
Space for Rough Work

1. A nucleus with atomic number (Z) and mass number (A) undergoes alpha decay. Which of the following is true ?
 - (A) Z increases by 2 and A decreases by 4.
 - (B) Z decreases by 2 and A decreases by 4.
 - (C) Z increases by 1 and A does not change.
 - (D) Z decreases by 2 and A decreases by 2.

 2. To generate energy, nuclear reactors use the principle of
 - (A) fusion
 - (B) fission
 - (C) alpha decay
 - (D) beta decay

 3. The source of energy in the Sun is
 - (A) conversion of hydrogen into helium in nuclear fusion reaction.
 - (B) uranium fission.
 - (C) beta decay of uranium
 - (D) reaction of hydrogen with uranium.

 4. Calculate the number density of free carriers in silver, assuming that each atom contributes one carrier. The density of silver is $10.5 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ and the atomic weight is 107.8.
 - (A) $0.585 \times 10^{28} \text{ carriers/m}^3$
 - (B) $58.5 \times 10^{26} \text{ carriers/m}^3$
 - (C) $585.0 \times 10^{27} \text{ carriers/m}^3$
 - (D) $5.85 \times 10^{28} \text{ carriers/m}^3$

 5. Sodium atoms emit a spectral line with a wavelength in the yellow, 589.6 nm. What is the difference in energy between the two energy levels involved in the emission of this spectral line ?
 - (A) 2.6 eV
 - (B) 2.9 eV
 - (C) 2.1 eV
 - (D) None
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6. The speed v of a wave on a string depends on the tension F in the string and the mass per unit length m/L of the string. If it is known that $[F] = [ML] [T]^{-2}$, the values of the constants a and b in the following equation for the speed of a wave on a string are:
 $v = (\text{constant}) F^a (m/L)^b$
- (A) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$
 (B) $-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$
 (C) $-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$
 (D) $\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$
7. A stone is dropped from the top of a tower. The height through which it falls in first 3 seconds of its motion equals the height through which it falls in the last second of its motion. To reach the ground, the stone takes time equal to ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)
- (A) 4 s
 (B) 5 s
 (C) 6 s
 (D) 7 s
8. A particle executes SHM with a period 6 s and amplitude of 3 cm. Its maximum speed in cm/s is
- (A) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 (B) π
 (C) 2π
 (D) 3π
9. A body of mass m moves along X such that at time t its position is $x(t) = \alpha t^4 - \beta t^3 + \gamma t$, where α, β, γ are constants. The acceleration of the body is
- (A) $24\alpha t^3 - 6\beta t$
 (B) $12\alpha t^2 - 6\beta t$
 (C) $6\alpha t^2 - 6\beta t$
 (D) $6\alpha t^3 - 6\beta t$

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10. A 7 kg object is subjected to two forces, $F_1 = 20i + 30j$ N and $F_2 = 8i - 50j$ N. Find the acceleration of the object.
- (A) $4i - \frac{20}{7}j$
(B) $8i - \frac{40}{7}j$
(C) $2i - \frac{10}{7}j$
(D) $4i - \frac{10}{7}j$
11. The motion of a particle in the XY plane is given by $x(t) = 25 + 6t^2$ m; $y(t) = -50 - 20t + 8t^2$ m. The magnitude of the initial velocity of the particle, v_0 is given by
- (A) 30 m/s
(B) 40 m/s
(C) 50 m/s
(D) 20 m/s
12. Rain, pouring down at an angle α with the vertical, has a constant speed of 10 m/s. A woman runs against the rain with a speed of 8 m/s and sees that the rain makes an angle β with the vertical. The relation between α and β is given by
- (A) $\tan \beta = \frac{8 + 10 \sin \alpha}{10 \cos \alpha}$
(B) $\tan \beta = \frac{10 + 8 \sin \alpha}{8 \cos \alpha}$
(C) $\tan \beta = \frac{8 + 10 \sin \alpha}{8 \cos \alpha}$
(D) $\tan \beta = \frac{8 + 10 \cos \alpha}{10 \sin \alpha}$
13. A car goes around a curve of radius 48 m. If the road is banked at angle of 15° with the horizontal, the maximum speed in kilometers per hour at which the car can travel if there is to be no tendency to skid even on very slippery pavement ($\tan 15^\circ = 0.27$ approximately) is
- (A) 30.6 km/h
(B) 40.6 km/h
(C) 20.6 km/h
(D) None

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14. An electrical appliance is rated 1500 W, 250 V. This appliance is connected to 250 V supply mains. The current drawn by the appliance (assuming unity power factor) is
 (A) 6 A
 (B) 10 A
 (C) 15 A
 (D) 12 A
15. Two identical coins of mass 8 g are 50 cm apart on a tabletop. How many times larger is the weight of one coin than the gravitational attraction of the other coin for it ? ($G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2/\text{kg}^2$, $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$)
 (A) 4.6×10^{12}
 (B) 4.6×10^{10}
 (C) 4.6×10^{14}
 (D) None
16. A straight rod of length L extends from $x = a$ to $x = L + a$. Find the gravitational force it exerts on a point mass m at $x = 0$ if the mass per unit length of the rod is $\mu = A + Bx^2$.
 (A) $F = GmA \left[\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+L} \right) + BL \right]$
 (B) $F = Gm \left[A \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+L} \right) \right] + BL$
 (C) $F = Gm \left[A \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+L} \right) + BL \right]$
 (D) None
17. A delivery boy wishes to launch a 2.0 kg package up an inclined plane with sufficient speed to reach the top of the inclined. The plane is 3.0 m long and is inclined at 20° . The coefficient of kinetic friction between the package and the plane is 0.40. What minimum initial kinetic energy must the boy supply to the package ?
 (A) 52.2 J
 (B) 42.2 J
 (C) 62.2 J
 (D) None
18. A cell of internal resistance r drives a current through an external resistance R . The power delivered by the cell to the external resistance is maximum when
 (A) $R = r$
 (B) $R \gg r$
 (C) $R \ll r$
 (D) $R = 2r$

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19. A block falls from a table 0.6 m high. It lands on an ideal, mass-less, vertical spring with a force constant of 2.4 kN/m. The spring is initially 25 cm high, but it is compressed to a minimum height of 10 cm before the block is stopped. Find the mass of the block ($g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$).
- (A) 55.51 kg
(B) 5.51 kg
(C) 0.51 kg
(D) None
20. An engine pumps water continuously through a hose. If the speed with which the water passes through the hose nozzle is v , and if k is the mass per unit length of the water jet as it leaves the nozzle, what is the rate at which kinetic energy is being imparted to the water?
- (A) $\frac{1}{2} kv^2$
(B) $\frac{1}{2} kv^3$
(C) $\frac{1}{2} kv^4$
(D) None
21. n identical light bulbs, each designed to draw power P from a certain voltage supply are joined in series across that supply. The total power which they will draw, is
- (A) nP
(B) P
(C) P/n
(D) Pn^{-2}
22. One mole of an ideal gas is at temperature T °K. The γ value of this gas is $5/3$. Now the gas does $12R$ Joules of work adiabatically (R is the universal gas constant). Then the final temperature of the gas will be
- (A) $(T - 8)$ °K
(B) $(T + 4)$ °K
(C) $(T - 4.4)$ °K
(D) $(T - 6)$ °K

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23. A light ladder is supported on a rough floor and leans against a smooth wall, touching the wall at height 'h' above the floor. A man climbs up the ladder until the base of the ladder is on the verge of slipping. The coefficient of static friction between the foot of the ladder and the floor is μ . The horizontal distance moved by the man is
- (A) $\mu^2 h$
(B) μ/h
(C) μh
(D) $\mu^2 h^2$
24. A disk of 10 cm radius has a moment of inertia of 0.02 kg.m^2 . A force of 15 N is applied tangentially to the periphery of the disk to give it an angular acceleration, α of magnitude
- (A) $25 \mu/h \text{ rad/s}^2$
(B) $35 \mu/h \text{ rad/s}^2$
(C) $45 \mu/h \text{ rad/s}^2$
(D) 75 rad/s^2
25. A uniform hollow cylinder has a density ρ , a length 'L', an inner radius 'a', and an outer radius 'b'. Its moment of inertia about the axis of the cylinder is (Mass of the cylinder is 'M')
- (A) $M(b^2 + a^2)$
(B) $2M(b^2 + a^2)$
(C) $\frac{M}{2}(b^2 + a^2)$
(D) $\frac{3M}{4}(b^2 + a^2)$
26. The two wires A and B of the same material have their lengths in the ratio 1 : 2 and their diameters in the ratio 2 : 1. If they are stretched with the same force, the ratio of the increase in the length of A to that of B will be
- (A) 1 : 2
(B) 4 : 1
(C) 1 : 8
(D) 1 : 4

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27. The velocity of a particular mass 'm' is $\vec{v} = 5\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$ when at $\vec{r} = -2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$. The angular momentum of the particle about the origin is
- (A) $m(42\hat{i} - 28\hat{k})$
 (B) $m(42\hat{j} - 28\hat{k})$
 (C) $m(42\hat{i} + 28\hat{k})$
 (D) $m(42\hat{j} + 28\hat{k})$
28. The increase in pressure required to decrease the volume of 200 L of water by 0.004% is (Bulk modulus of water is $2.1 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$)
- (A) $8.4 \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}^2$
 (B) $8.4 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$
 (C) $8.4 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$
 (D) $8.4 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$
29. Water is flowing through a tube of radius 'r' with a speed 'v'. If this tube is joined to another tube of radius 'r/2', the speed of water in the second tube is
- (A) 4v
 (B) v/4
 (C) v/2
 (D) 2 v
30. The volume of an air bubble is doubled as it rises from the bottom of a lake to its surface. The atmospheric pressure is 75 cm of mercury and the ratio of the density of mercury to that of lake water is 40/3. The depth of the lake is
- (A) 15 m
 (B) 10 m
 (C) 20 m
 (D) 25 m
31. A hole of area 1 mm^2 opens in the pipe near the lower end of a large water storage tank, and a stream of water shoots from it. If the top of the water in the tank is 20 m above the point of the leak, the amount of water escapes in 1 s is
- (A) $87.5 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$
 (B) $43.1 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$
 (C) $27.5 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$
 (D) $19.8 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$

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32. The temperatures of two bodies differ by 1°C . How much will they differ on Fahrenheit scale ?
(A) 1°F
(B) 1.2°F
(C) 2.4°F
(D) 1.8°F
33. Same quantity of ice is filled in each of the two identical metal containers P and Q having same size and shape but of different materials. In P ice melts completely in time t_1 whereas in Q the time taken is t_2 . Then the ratio of conductivities of P and Q is
(A) $t_2 : t_1$
(B) $\sqrt{t_1} : \sqrt{t_2}$
(C) $t_1^2 : t_2^2$
(D) $t_2^2 : t_1^2$
34. From the measurement made on the Earth, it is known that the Sun has surface area of $6.1 \times 10^{18} \text{ m}^2$ and radiates energy at the rate of $3.9 \times 10^{26} \text{ W}$. Assuming that the emissivity of the Sun's surface is 1, the temperature of the Sun's surface is
(A) 2600 K
(B) 3600 K
(C) 4500 K
(D) 5800 K
35. In a diesel engine, the cylinder compresses air from approximately standard pressure and temperature to about one-sixteenth the original volume and a pressure of about 50 atm. The temperature of the compressed air is
(A) 225 K
(B) 853 K
(C) 970 K
(D) 1043 K
36. A charge q is placed at the centre of the line joining two equal charges Q . The system of the three charges will be in equilibrium if q is equal to
(A) $-Q/2$
(B) $-Q/4$
(C) $Q/2$
(D) $Q/4$

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37. One mole of helium gas, initially at STP ($p_1 = 1 \text{ atm}$, $T_1 = 0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$), undergoes an isovolumetric process in which its pressure falls to half its initial value. The work done by the gas is
- (A) 101 J
 - (B) 51 J
 - (C) 23 J
 - (D) 0 J
38. 100 Vernier scale divisions match with 99 main scale divisions of a slide calipers. If the value of each main scale division is 1 mm, then the Vernier constant is
- (A) 1 mm
 - (B) 100 μm
 - (C) 10 μm
 - (D) 1 μm
39. The amount of moisture that must evaporate from a 5.0 kg body to reduce its temperature by 2 $^\circ\text{C}$ is 'm' g. The heat of vaporization for water at body temperature is about 580 cal/g. The specific heat capacity for the body is 0.83 cal/g. $^\circ\text{C}$. The value of 'm' is
- (A) 14.3 g
 - (B) 19.5 g
 - (C) 25.4 g
 - (D) 35.2 g
40. A sphere of 3 cm radius acts like a black body. It is in equilibrium with its surrounding and absorbs 30 kW of power radiated to it from surroundings. The temperature of the sphere is ($\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}^4$) approximately
- (A) 5600 K
 - (B) 4600 K
 - (C) 3600 K
 - (D) 2600 K
41. A glass bulb of volume 400 cm^3 is connected to another bulb of volume 200 cm^3 by means of a tube of negligible volume. The bulbs contain dry air. They are both at a common temperature and pressure of 20 $^\circ\text{C}$ and 1.000 atm. The larger bulb is immersed in steam at 100 $^\circ\text{C}$; the smaller, in melting ice at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. The final common pressure is
- (A) 2.31 atm
 - (B) 1.13 atm
 - (C) 0.53 atm
 - (D) 0.04 atm

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42. At temperature 'T', the 'effective' speed of gaseous hydrogen molecules (molecular weight = 2) equal to that of oxygen molecules (molecular weight = 32) at 47 °C. The value of 'T' is
(A) 60 K
(B) 40 K
(C) 20 K
(D) 0 K
43. A drop of water of radius 0.01 m is falling through a medium whose density is 1.21 kg/m³ and co-efficient of viscosity $\eta = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$ Ns /m². Then the terminal velocity of the drop is
(A) 120.0×10^{-2} m/s
(B) 0.012 m/s
(C) 1.2 m/s
(D) 1.2×10^{-2} m/s
44. A wave along a string has the following equation (x in metres and t in seconds):
 $y = 0.02 \sin [30t - 4.0x]$ m. The speed of the wave is
(A) 4.0 m/s
(B) 30 m/s
(C) 7.5 m/s
(D) 10 m/s
45. How far should an object be from a concave spherical mirror of radius 36 cm to form a real image one-ninth its size ?
(A) 170 cm
(B) 180 cm
(C) 190 cm
(D) None
46. A wire 0.5 m long and with a mass per unit length of 0.0001 kg/m vibrates under a tension of 4 N. The fundamental frequency is
(A) 100 Hz
(B) 200 Hz
(C) 300 Hz
(D) 400 Hz

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47. If the speed of sound in air at 0 °C is 331 m/s, the speed of sound in air at 35 °C is
(A) 331.0 m/s
(B) 340.2 m/s
(C) 351.6 m/s
(D) 362.5 m/s
48. Current I flows through a conducting wire of radius a . The magnetic field (B) at a distance r from the centre of the wire ($r > a$ and μ_0 is the permeability of free space) is
(A) $\frac{2\mu_0 I r}{\pi a^2}$
(B) $\frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi a^2}$
(C) $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$
(D) $\frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi r^2}$
49. A concave lens forms the image of an object which is
(A) virtual, inverted and diminished
(B) virtual, upright and diminished
(C) virtual, inverted and enlarged
(D) virtual, upright and enlarged
50. A battery of 10 V and internal resistance 0.5 Ω is connected in parallel with a battery of 12 V and internal resistance 0.8 Ω . The terminals are connected by an external resistance of 20 Ω . The current flowing through the 20 Ω resistance is
(A) 0.75 A
(B) 1.74 A
(C) 0.53 A
(D) 1.21 A
51. Two coherent monochromatic light beams of intensity I and $4I$ are superimposed. The maximum and minimum possible intensities in the resulting beam are
(A) $5I$ and I
(B) $5I$ and $3I$
(C) $9I$ and I
(D) $9I$ and $3I$

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52. Complete the following nuclear equation ${}_{15}^{30}\text{P} \rightarrow {}_{14}^{30}\text{Si} + ?$
- (A) ${}_{0}^{+1}\text{e}$
(B) ${}_{+1}^{0}\text{e}$
(C) ${}_{-1}^{0}\text{e}$
(D) None
53. The deviation produced by an equilateral prism, when a ray of light is incident on it, does not depend on
- (A) angle of prism
(B) colour of light
(C) material of the prism
(D) size of the prism
54. A triode valve has an anode resistance $20,000 \Omega$ and amplification factor 20. The mutual conductance is
- (A) 10^{-2} mho
(B) 10^{-3} mho
(C) 10^3 mho
(D) 10^2 mho
55. A parallel-plate capacitor has plates of dimensions 2.0 cm by 3.0 cm separated by a 1.0 mm thickness of paper. The relative dielectric constant of paper is 3.7. Find its capacitance.
- (A) 20 pF
(B) 20 nF
(C) 200 pF
(D) 20 microF

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56. If a copper wire carries a current of 80.0 mA, how many electrons flow past a given cross-section of the wire in 10.0 min ?
- (A) 0.3×10^{20} electrons
 - (B) 3.0×10^{16} electrons
 - (C) 9.0×10^{18} electrons
 - (D) 3.0×10^{20} electrons
57. A coil has resistance 20Ω and inductance 0.35 H. Compute its impedance to an alternating current of 25 cycles/s.
- (A) 50.5Ω
 - (B) 48.5Ω
 - (C) 58.5Ω
 - (D) 68.5Ω
58. What back emf is induced in a coil of self-inductance 0.008 H when the current in the coil is changing at the rate of 110 A/s ?
- (A) 0.88V
 - (B) 0.78V
 - (C) 0.98V
 - (D) None
59. In an LCR circuit, capacitance is changed from C to 2C. For the resonant frequency to remain unchanged, the inductance should be changed from L to
- (A) 4 L
 - (B) 2 L
 - (C) L/2
 - (D) L/4
60. In an a.c. circuit, the applied voltage $v = 100 \sin (100 t)$ volts and the resulting current $i = 100 \sin (100 t + \pi / 3)$ milli-amperes. The power dissipated in the circuit is
- (A) 10^4 W
 - (B) 10 W
 - (C) 2.5 W
 - (D) 5.0 W

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61. Which of the following will increase the rms speed of a molecule of gas, assuming that all other variables are kept constant ?
- I. Increasing pressure
 - II. Increasing temperature
 - III. Decreasing molar mass
- (A) I only
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) I, II, III
62. In expanding from 3.00 to 6.00 litres at a constant pressure of 2.00 atmospheres, a gas absorbs 100.0 calories (24.14 calories = 1 liter atm). The change in energy ΔE , for the gas is
- (A) -187.6 J
(B) -23.8 J
(C) -142.9 J
(D) -10.7 J
63. Which of the following would express the approximate density of carbon dioxide gas at 0°C and 2.00 atm pressure (in grams per liter) ?
- (A) 2 g/L
(B) 4 g/L
(C) 6 g/L
(D) 8 g/L
64. If the average velocity of a methane molecule, CH_4 (M.W. = 16), is 5.00×10^4 cm/sec at 0°C , what is the average velocity of helium molecules at the same temperature and pressure conditions ?
- (A) 2.5×10^4 cm/sec
(B) 5×10^4 cm/sec
(C) 1×10^5 cm/sec
(D) 2×10^5 cm/sec

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65. The species which contains maximum number of lone pairs of electrons on the central atoms is
- (A) ClO_3^-
 - (B) XeF_4
 - (C) I_3^-
 - (D) SF_4
66. The number of unpaired electrons present in Sc^{3+} and Cr^{2+} are
- (A) 0, 4
 - (B) 3, 1
 - (C) 4, 0
 - (D) 1, 3
67. The correct order of acid strength for Al_2O_3 , SO_3 , P_2O_3 and SiO_2 is
- (A) $\text{SO}_3 < \text{P}_2\text{O}_3 < \text{SiO}_2 < \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
 - (B) $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 < \text{SiO}_2 < \text{P}_2\text{O}_3 < \text{SO}_3$
 - (C) $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 < \text{SiO}_2 < \text{SO}_3 < \text{P}_2\text{O}_3$
 - (D) $\text{SO}_3 < \text{SiO}_2 < \text{P}_2\text{O}_3 < \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
68. Which one of the following has a regular tetrahedral (T_d) structure ?
- (A) SF_4
 - (B) $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$
 - (C) XeF_4
 - (D) $[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-}$
69. The positive Lassaigne test for nitrogen of any compound from sodium fusion is due to the formation of
- (A) $\text{Fe}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]_3$
 - (B) $\text{Na}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{NCS})(\text{CN})_5]$
 - (C) $\text{Na}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$
 - (D) $\text{Na}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{NOS})(\text{CN})_5]$

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70. The increasing order of oxidizing power of VO_2^+ , $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ and MnO_4^- is
- (A) $\text{MnO}_4^- < \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} < \text{VO}_2^+$
 - (B) $\text{VO}_2^+ < \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} < \text{MnO}_4^-$
 - (C) $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} < \text{MnO}_4^- < \text{VO}_2^+$
 - (D) $\text{VO}_2^+ < \text{MnO}_4^- < \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$
71. Separate hydrolysis of calcium cyanamide (CaNCN), calcium phosphide (Ca_3P_2) and calcium carbide (CaC_2) with water give calcium salts and
- (A) NH_2CONH_2 , PH_3 and C_2H_2
 - (B) NH_3 , PH_3 and C_2H_2
 - (C) NH_3 , PH_3 and CH_4
 - (D) NH_3 , PH_3 and C_2H_6
72. Which one of the following does not liberate oxygen on reaction with H_2O_2 ?
- (A) Acidified KMnO_4
 - (B) PbO_2
 - (C) Aqueous solution of KI
 - (D) Moist Silver Oxide
73. Reaction of silver nitrate with acetylene in presence of ammonia gives
- (A) $\text{AgC} \equiv \text{CAg}$
 - (B) Ag_2CO_3
 - (C) $\text{AgOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OAg}$
 - (D) AgHCO_3
74. On heating, ammonium cyanate gives
- (A) $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$
 - (B) $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CO}$
 - (C) HCONH_2
 - (D) HCO_2NH_4

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75. The nature of the following hydrides NaH, HF and CrH are, respectively
(A) Molecular, Saline and Interstitial.
(B) Interstitial, Molecular and Saline.
(C) Saline, Molecular and Interstitial.
(D) Interstitial, Saline and Molecular.
76. An isobar of $^{14}\text{C}_6$ is
(A) $^{11}\text{B}_5$
(B) $^{15}\text{N}_7$
(C) $^{13}\text{C}_6$
(D) $^{14}\text{N}_7$
77. Two separate reactions of Fe_2O_3 and Ni with carbon monoxide give, respectively
(A) Fe and $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$
(B) $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ and $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$
(C) $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ and Ni
(D) Fe and Ni
78. Addition of excess potassium iodide to a solution of HgCl_2 gives a
(A) neutral mercuric iodide
(B) dianionic tetra-iodo complex
(C) monoanionic tri-iodo complex
(D) trianionic penta-iodo complex
79. AgCl reacts with solutions of aqueous sodium thiosulphate and potassium cyanide solutions to give
(A) $\text{Na}[\text{Ag}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2], \text{K}[\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]$
(B) $\text{Na}[\text{Ag}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2], \text{K}_3[\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]$
(C) $\text{Na}_3[\text{Ag}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2], \text{K}[\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]$
(D) $\text{Na}_3[\text{Ag}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2], \text{K}_3[\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]$

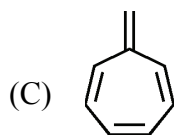
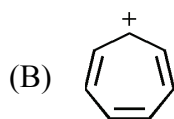
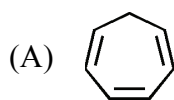
Space for Rough Work

80. Which is an oxide ore ?
(A) Zincite
(B) Calamine
(C) Malachite
(D) Cryolite
81. In borax ($\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$) the number of B-OH bonds present is
(A) five
(B) four
(C) three
(D) two
82. The net reaction during the discharge of nickel-cadmium battery is
(A) $2\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{Cd} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2$
(B) $2\text{Ni}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Cd} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2$
(C) $2\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{Cd} \rightarrow \text{CdO} + 2\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
(D) $2\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{Cd} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{CdO}$
83. What is the number of valence electrons present in iodine monochloride (ICl) ?
(A) 12
(B) 14
(C) 16
(D) 18
84. Amongst the following :
 BF_3 , SO_3 , NO_3^- , CO_3^{2-} , NH_3 and SO_3^{2-}
the species having trigonal pyramidal shapes are
(A) NH_3 , SO_3
(B) NO_3^- , CO_3^{2-}
(C) NH_3 , SO_3^{2-}
(D) BF_3 , SO_3^{2-}

Space for Rough Work

85. The structural feature which distinguishes proline from other natural amino acids is :
- (A) It is optically inactive.
 - (B) It contains aromatic group.
 - (C) It is a dicarboxylic acid.
 - (D) It is a secondary amine.

86. Which of the following is an aromatic species ?

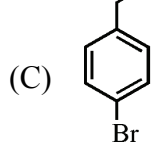
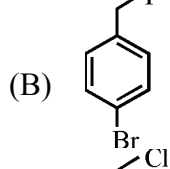
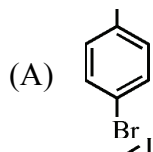


- (D) None of the above

87. Aqueous solution of carbohydrate with 2 drops of alcoholic solution of α -naphthol and H_2SO_4 gives a ring at the junction. The colour of the ring is
- (A) Yellow
 - (B) Green
 - (C) Violet
 - (D) Red

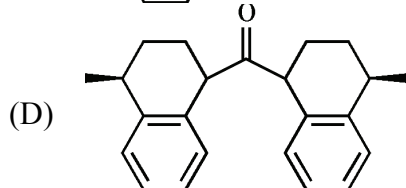
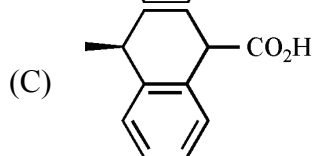
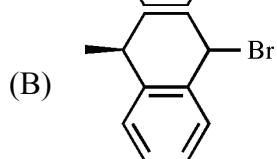
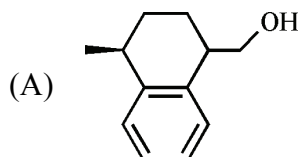
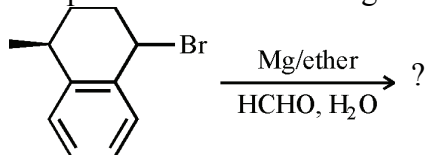
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88. Which of the following will give yellow ppt. on shaking with an aq. solution of NaOH followed by acidification with dil. HNO_3 and addition of AgNO_3 solution ?



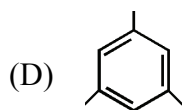
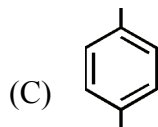
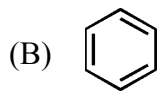
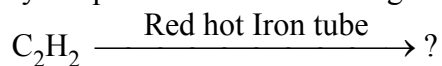
(D) None of the above

89. The product in the following reaction is

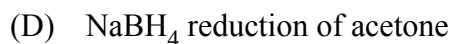
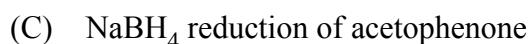
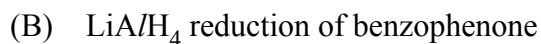
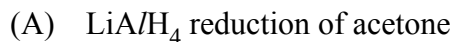


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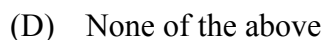
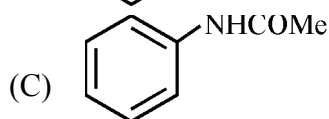
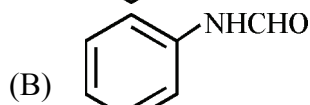
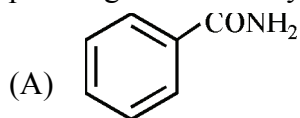
90. Identify the product in the following reaction :



91. Which of the following reaction will lead to enantiomeric molecules ?

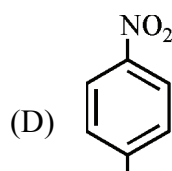
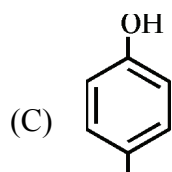
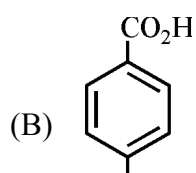
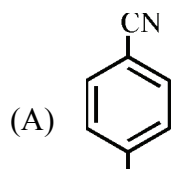
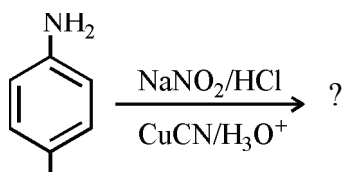


92. A compound A has molecular formula $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{NO}$. On treatment with Br_2 and KOH , A gives an amine B which gives carbylamine test. B upon diazotization and coupling with phenol gives an azo dye. A is,



Space for Rough Work

93. Identify the reaction product :

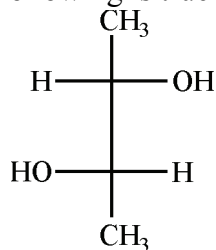


94. Which of the following α -amino acids having a phenolic-OH group in its backbone ?

- (A) Phenylalanine
- (B) Histidine
- (C) Tyrosine
- (D) Glumatic acid

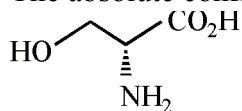
Space for Rough Work

95. Which of the following is true for the given molecule ?



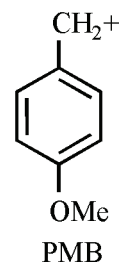
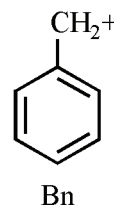
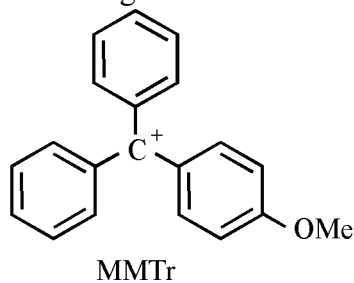
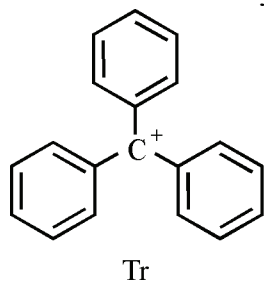
- (A) Meso
- (B) Achiral
- (C) Prochiral
- (D) Chiral

96. The absolute configuration for the given molecule is



- (A) (R)
- (B) (S)
- (C) Racemic
- (D) None of the above

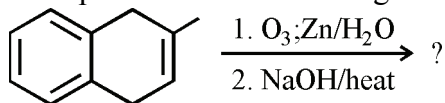
97. The relative stability of the following carbocations in decreasing order will be



- (A) Tr > MMTr > Bn > PMB
- (B) MMTr > Tr > PMB > Bn
- (C) MMTr > Tr > Bn > PMB
- (D) PMB > Bn > MMTr > Tr

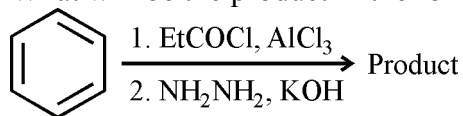
Space for Rough Work

98. Predict the product in the following reaction.



- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D) None of the above

99. What will be the product in the following reaction ?

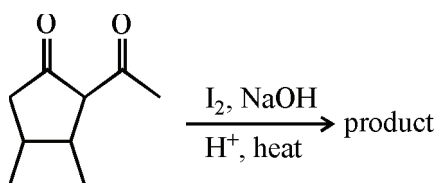


- (A) Isopropyl benzene
(B) n-propyl benzene
(C) Ethyl benzene
(D) t-Butyl benzene
100. In a RNA molecule the sugar component is
- (A) D-Xylose
(B) D-Ribose
(C) L-Ribose
(D) D-Glucose
101. Penicillin is used widely as
- (A) Antihypertensive
(B) Analgesic
(C) Antibiotic
(D) Antiseptic

Space for Rough Work

102. The monomeric unit of Teflon consists of
- (A) Isoprene
 - (B) 2-chloro-1, 3-butadiene (chloroprene)
 - (C) Butadiene
 - (D) Tetrafluoroethylene

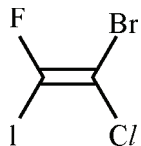
103. Final product in the following reaction sequence is ?



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

Space for Rough Work

104. What would be the double bond geometry in the following compound ?



- (A) Z
- (B) E
- (C) E, Z
- (D) None of the above

105. Which thermodynamic law predicts spontaneity of a process ?

- (A) There is no law which gives us idea about spontaneity
- (B) The second law
- (C) The first law
- (D) The zeroth law

106. For the reaction: $2X + Y \rightleftharpoons 5Z$. If $K_{eq} = 4 \times 10^3$, what is the free energy change for the reaction at 25 °C (Note : $R = 8.314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$)

- (A) $-1.03 \times 10^4 \text{ Jmol}^{-1}$
- (B) $+1.03 \times 10^4 \text{ Jmol}^{-1}$
- (C) $-2.05 \times 10^4 \text{ Jmol}^{-1}$
- (D) $+2.05 \times 10^4 \text{ Jmol}^{-1}$

107. For which of the following reactions would there be a 5.0 kJ work done on the system at room temperature (25 °C) (Given, $R = 8.314 \text{ J/mol}$) ?

- (A) $\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + 2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$
- (B) $\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) + \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{CH}_3\text{OH}(\text{g})$
- (C) $2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{g})$
- (D) $2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g})$

Space for Rough Work

108. Which is an extensive property ?
- (A) Partial molal Gibbs free energy
 - (B) Boiling point elevation
 - (C) Gibbs free energy
 - (D) Freezing point depression
109. Which of the following statement(s) is (are) incorrect ?
- I. Rates typically vary with time during a reaction.
 - II. Rate constants typically vary with time during a reaction.
 - III. Activation energies typically vary with time during a reaction.
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II
 - (D) II and III
110. Which of the following manipulations increase the solubility of calcium carbonate ($\text{CaCO}_3(\text{s})$) in aqueous solution ?
- I. Decrease temperature
 - II. Decrease pH
 - III. Add Na_2CO_3
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) None of the above
111. $\text{D} + \text{E} \rightarrow \text{F} + 2\text{G}$, $\text{Rate} = k[\text{D}][\text{E}]$, how will the initial rate change if the concentration of D is doubled and the concentration of E is tripled ?
- (A) Two-fold increase
 - (B) Six-fold increase
 - (C) Three-fold increase
 - (D) Five-fold increase

Space for Rough Work

112. $dU = C_v dT$ is applicable only for
- (A) any condensed phase
 - (B) any gas phase
 - (C) ideal gases
 - (D) van der Waals gas
113. The correct relation is
- (A) $TdS = \delta q$
 - (B) $TdS = \delta q_{rev}$
 - (C) $dG = VdP - SdT$ (for open system)
 - (D) $\Delta S^\circ(3) < \Delta S^\circ(1) < \Delta S^\circ(2)$
114. $t_{1/2}$ is independent of initial concentration of reactant for
- (A) First order reaction
 - (B) Second order reaction
 - (C) Zero order reaction
 - (D) Third order reaction
115. A solution prepared at 25 °C by mixing 15mL of 1.0 M H_2SO_4 and 15mL of 2.0M KOH has a pH of
- (A) 5
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 8
116. Consider the following reaction :
- $2NO_2Cl(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO_2(g) + Cl_2(g)$ has $K_c = 8.90 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ at 350 °C, what is its K_p at the same temperature ? (Assume ideal behaviour all gases)
- (A) 256
 - (B) 350
 - (C) 455
 - (D) 520

Space for Rough Work

117. If the K_{sp} for the dissociation of nickel(II) hydroxide is 1.08×10^{-16} at certain temperature, the concentration of nickel(II) ions in solution is
- (A) 4.5×10^{-6}
(B) 3.0×10^{-6}
(C) 3.5×10^{-6}
(D) 6.3×10^{-6}
118. What is the value of the equilibrium constant for the reaction $H_2(g) + I_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2HI$ if the equilibrium mixture contains 0.092M H_2 , 0.023M I_2 , and 0.056 M HI ?
- (A) 0.15
(B) 15
(C) 1.5
(D) 150
119. According to the balanced equation below, which of the following will favour the reverse reaction $CO_2(g) + H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons CO(g) + H_2O(l)$?
- I. Decreasing the pressure
II. Adding CO to the reaction mixture
III. Removing CO_2 from the reaction mixture
- (A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I, II, III
120. You can prepare 0.75 molal NaCl by dissolving 15g NaCl in what amount of water ?
- (A) 0.34 kg
(B) 0.17 kg
(C) 0.4 kg
(D) 0.51 kg

Space for Rough Work