

1. A bar magnet has a magnetic moment 2.5 JT^{-1}

and is placed in a magnetic field of 0.2 T .

Work done in turning the magnet from parallel to anti-parallel position relative to the field direction is

(A) 0.5 J (B) 1 J

(C) 2.0 J (D) zero

2. In order to convert a milliammeter of range 1.0 mA and resistance 1.0 ohm into a voltmeter of range 10 V , a resistance of how many ohms should be connected with it and in what manner?

(A) 999 in series (B) 999 in series

(C) $9,999$ in series (D) $9,999$ in parallel

3 A straight conductor of length 0.4 m is moved with a speed of 7 ms^{-1} perpendicular to a

magnetic field of induction 0.9 Wb/m^2

. The induced e.m.f. across the conductor is

(A) 25.2 V (B) 5.04 V

(C) 2.52 V (D) 1.26 V

4. A particle is projected at an angle with the horizontal. If the horizontal range and maximum height attained are equal then the angle is

(A) \tan^{-1}

2 (B) $\tan^{-1}4$

(C) $\tan^{-1}3$ (D) $\tan^{-1}2$

5. In the circuit shown, what will be the readings of voltmeter and ammeter?

(A) 800 V , 2 amp (B) 220 V , 2.2 amp

(C) 300 V , 2 amp (D) 100 V , 2 amp

300 V 2 C

220 V 300 V 100 V 50 Hz

6. A charged oil drop is to be held stationary between two plates separated by a distance of 25 mm. If the mass of the drop is 5×10^{-15} kg and charge on it is 10^{-18} coulomb, the potential to be applied between the plates should be (A) 125 V (B) 1250 V

(C) 2500 V (D) 4450 V

47. The first line of Balmer series has wavelength 6563 Å

. What will be the wavelength of the first member of Lyman series?

(A) 1215 Å

(B) 2500 Å

(C) 7500 Å

(D) 600 Å

8. A gamma ray photon creates an electron-positron pair. If the rest mass energy of an electron is 0.5 MeV and the total kinetic energy of the electron-positron pair is 0.78 MeV, then the energy of the gamma ray photon must be

(A) 0.78 MeV (B) 1.78 MeV

(C) 1.28 MeV (D) 0.28 MeV

9. In the nuclear reaction $C \rightarrow B + X$, ${}^{115}_{116}$

; What does X stand for

(A) an electron (B) a proton

(C) a neutron (D) a neutrino

10. Energy released in the fission of a single ${}^{92}_{235}\text{U}$

nucleus is 200 MeV. The fission rate of a

${}^{92}_{235}\text{U}$

reactor operating at a power level of 5 W is

(A) $1.56 \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}^{-1}$

(B) $1.56 \times 10^{11} \text{ s}^{-1}$

(C) $1.56 \times 10^{-16} \text{ s}^{-1}$

(D) $1.56 \times 10^{-17} \text{ s}^{-1}$

1. Verdigris is:

- (A) Basic copper acetate (B) Basic lead acetone
(C) Basic lead (D) None of these

2. In the extraction of copper, metal is formed in the Bessemer converter due to reaction:

- (A) $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 6\text{Cu} + \text{SO}_2$ (B) $2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 4\text{Cu} + \text{O}_2$
(C) $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 2\text{Cu} \rightarrow \text{S}$ (D) $\text{Fe} + \text{Cu}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Cu} + \text{FeO}$

3 Gun metal is an alloy of :

- (A) Cu and Al (B) Cu and Sn
(C) Zn and Sn (D) Cu, Zn and Sn

4. When $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ is added to FeCl_3 , the complex compound formed is :

- (A) $\text{Fe}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]_4$ (B) $\text{Fe}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]_3$
(C) $\text{Fe}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]_4$ (D) $\text{K}_2\text{Fe}[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$

45 Optical isomerism is not shown by the complex:

- (A) $[\text{Cr}(\text{ox})_3]^{3-}$
(B) $[\text{Co}(\text{en})_2\text{Cl}_2]^+(\text{cis-form})$
(C) $[\text{Co}(\text{en})_2\text{Cl}_2]^+(\text{trans-form})$ (D) $[\text{Cr}(\text{en})_3]^{3+}$

6. A magnetic moment of 1.73 BM will be shown by which one among the following compounds:

- (A) $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$ (B) $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$
(C) TiCl_4 (D) $[\text{CoCl}_6]^{4-}$

7. Which of the following pairs of ions cannot be separated by H_2S in dilute HCl ?

- (A) Bi^{3+} , Sn^{4+} (B) Al^{3+} , Hg_2^{2+} (C) Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} (D) Ni^{2+} , Cu^{2+}

8. Manganese salt + PbO_2 + Conc. HNO_3 the solution acquires purple colour. The colour is due to:

- (a) $\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ (B) $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
(C) HMnO_4 (D) MnO

9. When a mixture containing phosphate is heated with conc. HNO_3 and ammonium molybdate

solution, a canary yellow precipitate is formed. The formula of the yellow precipitate is:

- (A) $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{PO}_4$ (B) $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{MoO}_4$
(C) $(\text{NH}_3)_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{MoO}_3$ (D) $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoO}_4$

10. The compound formed in the borax bead test of Cu^{2+} ion in oxidizing flame is:

- (A) Cu (B) CuBO_2
(C) $\text{Cu}(\text{BO}_2)_2$ (D) None of these

1. The value of $\begin{vmatrix} c & a & a \\ b & cb & c \\ c & a & ba \end{vmatrix}$ is

- (A) $a^3 + b^3 + c^3$
(B) $3abc$
(C) $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$ (D) none of these

2. If R , then $\sin^{-1} \sin^{-1} \sin^{-1} \sin^{-1}$

lies in the interval

- (A) $[2, 3]$ (B) $[2, 4]$
(C) $[-1, 2]$ (D) $[0, 4]$

3. If $\begin{vmatrix} x & 3 & 4 \\ x & cx & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & bx \end{vmatrix} + 1 \times 2 \times a = 0$, then a, b, c are in

- (A) A. P. (B) G. P.
(C) H. P. (D) none of these

4. The system of linear equations $x + y - z = 6$, $x + 2y - 3z = 14$ and

$2x + 5y - z = 9$ (R) has a unique solution if

- (A) $\Delta = 8$ (B) $\Delta = 8$
(C) $\Delta = 7$ (D) $\Delta = 7$

5. A square matrix $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$ is called a lower triangular matrix iff $a_{ij} = 0$ for

- (A) $i = j$ (B) $i < j$
(C) $i > j$ (D) none of these

6. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & ab \\ ab & b^2 \end{bmatrix}$, then A is

- (A) idempotent (B) involuntary
(C) nilpotent (D) scalar

7. If a matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

then AB is equal to

(A) $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

(B) $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

(C) $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

(D) None of these

8. If A , B and C be the three square matrices such that $A = B + C$, then $\det A$ is equal to

(A) $\det B + \det C$ (B) $\det B$

(C) $\det C$ (D) none of these

9. If $x = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}$, then $\frac{1 - \sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} =$

(A) x^2

(B) x

(C) $1 - x$ (D) $1 + x$

10. If $\sec \theta + \tan \theta = 1$, then one root of the equation $a(b - c)x^2$

$+ b(c - a)x + c(a - b) = 0$ is

(A) $\tan \theta$ (B) $\sec \theta$

(C) $\cos \theta$ (D) $\sin \theta$