Competishun

52/6, Opposite Metro Mas Hospital, Shipra Path, Mansarovar

Date: 10/06/2024

Time: 3 hours **Max. Marks:** 300

PRATHAM-1_(24-25) MPT-2

Physics

Single Choice Question

Q1 A car travels from A to B at a speed of 20 km h^{-1} and returns at a speed of 30 km h^{-1}. The average speed of the car for the whole journey is :

a) 5 km h^{-1} **b)** 24 km h^{-1} **c)** 25 km h^{-1} **d)** 50 km h^{-1}

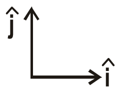
Q2 The equation of motion of a projectile is $y = 12x - 3/4\, x^2$. Given that $g = 10\ ms^{-2}$. What is the range of the projectile?

a) 36m **b)** 30.6 m **c)** 16 m **d)** 12.4 m

Q3 A particle is dropped from a tower. It is found that it travels 35 m in the last second of its journey. The height of the tower is.

a) 125 m **b)** 80 m **c)** 100 m **d)** 90 m

Q4 Velocity of rain w.r.t. ground is $(-3\hat{i} - 3\hat{j})$ m/s. If rain appears to be falling vertically to a man, then velocity of man w.r.t. ground in m/s is



a) $3\hat{i}$ **b)** $-3\hat{i}$ **c)** $-3\hat{j}$ **d)** $3\hat{j}$

Q5 A hall has the dimensions 10 m × 10 m × 10 m. A fly starting at one corner ends up at a farthest corner. The magnitude of its displacement is:

a) $5\sqrt{3}$ m **b)** $10\sqrt{3}$ m **c)** $20\sqrt{3}$ m **d)** $30\sqrt{3}$ m

Q6 A body covers first $\frac{1}{3}$ part of its journey with a velocity of 2 m/s, next $\frac{1}{3}$ part with a velocity of 3 m/s and rest of the journey with a velocity 6m/s. The average velocity of the body will be

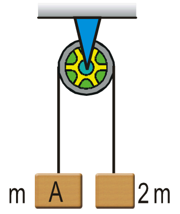
a) 3 m/s **b)** $\frac{11}{3}$ m/s **c)** $\frac{8}{3}$ m/s **d)** $\frac{4}{3}$ m/s

Q7 Let E,G and N represents the magnitude of electromagnetic, gravitational and nuclear forces between two protons at a given separation (1 fermi) . Then

a) N < E < G **b)** E > N > G **c)** G > N > E **d)** N > E > G

Q8 In which of the following cases the magnitude of acceleration of the block A will be maximum (Neglection friction, mass of pulley and string)

a)



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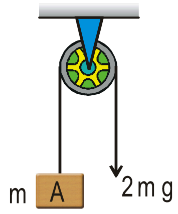
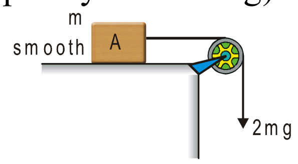
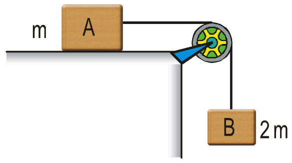


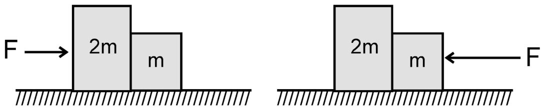
c)



d)

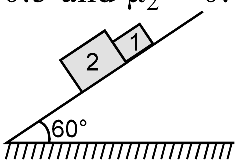


Q9 Two blocks are in contact on a frictionless table. One has mass m and the other 2m. A force F is applied on 2m as shown in the figure. Now the same force F is applied from the right on m. In the two cases respectively, the ratio of force of contact between the two blocks will be :



a) same **b)** 1 : 2 **c)** 2 : 1 **d)** 1 : 3

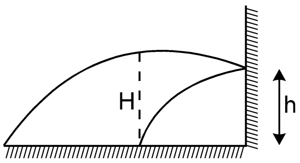
Q10 In the figure shown if friction co-efficient of block 1 and 2 with inclined plane is $\mu_1 = 0.5$ and $\mu_2 = 0.4$ respectively, then find out the correct statement.



a) both block will move together **b)** both block will move separately

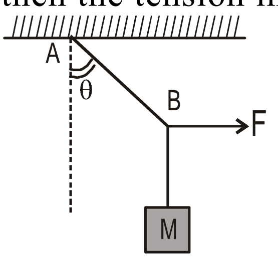
c) there is a non-zero contact force between two blocks **d)** none of these

Q11 A stone is projected from a horizontal plane. It attains maximum height 'H' & strikes a stationary smooth wall & falls on the ground vertically below the maximum height. Assuming the collision to be elastic the height of the point on the wall where ball will strike is



a) $\frac{H}{10}$ **b)** H **c)** $\frac{3H}{4}$ **d)** None of these

Q12 A mass M is suspended by a rope from a rigid support at A as shown in figure. Another rope is tied at the end B, and it is pulled horizontally with a force F. If the rope AB makes an angle θ with the vertical in equilibrium, then the tension in the string AB is :

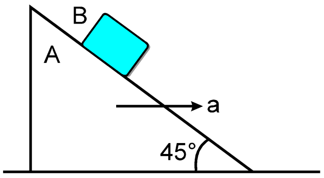


a) F sin θ **b)** F/sin θ **c)** F cos θ **d)** F/cos θ

Q13 A balloon of gross weight w newton is falling vertically downward with a constant acceleration a(<g). The magnitude of the air resistance is : (Neglecting buoyant force)

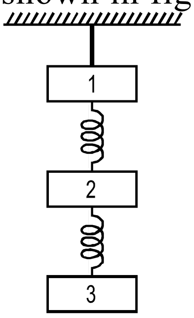
a) w b) $w\left(1+\frac{a}{g}\right)$ c) $w\left(1-\frac{a}{g}\right)$ d) $w\frac{a}{g}$

Q14 If the coefficient of friction between A and B is μ, the maximum horizontal acceleration of the wedge A for which B will remain at rest w.r.t the wedge is :



a) μ g b) $g\left(\frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu}\right)$ c) $\frac{g}{\mu}$ d) $g\left(\frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu}\right)$

Q15 Three identical blocks are suspended by two identical springs one below the other as shown in figure. If thread that supports block 1 is cut, then just after the cut :



a) The second block has zero acceleration b) The first block has zero acceleration

c) Both (1) & (2) are wrong d) Both (1) & (2) are correct

Q16 A point mass is projected, making an acute angle with the horizontal. If angle between velocity $\vec{v}$ and acceleration $\vec{g}$ is θ at any time t during the motion, then θ is given by

a) $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ b) $\theta = 90^\circ$ c) $\theta < 90^\circ$ d) $0^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$

Q17 A projectile is thrown with a speed v at an angle θ with the upward vertical. Its average velocity between the instants at which it crosses half the maximum height is

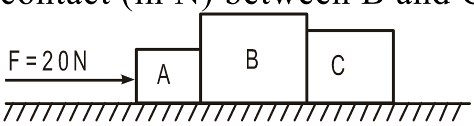
a) v sin θ, horizontal and in the plane of projection

b) v cos θ, horizontal and in the plane of projection

c) 2v sin θ, horizontal and perpendicular to the plane of projection

d) 2v cos θ, vertical and in the plane of projection.

Q18 Three blocks A, B and C of masses 1 kg, 6 kg and 3 kg respectively are placed on a smooth plane surface. A force F of 20 N is applied on A as shown. Then the force of contact (in N) between B and C is :

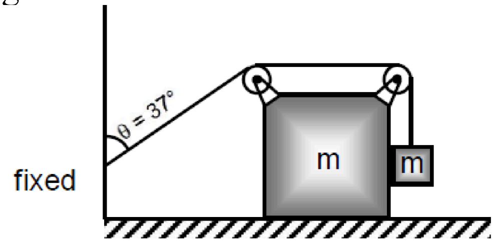


a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) 12

Q19 A stone is thrown upwards from a tower with a velocity 50 ms^{-1}. Another stone is simultaneously thrown downwards from the same location with a velocity 50 ms^{-1}. When the first stone is at the highest point, the relative velocity of the second stone with respect to the first stone is (assume that second stone has not yet reached the ground) :

a) Zero **b)** 50 ms^{-1} **c)** 100 ms^{-1} **d)** 150 ms^{-1}

Q20 Consider the arrangement shown in figure. Pulleys and string are ideal. Both blocks have same mass m. The minimum coefficient of friction between bigger block and ground for which both blocks remains in equilibrium is :



a) $\frac{2}{7}$ **b)** $\frac{3}{14}$ **c)** $\frac{1}{2}$ **d)** zero

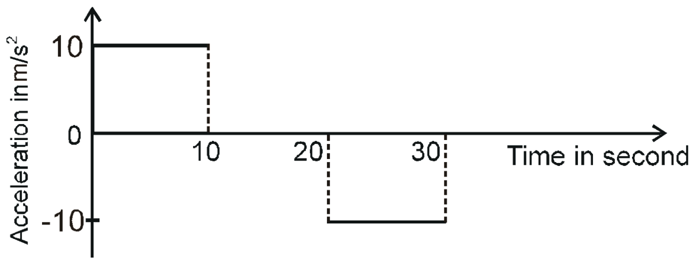
Numerical

Q21 A bullet is fired from horizontal ground at some angle with horizontal passes through the point $\left(\frac{3R}{4}, \frac{R}{4}\right)$, where 'R' is the range of the bullet. Assume point of the projection to be origin and the bullet moves in x-y plane with x-axis horizontal and y-axis vertically upwards. Then angle of projection (in degree) is :

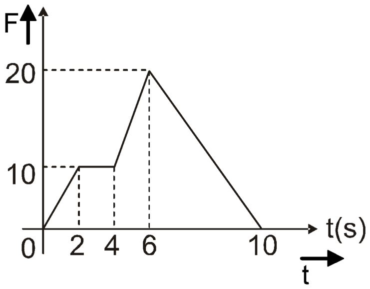
Q22 The position vector of a particle is given by $\vec{r} = \left(2t\,\hat{i} + 5\,t^2\,\hat{j}\right)\,m$ (t is time in sec). Then the angle between initial velocity and initial acceleration is $\frac{n\pi}{4}$ then find the value of n.

Q23 A man who can swim at the rate of 2 km/hr (in still river) crosses a river to a point exactly opposite on the other bank by swimming in a direction of 150^0 to the flow of the water in the river. The velocity of the water current in km/hr is $\sqrt{n}$ then find the value of n.

Q24 A cart started at t = 0 from rest, its acceleration varies with time as shown in figure. Find the distance travelled in 30 seconds.



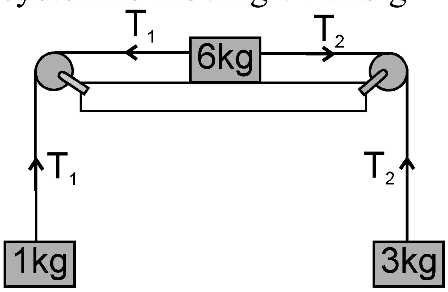
Q25 A particle of mass 2 kg is initially at rest. A force acts on it whose magnitude changes with time. The force time graph is shown below



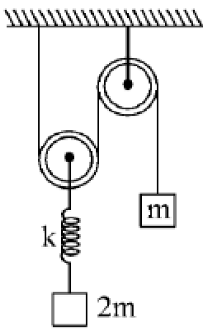
The velocity (in ms^{-1}) of the particle after 10s is

Q26 A car moving with a speed of 50 km/h, can be stopped by brakes after at least 10m. If the same car is moving at a speed of 100 km/h, the minimum stopping distance (in m) is :

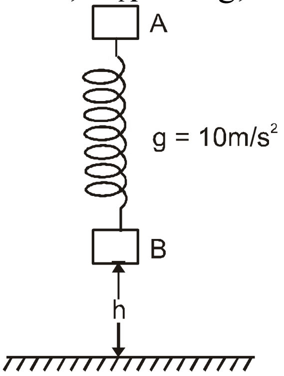
Q27 Three masses of 1 kg , 6 kg and 3 kg are connected to each other with threads and are placed on table as shown in figure. What is the acceleration (in m s^{-2}) with which the system is moving ? Take g = 10m s^{-2} .



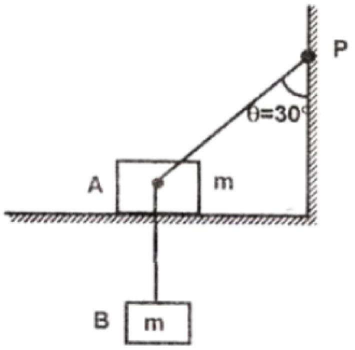
Q28 In the figure shown, string is light and inextensible, spring is light and ideal, the pulleys are light and frictionless. Initially the spring is in its natural length and the string just taut. Now the system is released from rest. The maximum extension in the spring during consequent motion is $\frac{nmg}{k}$ Find n



Q29 From what minimum height ‘h’ in metre must the system be released when spring is in its natural length as shown in the figure. So that after perfectly inelastic collision. (e = 0), of block B, with ground, B may be lifted off ground. (Take k = 40 N/m, g = 10 m/s^2, m_A = 2kg, m_B = 4kg)



Q30 Block A is on a frictionless horizontal table. A massless inextensible string fixed at one end passes over a smooth nail fixed with the block A. The other end of the string is connected to block B of mass m. Initially the block B is held at rest so that θ = 30º. What will be the magnitude of acceleration of block B just after it is released (in m/s^2 take g = 10 m/s^2).



Chemistry

Single Choice Question

Q31 Consider the following statements :
(a) Electron density in the XY plane in $3d_{x^2-y^2}$ orbital is zero
(b) Electron density in the XY plane in $3d_{z^2}$ orbital is zero.
(c) 2s orbital has one nodal surface
(d) for $2p_z$ orbital, YZ is the nodal plane.
Which of these are incorrect statements?

a) a & c **b)** b & c **c)** Only b **d)** a, b, d

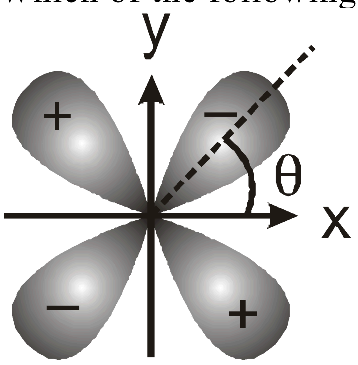
Q32 Which of the following statements incorrect for an electron of quantum numbers n = 4 and m = 2 ?

a) The value of ℓ may be 2.
b) The value of ℓ may be 3.
c) The value of s may be +1/2.
d) The value of ℓ may be 0, 1, 2, 3.

Q33 Which of the following statements is INCORRECT :

a) Zeeman effect and Stark effect are failures of Bohr model.
b) One p-orbital can accomodate a total of six electrons.
c) In d_{xy} orbital, there is zero probability of finding electrons along X and Y axes.
d) According to Planck's quantum theory, energy of a photon can be calculated using the formula $E = hc\bar{\nu}$.
(where symbols have their usual meanings)

Q34 Which of the following statement is incorrect for $3d_{xy}$ orbitals?

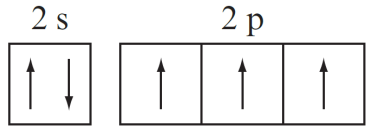


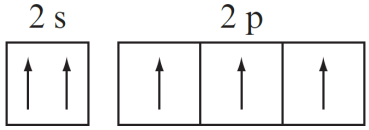
a) The orbitals drawn has two nodal planes, xz and yz.
b) The minimum probability point lie along $\theta = 45°$.
c) +ve and –ve signs represent sign of amplitude of electron wave.
d) The electrons has equal probability of finding electron along x-axis, y-axis and z-axis.

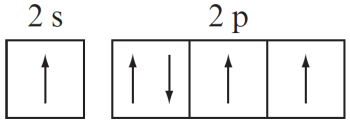
Q35 The orbital angular momentum of a 4*p* electron will be

a) $4 \cdot \frac{h}{2\pi}$ **b)** $\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{h}{2\pi}$ **c)** $\sqrt{6} \cdot \frac{h}{4\pi}$ **d)** $\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{h}{4\pi}$

Q36 Which of the following configuration is violating Pauli's exclusion principle ?

a) 

b) 

c) 

d) (b) and (c)

Q37 The orbital angular momentum corresponding to n = 4 and m = –3 is :

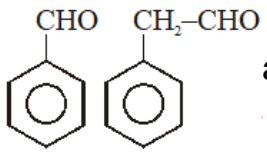
a) 0 **b)** $\frac{h}{\sqrt{2}\pi}$ **c)** $\frac{\sqrt{6}h}{2\pi}$ **d)** $\frac{\sqrt{3}h}{\pi}$

Q38 A bulb emits light of λ = 4500 Å. The bulb is rated as 150 watt and 8% of the energy is emitted as light. Number of photons emitted by bulb per second are : $\lambda\,(A^\circ) = \frac{12400}{E(eV)}$

a) 4.5×10^{19} **b)** 5.4×10^{19} **c)** 1.5×10^{19} **d)** 2.7×10^{19}

Q39 Which of the following matter waves will have the shortest wavelength, if travelling with same kinetic energy ?

a) Electron **b)** Alpha particle **c)** Neutron **d)** Proton

Q40 

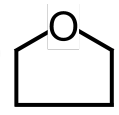
and can be distinguished by :

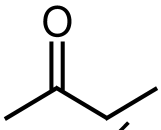
a) Iodoform test **b)** Tollen's test **c)** Fehling solution test **d)** 2,4-DNP test

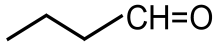
Q41 What is the total mass of products formed when 34 g of H_2S is oxidised by excess of oxygen gas to produce water & sulphur dioxide?

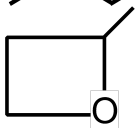
a) 34 g **b)** 68 g **c)** 82 g **d)** 164 g

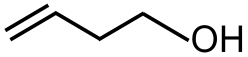
Q42 Observe the isomers with the molecular formula C_4H_8O given below

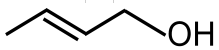
(A) 

(B) 

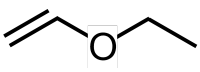
(C) 

(D) 

(E) 

(F) 

(G) 

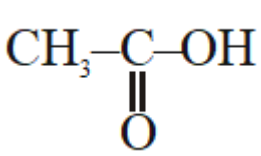
(H) 

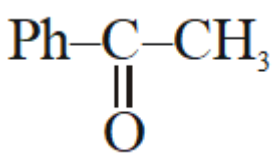
Now select the false statement regarding the above isomers A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H

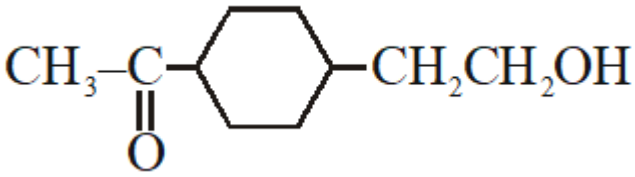
a) B and C are functional Isomers **b)** H and A are metamers

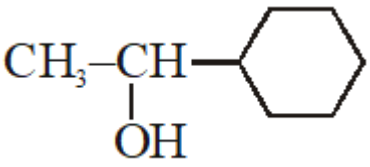
c) E and F are position isomers **d)** B and D are functional isomers

Q43 Which of the following will not give positive iodoform test.

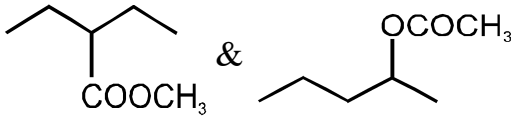
a) 

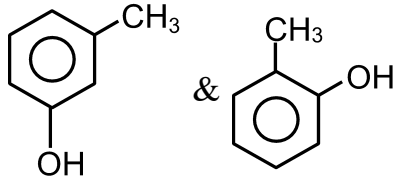
b) 

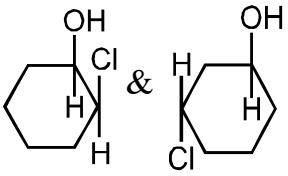
c) 

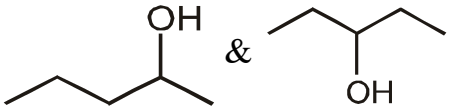
d) 

Q44 Member of which of the following pair of isomers are not position isomers?

a) 

b) 

c) 

d) 

Q45 For $C_4H_{10}O$ which of following isomerism are possible.

a) Position isomers **b)** Functional group isomers **c)** Metamers **d)** All of these

Q46 Electrons in a H-atom sample are in $(n-1)^{th}$ excited state. They make back-transition upto ground state emitting photons with all possible wavelengths. The wavelength of emitted photon corresponding to maximum energy is λ. The value of n is : (R = Rydberg's constant)

a) $\left[\frac{\lambda R}{\lambda R-1}\right]^{1/2}$ **b)** $\left[\frac{\lambda R+1}{\lambda R}\right]^{1/2}$ **c)** $\left[\frac{\lambda R}{\lambda R+1}\right]^{1/2}$ **d)** $\left[\frac{R}{R-\lambda}\right]^{1/2}$

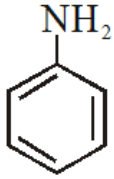
Q47 S_1 : Photoelectric effect can be explained on the basis of wave nature of electromagnetic radiation.

S_2 : An orbital represented by n = 2, $\ell = 1$ is dumb-bell shaped.

S_3 : d_{xy} orbital has zero probability of finding electrons along X-axis and Y-axis.

a) FTF **b)** FTT **c)** TFT **d)** TFF

Q48 Compound does not give offensive smell on heating with chloroform and alkali

a) $CH_3–NH_2$ **b)**  **c)** $CH_3–NO_2$ **d)** $Ph–CH_2–NH_2$

Q49 If electronic configuration of B is written as $1s^3 2s^2$. Which principle is violated during filling electrons?

a) Aufbau principle **b)** Hund's maximum multiplicity rule **c)** Pauli's exclusion principle

d) Hund's maximum multiplicity rule and Pauli's exclusion principle

Q50 Rearrange the following (I to IV) in the order of increasing masses:

I. 0.5 mole of O_3

II. 0.5 g atom of oxygen

III. 3.011×10^{23} molecules of O_2

IV. 5.6 litre of CO_2 at STP

a) II < IV < III < I **b)** II < I < IV < III **c)** IV < II < III < I **d)** I < II < III < IV

Numerical

Q51 Total number of radial and angular nodes for $3P_x$ orbital is equal to :

Q52 The number of given orbitals which have electron density along the axis is ________

$p_x, p_y, p_z, d_{xy}, d_{yz}, d_{xz}, d_{z^2}, d_{x^2-y^2}$

Q53 The haemoglobin from the red blood corpuscles of most mammals contains approximately 0.33% of iron by mass. The molar mass of haemoglobin is 67,200. The number of iron atoms in each molecule of haemoglobin is (atomic mass of iron = 56):

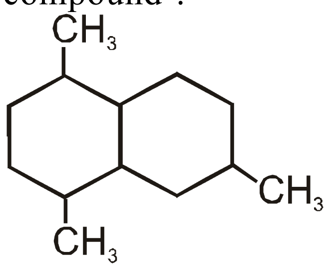
Q54 A gas XH_2 has molar mass 34 g/mol. What is the molar mass (in g/mol) of XO_3 (nearly) ?

Q55 The number of structure isomers of $C_3H_5Br_3$ is

Q56 Find the number of g-molecules of oxygen in 6.023×10^{24} CO molecules -

Q57 A sample of chlorine has only two isotopes, Cl^{35} and Cl^{37} and its average atomic weight is 35.82. the percentage abundance of isotope Cl^{37} in the given sample is.

Q58 How many products (structural isomers) are formed by monochlorination of following compound ?



Q59 A polystyrene having molecular formula Br_3 (C_6H_3) $(C_8H_8)_n$ was prepared by heating styrene with tribromobenzoyl peroxide in the absence of air. If it was found to contain 10.46% bromine (At wt = 80) by mass, determine the value of 'n' in nearest possible integers.

Q60 A solution of fatty acid "X' (M = 252 gm/mol) in benzene contain 4.2 gm of acid per litre. When this solution is dropped in a water surface the benzene evaporates and fatty acid "X' forms a monolayer film of solid type. If we wish to cover 10 m^2 area with monolayer film of fatty acid "X', what volume of solution in ml should we use? Each fatty acid molecule occupy 0.2 nm^2 area.
$N_A = 6 \times 10^{23}$

Mathematics

Single Choice Question

Q61 If the quadratic equation $x^2 - 4px + 4p(p - 1) = 0$ possess roots of opposite sign then set of values of p is

a) $(0, 1)$ **b)** $(-\infty, 0)$ **c)** $(1, 4)$ **d)** $(1, \infty)$

Q62 If $x = 2 + 2^{2/3} + 2^{1/3}$, then the value of $x^3 - 6x^2 + 6x$ is

a) 3 **b)** 2 **c)** 1 **d)** -2

Q63 Roots of the quadratic equation $(x^2 - 4x + 3) + \lambda(x^2 - 6x + 8) = 0$, $\lambda \in R$ will be

a) always real **b)** real only when λ is positive **c)** real only when λ is negative
d) always imaginary

Q64 The number of real roots of the equation $x^2 - 3|x| + 2 = 0$ is

a) 2 **b)** 1 **c)** 4 **d)** 3

Q65 Let p and q be roots of the equation $x^2 - 2x + A = 0$ and let r and s be the roots of the equation $x^2 - 18x + B = 0$. If $p < q < r < s$ are in arithmetic progression, then the values of A and B are

a) 3, –77 **b)** 3, 77 **c)** –3, –77 **d)** –3, 77

Q66 The number of irrational roots of the equation $\frac{4x}{x^2+x+3} + \frac{5x}{x^2-5x+3} = -\frac{3}{2}$ is

a) 4 **b)** 0 **c)** 1 **d)** 2

Q67 If α, β are the roots of the equation $x^2 - 2x + 3 = 0$. Then the equation whose roots are $P = \alpha^3 - 3\alpha^2 + 5\alpha - 2$ and $Q = \beta^3 - \beta^2 + \beta + 5$ is

a) $x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$ **b)** $x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$ **c)** $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ **d)** none of these

Q68 If α, β are roots of the equation $2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$, then $\alpha^2\beta + \beta^2\alpha$ is equal to

a) 15/2 **b)** –15/4 **c)** 15/4 **d)** –15/2

Q69 If $p(q - r)x^2 + q(r - p)x + r(p - q) = 0$ has equal roots, then $\frac{2}{q} =$

a) $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{r}$ **b)** $p + r$ **c)** $p^2 + r^2$ **d)** $\frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{r^2}$

Q70 If α and β are roots of equation $x^2 - 7x + 1 = 0$, then the value of $\frac{1}{(\alpha-7)^2} + \frac{1}{(\beta-7)^2}$

a) 45 **b)** 47 **c)** 49 **d)** 50

Q71 A quadratic equation whose product of roots x_1 and x_2 is equal to 4 and satisfying the relation $x_1/(x_1 - 1) + x_2/(x_2 - 1) = 2$ is

a) $x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0$ **b)** $x^2 + 2x + 4 = 0$ **c)** $x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$ **d)** $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$

Q72 Sum of all real roots of the equation $(x - 1)(x - 3)(x - 5)(x - 7) = 9$ is

a) 4 **b)** 8 **c)** 16 **d)** -8

Q73 Roots of equation $2x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$ and $x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$ are

a) reciprocal and of same sign **b)** reciprocal and of opposite sign

c) equal in product **d)** none of these

Q74 If the roots of the equation $x^2 + a^2 = 8x + 6a$ be real then the set of values of a is

a) $[-1, 7]$ **b)** $(-2, 8)$ **c)** $[-2, 8]$ **d)** None of these

Q75 If $b_1b_2 = 2(c_1 + c_2)$, then at least one of the equations $x^2 + b_1x + c_1 = 0$ and $x^2 + b_2x + c_2 = 0$ has

a) imaginary roots **b)** real roots **c)** purely imaginary roots **d)** none of these

Q76 The coefficient of x in the equation $x^2 + px + q = 0$ was wrongly written as 17 in place of 13 and the roots thus found was -2 and -15. Then the roots of the correct equation are

a) $-3, 10$ **b)** $-3, -10$ **c)** $3, -10$ **d)** none of these

Q77 If one root of $x^2 - x - k = 0$ is square of the other, then k =

a) $2 \pm \sqrt{5}$ **b)** $2 \pm \sqrt{3}$ **c)** $3 \pm \sqrt{2}$ **d)** $5 \pm \sqrt{2}$

Q78 If $a < b$, then the equation $(x - a)(x - b) - 1 = 0$ has

a) Both the roots in $[a, b]$ **b)** Both the roots in $(-\infty, a)$

c) Both the roots in $(b, +\infty)$ **d)** One root in $(-\infty, a)$ and another in (b, ∞)

Q79 The circular wire of diameter 10 cm is cut and placed along the circumference of a circle of diameter 1 meter. The angle subtended by the wire at the center of circle is equal to -

a) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ radian **b)** $\frac{\pi}{3}$ radian **c)** $\frac{\pi}{5}$ radian **d)** $\frac{\pi}{10}$ radian

Q80 If $a, b \in R$, $a \neq 0$ and the quadratic equation $ax^2 - bx + 1 = 0$ has imaginary roots then $(a + b + 1)$ is

a) positive **b)** negative **c)** zero **d)** dependent on the sign of b

Numerical

Q81 Let $P(x) = \frac{5}{3} - 6x - 9x^2$ and $Q(y) = -4y^2 + 4y + \frac{13}{2}$. If there exist unique pair of real numbers (x, y) such that P(x) Q(y) = 20, then the value of (6x + 10y) is.

Q82 Polynomial P(x) contains only terms of odd degree. When P(x) is divided by $(x - 3)$, the remainder is 6. If P(x) is divided by $(x^2 - 9)$, then the remainder is g(x). Then the value of g(2) is.

Q83 Number of positive integers x for which $f(x) = x^3 - 8x^2 + 20x - 13$ is a prime number is.

Q84 If the equation $x^2 + 2(\lambda+1)x + \lambda^2 + \lambda + 7 = 0$ has only negative roots, then the least value of λ is

Q85 The number of the real roots of the equation $(x+1)^2 + |x-5| = \frac{27}{4}$ is ________.

Q86 If f(x) = $4x^2 + 3x - 7$ and α is a common root of equations $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ and $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$, then $f(\alpha)$ =

Q87 The number of solutions of the equation $\log_4(x-1) = \log_2(x-3)$ **is**

Q88 The number of real roots of the equation $\sqrt{x^2-4x+3} + \sqrt{x^2-9} = \sqrt{4x^2-14x+6}$ is :

Q89 The number of integral solutions x of $\log_{\left(x+\frac{7}{2}\right)}\left(\frac{x-7}{2x-3}\right)^2 \geq 0$ is

Q90 The number of quadratic equations, with coefficient of x^2 as 1, which are unaltered by squaring their roots is

Answer Key

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	**B**	**C**	**B**	**B**	**B**	**A**	**D**	**C**	**B**	**B**
Que.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	**C**	**B**	**C**	**B**	**A**	**D**	**B**	**C**	**C**	**B**
Que.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	**53**	**2**	**3**	**200**	**50**	**40**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**2**
Que.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Ans.	**D**	**D**	**B**	**B**	**B**	**B**	**D**	**D**	**B**	**C**
Que.	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Ans.	**C**	**B**	**A**	**A**	**D**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**C**	**A**
Que.	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Ans.	**2**	**5**	**4**	**80**	**5**	**5**	**41**	**13**	**19**	**5**
Que.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Ans.	**A**	**B**	**A**	**C**	**D**	**D**	**C**	**C**	**A**	**B**
Que.	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Ans.	**A**	**C**	**B**	**C**	**B**	**B**	**A**	**D**	**C**	**C**
Que.	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Ans.	**3**	**4**	**3**	**6**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**4**