

<b>WARNING</b>	Any malpractice or any attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will <b>DISQUALIFY THE CANDIDATE</b> .	
<b>PAPER – I PHYSICS &amp; CHEMISTRY-2015</b>		
<b>Version Code</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>Question Booklet Serial Number :</b> 1138443
<b>Time : 150 Minutes</b>	<b>Number of Questions : 120</b>	<b>Maximum Marks : 480</b>
<b>Name of Candidate</b>		
<b>Roll Number</b>		
<b>Signature of Candidate</b>		
<b>INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Please ensure that the <b>VERSION CODE</b> shown at the top of this Question Booklet is the same as that shown in the Admit card issued to you. If you have received a Question Booklet with a different Version Code, please get it replaced with a Question Booklet with the same Version Code as that of the Admit card. <b>THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT.</b></li> <li>2. Please fill in the items such as name, roll number and signature in the columns given above. Please also write Question Booklet Sl. No. given at the top of this page against item 3 in the OMR Answer Sheet.</li> <li>3. This Question Booklet contains 120 questions. For each question, five answers are suggested and given against (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) of which only one will be the <b>Most Appropriate Answer</b>. Mark the bubble containing the letter corresponding to the 'Most Appropriate Answer' in the OMR Answer Sheet, by using either <b>Blue or Black ball-point pen only</b>.</li> <li>4. <b>Negative Marking:</b> In order to discourage wild guessing, the score will be subjected to penalization formula based on the number of right answers actually marked and the number of wrong answers marked. Each correct answer will be awarded <b>FOUR</b> marks. <b>ONE</b> mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. More than one answer marked against a question will be deemed as incorrect answer and will be negatively marked.</li> <li>5. Please read the instructions given in the OMR Answer Sheet for marking answers. Candidates are advised to strictly follow the instructions contained in the OMR Answer Sheet.</li> </ol>		
<b>IMMEDIATELY AFTER OPENING THIS QUESTION BOOKLET, THE CANDIDATE SHOULD VERIFY WHETHER THE QUESTION BOOKLET ISSUED CONTAINS ALL THE 120 QUESTIONS IN SERIAL ORDER. IF NOT, REQUEST FOR REPLACEMENT.</b>		
<b>DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR ASKS YOU TO DO SO.</b>		

BLANK PAGE

PLEASE ENSURE THAT THIS QUESTION BOOKLET CONTAINS  
120 QUESTIONS SERIALLY NUMBERED FROM 1 TO 120.  
PRINTED PAGES : 32

1. The physical quantity that does not have the dimensional formula  $[ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$  is  
 (A) force (B) pressure (C) stress  
 (D) modulus of elasticity (E) energy density
  
2. A force  $F$  is applied onto a square plate of side  $L$ . If the percentage error in determining  $L$  is 2% and that in  $F$  is 4%, the permissible percentage error in determining the pressure is  
 (A) 2% (B) 4% (C) 6% (D) 8% (E) 1%
  
3. From a balloon moving upwards with a velocity of  $12 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , a packet is released when it is at a height of 65 m from the ground. The time taken by it to reach the ground is ( $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ )  
 (A) 5 s (B) 8 s (C) 4 s (D) 7 s (E) 10 s
  
4. A bus is moving with a velocity of  $10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  on a straight road. A scootrist wishes to overtake the bus in one minute. If the bus is at a distance of 1.2 km ahead, then the velocity with which he has to chase the bus is  
 (A)  $20 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  (B)  $25 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  (C)  $60 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  (D)  $40 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  (E)  $30 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

---

Space for rough work

5. If the displacement of a body varies as the square of elapsed time, then its
- (A) velocity is constant                      (B) velocity varies non-uniformly  
(C) acceleration is constant                (D) acceleration changes continuously  
(E) momentum is constant
6. The magnitudes of a set of 3 vectors are given below. The set of vectors for which the resultant cannot be zero is
- (A) 15, 20, 30                      (B) 20, 20, 30                      (C) 25, 20, 35  
(D) 10, 10, 20                      (E) 10, 20, 40
7. A ball dropped from a point A falls down vertically to C, through the midpoint B. The descending time from A to B and that from A to C are in the ratio
- (A) 1 : 1                      (B) 1 : 2                      (C) 1 : 3                      (D)  $1 : \sqrt{2}$                       (E)  $1 : \sqrt{3}$
8. A cricket ball is hit at an angle of  $30^\circ$  to the horizontal with a kinetic energy E. Its kinetic energy when it reaches the highest point is
- (A)  $\frac{E}{2}$                       (B) 0                      (C)  $\frac{2E}{3}$                       (D)  $\frac{3E}{4}$                       (E) E

---

Space for rough work

9. If  $n$  bullets each of mass  $m$  are fired with a velocity  $v$  per second from a machine gun, the force required to hold the gun in position is
- (A)  $(n + 1)mv$  (B)  $\frac{mv}{n^2}$  (C)  $\frac{mv}{n}$  (D)  $n^2mv$  (E)  $mnv$
10. The time required to stop a car of mass 800 kg, moving at a speed of  $20 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  over a distance of 25 m is
- (A) 2 s (B) 2.5 s (C) 4 s (D) 4.5 s (E) 1 s
11. A car moves at a speed of  $20 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  on a banked track and describes an arc of a circle of radius  $40\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$ . The angle of banking is ( $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ )
- (A)  $25^\circ$  (B)  $60^\circ$  (C)  $45^\circ$  (D)  $30^\circ$  (E)  $40^\circ$
12. When a body is projected vertically up from the ground with certain velocity, its potential energy and kinetic energy at a point A are in the ratio 2 : 3. If the same body is projected with double the previous velocity, then at the same point A the ratio of its potential energy to kinetic energy is
- (A) 9 : 1 (B) 2 : 9 (C) 1 : 9 (D) 9 : 2 (E) 3 : 2

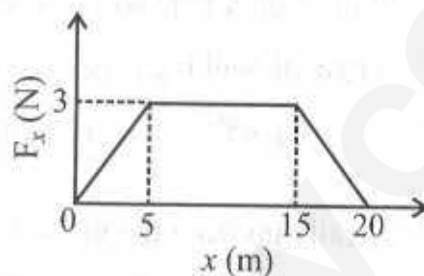
---

Space for rough work

13. A spring with force constant  $k$  is initially stretched by  $x_1$ . If it is further stretched by  $x_2$ , then the increase in its potential energy is

(A)  $\frac{1}{2} k (x_2 - x_1)^2$       (B)  $\frac{1}{2} k x_2 (x_2 + 2x_1)$       (C)  $\frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} k x_2^2$   
 (D)  $\frac{1}{2} k (x_1 + x_2)^2$       (E)  $\frac{1}{2} k (x_1^2 + x_2^2)$

14. A force  $F_x$  acts on a particle such that its position  $x$  changes as shown in the figure.



- The work done by the particle as it moves from  $x = 0$  to 20 m is

(A) 37.5 J      (B) 10 J      (C) 15 J      (D) 22.5 J      (E) 45 J

15. Two objects P and Q initially at rest move towards each other under mutual force of attraction. At the instant when the velocity of P is  $v$  and that of Q is  $2v$ , the velocity of centre of mass of the system is

(A)  $v$       (B)  $3v$       (C)  $2v$       (D)  $1.5v$       (E) zero

---

Space for rough work

16. A body rolls down an inclined plane. If its kinetic energy of rotation is 40% of its kinetic energy of translation motion, then the body is
- (A) hollow cylinder      (B) ring      (C) solid disc  
 (D) solid sphere      (E) hollow sphere
17. A circular disc A and a ring B have same mass and same radius. If they are rotated with the same angular speed about their own axis, then
- (A) A has less moment of inertia than B  
 (B) A has less rotational kinetic energy than B  
 (C) A and B have the same angular momentum  
 (D) A has greater angular momentum than B  
 (E) A has the same moment of inertia as that of B
18. Angular momentum of earth revolving around the sun in a circular orbit of radius  $R$  is proportional to
- (A)  $\sqrt{R}$       (B)  $R$       (C)  $R^2$       (D)  $R^{1/3}$       (E)  $R^{3/2}$
19. A body of mass  $m$  is released from a height equal to the radius  $R$  of earth. The velocity with which it will strike earth's surface is
- (A)  $\sqrt{2gR}$       (B)  $\sqrt{gR}$       (C)  $\sqrt{2mgR}$       (D)  $\sqrt{mgR}$       (E)  $m\sqrt{gR}$

---

Space for rough work

20. A satellite revolves around the earth of radius  $R$  in a circular orbit of radius  $3R$ . The percentage increase in energy required to lift it to an orbit of radius  $5R$  is  
 (A) 10%      (B) 20%      (C) 30%      (D) 40%      (E) 67%
21. Two capillary tubes A and B of diameter 1 mm and 2 mm respectively are dipped vertically in a liquid. If the capillary rise in A is 6 cm, then the capillary rise in B is  
 (A) 2 cm      (B) 3 cm      (C) 4 cm      (D) 6 cm      (E) 9 cm
22. Two wires A and B of same material and of equal length with the radii in the ratio 1 : 2 are subjected to identical loads. If the length of A increases by 8 mm, then the increase in length of B is  
 (A) 2 mm      (B) 4 mm      (C) 8 mm      (D) 16 mm      (E) 1 mm
23. After terminal velocity is reached, the acceleration of a body falling through a fluid is  
 (A) equal to  $g$       (B) zero      (C) less than  $g$   
 (D) greater than  $g$       (E) constant but not zero
24. A liquid is filled upto a height of 20 cm in a cylindrical vessel. The speed of liquid coming out of a small hole at the bottom of the vessel is ( $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ )  
 (A)  $1.2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$       (B)  $1 \text{ ms}^{-1}$       (C)  $2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$       (D)  $3.2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$       (E)  $1.4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

---

Space for rough work

25. A metallic bar of coefficient of linear expansion  $10^{-5} \text{ K}^{-1}$  is heated from  $0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $100^\circ\text{C}$ . The percentage increase in its length is  
 (A) 0.1%      (B) 1%      (C) 10%      (D) 0.01%      (E) 0.001%
26. Two perfectly black spheres A and B having radii 8 cm and 2 cm are maintained at temperatures  $127^\circ\text{C}$  and  $527^\circ\text{C}$  respectively. The ratio of the energy radiated by A to that by B is  
 (A) 1 : 2      (B) 1 : 1      (C) 2 : 1      (D) 1 : 4      (E) 1 : 16
27. For a monatomic gas, the molar specific heat at constant pressure divided by the molar gas constant R is equal to  
 (A) 2.5      (B) 1.5      (C) 5.0      (D) 3.5      (E) 4.0
28. Hot water in a vessel kept in a room, cools from  $70^\circ\text{C}$  to  $65^\circ\text{C}$  in  $t_1$  minutes, from  $65^\circ\text{C}$  to  $60^\circ\text{C}$  in  $t_2$  minutes and from  $60^\circ\text{C}$  to  $55^\circ\text{C}$  in  $t_3$  minutes. Then  
 (A)  $t_1 < t_2 > t_3$       (B)  $t_1 = t_2 = t_3$       (C)  $t_1 > t_2 > t_3$   
 (D)  $t_1 > t_2 = t_3$       (E)  $t_1 < t_2 < t_3$

---

Space for rough work

29. When two springs A and B with force constants  $k_A$  and  $k_B$  are stretched by the same force, then the respective ratio of the work done on them is
- (A)  $k_B : k_A$                       (B)  $k_A : k_B$                       (C)  $k_A k_B : 1$   
 (D)  $\sqrt{k_B} : \sqrt{k_A}$                       (E)  $\sqrt{k_A} : \sqrt{k_B}$
30. For a particle moving according to the equation  $x = a \cos \pi t$ , the displacement in 3 s is
- (A) 0                      (B)  $0.5a$                       (C)  $1.5a$                       (D)  $2a$                       (E)  $a$
31. Two oscillating simple pendulums with time periods  $T$  and  $\frac{5T}{4}$  are in phase at a given time. They are again in phase after an elapse of time
- (A)  $4T$                       (B)  $3T$                       (C)  $6T$                       (D)  $5T$                       (E)  $8T$
32. A wave of frequency 500 Hz travels with a speed of  $360 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . The distance between two nearest points which are  $60^\circ$  out of phase is
- (A) 12 cm                      (B) 18 cm                      (C) 50 cm                      (D) 24 cm                      (E) 6 cm
33. The apparent frequency observed by a moving observer away from a stationary source is 20% less than the actual frequency. If the velocity of sound in air is  $330 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , then the velocity of the observer is
- (A)  $660 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                       (B)  $330 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                       (C)  $66 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                       (D)  $33 \text{ ms}^{-1}$                       (E)  $20 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

---

Space for rough work

34. A string under tension of 129.6 N produces 10 beats/second when it vibrates along with a tuning fork. When the tension in the string is increased to 160 N, it vibrates in unison with the tuning fork. Then frequency of the tuning fork is  
 (A) 100 Hz (B) 110 Hz (C) 90 Hz (D) 220 Hz (E) 95 Hz
35. An electric dipole of moment ( $\vec{\mu}$ ) of  $400 \mu\text{C m}$  is placed in a transverse electric field ( $\vec{E}$ ) of  $50 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$  at an angle of  $30^\circ$  to  $\vec{E}$ . Then a torque of  
 (A)  $10^{-2} \text{ Nm}$  acts along the direction of  $\vec{E}$   
 (B)  $10^{-3} \text{ Nm}$  acts along the direction of  $\vec{\mu}$   
 (C)  $10^{-5} \text{ Nm}$  acts normal to both  $\vec{E}$  and  $\vec{\mu}$   
 (D)  $10^{-3} \text{ Nm}$  acts along the direction of  $\vec{E}$   
 (E)  $10^{-2} \text{ Nm}$  acts normal to both  $\vec{E}$  and  $\vec{\mu}$
36. A charge  $Q$  is distributed over two concentric hollow spheres of radii  $a$  and  $b$  ( $a > b$ ), so that the surface charge densities are equal. The potential at the common centre is  $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$  times  
 (A)  $Q \left( \frac{a+b}{a^2+b^2} \right)$  (B)  $2Q \left( \frac{a+b}{a^2+b^2} \right)$  (C)  $Q$   
 (D)  $\frac{Q}{2} \left( \frac{a+b}{a^2+b^2} \right)$  (E)  $\frac{Q}{4} \left( \frac{a+b}{a^2+b^2} \right)$

---

Space for rough work

37. The velocity acquired by a charged particle of mass  $m$  and charge  $Q$  accelerated from rest by a potential of  $V$  is
- (A)  $\frac{QV}{m}$       (B)  $\sqrt{\frac{m}{QV}}$       (C)  $\sqrt{mQV}$       (D)  $mQV$       (E)  $\sqrt{\frac{2QV}{m}}$
38. A  $5 \mu\text{F}$  capacitor is fully charged by a  $12 \text{ V}$  battery and then disconnected. If it is connected now parallel to an uncharged capacitor, the voltage across it is  $3 \text{ V}$ . Then the capacity of the uncharged capacitor is
- (A)  $5 \mu\text{F}$       (B)  $15 \mu\text{F}$       (C)  $50 \mu\text{F}$       (D)  $10 \mu\text{F}$       (E)  $25 \mu\text{F}$
39. An electron moving with a constant velocity  $v$  along  $X$ -axis enters a uniform electric field applied along  $Y$ -axis. Then the electron moves
- (A) with uniform acceleration along  $Y$ -axis  
 (B) without any acceleration along  $Y$ -axis  
 (C) in a trajectory represented as  $y = ax^2$   
 (D) in a trajectory represented as  $y = ax$   
 (E) with uniform deceleration along  $X$ -axis
40. The resistivity of the material of a potentiometer wire is  $5 \times 10^{-6} \Omega \text{ m}$  and its area of cross section is  $5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$ . If  $0.2 \text{ A}$  current is flowing through the wire, then the potential drop per metre length of the wire is
- (A)  $0.1 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$       (B)  $0.5 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$       (C)  $0.25 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$       (D)  $0.2 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$       (E)  $0.01 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$

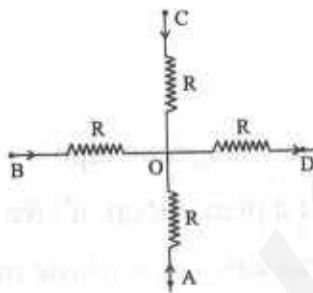
---

Space for rough work

41. A battery of 6 V and internal resistance  $2\ \Omega$  is connected to a silver voltmeter. If the current of 1.5 A flows through the circuit, the resistance of the voltmeter is

(A)  $4\ \Omega$       (B)  $2\ \Omega$       (C)  $6\ \Omega$       (D)  $1\ \Omega$       (E)  $5\ \Omega$

42. In the given circuit below, the points A, B and C are at same potential. If the potential difference between B and D is 30 V, then the potential difference between A and O is



(A) 7.5 V      (B) 10 V      (C) 15 V      (D) 5 V      (E) 3.75 V

43. The ratio of resistances of two copper wires of the same length and of same cross sectional area when connected in series to that when connected in parallel is

(A) 1 : 1      (B) 1 : 2      (C) 2 : 1      (D) 4 : 1      (E) 1 : 4

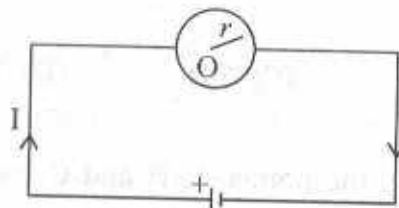
44. A flow of  $10^6$  electrons per second in a conducting wire constitutes a flow of current of

(A)  $1.6 \times 10^{-15}$  A      (B)  $1.6 \times 10^{-11}$  A      (C)  $1.6 \times 10^{-12}$  A  
 (D)  $1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  A      (E)  $1.6 \times 10^{-13}$  A

---

Space for rough work

45. A single turn circular coil is connected to a cell as shown. Magnetic field at the centre O of the coil is



- (A)  $\frac{2\pi I}{r}$       (B)  $2\pi I r$       (C) zero      (D)  $\frac{I}{2\pi r}$       (E)  $\frac{I}{\pi r}$
46. Identify the wrong statement
- (A) Current loop is equivalent to a magnetic dipole
- (B) Magnetic dipole moment of a planar loop of area A carrying current I is  $I^2 A$
- (C) Particles like proton, electron carry an intrinsic magnetic moment
- (D) The current loop (magnetic moment  $\vec{m}$ ) placed in a uniform magnetic field,  $\vec{B}$  experiences a torque  $\vec{\tau} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$
- (E) Ampere's circuital law is not independent of Biot Savart's law
47. A proton is travelling along the X-direction with velocity  $5 \times 10^6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . The magnitude of force experienced by the proton in a magnetic field  $\vec{B} = (0.2\hat{i} + 0.4\hat{k})$  tesla is
- (A)  $3.2 \times 10^{-13} \text{ N}$       (B)  $5.3 \times 10^{-13} \text{ N}$       (C)  $3.2 \times 10^{13} \text{ N}$
- (D)  $6.3 \times 10^{-13} \text{ N}$       (E)  $3.5 \times 10^{-12} \text{ N}$
48. The shunt required to send 10 % of the main current through a moving coil galvanometer of resistance  $99 \Omega$  is
- (A)  $99 \Omega$       (B)  $9.9 \Omega$       (C)  $9 \Omega$       (D)  $10 \Omega$       (E)  $11 \Omega$

---

Space for rough work

49. Two identical coils of 5 turns each carry 1 A and 2 A current respectively. Assume they have common centre with their planes parallel to each other. If their radius is 1 m each and the direction of flow of current in the coils are in opposite directions, then the magnetic field produced on its axial line at a distance of  $\sqrt{3}$  m from the common centre is (in tesla)
- (A) 0            (B)  $\frac{15}{16}\mu_0$             (C)  $\frac{8}{16}\mu_0$             (D)  $\frac{5}{16}\mu_0$             (E)  $\frac{16}{5}\mu_0$
50. The ratio of the magnetic fields produced at the centre of a solenoid for a flow of current 1 A to that produced inside toroid for the flow of current 2 A both having same number of turns per unit length is
- (A) 1 : 1            (B) 1 : 2            (C) 2 : 1            (D) 1 : 4            (E) 4 : 1
51. A transformer connected to 220 V mains is used to light a lamp of rating 100 W and 110 V. If the primary current is 0.5 A, the efficiency of the transformer is (approximately)
- (A) 60%            (B) 35%            (C) 50%            (D) 90%            (E) 44%
52. Two long parallel wires carrying equal currents which are 8 cm apart produce a magnetic field of 200  $\mu\text{T}$  mid way between them. The magnitude of the current in each wire is
- (A) 10 A            (B) 20 A            (C) 30 A            (D) 40 A            (E) 50 A

---

Space for rough work

53. A lamp consumes only 25% of the peak power in an ac circuit. The phase difference between the applied voltage and the current is
- (A)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$       (B)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$       (C)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$       (D)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$       (E)  $\pi$
54. The amplitudes  $E_0$  and  $B_0$  of electric and the magnetic component of an electromagnetic wave respectively are related to the velocity  $c$  in vacuum as
- (A)  $E_0 B_0 = \frac{1}{c}$       (B)  $E_0 = \frac{c}{B_0}$       (C)  $B_0 = cE_0$   
 (D)  $E_0 = cB_0$       (E)  $E_0 = c^2 B_0$
55. Identify the mismatched pair
- (A) Microwaves - Aircraft navigation  
 (B) Radio waves - Cellular phone  
 (C) Infrared waves - Remote switches  
 (D) Ultraviolet rays - LASIK  
 (E)  $\gamma$ -rays - Klystron
56. An aperture of size  $a$  is illuminated by a parallel beam of light of wavelength  $\lambda$ . The distance at which ray optics has a good approximation is
- (A)  $\frac{a^2}{\lambda}$       (B)  $\frac{\lambda}{a^2}$       (C)  $\frac{\lambda}{a}$       (D)  $\frac{\lambda^2}{a}$       (E)  $a^2 \lambda$

---

Space for rough work

57. Two plane wavefronts of light, one incident on a thin convex lens and another on the refracting face of a thin prism. After refraction at them, the emerging wavefronts respectively become
- (A) plane wavefront and plane wavefront
  - (B) plane wavefront and spherical wavefront
  - (C) spherical wavefront and plane wavefront
  - (D) spherical wavefront and spherical wavefront
  - (E) elliptical wavefront and spherical wavefront
58. If a ray of light is incident at a glass surface at the Brewster's angle of  $60^\circ$ , then the angle of deviation inside glass is
- (A)  $90^\circ$       (B)  $60^\circ$       (C)  $45^\circ$       (D)  $30^\circ$       (E)  $15^\circ$
59. Identify the wrong sign convention
- (A) The magnification for virtual image formed by a convex lens is positive
  - (B) The magnification for real image formed by a convex lens is negative
  - (C) The height measured normal to the principal axis upwards is positive
  - (D) The distances measured in the direction of incident light is positive
  - (E) The magnification for virtual image formed by a concave lens is negative

---

Space for rough work

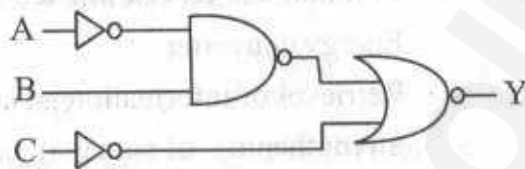
60. A ray of light is incident normally on one refracting surface of an equilateral prism. If the refractive index of the material of the prism is 1.5, then
- the emergent ray is deviated by  $30^\circ$
  - the emergent ray is deviated by  $60^\circ$
  - the emergent ray just graces the second reflecting surface
  - the ray undergoes total internal reflection at second refracting surface
  - the ray emerges normally from the second refracting surface
61. The maximum velocities of the photoelectrons ejected are  $v$  and  $2v$  for the incident light of wavelength 400 nm and 250 nm on a metal surface respectively. The work function of the metal in terms of Planck's constant  $h$  and velocity of light  $c$  is
- $hc \times 10^6$  J
  - $2hc \times 10^6$  J
  - $1.5hc \times 10^6$  J
  - $2.5hc \times 10^6$  J
  - $3hc \times 10^6$  J
62. A radioactive sample contains  $10^{-3}$  kg each of two nuclear species A and B with half-life 4 days and 8 days respectively. The ratio of the amounts of A and B after a period of 16 days is
- 1 : 2
  - 4 : 1
  - 1 : 4
  - 2 : 1
  - 1 : 1
63. The binding energy per nucleon for deuteron ( ${}_1\text{H}^2$ ) and helium ( ${}_2\text{He}^4$ ) are 1.1 MeV and 7.0 MeV respectively. The energy released when two deuterons fuse to form a helium nucleus is
- 36.2 MeV
  - 23.6 MeV
  - 47.2 MeV
  - 11.8 MeV
  - 9.31 MeV

---

Space for rough work

64. In a series of radioactive decays, if a nucleus of mass number 180 and atomic number 72 decays into another nucleus of mass number 172 and atomic number 69, then the number of alpha and beta particles released respectively are
- (A) 2, 3      (B) 2, 2      (C) 2, 1      (D) 2, 0      (E) 1, 3

65. For which one of the following input combinations, the given logic circuit gives the output  $Y = 1$ ?



- (A)  $A = 0 ; B = 0 ; C = 0$       (B)  $A = 0 ; B = 1 ; C = 1$   
 (C)  $A = 0 ; B = 1 ; C = 0$       (D)  $A = 1 ; B = 1 ; C = 1$   
 (E)  $A = 1 ; B = 0 ; C = 1$
66. In a semiconductor,  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the total current is carried by electrons and remaining  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd by the holes. If at this temperature, the drift velocity of electrons is 3 times that of holes, the ratio of number density of electrons to that of holes is
- (A)  $\frac{3}{2}$       (B)  $\frac{2}{3}$       (C)  $\frac{5}{3}$       (D)  $\frac{3}{5}$       (E)  $\frac{1}{3}$
67. In an PNP transistor,  $10^{10}$  holes enter the emitter in  $10^{-6}$  s. If 2% of holes is lost in the base, then the current amplification factor is
- (A) 49      (B) 19      (C) 29      (D) 39      (E) 59

---

Space for rough work

68. The electrical conductivity of a semiconductor increases when electromagnetic radiation of wavelength shorter than 600 nm is incident on it. The energy band gap (in eV) for the semiconductor is  
 (A) 1.50 (B) 0.75 (C) 2.06 (D) 1.35 (E) 0.90
69. Identify the mismatched pair  
 (A) Noise - Unwanted signals  
 (B) Repeater - Communication satellite  
 (C) Transducer - Energy converter  
 (D) Demodulation - Retrieval of information  
 (E) Attenuation - Strengthening of signal
70. Pick out the wrong statement  
 (A) Analog signals provide a continuous set of values  
 (B) Digital signals represent values as discrete steps  
 (C) Analog signals cannot utilize the binary system  
 (D) Digital signals can be processed by logic gates  
 (E) Digital signals can utilize decimal as well as binary systems
71. A ground receiver receives a signal at 5 MHz, transmitted by a ground transmitter at a height of 320 m, which is 110 km away from it. Then it can communicate through (radius of earth  $R = 6400$  km)  
 (A) space waves (B) ground waves (C) sky waves  
 (D) both sky and ground waves (E) sky waves, ground waves and space waves
72. The power radiated by a linear antenna of length  $\ell$  at wavelength  $\lambda$  is  
 (A) directly proportional to  $\ell$  (B) inversely proportional to  $\lambda$   
 (C) inversely proportional to  $\ell$  (D) directly proportional to  $\lambda^2$   
 (E) inversely proportional to  $\lambda^2$

---

Space for rough work

73. The threshold frequency of a metal corresponds to the wavelength of  $x$  nm. In two separate experiments 'A' and 'B', incident radiations of wavelengths  $\frac{1}{2}x$  nm and  $\frac{1}{4}x$  nm respectively are used. The ratio of kinetic energy of the released electrons in experiment 'B' to that in experiment 'A' is
- (A)  $\frac{1}{3}$       (B) 2      (C) 4      (D) 3      (E)  $\frac{1}{2}$
74. The minimum values of uncertainties involved in the determination of both the position and velocity of a particle are respectively  $1 \times 10^{-10}$  m and  $1 \times 10^{-10}$  ms<sup>-1</sup>. Then, the mass (in kg) of the particle is
- (A)  $5.270 \times 10^{-15}$       (B)  $5.270 \times 10^{-20}$       (C)  $5.270 \times 10^{-16}$   
 (D)  $5.270 \times 10^{-10}$       (E)  $5.270 \times 10^{-14}$
75. The number of electrons with azimuthal quantum number  $l = 1$  and  $l = 2$  for Cr in ground state are respectively
- (A) 16, 5      (B) 16, 4      (C) 12, 4      (D) 16, 3      (E) 12, 5

---

Space for rough work

76. An odd electron molecule among the following is  
 (A) CO (B) SO<sub>2</sub> (C) CO<sub>2</sub> (D) NO (E) OF<sub>2</sub>
77. Aluminium (Atomic mass = 27) crystallizes in a cubic system with edge length of 4 Å. Its density is 2.7 g cm<sup>-3</sup>. The number of aluminium atoms present per unit cell is  
 (A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 4 (D) 2 (E) 3
78. Which of the following changes in the respective bond order values are caused by removal of an electron from N<sub>2</sub> and F<sub>2</sub> molecules?  
 (A) decrease by 0.5 in both  
 (B) increase by 0.5 in both  
 (C) increase by 0.5 in the former and decrease by 0.5 in the later  
 (D) decrease by 0.5 in the former and increase by 0.5 in the later  
 (E) no change in both
79. For two isomorphous crystals A and B, the ratio of density of A to that of B is 1.6 while the ratio of the edge length of B to that of A is 2. If the molar mass of crystal B is 200 g mol<sup>-1</sup>, then that of crystal A is  
 (A) 240 g mol<sup>-1</sup> (B) 120 g mol<sup>-1</sup> (C) 80 g mol<sup>-1</sup>  
 (D) 160 g mol<sup>-1</sup> (E) 40 g mol<sup>-1</sup>

---

Space for rough work

80. A binary solid has a primitive cubical structure with  $B^-$  ions constituting the lattice points and  $A^+$  ions occupying 25% of its tetrahedral holes. The molecular formula of the crystal is

- (A)  $A_2B$       (B)  $AB_3$       (C)  $AB_2$       (D)  $A_2B_3$       (E)  $A_2B_5$

81. The correct order of first ionisation enthalpies of the following elements is

- (A)  $Be > Mg > Ca > Sr > Ra > Ba$       (B)  $Ra > Ba > Sr > Ca > Mg > Be$   
 (C)  $Be > Mg > Ca > Sr > Ba > Ra$       (D)  $Ra > Sr > Ba > Mg > Ca > Be$   
 (E)  $Be > Mg > Ca > Ra > Ba > Sr$

82. Which one of the following is reduced by  $H_2O_2$  in alkaline medium?

- (A)  $Fe^{2+}$       (B)  $HOCl$       (C)  $KMnO_4$       (D)  $PbS$       (E)  $Mn^{2+}$

83. Match the following

Column I		Column II
(a) Sphalerite	-	(i) $FeCO_3$
(b) Malachite	-	(ii) $ZnCO_3$
(c) Calamine	-	(iii) $Na_3AlF_6$
(d) Cryolite	-	(iv) $CuCO_3 \cdot Cu(OH)_2$
(e) Siderite	-	(v) $ZnS$
(A)	(a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (v), (d) - (ii), (e) - (iv)	
(B)	(a) - (v), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i), (e) - (iii)	
(C)	(a) - (v), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i), (e) - (iv)	
(D)	(a) - (v), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii), (e) - (i)	
(E)	(a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (v), (e) - (iv)	

---

Space for rough work

84. In the metallurgy of zinc, the reducing agent employed in reducing the zinc oxide to crude zinc metal in the last stage is  
 (A) Al (B) Li (C) Coke (D) Water gas (E) H<sub>2</sub> gas
85. Which one of the following has the maximum number of P–OH bonds?  
 (A) H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>2</sub> (B) H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (C) H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>3</sub> (D) H<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (E) H<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>
86. The relative strengths of trichlorides of boron group to accept a pair of electron is given by  
 (A) GaCl<sub>3</sub> < AlCl<sub>3</sub> < BCl<sub>3</sub> (B) AlCl<sub>3</sub> < BCl<sub>3</sub> < GaCl<sub>3</sub>  
 (C) AlCl<sub>3</sub> < GaCl<sub>3</sub> < BCl<sub>3</sub> (D) BCl<sub>3</sub> < AlCl<sub>3</sub> < GaCl<sub>3</sub>  
 (E) GaCl<sub>3</sub> < BCl<sub>3</sub> < AlCl<sub>3</sub>
87. The hybridised state of bromine in bromine pentafluoride is  
 (A) sp<sup>3</sup>d (B) dsp<sup>3</sup> (C) d<sup>2</sup>sp<sup>3</sup> (D) sp<sup>2</sup>d (E) sp<sup>3</sup>d<sup>2</sup>
88. In which one of the following, d-d transition involves absorption in the ultraviolet region  
 (A) [Cu(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>4</sub>]<sup>2+</sup> (B) [Ti(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3+</sup> (C) [Co(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3+</sup>  
 (D) [Co(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>3-</sup> (E) [Co(NH<sub>5</sub>Cl)]<sup>2+</sup>
89. Which one of the following has a different crystal lattice from those of the rest?  
 (A) Ag (B) V (C) Cu (D) Pt (E) Au
90. The hardest lanthanide element is  
 (A) Sm (B) La (C) Gd (D) Dy (E) Yb

---

Space for rough work

91. The enthalpy change for a reaction at equilibrium is  $-20.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ . Then the entropy change for this equilibrium at 410 K is
- (A)  $+50 \text{ JK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$       (B)  $+55 \text{ JK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$       (C)  $+75 \text{ JK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$   
 (D)  $-50 \text{ JK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$       (E)  $-55 \text{ JK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$
92. The enthalpy of combustion of glucose (mol. wt:  $180 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ) is  $-2840 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ . Then the amount of heat evolved when 0.9 g of glucose is burnt, will be
- (A) 14.2 kJ      (B) 14.2 J      (C) 28.4 kJ      (D) 1420 kJ      (E) 142 kJ
93. If the ionic product of  $\text{M}(\text{OH})_2$  is  $5 \times 10^{-10}$ , then the molar solubility of  $\text{M}(\text{OH})_2$  in 0.1M NaOH is
- (A)  $5 \times 10^{-12}\text{M}$       (B)  $5 \times 10^{-8}\text{M}$       (C)  $5 \times 10^{-10}\text{M}$   
 (D)  $5 \times 10^{-9}\text{M}$       (E)  $5 \times 10^{-16}\text{M}$
94. Equilibrium constants are given for the following two equilibria
- (i)  $\text{A}_2(\text{g}) + \text{B}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{AB}(\text{g}); K = 2 \times 10^{-4}$   
 (ii)  $2\text{AB}(\text{g}) + \text{C}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{ABC}(\text{g}); K = 2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ L mol}^{-1}$
- Calculate the equilibrium constant for the following equilibrium
- $$\text{ABC}(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \frac{1}{2}\text{A}_2(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{B}_2(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{C}_2(\text{g})$$
- (A)  $500 \text{ mol}^{1/2} \text{ L}^{1/2}$       (B)  $4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol}^{1/2} \text{ L}^{1/2}$       (C)  $500 \text{ mol}^{-1/2} \text{ L}^{1/2}$   
 (D)  $200 \text{ mol}^{1/2} \text{ L}^{-1/2}$       (E)  $500 \text{ mol}^{1/2} \text{ L}^{-1/2}$

---

Space for rough work

95. The equilibrium constant for the equilibrium  $\text{PCl}_5(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{PCl}_3(\text{g}) + \text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$  at a particular temperature is  $2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ . The number of moles of  $\text{PCl}_5$  that must be taken in a one-litre flask at the same temperature to obtain a concentration of 0.20 mol of chlorine at equilibrium is  
 (A) 2.2            (B) 2.0            (C) 1.8            (D) 0.2            (E) 0.1
96. 18 g of glucose is dissolved in 178.2 g of water. The vapour pressure of the solution at  $100^\circ\text{C}$  is (vapour pressure of pure water at  $100^\circ\text{C}$  is 760 mm Hg)  
 (A) 767.6 mm Hg            (B) 760 mm Hg            (C) 752.4 mm Hg  
 (D) 725.4 mm Hg            (E) 745.2 mm Hg
97. Which one of the following binary liquid mixtures exhibit positive deviation from Raoult's law?  
 (A) Carbon disulphide – acetone            (B) Chloroform – acetone  
 (C) Bromobenzene – chlorobenzene            (D) Benzene – toluene  
 (E) Phenol – aniline
98. The standard electrode potentials of Zn and Ni are respectively  $-0.76 \text{ V}$  and  $-0.25 \text{ V}$ . Then the standard emf of the spontaneous cell by coupling these under standard conditions is  
 (A)  $+1.01 \text{ V}$     (B)  $-0.51 \text{ V}$     (C)  $+0.82 \text{ V}$     (D)  $+0.25 \text{ V}$     (E)  $+0.51 \text{ V}$

---

Space for rough work

99. How many moles of platinum will be deposited on the cathode when 0.60 F of electricity is passed through a 1.0M solution of  $\text{Pt}^{4+}$ ?
- (A) 0.60 mol (B) 0.15 mol (C) 0.30 mol (D) 0.45 mol (E) 1.0 mol
100. The half-life period of a first order reaction having rate constant  $k = 0.231 \times 10^{-10} \text{s}^{-1}$  will be
- (A)  $32 \times 10^{10} \text{s}$  (B)  $2 \times 10^{10} \text{s}$  (C)  $3 \times 10^{10} \text{s}$   
 (D)  $2 \times 10^{-10} \text{s}$  (E)  $3 \times 10^{-12} \text{s}$
101. For the reaction  $X \rightarrow Y$ , the concentrations of 'X' are 1.2M, 0.6M, 0.3M and 0.15M at 0, 1, 2 and 3 hours respectively. The order of the reaction is
- (A) zero (B) half (C) one (D) two (E) three
102. The enzyme that converts glucose into ethyl alcohol and carbon dioxide is
- (A) invertase (B) maltase (C) urease (D) diastase (E) zymase

---

Space for rough work

103. List I contains the type of colloid while List II contains the examples

List I	List II
(a) Sol	(i) dust
(b) Aerosol	(ii) cheese
(c) Gel	(iii) soap lather
(d) Foam	(iv) plants cell fluids

Choose the correct match

- (A) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)  
 (B) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)  
 (C) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)  
 (D) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)  
 (E) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)

104. The chelating ligand used to remove excess of copper and iron in chelate therapy is

- (A) D-Penicillamine (B) Oxalate ion (C) EDTA  
 (D) Ethylene diamine (E) Dimethyl glyoxime

105. The correct ascending order of ligand field strengths of the given ligands is

- (A)  $F^- < I^- < CN^- < H_2O < CO$  (B)  $I^- < F^- < H_2O < CO < CN^-$   
 (C)  $I^- < F^- < H_2O < CN^- < CO$  (D)  $F^- < H_2O < I^- < CN^- < CO$   
 (E)  $F^- < I^- < CO < H_2O < CN^-$

106. An organic compound contains 90% carbon and 10% hydrogen by mass. Its empirical formula is

- (A)  $C_2H_4$  (B)  $C_3H_6$  (C)  $C_3H_8$  (D)  $C_3H_4$  (E)  $C_2H_6$

---

Space for rough work

107. Glycerol can be separated from spent-lye in soap industry by
- (A) crystallization (B) sublimation  
 (C) differential extraction (D) chromatography  
 (E) distillation under reduced pressure
108. The IUPAC name of  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$  is
- (A) 2, 2-dimethylbut-3-ene (B) 2, 2-dimethylpent-3-ene  
 (C) 3, 3-dimethylbut-1-ene (D) hex-1-ene  
 (E) 2, 2-dimethylhex-2-ene
109. When methane is heated with dioxygen in the presence of  $\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_3$  catalyst, the organic product obtained is
- (A) methanal (B) ethanoic acid (C) methanol  
 (D) ethanol (E) 2-methylpropan-2-ol
110. Isomers which can be interconverted through rotation about C-C single bond are
- (A) diastereomers (B) enantiomers (C) conformers  
 (D) chain isomers (E) position isomers
111. Which one of the following compounds shows cis-trans isomerism?
- (A) Pent-1-ene (B) But-2-ene (C) But-1-ene  
 (D) Propene (E) Ethene

---

Space for rough work

112. Among the following, the ambident nucleophile is  
(A) iodide (B) alkoxy (C) hydroxyl (D) hydride (E) cyanide
113. Which one of the following is an allylic halide ?  
(A) 2-chlorobutane (B) Chloroethene (C) 3-bromopropene  
(D) 2-chlorotoluene (E) Dichloromethane
114. Out of the following isomeric alcohols containing five carbon atoms, the alcohol that exhibits optical isomerism is  
(A) 1-pentanol (B) 2-pentanol (C) 3-pentanol  
(D) 2-methyl-2-butanol (E) 2,2-dimethyl-1-propanol
115. Which one of the following undergoes iodoform test?  
(A) Propanal (B) Ethanal (C) Benzophenone  
(D) Benzaldehyde (E) Phenol
116. Which one of the following is used as a test for aliphatic primary amines?  
(A) Tollen's test (B) Fehling's test (C) Isocyanide test  
(D) Azo dye test (E) Phthalein fusion test
117. When methanamine is treated with benzoyl chloride, the major product is  
(A) N-phenylethanamide (B) N-methylbenzamide  
(C) benzanilide (D) acetophenone  
(E) N-ethylethanamide

---

Space for rough work

118. In DNA, the consecutive deoxynucleotides are connected by
- (A) phosphodiester linkage      (B) phosphomonoester linkage  
 (C) phosphotriester linkage      (D) amide linkage  
 (E) imide linkage
119. Which one of the following monomers form biodegradable polymer?
- (A) Urea and formaldehyde  
 (B) Ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid  
 (C) 3-hydroxybutanoic acid and 3-hydroxypentanoic acid  
 (D) Phenol and caproic acid  
 (E) Adipic acid and hexamethylenediamine

120. Match the following

Drug	Class
(a) Dimetapp	(i) Antidepressant
(b) Furacine	(ii) Analgesic
(c) Phenelzine	(iii) Antiseptic
(d) Aspirin	(iv) Antifertility
(e) Norethindrone	(v) Antihistamine

(A) (a) - (ii),	(b) - (iv),	(c) - (v),	(d) - (iii),	(e) - (i)
(B) (a) - (iii),	(b) - (v),	(c) - (ii),	(d) - (i),	(e) - (iv)
(C) (a) - (v),	(b) - (iv),	(c) - (ii),	(d) - (i),	(e) - (iii)
(D) (a) - (v),	(b) - (iii),	(c) - (i),	(d) - (ii),	(e) - (iv)
(E) (a) - (ii),	(b) - (iii),	(c) - (i),	(d) - (v),	(e) - (iv)

---

Space for rough work

BLANK PAGE