# ANSWERS TO PAPER – I

## PHYSICS

**1.** As angle between voltage and current is 90°

$\therefore$ Power = 0

$\therefore$ **(d)**

**2.** As they collide elastically so there velocity hence kinetic energy gets exchanged. So *B* will rise to 4*h* and *A* will rise to *h*

$\therefore$ **(a)**

**3.** Electric field = 1000 N, $dV = -E.dr = -1000 \times 1 \times 10^{-2} = 10\,\text{V}$

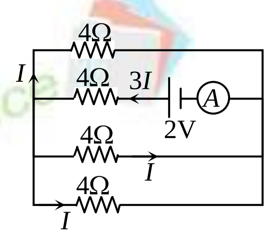
$\therefore$ **(a)**

**4.** As in +β particle emission proton is converted into neutron

$\therefore$ neutron to proton ratio increases

$\therefore$ **(a)**

**5.** Applying Kirchoff's voltage law in a loop




$$2 - 12I = 4I = 0$$

$$2 = 16I$$

$$I = \frac{1}{8} \quad \therefore \quad 3I = \frac{3}{8}\,\text{A}$$

$\therefore$ **(b)**

**6.** **(a)**

**7.** For a pure inductor circuit potential , $V = V_0 \sin \omega t V = V_0 \sin \omega t$ and current

$i = i_0 \sin\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ thus angle = $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore$ **(c)**

**8.** Frequency of 1st source [$\lambda_1$ = 100 cm] $f_1 = \frac{v}{\lambda_1}$

Frequency of second source [$\lambda_2$ = 90 cm] $f_2 = \frac{v}{\lambda_2}$

$\therefore$ Beat frequency = $f_1 - f_2 = \frac{v}{\lambda_1} - \frac{v}{\lambda_2}$

$$= 396\left(\frac{1}{90} - \frac{1}{100}\right) \times 100 = \frac{396 \times 10 \times 100}{90 \times 100} = 44\ \text{Hz.}$$

$\therefore$ **(d)**

**9.** $v_{rms.} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}$ $\because$ $M$ and $R$ are constant for the same gas.

$\therefore$ $v_{rms} \propto \sqrt{T}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\frac{v}{2v} = \sqrt{\frac{300}{T}}$ , $T$ = 1200 K.

$\therefore$ **(d)**

**10.** We know that, $\frac{mv^2}{r_n} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{Ze^2}{r_n^2}$ …(i) and according to Bohr's model $mvr_n = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$

putting $v$ = in (i) we get $\frac{mn^2h^2}{4\pi^2m^2r_n^3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{Ze^2}{r_n^2}$

$$r_n = \frac{n^2\varepsilon_0 h^2}{\pi m Ze^2} \Rightarrow r_n \propto n^2$$

where $h$ = Plank's constant, $m$ = mass of electron

$Z$ = atomic weight, $n$ = principal quantum number

$\therefore$ **(d)**

**11.** Refractive index, $\mu = A + \frac{B}{\lambda^2}$ (Cauchy's law)

So, refractive index depends upon the wavelength of the light.

$\therefore$ **(b)**

**12.** We know that, $E = V/d$

$\therefore$ $E = \frac{0.5}{5.0\times10^{-7}} = 1\times10^6$ V/m

$\therefore$ **(a)**

**13.** As the capacitors are identical, they will finally have charge $Q$/2 each.

Initial energy of the system = $E_i$ = $\frac{Q^2}{2C}$

Final energy of the system = $E_f$ = 2 $\left[\frac{(Q/2)^2}{2C}\right] = \frac{Q^2}{4C}$

Heat produced = loss in energy = $E_i - E_f$ = $\frac{Q^2}{4C}$

$\therefore$ **(b)**

**14.** $E = -\frac{dV}{dx} = -8x$ at (1, 0, 2) $\vec{E} = -8\hat{i}$

$\therefore$ **(a)**

**15.** Equation of trajectory, $y = x\tan\theta - \frac{1}{2}\frac{gx^2}{u^2\cos^2\theta}$

$\tan\theta = 1$ … (i)

$u\cos\theta = \sqrt{g}$ … (ii)

$T = \frac{2u\sin\theta}{g} = \frac{2\sqrt{g}}{g} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{g}}$

∴ **(b)**

**16.** Pressure at depth $h = P + hgd$

∴ Pressure inside the bubble will be $P + h\rho d + \frac{2T}{r}$

∴ **(b)**

**17.** **(c)**

**18.** As $T \propto R^{3/2}$, $T_1 = KR^{3/2}$, $T_2 = KR^{3/2}(1.01)^{3/2}$, $\frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_1} \times 100 = 1.5\%$

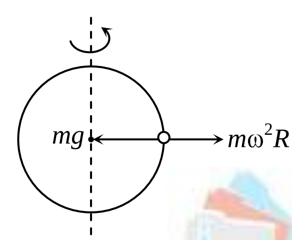
∴ **(b)**

**19.** $mg' = mg - m\omega^2 R$

$\frac{3}{5}mg = mg - m\omega^2 R$

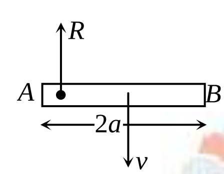
$m\omega^2 R = \frac{2mg}{5}$

$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{5R}}$




∴ **(a)**

**20.** When the end $A$ is stopped, reaction force is acted upon end $A$ hence angular momentum about end $A$ is conserved

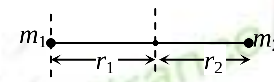



∴ $mva = \frac{4ma^2}{3}\omega$

$\omega = \frac{3v}{4a}$

∴ **(d)**

**21.** $r_1 = \dfrac{m_2 r}{m_1 + m_2}$ and $r_2 = \dfrac{m_1 r}{m_1 + m_2}$




$I = m_1 r_1^2 + m_2 r_2^2$

$I = \left[\dfrac{m_1 m_2^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} + \dfrac{m_2 m_1^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2}\right] r^2 = \dfrac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} r^2$

$\therefore$ **(a)**

**22.** **(c)**

**23.** $\dfrac{2v^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta}{g} = \dfrac{2 \times v^2 \sin^2\theta}{2g}$


$\tan\theta = 2$

Range = $\dfrac{v^2 \sin 2\theta}{g} = \dfrac{2v^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta}{g} = \dfrac{4v^2}{5g}$

$\therefore$ **(a)**

**24.** As $C = \dfrac{5F}{9} - \dfrac{5 \times 32}{9}$ $\therefore$ $\dfrac{dC}{dF} = \dfrac{5}{9}$

$\therefore$ **(b)**

**25.** As internal energy can be increased by doing work also.

$\therefore$ **(c)**

**26.** **(c)**

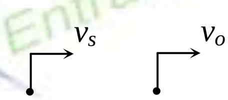
**27.** As temperature and surface area is same

$\therefore$ **(a)**

**28.** As density is maximum at 4°C and volume in both case increases

$\therefore$ **(a)**

**29.** $f' = \dfrac{v \pm v_0}{v \pm v_s}$, $f' = \dfrac{332 - 10}{332 - 10} f = 1000$




$\therefore$ **(c)**

**30.** The particle may move along $x$-axis and $y$-axis

$\therefore$ **(a)**

**31.** Intensity $= \frac{40}{\pi r^2}$, $\quad \frac{40}{\pi(25)^2} \times 3 = \frac{40}{\pi(50)^2} \times t \quad t = 3 \times (2)^2 = 12$ s

$\therefore$ **(c)**

**32.** As $P_1 + P_2 = P_{eq}$, $\quad \frac{100}{80} = \frac{100}{20} + P_2$, $\quad P_2 = 100\left[\frac{1}{80} - \frac{1}{20}\right] = 100\left[\frac{-3}{80}\right] = -3.75$ D

$\therefore$ **(d)**

**33.** **(c)**

**34.** Let $F$ is the upward force then $Mg - F = M\alpha$

In second case

$F - (M - m)g = (M - m)\alpha$, $\quad Mg - F = M\alpha$

$Mg - (M - m)g = (2M - m)\alpha$, $\quad mg = 2M\alpha - m\alpha$

$m = \frac{2M\alpha}{g + \alpha}$

$\therefore$ **(b)**

**35.** As force is maximum at extreme position $\therefore$ Acceleration is maximum at that point

$\therefore$ **(a)**

**36.** $7\beta_1 = d_1 = 7\frac{\lambda_1 D}{2d}$ and $7\beta_2 = d_2 = 7\frac{\lambda_2 D}{2d}$ $\quad \therefore \frac{d_1}{d_2} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}$

$\therefore$ **(a)**

**37.** Work done is area under $PV$ diagram $= PV$

$\therefore$ **(a)**

**38.** **(b)**

**39.** $V_D = 4i$, $\quad V_M = 4j$, $\quad V_{DM} = 4i - 3j$, $\quad |V_{DM}| = 5$

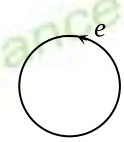
$\therefore$ **(c)**

**40.** As net external force on the system is zero hence centre of mass does not move

$\therefore$ **(b)**

**41.** Current through loop $= ne$

$\therefore$ Magnetic field at centre $= \frac{\mu_0 ne}{2r}$



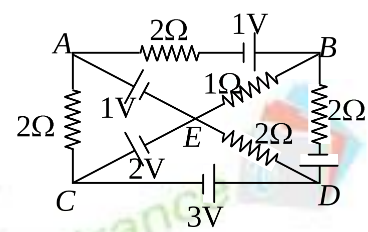

$\therefore$ **(b)**

**42.** As $\frac{V_1}{V_2}=\frac{n_1}{n_2}$, $V_2=\frac{n_2}{n_1}V_1=240\text{ V}$

$\therefore$ **(a)**

**43.** **(d)**

**44.** Taking potential of point *A* to be zero




Potential of *E* = – 1V

Potential of *C* = – 1 + 2 = 1V

Potential of *D* = 1 + 3 = 4V

$\therefore$ **(a)**

**45.** As $eV=\frac{hc}{\lambda}$, $\lambda=\frac{hc}{eV}$

So if voltage is doubled cut off wavelength is halved.

$\therefore$ **(b)**

**46.** Let $N_0$ is initial no of nucleus of *X*

$X_t=\frac{N_0}{(2)^{t/2}}$, $Y_t=N_0\left[1-\frac{1}{(2)^{t/2}}\right]$, $N_0\left[1-\frac{1}{(2)^{t/2}}\right]=7\frac{N_0}{(2)^{t/2}}$

$1=\frac{8}{(2)^{t/2}}$, $(2)^{t/2}=8$, $t=6$

$\therefore$ **(a)**

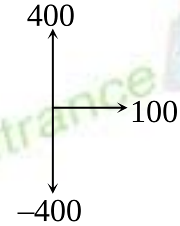
**47.** $\lambda=\frac{h}{mv}=\frac{6.63\times10^{-34}}{10^{-31}\times10^{5}}=6.6\times10^{-8}\text{ m}$

$\therefore$ **(b)**

**48.** As K.E. of an electron does not depend on intensity

$\therefore$ **(b)**

**49.** Drawing the phasor diagram, potential drop across Resistor = 100 V




$\therefore$ $I$ = 2 amp

$\therefore$ **(a)**

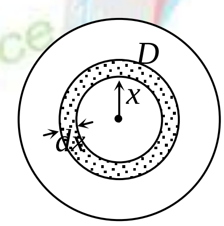
**50.** If $I_1$ is the current in coil of radius $R_1$ then magnetic field at the centre of small coil = $\frac{\mu_0 I_1 N_1}{2R_1}$

Flux through circular coil $\phi = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 N_1}{2R_1} \times \pi R_2^2 N_2$

$$M = \frac{\phi}{I_1} = \frac{\mu_0 N_1 N_2 \pi R_2^2}{2R_1}$$

$\therefore$ **(b)**

**51.** Potential difference across the ring of radius $x$ and width $dx$




$$= \int_0^R B dx \omega x = \frac{B\omega R^2}{2}$$

$\therefore$ **(d)**

**52.** As $M \propto \frac{1}{T^2}$, $M$ is pole strength and $T$ is time period

$M_1 T_1^2 = 4M_1 T_2^2$, $\quad M_1 \times 4 = 4M_1 T_2^2$, $\quad T_2 = 1$

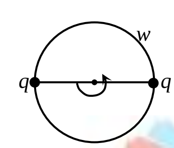
$\therefore$ **(c)**

**53.** **(c)**

**54.** As cyclotron frequency $f_0 = \frac{qB}{2\pi M}$

$\therefore$ **(c)**

**55.** $I = 2q\frac{\omega}{2\pi}$




$$M = \frac{2q\omega}{2\pi} \times \pi R^2 = \frac{2q\omega R^2}{2}$$

Angular momentum $L = 2 \times \omega R \times mR = 2m\omega R^2$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{M}{L} = \frac{q\omega R^2}{2m\omega R^2} = \frac{q}{2m}$$

$\therefore$ **(a)**

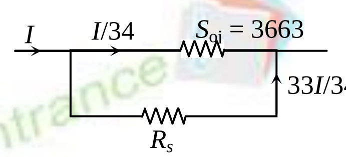
**56.** Magnetic field can change only direction

∴ **(b)**

**57.** If $T_i$ is inversion temperature then $T_i - 270 = 270 - 20$, $T_i = 520\,°C$

∴ **(b)**

**58.** As potential difference across each resistance is same

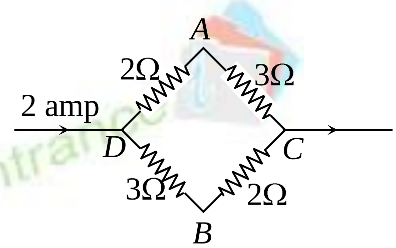



∴ $3663 \times \frac{I}{34} = \frac{33I}{34} \times R_s$, $\frac{3663}{33} = R_s$

$R_s = 111\Omega$

∴ **(b)**

**59.** Assuming potential at $C$ to be zero



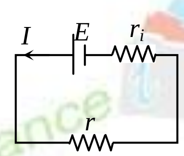

Potential at $A$ = 3V

Potential at $B$ = 2V

$V_A - V_B = 1V$

∴ **(b)**

**60.** Let internal resistance be $r_i$




Current in loop $I = \frac{E}{r + r_i}$

$V = E - Ir_i$

$V = E - \frac{Er_i}{r + r_i}$

∴ $r_i = \left(\frac{E - V}{V}\right) r$

∴ **(c)**

# CHEMISTRY

**61.** **(d)**

**62.** **(a)** $:\ddot{O}=\ddot{O}:\rightarrow\ddot{\underset{..}{O}}: \longleftrightarrow \ddot{\underset{..}{O}}=\overset{+}{\underset{..}{O}}-\overset{-}{\ddot{\underset{..}{O}}}: \longleftrightarrow \overset{+}{:}\ddot{O}-\ddot{\underset{..}{O}}-\overset{-}{\ddot{\underset{..}{O}}}:$

**63.** **(b)**

**64.** **(c)** $NO_3^- + 4H^+ + 3e^- \longrightarrow 2H_2O + NO$

(+5) (+2)

**65.** **(a)** In ionic reactions only ions are exchanged and oxidation states remain same.

$CaCO_3(s) \longrightarrow CaO(s) + CO_2(g)$

(+2) (+4) (–2) (+2) (–2) (+4)

**66.** **(d)**

**67.** **(b)** $\frac{n_{O_2}}{n_{n_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{32}}$

$\frac{125}{x} = \frac{1}{4}$

$x = 0.5$, $wH_2 = 0.5 \times 2 = 1$ gm

**68.** **(a)**

**69.** **(b)** Greater the 's' character, more acidic is the hybridised carbon atom.

**70.** **(c)** Alkali metals form oxides, peroxides and superoxides. Reactivity with water increases due to rapid decrease in ionisation energy on moving down the group.

**71.** **(c)**

**72.** **(c)**

**73.** **(b)**

**74.** **(a)**

**75.** **(d)** Conjugated diene are generally highly stable; hence in the case of such types of diene heat of hydrogenation is minimum.

**76.** **(b)** Terminal alkynes react with amm. $AgNO_3$ or $Ag(NH_3)_2^+OH^-$ to give white precipitate.

**77.** **(c)** $CH\equiv CH + H_2O \xrightarrow{H^+/Hg^{2+}} \underset{\text{CH=CH}_2}{\overset{\text{OH}}{|}} \rightleftharpoons \underset{\text{CH–CH}_3}{\overset{\text{O}}{\|}}$

**78.** **(b)**

**79.** **(b)**

**80.** **(a)**

**81.** **(b)**

82. **(c)** In $AgNO_3 + NaCl \longrightarrow AgCl\downarrow + NaNO_3$, only ions are exchanged hence this reaction is an ionic reaction.

83. **(a)**

84. **(a)**

85. **(a)**

86. **(b)**

87. **(b)**

88. **(a)** $K_2Cr_2O_7$ $\qquad$ $K_2CrO_4$

$2 + 2x + 4 = 0$ $\qquad$ $2 + x - 8 = 0$

$x = +6$ $\qquad$ $x = +6$

89. **(d)** Electronegativity difference for –O–H bond is maximum among given compounds.

90. **(d)** Decreasing order of stability of free radicals obtained in halogenation of alkanes is (3° > 2° > 1°).

91. **(a)**

92. **(c)**

93. **(b)**

94. **(c)**

95. **(c)** $\overset{+2}{Fe}\overset{+3}{C_2}O_4 + MnO_4^- \xrightarrow{H^+} \overset{3+}{Fe}\overset{+4}{CO_2} + Mn^{2+}$

n = 3 $\qquad$ n = 5

$\therefore$ 5 × mole of $MnO_4^-$ = 3 × mole of $FeC_2O_4$

$\therefore$ Mole of $MnO_4^- = \frac{3}{5}\times 1 = \mathbf{\frac{3}{5}}$.

96. **(c)** $Fe^{+2} \longrightarrow Fe^{+3} + e^-$

$S_2^{-2} \longrightarrow 2S^{+4} + 10e^-$

$FeS_2 \longrightarrow 2S^{+4} + Fe^{+3} + 11e^-$

$\therefore$ Equivalent mass of $FeS_2 = \frac{\text{molar mass}}{11}$.

97. **(d)**

98. **(b)**

99. **(b)** For a bcc structure, Z = 2

$$M = \frac{\rho\times a^3\times N_A}{Z} = \frac{8.0\times(250\times10^{-10})\times6.02\times10^{23}}{2} = \mathbf{37.6\ g\ mol^{-1}}.$$

100. **(a)** $K_p = \frac{P_{Cl_2}\times P_{PCl_3}}{P_{PCl_5}}$

Since, at equilibrium moles of each component is same, so partial pressure be same

i.e. $P_{Cl_2} = P_{Cl_3} = P_{Cl_5} = \frac{2}{6} \times 3 = 1$

$\therefore\ K_p = \mathbf{1}$.

**101.** **(b)**

**102.** **(c)** $t = \frac{2.303}{K}\log\frac{a_o}{a_t} = \frac{2.303}{K}\log\frac{20}{2.5} = \frac{2.303}{0.0693}\log 8 = \mathbf{30\ min}$.

**103.** **(c)** $\because\ \frac{P^o - P}{P^o} = X_{solute}$ or $1 - \left(\frac{P^o - P}{P^o}\right) = 1 - X_{solute} = X_{solvent} = \frac{P}{P^o}$.

**105.** **(a)** $\Delta H = \Delta U + \Delta n_g RT$

$\Rightarrow\ \Delta H - \Delta U = \Delta n_g RT = \frac{-3 \times 8.314 \times 298}{1000} = \mathbf{-7.43\ kJ\ mol^{-1}}$.

**106.** **(d)** $E_{cell} = E^o_{cell} - \frac{0.059}{2}\log\frac{1}{0.1}$ ; $E^o_{cell} = \mathbf{0.54V}$.

**107.** **(b)** $Mn^{7+} + 5e^- \longrightarrow Mn^{2+}$

Thus, 5 moles of electron = 5 faraday.

**108.** **(a)** Using the relation rate $\propto$ (conc. of reactant)$^n$ where 'n' is order of the reaction.

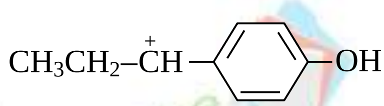
In the question, since rate is directly proportional to the conc. of reactant, hence the reaction is of first order.

**109.** **(b)** Total geometrical isomers = $2^n = 2^2 = 4$.

**110.** **(c)**

**111.** **(d)**

**112.** **(b)** $H^+$ will attack the double bond and would give




which would be resonance stabilized.

**113.** **(d)**

**114.** **(c)**

**115.** **(b)**

**116.** **(c)**

**118.** **(c)**

**119.** **(b)**

**120.** **(c)**