Q1. The characteristic distance at which quantum gravitational effects are significant, the Planck length, can be determined from a suitable combination of the fundamental physical constants G, h and c. Which of the following correctly gives the Planck length?

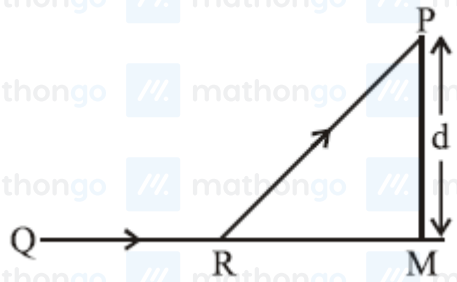
(1) $\mathrm{G}^2\mathrm{hc}$

(2) $\left(\frac{\mathrm{Gh}}{\mathrm{c}^3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

(3) $\mathrm{G}^{\frac{1}{2}}\ \mathrm{h}^2\mathrm{c}$

(4) $G\left(h^2\mathrm{c}^3\right.$

Q2. A man in a car at location Q on a straight highway is moving with speed v. He decides to reach a point P in a field at a distance d from highway (point M) as shown in the figure.Speed of the car in the field is half to that on the highway. What should be the distance RM, so that the time taken to reach P is minimum?



(1) $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\sqrt{3}}$

(2) $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{2}$

(3) $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\sqrt{2}}$

(4) d

Q3. A body of mass 2 kg slides down with an acceleration of 3 $\mathrm{m/s^2}$ on a rough inclined plane having a slope of 30° . The external force required to take the same body up the plane with the same acceleration will be: $\left(\mathrm{g} = 10\ \mathrm{m/s^2}\right)$

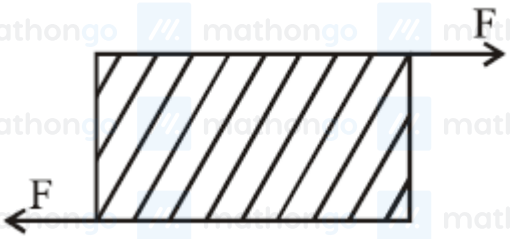
(1) 4 N

(2) 14 N

(3) 6 N

(4) 20 N

Q4. As shown in the figure, forces of 10^5 N each are applied in opposite directions, on the upper and lower faces of a cube of side 10 cm, shifting the upper face parallel to itself by 0.5 cm. If the side of another cube of the same material is, 20 cm then under similar conditions as above, the displacement will be:



(1) 1.00 cm

(2) 0.25 cm

(3) 0.37 cm

(4) 0.75 cm

Q5. A disc rotates about its axis of symmetry in a hoizontal plane at a steady rate of 3.5 revolutions per second. A coin placed at a distance of 1.25 cm from the axis of rotation remains at rest on the disc. The coefficient of friction between the coin and the disc is $\left(\mathrm{g} = 10\ \mathrm{m/s^2}\right)$

(1) 0.5

(2) 0.7

(3) 0.3

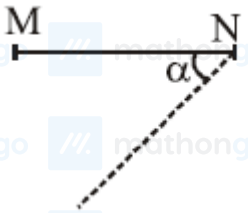
(4) 0.6

Q6. A proton of mass m collides elastically with a particle of unknown mass at rest. After the collision, the proton and the unknown particle are seen moving at an angle of 90° with respect to each other. The mass of unknown particle is:

(1) $\frac{m}{\sqrt{3}}$ (2) $\frac{m}{2}$

(3) 2 m (4) m

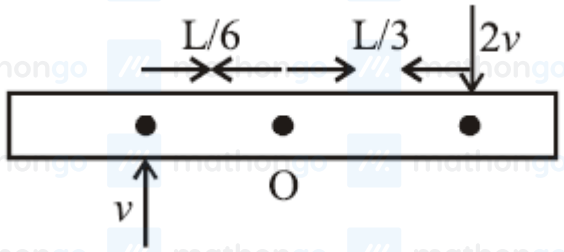
Q7. A thin rod MN, free to rotate in the vertical plane about the fixed end N, is held horizontal. When the end M is released the speed of this end, when the rod makes an angle α with the horizontal, will be proportional to: (see figure)



(1) $\sqrt{\cos\alpha}$ (2) $\cos\alpha$

(3) $\sin\alpha$ (4) $\sqrt{\sin\alpha}$

Q8. A thin uniform bar of length L and mass 8 m lies on a smooth horizontal table. Two point masses m and 2 m moving in the same horizontal plane from opposite sides of the bar with speeds 2v and v respectively. The masses stick to the bar after collision at a distance $\frac{L}{3}$ and $\frac{L}{6}$ respectively from the centre of the bar. If the bar starts rotating about its center of mass as a result of collision, the angular speed of the bar will be:



(1) $\frac{v}{6L}$ (2) $\frac{6v}{5L}$

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

Q9. When an air bubble of radius r rises from the bottom to the surface of a lake, its radius becomes $\frac{5r}{4}$. Taking the atmospheric pressure to be equal to 10 m height of water column, the depth of the lake would approximately be (ignore the surface tension and the effect of temperature):

(1) 10.5 m (2) 8.7 m

(3) 11.2 m (4) 9.5 m

Q10. A body takes 10 minutes to cool from 60°C to 50°C. The temperature of surroundings is constant at 25°C. Then, the temperature of the body after next 10 minutes will be approximately

(1) 43°C (2) 47°C

(3) 41°C (4) 45°C

Q11. Two Carnot engines A and B are operated in series. Engine A receives heat from a reservoir at 600 K and rejects heat to a reservoir at temperature T. Engine B receives heat rejected by engine A and in turn rejects it to

a reservoir at 100 K. If the efficiencies of the two engines A and B are represented by η_A and η_B respectively, then what is the value of $\frac{\eta_{\mathrm{A}}}{\eta_{\mathrm{B}}}$

(1) $\frac{12}{7}$ (2) $\frac{12}{5}$

(3) $\frac{5}{12}$ (4) $\frac{7}{12}$

Q12. The value closest to the thermal velocity of a Helium atom at room temperature $(300\ \mathrm{K})$ in ms^{-1} is:

$\left[\mathrm{k_B} = 1.4 \times 10^{-23}\ \mathrm{J/K}; \mathrm{m_{He}} = 7 \times 10^{-27}\ \mathrm{kg}\right]$

(1) 1.3×10^4 (2) 1.3×10^5

(3) 1.3×10^2 (4) 1.3×10^3

Q13. Two simple harmonic motions, as shown, are at right angles. They are combined to form Lissajous figures.

$x(t) = A\sin(at + \delta)$ $y(t) = B\sin(bt)$ Identify the correct match below

(1) Parameters: $\mathrm{A} = \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{a} = 2\ \mathrm{b}; \delta = \frac{\pi}{2}$; Curve: Circle

(2) Parameters: $\mathrm{A} = \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{a} = \mathrm{b}; \delta = \frac{\pi}{2}$; Curve: Line

(3) Parameters: $\mathrm{A} \neq \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{a} = \mathrm{b}; \delta = \frac{\pi}{2}$; Curve: Ellipse

(4) Parameters: $\mathrm{A} \neq \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{a} = \mathrm{b}; \delta = 0$; Curve: Parabola

Q14. 5 beats/ second are heard when a turning fork is sounded with a sonometer wire under tension, when the length of the sonometer wire is either 0.95 m or 1 m. The frequency of the fork will be:

(1) 195 Hz (2) 251 Hz

(3) 150 Hz (4) 300 Hz

Q15. [12] A solid ball of radius R has a charge density ρ given by $\rho = \rho_0\left(1 - \frac{r}{R}\right)$ for $0 \leq r \leq R$. The electric field outside the ball is:

(1) $\frac{\rho_0 R^3}{\varepsilon_0 r^2}$ (2) $\frac{4\rho_0 R^3}{3\varepsilon_0 r^2}$

(3) $\frac{3\rho_0 R^3}{4\varepsilon_0 r^2}$ (4) $\frac{\rho_0 R^3}{12\varepsilon_0 r^2}$

Q16. A copper rod of cross-sectional area A carries a uniform current I through it. At temperature T, if the volume charge density of the rod is ρ, how long will the charges take to travel a distance d ?

(1) $\frac{2\rho \mathrm{dA}}{\mathrm{IT}}$ (2) $\frac{2\rho \mathrm{dA}}{\mathrm{I}}$

(3) $\frac{\rho \mathrm{dA}}{\mathrm{I}}$ (4) $\frac{\rho \mathrm{dA}}{\mathrm{IT}}$

Q17. A parallel plate capacitor with area $200\ \mathrm{cm}^2$ and separation between the plates $1.5\ \mathrm{cm}$, is connected across a battery of emf V. If the force of attraction between the plates is 25×10^{-6} N, the value of V is approximately:

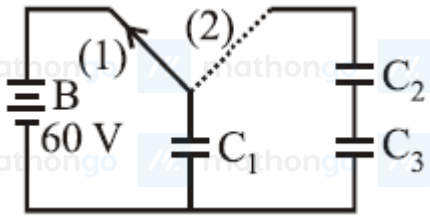
$$\left(\varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12}\frac{\mathrm{C}^2}{\mathrm{N.m}}\right)^2\Bigg)$$

(1) 150 V (2) 100 V

(3) 250 V (4) 300 V

Q18. A capacitor C_1 is charged up to a voltage $\mathrm{V} = 60$ V by connecting it to battery B through switch (1), Now C_1 is disconnected from battery and connected to a circuit consisting of two uncharged capacitors $\mathrm{C}_2 = 3.0\mu\mathrm{F}$

and $C_3 = 6.0\mu F$ through a switch (2) as shown in the figure. The sum of final charges on C_2 and C_3 is:

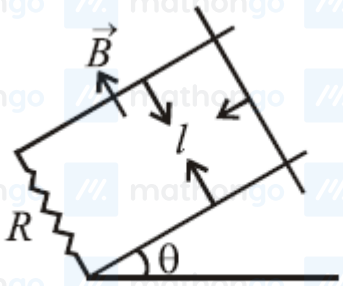


(1) $36\mu C$ (2) $20\mu C$
(3) $54\mu C$ (4) $40\mu C$

Q19. A constant voltage is applied between two ends of a metallic wire. If the length is halved and the radius of the wire is doubled, the rate of heat developed in the wire will be:
(1) Increased 8 times (2) Doubled
(3) Halved (4) Unchanged

Q20. A current of 1 A is flowing on the sides of an equilateral triangle of side 4.5×10^{-2} m. The magnetic field at the centre of the triangle will be:
(1) 4×10^{-5} Wb/m^2 (2) Zero
(3) 2×10^{-5} Wb/m^2 (4) 8×10^{-5} Wb/m^2

Q21. A copper rod of mass m slides under gravity on two smooth parallel rails, with separation l and set at an angle of θ with the horizontal. At the bottom, rails are joined by a resistance R. There is a uniform magnetic field B normal to the plane of the rails, as shown in the figure. The terminal speed of the copper rod is:



(1) $\frac{mgR\cos\theta}{B^2l^2}$ (2) $\frac{mgR\sin\theta}{B^2l^2}$
(3) $\frac{mgR\tan\theta}{B^2l^2}$ (4) $\frac{mgR\cot\theta}{B^2l^2}$

Q22. At the centre of a fixed large circular coil of radius R, a much smaller circular coil of radius r is placed. The two coils are concentric and are in the same plane. The larger coil carries a current I. The smaller coil is set to rotate with a constant angular velocity ω about an axis along their common diameter. Calculate the emf induced in the smaller coil after a time t of its start of rotation.
(1) $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}\omega r^2 \sin\omega t$ (2) $\frac{\mu_0 I}{4R}\omega\pi r^2 \sin\omega t$
(3) $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}\omega\pi r^2 \sin\omega t$ (4) $\frac{\mu_0 I}{4R}\omega r^2 \sin\omega t$

Q23. A plane polarized monochromatic EM wave is travelling a vacuum along z direction such that at $t = t_1$ it is found that the electric field is zero at a spatial point z_1. The next zero that occurs in its neighbourhood is at z_2.

The frequency of the electromagnetic wave is:

(1) $\frac{3\times10^8}{|z_2-z_1|}$ (2) $\frac{6\times10^8}{|z_2-z_1|}$

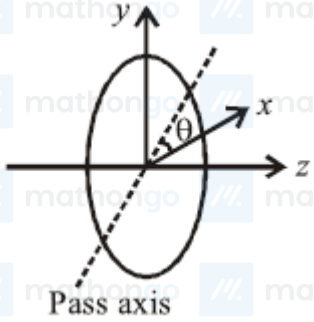
(3) $\frac{1.5\times10^8}{|z_2-z_1|}$ (4) $\frac{1}{t_1+\frac{|z_2-z_1|}{3\times10_8}}$

Q24. A convergent doublet of separated lenses, corrected for spherical aberration, has resultant focal length of 10 cm. The separation between the two lenses is 2 cm. The focal lengths of the component lenses

(1) 18 cm, 20 cm (2) 10 cm, 12 cm

(3) 12 cm, 14 cm (4) 16 cm, 18 cm

Q25. A plane polarized light is incident on a polariser with its pass axis making angle θ with x-axis, as shown in the figure. At four different values of $\theta, \theta = 8^\circ, 38^\circ, 188^\circ$ and 218°, the observed intensities are same. What is the



angle between the direction of polarization and x-axis

(1) 203° (2) 45°

(3) 98° (4) 128°

Q26. If the de Broglie wavelengths associated with a proton and an α-particle are equal, then the ratio of velocities of the proton and the α-particle will be:

(1) 1 : 4 (2) 1 : 2

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

Q27. Muon $\left(\mu^{-1}\right)$ is negatively charged $(|q| = |e|)$ with a mass $m_\mu = 200\ m_e$, where m_e is the mass of the electron and e is the electronic charge. If μ^{-1} is bound to a proton to form a hydrogen like atom, identify the correct statements (A) Radius of the muonic orbit is 200 times smaller than that of the electron (B) the speed of the μ^{-1} in the nth orbit is $\frac{1}{200}$ times that of the election in the nth orbit (C) The lonization energy of muonic atom is 200 times more than that of an hydrogen atom (D) The momentum of the muon in the nth orbit is 200 times more than that of the electron

(1) (A), (B), (D) (2) (B), (D)

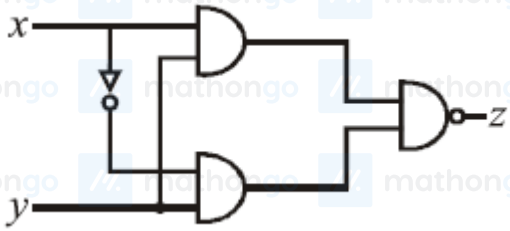
(3) (C),(D) (4) (A), (C), (D)

Q28. An unstable heavy nucleus at rest breaks into two nuclei which move away with velocities in the ratio of 8 : 27 . The ratio of the radii of the nuclei (assumed to be spherical) is:

(1) 8 : 27 (2) 2 : 3

(3) 3 : 2 (4) 4 : 9

Q29.



Truth table for the given circuit will be

(1)

x	y	z
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

(2)

x	y	z
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

(3)

x	y	z
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

(4)

x	y	z
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

Q30. The carrier frequency of a transmitter is provided by a tank circuit of a coil of inductance $49\mu\mathrm{H}$ and a capactiance of $2.5\mathrm{nF}$. It is modulated by an audio signal of $12\mathrm{kHz}$. The frequency range occupied by the side bands is:

(1) $18\mathrm{kHz}-30\mathrm{kHz}$

(2) $63\mathrm{kHz}-75\mathrm{kHz}$

(3) $442\mathrm{kHz}-466\mathrm{kHz}$

(4) $13482\mathrm{kHz}-13494\mathrm{kHz}$

Q31. For per gram of reactant, the maximum quantity of N_2 gas is produced in which of the following thermal decomposition reactions? (Given: Atomic wt. : $\mathrm{Cr}=52\mathrm{u}, \mathrm{Ba}=137\mathrm{u}$).

(1) $\mathrm{Ba(N_3)_2\ (s)} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ba(C)} + 3\ \mathrm{N_2(\ g)}$

(2) $\mathrm{(NH_4)_2Cr_2O_7(\ s)} \longrightarrow \mathrm{N_2(\ g) + 4H_2O(g) + Cr_2O_3(\ s)}$

(3) $\mathrm{2NH_3(\ g)} \longrightarrow \mathrm{N_2(\ g) + 3H_2(\ g)}$

(4) $\mathrm{2NH_4NO_3(\ s)} \longrightarrow \mathrm{2\ N_2(\ g) + 4H_2O(g) + O_2(\ g)}$

Q32. The de-Broglie's wavelength of electron present in first Bohr orbit of ' H ' atom is:

(1) $4 \times 0.529\mathring{A}$

(2) $2\pi \times 0.529\mathring{A}$

(3) $\frac{0.529}{2\pi}\mathring{A}$

(4) $0.529\mathring{A}$

Q33. The correct order of electron affinity is:

(1) $\mathrm{O} > \mathrm{F} > \mathrm{Cl}$

(2) $\mathrm{F} > \mathrm{O} > \mathrm{Cl}$

(3) $\mathrm{F} > \mathrm{Cl} > \mathrm{O}$

(4) $\mathrm{Cl} > \mathrm{F} > \mathrm{O}$

Q34.

Which of the following best describes the diagram of molecular orbital?

(1) A bonding π orbital
(2) A non-bonding orbital
(3) An antibonding σ orbital
(4) An antibonding π orbital

Q35. $\Delta_f G^\circ$ at 500 K for substance ' S ' in liquid state and gaseous state are $+100.7 \mathrm{kcalmol}^{-1}$ and $+103 \mathrm{~kcalmol}^{-1}$, respectively. Vapour pressure of liquid ' S ' at 500 K is approximately equal to:

$$\left(\mathrm{R}=2 \mathrm{calK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}\right).$$

(1) 100 atm
(2) 1 atm
(3) 10 atm
(4) 0.1 atm

Q36. Given (i) $2 \mathrm{Fe}_2 \mathrm{O}_3(\mathrm{~s}) \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{s})+3 \mathrm{O}_2(\mathrm{~g})$;

$$\Delta_r G^\circ=+1487.0 \mathrm{~kJ~mol}^{-1}$$

(ii) $2 \mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{g})+\mathrm{O}_2(\mathrm{~g}) \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{CO}_2(\mathrm{~g})$;

$$\Delta_r G^\circ=-514.4 \mathrm{~kJ~mol}^{-1}$$

Free energy change, $\Delta_r G^\circ$ for the reaction $2 \mathrm{Fe}_2 \mathrm{O}_3(\mathrm{~s})+6 \mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{g}) \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{s})+6 \mathrm{CO}_2(\mathrm{~g})$ will be:

(1) $-112.4 \mathrm{~kJ~mol}^{-1}$
(2) $-56.2 \mathrm{~kJ~mol}^{-1}$
(3) $-208.0 \mathrm{~kJ~mol}^{-1}$
(4) $-168.2 \mathrm{~kJ~mol}^{-1}$

Q37. At a certain temperature in a 5L vessel, 2 moles of carbon monoxide and 3 moles of chlorine were allowed to reach equilibrium according to the reaction, $\mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{Cl}_2 \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{COCl}_2$. At equilibrium, if one mole of CO is present then equilibrium constant $\left(K_c\right)$ for the reaction is:

(1) 2.5
(2) 4
(3) 2
(4) 3

Q38. Following four solutions are prepared by mixing different volumes of NaOH and HCl of different concentrations, pH of which one of them will be equal to 1 ?

(1) $55 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{\mathrm{M}}{10} \mathrm{HCl}+45 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{\mathrm{M}}{10} \mathrm{NaOH}$
(2) $75 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{\mathrm{M}}{5} \mathrm{HCl}+25 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{\mathrm{M}}{5} \mathrm{NaOH}$
(3) $100 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{\mathrm{M}}{10} \mathrm{HCl}+100 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{\mathrm{M}}{10} \mathrm{NaOH}$
(4) $60 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{\mathrm{M}}{10} \mathrm{HCl}+40 \mathrm{~mL} \frac{\mathrm{M}}{10} \mathrm{NaOH}$

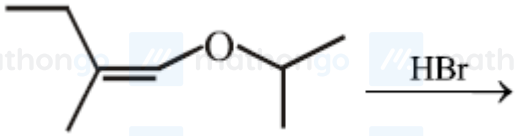
Q39. In KO_2, the nature of oxygen species and the oxidation state of oxygen atom are, respectively:

(1) Superoxide and -1
(2) Superoxide and $-1/2$
(3) Peroxide and $-1/2$
(4) Oxide and -2

Q40. Lithium aluminium hydride reacts with silicon tetrachloride to form:

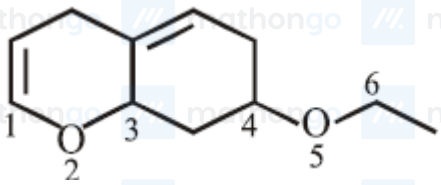
(1) LiCl, AlH_3 and SiH_4
(2) LiCl, AlCl_3 and SiH_4
(3) LiH, AlCl_3 and SiCl_2
(4) LiH, AlH_3 and SiH_4

Q41. The total number of optically active compounds formed in the following reaction is:



(1) Zero (2) Six
(3) Four (4) Two

Q42. On the treatment of the following compound with a strong acid, the most susceptible site for bond cleavage is:



(1) O2 – C3 (2) O5-C6
(3) C4 – O5 (4) C1 – O2

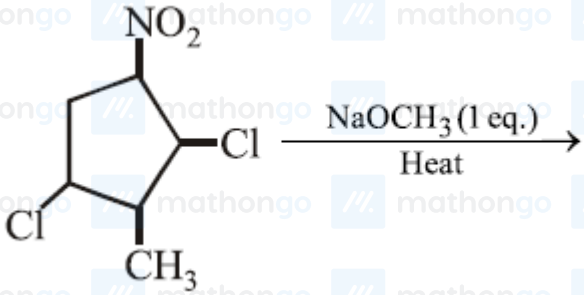
Q43. Two compounds I and II are eluted by column chromato-graphy(adsorption of I > II). Which one of the following is a correct statement?

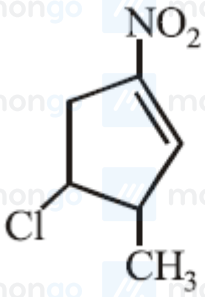
(1) II moves slower and has higher R_f value than I (2) II moves faster and has higher R_f value than I
(3) I moves faster and has higher R_f value than II (4) I moves slower and has higher R_f value than I

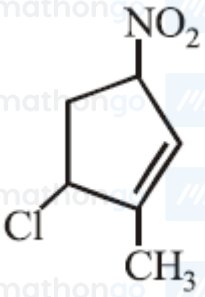
Q44. When 2-butyne is treated with H_2 /Lindlar's catalyst, compound X is produced as the major product and when treated with Na /liq. NH_3 it produces Y as the major product. Which of the following statements is correct?

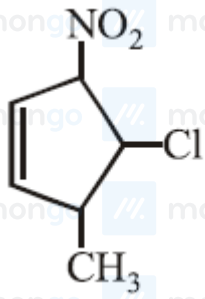
(1) Y will have higher dipole moment and higher boiling point than X Y (2) Y will have higher dipole moment and lower boiling point than X
(3) X will have lower dipole moment and lower boiling point than Y (4) X will have higher dipole moment and higher boiling point than Y

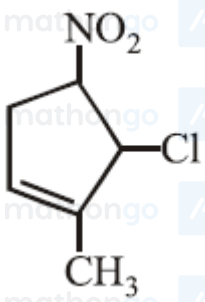
Q45. The major product formed in the following reaction is:



(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

Q46. Biochemical oxygen demand(BOD) value can be a measure of water pollution caused by the organic matter. Which of the following statements is correct?

(1) Polluted water has BOD value higher than 10ppm

(2) Aerobic bacteria decreases the BOD value

(3) Anaerobic bacteria increases the BOD value

(4) Clean water has BOD value higher than 10 ppm

Q47. All of the following share the same crystal structure except.

(1) RbCl

(2) NaCl

(3) CsCl

(4) LiCl

Q48. Two 5 molal solutions are prepared by dissolving a non-electrolyte, non-volatile solute separately in the solvents X and Y. The molecular weights of the solvents are $\mathrm{M_X}$ and $\mathrm{M_Y}$, respectively where $\mathrm{M}_X = \frac{3}{4}\mathrm{M_Y}$. The relative lowering of vapour pressure of the solution in X is " m " times that of the solution in Y. Given that the number of moles of solute is very small in comparison to that of solvent, the value of "m" is:

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

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

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

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

Q49. For a first order reaction, $\mathrm{A} \rightarrow \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{t}_{1/2}$ (half-life) is 10 days. The time required for $\frac{1}{4}^{\mathrm{th}}$ conversion of A (in days) is: $(\ln 2 = 0.693, \ln 3 = 1.1)$.

(1) 3.2

(2) 2.5

(3) 4.1

(4) 5

Q50. If x gram of gas is adsorbed by m gram of adsorbent at pressure P the plot of $\log \frac{x}{\mathrm{m}}$ versus $\log \mathrm{P}$ is linear. The slope of the plot is: (m and k are constants and $n > 1$)

(1) $\log \mathrm{k}$

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

(3) 2k

(4) n

Q51. In the leaching method, bauxite ore is digested with a concentrated solution of NaOH that produces ' X '. When CO_2 gas is passed through the aqueous solution of ' X', a hydrated compound ' Y′ ' is precipitated. ' X ' and ' Y ' respectively are.

(1) $Na\,[Al(OH)_4]$ and $Al_2(CO_3)_3 \cdot xH_2O$
(2) $Al(OH)_3$ and $Al_2O_3 \cdot xH_2O$
(3) $NaAlO_2$ and $Al_2(CO_3)_3 \cdot xH_2O$
(4) $Na\,[Al(OH)_4]$ and $Al_2O_3 \cdot xH_2O$

Q52. In $XeO_3\,F_2$, the number of bond pair(s), π-bond(s) and lone pair(s) on Xe atom respectively are:

(1) 5,3,0
(2) 5, 2, 0
(3) 4,2,2
(4) 4, 4, 0

Q53. The number of $P-O$ bonds in P_4O_6 is:

(1) 9
(2) 6
(3) 12
(4) 18

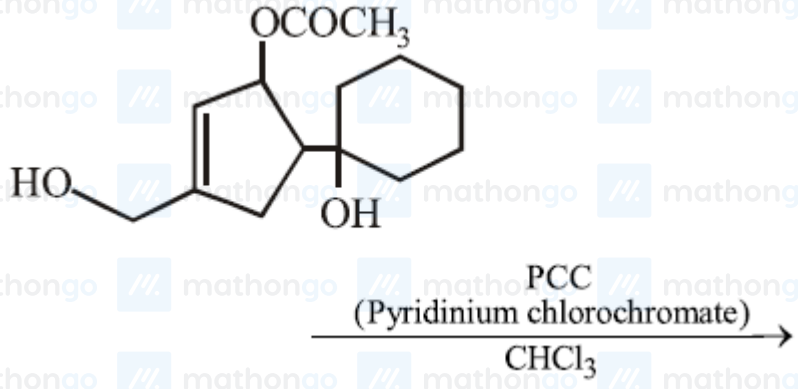
Q54. The correct order of spin-only magnetic moments among the following is: (Atomic number: $Mn = 25, Co = 27, Ni = 28, Zn = 30$)

(1) $[ZnCl_4]^{2-} > [NiCl_4]^{2-} > [CoCl_4]^{2-} > [MnCl_4]^{2-}$
(2) $[CoCl_4]^{2-} > [MnCl_4]^{2-} > [NiCl_4]^{2-} > [ZnCl_4]^{2-}$
(3) $[NiCl_4]^{2-} > [CoCl_4]^{2-} > [MnCl_4]^{2-} > [ZnCl_4]^{2-}$
(4) $[MnCl_4]^{2-} > [CoCl_4]^{2-} > [NiCl_4]^{2-} > [ZnCl_4]^{2-}$

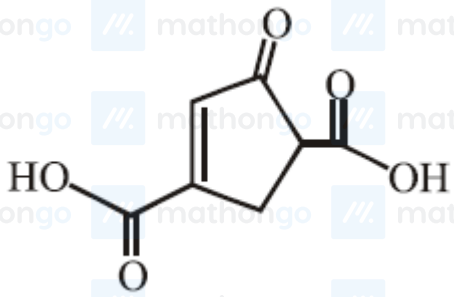
Q55. The total number of possible isomers for squareplanar $[Pt(Cl)\,(NO_2)\,(NO_3)(SCN)]^{2-}$ is:

(1) 16
(2) 12
(3) 8
(4) 24

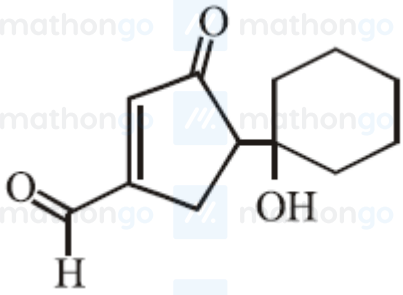
Q56. The major product formed in the following reaction is:



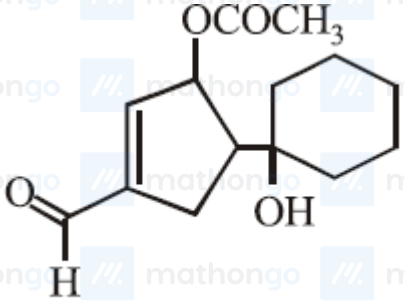
(1)



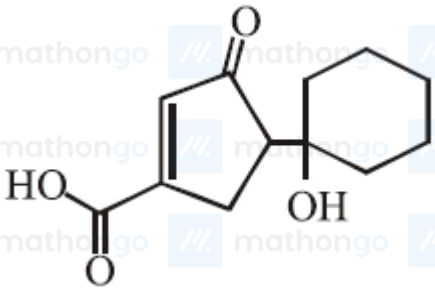
(2)



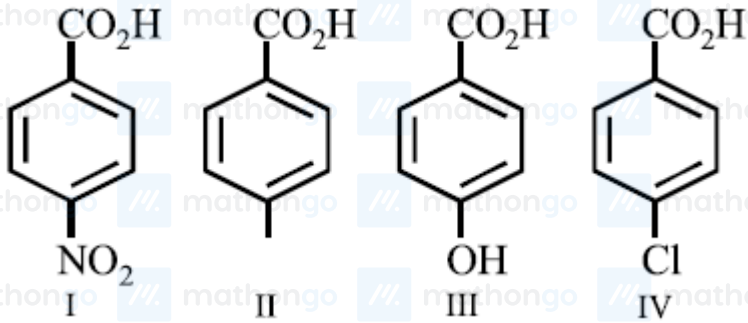
(3)



(4)

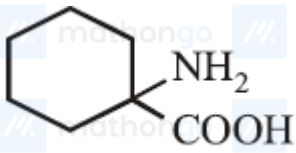


Q57. The increasing order of the acidity of the following carboxylic acids is:

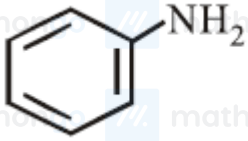


(1) III < II < IV < I
(2) I < III < II < IV
(3) IV < II < III < I
(4) II < IV < III < I

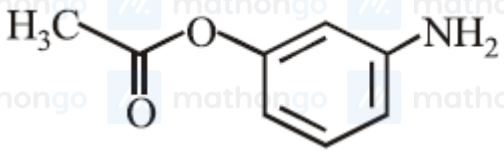
Q58.



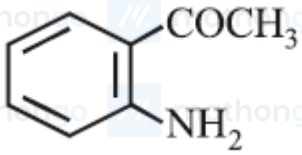
The increasing order of diazotisation of the following compounds is: (a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

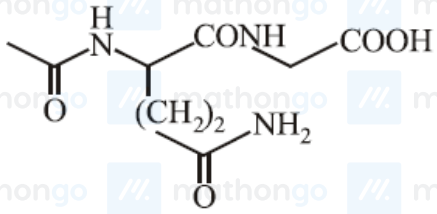
(1) (D) < (C) < (B) < (A)
(2) (A) < (D) < (B) < (C)
(3) (A) < (B) < (C) < (D)
(4) (A) < (D) < (C) < (B)

Q59. Which of the following statements is not true?

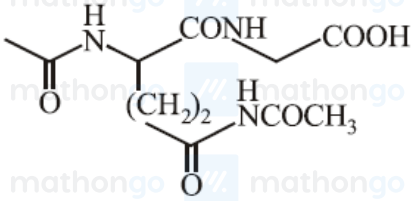
(1) Chain growth polymerisation involves homopoly-merisation only
(2) Chain growth polymerisation includes both homo-polymerisation and copolymerisation
(3) Nylon 6 is an example of step-growth polymerisation
(4) Step growth polymerisation requires a bifunctional monomer

Q60. The dipeptide, Gln-Gly, on treatment with CH_3COCl followed by aqueous work up gives.

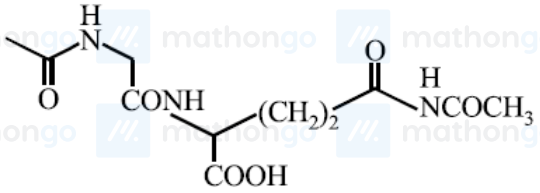
(1)



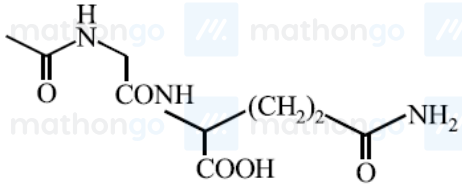
(2)



(3)



(4)



Q61. If $|z-3+2i| \leq 4$ then the difference between the greatest value and the least value of $|z|$ is

(1) $\sqrt{13}$
(2) $2\sqrt{13}$
(3) 8
(4) $4+\sqrt{13}$

Q62. The number of four letter words that can be formed using the letters of the word BARRACK is

(1) 144
(2) 120
(3) 264
(4) 270

Q63. Let $A_n = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 - \ldots + (-1)^{n-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n$ and $B_n = 1 - A_n$. Then, the least odd natural number p, so that $B_n > A_n$, for all $n \geq p$ is

(1) 5
(2) 7
(3) 11
(4) 9

Q64. If a, b, c are in A.P. and a^2, b^2, c^2 are in G.P. such that $a < b < c$ and $a+b+c = \frac{3}{4}$, then the value of a is

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

Q65. The coefficient of x^{10} in the expansion of $(1+x)^2\left(1+x^2\right)^3\left(1+x^3\right)^4$ is equal to
(1) 52 (2) 44
(3) 50 (4) 56

Q66. The number of solutions of $\sin 3x=\cos 2x$, in the interval $\left(\frac{\pi}{2},\pi\right)$ is
(1) 3 (2) 4
(3) 2 (4) 1

Q67. Consider the following two statements. Statement $\boldsymbol{p}$: The value of $\sin 120^\circ$ can be divided by taking $\theta=240^\circ$ in the equation

$$2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}=\sqrt{1+\sin\theta}-\sqrt{1-\sin\theta}.$$

Statement $\boldsymbol{q}$: The angles A, B, C and D of any quadrilateral $ABCD$ satisfy the equation

$$\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}(A+C)\right)+\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}(B+D)\right)=0$$

Then the truth values of p and q are respectively.
(1) F, T (2) T, T
(3) F, F (4) T, F

Q68. The foot of the perpendicular drawn from the origin, on the line, $3x+y=\lambda(\lambda\neq 0)$ is P. If the line meets x-axis at A and y-axis at B, then the ratio $BP:PA$ is
(1) 9 : 1 (2) 1 : 3
(3) 1 : 9 (4) 3 : 1

Q69. The sides of a rhombus $ABCD$ are parallel to the lines, $x-y+2=0$ and $7x-y+3=0$. If the diagonals of the rhombus intersect at $P(1,2)$ and the vertex A (different from the origin) is on the y axis, then the ordinate of A is
(1) 2 (2) $\frac{7}{4}$
(3) $\frac{7}{2}$ (4) $\frac{5}{2}$

Q70. The tangent to the circle $C_1: x^2+y^2-2x-1=0$ at the point $(2,1)$ cuts off a chord of length 4 from a circle C_2 whose centre is $(3,-2)$. The radius of C_2 is
(1) $\sqrt{6}$ (2) 2
(3) $\sqrt{2}$ (4) 3

Q71. Tangents drawn from the point $(-8,0)$ to the parabola $y^2=8x$ touch the parabola at P and Q. If F is the focus of the parabola, then the area of the triangle PFQ (in sq. units) is equal to
(1) 48 (2) 32
(3) 24 (4) 64

Q72. A normal to the hyperbola, $4x^2 - 9y^2 = 36$ meets the co-ordinate axes x and y at A and B, respectively. If the parallelogram $OABP(O$ being the origin) is formed, then the locus of P is

(1) $4x^2 - 9y^2 = 121$ (2) $4x^2 + 9y^2 = 121$

(3) $9x^2 - 4y^2 = 169$ (4) $9x^2 + 4y^2 = 169$

Q73. $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x\tan 2x - 2x\tan x}{(1-\cos 2x)^2}$ equals.

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

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

Q74. If the mean of the data: $7, 8, 9, 7, 8, 7, \lambda, 8$ is 8 , then the variance of this data is

(1) $\frac{9}{8}$ (2) 2

(3) $\frac{7}{8}$ (4) 1

Q75. A tower T_1 of height 60 m is located exactly opposite to a tower T_2 of height 80 m on a straight road. From the top of T_1, if the angle of depression of the foot of T_2 is twice the angle of elevation of the top of T_2, then the width (in m) of the road between the feet of the towers T_1 and T_2 is

(1) $20\sqrt{2}$ (2) $10\sqrt{2}$

(3) $10\sqrt{3}$ (4) $20\sqrt{3}$

Q76. Suppose A is any 3×3 non-singular matrix and $(A - 3I)(A - 5I) = O$, where $I = I_3$ and $O = O_3$. If $\alpha A + \beta A^{-1} = 4I$, then $\alpha + \beta$ is equal to

(1) 8 (2) 12

(3) 13 (4) 7

Q77. If the system of linear equations

$$x + ay + z = 3$$
$$x + 2y + 2z = 6$$
$$x + 5y + 3z = b$$

has no solution, then

(1) $a = 1, b \neq 9$ (2) $a \neq -1, b = 9$

(3) $a = -1, b = 9$ (4) $a = -1, b \neq 9$

Q78. Let f : A $\rightarrow$ B be a function defined as $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x-2}$, where $A = R - \{2\}$ and $B = R - \{1\}$. Then f is

(1) invertible and $f^{-1}(y) = \frac{2y+1}{y-1}$ (2) invertible and $f^{-1}(y) = \frac{3y-1}{y-1}$

(3) no invertible (4) invertible and $f^{-1}(y) = \frac{2y-1}{y-1}$

Q79. Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^{\frac{1}{2-x}}, & x > 1, x \neq 2 \\ k, & x = 2 \end{cases}$ The value of k for which f is continuous at $x = 2$ is

(1) e^{-2} (2) e

(3) e^{-1} (4) 1

Q80. If $f(x) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2\times 3^x}{1+9^x}\right)$, then $f'\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ equals.

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

(3) $-\sqrt{3}\log_e 3$ (4) $\sqrt{3}\log_e 3$

Q81. If $f(x)$ is a quadratic expression such that $f(1)+f(2)=0$, and -1 is a root of $f(x)=0$, then the other root of $f(x)=0$ is

(1) $-\frac{5}{8}$ (2) $-\frac{8}{5}$

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

Q82. Let $f(x)$ be a polynomial of degree 4 having extreme values at $x=1$ and $x=2$. If $\lim_{x\to 0}\left(\frac{f(x)}{x^2}+1\right)=3$ then $f(-1)$ is equal to

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

(3) $\frac{5}{2}$ (4) $\frac{9}{2}$

Q83.

$$\int \frac{2x+5}{\sqrt{7-6x-x^2}}dx = A\sqrt{7-6x-x^2}+B\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x+3}{4}\right)+C$$

(where C is a constant of integration), then the ordered pair (A,B) is equal to

(1) $(-2,-1)$ (2) $(2,-1)$

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

Q84. The value of integral $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{1+\sin x}dx$ is

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

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

Q85. If $I_1=\int_0^1 e^{-x}\cos^2 x dx; I_2=\int_0^1 e^{-x^2}\cos^2 x dx$ and $I_3=\int_0^1 e^{-x^3}dx$; then

(1) $I_2>I_3>I_1$ (2) $I_3>I_1>I_2$

(3) $I_2>I_1>I_3$ (4) $I_3>I_2>I_1$

Q86. The curve satisfying the differential equation, $\left(x^2-y^2\right)dx+2xydy=0$ and passing through the point $(1,1)$ is

(1) a circle of radius two (2) a circle of radius one

(3) a hyperbola (4) an ellipse

Q87. If the position vectors of the vertices A, B and C of a $\triangle$ABC are respectively $4\hat{i}+7\hat{j}+8\hat{k}, 2\hat{i}+3\hat{j}+4\hat{k}$ and $2\hat{i}+5\hat{j}+7\hat{k}$, then the position vector of the point, where the bisector of $\angle A$ meets BC is

(1) $\frac{1}{2}(4\hat{i}+8\hat{j}+11\hat{k})$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}(6\hat{i}+13\hat{j}+18\hat{k})$

(3) $\frac{1}{4}(8\hat{i}+14\hat{j}+9\hat{k})$ (4) $\frac{1}{3}(6\hat{i}+11\hat{j}+15\hat{k})$

Q88. An angle between the lines whose direction cosines are given by the equations, $l+3m+5n=0$ and $5lm-2mn+6nl=0$, is

(1) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)$ (2) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)$

(3) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$ (4) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$

Q89. A plane bisects the line segment joining the points $(1,2,3)$ and $(-3,4,5)$ at right angles. Then this plane also passes through the point.

(1) $(-3,2,1)$ (2) $(3,2,1)$

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

Q90. A player X has a biased coin whose probability of showing heads is p and a player Y has a fair coin. They start playing a game with their own coins and play alternately. The player who throws a head first is a winner. If X starts the game, and the probability of winning the game by both the players is equal, then the value of ' p ' is

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

ANSWER KEYS

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