Modulation index $=0.2$, side frequency bands are at 1220 kHz and 1180 kHz.

(4) Modulation index $=5$, side frequency bands are at 24.2 kHz and 18.8 kHz.

Q31. Excess of NaOH (aq) was added to 100 mL of $FeCl_3$ (aq) resulting into 2.14 g of $Fe(OH)_3$. The molarity of $FeCl_3$(aq) is:

(Given the molar mass of Fe $=56$ g mol^{-1} and molar mass of Cl $=35.5$ g mol^{-1})

(1) 0.3 M (2) 0.2 M

(3) 0.6 M (4) 1.8 M

Q32. If the shortest wavelength in Lyman series of hydrogen atom is A, then the longest wavelength in Paschen series of He^+ is

(1) $\frac{5A}{9}$ (2) $\frac{36A}{7}$
(3) $\frac{36A}{5}$ (4) $\frac{9A}{5}$

Q33. Which of the following is paramagnetic?

(1) CO (2) NO^+
(3) O_2^{2-} (4) B_2

Q34. $sp^3 d^2$ hybridization is not displayed by

(1) SF_6 (2) BrF_5
(3) PF_5 (4) $[CrF_6]^{3-}$

Q35. Among the following, the incorrect statement is:

(1) at low pressure, real gases show ideal behaviour. (2) at very low temperature, real gases show ideal behaviour.
(3) at Boyle's temperature, real gases show ideal behaviour. (4) at very large volume, real gases show ideal behaviour.

Q36. The enthalpy change on freezing of 1 mol of water at $5^\circ C$ to ice at $-5^\circ C$ is:

(Given $\Delta_{fus} H = 6\ kJ\ mol^{-1}$ at $0^\circ C$,
$C_p(H_2O, l) = 75.3\ J\ mol^{-1} K^{-1}$
$C_p(H_2O, s) = 36.8\ J\ mol^{-1} K^{-1}$)

(1) $6.00\ kJ\ mol^{-1}$ (2) $5.81\ kJ\ mol^{-1}$
(3) $5.44\ kJ\ mol^{-1}$ (4) $6.56\ kJ\ mol^{-1}$

Q37. For a reaction, $A(g) \rightarrow A(l);\ \Delta H = -3RT$. The correct statement for the reaction is

(1) $\Delta H = \Delta U = O$ (2) $|\Delta H| < |\Delta U|$
(3) $|\Delta H| > |\Delta U|$ (4) $\Delta H = \Delta U \neq O$

Q38. Addition of sodium hydroxide solution to a weak acid (HA) results in a buffer of pH 6. If ionization constant of HA is 10^{-5}, the ratio of salt to acid concentration in the buffer solution will be:

(1) 10 : 1 (2) 4 : 5
(3) 5 : 4 (4) 1 : 10

Q39. The pair of compounds having metals in their highest oxidation state is

(1) Mn_2O_7 and CrO_2Cl_2. (2) $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$ and $[Cu(CN)_4]^{2-}$.
(3) $[NiCl_4]^{2-}$ and $[CoCl_4]^{2-}$. (4) $[FeCl_4]^-$ and Co_2O_3.

Q40. In which of the following reactions, hydrogen peroxide acts as an oxidizing agent?

(1) $HOCl + H_2O_2 \rightarrow H_3O^+ + Cl^- + O_2$ (2) $I_2 + H_2O_2 + 2OH^- \rightarrow 2I^- + 2H_2O + O_2$
(3) $PbS + 4H_2O_2 \rightarrow PbSO_4 + 4H_2O$ (4) $2MnO_4^- + 3H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2MnO_2 + 3O_2 + 2H_2O + 2OH^-$

Q41. A metal M reacts with nitrogen gas to afford M_3N, M_3N on heating at high temperature gives back M and on reaction with water produces a gas B. Gas B reacts with an aqueous solution of $CuSO_4$ to form a deep blue compound. M and B respectively are

(1) Li and NH_3.
(2) Ba and NH_3.
(3) Na and N_2.
(4) Al and N_2.

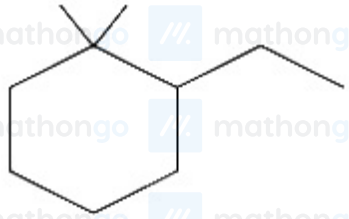
Q42. Consider the following ionization enthalpies of two elements 'A' and 'B'.

Element	Ionization enthalpy (kJ / mol)		
	1^{st}	2^{nd}	3^{rd}
A	899	1757	14847
B	737	1450	7731

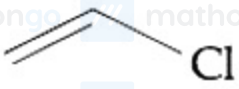
Which of the following statements is correct?
(1) Both 'A' and 'B' belong to group-1 where 'A' comes below 'B'.
(2) Both 'A' and 'B' belong to group-2 where 'A' comes below 'B'.
(3) Both 'A' and 'B' belong to group-1 where 'B' comes below 'A'.
(4) Both 'A' and 'B' belong to group-2 where 'B' comes below 'A'.

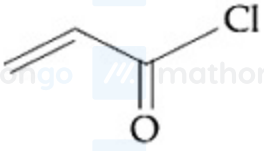
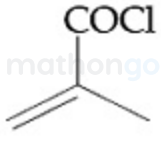
Q43. Which of the following statements is not true about partition chromatography?
(1) Stationary phase is a finely divided solid adsorbent.
(2) Separation depends upon equilibration of solute between a mobile and a stationary phase.
(3) Mobile phase can be a gas.
(4) Paper chromatography is an example of partition chromatography.

Q44. The IUPAC name of the following compound is:



(1) 2−Ethyl−1, 1−dimethyl cyclohexane
(2) 1, 1−Dimethyl−2−ethyl cyclohexane
(3) 2, 2−Dimethyl−1 − 1−ethyl cyclohexane
(4) 1−Ethyl−2, 2−dimethyl cyclohexane

Q45. Which of the following compounds will not undergo Friedel Crafts reaction with benzene?
(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)


Q46. Identify the pollutant gases largely responsible for the discoloured and lustreless nature of marble of the Taj Mahal.
(1) SO_2 and O_3
(2) O_3 and CO_2
(3) SO_2 and NO_2
(4) CO_2 and NO_2

Q47. 5g of Na_2SO_4 was dissolved in x g of H_2O . The change in freezing point was found to be 3.82^{o} C . If Na_2SO_4 is 81.5% ionised, the value of x
(K_f for water $= 1.86^{o}$ C kg mol^{-1}) is approximately:
(molar mass of S $= 32$ g mol^{-1} and that of Na $= 23$ g mol^{-1})
(1) 25 g (2) 65 g
(3) 15 g (4) 45 g

Q48. Consider the following standard electrode potentials (E^{o} in volts) in aqueous solution:

Element	M^{3+}/M	M^{+}/M
Al	-1.66	$+0.55$
Tl	$+1.26$	-0.34

Based on these data, which of the following statements is correct?
(1) Tl^{+} is more stable than Al^{3+} (2) Al^{+} is more stable than Al^{3+}
(3) Tl^{3+} is more stable than Al^{3+} (4) Tl^{+} is more stable than Al^{+}

Q49. What is the standard reduction potential (E^{o}) for $Fe^{3+} \rightarrow Fe$?
Given that:
$Fe^{2+} + 2e^{-} \rightarrow Fe; E^{o}_{Fe^{2+}/Fe} = -0.47$ V
$Fe^{3+} + e^{-} \rightarrow Fe^{2+}; E^{o}_{Fe^{3+}/Fe^{2+}} = +0.77$ V
(1) -0.057 V (2) $+0.30$ V
(3) -0.30 V (4) $+0.057$ V

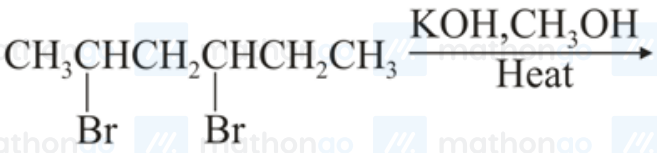
Q50. The rate of a reaction A doubles on increasing the temperature from 300 to 310 K. By how much, the temperature of reaction B should be increased from 300 K so that rate doubles if activation energy of the reaction B is twice to that of reaction A.
(1) 4.92 K (2) 9.84 K
(3) 19.67 K (4) 2.45 K

Q51. Among the following, the correct statement is:
(1) sols of metal sulphides are lyophilic.
(2) Brownian movement is more pronounced for smaller particles than for bigger-particles.
(3) one would expect charcoal to adsorb chlorine more than hydrogen sulphide.
(4) Hardy Schulze law states that bigger the size of the ions, the greater is its coagulating power.

Q52. The number of S = O and S − OH bonds present in peroxodisulphuric acid and pyrosulphuric acid respectively are:
(1) (2 and 2) and (2 and 4). (2) (4 and 2) and (4 and 2).
(3) (4 and 2) and (2 and 4). (4) (2 and 2) and (2 and 2).

Q53. A solution containing a period− IV cation gives a precipitate on passing H_2S. A solution of this precipitate in dil. HCl produces a white precipitate with NaOH solution and bluish-white precipitate with basic potassium ferrocyanide. The cation is
(1) Mn^{2+} (2) Zn^{2+}
(3) Ni^{2+} (4) CO^{2+}

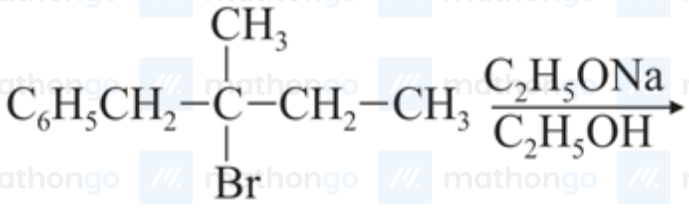
Q54. The major product of the following reaction is:

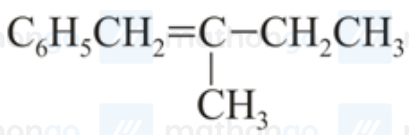


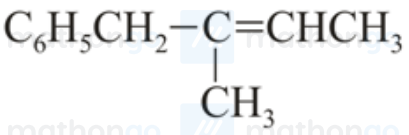
(1) $CH_3\,CH = CH - CH = CHCH_3$ (2) $CH_2 = CHCH = CHCH_2\,CH_3$

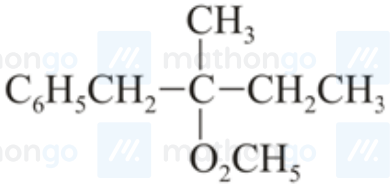
(3) $CH_3\,CH = C = CHCH_2\,CH_3$ (4) $CH_2 = CHCH_2\,CH = CHCH_3$

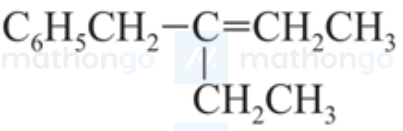
Q55. The major product of the following reaction is:



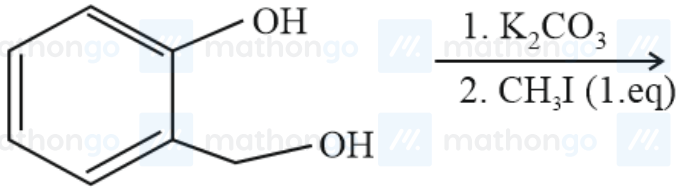
(1) 

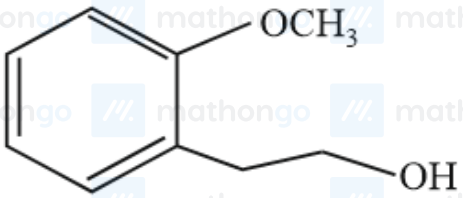
(2) 

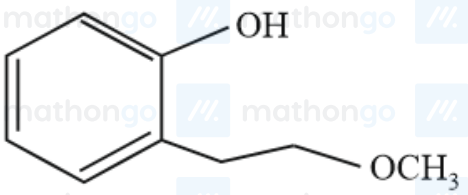
(3) 

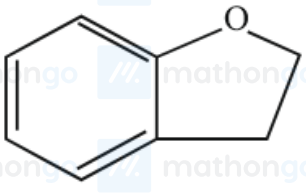
(4) 

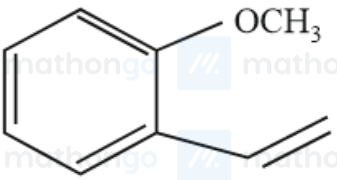
Q56. The major product of the following reaction is:



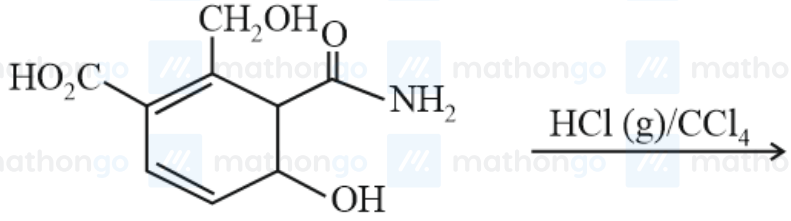
(1) 

(2) 

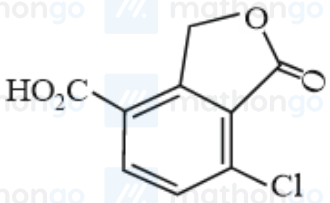
(3) 

(4) 

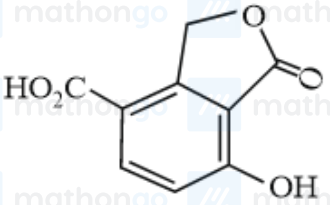
Q57. The major product expected from the following reaction is:



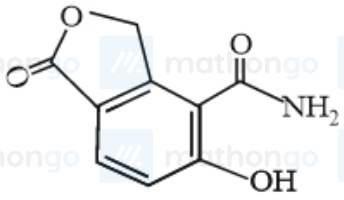
(1)



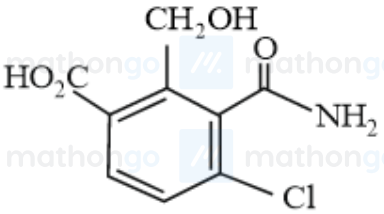
(2)



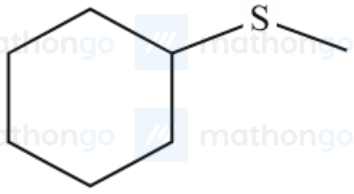
(3)



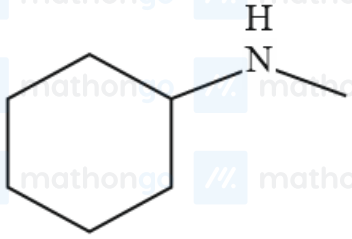
(4)



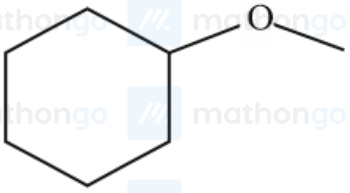
Q58. A mixture containing the following four compounds is extracted with 1 M HCl. The compound that goes to aqueous layer is:



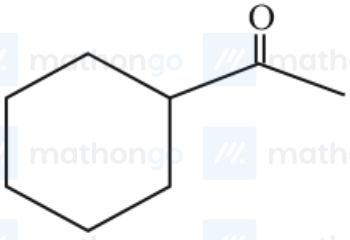
(I)



(II)



(III)



(IV)

(1) IV
(2) II
(3) I
(4) III

Q59. The reason for "drug induced poisoning" is:

(1) binding irreversibly to the active site of the enzyme.
(2) binding at the allosteric sites of the enzyme.
(3) binding reversibly at the active site of the enzyme.
(4) brining conformational change in the binding site of enzyme.

Q60. Among the following, the essential amino acid is:

(1) Valine (2) Alanine

(3) Serine (4) Aspartic acid

Q61. Let $p(x)$ be a quadratic polynomial such that $p(0) = 1$. If $p(x)$ leaves remainder 4 when divided by $x - 1$ and it leaves remainder 6 when divided by $x + 1$ then:

(1) $p(-2) = 19$ (2) $p(2) = 19$

(3) $p(-2) = 11$ (4) $p(2) = 11$

Q62. Let $z \in C$, the set of complex numbers. Then the equation, $2|z + 3i| - |z - i| = 0$ represents:

(1) A circle with radius $\frac{8}{3}$ (2) An ellipse with length of minor axis $\frac{16}{9}$

(3) An ellipse with length of major axis $\frac{16}{3}$ (4) A circle with diameter $\frac{10}{3}$

Q63. If all the words, with or without meaning, are written using the letters of the word QUEEN and are arranged as in English dictionary, then the position of the word QUEEN is:

(1) 47^{th} (2) 45^{th}

(3) 46^{th} (4) 44^{th}

Q64. If the arithmetic mean of two numbers a and b, $a > b > 0$, is five times their geometric mean, then $\frac{a+b}{a-b}$ is equal to:

(1) $\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{12}$ (2) $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$

(3) $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ (4) $\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{12}$

Q65. If the sum of the first n terms of the series $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{75} + \sqrt{243} + \sqrt{507} + \ldots$ is $435\sqrt{3}$, then n equals:

(1) 13 (2) 15

(3) 29 (4) 18

Q66. If $(27)^{999}$ is divided by 7, then the remainder is

(1) 3 (2) 1

(3) 6 (4) 2

Q67. The locus of the point of intersection of the straight lines, $tx - 2y - 3t = 0$ and $x - 2ty + 3 = 0$ $(t \in R)$, is:

(1) A hyperbola with the length of conjugate axis 3 (2) A hyperbola with eccentricity $\sqrt{5}$

(3) An ellipse with the length of major axis 6 (4) An ellipse with eccentricity $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

Q68. If two parallel chords of a circle, having diameter 4 units, lie on the opposite sides of the center and subtend angles $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)$ and $\sec^{-1}(7)$ at the center respectively, then the distance between these chords is:

(1) $\frac{8}{\sqrt{7}}$ (2) $\frac{16}{7}$

(3) $\frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}$ (4) $\frac{8}{7}$

Q69. If the common tangents to the parabola, $x^2 = 4y$ and the circle, $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ intersect at the point P, then the distance of P from the origin (units), is:

(1) $2\left(3 + 2\sqrt{2}\right)$ (2) $3 + 2\sqrt{2}$

(3) $\sqrt{2} + 1$ (4) $2\left(\sqrt{2} + 1\right)$

Q70. If a point $P(0,-2)$ and Q is any point on the circle, $x^2+y^2-5x-y+5=0$, then the maximum value of $(PQ)^2$ is

(1) $8+5\sqrt{3}$ (2) $\frac{47+10\sqrt{6}}{2}$

(3) $14+5\sqrt{3}$ (4) $\frac{25+\sqrt{6}}{2}$

Q71. Consider an ellipse, whose center is at the origin and its major axis is along the x-axis. If its eccentricity is $\frac{3}{5}$ and the distance between its foci is 6, then the area (in sq. units) of the quadrilateral inscribed in the ellipse, with the vertices as the vertices of the ellipse, is:

(1) 32 (2) 80

(3) 40 (4) 8

Q72. $\lim_{x\to 3}\frac{\sqrt{3x}-3}{\sqrt{2x-4}-\sqrt{2}}$ is equal to

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

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

Q73. The proposition $(\sim p)\vee(p\wedge\sim q)$ is equivalent to

(1) $p\rightarrow\sim q$ (2) $p\wedge\sim q$

(3) $q\rightarrow p$ (4) none

Q74. The mean age of 25 teachers in a school is 40 years. A teacher retires at the age of 60 years and a new teacher is appointed in his place. If the mean age of the teachers in this school now is 39 years, then the age (in years) of the newly appointed teacher is

(1) 35 (2) 40

(3) 25 (4) 30

Q75. Let A be any 3×3 invertible matrix. Then which one of the following is not always true?

(1) $adj\,(adj\,(A))=|A|^2.\,(adj\,(A))^{-1}$ (2) $adj\,(adj\,(A))=|A|.(adj\,(A))^{-1}$

(3) $adj\,(adj\,(A))=|A|\,.\,A$ (4) $adj\,(A)=|A|.A^{-1}$

Q76. The number of real values of λ for which the system of linear equations, $2x+4y-\lambda z=0$, $4x+\lambda y+2z=0$ and $\lambda x+2y+2z=0$, has infinitely many solutions, is:

(1) 3 (2) 1

(3) 2 (4) 0

Q77. If $S=\left\{x\in[0,\,2\pi]\,:\begin{vmatrix}0&\cos x&-\sin x\\ \sin x&0&\cos x\\ \cos x&\sin x&0\end{vmatrix}=0\right\}$, then $\sum_{x\in S}\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}+x\right)$ is equal to:

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

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

Q78. The value of $\tan^{-1}\left[\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}-\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right]$, $|x|<\frac{1}{2}$, $x\neq 0$, is equal to:

(1) $\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}x^2$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{4}-\cos^{-1}x^2$

(3) $\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}x^2$ (4) $\frac{\pi}{4}+\cos^{-1}x^2$

Q79. Let $f(x)=2^{10}x+1$ and $g(x)=3^{10}x-1$. If $(fog)(x)=x$, then x is equal to:

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

Q80. If $y=\left[x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right]^{15}+\left[x-\sqrt{x^2-1}\right]^{15}$, then $\left(x^2-1\right)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+x\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to
(1) $224\,y^2$ (2) $125\,y$
(3) $225\,y$ (4) $225\,y^2$

Q81. The tangent at the point $(2,-2)$ to the curve, $x^2y^2-2x=4(1-y)$ does not pass through the point:
(1) $(-2,\ -7)$ (2) $(8,\ 5)$
(3) $(-4,\ -9)$ (4) $\left(4,\frac{1}{3}\right)$

Q82. The integral $\int\sqrt{1+2\cot x(\operatorname{cosec}x+\cot x)}dx,\ \left(0<x<\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ is equal to
(1) $2\log\left|\sin\frac{x}{2}\right|+c$ (2) $4\log\left|\sin\frac{x}{2}\right|+c$
(3) $4\log\left|\cos\frac{x}{2}\right|+c$ (4) $2\log\left|\cos\frac{x}{2}\right|+c$

Q83. The integral $\int\limits_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\frac{8\cos 2x}{(\tan x+\cot x)^3}dx$ equals
(1) $\frac{13}{256}$ (2) $\frac{15}{64}$
(3) $\frac{13}{32}$ (4) $\frac{15}{128}$

Q84. The area (in sq. units) of the smaller portion enclosed between the curves, $x^2+y^2=4$ and $y^2=3x$, is:
(1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{4\pi}{3}$ (2) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{2\pi}{3}$
(3) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}+\frac{\pi}{3}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}+\frac{2\pi}{3}$

Q85. The curve satisfying the differential equation, $ydx-\left(x+3y^2\right)dy=0$ and passing through the point $(1,1)$ also passes through the point
(1) $\left(\frac{1}{4},-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ (2) $\left(-\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3}\right)$
(3) $\left(\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{2}\right)$ (4) $\left(\frac{1}{3},-\frac{1}{3}\right)$

Q86. The area (in sq. units) of the parallelogram whose diagonals are along the vectors $8\hat{\mathrm{i}}-6\hat{\mathrm{j}}$ and $3\hat{\mathrm{i}}+4\hat{\mathrm{j}}-12\hat{\mathrm{k}}$, is:
(1) 20 (2) 65
(3) 52 (4) 26

Q87. The coordinates of the foot of the perpendicular from the point $(1,-2,\ 1)$ on the plane containing the lines $\frac{x+1}{6}=\frac{y-1}{7}=\frac{z-3}{8}$ and $\frac{x-1}{3}=\frac{y-2}{5}=\frac{z-3}{7}$, is:
(1) $(2,-4,\ 2)$ (2) $(1,\ 1,\ 1)$
(3) $(0,\ 0,\ 0)$ (4) $(-1,\ 2,-1)$

Q88. The line of intersection of the planes $\vec{r}\cdot\left(3\hat{i}-\hat{j}+\ \hat{k}\right)=1$ and $\vec{r}\cdot\left(\hat{i}+4\hat{j}-2\hat{k}\right)=2$, is,
(1) $\frac{x-\frac{6}{13}}{2}=\frac{y-\frac{5}{13}}{7}=\frac{z}{-13}$ (2) $\frac{x-\frac{4}{7}}{2}=\frac{y}{-7}=\frac{z+\frac{5}{7}}{13}$
(3) $\frac{x-\frac{6}{13}}{2}=\frac{y-\frac{5}{13}}{-7}=\frac{z}{-13}$ (4) $\frac{x-\frac{4}{7}}{-2}=\frac{y}{7}=\frac{z-\frac{5}{7}}{13}$

Q89. An unbiased coin is tossed eight times. The probability of obtaining at least one head and at least one tail is:

(1) $\frac{127}{128}$
(2) $\frac{63}{64}$
(3) $\frac{255}{256}$
(4) $\frac{1}{2}$

Q90. Three persons P, Q and R independently try to hit a target. If the probabilities of their hitting the target are $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ respectively, then the probability that the target is hit by P or Q but not by R is:

(1) $\frac{39}{64}$
(2) $\frac{21}{64}$
(3) $\frac{9}{64}$
(4) $\frac{15}{64}$

ANSWER KEYS

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