

15. A column of water within xylem vessels of tall trees does not break under its weight because of:-

- (1) Tensile strength of water
- (2) Lignification of xylem vessels
- (3) Positive root pressure
- (4) Dissolved sugars in water

16. The imperfect fungi which are decomposers of litter and help in mineral cycling belong to :

- (1) Basidiomycetes
- (2) Phycomycetes
- (3) Ascomycetes
- (4) Deuteromycetes

17. The structures that help some bacteria to attach to rocks and/or host tissues are :

- (1) Fimbriae
- (2) Mesosomes
- (3) Holdfast
- (4) Rhizoids

18. The DNA molecule to which the gene of interest is integrated for cloning is called :

- (1) Vector
- (2) Template
- (3) Carrier
- (4) Transformer

19. Pick up the wrong statement :

- (1) Protista have photosynthetic and heterotrophic modes of nutrition ✓
- (2) Some fungi are edible ✓
- (3) Nuclear membrane is present in Monera ✗
- (4) Cell wall is absent in Animalia ✓

20. Metagenesis refers to :

- (1) Alternation of generation between asexual and sexual phases of an organism
- (2) Occurrence of a drastic change in form during post-embryonic development
- (3) Presence of a segmented body and parthenogenetic mode of reproduction
- (4) Presence of different morphic forms

21. Which of the following events is not associated with ovulation in human female ?

- (1) Full development of Graafian follicle ✓
- (2) Release of secondary oocyte ✓
- (3) LH surge ✓
- (4) Decrease in estradiol ✓

22. Which of the following joints would allow no movement?

- (1) Cartilaginous joint
- (2) Synovial joint
- (3) Ball and Socket joint
- (4) Fibrous joint

23. Match the following list of microbes and their importance :

(a)	<i>Sacharomyces cerevisiae</i>	(i)	Production of immunosuppressive agents
(b)	<i>Monascus purpureus</i>	(ii)	Ripening of Swiss cheese
(c)	<i>Trichoderma polysporum</i>	(iii)	Commercial production of ethanol
(d)	<i>Propionibacterium sharmanii</i>	(iv)	Production of blood-cholesterol lowering agents

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (1) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |
| (2) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) | (iii) |
| (3) | (iii) | (i) | (iv) | (ii) |
| (4) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |

24. The UN conference of Parties on climate change in the year 2012 was held at :

- (1) Doha
- (2) Lima
- (3) Warsaw
- (4) Durban

25. If you suspect major deficiency of antibodies in a person, to which of the following would you look for confirmatory evidence ?

- (1) Serum albumins
- (2) Haemocytes
- (3) Serum globulins
- (4) Fibrinogen in plasma

26. Chromatophores take part in :

- (1) Growth
- (2) Movement
- (3) Respiration
- (4) Photosynthesis

27. Acid rain is caused by increase in the atmospheric concentration of :

- (1) SO₃ and CO
- (2) CO₂ and CO
- (3) O₃ and dust
- (4) SO₂ and NO₂

28. During ecological succession:

- (1) the establishment of a new biotic community is very fast in its primary phase. ~~X~~
- (2) the numbers and types of animals remain constant.
- (3) the changes lead to a community that is in near equilibrium with the environment and is called pioneer community. ~~X~~
- (4) the gradual and predictable change in species composition occurs in a given area. ✓

29. The oxygen evolved during photosynthesis comes from water molecules. Which one of the following pairs of elements is involved in this reaction?

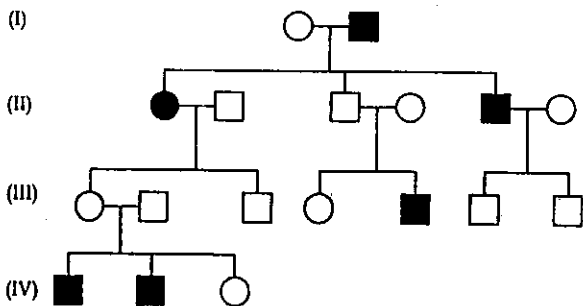
- (1) Manganese and Potassium
- (2) Magnesium and Molybdenum
- (3) Magnesium and Chlorine
- (4) Manganese and Chlorine. ✓

30. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

Mode of reproduction Example

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (1) Rhizome | Banana ✓ |
| (2) Binary fission | Sargassum ✓ |
| (3) Conidia | Penicillium ✓ |
| (4) Offset | Water hyacinth ✓ |

31. In the following human pedigree, the filled symbols represent the affected individuals. Identify the type of given pedigree.



- (1) X-linked recessive ~~X~~
- (2) Autosomal recessive. ✓
- (3) X-linked dominant ~~X~~
- (4) Autosomal dominant ~~X~~

32. Which one of the following animals has two separate circulatory pathways?

- (1) Lizard
- (2) Whale man. ✓
- (3) Shark
- (4) Frog ~~X~~

33. Flowers are unisexual in:

- (1) Cucumber. ✓
- (2) China rose
- (3) Onion
- (4) Pea

34. Which one of the following fruits is parthenocarpic?

- (1) Apple
- (2) Jackfruit
- (3) Banana. ✓
- (4) Brinjal

35. A pleiotropic gene:

- (1) is a gene evolved during Pliocene. ~~X~~
- (2) controls a trait only in combination with another gene
- (3) controls multiple traits in an individual. ✓
- (4) is expressed only in primitive plants.

36. Which of the following is not a function of the skeletal system?

- (1) Storage of minerals ✓
- (2) Production of body heat. ✓
- (3) Locomotion
- (4) Production of erythrocytes

37. A jawless fish, which lays eggs in fresh water and whose ammocoetes larvae after metamorphosis return to the ocean is:

- (1) Myxine. ~~X~~
- (2) Neomyxine
- (3) Petromyzon. ✓
- (4) Eptatretus

38. Filiform apparatus is characteristic feature of:

- (1) Nucellar embryo
- (2) Aleurone cell
- (3) Synergids. ✓
- (4) Generative cell

39. Read the different components from (a) to (d) in the list given below and tell the correct order of the components with reference to their arrangement from outer side to inner side in a woody dicot stem?

- (a) Secondary cortex
- (b) Wood
- (c) Secondary phloem
- (d) Phellem

The correct order is:

- (1) (a), (b), (d), (c) ~~X~~
- (2) (d), (a), (c), (b). ✓
- (3) (d), (c), (a), (b)
- (4) (c), (d), (b), (a) ~~X~~

40. Which one of the following hormones is not involved in sugar metabolism?
- (1) Aldosterone ~~have~~
 - (2) Insulin
 - (3) Glucagon
 - (4) Cortisone
41. Golden rice is a genetically modified crop plant where the incorporated gene is meant for biosynthesis of:
- (1) Vitamin C
 - (2) Omega 3
 - (3) Vitamin A
 - (4) Vitamin B
42. Outbreeding is an important strategy of animal husbandry because it:
- (1) is useful in producing purelines of animals.
 - (2) is useful in overcoming inbreeding depression.
 - (3) exposes harmful recessive genes that are eliminated by selection.
 - (4) helps in accumulation of superior genes.
43. A gene showing codominance has:
- (1) alleles tightly linked on the same chromosome
 - (2) alleles that are recessive to each other
 - (3) both alleles independently expressed in the heterozygote
 - (4) one allele dominant on the other
44. Which one of the following hormones though synthesised elsewhere, is stored and released by the master gland?
- (1) Luteinizing hormone
 - (2) Prolactin
 - (3) Melanocyte stimulating hormone
 - (4) Antidiuretic hormone
45. Increase in concentration of the toxicant at successive trophic levels is known as:
- (1) Biodeterioration
 - (2) Biotransformation
 - (3) Biogeochemical cycling
 - (4) Biomagnification
46. Industrial melanism is an example of:
- (1) Natural selection
 - (2) Mutation
 - (3) Neo Lamarckism
 - (4) Neo Darwinism
47. The primary dentition in human differs from permanent dentition in not having one of the following type of teeth:
- (1) Premolars
 - (2) Molars
 - (3) Incisors
 - (4) Canine
48. The wheat grain has an embryo with one large, shield-shaped cotyledon known as:
- (1) Coleorrhiza
 - (2) Scutellum
 - (3) Coleoptile
 - (4) Epiblast
49. The body cells in cockroach discharge their nitrogenous waste in the haemolymph mainly in the form of:
- (1) Potassium urate
 - (2) Urea
 - (3) Calcium carbonate
 - (4) Ammonia
50. Which of the following biomolecules does have a phosphodiester bond?
- (1) Monosaccharides in a polysaccharide
 - (2) Amino acids in a polypeptide
 - (3) Nucleic acids in a nucleotide
 - (4) Fatty acids in a diglyceride
51. The term "linkage" was coined by:
- (1) T. Boveri
 - (2) G. Mendel
 - (3) W. Sutton
 - (4) T.H. Morgan
52. Which one is a wrong statement?
- (1) Mucor has biflagellate zoospores Phy.
 - (2) Haploid endosperm is typical feature of gymnosperms
 - (3) Brown algae have chlorophyll a and c, and fucoxanthin
 - (4) Archegonia are found in Bryophyta, Pteridophyta and Gymnosperms
53. Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as:
- (1) Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus.
 - (2) Implantation of defective embryo in the uterus
 - (3) Pregnancies terminated due to hormonal imbalance.
 - (4) Pregnancies with genetic abnormality.

54. Most animals that live in deep oceanic waters are :

- (1) secondary consumers
- (2) tertiary consumers
- (3) detritivores
- (4) primary consumers

55. Which of the following diseases is caused by a protozoan ?

- (1) Influenza
- (2) Babesiosis
- (3) Blastomycosis
- (4) Syphilis

56. In which of the following interactions both partners are adversely affected ?

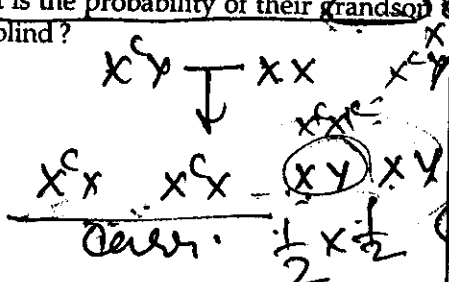
- (1) Predation
- (2) Parasitism
- (3) Mutualism
- (4) Competition

57. Identify the correct order of organisation of genetic material from largest to smallest :

- (1) Genome, chromosome, nucleotide, gene
- (2) Genome, chromosome, gene, nucleotide
- (3) Chromosome, genome, nucleotide, gene
- (4) Chromosome, gene, genome, nucleotide

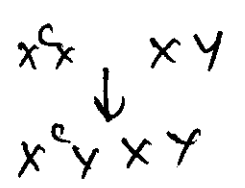
58. A colour blind man marries a woman with normal sight who has no history of colour blindness in her family. What is the probability of their grandson being colour blind ?

- (1) 1
- (2) Nil
- (3) 0.25
- (4) 0.5



59. In photosynthesis, the light-independent reactions take place at :

- (1) Photosystem I
- (2) Photosystem II
- (3) Stromal matrix
- (4) Thylakoid lumen



60. In which of the following both pairs have correct combination ?

(1) Gaseous nutrient cycle	Carbon and sulphur
(2) Sedimentary nutrient cycle	Nitrogen and Phosphorus
(3) Gaseous nutrient cycle	Nitrogen and sulphur
(4) Sedimentary nutrient cycle	Carbon and Phosphorus
(5) Gaseous nutrient cycle	Sulphur and Phosphorus
(6) Sedimentary nutrient cycle	Carbon and Nitrogen
(7) Gaseous nutrient cycle	Carbon and Nitrogen
(8) Sedimentary nutrient cycle	Sulphur and Phosphorus

61. The introduction of t-DNA into plants involves :

- (1) Altering the pH of the soil, then heat-shocking the plants
- (2) Exposing the plants to cold for a brief period
- (3) Allowing the plant roots to stand in water
- (4) Infection of the plant by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

62. The wings of a bird and the wings of an insect are :

- (1) analogous structures and represent convergent evolution
- (2) phylogenetic structures and represent divergent evolution
- (3) homologous structures and represent convergent evolution
- (4) homologous structures and represent divergent evolution

63. Root pressure develops due to :

- (1) Low osmotic potential in soil
- (2) Passive absorption
- (3) Increase in transpiration
- (4) Active absorption

64. Human urine is usually acidic because :

- (1) excreted plasma proteins are acidic.
- (2) potassium and sodium exchange generates acidity.
- (3) hydrogen ions are actively secreted into the filtrate.
- (4) the sodium transporter exchanges one hydrogen ion for each sodium ion, in peritubular capillaries.

65. A protoplast is a cell :
- (1) without nucleus
 - (2) undergoing division
 - (3) without cell wall
 - (4) without plasma membrane

66. The species confined to a particular region and not found elsewhere is termed as :

- (1) Alien
- (2) Endemic
- (3) Rare
- (4) Keystone

67. Select the wrong statement :

- (1) W.M. Stanley showed that viruses could be crystallized
- (2) The term '*contagium vivum fluidum*' was coined by M. W. Beijerinck
- (3) Mosaic disease in tobacco and AIDS in human being are caused by viruses
- (4) The viroids were discovered by D.J. Ivanowski

68. Axile placentation is present in :

- (1) Lemon
- (2) Pea
- (3) *Argemone*
- (4) *Dianthus*

69. A childless couple can be assisted to have a child through a technique called GIFT. The full form of this technique is :

- (1) Gamete intra fallopian transfer
- (2) Gamete internal fertilization and transfer
- (3) Germ cell internal fallopian transfer
- (4) Gamete inseminated fallopian transfer

70. Destruction of the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord would result in loss of :

- (1) voluntary motor impulses
- (2) commissural impulses
- (3) integrating impulses
- (4) sensory impulses

71. During biological nitrogen fixation, inactivation of nitrogenase by oxygen poisoning is prevented by :

- (1) Xanthophyll
- (2) Carotene
- (3) Cytochrome
- (4) Leghaemoglobin

72. An association of individuals of different species living in the same habitat and having functional interactions is :

- (1) Biotic community
- (2) Ecosystem
- (3) Population
- (4) Ecological niche

73. Name the pulmonary disease in which alveolar surface area involved in gas exchange is drastically reduced due to damage in the alveolar walls.

- (1) Emphysema
- (2) Pneumonia
- (3) Asthma
- (4) Pleurisy

74. Balbiani rings are sites of :

- (1) Nucleotide synthesis
- (2) Polysaccharide synthesis
- (3) RNA and protein synthesis
- (4) Lipid synthesis

75. Match the columns and identify the correct option.

Column I		Column II
(a) Thylakoids	(i)	Disc-shaped sacs in Golgi apparatus
(b) Cristae	(ii)	Condensed structure of DNA
(c) Cisternae	(iii)	Flat membranous sacs in stroma
(d) Chromatin	(iv)	Infoldings in mitochondria

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|------|------|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (1) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| (2) | (iii) | (i) | (iv) | (ii) |
| (3) | (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) |
| (4) | (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |

76. Cellular organelles with membranes are :

- (1) chromosomes, ribosomes and endoplasmic reticulum
- (2) endoplasmic reticulum, ribosomes and nuclei
- (3) lysosomes, Golgi apparatus and mitochondria
- (4) nuclei, ribosomes and mitochondria

77. Auxin can be bioassayed by :
- (1) Hydroponics
 - (2) Potometer
 - (3) Lettuce hypocotyl elongation
 - (4) Avena coleoptile curvature
78. Which of the following layers in an antral follicle is acellular ?
- (1) Theca interna
 - (2) Strona
 - (3) Zona pellucida
 - (4) Granulosa
79. Satellite DNA is important because it :
- (1) shows high degree of polymorphism in population and also the same degree of polymorphism in an individual, which is heritable from parents to children.
 - (2) does not code for proteins and is same in all members of the population.
 - (3) codes for enzymes needed for DNA replication.
 - (4) codes for proteins needed in cell cycle.
80. Cell wall is absent in :
- (1) *Funaria*
 - (2) *Mycoplasma*
 - (3) *Nostoc*
 - (4) *Aspergillus*
81. In angiosperms, microsporogenesis and megasporogenesis :-
- (1) form gametes without further divisions
 - (2) Involve meiosis
 - (3) occur in ovule
 - (4) occur in anther
82. Roots play insignificant role in absorption of water in :
- (1) *Pistia*
 - (2) Pea
 - (3) Wheat
 - (4) Sunflower

83. Which of the following are most suitable indicators of SO_2 pollution in the environment ?
- (1) Conifers
 - (2) Algae
 - (3) Fungi
 - (4) Lichens
84. Grafted kidney may be rejected in a patient due to :
- (1) Cell-mediated immune response
 - (2) Passive immune response
 - (3) Innate immune response
 - (4) Humoral immune response
85. Body having meshwork of cells, internal cavities lined with food filtering flagellated cells and indirect development are the characteristics of phylum :
- (1) Porifera
 - (2) Mollusca
 - (3) Protozoa
 - (4) Coelenterata
86. In which group of organisms the cell walls form two thin overlapping shells which fit together ?
- (1) Euglenoids
 - (2) Dinoflagellates
 - (3) Slime moulds
 - (4) Chrysophytes
87. Choose the wrong statement :
- (1) *Neurospora* is used in the study of biochemical genetics ✓
 - (2) Morels and truffles are poisonous mushrooms
 - (3) Yeast is unicellular and useful in fermentation
 - (4) *Penicillium* is multicellular and produces antibiotics
88. In human females, meiosis-II is not completed until ?
- (1) fertilization
 - (2) uterine implantation
 - (3) birth
 - (4) puberty

89. Eutrophication of water bodies leading to killing of fishes is mainly due to non-availability of:

- (1) light
- (2) essential minerals
- (3) oxygen
- (4) food

90. The enzyme that is not present in succus entericus is:

- (1) nucleases
- (2) nucleosidase
- (3) lipase
- (4) maltase

91. Reaction of phenol with chloroform in presence of dilute sodium hydroxide finally introduces which one of the following functional group?

- (1) $-CH_2Cl$
- (2) $-COOH$
- (3) $-CHCl_2$
- (4) $-CHO$

92. If the equilibrium constant for $N_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO(g)$ is K, the equilibrium constant for $\frac{1}{2}N_2(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons NO(g)$ will be:

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

93. 20.0 g of a magnesium carbonate sample decomposes on heating to give carbon dioxide and 8.0 g magnesium oxide. What will be the percentage purity of magnesium carbonate in the sample?

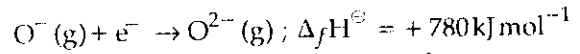
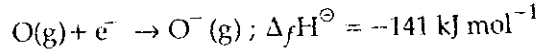
- (1) 75
- (2) 96
- (3) 60
- (4) 84

(At. Wt. : Mg = 24)

94. The number of water molecules is maximum in:

- (1) 18 molecules of water
- (2) 1.8 gram of water
- (3) 18 gram of water
- (4) 18 moles of water

95. The formation of the oxide ion, $O^{2-}(g)$, from oxygen atom requires first an exothermic and then an endothermic step as shown below:



Thus process of formation of O^{2-} in gas phase is unfavourable even though O^{2-} is isoelectronic with neon. It is due to the fact that:

- (1) electron repulsion outweighs the stability gained by achieving noble gas configuration.
- (2) O^- ion has comparatively smaller size than oxygen atom.
- (3) oxygen is more electronegative.
- (4) addition of electron in oxygen results in larger size of the ion.

96. What is the mole fraction of the solute in a 1.00 m aqueous solution?

- (1) 0.177
- (2) 1.770
- (3) 0.0354
- (4) 0.0177

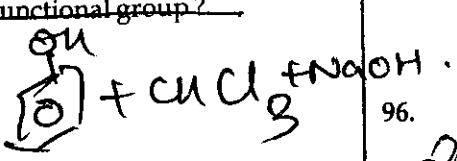
97. The rate constant of the reaction $A \rightarrow B$ is 0.6×10^{-3} mole per second. If the concentration of A is 5 M, then concentration of B after 20 minutes is:

- (1) 1.08 M
- (2) 3.60 M
- (3) 0.36 M
- (4) 0.72 M

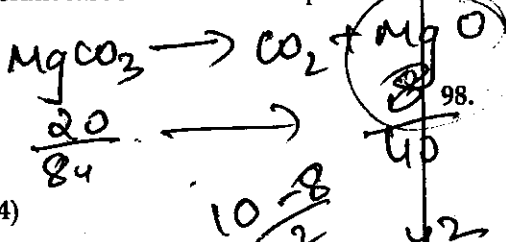
98. Decreasing order of stability of $O_2, O_2^-, O_2^+, O_2^{2-}$ and O_2^{2+} is:

- (1) $O_2^+ > O_2 > O_2^- > O_2^{2-}$
- (2) $O_2^{2-} > O_2^- > O_2 > O_2^+$
- (3) $O_2 > O_2^+ > O_2^{2-} > O_2^-$
- (4) $O_2^- > O_2^{2-} > O_2^+ > O_2$

Handwritten notes for Q89: $\log(5) = 0.7$, $100 \times 10^{-3} = 0.1$, 2.303×10^{-2}



Handwritten notes for Q92: $K^{1/2}$, $K^{1/2}$



Handwritten calculations for Q94: $\frac{10}{2} = 5$, $\frac{10}{2} = 5$, $\frac{20}{84}$, $\frac{4}{5} \times 18 = 14.4$

Handwritten calculations for Q96: $\frac{0.6 \times 10^{-3}}{0.6 \times 10^{-3} + 1}$, $K = 6 \times 10^{-4}$

Handwritten calculations for Q97: $\frac{d[A]}{dt} = \frac{dB}{dt}$, $6 \times 10^{-4} \times 5 \times 20$

Handwritten calculations for Q98: $\frac{16}{84}$, $\frac{17}{84}$, $\frac{15}{84}$, $K = \frac{2.303}{t} \log \frac{a}{a-x}$

99. Which one of the following esters gets hydrolysed most easily under alkaline conditions?

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

100. On heating which of the following releases CO₂ most easily?

- (1) K₂CO₃
- (2) Na₂CO₃
- (3) MgCO₃
- (4) CaCO₃

nd 1/2 of car
Na
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101. Which one of the following pairs of solution is not an acidic buffer?

- (1) HClO₄ and NaClO₄
- (2) CH₃COOH and CH₃COONa
- (3) H₂CO₃ and Na₂CO₃
- (4) H₃PO₄ and Na₃PO₄

102. The sum of coordination number and oxidation number of the metal M in the complex [M(en)₂(C₂O₄)]Cl (where en is ethylenediamine) is:

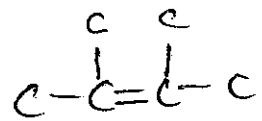
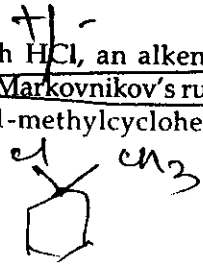
- (1) 9 $6 + 3 = 9$
- (2) 6
- (3) 7
- (4) 8

103. Which of the statements given below is incorrect?

- (1) Cl₂O₇ is an anhydride of perchloric acid
- (2) O₃ molecule is bent
- (3) ONF is isoelectronic with O₂N⁻
- (4) OF₂ is an oxide of fluorine

104. In the reaction with HCl, an alkene reacts in accordance with the Markovnikov's rule, to give a product 1-chloro-1-methylcyclohexane. The possible alkene is:

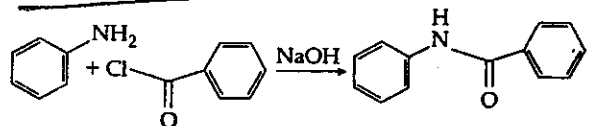
- (1)
- (2)
- (3) (A) and (B)
- (4)



105. 2,3-Dimethyl-2-butene can be prepared by heating which of the following compounds with a strong acid?

- (1) (CH₃)₂CH-CH(CH₃)-CH=CH₂
- (2) (CH₃)₃C-CH=CH₂
- (3) (CH₃)₂C=CH-CH₂-CH₃
- (4) (CH₃)₂CH-CH₂-CH=CH₂

106. The following reaction



is known by the name:

- (1) Friedel-Craft's reaction
- (2) Perkin's reaction
- (3) Acetylation reaction
- (4) Schotten-Baumen reaction

107. In the extraction of copper from its sulphide ore, the metal is finally obtained by the reduction of cuprous oxide with:

- (1) iron(II) sulphide
- (2) carbon monoxide
- (3) copper(I) sulphide
- (4) sulphur dioxide

108. If Avogadro number N_A is changed from $6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ to $6.022 \times 10^{20} \text{ mol}^{-1}$, this would change:
- (1) the definition of mass in units of grams.
 - (2) the mass of one mole of carbon.
 - (3) the ratio of chemical species to each other in a balanced equation.
 - (4) the ratio of elements to each other in a compound.

109. The variation of the boiling points of the hydrogen halides is in the order $\text{HF} > \text{HI} > \text{HBr} > \text{HCl}$.
 What explains the higher boiling point of hydrogen fluoride?
- (1) The electronegativity of fluorine is much higher than for other elements in the group.
 - (2) There is strong hydrogen bonding between HF molecules.
 - (3) The bond energy of HF molecules is greater than in other hydrogen halides.
 - (4) The effect of nuclear shielding is much reduced in fluorine which polarises the HF molecule.

110. Which of the following reaction(s) can be used for the preparation of alkyl halides?
- (I) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH} + \text{HCl} \xrightarrow{\text{anh. ZnCl}_2}$
 - (II) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH} + \text{HCl} \longrightarrow$
 - (III) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COH} + \text{HCl} \longrightarrow$
 - (IV) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHOH} + \text{HCl} \xrightarrow{\text{anh. ZnCl}_2}$
- (1) (I), (III) and (IV) only
 (2) (I) and (II) only
 (3) (IV) only
 (4) (III) and (IV) only

111. The name of complex ion, $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$ is:
- (1) Hexacyanoiron (III) ion
 - (2) Hexacyanoferrate (III) ion
 - (3) Tricyanoferrate (III) ion
 - (4) Hexacyanidoferrate (III) ion

112. Assuming complete ionization, same moles of which of the following compounds will require the least amount of acidified KMnO_4 for complete oxidation?
- (1) FeSO_4
 - (2) FeSO_3
 - (3) FeC_2O_4
 - (4) $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_2)_2$

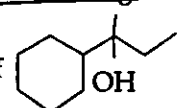
113. In which of the following pairs, both the species are not isostructural?
- (1) $\text{SiCl}_4, \text{PCl}_4^+$
 - (2) diamond, silicon carbide
 - (3) NH_3, PH_3
 - (4) $\text{XeF}_4, \text{XeO}_4$

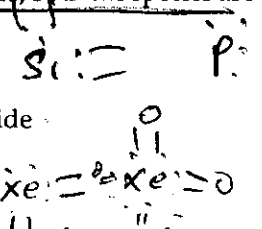
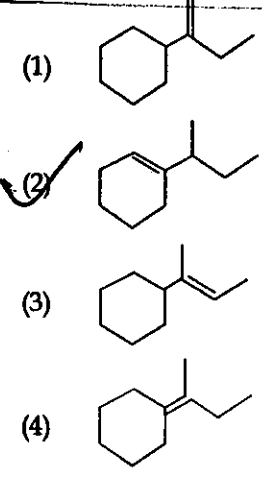
114. Caprolactam is used for the manufacture of:
- (1) Nylon - 6
 - (2) Teflon
 - (3) Terylene
 - (4) Nylon - 6, 6

115. The hybridization involved in complex $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$ is: (At. No. Ni = 28)
- (1) dsp^2
 - (2) sp^3
 - (3) d^2sp^2
 - (4) d^2sp^3

116. What is the mass of the precipitate formed when 50 mL of 16.9% solution of AgNO_3 is mixed with 50 mL of 5.8% NaCl solution?
 (Ag = 107.8, N = 14, O = 16, Na = 23, Cl = 35.5)
- (1) 28 g
 - (2) 3.5 g
 - (3) 7 g
 - (4) 14 g

117. Gadolinium belongs to 4f series. Its atomic number is 64. Which of the following is the correct electronic configuration of gadolinium?
- (1) $[\text{Xe}] 4f^8 6d^2$
 - (2) $[\text{Xe}] 4f^9 5s^1$
 - (3) $[\text{Xe}] 4f^7 5d^1 6s^2$
 - (4) $[\text{Xe}] 4f^6 5d^2 6s^2$

118. Which of the following is not the product of dehydration of ?



Ce	4	0	2	2
Pr	4	0	2	2
Nd	4	0	2	2
Pm	5	0	2	2
Sm	6	0	2	2
Eu	7	0	2	2
Gd	7	1	2	2

Handwritten note: $\text{Na}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$

Handwritten note: BA 153

Handwritten note: $1 \times 5 = 1 \times x$

119. A gas such as carbon monoxide would be most likely to obey the ideal gas law at:

- (1) high temperatures and low pressures.
- (2) low temperatures and high pressures.
- (3) high temperatures and high pressures.
- (4) low temperatures and low pressures.

120. The stability of +1 oxidation state among Al, Ga, In and Tl increases in the sequence:

- (1) Ga < In < Al < Tl
 - (2) Al < Ga < In < Tl
 - (3) Tl < In < Ga < Al
 - (4) In < Tl < Ga < Al
- B Al Ga In

121. What is the pH of the resulting solution when equal volumes of 0.1 M NaOH and 0.01 M HCl are mixed?

- (1) 12.65
- (2) 2.0
- (3) 7.0
- (4) 1.04

$$0.1 \times V + 0.01 \times V = 2V \times x$$

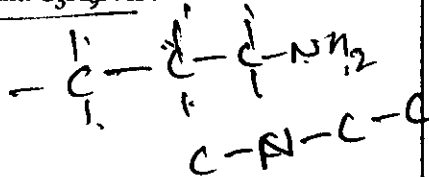
$$\frac{10^{-1} - 10^{-2}}{2} = \frac{10}{2}$$

122. Strong reducing behaviour of H₃PO₂ is due to:

- (1) Presence of one -OH group and two P-H bonds
- (2) High electron gain enthalpy of phosphorus
- (3) High oxidation state of phosphorus
- (4) Presence of two -OH groups and one P-H bond

123. The number of structural isomers possible from the molecular formula C₃H₉N is:

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



124. Which of the following statements is not correct for a nucleophile?

- (1) Nucleophile is a Lewis acid
- (2) Ammonia is a nucleophile
- (3) Nucleophiles attack low e⁻ density sites
- (4) Nucleophiles are not electron seeking

125. Number of possible isomers for the complex [Co(en)₂Cl₂]Cl will be: (en = ethylenediamine)

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

$$5.43 \times 10^3 \times 3.14$$

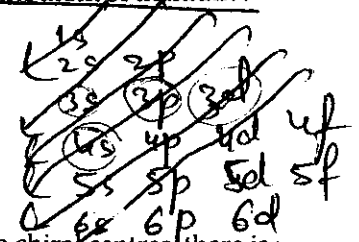
$$\frac{2942}{1.73}$$

$$\frac{21980}{31400}$$

$$51322$$

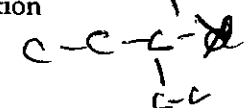
126. Which is the correct order of increasing energy of the listed orbitals in the atom of titanium?

- (1) 3s 4s 3p 3d
- (2) 4s 3s 3p 3d
- (3) 3s 3p 3d 4s
- (4) 3s 3p 4s 3d



127. In an S_N1 reaction on chiral centres, there is:

- (1) 100% racemization
- (2) inversion more than retention leading to partial racemization
- (3) 100% retention
- (4) 100% inversion



128. The vacant space in bcc lattice unit cell is:

- (1) 26%
- (2) 48%
- (3) 23%
- (4) 32%

$$0.45 - 1$$

$$0.9 \times 10$$

$$5 \times 10^{-3}$$



129. The heat of combustion of carbon to CO₂ is -393.5 kJ/mol. The heat released upon formation of 35.2 g of CO₂ from carbon and oxygen gas is:

- (1) -315 kJ
- (2) +315 kJ
- (3) -630 kJ
- (4) -3.15 kJ

$$\sqrt{3a} = 4r$$

$$\frac{2 \times 4 \pi r^3}{3}$$

130. Aqueous solution of which of the following compounds is the best conductor of electric current?

- (1) Acetic acid, C₂H₄O₂
- (2) Hydrochloric acid, HCl
- (3) Ammonia, NH₃
- (4) Fructose, C₆H₁₂O₆

$$\frac{2 \times 4 \pi r^3}{3}$$

$$\frac{16 \pi r^3}{3}$$

$$8 \sqrt{3}$$

131. The oxidation of benzene by V₂O₅ in the presence of air produces:

- (1) benzoic anhydride
- (2) maleic anhydride
- (3) benzoic acid
- (4) benzaldehyde

$$\frac{2 \sqrt{3} \sqrt{3}}{16 \pi}$$

132. Reaction of a carbonyl compound with one of the following reagents involves nucleophilic addition followed by elimination of water. The reagent is:

- (1) a Grignard reagent
- (2) hydrazine in presence of feebly acidic solution
- (3) hydrocyanic acid
- (4) sodium hydrogen sulphite

133. Method by which Aniline cannot be prepared is:

- (1) hydrolysis of phenylisocyanide with acidic solution.
- (2) degradation of benzamide with bromine in alkaline solution.
- (3) reduction of nitrobenzene with H_2/Pd in ethanol.
- (4) potassium salt of phthalimide treated with chlorobenzene followed by hydrolysis with aqueous NaOH solution.

134. Two possible stereo-structures of $CH_3CHOH.COOH$, which are optically active, are called:

- (1) Diastereomers
- (2) Atropisomers
- (3) Enantiomers
- (4) Mesomers

$$d = \frac{M}{V}$$

135. The correct statement regarding defects in crystalline solids is:

- (1) Schottky defects have no effect on the density of crystalline solids.
- (2) Frenkel defects decrease the density of crystalline solids.
- (3) Frenkel defect is a dislocation defect.
- (4) Frenkel defect is found in halides of alkaline metals.

$$R^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

136. The position vector of a particle R as a function of time is given by:

$$R = 4 \sin(2\pi t) \hat{i} + 4 \cos(2\pi t) \hat{j}$$

Where R is in meters, t is in seconds and \hat{i} and \hat{j} denote unit vectors along x - and y -directions, respectively. Which one of the following statements is wrong for the motion of particle?

- (1) Magnitude of acceleration vector is $\frac{v^2}{R}$ where v is the velocity of particle.
- (2) Magnitude of the velocity of particle is 8 meter/second
- (3) Path of the particle is a circle of radius 4 meter.
- (4) Acceleration vector is along $-R$.

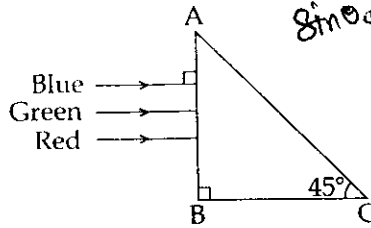
137. The energy of the em waves is of the order of 15 keV. To which part of the spectrum does it belong?

- (1) Infra-red rays
- (2) Ultraviolet rays
- (3) γ -rays
- (4) X-rays

$$R^2 = 16 + 16 \text{ g.}$$

$$R = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ \AA} = \frac{124200}{15 \times 1000}$$

138. A beam of light consisting of red, green and blue colours is incident on a right angled prism. The refractive index of the material of the prism for the above red, green and blue wavelengths are 1.39, 1.44 and 1.47, respectively.



The prism will:

- (1) separate all the three colours from one another
- (2) not separate the three colours at all
- (3) separate the red colour part from the green and blue colours
- (4) separate the blue colour part from the red and green colours

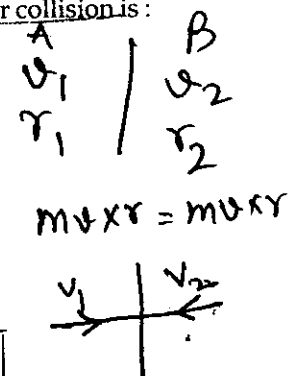
139. Two particles A and B, move with constant velocities v_1 and v_2 . At the initial moment their position vectors are r_1 and r_2 respectively. The condition for particles A and B for their collision is:

(1) $\vec{r}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1 = \vec{r}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_2$

(2) $\vec{r}_1 \times \vec{v}_1 = \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{v}_2$

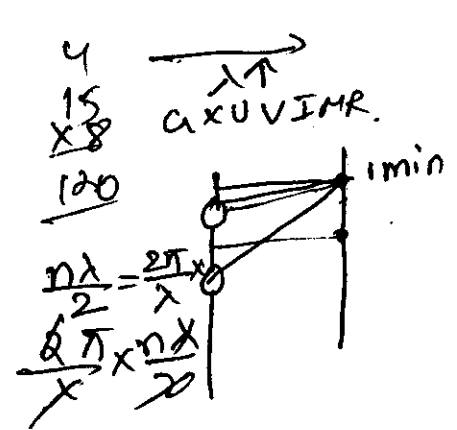
(3) $\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2 = \vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2$

(4) $\frac{\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|} = \frac{\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1}{|\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1|}$



140. At the first minimum adjacent to the central maximum of a single-slit diffraction pattern, the phase difference between the Huygen's wavelet from the edge of the slit and the wavelet from the midpoint of the slit is:

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



141. A proton and an alpha particle both enter a region of uniform magnetic field B , moving at right angles to the field B . If the radius of circular orbits for both the particles is equal and the kinetic energy acquired by proton is 1 MeV, the energy acquired by the alpha particle will be:

- (1) 0.5 MeV
- (2) 1.5 MeV
- (3) 1 MeV
- (4) 4 MeV

$\frac{K_1}{K_2} = \frac{q_1^2}{q_2^2}$
 $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$
 $1 = 1$
 $1 = 1$
 $1 = 1$

$r = \frac{mv}{qB}$
 $r = \frac{\sqrt{2mK}}{qB}$
 $r = \frac{\sqrt{2 \times 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times 1.6 \times 10^6}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times B}$
 $r = \frac{\sqrt{5.344 \times 10^{-21}}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times B}$
 $r = \frac{2.31 \times 10^{-11}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times B}$
 $r = \frac{1.44 \times 10^{-8}}{B}$

142. A circuit contains an ammeter, a battery of 30 V and a resistance 40.8 ohm all connected in series. If the ammeter has a coil of resistance 480 ohm and a shunt of 20 ohm, the reading in the ammeter will be:

- (1) 0.25 A
- (2) 2 A
- (3) 1 A
- (4) 0.5 A

$\frac{48}{48+20} = \frac{48 \times 2}{68}$
 $\frac{48}{68} = \frac{144}{34}$
 $\frac{48}{68} = \frac{144}{34}$
 $\frac{48}{68} = \frac{144}{34}$

$\alpha = \frac{dV}{V dT}$
 $\alpha = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dT}$
 $\alpha = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d(\frac{m}{V})}{dT}$
 $\alpha = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{m}{V} \frac{dV}{dT}$
 $\alpha = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{m}{V} \frac{dV}{dT}$

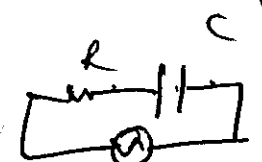
143. The value of coefficient of volume expansion of glycerin is $5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ K}^{-1}$. The fractional change in the density of glycerin for a rise of 40°C in its temperature, is:

- (1) 0.020
- (2) 0.025
- (3) 0.010
- (4) 0.015

$V = V_0(1 + \alpha \Delta T)$
 $\frac{V}{V_0} = 1 + \alpha \Delta T$
 $\frac{V}{V_0} = 1 + 5 \times 10^{-4} \times 40$
 $\frac{V}{V_0} = 1 + 0.02$
 $\frac{V}{V_0} = 1.02$
 $\frac{V_0}{V} = \frac{1}{1.02}$
 $\frac{V_0}{V} = 0.98$
 $\frac{V_0}{V} = 0.98$

144. An ideal gas is compressed to half its initial volume by means of several processes. Which of the process results in the maximum work done on the gas?

- (1) Isobaric
- (2) Isochoric
- (3) Isothermal
- (4) Adiabatic



145. A series R-C circuit is connected to an alternating voltage source. Consider two situations:

- (a) When capacitor is air filled. C_1
- (b) When capacitor is mica filled. C_2

Current through resistor is i and voltage across capacitor is V then:

- (1) $V_a > V_b$
- (2) $i_a > i_b$
- (3) $V_a = V_b$
- (4) $V_a < V_b$

$C_2 > C_1$
 $X_{C2} < X_{C1}$
 $Z < Z$
 $i > i$
 $V < V$

146. Light of wavelength 500 nm is incident on a metal with work function 2.28 eV. The de Broglie wavelength of the emitted electron is:

- (1) $< 2.8 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$
- (2) $\geq 2.8 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$
- (3) $\leq 2.8 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$
- (4) $< 2.8 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$

$\frac{20 + 480}{480 \times 20} = \frac{500}{20 \times 480}$
 $\frac{500}{9600} = \frac{500}{9600}$
 $\frac{500}{9600} = \frac{500}{9600}$
 $\frac{500}{9600} = \frac{500}{9600}$

Two metal wires of identical dimensions are connected in series. If σ_1 and σ_2 are the conductivities of the metal wires respectively, the effective conductivity of the combination is:

- (1) $\frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{2 \sigma_1 \sigma_2}$
- (2) $\frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}$
- (3) $\frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}$
- (4) $\frac{2 \sigma_1 \sigma_2}{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}$

$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$
 $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{A}{\rho L}$
 $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{A}{\rho L}$
 $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{A}{\rho L}$

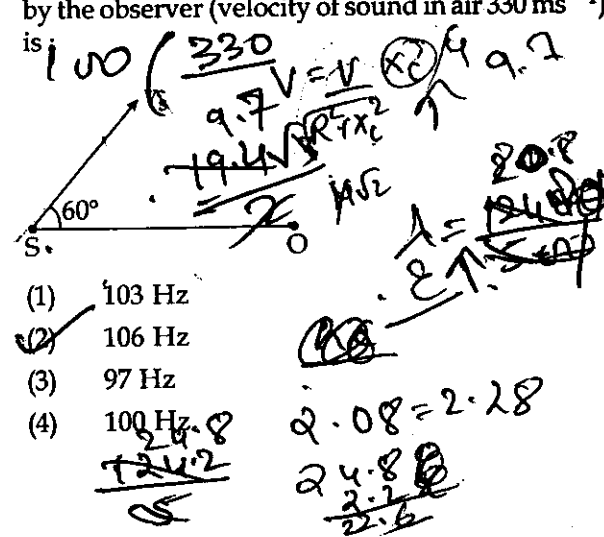
148. An automobile moves on a road with a speed of 54 km h^{-1} . The radius of its wheels is 0.45 m and the moment of inertia of the wheel about its axis of rotation is 3 kg m^2 . If the vehicle is brought to rest in 15 s, the magnitude of average torque transmitted by its brakes to the wheel is:

- (1) $8.58 \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$
- (2) $10.86 \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$
- (3) $2.86 \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$
- (4) $6.66 \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$

$\frac{125420}{7.28} = 17214.14$
 $\frac{125420}{7.28} = 17214.14$
 $\frac{125420}{7.28} = 17214.14$

149. A source of sound S emitting waves of frequency 100 Hz and an observer O are located at some distance from each other. The source is moving with a speed of 19.4 ms^{-1} at an angle of 60° with the source observer line as shown in the figure. The observer is at rest. The apparent frequency observed by the observer (velocity of sound in air 330 ms^{-1}), is

- (1) 103 Hz
- (2) 106 Hz
- (3) 97 Hz
- (4) 100 Hz



$f' = f \frac{v}{v - v_s \cos \theta}$
 $f' = 100 \frac{330}{330 - 19.4 \cos 60^\circ}$
 $f' = 100 \frac{330}{330 - 9.7}$
 $f' = 100 \frac{330}{320.3}$
 $f' = 103 \text{ Hz}$

Test Booklet Code

SCO

No.: 1238388

D

This Booklet contains 20 pages.

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

Important Instructions :

1. The Answer Sheet is inside this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars on side-1 and side-2 carefully with blue/black ball point pen only.
2. The test is of 3 hours duration and Test Booklet contains 180 questions. Each question carries 4 marks. For each correct response, the candidate will get 4 marks. For each incorrect response, one mark will be deducted from the total scores. The maximum marks are 720.
3. Use Blue/Black Ball Point Pen only for writing particulars on this page/ marking responses.
4. Rough work is to be done on the space provided for this purpose in the Test Booklet only.
5. On completion of the test, the candidate must handover the Answer Sheet to the invigilator before leaving the Room/Hall. The candidates are allowed to take away this Test Booklet with them.
6. The CODE for this Booklet is D. Make sure that the CODE printed on Side-2 of the Answer Sheet is 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.
7. The candidates should ensure that the Answer Sheet is not folded. Do not make any stray marks on the Answer Sheet. Do not write your roll no. anywhere else except in the specified space in the Test Booklet/ Answer Sheet.
8. Use of white fluid for correction is NOT permissible on the Answer Sheet.
9. Each candidate must show on demand his/her Admission Card to the Invigilator.
10. No candidate, without special permission of the Superintendent or Invigilator, would leave his/her seat.
11. The candidates should not leave the Examination Hall without handing over their Answer Sheet to the Invigilator on duty and sign the Attendance Sheet twice. Cases where a candidate has not signed the Attendance Sheet second time will be deemed not to have handed over Answer Sheet and dealt with as an unfair means case.
12. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator is prohibited.
13. The candidates are governed by all Rules and Regulations of the Board with regard to their conduct in the Examination Hall. All cases of unfair means will be dealt with as per Rules and Regulations of the Board.
14. No part of the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet shall be detached under any circumstances.
15. The candidates will write the Correct Test Booklet Code as given in the Test Booklet/ Answer Sheet in the Attendance Sheet.

Name of the Candidate (in Capitals): ANAMIKA GUPTA

Roll Number : in figures 54300748

: in words five crore forty three lakh seven hundred and forty eight

Centre of Examination (in Capitals): KHAWATA MODEL SCHOOL CIVIL LINES AJMER

Candidate's Signature: Anamika

Invigilator's Signature: Bansal

Fascimile signature stamp of

Centre Superintendent

Bansal

25/7

SEAL

1. In his classic experiments on pea plants, Mendel did not use:

- (1) Pod length
- (2) Seed shape
- (3) Flower position
- (4) Seed colour

2. Which one of the following is not applicable to RNA?

- (1) 5' phosphoryl and 3' hydroxyl ends
- (2) Heterocyclic nitrogenous bases
- (3) Chargaff's rule
- (4) Complementary base pairing

3. Male gametophyte in angiosperms produces:

- (1) Single sperm and a vegetative cell
- (2) Single sperm and two vegetative cells
- (3) Three sperms
- (4) Two sperms and a vegetative cell

4. Which of the following are not membrane-bound?

- (1) Ribosomes
- (2) Lysosomes
- (3) Mesosomes
- (4) Vacuoles

5. The chitinous exoskeleton of arthropods is formed by the polymerisation of:

- (1) D-glucosamine
- (2) N-acetyl glucosamine
- (3) lipoglycans
- (4) keratin sulphate and chondroitin sulphate

6. Among china rose, mustard, brinjal, potato, guava, cucumber, onion and tulip, how many plants have superior ovary?

- (1) Six
- (2) Three
- (3) Four
- (4) Five

7. The function of the gap junction is to:

- (1) facilitate communication between adjoining cells by connecting the cytoplasm for rapid transfer of ions, small molecules and some large molecules.
- (2) separate two cells from each other.
- (3) stop substance from leaking across a tissue.
- (4) performing cementing to keep neighbouring cells together.

8. Which of the following immunoglobulins does constitute the largest percentage in human milk?

- (1) Ig M
- (2) Ig A
- (3) Ig G
- (4) Ig D

9. In mammalian eye, the 'fovea' is the center of the visual field, where:

- (1) the optic nerve leaves the eye.
- (2) only rods are present.
- (3) more rods than cones are found.
- (4) high density of cones occur, but has no rods.

10. Doctors use stethoscope to hear the sounds produced during each cardiac cycle. The second sound is heard when:

- (1) Ventricular walls vibrate due to gushing in of blood from atria
- (2) Semilunar valves close down after the blood flows into vessels from ventricles
- (3) AV node receives signal from SA node
- (4) AV valves open up

11. Coconut water from a tender coconut is:

- (1) Free nuclear endosperm
- (2) Innermost layers of the seed coat
- (3) Degenerated nucellus
- (4) Immature embryo

12. The cutting of DNA at specific locations became possible with the discovery of:

- (1) Probes
- (2) Selectable markers
- (3) Ligases
- (4) Restriction enzymes

13. Which of the following structures is not found in a prokaryotic cell?

- (1) Ribosome
- (2) Mesosome
- (3) Plasma membrane
- (4) Nuclear envelope

14. Arrange the following events of meiosis in correct sequence:

- (a) Crossing over
- (b) Synapsis
- (c) Terminalisation of chiasmata
- (d) Disappearance of nucleolus

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

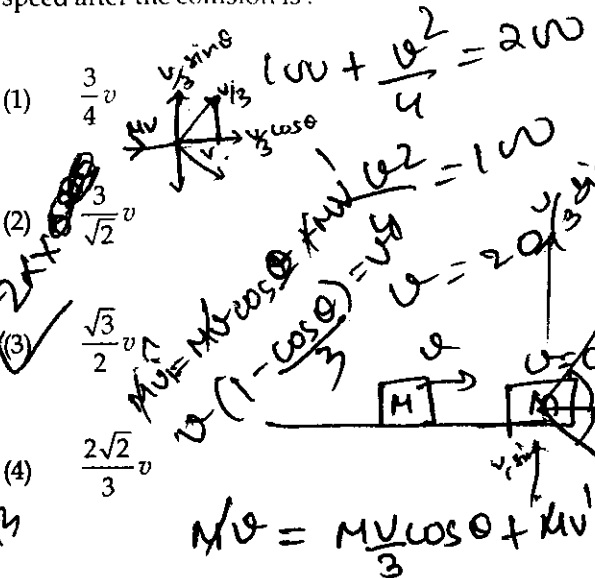
SCQ P.B.P. u.k.B

$$\frac{1}{2}(10 \times 20 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0^2) = 10 \times 20$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = m g h + \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

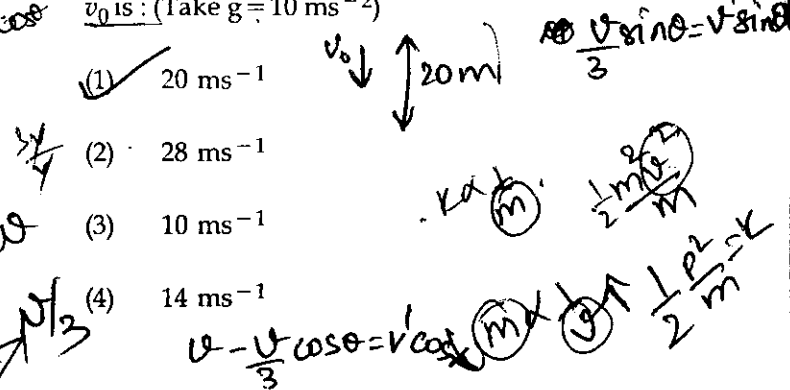
150. On a frictionless surface, a block of mass M moving at speed v collides elastically with another block of same mass M which is initially at rest. After collision the first block moves at an angle θ to its initial direction and has a speed $\frac{v}{3}$. The second block's speed after the collision is:

Handwritten notes for Q150:
 $0.4 \times 20 = 8$
 $2 \times 20 = 40$
 $(1.5) \times 2 = 3$
 $2 \times 20 = 40$
 $(1.5) \times 2 = 3$



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

152. A ball is thrown vertically downwards from a height of 20 m with an initial velocity v_0 . It collides with the ground, loses 50 percent of its energy in collision and rebounds to the same height. The initial velocity v_0 is: (Take $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$)

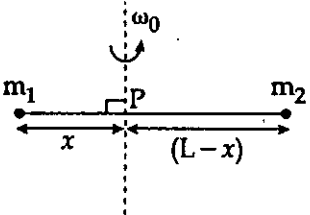


- (1) 20 ms^{-1}
- (2) 28 ms^{-1}
- (3) 10 ms^{-1}
- (4) 14 ms^{-1}

153. A nucleus of uranium decays at rest into nuclei of thorium and helium. Then:

- (1) The helium nucleus has less momentum than the thorium nucleus.
- (2) The helium nucleus has more momentum than the thorium nucleus.
- (3) The helium nucleus has less kinetic energy than the thorium nucleus.
- (4) The helium nucleus has more kinetic energy than the thorium nucleus.

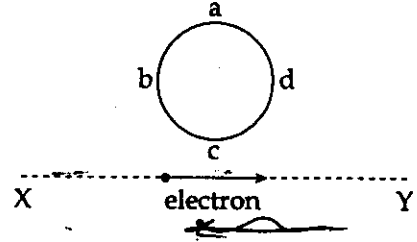
151. Point masses m_1 and m_2 are placed at the opposite ends of a rigid rod of length L , and negligible mass. The rod is to be set rotating about an axis perpendicular to it. The position of point P on this rod through which the axis should pass so that the work required to set the rod rotating with angular velocity ω_0 is minimum, is given by:



- (1) $x = \frac{m_1 L}{m_2}$
- (2) $x = \frac{m_2 L}{m_1}$
- (3) $x = \frac{m_2 L}{m_1 + m_2}$
- (4) $x = \frac{m_1 L}{m_1 + m_2}$

Handwritten notes for Q151:
 $\omega = \frac{L \omega_0}{r}$
 $\omega = \frac{L \omega_0}{2x}$
 $m_1 x^2 = m_2 (L-x)^2$
 $m_1 x = m_2 (L-x)$
 $-m_1 x + m_2 (L-x) = 0$
 $m_1 x + m_2 x = m_2 L$
 $x = \frac{m_2 L}{m_1 + m_2}$

154. An electron moves on a straight line path XY as shown. The abcd is a coil adjacent to the path of electron. What will be the direction of current, if any, induced in the coil?



- (1) adcb
- (2) The current will reverse its direction as the electron goes past the coil
- (3) No current induced
- (4) abcd

$$\alpha = \omega^2 a \quad \beta = a\omega$$

$$\beta = a\omega \times \frac{a\omega}{a\omega} = \frac{a^2\omega^2}{a\omega}$$

D

158. A particle is executing a simple harmonic motion. Its maximum acceleration is α and maximum velocity is β . Then, its time period of vibration will be:

$\alpha = \beta \times \omega$
 $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \omega$ (1)
 $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ (2)
 $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$
 $\alpha = \beta \times \frac{2\pi}{T}$
 $T = \frac{2\pi\beta}{\alpha}$
 $\alpha = a^2\omega^2$
 $\beta = a\omega$
 $\alpha = \frac{\beta^2}{\omega}$
 $\omega = \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha}$
 $T = \frac{2\pi\alpha}{\beta^2}$

156. Two slits in Young's experiment have widths in the ratio 1:25. The ratio of intensity at the maxima and minima in the interference pattern, $\frac{I_{\max}}{I_{\min}}$ is:

- (1) $\frac{121}{49}$
- (2) $\frac{49}{121}$
- (3) $\frac{4}{9}$
- (4) $\frac{9}{4}$

$I = 2I_0 \cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2}$
 $\frac{I_{\max}}{I_{\min}} = \frac{4I_0}{0}$
 $\frac{a_1^2}{a_2^2} = \frac{1}{25}$
 $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{1}{5}$
 $\frac{I_{\max}}{I_{\min}} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{25}}{1 - \frac{1}{25}} = \frac{26}{24} = \frac{13}{12}$

157. If potential (in volts) in a region is expressed as

$V(x, y, z) = 6xy - y + 2yz$, the electric field (in N/C) at point (1, 1, 0) is:

- (1) $-(6\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 2\hat{k})$
- (2) $-(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \hat{k})$
- (3) $-(6\hat{i} + 9\hat{j} + \hat{k})$
- (4) $-(3\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 3\hat{k})$

$E_x = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -6y$
 $E_y = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = -6x - 1 + 2z$
 $E_z = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = -2y$
 At (1, 1, 0):
 $E_x = -6$
 $E_y = -6 - 1 + 0 = -7$
 $E_z = -2$
 $\vec{E} = -(6\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + 2\hat{k})$

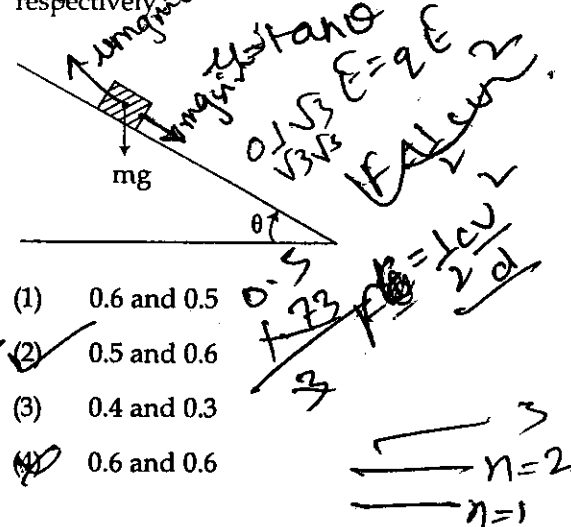
158. A parallel plate air capacitor has capacity 'C', distance of separation between plates is 'd' and potential difference 'V' is applied between the plates. Force of attraction between the plates of the parallel plate air capacitor is:

- (1) $\frac{CV^2}{2d}$
- (2) $\frac{CV^2}{d}$
- (3) $\frac{C^2V^2}{2d^2}$
- (4) $\frac{C^2V^2}{2d}$

$V = Ed$
 $C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{Q}{Ed}$
 $Q = \frac{CV^2}{d}$
 $F = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dQ^2}{d^3} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d^3} \left(\frac{CV^2}{d}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{C^2V^2}{d^2}$

159. A plank with a box on it at one end is gradually raised about the other end. As the angle of inclination with the horizontal reaches 30° , the box starts to slip and slides 4.0 m down the plank in 4.0 s. The coefficients of static and kinetic friction between the box and the plank will be, respectively:

- (1) 0.6 and 0.5
- (2) 0.5 and 0.6
- (3) 0.4 and 0.3
- (4) 0.6 and 0.6

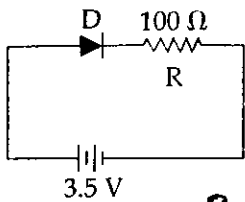


160. In the spectrum of hydrogen, the ratio of the longest wavelength in the Lyman series to the longest wavelength in the Balmer series is:

- (1) $\frac{9}{4}$
- (2) $\frac{27}{5}$
- (3) $\frac{5}{27}$
- (4) $\frac{4}{9}$

$\lambda = \frac{1 \times 4 \times 5}{3 \times 4 \times 9} = \frac{5}{27}$

161. In the given figure, a diode D is connected to an external resistance $R = 100 \Omega$ and an e.m.f. of 3.5 V. If the barrier potential developed across the diode is 0.5 V, the current in the circuit will be :



- (1) 40 mA
- (2) 20 mA
- (3) 35 mA
- (4) 30 mA

$\epsilon = 100 \times i$
 $3 = 100 \times i$
 $i = 30 \text{ mA}$
 $(-6 - 6) + 12 = 0$
 $-18 + 18 = 0$

162. A satellite S is moving in an elliptical orbit around the earth. The mass of the satellite is very small compared to the mass of the earth. Then,

- (1) the total mechanical energy of S varies periodically with time.
- (2) the linear momentum of S remains constant in magnitude.
- (3) the acceleration of S is always directed towards the centre of the earth.
- (4) the angular momentum of S about the centre of the earth changes in direction, but its magnitude remains constant.

$T = mrv\omega^2$

163. A force $\vec{F} = \alpha \hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$ is acting at a point $\vec{r} = 2\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} - 12\hat{k}$. The value of α for which angular momentum about origin is conserved is:

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

$\tau = r \times F = 0$
 $= \sqrt{\frac{gR^2}{R+h}}$

164. A potentiometer wire of length L and a resistance r are connected in series with a battery of e.m.f. E_0 and a resistance r_1 . An unknown e.m.f. E is balanced at a length l of the potentiometer wire. The e.m.f. E will be given by:

- (1) $\frac{E_0 r}{(r + r_1)} \cdot \frac{l}{L}$
- (2) $\frac{E_0 l}{L}$
- (3) $\frac{L E_0 r}{(r + r_1) l}$
- (4) $\frac{L E_0 r}{l r_1}$

$E = \frac{E_0 r}{L} \cdot \frac{l}{L}$

165. 4.0 g of a gas occupies 22.4 litres at NTP. The specific heat capacity of the gas at constant volume is $5.0 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$. If the speed of sound in this gas at NTP is 952 ms^{-1} , then the heat capacity at constant pressure is

- (1) $7.5 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
- (2) $7.0 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
- (3) $8.5 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
- (4) $8.0 \text{ JK}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

$7 \times 63 = 441$
 $2 \times 11 = 22$
 $441 / 22 = 20.045$

166. Two stones of masses m and 2m are whirled in horizontal circles, the heavier one in a radius $\frac{r}{2}$ and the lighter one in radius r. The tangential speed of lighter stone is n times that of the value of heavier stone when they experience same centripetal forces. The value of n is:

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

$T_2 - T_1 = \frac{2m v_2^2}{r/2} = \frac{4m v_2^2}{r}$
 $T_1 = \frac{m v_1^2}{r}$
 $\frac{4m v_2^2}{r} = \frac{m v_1^2}{r}$
 $4 v_2^2 = v_1^2$
 $v_1 = 2 v_2$
 $n = 2$

167. A remote - sensing satellite of earth revolves in a circular orbit at a height of $0.25 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$ above the surface of earth. If earth's radius is $6.38 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$ and $g = 9.8 \text{ ms}^{-2}$, then the orbital speed of the satellite is:

- (1) 8.56 km s^{-1}
- (2) 9.13 km s^{-1}
- (3) 6.67 km s^{-1}
- (4) 7.76 km s^{-1}

$v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R+h}}$
 $T_2 - T = 2\pi m r \omega^2$
 $T_2 = 2\pi m r \omega^2$

$1265 - 2x = 253$
 $2x = 1265 - 253 = 1012$
 $x = \frac{1012}{2} = 506$

$y = \frac{F}{A} \frac{3T \cos}{8t}$
 $y_s = 2y_B \cdot \text{SCO}$

168. A string is stretched between fixed points separated by 75.0 cm. It is observed to have resonant frequencies of 420 Hz and 315 Hz. There are no other resonant frequencies between these two. The lowest resonant frequency for this string is:

- (1) 205 Hz
- (2) 10.5 Hz
- (3) 105 Hz
- (4) 155 Hz

$1265 - 2x = 253$
 $2x = 1012$
 $x = 506$
 $\frac{v}{\lambda} = f$
 $\frac{v}{\frac{L}{n}} = f$
 $\frac{v}{L} = n f$
 $f_c - f_m = \Delta f$

169. The coefficient of performance of a refrigerator is 5. If the temperature inside freezer is -20°C , the temperature of the surroundings to which it rejects heat is:

- (1) 41°C
- (2) 11°C
- (3) 21°C
- (4) 31°C

$S = \frac{120}{120 + x}$
 $100 + 5x = 2050 = A$
 $5x = 1950 = \frac{v}{300}$
 $2 \cos(15t + \frac{\pi}{3})$

Water rises to a height 'h' in capillary tube. If the length of capillary tube above the surface of water is made less than 'h', then:

- (1) water rises upto the top of capillary tube and stays there without overflowing.
- (2) water rises upto a point a little below the top and stays there.
- (3) water does not rise at all.
- (4) water rises upto the tip of capillary tube and then starts overflowing like a fountain.

171. Two vessels separately contain two ideal gases A and B at the same temperature, the pressure of A being twice that of B. Under such conditions, the density of A is found to be 1.5 times the density of B. The ratio of molecular weight of A and B is:

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

$A \cdot T_1^2 \cdot P$
 $B \cdot T_1^2 \cdot P$
 $d = 1.5 d_B$
 $P = \frac{1}{3} \rho v^2$
 $\frac{2}{1} = \frac{1.5 \times M_B}{M_A}$

172. The Young's modulus of steel is twice that of brass. Two wires of same length and of same area of cross section, one of steel and another of brass are suspended from the same roof. If we want the lower ends of the wires to be at the same level, then the weights added to the steel and brass wires must be in the ratio of:

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

$y = \frac{w}{A \Delta l} = \frac{W}{A \Delta l}$
 $2y = y$
 $2 \frac{W_1}{A \Delta l_1} = \frac{W_2}{A \Delta l_2}$
 $2 \frac{W_1}{L} = \frac{W_2}{L}$
 $W_1 = \frac{1}{2} W_2$
 $W_1 : W_2 = 1 : 2$

173. The input signal given to a CE amplifier having a voltage gain of 150 is $V_i = 2 \cos(15t + \frac{\pi}{3})$. The corresponding output signal will be:

- (1) $75 \cos(15t + \frac{2\pi}{3})$
- (2) $2 \cos(15t + \frac{5\pi}{6})$
- (3) $300 \cos(15t + \frac{4\pi}{3})$
- (4) $300 \cos(15t + \frac{\pi}{3})$

$V_o = 150 V_i$
 $V_o = 150 \cdot 2 \cos(15t + \frac{\pi}{3})$
 $V_o = 300 \cos(15t + \frac{\pi}{3})$

174. In an astronomical telescope in normal adjustment a straight black line of length L is drawn on inside part of objective lens. The eye-piece forms a real image of this line. The length of this image is I. The magnification of the telescope is:

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

$\frac{L}{I} = \frac{f_o}{f_e}$
 $\frac{L}{I} = \frac{v_o}{u_o}$
 $\frac{L}{I} = \frac{L}{u_o}$
 $I = u_o$
 $\frac{L}{I} = \frac{L}{I}$

175. The heart of a man pumps 5 litres of blood through the arteries per minute at a pressure of 150 mm of mercury. If the density of mercury be $13.6 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ and $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ then the power of heart in watt is:

- (1) 2.35
- (2) 3.0
- (3) 1.50
- (4) 1.70

$P = \frac{F \Delta h}{t}$
 $P = \frac{5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \times 13.6 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 10 \text{ m/s}^2}{60 \text{ s}}$
 $P = \frac{680}{60} = 11.33 \text{ W}$

176. If dimensions of critical velocity v_c of a liquid flowing through a tube are expressed as $[\eta^x \rho^y r^z]$, where η , ρ and r are the coefficient of viscosity of liquid, density of liquid and radius of the tube respectively, then the values of x , y and z are given by:

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

$F = 6\pi r \eta v$
 $L \times \frac{P}{L} = \eta \times L \times v$
 $\frac{P}{L} = \eta \times v$

177. A photoelectric surface is illuminated successively by monochromatic light of wavelength λ and $\frac{\lambda}{2}$. If the maximum kinetic energy of the emitted photoelectrons in the second case is 3 times that in the first case, the work function of the surface of the material is:

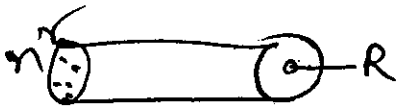
(h = Planck's constant, c = speed of light)

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

$\frac{3hc}{\lambda} = 3\phi + 3hc$
 $\frac{2hc}{\lambda} = \phi + 3hc$
 $\frac{hc}{\lambda} = 2\phi$

78. The cylindrical tube of a spray pump has radius R , one end of which has n fine holes, each of radius r . If the speed of the liquid in the tube is V , the speed of the ejection of the liquid through the holes is:

- (1) $\frac{VR^2}{nr^2}$
 (2) $\frac{VR^2}{n^3r^2}$
 (3) $\frac{V^2R}{nr}$
 (4) $\frac{VR^2}{n^2r^2}$



$\pi R^2 V = n \pi r^2 v$
 $\frac{R^2 V}{nr^2}$

179. If vectors $\vec{A} = \cos \omega t \hat{i} + \sin \omega t \hat{j}$ and

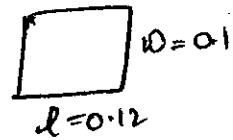
$\vec{B} = \cos \frac{\omega t}{2} \hat{i} + \sin \frac{\omega t}{2} \hat{j}$ are functions of time, then the value of t at which they are orthogonal to each other is:

- (1) $t = \frac{\pi}{2\omega}$
 (2) $t = \frac{\pi}{\omega}$
 (3) $t = 0$
 (4) $t = \frac{\pi}{4\omega}$

$\frac{M \cos t}{L \times \frac{1}{2} \cos t} = 1$
 $\frac{M \cos t}{L \times \frac{1}{2} \cos t} = 1$
 $V = \frac{M}{L} \times \frac{1}{2}$

180. A rectangular coil of length 0.12 m and width 0.1 m having 50 turns of wire is suspended vertically in a uniform magnetic field of strength 0.2 Weber/m². The coil carries a current of 2 A. If the plane of the coil is inclined at an angle of 30° with the direction of the field, the torque required to keep the coil in stable equilibrium will be:

- (1) 0.20 Nm
 (2) 0.24 Nm
 (3) 0.12 Nm
 (4) 0.15 Nm



$n = 50$
 $A = 12 \times 10^{-3}$
 $B = 0.2$
 $i = 2$
 $\theta = 30$

$\tau = n B i A \sin 30^\circ$
 $= 50 \times 0.2 \times 2 \times 12 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{1}{2}$
 120×10^{-3}

