1	In the evneriment	to determine	the speed o	fearing	meine a	resonance column,
	m me experimen	t w determine	me speed o	1 Sound	using a	resonance column,

- (A) prongs of the tuning fork are kept in a vertical plane
- (B) prongs of the tuning fork are kept in a horizontal plane
- (C) in one of the two resonances observed, the length of the resonating air column is close to the wavelength of sound in air
- (D) in one of the two resonances observed, the length of the resonating air column is close to half of the wavelength of sound in air

Answer

_
-
-
•







(A)



(D

- 2. A student performs an experiment to determine the Young's modulus of a wire, exactly 2 m long, by Searle's method. In a particular reading, the student measures the extension in the length of the wire to be 0.8 mm with an uncertainty of ± 0.05 mm at a load of exactly 1.0 kg. The student also measures the diameter of the wire to be 0.4 mm with an uncertainty of ± 0.01 mm. Take g = 9.8 m/s² (exact). The Young's modulus obtained from the reading is
 - (A) $(2.0 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{11} \text{ N/m}^2$
- (B) $(2.0 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{11} \text{ N/m}^2$
- (C) $(2.0\pm0.1)\times10^{11} \text{ N/m}^2$
- (D) $(2.0 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{11} \text{ N/m}^2$

Answer







(C)

(A)

(B)

(D)

OR





- (1)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)
- 3. A particle moves in the X-Y plane under the influence of a force such that its linear momentum is $\vec{p}(t) = A \left[\hat{i} \cos(kt) \hat{j} \sin(kt) \right]$, where A and k are constants. The angle between the force and the momentum is
 - (A) 0°
- (B) 30°
- (C) 45°
- (D) 90°

Answe





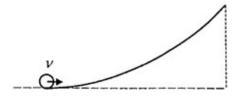


(A)

(B)

C)

4. A small object of uniform density rolls up a curved surface with an initial velocity ν . It reaches up to a maximum height of $\frac{3\nu^2}{4g}$ with respect to the initial position. The object is



(A) ring

(A)

(B) solid sphere

(C) hollow sphere

(D) disc

Answer



(B)

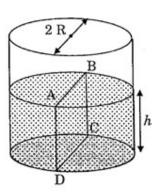








5. Water is filled up to a height h in a beaker of radius R as shown in the figure. The density of water is ρ , the surface tension of water is T and the atmospheric pressure is P_0 . Consider a vertical section ABCD of the water column through a diameter of the beaker. The force on water on one side of this section by water on the other side of this section has magnitude



(A) $|2P_0Rh + \pi R^2 \rho g h - 2RT|$ (B) $|2P_0Rh + R\rho g h^2 - 2RT|$

(B)
$$\left| 2P_0Rh + R\rho gh^2 - 2RT \right|$$

(C)
$$\left| P_0 \pi R^2 + R \rho g h^2 - 2RT \right|$$
 (D) $\left| P_0 \pi R^2 + R \rho g h^2 + 2RT \right|$

Answer



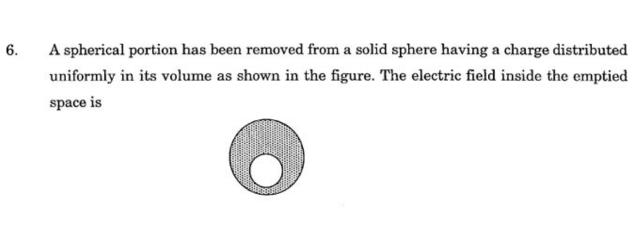






(A)

(B)



(A) zero everywhere

(B) non-zero and uniform

(C) non-uniform

(D) zero only at its center

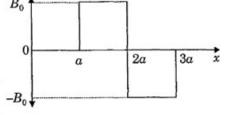
Answer (A) (B) (C) (D)

- 7. Positive and negative point charges of equal magnitude are kept at $\left(0, 0, \frac{a}{2}\right)$ and $\left(0, 0, \frac{-a}{2}\right)$, respectively. The work done by the electric field when another positive point charge is moved from (-a, 0, 0) to (0, a, 0) is
 - (A) positive
 - (B) negative
 - (C) zero
 - (D) depends on the path connecting the initial and final positions

Answer (A) (B) (C) (D)

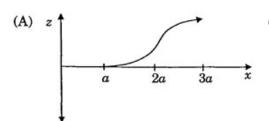
A magnetic field $\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{j}$ exists in the region B_0 8.

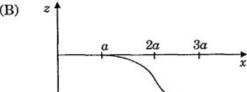
a < x < 2a and $\vec{B} = -B_0\hat{j}$, in the region 2a < x < 3a, where B_0 is a positive constant. A positive point charge moving with a velocity $\overrightarrow{v} = v_0 \hat{i}$, where v_0 is a positive constant,

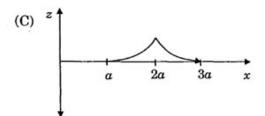


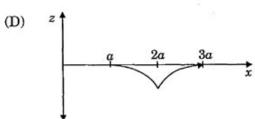
enters the magnetic field at x = a. The trajectory of the charge in this region can be

like,









Answer









(A) (B)

9. Electrons with de-Broglie wavelength λ fall on the target in an X-ray tube. The cut-off wavelength of the emitted X-rays is

(A) $\lambda_0 = \frac{2mc \lambda^2}{h}$

(B) $\lambda_0 = \frac{2h}{mc}$

(C) $\lambda_0 = \frac{2m^2c^2\lambda^3}{h^2}$

(D) $\lambda_0 = \lambda$









- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

STATEMENT-1

If there is no external torque on a body about its center of mass, then the velocity of the center of mass remains constant.

because

STATEMENT-2

The linear momentum of an isolated system remains constant.

- (A) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (B) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (C) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False
- (D) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True

Answer (A) (B) (C) (D)

11. STATEMENT-1

A cloth covers a table. Some dishes are kept on it. The cloth can be pulled out without dislodging the dishes from the table.

because

STATEMENT-2

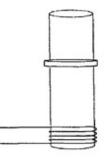
For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

- (A) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (B) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (C) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False
- (D) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True

Answer (A) (B) (C) (D)

STATEMENT-1

A vertical iron rod has a coil of wire wound over it at the bottom end. An alternating current flows in the coil. The rod goes through a conducting ring as shown in the figure. The ring can float at a certain height above the coil.



because

STATEMENT-2

In the above situation, a current is induced in the ring which interacts with the horizontal component of the magnetic field to produce an average force in the upward direction.

- (A) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (B) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (C) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False
- (D) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True

Answer (A) (B) (C) (D)

STATEMENT-1

The total translational kinetic energy of all the molecules of a given mass of an ideal gas is 1.5 times the product of its pressure and its volume.

because

STATEMENT-2

The molecules of a gas collide with each other and the velocities of the molecules change due to the collision.

- (A) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (B) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (C) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False
- (D) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True

Answer (A) (B) (C) (D)

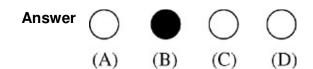
14.	 The speed of sound of the whistle is (A) 340 m/s for passengers in A and 310 m/s for passengers in B (B) 360 m/s for passengers in A and 310 m/s for passengers in B (C) 310 m/s for passengers in A and 360 m/s for passengers in B (D) 340 m/s for passengers in both the trains 					
Answ	(A) (B) (C) (D)					
15.	The distribution of the sound intensity of the whistle as observed by the passengers in train \boldsymbol{A} is best represented by					
	(A) f_1 f_2 frequency (B) f_1 f_2 frequency					
	(C) f_1 f_2 frequency (D) f_1 f_2 frequency f_1 f_2 frequency					
Answ	(A) (B) (C) (D)					
16.	The spread of frequency as observed by the passengers in train B is					
	(A) 310 Hz (B) 330 Hz (C) 350 Hz (D) 290 Hz					
Answ	(A) (B) (C) (D)					
17.	Light travels as a					
	(A) parallel beam in each medium					
	(B) convergent beam in each medium (C) divergent beam in each medium					
	(D) divergent beam in one medium and convergent beam in the other medium					
Answ	(A) (B) (C) (D)					

18.	The phases of the light wave at c	f , d , e and f are ϕ_c , ϕ_d , ϕ_e and ϕ_f respectively.
	It is given that $\phi_c \neq \phi_f$.	
	(A) ϕ_c cannot be equal to ϕ_d	(B) ϕ_d can be equal to ϕ_e
	(C) $(\phi_d - \phi_f)$ is equal to $(\phi_c - \phi_e)$	(D) $(\phi_d - \phi_c)$ is not equal to $(\phi_f - \phi_e)$
_		

Answer	\bigcirc	\bigcirc		\subset
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D

19. Speed of light is

- (A) the same in medium-1 and medium-2
- (B) larger in medium-1 than in medium-2
- (C) larger in medium-2 than in medium-1
- (D) different at b and d



20. Column I describes some situations in which a small object moves. Column II describes some characteristics of these motions. Match the situations in Column I with the characteristics in Column II and indicate your answer by darkening appropriate bubbles in the 4 × 4 matrix given in the ORS.

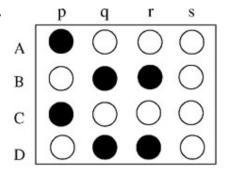
Column I

- (A) The object moves on the x-axis under a (p) The conservative force in such a way that its "speed" and "position" satisfy $v = c_1 \sqrt{c_2 x^2}$, where c_1 and c_2 are positive constants.
- (B) The object moves on the x-axis in such a way that its velocity and its displacement from the origin satisfy v = -kx, where k is a positive constant.
- (C) The object is attached to one end of a mass-less spring of a given spring constant. The other end of the spring is attached to the ceiling of an elevator. Initially everything is at rest. The elevator starts going upwards with a constant acceleration a. The motion of the object is observed from the elevator during the period it maintains this acceleration.
- (D) The object is projected from the earth's surface vertically upwards with a speed $2\sqrt{GM_e/R_e}$, where, M_e is the mass of the earth and R_e is the radius of the earth. Neglect forces from objects other than the earth.

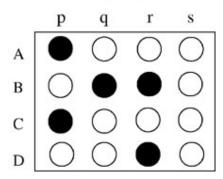
- Column II
- (p) The object executes a simple harmonic motion.
- (q) The object does not change its direction.
- (r) The kinetic energy of the object keeps on decreasing.

(s) The object can change its direction only once.

Answer



<u>or</u>



21. Two wires each carrying a steady current I are shown in four configurations in Column I. Some of the resulting effects are described in Column II. Match the statements in Column I with the statements in Column II and indicate your answer by darkening appropriate bubbles in the 4×4 matrix given in the ORS.

Column I

- (A) Point P is situated --midway between the --wires.
 - · P
- (C) Point P is situated at the mid-point of the line joining the centers of the circular wires, which have same radii.

(B) Point P is situated at

the mid-point of the

line joining the centers

of the circular wires,

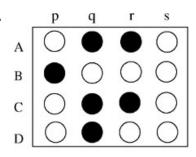
which have same radii.

(D) Point P is situated at the common center of the wires.



- Column II
- The magnetic fields (B) at P due to the currents in the wires are in the same direction.
- (q) The magnetic fields (B) at P due to the currents in the wires are in opposite directions.
- (r) There is no magnetic field at P.
- (s) The wires repel each other.

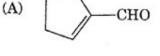
Answer

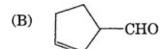


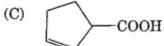
OR p q r s A ○ • • ○ B • ○ ○ ○ C ○ • ○ ○ D ○ • ○ •

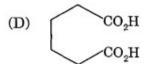
22.	22. Column I gives some devices and Column II gives some processes on which the functioning of these devices depend. Match the devices in Column I with the processes in Column II and indicate your answer by darkening appropriate bubbles in the 4×4 matrix given in the ORS.					
	Column I			Column II		
	(A) Bimetallic strip		(p)	Radiation from a h	not body	
	(B) Steam engine		(q)	Energy conversion	-	
	(C) Incandescent lam	p	(r)	Melting		
	(D) Electric fuse		(s)	Thermal expansion	n of solids	
Ansv	ver A - 's, q' <u>OR</u> B - 'q'	' s' alone				
	C - p, q OR	'p' alone				
	D - q, r' OR	'r' alone				
23.	solution using diph required per mole of	enylamine as indica dichromate is			acidified Mohr's salt noles of Mohr's salt	
Ansv	\circ	(C) (D)				
24.	Among the following	metal carbonyls, the	C-O	bond order is lowe	st in	
		B) [Fe(CO) ₅] (C			[V(CO) ₆]	
	(12) (2)	, 12000781	, [(,61		
Ansv	ver (A) (B) (C	(D)				
25.	crystalline precipitate	a colourless solution solution of cobalt(II) e. The metal ion is	thiod	reover, the solution eyanate gives rise	n of metal ion on e to a deep blue	
	(A) Pb^{2+} (B)	Hg^{2+} (C)	Cu ²	(D)	C0**	
Ansv		(C) (D)				

26. Cyclohexene on ozonolysis followed by reaction with zinc dust and water gives compound E. Compound E on further treatment with aqueous KOH yields compound F. Compound F is





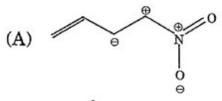


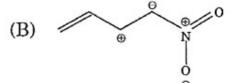


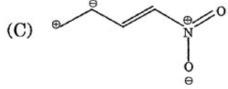
- 27. The number of stereoisomers obtained by bromination of trans-2-butene is
 - (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3.
- (D) 4

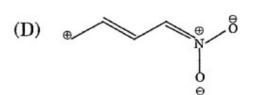
Answer

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)
- 28. Among the following, the least stable resonance structure is









Answer (A) (B) (C) (D)

29.	A positron is emitted from $^{23}_{11}\mathrm{Na}.$ The	ratio of the atomic mass and atomic number of
	the resulting nuclide is	
	(A) 22/10	(B) 22/11
	(C) 23/10	(D) 23/12
Answ	(A) (B) (C) (D)	
30.	For the process $H_2O(l)$ (1 bar, 373 K	\rightarrow H ₂ O(g) (1 bar, 373 K), the correct set of

thermodynamic parameters is

(A) $\Delta G = 0$, $\Delta S = +ve$

(B) $\Delta G = 0$, $\Delta S = -ve$

(C) $\Delta G = +ve$, $\Delta S = 0$

(D) $\Delta G = -ve$, $\Delta S = +ve$

Answer (A) (B) (C) (D)

31. Consider a reaction aG + bH → Products. When concentration of both the reactants G and H is doubled, the rate increases by eight times. However, when concentration of G is doubled keeping the concentration of H fixed, the rate is doubled. The overall order of the reaction is

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 3

(B)

32.	STATEMENT-1: Alkali metals dissolve in liquid ammonia to give blue solutions.				
	because				
	STATEMENT-2: Alkali metals in liquid ammonia give solvated species of the type $[M(NH_3)_n]^+$ (M = alkali metals).				
	(A) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1				
	(B) Statement-1 is True; Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1				
	(C) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False				
	(D) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True				
Answ	er (A) (B) (C) (D)				
33.	STATEMENT-1: Glucose gives a reddish-brown precipitate with Fehling's solution.				
	because				
	STATEMENT-2: Reaction of glucose with Fehling's solution gives CuO and gluconic acid.				
	(A) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1				
	(B) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1				
	(C) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False				
	(D) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True				
Answ	er (A) (B) (C) (D)				

34.	STATEMENT-1: Molecules that are not superimposable on their mirror images are chiral.			
	because			
	STATEMENT-2: All chiral molecules have chiral centres.			
	(A) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1			
	(B) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1			
	(C) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False			
	(D) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True			
Answ	(A) (B) (C) (D)			
35.	STATEMENT-1: Band gap in germanium is small.			
	because			
	STATEMENT-2: The energy spread of each germanium atomic energy level is infinitesimally small.			
	(A) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1			
	(B) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1			
	(C) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False			
	(D) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True			
Answ	ver O O			
	(A) (B) (C) (D)			

(A) Chloride ion is oxidised by O ₂ (B) Fe ²⁺ is oxidised by iodine
(C) Iodide ion is oxidised by chlorine (D) Mn ²⁺ is oxidised by chlorine
Answer O
(A) (B) (C) (D)
37. While Fe ³⁺ is stable, Mn ³⁺ is not stable in acid solution because
(A) O ₂ oxidises Mn ²⁺ to Mn ³⁺
(B) O ₂ oxidises both Mn ²⁺ to Mn ³⁺ and Fe ²⁺ to Fe ³⁺
(C) Fe ³⁺ oxidises H ₂ O to O ₂
(D) Mn ³⁺ oxidises H ₂ O to O ₂
(D) Will Oxidises 1120 to O2
Answer
(A) (B) (C) (D)
38. Sodium fusion extract, obtained from aniline, on treatment with iron(II) sulphate
and H ₂ SO ₄ in presence of air gives a Prussian blue precipitate. The blue colour is due to the formation of
due to the formation of
due to the formation of (A) $Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3$ (B) $Fe_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2$
due to the formation of $ (A) Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3 \qquad \qquad (B) Fe_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2 \\ (C) Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_2 \qquad \qquad (D) Fe_3[Fe(CN)_6]_3 $ Answer
due to the formation of (A) Fe ₄ [Fe(CN) ₆] ₃ (B) Fe ₃ [Fe(CN) ₆] ₂ (C) Fe ₄ [Fe(CN) ₆] ₂ (D) Fe ₃ [Fe(CN) ₆] ₃ Answer (A) (B) (C) (D) 39. Which one of the following reagents is used in the above reaction?
due to the formation of $(A) Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3 \qquad (B) Fe_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2 \\ (C) Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_2 \qquad (D) Fe_3[Fe(CN)_6]_3$ Answer $(A) (B) (C) (D)$ $(A) (B) (C) (D)$ $(A) (B) (C) (D)$ Which one of the following reagents is used in the above reaction? $(A) \text{aq. NaOH} + CH_3Cl \qquad (B) \text{aq. NaOH} + CH_2Cl_2$
due to the formation of (A) Fe ₄ [Fe(CN) ₆] ₃ (B) Fe ₃ [Fe(CN) ₆] ₂ (C) Fe ₄ [Fe(CN) ₆] ₂ (D) Fe ₃ [Fe(CN) ₆] ₃ Answer (A) (B) (C) (D) 39. Which one of the following reagents is used in the above reaction?
due to the formation of $(A) Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3 \qquad (B) Fe_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2$ $(C) Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_2 \qquad (D) Fe_3[Fe(CN)_6]_3$ Answer $(A) (B) (C) (D)$ $(A) (B) (C) (D)$ $(A) aq. NaOH + CH_3Cl \qquad (B) aq. NaOH + CH_2Cl_2$ $(C) aq. NaOH + CHCl_3 \qquad (D) aq. NaOH + CCl_4$
due to the formation of $(A) Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3 \qquad (B) Fe_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2 \\ (C) Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_2 \qquad (D) Fe_3[Fe(CN)_6]_3$ Answer $(A) (B) (C) (D)$ $(A) (B) (C) (D)$ $(A) (B) (C) (D)$ Which one of the following reagents is used in the above reaction? $(A) \text{aq. NaOH} + CH_3Cl \qquad (B) \text{aq. NaOH} + CH_2Cl_2$
due to the formation of $(A) Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3 \qquad (B) Fe_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2$ $(C) Fe_4[Fe(CN)_6]_2 \qquad (D) Fe_3[Fe(CN)_6]_3$ Answer $(A) (B) (C) (D)$ $(A) (B) (C) (D)$ $(A) aq. NaOH + CH_3Cl \qquad (B) aq. NaOH + CH_2Cl_2$ $(C) aq. NaOH + CHCl_3 \qquad (D) aq. NaOH + CCl_4$

10. The electrophile in this reaction is

- (A) :CHCl
- (B)
- +CHCl₂ (C) :CCl₂
- (D) ·CCl₃

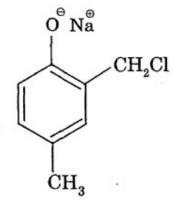
Answer

(C)

- (A)
- (B)
- (D)

41. The structure of the intermediate I is

(A)



(B)

(C)

(D)

$$CH_2OH$$

$$CH_3$$

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

42. Match the reactions in Column I with nature of the reactions/type of the products in Column II. Indicate your answer by darkening the appropriate bubbles of the 4×4 matrix given in the ORS.

Column I

(A)
$$O_2^- \to O_2 + O_2^{2-}$$

(p) redox reaction

(B)
$$CrO_4^{2-} + H^+ \rightarrow$$

(q) one of the products has trigonal planar structure

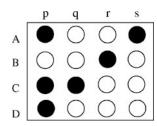
(C)
$$MnO_4^- + NO_2^- + H^+ \rightarrow$$

(r) dimeric bridged tetrahedral metal ion

(D)
$$NO_3^- + H_2SO_4 + Fe^{2+} \rightarrow$$

(s) disproportionation

Answer



43. Match the compounds/ions in Column I with their properties/reactions in Column II. Indicate your answer by darkening the appropriate bubbles of the 4×4 matrix given in the ORS.

Column I

Column II

(A) C₆H₅CHO

- HO (p) gives precipitate with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine
- (B) $CH_3C \equiv CH$

(q) gives precipitate with AgNO₃

(C) CN-

(r) is a nucleophile

(D) I-

(s) is involved in cyanohydrin formation

44. Match the crystal system/unit cells mentioned in Column I with their characteristic features mentioned in Column II. Indicate your answer by darkening the appropriate bubbles of the 4 × 4 matrix given in the ORS.

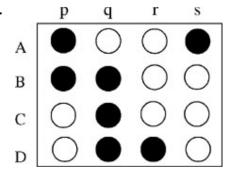
Column I

- (A) simple cubic and face-centred cubic
- (B) cubic and rhombohedral
- (C) cubic and tetragonal
- (D) hexagonal and monoclinic

Column II

- (p) have these cell parameters a = b = c and $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$
- (q) are two crystal systems
- (r) have only two crystallographic angles of 90°
- (s) belong to same crystal system

Answer



- 45. Let O(0,0), P(3,4), Q(6,0) be the vertices of the triangle OPQ. The point R inside the triangle OPQ is such that the triangles OPR, PQR, OQR are of equal area. The coordinates of R are
 - (A) $\left(\frac{4}{3}, 3\right)$

(B) $\left(3, \frac{2}{3}\right)$

(C) $\left(3, \frac{4}{3}\right)$

(D) $\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$









- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

If |z| = 1 and $z \neq \pm 1$, then all the values of $\frac{z}{1-z^2}$ lie on 46.

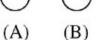
- (A) a line not passing through the origin
- $|z| = \sqrt{2}$
- the x-axis (C)
- (D) the y-axis

Answer









(B)



Let E^c denote the complement of an event E. Let E, F, G be pairwise independent 47. events with P(G) > 0 and $P(E \cap F \cap G) = 0$. Then $P(E^c \cap F^c \mid G)$ equals

(A) $P(E^c) + P(F^c)$

(B) $P(E^c) - P(F^c)$

(C) $P(E^c)-P(F)$

(D) $P(E) - P(F^c)$

Answer









(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

48. $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2}$ equals

(A) $\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^{-1}$

(B) $-\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{-3}$

(C) $\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{-2}$

(D) $-\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{-3}$









(B)

(C)

(D)

49. The differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}}{y}$ determines a family of circles with

- (A) variable radii and a fixed centre at (0, 1)
- (B) variable radii and a fixed centre at (0, -1)
- (C) fixed radius 1 and variable centres along the x-axis
- (D) fixed radius 1 and variable centres along the y-axis

Answer



(A) (B) (C) (D

50. Let $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ be unit vectors such that $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$. Which one of the following is correct?

- (A) $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{c} \times \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{0}$
- (B) $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{c} \times \overrightarrow{a} \neq 0$
- (C) $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{c} \neq \overrightarrow{0}$
- (D) $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}$, $\overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{c}$, $\overrightarrow{c} \times \overrightarrow{a}$ are mutually perpendicular

Answer



(A) (B) (C) (I

51. Let ABCD be a quadrilateral with area 18, with side AB parallel to the side CD and $AB = 2 \ CD$. Let AD be perpendicular to AB and CD. If a circle is drawn inside the quadrilateral ABCD touching all the sides, then its radius is

- (A) 3
- (B) 2
- (C) $\frac{3}{2}$
- (D) 1



- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

Let $f(x) = \frac{x}{(1+x^n)^{1/n}}$ for $n \ge 2$ and $g(x) = \underbrace{(f \circ f \circ \cdots \circ f)}_{f \text{ occurs } n \text{ times}} (x)$. Then $\int x^{n-2} g(x) dx$ 52.

equals

(A)
$$\frac{1}{n(n-1)} (1 + nx^n)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} + K$$
 (B) $\frac{1}{n-1} (1 + nx^n)^{1-\frac{1}{n}} + K$

(B)
$$\frac{1}{n-1}(1+nx^n)^{1-\frac{1}{n}}+K$$

(C)
$$\frac{1}{n(n+1)} (1+nx^n)^{1+\frac{1}{n}} + K$$
 (D) $\frac{1}{n+1} (1+nx^n)^{1+\frac{1}{n}} + K$

(D)
$$\frac{1}{n+1}(1+nx^n)^{1+\frac{1}{n}}+K$$

Answer





53. The letters of the word COCHIN are permuted and all the permutations are arranged in an alphabetical order as in an English dictionary. The number of words that appear before the word COCHIN is

- (A) 360
- (B) 192
- (C) 96
- (D) 48

Answer







- (A)

54. Consider the planes 3x - 6y - 2z = 15 and 2x + y - 2z = 5.

STATEMENT-1: The parametric equations of the line of intersection of the given planes are x = 3 + 14t, y = 1 + 2t, z = 15t.

because

STATEMENT-2: The vector $14\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 15\hat{k}$ is parallel to the line of intersection of given planes.

- (A) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (B) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (C) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False
- (D) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True









STATEMENT-1: The curve $y = \frac{-x^2}{2} + x + 1$ is symmetric with respect to the line 55.

because

STATEMENT-2: A parabola is symmetric about its axis.

- (A) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (B) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (C) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False
- (D) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True

Answer









(A)

(B)

56. Let $f(x) = 2 + \cos x$ for all real x.

> STATEMENT-1: For each real t, there exists a point c in $[t, t+\pi]$ such that f'(c) = 0.

because

STATEMENT-2: $f(t) = f(t + 2\pi)$ for each real t.

- (A) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (B) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (C) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False
- (D) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True

Answer









(A) (B)

Lines $L_1: y-x=0$ and $L_2: 2x+y=0$ intersect the line $L_3: y+2=0$ at P and Q, 57. respectively. The bisector of the acute angle between L_1 and L_2 intersects L_3 at R.

STATEMENT-1: The ratio PR: RQ equals $2\sqrt{2}: \sqrt{5}$.

because

STATEMENT-2: In any triangle, bisector of an angle divides the triangle into two similar triangles.

- (A) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (B) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1
- (C) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False
- (D) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True

Answer

- (A)
- (B)
- 58. Which one of the following statements is correct?
 - (A) $G_1 > G_2 > G_3 > \cdots$
 - (B) $G_1 < G_2 < G_3 < \cdots$
 - (C) $G_1 = G_2 = G_3 = \cdots$
 - (D) $G_1 < G_3 < G_5 < \cdots$ and $G_2 > G_4 > G_6 > \cdots$

Answer

- Which one of the following statements is correct? 59.
 - (A) $A_1 > A_2 > A_3 > \cdots$
 - (B) $A_1 < A_2 < A_3 < \cdots$
 - (C) $A_1 > A_3 > A_5 > \cdots$ and $A_2 < A_4 < A_6 < \cdots$
 - (D) $A_1 < A_3 < A_5 < \cdots$ and $A_2 > A_4 > A_6 > \cdots$









- (A)
- (B)

Which one of the following statements is correct? 60.

- (A) $H_1 > H_2 > H_3 > \cdots$
- (B) $H_1 < H_2 < H_3 < \cdots$
- (C) $H_1 > H_3 > H_5 > \cdots$ and $H_2 < H_4 < H_6 < \cdots$
- (D) $H_1 < H_3 < H_5 < \cdots$ and $H_2 > H_4 > H_6 > \cdots$

M₆₁₋₆₃: Paragraph for Question Nos. 61 to 63

If a continuous function f defined on the real line **R**, assumes positive and negative values in **R** then the equation f(x) = 0 has a root in **R**. For example, if it is known that a continuous function f on \mathbf{R} is positive at some point and its minimum value is negative then the equation f(x) = 0 has a root in **R**.

Consider $f(x) = ke^x - x$ for all real x where k is a real constant.

Answer







- (B)

The line y = x meets $y = ke^x$ for $k \le 0$ at 61.

(A) no point

(B) one point

(C) two points

(D) more than two points

Answer







- (A)
- (B)

The positive value of k for which $ke^x - x = 0$ has only one root is 62.

- (A) $\frac{1}{\rho}$
- (B) 1

(C) e

(D) log_e 2

Answer







- (A)
- (B)

For k > 0, the set of all values of k for which $ke^x - x = 0$ has two distinct roots is 63.

- (A) $\left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right)$ (B) $\left(\frac{1}{e}, 1\right)$ (C) $\left(\frac{1}{e}, \infty\right)$ (D) $\left(0, 1\right)$









- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

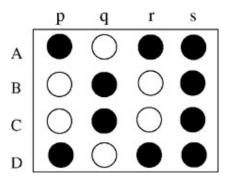
64. Let
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 5}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$$
.

Match the expressions/statements in Column I with expressions/statements in Column II and indicate your answer by darkening the appropriate bubbles in the 4×4 matrix given in the ORS.

Column I

Column II

- (A) If -1 < x < 1, then f(x) satisfies
- (p) 0 < f(x) < 1
- (B) If 1 < x < 2, then f(x) satisfies
- (q) f(x) < 0
- (C) If 3 < x < 5, then f(x) satisfies
- (r) f(x) > 0
- (D) If x > 5, then f(x) satisfies
- (s) f(x) < 1



$$\sin^{-1}(ax) + \cos^{-1}(y) + \cos^{-1}(bxy) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
.

Match the statements in Column I with statements in Column II and indicate your answer by darkening the appropriate bubbles in the 4×4 matrix given in the ORS.

Column I

- (A) If a = 1 and b = 0, then (x, y)
- (B) If a = 1 and b = 1, then (x, y)
- (C) If a = 1 and b = 2, then (x, y)
- (D) If a = 2 and b = 2, then (x, y)

Column II

- (p) lies on the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$
- (q) lies on $(x^2-1)(y^2-1)=0$
- (r) lies on y = x
- (s) lies on $(4x^2-1)(y^2-1)=0$

	p	q	r	S
Α		0	0	0
В	0	lacktriangle	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
С		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
D	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	

66. Match the statements in Column I with the properties in Column II and indicate your answer by darkening the appropriate bubbles in the 4 × 4 matrix given in the ORS.

Column I

- (A) Two intersecting circles
- (B) Two mutually external circles
- (C) Two circles, one strictly inside the other
- (D) Two branches of a hyperbola

Column II

- (p) have a common tangent
- (q) have a common normal
- (r) do not have a common tangent
- (s) do not have a common normal

