## Competishun

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

Date: 23/09/2024

Time: 3 hours Max. Marks

PRATHAM-1 (24-25)\_ACT-3\_PAPER-1

## **Physics**

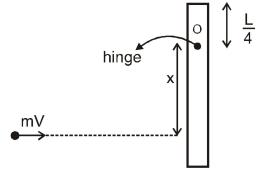
### **Single Choice Question**

- A particle executes S.H.M. of amplitude A along x-axis. At t = 0, the position of th particle is  $x = \frac{A}{2}$  and it moves along positive x-axis the displacement of particle in time t as the function of  $x = A \sin(\omega t + \delta)$ , then the value  $\delta$  will be:
  - a)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$

 $\mathbf{b)} \quad \frac{\pi}{3}$ 

c)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 

- d)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- A vertical rod of mass m and length L is hinged at point 'O' as shown in figure. It is free to rotate in a vertical plane about a horizontal axis passing through hinge. A be of same mass moving horizontally with velocity V collides at a distance x from his Then value of x so that linear impulse from the hinge is zero is:



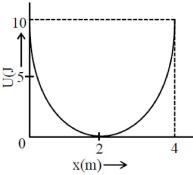
a)  $\frac{7 \text{ L}}{12}$ 

**b)** 7 L 13

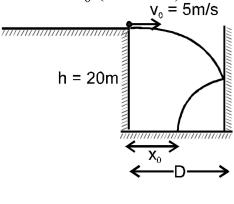
c)  $\frac{7 \text{ L}}{14}$ 

d)  $\frac{L}{4}$ 

A mass of 5 kg is connected to a spring. The potential energy curve of the simple Q3 harmonic motion executed by the system is shown in the figure. A simple pendului length 4 m has the same period of oscillation as the spring system. What is the value of acceleration due to gravity on the planet where these experiments are performed



- a)  $10 \text{ m/s}^2$
- **b)**  $5 \text{ m/s}^2$
- c)  $4 \text{ m/s}^2$  d)  $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$
- A ball leaves a horizontal table with velocity  $v_0 = 5$  m/s. The ball bounces elastical Q4 from a vertical wall at a horizontal distance D (= 8m) from the table, as shown in figure. The ball then strikes the floor a distance  $x_0$  from the table ( $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ ). The value of  $x_0$  (in metre) is



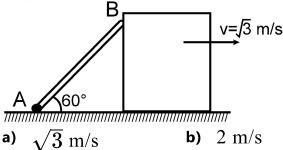
a) 6

**b**) 4

**c)** 8

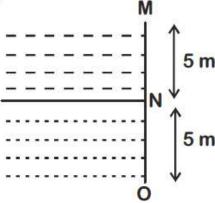
- **d**) 2
- A standing man observes rain falling with speed 20 m/s at an angle 30° with vertic Q5 with what velocity man should run so that rain appears to fall vertically:
  - a) 10 m/s
- **b)**  $10\sqrt{3} \,\text{m/s}$
- c) 5 m/s
- **d)** 20 m/s

A rod AB is shown in figure. End A of the rod is fixed on the ground. Block is mov Q6 with velocity  $\sqrt{3}$  m/s towards right. The velocity of end B of rod when rod makes angle of 60° with the ground is:



 $\sqrt{3}$  m/s

- c)  $2\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}$
- d) 3 m/s
- Two liquids of densities  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$  ( $\rho_2=2\rho_1$ ) are filled up behind a square wall of s **Q7** 10 m as shown in figure. Each liquid has a height of 5 m. The ratio of the forces di to these liquids exerted on upper part MN to that at the lower part NO is (Assume the liquids are not mixing)

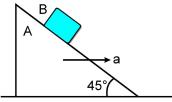


a) 1/4

**b)** 1/2

c) 2/3

- **d**) 1/3
- A body is projected up a rough inclined plane from the bottom with some velocity. **Q8** travels up the incline and then returns back. If the time of ascent is ta and time of descent is t<sub>d</sub>, then
  - a)  $t_a = t_d$
- **b)**  $t_a > t_d$
- c)  $t_a < t_d$
- d) data insufficie
- If the coefficient of friction between A and B is μ, the maximum horizontal Q9 acceleration of the wedge A for which B will remain at rest w.r.t the wedge is:

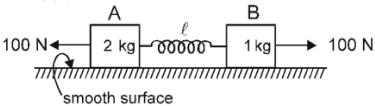


**a)** μg

- **b)**  $g\left(\frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu}\right)$

**d)**  $g\left(\frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu}\right)$ 

In the figure shown initially spring is in relexed state & blocks are at rest. Now 10 force is applied on block A & B as shown in figure. After some time velocity of 'A becomes 2 m/s and that of 'B' 4 m/s and block A displaced by amount 10 cm towa left and spring is stretched by amount 30 cm. Then work done by spring force on A will be:

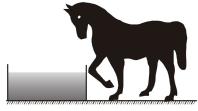


a) 9/3 J

**b)** -6 J

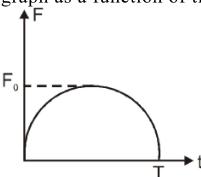
c) 6 J

- d) None of these
- A horse drinks water from a cubical container of side 1 m. The level of the stomac horse is at 2 m from the ground. Assume that all the water drunk by the horse is at level of 2 m from the ground. Then minimum work done by the horse in drinking t entire water of the container is (Take  $\rho_{water} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  and  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ ):



a) 10 kJ

- **b)** 15 kJ
- c) 20 kJ
- d) zero
- A particle of mass m initially at rest, is acted upon by a variable force F for a brief interval of time T. It attains a velocity u after the force stops acting. F is shown in graph as a function of time. The curve is a semicircle, find u.



a)  $\pi F_0^2$ 

 $\mathbf{b)} \quad \frac{\pi \mathsf{T}^2}{8\mathsf{m}}$ 

c)  $\pi F_0 T$ 

d)  $\frac{F_0T}{2m}$ 

### **Multiple Choice Question**

A particle is projected in such a way that it follows a curved path with constant acceleration. For finite interval of motion. Which of the following option(s) may l correct:

 $\overrightarrow{u}$  = initial velocity

 $\overrightarrow{a}$  = acceleration of particle

 $\overrightarrow{v}$  = instant velocity for t > 0

- a)  $|\overrightarrow{a} imes \overrightarrow{u}| 
  eq 0$  b)  $|\overrightarrow{a} imes \overrightarrow{v}| = 0$  c)  $|\overrightarrow{u} imes \overrightarrow{v}| = 0$  d)  $\overrightarrow{u} \cdot \overrightarrow{v} = 0$
- A particle moves in xy plane in such a way that its position 'r' from the origin depends upon time 't' as r = 3t. The angle ' $\theta$ ' made by its position vector with the positive x-axis at any time 't' is given as ;  $\theta = 2t$ . Here r is in metres,  $\theta$  in rad and 1 seconds.
  - a) The particle moves in circular motion.
  - **b)** At time t = 0.5 s, its speed is  $3\sqrt{2}$  m/s.
  - c) At time t = 0.5 s, its velocity vector makes an angle 45° with its position vector the same time.
  - d) At time t = 0.5 s, its velocity vector makes an angle  $30^{\circ}$  with its position vector the same time.
- Force exerted by the floor of a lift on the foot of a boy standing on it is more than actual weight of the boy if the lift is moving

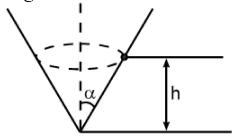
a) down and speed is increasing

b) up and speed is increasing

c) up and speed is decreasing

- d) down and speed is decreasing
- Two blocks of mass m and 2m are fixed to the ends of a spring. The spring is initial compressed & then the system is released in air (neglecting the air resistance). Aft time t
  - a) the momentum of the system will be zero
  - **b)** the momentum of the system will be 3 m g t
  - c) the momentum of the system will be m g t
  - d) the momentum of the system will not depend on the value of spring constant.

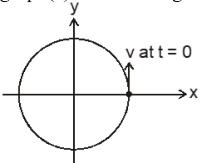
A particle is describing circular motion in a horizontal plane in contact with the smooth inside surface of a fixed right circular cone with its axis vertical and vertex down. The height of the plane of motion above the vertex is h and the semivertical angle of the cone is  $\alpha$ . The period of revolution of the particle:



- a) increases as h increases
- c) increases as  $\alpha$  increases

- **b)** decreases as h increases
- d) decreases as  $\alpha$  increases

A particle is moving in a uniform circular motion on a horizontal surface. Particle position and velocity at time t = 0 are shown in the figure in the coordinate system Which of the indicated variable on the vertical axis is/are correctly matched by the graph(s) shown alongside for particle's motion?



- x component of velocity —
- b) y component of force keeping particle moving in a circle →

  t
- Angular velocity of the particle → t
- x coordinate of the particle  $\rightarrow t$

## Chemistry

### Single Choice Question

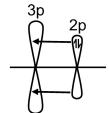
- Q19 The dipole moment of chlorobenzene is 1.73 D. The dipole moment of pdichlorobenzene is expected to be:
  - a) 3.46 D
- **b)** 0.00 D
- c) 1.73 D
- **d)** 1.00 D
- Air is compressed in a vertical cylinder by weight of piston. When a weight is add to the Piston, the volume of the gas decreases from 500 mL to 400 mL. If another weight of same magnitude is added, the volume of the gas will decreases (2<sup>nd</sup> decrease) by (Assume ideal behaviour):
  - a) another 100 mL

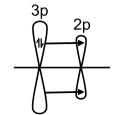
**b)** less than 100 mL

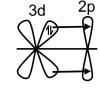
c) more than 100 mL

- d) Insufficient Information
- **Q21** Which of the following process is exothermic?
  - $\mathbf{a)} \quad \mathbf{M_{(g)}}^{2-} \longrightarrow \mathbf{M_{(g)}}^{-} \quad \mathbf{b)} \quad \mathbf{M_{(g)}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{M_{(g)}^{+}} \qquad \quad \mathbf{c)} \quad \mathbf{M_{(g)}^{+}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{M_{(g)}^{2+}} \qquad \quad \mathbf{d)} \quad \mathbf{M_{(g)}^{2+}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{M_{(g)}^{3+}}$

- A nonpolar molecule  $AX_4$  have all bond angles equal then which of the following conclusion is incorrect?
  - a) Molecule may be tetrahedral.
  - **b)** Molecule may be square planar.
  - c) Central atom 'A' must have at least six valence electrons.
  - d) Central atom 'A' has either zero lone pair or two lone pairs.
- **Q23** Which type of overlapping is responsible for  $\pi$ -character in Si-N bond of H<sub>3</sub>SiNC(
  - a)









Which of the following is correct increasing order of oxidation number of chlorine the given compounds?

I – Sodium chlorite

II – Sodium hypochlorite

III – Sodium perchlorate

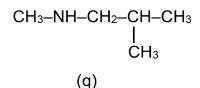
IV – Sodium chlorate

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

- **Q25** For the reaction  $CaCO_3(s)$   $\rightleftharpoons$   $CaO(s) + CO_2(g)$ , the value of  $K_P$  is
  - a)  $P_{CO2}$

- $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{CaO} & \underline{\text{[CaO][CO}_2]} \\ \hline & \underline{\text{[CaCO}_3]} \end{array}$
- Q26 The average charge on each O atom and average bond order of I–O bond in  $IO_6^5$ 
  - a) -1 and 1.67
- **b)** -5/6 and 1.67 **c)** -5/6 and 1.33
- **d)** -5/6 and 1.16
- You are given 4.9 % w/v aqueous solution of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> of density 1.49 g/ml, then wh is **INCORRECT** option?
  - a) molarity (M) of the solution = 0.5 M b) strength = 49 g/litre
  - c) % by weight of  $H_2SO_4 = 40\%$
- d) concentration of  $H^+$  ion = 1 M
- **Q28** Which of the following statements about diborane is not true?
  - a) The B atoms in it are sp<sup>3</sup> -hybridized
  - **b)** It contains two 3-centre-2-electron bonds
  - c) All B–H bond lengths are equal due to resonance
  - d) The molecule is non-planar
- Which is the correct option:

CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-NH-CH-CH<sub>3</sub> CH<sub>3</sub>



(p) CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-N-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub> ĊНз

(r)

CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-NH-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>

(s)

- a) (q) & (s) are chain isomers
- **b)** (q) & (s) are position isomers

c) (p) & (r) are metamers

d) (p) & (r) are functional isomers

# Fors.th Orest-Material Join: @JEEAdvanced 2026

O30 Select the incorrect statement:

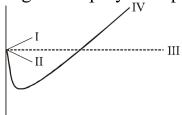
a)

are functional isomers

- **b)**  $C_2H_4Cl_2$  has two structural isomers.
- c) Cyclobutane on dichlorination will give 3 structural isomers.
- d) Cyclohexa-1,3-diene on reductive ozonolysis gives only one product.

### **Multiple Choice Question**

Q31 Figure displays the plot of the compression factor Z verses p for a few gases



Which of the following statements is/are correct for a van-der waals gas:

- a) The plot I is applicable provided the vander waals constant a is negligible.
- **b)** The plot II is applicable provided the vander waals constant b is negligible.
- c) The plot III is applicable provided the vander waals constants a and b are negligible.
- d) The plot IV is applicable provided the temperature of the gas is much higher the its critical temperature.

Q32 Which of the following is a conjugated system?

a) 
$$CH_2=CH-CH=CH_2$$

b) 
$$CH_2=C=CH_2$$

c) 
$$CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH=CH_2$$

d) 
$$CH_2=CH-CH=O$$

Q33 The acceptable resonating structure(s) of the following molecule is/are:

$$CH_3 - CH = C - \ddot{O} - CH_2 - CH_3$$
  
 $\vdots N$ 

b) 
$$CH_3 - \overset{\odot}{C}H - C = \overset{\oplus}{O} - CH_2 - CH_3$$
 $\vdots N$ 
 $CH_3 - \overset{\odot}{C}H - C = \overset{\oplus}{O} - CH_3$ 

d) 
$$CH_3 - \overset{\oplus}{C}H - C = \overset{\odot}{O} - CH_2 - CH_3$$
  
 $\vdots N$   
 $H_3C$   $CH_3$ 

- Which of the following is/are incorrect order w.r.t. to given properties?
  - a) Ni > Cu > Zn (size)

- **b)** Ag < Cu < Au (size)
- c) O > S > Se (Electron affinity)
- d) B > Al > Ga (Ionisation Energy)
- O35 Choose the correct statement(s):
  - a) The shape of an atomic orbital depends upon azimuthal quantum number
  - The orientation of an atomic orbital depends upon the magnetic quantum numb
  - c) The energy of an electron in an atomic orbital of multi-electron atom depends upon principal quantum number only
  - d) The number of degenerate atomic orbitals of one type depends upon the value o azimuthal quantum number
- Q36 In which cases delocalisation of charge is possible?

$$\bar{O} - \bar{N} CH_3$$

$$\bar{C}H_3$$

**b)** 
$$O^- - P(CH_3)_2$$

c) 
$$O^- - C(CH_3)_3$$

d) 
$$O^- - B(CH_3)_2$$

### **Mathematics**

### Single Choice Question

- Q37 A person writes letters to 6 friends and addresses the corresponding envelopes. In many ways can the letters be placed in the envelopes so that at least 4 of them are wrong envelopes?
  - a) 72

**b**) 719

c) 664

- **d**) 135
- The locus of the centres of circles passing through the origin and intersecting the fixed circle  $x^2 + y^2 - 5x + 3y - 1 = 0$  orthogonally is:
  - a) a straight line of the slope 3/5
- **b)** a circle

c) a pair of straight lines

- d) none of the above
- **Q39** In a  $\triangle$  ABC, if  $r = r_2 + r_3 r_1$  and  $\angle A > \frac{\pi}{3}$  then range of  $\frac{s}{a}$  is equal to -

  - a)  $\left(\frac{1}{2},2\right)$  b)  $\left(\frac{1}{2},\infty\right)$  c)  $\left(\frac{1}{2},3\right)$
- d)  $(3,\infty)$
- **Q40** If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are roots of the equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  then roots of the equation  $a(2 + 1)^2 b(2x+1)(3-x) + c(3-x)^2 = 0$  are:
  - a)  $\frac{2\alpha+1}{\alpha-3}$ ,  $\frac{2\beta+1}{\beta-3}$
  - b)  $\frac{3\alpha+1}{\alpha-2}$ ,  $\frac{3\beta+1}{\beta-2}$
  - c)  $\frac{2\alpha-1}{\alpha-2}$ ,  $\frac{2\beta+1}{\beta-2}$
  - d) None of these
- **Q41**  $\left|x+\frac{2}{x}\right| < 3$ , then x belongs to
  - a)  $(-2, -1) \cup (1, 2)$

**b)**  $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$ 

c) (-2, 2)

- d) (-3, 3)
- 042 Number of rectangles in fig. shown which are not squares is



a) 159

**b)** 160

c) 161

d) None

**Q43** The maximum sum of the A.P. 40, 38, 36, 34,....is

a) 390

**b)** 420

c) 460

d) None of these

The number of terms in  $\left(x^3+1+rac{1}{x^3}
ight)^{100}$  is -

a) 300

**b)** 200

c) 100

**d)** 201

Q45 Let P be a variable point on the parabola  $y = 4x^2 + 1$ . Then, the locus of the mid-po of the point P and the foot of the perpendicular drawn from the point P to the line x is:

a) 
$$(3x - y)^2 + (x - 3y) + 2 = 0$$

a) 
$$(3x-y)^2 + (x-3y) + 2 = 0$$
  
b)  $2(3x-y)^2 + (x-3y) + 2 = 0$   
c)  $(3x-y)^2 + 2(x-3y) + 2 = 0$   
d)  $2(x-3y)^2 + (3x-y) + 2 = 0$ 

c) 
$$(3x - y)^2 + 2(x - 3y) + 2 = 0$$

d) 
$$2(x-3y)^2 + (3x-y) + 2 = 0$$

Q46 The locus of the mid-point of the line segment joining the focus of the parabola  $y^2$ 4ax to a moving point of the parabola, is another parabola whose directrix is:

**a)** 
$$x = -\frac{a}{2}$$

**b)** 
$$x = \frac{a}{2}$$

c) 
$$x = 0$$

$$d) \quad x = a$$

Q47 The number of different words of three letters which can be formed from the word "PROPOSAL", if a vowel is always in the middle are-

a) 53

**b)** 52

**d)** 32

**Q48** Equation of a straight line on which length of perpendicular from the origin is four units and the line makes an angle of 120° with the x-axis, is-

a) 
$$x\sqrt{3}+y+8=$$
 b)  $x\sqrt{3}-y=8$  c)  $x\sqrt{3}+y=8$  d)  $x-\sqrt{3}y+8=$ 

**b)** 
$$x\sqrt{3} - y = 8$$

c) 
$$x\sqrt{3} + y = 8$$

d) 
$$x - \sqrt{3}y + 8 =$$

### **Multiple Choice Question**

**Q49** If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the roots of  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  and  $D = b^2 - 4ac$  then domain of  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  $\log(ax^2 + bx + c)$  is

- a)  $R [\alpha, \beta]$ , if D > 0 and a > 0
- **b)** R if D < 0 and a > 0
- c)  $R \left\{ \frac{-b}{2a} \right\}$  if D = 0 and a > 0
- d) No where if D = 0 and a < 0

**Q50** If a > 2 is a constant & there are 28 positive integers satisfying (x - a)(x - 2a)(x - a) $a^{2}$ ) < 0, then

- a) 'a' is composite b) 'a' is odd c) a > 8

d)  $a \in (3, 11)$ 

**Q51** For the series 
$$S = 1 + \frac{1}{(1+3)}(1+2)^2 + \frac{1}{(1+3+5)}(1+2+3)^2 + \frac{1}{(1+3+5+7)}(1+2+3)^2 + \frac{1}{(1+3+5+7)}(1+2+3)^2 + \dots$$

a)  $7^{th}$  term is 16

- **b)**  $7^{\text{th}}$  term is 18
- c) sum of first  $10^{th}$  terms is  $\frac{505}{4}$
- d) sum of first  $10^{th}$  terms is  $\frac{405}{4}$
- Q52 Let a, x, b be in A.P.; a, y, b be in G.P. and a, z, b be in H.P. If x = y + 2 and a = 5:
  - a)  $y^2 = xz$

- **b)** x > y > z **c)** a = 9, b = 1 **d)**  $a = \frac{9}{4}, b = \frac{1}{4}$
- **Q53** A quadrilateral is formed by the lines  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ ,  $\frac{x}{b} + \frac{y}{a} = 1$ ,  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2$ ,  $\frac{x}{b} + \frac{y}{a} = 1$ Then for a > b
  - a) Quadrilateral is a rhombus
  - Area of quadrilateral =  $\frac{a^2b^2}{a^2b^2}$
  - Distance between two parallel sides =  $\frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$
  - Angle between non parallel sides =  $tan^{-1} \left( \frac{a^2 b^2}{2ab} \right)$
- **Q54** If one diagonal of a square is the portion of the line  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$  intercepted by the axes, then the extremities of the other diagonal of the square are
  - a)  $\left(\frac{a+b}{2},\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$  b)  $\left(\frac{a-b}{2},\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$  c)  $\left(\frac{a-b}{2},\frac{b-a}{2}\right)$  d)  $\left(\frac{a+b}{2},\frac{b-a}{2}\right)$

## Answer Key

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
Ans.	Α	Α	С	Α	Α	В	Α	С	В	
Que.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
Ans.	В	С	A, D	В, С	B, D	B, D	A, C	B, C, D	В	
Que.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Ξ
Ans.	Α	С	D	D	Α	D	С	С	D	
Que.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	∠
Ans.	А, В, С	A, D	A, B	A, B, C,	A, B, D	B, C, D	С	D	Α	
	•	,		D					•	
Que.	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	Ē
Ans.	Α	В	В	D	В	С	Α	С	A, B, C,	Α
	•	,							D [	
Que.	51	52	53	54						
Ans.	A. C	АВС	A. B. C.	A. C						