

MHT CET 2022 Question Paper

Maths

Q.No. 1

The function f : R— R defined by f(x) =sin x is:

(A)

into

(B)

onto

(C)

one-one

(D)

many one

Q.No. 2

If, 3,9), (5, 2, 1), $(1,\lambda,8)$ and $(\lambda,2,3)$ are coplanar, then the product of all possible values of λ is :

(A)

89/8

(B)

56/8

(C)

91/8

(D)

95/8

Q.No. 3

Let A= {1,2,3, 4} and let R= {(2, 2), (3, 3), (4,4), (1, 2)} be a relation on A. Then R is:

(A)

reflexive

(B)

symmetric

(C)

transitive

(D)

None of these

Q.No. 4

The lines x+2y—5=0,2x-3y+4=0, 6x+4y-13=0

(A)

are concurrent.

(B)

form aright angled triangle.

(C)

form an isosceles triangle.

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(D)

form an equilateral triangle.

Q.No. 5

The value of the function $f(x)=\frac{x^2-3x+2}{x^2+x-6}$ lies in the interval

(A)

$(-\infty,\infty)-\left\{\frac{1}{5},1\right\}$

(B)

$(-\infty,\infty)$

(C)

$(-\infty,\infty)-\{1\}$

(D)

None of these

Q.No. 6

The area bounded by y— 1 = |x|, y= O and [x|= 1/2 will be:

(A)

3/4

(B)

3/2

(C)

5/4

(D)

2/9

Q.No. 7

Negation of the Boolean expression $p\Leftrightarrow(q\Rightarrow p)$ is

(A)

$(\sim p)\wedge q$

(B)

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

(C)

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

(D)

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

Q.No. 8

If A and B are sets, then $A\cap(B-A)$ is

(A)

ϕ

(B)

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A

(C)

B

(D)

None of these

Q.No. 9

If 'n' is positive integer and three consecutive coefficient in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ are in the ratio 6 : 33: 110, then n is equal to:

(A)

6

(B)

9

(C)

12

(D)

0

Q.No. 10

The value of $\frac{d}{dx}\left[\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a-x}{1+ax}\right)\right]$ is

(A)

$-\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

(B)

$\frac{1}{1+a^2}-\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

(C)

Both a and c

(D)

None of these

Q.No. 11

If $z = 5i\left(\frac{-3}{5}i\right)$, then z is equal to 3 + bi. The value of 'b' is

(A)

1

(B)

2

(C)

0

(D)

3

Q.No. 12

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If $\frac{dy}{dx} = y + 3 > 0$ and y (0) =2, then y (In 2) is equal to :

(A)

5

(B)

13

(C)

-2

(D)

7

Q.No. 13

The sum of n terms of the series $2^2 + 4^2 + 6^2 + ...$ is

(A)

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

(B)

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

(C)

$\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

(D)

$\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{9}$

Q.No. 14

Let the perpendiculars from any point on the line 7x + 56y = 0 upon 3x +4y=O and 5x—12y=O be p and p', then

(A)

2p=p'

(B)

p=p'

(C)

p=2p'

(D)

None of these

Q.No. 15

The set of real x satisfying the inequality $\frac{5-2x}{3} \leq \frac{x}{6} - 5$ is $[a, \infty)$. The value of 'a' is

(A)

2

(B)

4

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(C)

6

(D)

8

Q.No. 16

$$f(x)=\begin{cases}\dfrac{\sin 5x}{x^2+2x}, & x\neq 0\\ k+\dfrac{1}{2}, & x=0\end{cases}$$

If is continuous at x=0 2 x= 0, then the value of k is

(A)

1

(B)

-2

(C)

2

(D)

3

Q.No. 17

If A and B are two events, such that

$$P(A\cup B)=\frac{3}{4}, P(A\cap B)=\frac{1}{4}, P(A^c)=\frac{2}{3}$$

where A^c stands for the complementary event of A, then P(B) is given by:

(A)

1/2

(B)

2/3

(C)

1/5

(D)

3

Q.No. 18

If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are vectors such that $[\vec{a}\,\vec{b}\,\vec{c}]=4$, then $[\vec{a}\times\vec{b}\;\;\vec{b}\times\vec{c}\;\;\vec{c}\times\vec{a}]=$

(A)

16

(B)

64

(C)

17

(D)

90

Q.No. 19

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The term independent of x in the expansion of $\left(\sqrt[6]{x}-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\right)^9$ is

(A)

$-{}^9C_3$

(B)

$-{}^9C_4$

(C)

$-{}^9C_5$

(D)

$-{}^8C_3$

Q.No. 20

If α and β are the roots of the equation $x^2 + 2x+4=0$, then $\frac{1}{\alpha^3}+\frac{1}{\beta^3}$ is equal to

(A)

-1/2

(B)

1/6

(C)

1/2

(D)

1/4

Q.No. 21

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

(A)

18

(B)

85

(C)

95

(D)

195

Q.No. 22

If ${}^{56}P_{r+6} : {}^{54}P_{r+3} = 30800 : 1,$ then the value of r is

(A)

41

(B)

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14

(C)

10

(D)

51

Q.No. 23

If $y = \frac{2\sin\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha+\sin\alpha}$, then the value of $\frac{1-\cos\alpha+\sin\alpha}{1+\sin\alpha}$ is

(A)

y/3

(B)

y

(C)

3

(D)

1/2

Q.No. 24

$\int \frac{e^x(1+x)}{\cos^2(e^x x)}dx$ equals

(A)

$-\cot(ex^x)+C$

(B)

$\tan(xe^x)+C$

(C)

$\tan(e^x)+C$

(D)

$\cot(e^x)+C$

Q.No. 25

The value of $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sqrt{(1+x^2)}-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2}$ is

(A)

1

(B)

-1

(C)

0

(D)

2

Q.No. 26

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If b^2, a^2, c^2 are in A.P. then $\frac{1}{a+b}, \frac{1}{b+c}, \frac{1}{c+a}$ will be in

(A)

AP.

(B)

GP.

(C)

AP &GP.

(D)

None of these

Q.No. 27

If f(x) =x sin x, then $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ is equal to

(A)

0

(B)

1

(C)

-1

(D)

2

Q.No. 28

By using principle of mathematical induction for every natural number, $(ab)^n$ =

(A)

$a^n b^n$

(B)

$a^n b$

(C)

1

(D)

0

Q.No. 29

Find the coordinates of the point which divides the line segment joining the points (1,—2, 3) and (3, 4,—5) in the ratio 2 : 3 (i) internally and

(A)

$\left(\frac{9}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right)$

(B)

$\left(\frac{9}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{-1}{5}\right)$

(C)

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$\left(\frac{9}{5}, \frac{-2}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right)$

(D)

$\left(\frac{-9}{5}, \frac{-2}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right)$

Q.No. 30

Equation of the ellipse whose axes are along the coordinate axes, vertices are $(\pm 5, 0)$ and foci at $(\pm 4, 0)$ is

(A)

$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$

(B)

$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$

(C)

$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$

(D)

$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$

Q.No. 31

The constraints $-x_1 + x_2 \le 1, -x_1 + 3x_2 \le 9, x_1, x_2 \ge 0$ define on

(A)

Bounded feasible space

(B)

Unbounded feasible space

(C)

Both bounded and unbounded feasible space

(D)

None of these

Q.No. 32

The equation of set points P such that $PA^2 + PB^2 = 2K^2$, where A and B are the points (3, 4, 5) and (-1, 3, —7), respectively is

(A)

$K^2 - 109$

(B)

$2K^2 - 109$

(C)

$3K^2 - 109$

(D)

$4K^2 - 109$

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Q.No. 33

The normal to the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{9}=1$ at a the point $(8,3\sqrt{3})$ on it passes through the point :

(A)

$(15,-2\sqrt{3})$

(B)

$(9,2\sqrt{3})$

(C)

$(-1,9\sqrt{3})$

(D)

$(-1,6\sqrt{3})$

Q.No. 34

The area bounded by the curves $x+2y^2=O$ and 46. $x+3y^2=1$ is

(A)

1 sq. unit

(B)

1/3 sq. unit

(C)

2/3 sq. unit

(D)

4/3 sq. unit

Q.No. 35

If matrix $A=\begin{bmatrix}3 & -2 & 4\\ 1 & 2 & -1\\ 0 & 1 & 1\end{bmatrix}$ and $A^{-1}=\frac{1}{k}(\text{adj}A)$, then K is

(A)

7

(B)

-7

(C)

15

(D)

11

Q.No. 36

If vertex of a parabola is (2, —1) and the equation of its directrix is 4x -3y = 21, then the length of its latus rectum is

(A)

2

(B)

8

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(C)

12

(D)

16

Q.No. 37

Eccentricity of ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$, if it passes a p through point (9, 5) and (12, 4) is

(A)

$\sqrt{3/4}$

(B)

$\sqrt{4/5}$

(C)

$\sqrt{5/6}$

(D)

$\sqrt{6/7}$

Q.No. 38

The interval in which the function $f(x)=\frac{4x^2+1}{x}$ is decreasing is :

(A)

$\left(-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(B)

$\left[-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right]$

(C)

$(-1, 1)$

(D)

$[-1, 1]$

Q.No. 39

If the direction cosines of a line are $\left(\frac{1}{c},\frac{1}{c},\frac{1}{c}\right)$ then

(A)

c>0>2

(B)

c > 0

(C)

c < 0

(D)

$c=\pm\sqrt{3}$

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Q.No. 40

If A_{ij} denotes the cofactor of the element a_{ij} of the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 6 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & -7 \end{vmatrix}$, then value of $a_{11}A_{31} + a_{13}A_{32} + a_{13}A_{33}$ is

(A)

0

(B)

5

(C)

10

(D)

-5

Q.No. 41

Which of the following functions is NOT one- one ?

(A)

$f: R \to R$ defined by $f(x) = 6x - 1$.

(B)

$f: R \to R$ defined by $f(x) = x^2 + 7$.

(C)

$f: R \to R$ defined by $f(x) = x^3$.

(D)

$f: R - \{7\} \to$ R defined by $f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x-7}$.

Q.No. 42

$\int_0^1 x^2 e^x \, dx =$

(A)

e-2

(B)

et+2

(C)

2

(D)

e

Q.No. 43

Evaluate: $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{5 + 4\cos x} dx$

(A)

$\frac{\pi}{3}$

(B)

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$\frac{\pi}{2}$

(C)

$\frac{\pi}{4}$

(D)

$\frac{\pi}{6}$

Q.No. 44

Let f(x) = 1+x, g(x) =x^2 +x +1, then (f+g) (x) at x = 0 is

(A)

2

(B)

5

(C)

6

(D)

9

Q.No. 45

Find the mean deviation about the mean for the data.

x_i	5	10	15	20	25
f_i	7	4	6	3	5

(A)

6

(B)

7.3

(C)

8

(D)

6.32

Q.No. 46

Bag I contains 3 red, 4 black and 3 white balls and Bag II contains 2 red, 5 black and 2 white balls. One ball is transferred from Bag I to Bag IT and then a ball is draw from Bag II. The ball so drawn is found to be black in colour. Then the probability, that the transferred ball is red, is:

(A)

1/2

(B)

5/18

(C)

7/18

(D)

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Q.No. 47

If $\text{matrix } P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\tan(\theta/2) \\ \tan\theta/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, then find

$(I-P)\begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$

(A)

I+2P

(B)

2I+P

(C)

I+P

(D)

None of these

Q.No. 48

The equation of a circle with centre at (1, 0) and circumference 10π units is

(A)

$x^2+y^2-2x+24=0$

(B)

$x^2+y^2-x-25=0$

(C)

$x^2+y^2-2x-24=0$

(D)

$x^2+y^2+2x+24=0$

Q.No. 49

If $\vec{a}=\hat{i}+2\hat{j}+3\hat{k},\ \vec{b}=2\hat{i}+3\hat{j}+\hat{k},\ \vec{c}=3\hat{i}+\hat{j}+2\hat{k}$ and $\alpha\vec{a}+\beta\vec{b}+\gamma\vec{c}=-3(\hat{i}-\hat{k})$, then the ordered triplet (α, β, γ) is

(A)

(2,-1,-1)

(B)

(-2,1,1)

(C)

(-2,-1,1)

(D)

(2,1,-1)

Q.No. 50

The principal value of $\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ is:

(A)

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$-\frac{\pi}{3}$

(B)

$\frac{\pi}{6}$

(C)

$-\frac{2\pi}{3}$

(D)

Answer Sheet

Q.No	Answer
Q.No. 1	(D)
Q.No. 2	(D)
Q.No. 3	(C)
Q.No. 4	(B)
Q.No. 5	(B)
Q.No. 6	(C)
Q.No. 7	(D)
Q.No. 8	(A)
Q.No. 9	(C)
Q.No. 10	(A)
Q.No. 11	(C)
Q.No. 12	(D)
Q.No. 13	(B)
Q.No. 14	(B)
Q.No. 15	(D)
Q.No. 16	(C)
Q.No. 17	(B)
Q.No. 18	(A)
Q.No. 19	(A)
Q.No. 20	(D)
Q.No. 21	(C)
Q.No. 22	(A)
Q.No. 23	(B)
Q.No. 24	(B)
Q.No. 25	(A)
Q.No. 26	(A)
Q.No. 27	(B)
Q.No. 28	(A)
Q.No. 29	(B)
Q.No. 30	(B)
Q.No. 31	(B)
Q.No. 32	(B)
Q.No. 33	(C)
Q.No. 34	(D)
Q.No. 35	(C)
Q.No. 36	(B)

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Q.No. 37	(D)
Q.No. 38	(A)
Q.No. 39	(D)
Q.No. 40	(A)
Q.No. 41	(B)
Q.No. 42	(A)
Q.No. 43	(A)
Q.No. 44	(A)
Q.No. 45	(D)
Q.No. 46	(B)
Q.No. 47	(C)
Q.No. 48	(C)
Q.No. 49	(A)
Q.No. 50	(A)

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Physics

Q.No. 1

A flask contains argon and oxygen in the ratio of 3 : 2 in mass and the mixture 1s kept at 27°C. The ratio of their average kinetic energy per molecule respectively will be:

(A)

3:2

(B)

9:4

(C)

2:3

(D)

1:1

Q.No. 2

Solid spherical ball is rolling on a friction less horizontal plane surface about is axis of symmetry. The ratio of rotational kinetic energy of the ball to its total kinetic energy is :-

(A)

2/5

(B)

2/7

(C)

1/5

(D)

7/10

Q.No. 3

At a certain place the angle of dip is 30° and the horizontal component of earth's magnetic field is 0.5 G. The earth's total magnetic field (in G), at that certain place, is :

(A)

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(B)

1/2

(C)

$\sqrt{3}$

(D)

1

Q.No. 4

A block of mass M placed inside a box descends vertically with acceleration ‘a’. The block exerts a force equal to one-fourth of its weight on the floor of the box. The value of 'a' will be :

(A)

g/4

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(B)

g/2

(C)

3g/4

(D)

g

Q.No. 5

A solid metallic cube having total surface area 24 m^2 is uniformly heated. If its temperature is increased by 10°C, calculate the increase in volume of the cube. (Given: a=5.0 x $10^{-4}°C^{-1}$)

(A)

2.4 x 10^6 cm^3

(B)

1.2 x 10^5 cm^3

(C)

6.0 x 10^6 cm^3

(D)

7.2 x 10^6 cm^3

Q.No. 6

The magnetic flux through a coil perpendicular to its plane is varying according to the relation $\phi = (5t^3 + 4t^2 + 2t - 5)$ Weber. If the resistant of the coil is 5 ohm, then the induced current through the coil at t= 2 sec will be:

(A)

15.6 A

(B)

16..6 A

(C)

16.6 A

(D)

18.6 A

Q.No. 7

In Young's double slit experiment, the fringe width is 12 mm. If the entire arrangement is placed in water of refractive index 4/3, then the fringe width becomes (in mm) :

(A)

16

(B)

9

(C)

48

(D)

12

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Q.No. 8

The Q-value of a nuclear reaction and kinetic energy of the projectile particle, K_p are related as:

(A)

$Q = K_p$

(B)

$(K_p + Q) < 0$

(C)

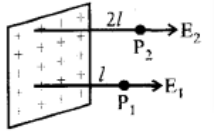
$Q < K_p$

(D)

$(K_p + Q) > 0$

Q.No. 9

In the figure, a very large plane sheet of positive charge is shown. P1 and P2 are two points at distance land 2l from the charge distribution. If σ is the surface charge density, then the magnitude of electric fields E1 and E2 at P1 and P2 respectively are :



(A)

$E_1 = \sigma/\varepsilon_0, E_2 = \sigma/2\varepsilon_0$

(B)

$E_1 = 2\sigma/\varepsilon_0, E_2 = \sigma/\varepsilon_0$

(C)

$E_1 = E_2 = \sigma/2\varepsilon_0$

(D)

$E_1 = E_2 = \sigma/\varepsilon_0$

Q.No. 10

The escape velocity of a body on a planet 'A' is 12 $kms^{-1.}$ The escape velocity of the body on another planet 'B', whose density is four times and radius is half of the planet 'A', is :

(A)

12 $kms^{-1.}$

(B)

24 $kms^{-1.}$

(C)

36 $kms^{-1.}$

(D)

6 $kms^{-1.}$

Q.No. 11

What will be the effect on the root mean square velocity of oxygen molecules if the temperature is doubled and oxygen molecule dissociates

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into atomic oxygen?

(A)

The velocity of atomic oxygen remains same

(B)

The velocity of atomic oxygen doubles

(C)

The velocity of atomic oxygen becomes half

(D)

The velocity of atomic oxygen becomes four times

Q.No. 12

A proton, a deuteron and an a-particle with same kinetic energy enter into a uniform magnetic field at right angle to magnetic field. The ratio of the radii of their respective circular paths is :

(A)

$1:\sqrt{2}:\sqrt{2}$

(B)

$1:1:\sqrt{2}$

(C)

$\sqrt{2}:1:1$

(D)

$1:\sqrt{2}:1$

Q.No. 13

A vertical electric field of magnitude 4.9×10^5 N/C just prevents a water droplet of a mass 0.1 g from falling. The value of charge on the droplet will be : (Given g= 9.8 m/s^2)

(A)

1.6×10^{-9}C

(B)

2.0×10^{-9}C

(C)

3.2×10^{-9}C

(D)

0.5×10^{-9}C

Q.No. 14

The total charge on the system of capacitors $C_1 = 1\ \mu F$, $C_2 = 2\ \mu F$, $C_3 = 4\ \mu F$ and $C_4 = 3\ \mu F$ connected in parallel is : (Assume a battery of 20 V is connected to the combination)

(A)

$200\ \mu C$

(B)

200 C

(C)

$10\ \mu C$

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(D)

10 C

Q.No. 15

A hydrogen atom in is ground state absorbs 10.2 eV of energy. The angular momentum of electron of the hydrogen atom will increase by the value of: (Given, Planck's constant = 6.6 x 10^{-34} Js)

(A)

2.10x 10^{-34} Js

(B)

1.05 x 10^{-34} Js

(C)

3.15x 10^{-34} Js

(D)

4.2x 10^{-34} Js

Q.No. 16

If p is the density and η is coefficient of viscosity of fluid which flows with a speed v in the pipe of diameter d, the correct formula for Reynolds number R_e is

(A)

$$R_e = \frac{\eta d}{\rho v}$$

(B)

$$R_e = \frac{\rho v}{\eta d}$$

(C)

$$R_e = \frac{\rho v d}{\eta}$$

(D)

$$R_e = \frac{\eta}{\rho v d}$$

Q.No. 17

The momentum of an electron revolving in n® orbit is given by:

(A)

$$\frac{nh}{2\pi r}$$

(B)

$$\frac{nh}{2r}$$

(C)

nh

(D)

2r

Q.No. 18

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The equations of two waves are given by :

$y_1 = 5\sin 2\pi (x - vt)$ cm
$y_2 = 3\sin 2\pi (x - vt + 1.5)$ cm

These waves are simultaneously passing through a string. The amplitude of the resulting wave is

(A)

2 cm

(B)

4cm

(C)

8 cm

(D)

10 cm

Q.No. 19

A mono-atomic gas at pressure P and volume V is suddenly compressed to one eights of its original volume. The final pressure at constant entropy will be : (

(A)

P

(B)

8P

(C)

32P

(D)

64P

Q.No. 20

In two different experiments, an object of mass 5 kg moving with a speed of 25 ms^{-1} hits two different walls and comes to rest within (1) 3 second, (ii) 5 seconds, respectively. Choose the correct option out of the following :

(A)

Impulse and average force acting on the object will be same for both the cases.

(B)

Impulse will be same for both the cases but the average force will be different.

(C)

Average force will be same for both the cases but the impulse will be different.

(D)

Average force and impulse will be different for both the cases.

Q.No. 21

The torque of a force $5\hat{i}+3\hat{j}-7\hat{k}$ about the origin is τ. If the force acts on a particle whose position vector is $2\hat{i}+2\hat{j}+\hat{k}$, then the value of τ will be:

(A)

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$11\hat{i}+19\hat{j}-4\hat{k}$

(B)

$-11\hat{i}+9\hat{j}-16\hat{k}$

(C)

$-17\hat{i}+19\hat{j}-4\hat{k}$

(D)

$17\hat{i}+9\hat{j}+16\hat{k}$

Q.No. 22

A fly wheel is accelerated uniformly from rest and rotates through 5 rad in the first second. The angle rotated by the fly wheel in the next second, will be:

(A)

7.5rad

(B)

15rad

(C)

20rad

(D)

30rad

Q.No. 23

Two vectors $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ have equal magnitudes. If magnitude of $\vec{A}+\vec{B}$, is equal to two times the magnitude of $\vec{A}-\vec{B}$, then the angle between $\vec{A}$ and $\vec{B}$ will be:

(A)

$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$

(B)

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

(C)

$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$

(D)

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

Q.No. 24

A proton, a neutron, an electron and an a- particle have same energy. If $\lambda_p, \lambda_n, \lambda_e$ and λ_α are the de Broglie's wavelengths of proton, neutron, electron and a particle respectively, then choose the correct relation from the following :

(A)

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$\lambda_p = \lambda_n > \lambda_e > \lambda_\alpha$

(B)

$\lambda_a < \lambda_n < \lambda_p < \lambda_e$

(C)

$\lambda_e < \lambda_p = \lambda_n > \lambda_\alpha$

(D)

$\lambda_e = \lambda_p = \lambda_n = \lambda_a$

Q.No. 25

B_x and B_y are the magnetic fields at the centre of two coils X and Y respectively each carrying equal current. If coil X has 200 turns and 20 cm radius and coil Y has 400 turns and 20 cm radius, the ratio of B_x and B_y is:

(A)

1:1

(B)

1:2

(C)

2:1

(D)

4:1

Q.No. 26

A water drop of diameter 2 cm is broken into 64 equal droplets. The surface tension of water is 0.075 N/m. In this process the gain in surface energy will be:

(A)

2.8×10^{-4} J

(B)

1.9×10^{-4} J

(C)

1.5×10^{-3} J

(D)

$9.4 \times \times 10^{-5}$ J

Q.No. 27

If you are provided a set of resistances 2 ohm 4 ohm, 6 ohm and 8 ohm. Connect these resistances so as to obtain an equivalent resistance of 46/3 ohm

(A)

4 ohm and 6 ohm are in parallel with 2 ohm and 8 ohm in series

(B)

6 ohm and 8 ohm are in parallel with 2 ohm and 4 ohm in series

(C)

2 ohm and 6 ohm are in parallel with 4 ohm and 8 ohm in series

(D)

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2 ohm and 4 ohm are in parallel with 6 ohm and 8 ohm in series

Q.No. 28

Consider a light ray travelling in air is incident into a medium of refractive index $\sqrt{2n}$ . . The incident angle is twice that of refracting angle. Then, the angle of incidence will be :

(A)

$\sin^{-1}(\sqrt{n})$

(B)

$\cos^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}\right)$

(C)

$\sin^{-1}(\sqrt{2n})$

(D)

$2\cos^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}\right)$

Q.No. 29

The dimension of mutual inductance is :

(A)

$[ML^2 T^{-2} A^{-1}]$

(B)

$[ML^2 T^{-3} A^{-1}]$

(C)

$[ML^2 T^{-2} A^{-2}]$

(D)

$[ML^2 T^{-3} A^{-2}]$

Q.No. 30

A bag of sand of mass 9.8 kg is suspended by a rope. A bullet of 200 g travelling with speed 10 ms! gets embedded in it, then loss of kinetic energy will be

(A)

4.8J

(B)

9.8J

(C)

1.2J

(D)

7.2J

Q.No. 31

An expression for oscillating electric field in a plane electromagnetic wave is given as $\vec{E}_z = 300\sin(5\pi\times10^3 x - 3\pi\times10^{11}t)Vm^{-1}$ Then, the

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value of magnetic field amplitude will be: (Given: speed of light in Vacuum c= 3 x 108 ms^{-1})

(A)

1 x 10^{-6}T

(B)

5 x 10^{-6}T

(C)

18 x 10^{9} T

(D)

21 x 10^{9}T

Q.No. 32

The distance of the Sun from earth is 1.5 x 10^{11}m and its angular diameter is (2000) s when observed from the earth. The diameter of the Sun will be:

(A)

2.45 x 10^{10}m

(B)

1.45 10^{10}m

(C)

1.45 * 10^{9}m

(D)

0.14 x 10^{9}m

Q.No. 33

Two identical thin metal plates has charge q1 and q1 yespectively such that q1 > q2. The plates were brought close to each other to form a parallel plate capacitor of capacitance C. The potential difference between them is :

(A)

(q1+q2)/C

(B)

(q1-q2)/2C

(C)

Both are correct

(D)

None of the above

Q.No. 34

Potential energy as a function of r is given by $U = \frac{A}{r^{10}} - \frac{B}{r^{5}}$, where r is the inter atomic r distance, A and B are positive constants. The equilibrium distance between the two atoms will be:

(A)

$\left(\frac{A}{B}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$

(B)

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$\left(\frac{B}{A}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$

(C)

$\left(\frac{2A}{B}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$

(D)

$\left(\frac{B}{2A}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$

Q.No. 35

Two buses P and Q start from a point at the same time and move in a straight line and their positions are represented by $X_P(t) = \alpha t + \beta t^2$ and $X_Q(t)$ =ft—t^2, At what time, both the buses have same velocity ?

(A)

$\frac{\alpha - f}{1 + \beta}$

(B)

$\frac{\alpha + f}{2(\beta - 1)}$

(C)

$\frac{\alpha + f}{2(1 + \beta)}$

(D)

$\frac{f - \alpha}{2(1 + \beta)}$

Q.No. 36

The interference pattern is obtained with two coherent light sources of intensity ratio 4 : 1 And the ratio $\frac{I_{max} + I_{min}}{I_{max} - I_{min}}$ is 5/x. Then, the value of x will be equal to :

(A)

3

(B)

4

(C)

2

(D)

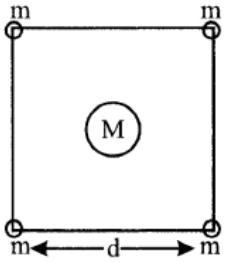
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Q.No. 37

Four spheres each of mass m form a square of side d (as shown in figure). A fifth sphere of mass M is situated at the centre of square. The total gravitational potential energy of the system is:

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(A)

$$-\frac{Gm}{d}\left[(4+\sqrt{2})m+4\sqrt{2}M\right]$$

(B)

$$-\frac{Gm}{d}\left[(4+\sqrt{2})M+4\sqrt{2}m\right]$$

(C)

$$-\frac{Gm}{d}\left[3m^2+4\sqrt{2}M\right]$$

(D)

$$-\frac{Gm}{d}\left[6m^2+4\sqrt{2}M\right]$$

Q.No. 38

A ball is projected with kinetic energy E, at an angle of 60° to the horizontal. The kinetic energy of this ball at the highest point of its flight will become :

(A)

0

(B)

E/2

(C)

E/4

(D)

E/6

Q.No. 39

Two planets A and B of equal mass are having their period of revolutions T_A and T_B such that $T_A = 2T_B$ These planets are revolving in the circular orbits of radii r_A and r_B respectively. Which out of the following would be the correct relationship of their orbits?

(A)

$$2r_A^2 = r_B^2$$

(B)

$$r_A^3 = 2r_B^3$$

(C)

$$r_A^3 = 4r_B^3$$

(D)

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$$T_A^2 - T_B^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{GM}(r_B^3 - 4r_A^3)$$

Q.No. 40

Let η_1 is the efficiency of an engine at $T_1 = 447°C$ and $T_2 = 147°C$ while η_2, is the efficiency at $T_1=947°C$ and $T_2=47°C$. The ratio $\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2}$ will be:

(A)

0.41

(B)

0.56

(C)

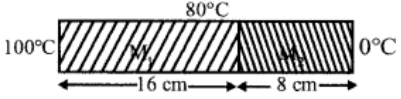
0.73

(D)

0.70

Q.No. 41

Two metallic blocks M_1 and M_2 of same area of cross-section are connected to each other (as shown in figure). If the thermal conductivity of M_1 is K then the thermal conductivity of M_2 will be : [Assume steady state heat conduction}



(A)

10 K

(B)

8 K

(C)

12.5 K

(D)

2 K

Q.No. 42

A particle is moving with speed $v = b\sqrt{x}$ along positive x-axis. Calculate the speed of the particle at time $t = \tau$ (assume that the particle is at origin at t=0).

(A)

$\frac{b^2\tau}{4}$

(B)

$\frac{b^2\tau}{2}$

(C)

$b^2\tau$

(D)

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$\frac{b^2\tau}{\sqrt{2}}$

Q.No. 43

Which is the correct ascending order of wavelengths?

(A)

$\lambda_{visible} < \lambda_{X-ray} < \lambda_{gamma-ray} < \lambda_{microwave}$

(B)

$\lambda_{gamma-ray} < \lambda_{X-ray} < \lambda_{visible} < \lambda_{microwave}$

(C)

$\lambda_{X-ray} < \lambda_{gamma-ray} < \lambda_{visible} < \lambda_{microwave}$

(D)

None of the above

Q.No. 44

The refracting angle of a prism is A and refractive index of the material of the prism is cot (A/2). Then the angle of minimum deviation will be -

(A)

180-2A

(B)

90-A

(C)

180+2A

(D)

180-3A

Q.No. 45

Whats the half-life period of a radioactive material if its activity drops to 1/16th of its initial value of 30 years?

(A)

9.5 years

(B)

8.5 years

(C)

7.5 years

(D)

10.5 years

Q.No. 46

In a series LR circuit $X_L = R$ and power factor of the circuit is P_1. When capacitor with capacitance C such that $X_L = X_C$ is put in series, the power factor becomes P_2. The ratio P_1/P_2 is:

(A)

1/2

(B)

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

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(C)

1:1

(D)

2:1

Q.No. 47

The equation of a particle executing simple harmonic motion is given by $x = \sin \pi\left(t + \frac{1}{3}\right) m.$ the speed of particle will be (Given : pi = 3.14)

(A)

0 cm/s

(B)

157 cm/s

(C)

272 cm/s

(D)

314 cm/s

Q.No. 48

A parallel beam of light of wavelength 900 nm and intensity 100 $Wm^{-2}$is incident on a surface perpendicular to the beam. The number of photons crossing 1 cm^2 area perpendicular to the beam in one second is :

(A)

3x 10^{16}

(B)

4.5 x 10^{16}

(C)

4.5 x 10^{17}

(D)

4.5 x 10^{20}

Q.No. 49

Two cells of same emf but different internal resistances r_1 and r_2 are connected in series with a resistance R. The value of resistance R, for which the potential difference across second cell is zero, is

(A)

$r_2 - r_1$

(B)

$r_1 - r_2$

(C)

r_1

(D)

r_2

Q.No. 50

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Two projectiles thrown at 30° and 45° with the horizontal respectively, reach the maximum height in same time. The ratio of their initial velocities is :

(A)

$1:\sqrt{2}$

(B)

1:2

(C)

2:1

(D)

1:1

Answer Sheet

Q.No	Answer
Q.No. 1	(A)
Q.No. 2	(B)
Q.No. 3	(A)
Q.No. 4	(C)
Q.No. 5	(B)
Q.No. 6	(A)
Q.No. 7	(B)
Q.No. 8	(D)
Q.No. 9	(C)
Q.No. 10	(A)
Q.No. 11	(B)
Q.No. 12	(D)
Q.No. 13	(B)
Q.No. 14	(A)
Q.No. 15	(B)
Q.No. 16	(C)
Q.No. 17	(A)
Q.No. 18	(A)
Q.No. 19	(C)
Q.No. 20	(B)
Q.No. 21	(C)
Q.No. 22	(B)
Q.No. 23	(C)
Q.No. 24	(B)
Q.No. 25	(B)
Q.No. 26	(A)
Q.No. 27	(D)
Q.No. 28	(D)
Q.No. 29	(C)
Q.No. 30	(B)
Q.No. 31	(C)
Q.No. 32	(C)
Q.No. 33	(B)
Q.No. 34	(C)
Q.No. 35	(D)
Q.No. 36	(B)

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Q.No. 37	(A)
Q.No. 38	(C)
Q.No. 39	(C)
Q.No. 40	(B)
Q.No. 41	(B)
Q.No. 42	(B)
Q.No. 43	(B)
Q.No. 44	(A)
Q.No. 45	(C)
Q.No. 46	(B)
Q.No. 47	(B)
Q.No. 48	(B)
Q.No. 49	(A)
Q.No. 50	(A)

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Chemistry

Q.No. 1

Lactose is made of

(A)

α-D-glucose only

(B)

α-D-glucose and β-D-glucose

(C)

α-D-galactose and β-D-glucose

(D)

β-D-galactose and β-D-glucose

Q.No. 2

Consider the ions/molecule O_2^+, O_2, O_2^-, O_2^{2-} For increasing bond order the correct option is :

(A)

$O_2^{2-} < O_2^- < O_2 < O_2^+$

(B)

$O_2^- < O_2^{2-} < O_2 < O_2^+$

(C)

$O_2^- < O_2^{2-} < O_2^+ < O_2$

(D)

$O_2^- < O_2^+ < O_2^{2-} < O_2$

Q.No. 3

In which of the following, Tyndall effect is not observed ?

(A)

Suspensions

(B)

Emulsions

(C)

Sugar solution

(D)

Goldsol

Q.No. 4

The number of geometrical isomers from [$[Co(NH_3)_3(NO_2)_3]$ is

(A)

2

(B)

3

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(C)

4

(D)

0

Q.No. 5

Commonly used antiseptic 'Dettol' is a mixture of

(A)

o-chlorophenozylenol + terpeneol

(B)

o-cresol + terpeneol

(C)

phenol + terpeneol

(D)

chloroxylenol + terpeneol

Q.No. 6

The most stable +2 oxidation state is exhibited by

(A)

Fe

(B)

Sn

(C)

Pb

(D)

Si

Q.No. 7

Which of the following molecule does not have a linear arrangement of atoms ?

(A)

H_2S

(B)

CO_2

(C)

BeH_2

(D)

H_2

Q.No. 8

The one that is NOT suitable for the removal of permanent hardness of water is :

(A)

Clark's method

(B)

Ion-exchange method

(C)

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Calgon's method

(D)

Treatment with sodium carbonate

Q.No. 9

From the following bond energies:

(A)

H-H bond energy: 431.37 kJ mol^{-1}

(B)

C=C bond energy: 606.10 kJ mol^{-1}

(C)

C-C bond energy: 336.49 kJ mol^{-1}

(D)

C-H bond energy: 410.50 kJ mol^{-1}

Q.No. 10

Denaturation of proteins leads to loss of its biological activity by

(A)

Formation of amino acids

(B)

Loss of primary structure

(C)

Loss of both primary and secondary structures

(D)

Loss of both secondary and tertiary structures

Q.No. 11

The dissociation constant of two acids HA_1 and HA_2 are 3.14×10^{-4} and 1.96×10^{-5} respectively. The relative strength of the acids will be approximately

(A)

1:4

(B)

4:1

(C)

1:16

(D)

16:1

Q.No. 12

1.00 g of a non-electrolyte solute (molar mass 250 g mol^{-1}) was dissolved in 51.2 g of benzene. If the freezing point depression constant, K_f of benzene is 5.12 K kg mol^{-1}, the freezing point of benzene will be lowered by

(A)

0.3K

(B)

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0.5K

(C)

0.4K

(D)

0.2K

Q.No. 13

Henry's law constant of oxygen is 1.4 x 10^{-3} mol^{-1} lit, atm^{-1} at 298 K. How much of oxygen is dissolved in 100 ml at 298 K when the partial pressure of oxygen is 0.5 atm?

(A)

14g

(B)

32g

(C)

224mg

(D)

224mg

Q.No. 14

Which of the following is paramagnetic?

(A)

Zn^{2+}

(B)

Sc^{2+}

(C)

Hg^{2+}

(D)

Ti^{4+}

Q.No. 15

According to Le-chatelier 's principle, adding heat to a solid $\rightleftharpoons$ liquid equilibrium will cause the

(A)

temperature to increase

(B)

temperature to decrease

(C)

amount of liquid to decrease

(D)

amount of solid to decrease

Q.No. 16

In Duma's method 0.52 g of an organic compound on combustion gave 68.6 mL N_2 at 27°C and 756 mm pressure. What is the percentage of nitrogen in the compound?

(A)

12.22%

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(B)

14.93%

(C)

15.84%

(D)

16.23%

Q.No. 17

Which of the following statements regarding fuel cell is incorrect?

(A)

These cells are eco-friendly.

(B)

These cells convert energy of combustion of fuels like H_2, CH_2, CH_2OH etc., directly into electrical energy.

(C)

H_2 — O_2 fuel cell is used in Apollo space programme

(D)

Fuel cells produce electricity with an efficiency of about 100%.

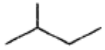
Q.No. 18

Which of the following compound can be best prepared by Wurtz reaction?

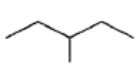
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



Q.No. 19

A solution of copper sulphate ($CuSO_4$) is electrolysed for 10 minutes with a current of 1.5 amperes. The mass of copper deposited at the cathode (at. mass of Cu = 63 u) is

(A)

0.3892 g

(B)

0.2938 g

(C)

0.2398 g

(D)

0.3928 g

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Q.No. 20

Which one of the following reactions is a true first order reaction?

(A)

Alkaline hydrolysis of ethyl acetate

(B)

Acid catalyst hydrolysis of ethyl acetate

(C)

Decomposition of N_2O

(D)

Decomposition of gaseous ammonia on a hot platinum surface

Q.No. 21

High basicity of Me_2NH relative to Me_3N in aqueous solution is attributed to:

(A)

effect of solvent

(B)

inductive effect of Me_2NH

(C)

shape of Me_3N

(D)

shape of MeN

Q.No. 22

Beryllium shows diagonal relationship with aluminium. Which of the following similarity is incorrect ?

(A)

Be forms beryllates and Al forms aluminates

(B)

$Be(OH)_2$, like $Al(OH)_3$, is basic.

(C)

Be like Al is rendered passive by HNO_3

(D)

Be_2C like Al_4C_3 yields methane on hydrolysis.

Q.No. 23

A metal has an fcc lattice. The edge length of the unit cell is 404 pm. The density of the metal is 2.72 g cm^{-3}. The molar mass of the metal is : (N_A Avogadro's constant = 6.02 x 10^{23} mol^{-1}) (a) 30 gmol™! (b) 27 g mol!

(A)

30 g mol^{-1}

(B)

27 g mol^{-1}

(C)

20 g mol^{-1}

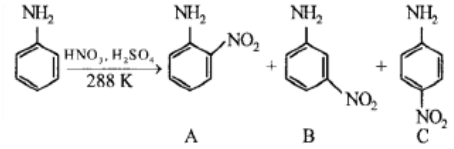
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(D)

40 g mol^{-1}

Q.No. 24



Consider the given reaction, percentage yield of :

(A)

C>B>A

(B)

C>A>B

(C)

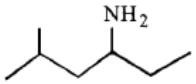
B>C>A

(D)

A>C>B

Q.No. 25

What is the IUPAC name of the following compound ?



(A)

2-methyl-4-hexanamine

(B)

5-methyl-3-hexanamine

(C)

2-methyl-4-amino hexane

(D)

5-methyl-3-amino hexane

Q.No. 26

Which among the following has lowest surface tension ?

(A)

Hexane

(B)

Soil

(C)

Water

(D)

Salt

Q.No. 27

The third line of the Balmer series, in the emission spectrum of the hydrogen atom, is due to the transition from the

(A)

fourth Bohr orbit to the first Bohr orbit

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(B)

fifth Bohr orbit to the second Bohr orbit

(C)

sixth Bohr orbit to the third Bohr orbit

(D)

seventh Bohr orbit to the third Bohr orbit

Q.No. 28

The major product formed when 2-bromobutane is treated with alcoholic KOH is

(A)

2-Butanol

(B)

1-Butene

(C)

1-Butanol

(D)

trans-2-butene

Q.No. 29

100 g of an ideal gas is kept in a cylinder of 416 L volume at 27°C under 1.5 bar pressure. The molar mass of the gas is ..... $gmol^{-1}$

(A)

4

(B)

10

(C)

2

(D)

3.5

Q.No. 30

Consider the following reaction :

$$xMnO_4^- + yC_2O_4^{2-} + zH^+ \longrightarrow xMn^{2+} + 2yCO_2 + \frac{z}{2}H_2O$$

The value's of x, y and z in the reaction are, respectively:

(A)

5,2 and 16

(B)

2,5 and 8

(C)

2,5 and 16

(D)

5,2 and 8

Q.No. 31

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The value of the ‘spin only’ magnetic moment for one of the following configurations is 2.84 BM. The correct one is

(A)

d^5 (in strong ligand field)

(B)

d^3 (in weak as well as in strong fields)

(C)

d^4 (in weak ligand fields)

(D)

d^4 (in strong ligand fields)

Q.No. 32

he osmotic pressure exerted by a solution prepared by dissolving 2.0 g of protein of molar mass 60 kg mol^{-1} in 200 mL of water at 27°C is Pa. (Use R=0.083 L bar mol^{-1} K^{-1})

(A)

415

(B)

812

(C)

812

(D)

0.812

Q.No. 33

Which oxide of nitrogen is obtained on heating ammonium nitrate at 250°C?

(A)

Nitric oxide

(B)

Nitrous oxide

(C)

Nitrogen dioxide

(D)

Dinitrogen tetraoxide

Q.No. 34

The molar heat capacity of water at constant pressure is 75 $JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$. When 1kJ of heat is supplied to 100 g of water, which is free to expand, the increase in temperature of water is

(A)

6.6K

(B)

1.2K

(C)

2.4K

(D)

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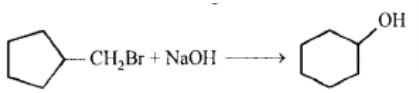
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4.8K

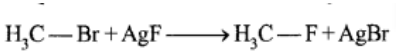
Q.No. 35

Which one of the following 1s Swarts reaction?

(A)



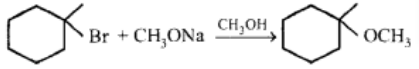
(B)



(C)



(D)



Q.No. 36

The gas(es) not responsible for ozone depletion :

(A)

NO and freons

(B)

SO_2

(C)

CO_2

(D)

Both (b) and (c)

Q.No. 37

Which one is amphoteric oxide?

(A)

LeO

(B)

BeO

(C)

MgO

(D)

BaO

Q.No. 38

Which of the following compound will show positive silver mirror test ?

(A)

HCOOH

(B)

$CH_3\,(CHOH)_3CHO$

(C)

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$CH_3CO(CHOH)CH_3$

(D)

Both (a) and (b)

Q.No. 39

After partial roasting, the sulphide of copper is reduced by

(A)

cyanide process

(B)

electrolysis

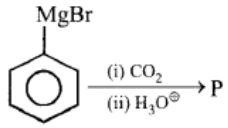
(C)

reduction with carbon

(D)

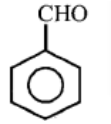
self reduction

Q.No. 40

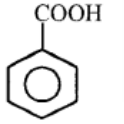


In the above reaction product 'P' is

(A)



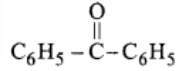
(B)



(C)



(D)



Q.No. 41

How many significant figures are in each of the following. (1) 4.003; (ii) 6.023×10^{23}; (iii) 5000

(A)

3,4,1

(B)

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4,3,2

(C)

4,4,4

(D)

3,4,3

Q.No. 42

Percentages of free space in cubic close packed structure and in body centered packed structure are respectively

(A)

30% and 26%

(B)

26% and 32%

(C)

32% and 48%

(D)

48% and 26%

Q.No. 43

The products obtained when chlorine gas reacts with cold and dilute aqueous NaOH are :

(A)

ClO^- and ClO_3^-

(B)

ClO_2^- and ClO_3^-

(C)

Cl^- and ClO^-

(D)

None of these

Q.No. 44

The compound which reacts fastest with Lucas reagent at room temperature is

(A)

butan-1-ol

(B)

butan-2-ol

(C)

2-methyl propan-1-ol

(D)

2-methylpropan-2-ol

Q.No. 45

The major product of the reaction between tert-butyl chloride and sodium ethoxide is

(A)

2-methylprop-1-ene

(B)

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1-butene

(C)

2-butene

(D)

ethene

Q.No. 46

If the rate constant for a first order reaction is k, the time (t) required for the completion of 99% of the reaction is given by:

(A)

t=0.693/k

(B)

t=6.909/k

(C)

t=4.606/k

(D)

t=2.303/k

Q.No. 47

The monomer of teflon is

(A)

$CHF=CH_2$

(B)

$CF_2=CF_2$

(C)

CHCl=CHCl

(D)

CHF=CHCI

Q.No. 48

The order of re activities of the following alkyl halides for a S_N2 reaction is

(A)

RF>RCI>RBr>RI

(B)

RF>RBr>RCI>RI

(C)

RCI>RBr>RF>RI

(D)

RI>RBr>RCI>RF

Q.No. 49

The covalent bond length is the shortest in which one of the following bonds?

(A)

C—O

(B)

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C—C

(C)

C=N

(D)

O—H

Q.No. 50

Element with electronic configuration $1s^2\,2s^2\,2p^6\,3s^2\,3p^6\,3d^{10}\,4s^2\,4p^6\,4d^{10}\,5s^2\,5p^3$ belongs to the following group of the periodic table

(A)

5th

(B)

15th

(C)

3rd

(D)

17th

Answer Sheet

Q.No	Answer
Q.No. 1	(D)
Q.No. 2	(A)
Q.No. 3	(C)
Q.No. 4	(A)
Q.No. 5	(D)
Q.No. 6	(C)
Q.No. 7	(A)
Q.No. 8	(A)
Q.No. 9	(B)
Q.No. 10	(D)
Q.No. 11	(B)
Q.No. 12	(C)
Q.No. 13	(D)
Q.No. 14	(B)
Q.No. 15	(D)
Q.No. 16	(B)
Q.No. 17	(D)
Q.No. 18	(A)
Q.No. 19	(B)
Q.No. 20	(C)
Q.No. 21	(A)
Q.No. 22	(B)
Q.No. 23	(B)
Q.No. 24	(A)
Q.No. 25	(B)
Q.No. 26	(A)
Q.No. 27	(B)

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Q.No. 28	(D)
Q.No. 29	(A)
Q.No. 30	(C)
Q.No. 31	(D)
Q.No. 32	(A)
Q.No. 33	(B)
Q.No. 34	(C)
Q.No. 35	(B)
Q.No. 36	(D)
Q.No. 37	(B)
Q.No. 38	(D)
Q.No. 39	(D)
Q.No. 40	(B)
Q.No. 41	(C)
Q.No. 42	(B)
Q.No. 43	(C)
Q.No. 44	(D)
Q.No. 45	(A)
Q.No. 46	(C)
Q.No. 47	(B)
Q.No. 48	(D)
Q.No. 49	(D)
Q.No. 50	(B)

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