



# JEE Main Home Practice Test - 7 | JEE - 2024

Date: 06/01/2024

**Maximum Marks: 300** 

Timing: 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM

**Duration: 3.0 Hours** 

#### **General Instructions**

- 1. The test is of **3 hours** duration and the maximum marks is **300**.
- 2. The question paper consists of **3 Parts** (Part I: **Physics**, Part II: **Chemistry**, Part III: **Mathematics**). Each Part has **two** sections (Section 1 & Section 2).
- **3. Section 1** contains **20 Multiple Choice Questions**. Each question has 4 choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which **ONLY ONE CHOICE** is correct.
- 4. Section 2 contains 10 Numerical Value Type Questions Out of which ONLY 5 (any) questions have to be attempted. You will NOT be allowed to attempt the sixth question. If you wish to attempt any other question apart from the five already attempted, then you will have to delete any one response from the five previously answered and then proceed to answer the new one.
  - The answer to each question should be **rounded off to the nearest integer**.
- 5. No candidate is allowed to carry any textual material, printed or written, bits of papers, pager, mobile phone, any electronic device, etc. inside the examination room/hall.
- 6. On completion of the test, the candidate must hand over the Answer Sheet to the **Invigilator** on duty in the Room/Hall. **However, the candidates are allowed to take away this Test Booklet with them**.

## **Marking Scheme**

- 1. Section -1: +4 for correct answer, -1 (negative marking) for incorrect answer, 0 for all other cases.
- **2. Section 2:** +4 for correct answer, -1 (negative marking) for incorrect answer, 0 for all other cases.

#### **Syllabus**

Physics: Full Syllabus Chemistry: Full Syllabus Mathematics: Full Syllabus

	Name of the Candidate (In CAPITALS):
	Roll Number:
	OMR Bar Code Number :
l	Candidate's Signature: Invigilator's Signature

#### **PART - I: PHYSICS**

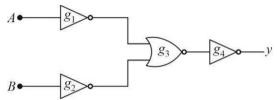
100 MARKS

#### **SECTION-1**

This section contains 20 Multiple Choice Questions. Each question has 4 choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which **ONLY ONE CHOICE is correct.** 

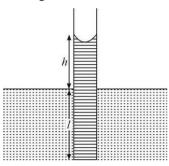
- The pitch of a screw gauge is 1 mm and there are 100 divisions on circular scale. When faces A and B are 1. just touching each other without putting anything between the studs 32<sup>nd</sup> division of the circular scale coincides with the reference line. When a glass plate is placed between the studs, the linear scale reads 4 divisions and the circular scale reads 16 divisions. Zero of linear scale is not hidden from circular scale when A and B touches each other. Thickness of the glass plate is:
  - **(A)** 1.55 mm
- **(B)** 2.54 mm
- **(C)** 
  - $3.84 \, mm$
- **(D)** 5.64 mm
- 2. At what temperature is the rms speed of an atom in an argon gas cylinder equal to the rms speed of a helium gas atom at  $-20^{\circ}C$ ? (Atomic mass of Ar = 39.9 u, of He = 4.0 u).
  - $5 \times 10^{3} K$ (A)
- **(B)**
- $3.2 \times 10^3 K$
- $3 \times 10^{3} K$ **(C)**
- **(D)**
- $2.52 \times 10^3 K$

The combination of gates below is equivalent to: 3.



- **(A)** AND gate
- **(B)** XOR gate
- **(C)** NOR gate
- **(D)** NAND gate
- 4. An electric appliance supplies 12000 J/min heat to a thermodynamic system. If the system delivers a power of 100 W. How long it would take to increase the internal energy by  $2.5 \times 10^3 J$ ?
  - (A) 30 sec
- **(B)** 20 sec
- **(C)** 25 sec
- **(D)**
- 40 sec

- A hydrogen like atom of atomic number Z is in an excited state quantum number 2n. It can emit a maximum energy photon of 204 eV. If it makes a transition to quantum state n, a photon of energy  $40.8 \ eV$  is emitted. The value of n will be:
  - (A)
- **(B)**
- **(C)** 3
- **(D)** 4
- Water rises to a height h in a capillary tube lowered vertically into water to a depth l as shown in the figure. The lower end of the tube is now closed and the tube is then taken out of the water and opened again. The length of the water column remaining in the tube will be:



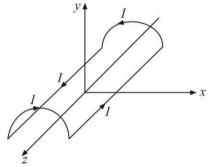
- (A)  $2h \text{ if } l \ge h \text{ and } l + h \text{ if } l \le h$
- **(B)**  $h \text{ if } l \ge h \text{ and } l + h \text{ if } l \le h$
- (C)  $4h \text{ if } l \ge h \text{ and } l h \text{ if } l \le h$
- **(D)**  $\frac{h}{2}$  if  $l \ge h$  and l + h if  $l \le h$
- A photosensitive metallic surface has work function  $hv_0$ . If photons of energy  $2hv_0$  fall on this surface the electrons come out with a maximum velocity of  $4\times10^6 m/s$ . When the photon energy is increased to  $5hv_0$ , then maximum velocity of photo electron will be:
  - (A)  $2 \times 10^6 m/s$
- **(B)**  $2 \times 10^7 m/s$
- (C) 8×
- $8 \times 10^5 m/s$
- **(D)**  $8 \times 10^6 m/s$

8. A gun of mass  $m_1$  fires a bullet of mass  $m_2$  with a horizontal speed  $v_0$ . The gun is fitted with a concave mirror of focal length f facing towards a receding bullet. Speed of separations of the bullet and the image just after the gun was fired will be:

(A) 
$$3\left[1+\frac{m_2}{m_1}\right]v_0$$
 (B)  $\left[1+\frac{m_2}{m_1}\right]v_0$  (C)  $2\left[1+\frac{m_2}{m_1}\right]v_0$  (D)  $4\left[1+\frac{m_2}{m_1}\right]v_0$ 

- 9. An inductor coil stores 32 J of magnetic field energy and dissipates energy at the rate of 640 W when a current of 8 A is passed through it. If this coil is joined across an ideal battery, find the time constant of the circuit in seconds:
  - **(A)** 0.5
- **(B)** 0.35
- **(C)** 0.9
- **(D)** 0.1
- 10. An inductor of 2H, capacitance  $18\mu F$  and a resistance of  $10k\Omega$  are connected in series to an AC source of 20V with adjustable frequency. At what frequency current in circuit will be maximum?

- **(B)**  $\frac{250}{3\pi}Hz$  **(C)**  $\frac{750}{3\pi}Hz$  **(D)**  $\frac{150}{3\pi}Hz$
- 11. We have a uniform current carrying wire loop bent in the form of a semicircular cylinder, as shown in the figure. The magnetic field at the origin is:



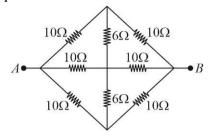
- **(A)** Directed along x-axis
- **(B)** Directed along y-axis

Directed along z-axis **(C)** 

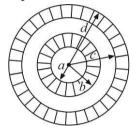
**(D)** Zero

**Space for Rought Work** 

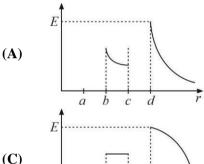
**12.** Find equivalent resistance between *A* and *B*.



- **(A)**
- **(B)**
- (C)  $\frac{5}{3}\Omega$  (D)  $\frac{40}{3}\Omega$
- 13. There are two conducting hollow spherical shells. One has inner radius a and outer radius b. Other has inner radius c and outer radius d. Inner shell (of radius a and b) has total charge +2q. and outer shell has charge +4q.

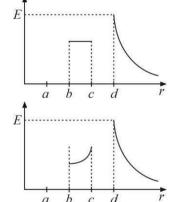


Graph of radial component of E as a function of r will be:



**(B)** 

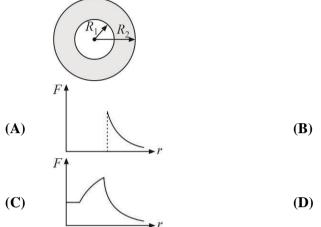
**(D)** 

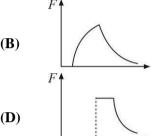


**(C)** 

**Space for Rought Work** 

- An isolated parallel plate capacitor has circular plates of radius 4.0 cm. The gap is filled with a partially conducting material of dielectric constant K and conductivity  $5.0 \times 10^{-14} \Omega^{-1} m^{-1}$ . When the capacitor is charged to a surface charge density of  $15 \,\mu C/cm^2$ , the initial current between the plates is  $1.0 \,\mu A$ . If the total joule heating produced is  $7500 \, J$ , determine the separation of the capacitor plates.
  - (**A**) 10 mm
- **(B)** 5 *mm*
- (**C**) 15 *mm*
- **(D)** 20 *mm*
- Sphere of mass M and radius  $R_2$  has a concentric cavity of radius  $R_1$  as shown in the figure. The force F exerted by the sphere on a particle of mass m located at a distance r from the centre of sphere varies as  $(0 \le r \le \infty)$ .

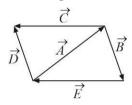




- 16. If a solid will break under compressive stress greater than 13 atm and that solid has a specific gravity of 4, what is the maximum height of a cylindrical column made from the solid that can be built at the earth's surface? ( $1atm = 10^5 Pa$ )
  - (**A**) 4*m*
- **(B)** 
  - **B**) 32.5m
- **(C)** 24*m*
- **(D)** 30*m*

- At points A, B, C on a straight line segment we fix charge Q, 2Q and 4Q connecting them to each other by inextensible threads. The lengths of segments AB = BC = L,  $\frac{kQ^2}{L^2} = T$ . The force of tension in the sections AB and BC are respectively:
  - (A) 2T, 4T
- **(B)** 3T, 9T
- (C) T, 5T
- **(D)** T, 4T

**18.** Choose correct option:



(A)  $\overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B} + \overrightarrow{E} = 0$ 

**(B)**  $\overrightarrow{C} - \overrightarrow{D} = -\overrightarrow{A}$ 

(C)  $\overrightarrow{B} + \overrightarrow{E} - \overrightarrow{C} = -\overrightarrow{D}$ 

- **(D)** All of the above
- 19. Statement I: The Zener diode work on the principle of breakdown voltage.

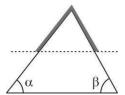
 $\textbf{Statement I:} \ In \ Zener \ diode \ current \ increases \ suddenly \ after \ breakdown \ voltage.$ 

- (A) Both statement I and statement II are true
- **(B)** Both statement I and statement II are false
- (C) Statement I is true but statement II is false
- **(D)** Statement I is false but statement II is true
- 20. If velocity v, acceleration A and force F are chosen as fundamental quantities, then the dimensional formula of angular momentum in terms of v, A and F would be:
  - (A)  $FA^{-1}v$
- **(B)**  $Fv^3A^{-2}$
- (C)  $Fv^2A^{-1}$
- **(D)**  $F^2 v^2 A^{-1}$

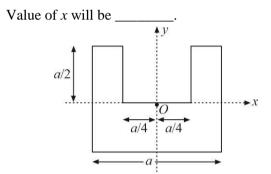
#### **SECTION-2**

Section 2 contains 10 Numerical Value Type Questions Out of which ONLY 5 (any) questions have to be attempted. The answer to each question should be rounded off to the nearest integer.

1. A uniform rope of length L and mass M is placed on a smooth fixed wedge as shown. Both ends of rope are at same horizontal level. The rope is initially released from rest, then the magnitude of initial acceleration is rope is \_\_\_\_\_  $m/s^2$ . ( $\alpha = 53^{\circ}$ ,  $\beta = 60^{\circ}$ )



A square plate of edge a/2 is cut out from a uniform square plate of edge 'a' as shown in figure. The mass of the remaining portion is M. The moment of inertia of the remaining portion about an axis passing through 'O' (centre of the square of side a) and perpendicular to plane of the plate is  $x \frac{Ma^2}{16}$ .



**Space for Rought Work** 

- 3. Two separate air bubbles (radii 0.004m and 0.002m) formed of the same liquid (surface tension  $0.07 \ N/m$ ) come together to form a double bubble. Radius of curvature of the internal film surface common to both the bubbles is  $x \times 10^{-3}m$ . Value of x is \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. A standing wave pattern is formed on a string. One of the waves is given by equation  $y_1 = a\cos\left(\omega t kx + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ , then the equation of the other wave such that at x = 0 a node is formed is  $y_2 = a\cos\left[\omega t + kx + \frac{P\pi}{3}\right]$ . Value of P will be \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- A bullet of mass 20 g has an initial speed of  $1 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , just before it starts penetrating a mud wall of thickness 20 cm. If the wall offers a mean resistance of  $5 \times 10^{-2}$  N, the speed of the bullet after emerging from the other side of the wall is close to \_\_\_\_\_  $ms^{-1}$
- The incident intensity on a horizontal surface at sea level from sun corresponding to all radiations of EM wave is about  $1 kW/m^2$ . Assuming that 50% of this intensity is reflected and 50% is absorbed. The radiation pressure on this horizontal surface is  $x \times 10^{-6} Pa$ . Value of x is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- In a Young's double slit experiment, the slits are 2 mm apart and are illuminated with a mixture of two wavelength  $\lambda = 12000 \text{Å}$  and  $\lambda' = 10000 \text{Å}$ . Minimum distance from the common central bright fringe on a screen 2 m from the slits where a bright fringe from one interference pattern coincide with a bright fringe from the other will be \_\_\_\_\_(mm).
- 8. A string of length 4 m and mass  $10^{-2}$  kg is tightly clamped at its ends. The tension in the string is 1.6 N. Identical wave pulses are produced at one end at equal intervals of time  $\Delta t$ . The minimum value of  $\Delta t$  which allows constructive interference between successive pulses is \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- A man drops a ball downside from the roof of a tower of height 400 meters. At the same time another ball is thrown upside with a velocity 50 meter/sec from the surface of the tower, then they will meet at some height from the surface of the tower. Value of height from surface will be 10x metre. Value of x will be \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10. A satellite is revolving round the earth in a circular orbit of radius 'a' with velocity  $v_0$ . A particle is projected from satellite in a forward direction with relative velocity  $v = \left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} 1\right)v_0$ . Then it is found that the maximum distance of particle from earth's centre is  $\frac{na}{3}$ . Then the value of n is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

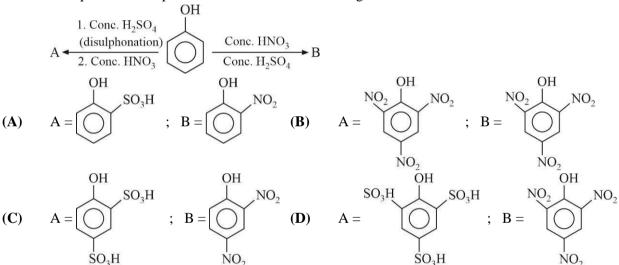
#### **SECTION-1**

This section contains 20 Multiple Choice Questions. Each question has 4 choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which ONLY ONE CHOICE is correct.

- **1.** The correct statement is:
  - (A)  $I_2$  is more reactive than ICl
- (B) On hydrolysis ICl forms HOCl and HI
- (C)  $Cl_2$  is more reactive than ICl
- (**D**) On hydrolysis ICl gives HOI and HCl
- **2.** What is the major product in the reaction shown?

$$(A) \qquad \begin{array}{c} & & \\ & \\ & \\ \\ & \\ \\ \end{array} \qquad (B) \qquad \begin{array}{c} & \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \qquad (C) \qquad \\ \\ \end{array} \qquad (D) \qquad \begin{array}{c} & \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \qquad C$$

**3.** The correct options for the products A and B of the following reactions are:



**Space for Rought Work** 

- 4. Given below are two statements:
  - **Statement I:** According to Bohr's model of an atom, qualitatively the magnitude of radius of orbit increases with decrease in positive charge on the nucleus as there is lesser hold on the electron by the nucleus.
  - Statement II: According to Bohr's model of an atom, qualitatively the magnitude of radius of orbit increases with decrease in principal quantum number.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both statement I and statement II are true
- **(B)** Both statement I and statement II are false
- **(C)** Statement I is false but statement II is true
- **(D)** Statement I is true but statement II is false
- 5. Which one of the following is not applicable to the phenomenon of adsorption?
  - (A)  $\Delta H > 0$
- **(B)**  $\Delta G < 0$
- **(C)**  $\Delta S < 0$
- **(D)**  $\Delta H < 0$
- A solid compound 'X' on heating gives CO<sub>2</sub> gas and a residue. The residue, when mixed with water 6. forms 'Y'. On passing an excess of CO2 through 'Y' in water, a clear solution 'Z' is obtained. On boiling 'Z', compound 'X' is reformed. The compound 'X' is:
  - $Ca(HCO_3)_2$  (**B**) (A)
- CaCO<sub>2</sub>
- $Na_2CO_3$  (**D**) **(C)** 
  - $K_2CO_3$
- Generally transition elements form coloured salts due to the presence of unpaired electrons. Which of the 7. following compounds will be coloured in solid state?
  - (A)  $Ag_2SO_4$
- **(B)** CuF<sub>2</sub>
- $ZnF_2$
- **(D)** Cu<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>
- 8. Excess of 2-Methylbutane on reaction with Br<sub>2</sub> in presence of light at 125°C gives which one of the following, as the major product?
  - $CH_3$ BrCH<sub>2</sub> — CH — CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> (A)
- CH<sub>3</sub>
  |
  CH<sub>3</sub> C CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>
  |
  Br
  CH<sub>3</sub>
  |
  CH<sub>3</sub> CH CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Br
- $\begin{matrix} \text{CH}_3 \\ \mid \\ \text{CH}_3 \text{CH} \text{CH} \text{CH}_3 \end{matrix}$ **(C)**

9. 
$$CH_3 - CH_2CH_2Br \xrightarrow{NH_2NH_2/OH^-} (A)$$

The product (A) in the above reaction is:

- $CH_2CH_2OH$  (**B**)  $CH_3CH_2 CH_2CH_2Br$  (**D**)  $CH_3CH_2-$ CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-(A)
- **(C)**
- 10. Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the options given below:

**Assertion:** Formaldehyde cannot be prepared by Rosenmund's reduction.

Reason: Acid chlorides can be reduced into aldehydes with hydrogen in boiling xylene using palladium or platinum as a catalyst supported on barium sulphate. This is known as Rosenmund's reduction.

- **(A)** If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion
- **(B)** If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion
- **(C)** If assertion is true but reason is false
- **(D)** If the assertion and reason both are false
- 11. Which of the following is violet coloured complex?
  - $[Cu(H_2O)_4]^{2+}$ **(A)**

 $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ 

 $\left[\text{CoCl}(\text{NH}_3)_5\right]^{2+}$ **(C)** 

 $\left[\operatorname{Co}(\operatorname{CN})_{6}\right]^{3-}$ **(D)** 

12. Given  $\epsilon_{Cr^{+3}/Cr}^0 = -0.74V$ ;  $\epsilon_{MnO_4^-/Mn^{2+}}^0 = 1.51V$ 

$$\epsilon^{0}_{Cr_{2}O_{7}^{2-}/Cr^{+3}}=1.33V; \epsilon^{0}_{Cl_{2}/Cl^{-}}=1.36V$$

Based on the data given above, the strongest oxidizing agent will be:

- (**A**) Cl<sub>2</sub>
- $(\mathbf{B})$   $\operatorname{Cr}^+$
- (C)  $Mn^{+2}$
- $(\mathbf{D})$   $\mathrm{MnO}_4^-$
- 13. The active ingredient of Odomos Cream used to protect ourselves from mosquito bites is m-diethyltoluamide. Which of the following reaction sequence will best accomplish this transformation?

(A)  $\frac{\text{LiNEt}_2}{2}$ 

- (**B**)  $\xrightarrow{\text{LiAlH}_4} \xrightarrow{\text{(Et)}_2 \text{NH}}$
- (C)  $\xrightarrow{\text{NH}_3} \xrightarrow{\text{CH}_3\text{F}(\text{excess})}$
- $(\mathbf{D}) \xrightarrow{\text{SOCl}_2} \xrightarrow{\text{Et}_2\text{NH}}$
- **14.** The conversion of hydroxyapatite to fluorapatite occurs in presence of water. The correct formula of fluorapatite is:
  - (A)  $(Ca_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot CaF_2)$
- **(B)**  $(3Ca_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot CaF_2)$
- (C)  $[3Ca_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot Ca(OH)_2]$
- **(D)**  $[3Ca(OH)_2 \cdot CaF_2]$

- **15.** Which of the following will give yellow ppt. on shaking with an aqueous solution of NaOH followed by acidification with dil. HNO<sub>3</sub> and addition of AgNO<sub>3</sub> solution?
  - $(A) \qquad CH_2 = CH I$

(**B**) I −⟨○⟩− CH<sub>2</sub>C

(C) CH<sub>2</sub>

- (**D**)  $CH_3$  Br
- **16.** Given below are two statements:
  - **Statement I:** In the titration between weak acid and strong base methyl orange is suitable as an indicator.
  - **Statement II:** For titration of acetic acid with NaOH phenolphthalein is a suitable indicator.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both statement I and statement II are false
- **(B)** Both statement I and statement II are true
- (C) Statement I is true but statement II is false
- (**D**) Statement I is false but statement II is true
- **17.** A reaction (A) forms two products:

$$A \xrightarrow{k_1} B \rightarrow \varepsilon_{a_1}$$
, If  $\varepsilon_{a_2} = 2\varepsilon_{a_1}$ 

$$A \xrightarrow{k_2} C \rightarrow \varepsilon_{a_2}$$

Then  $k_1 & k_2$  are related  $a_5$ 

 $(\mathbf{A}) \qquad \mathbf{k}_2 = \mathbf{k}_1 e^{\epsilon_a/RT}$ 

 $(\mathbf{B}) \qquad \mathbf{k}_2 = \mathbf{k}_1 \mathbf{e}^{\varepsilon_{\mathbf{a}_2/\mathrm{RT}}}$ 

(C)  $k_2 = k_1 e^{-\epsilon_{a_1}/RT}$ 

**(D)**  $k_1 = A k_1 = A k_2 e^{\epsilon_{a_2}/RT}$ 

- **18.** Given below are two statements:
  - **Statement I:** Molar conductivity of all electrolytes varies linearly with dilution.
  - Statement II: Molar conductivity increases with decrease in concentration of electrolyte.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Statement I is true but statement II is false
- **(B)** Both statement I and statement II are false
- (C) Statement I is false but statement II is true
- **(D)** Both statement I and statement II are true
- 19. The correct sequential addition of reagents in the preparation of 4-nitro benzaldehyde from benzene is:
  - (A) Conc.HNO<sub>3</sub> + conc.H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>Cl/Anhydrous AlCl<sub>3</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub>, NaOH
  - (B)  $Cl_2$ ,  $CH_3Cl$  / Anhydrous  $AlCl_3$ , conc.  $HNO_3$  + conc.  $H_2SO_4$ , NaOH
  - (C) CH<sub>3</sub>Cl/Anhydrous AlCl<sub>3</sub>, Conc. HNO<sub>3</sub> + conc. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub>, NaOH
  - (**D**) CH<sub>3</sub>Cl / Anhydrous AlCl<sub>3</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub>, conc. HNO<sub>3</sub> + conc H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, NaOH
- **20.** Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the options given below:

**Assertion :** Lower aldehyde and ketones are soluble in water but the solubility decreases as molecular mass increases.

**Reason:** Aldehydes and ketones can be distinguished by Tollen's reagent.

- (A) If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion
- (B) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion
- (C) If assertion is true but reason is false
- **(D)** If the assertion and reason both are false

#### **SECTION-2**

Section 2 contains 10 Numerical Value Type Questions Out of which ONLY 5 (any) questions have to be attempted. The answer to each question should be rounded off to the nearest integer.

- 1. Of the following four aqueous solutions, total number of those solutions whose freezing point is higher than that of  $0.10 \,\mathrm{M} \,\mathrm{Al}_2(\mathrm{SO}_4)_3$  is \_\_\_\_\_. (Integer answer)
  - (i)  $0.10 \text{ M Ba}_3(PO_4)_2$
- (ii)  $0.10 \,\mathrm{M} \,\mathrm{Na}_2\mathrm{SO}_4$

(iii) 0.10 M KCl

- (iv)  $0.10 \,\mathrm{M} \,\mathrm{Li}_3\mathrm{PO}_4$
- 2. The total number of positive charge in the tetrapeptide, Gly-Glu-Asp-Tyr, at pH 6 will be \_\_\_\_\_. (Integer answer)
- 3. The concentration of hydroxide ion  $[OH^-]$  in a solution containing 0.35 mol of  $(CH_3)_3N$ , 0.05 mol of  $(CH_3)_3NH^+$ , and sufficient water to make up one litre of solution,  $(K_b$  (trimethyl amine) =  $6.3 \times 10^{-5}$ ) is  $4.41 \times 10^{-x}$ . The value of x is [given  $K_w = 1 \times 10^{-14}$ ]. (Nearest integer)
- **4.** You are given the following data:

$$\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^{\circ} (\text{Na}) = 109 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}, \ \Delta_{\text{dissociation}} H^{\circ} (\text{Cl}_2) = 244 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{ionisation}} \text{H}^{\circ} (\text{Na}) = 496 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}, \ \Delta_{\text{eg}} \text{H}^{\circ} (\text{Cl}) = -349 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1},$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ} (NaCl) = -410 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}.$$

The magnitude of lattice enthalpy of NaCl (s) will be:

5. The ratio of number of water molecules in Epsom salt and Glauber's salt is  $\_\_\_ \times 10^{-1}$ .

- 6. The number of d electrons in the ground state electronic configuration of  $Gd^{3+}$  is \_\_\_\_\_. [Atomic number of Gd = 64]
- 7. AB<sub>2</sub> is an polyhalide linear anion. The number of lone pairs of electrons on A is (Integer answer).
- **8.** These are physical properties of an element belonging to Group 17:
  - (A) Sublimation enthalpy
- **(B)** Ionisation enthalpy

(C) Hydration enthalpy

- **(D)** Electron gain enthalpy
- **(E)** Bond dissociation energy

The total number of above properties that affect the reduction potential is \_\_\_\_\_. (Integer answer)

- **9.** The molality and molarity of a suphuric acid solution are 94.5 and 11.5 respectively. The density of the solution is:
- **10.** The following data was obtained for chemical reaction given below:

$$S_2O_8^{2-}(aq) + 3I^{-}(aq) \longrightarrow 2SO_4^{2-}(aq) + I_3^{-}(aq)$$

With respect to each reactant:

Exp. No.	Initial $[S_2O_8^{2-}]$ mol/L	Initial [I <sup>-</sup> ] mol/L	Initial Rate (mol $L^{-1}$ s <sup>-1</sup> )
1	0.15	0.21	1.16
2	0.22	0.21	1.70
3	0.22	0.12	0.98

The order of the reaction with respect to  $S_2O_8^{2-}$  is \_\_\_\_\_. [Integer answer]

#### **PART - III: MATHEMATICS**

100 MARKS

#### **SECTION-1**

This section contains 20 Multiple Choice Questions. Each question has 4 choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which ONLY ONE CHOICE is correct.

- 1. Let  $P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A = \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $Q = P^T A P$ , then  $PQ^{2010} P^T$  is equal to:
  - (A)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2010 & 0 \\ 0 & 2010 \end{bmatrix}$

 $(\mathbf{B}) \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2010 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(C)  $\begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix}$ 

- $(\mathbf{D}) \qquad \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
- 2. The coordinates of the point on the parabola  $y^2 = 8x$ , which is at minimum distance from the circle  $x^2 + (y+6)^2 = 1$  are:
  - **(A)** (2, -4)
- **(B)** (18, -12)
- (C) (2,4)
- **(D)** (0,0)
- 3. Let  $a_1, a_2, a_3, ...$  be an A.P. with  $a_6 = 2$ . Then the common difference of this A.P., which maximizes the product  $a_1 \ a_4 \ a_5$ , is:
  - $(\mathbf{A}) \qquad \frac{6}{5}$
- $\mathbf{(B)} \qquad \frac{2}{3}$
- (C)  $\frac{8}{5}$
- **(D)**  $\frac{3}{2}$

- Locus of z if  $\arg[z (1+i)] = \begin{cases} \frac{3\pi}{4} & \text{when } |z| \le |z 2| \\ \frac{-\pi}{4} & \text{when } |z| > |z 2| \end{cases}$  is: 4.
  - Lines passing through (2, 0) and (1, 1)**(A)** Straight lines passing through (2, 0) **(B)**
  - **(C)** A line segment **(D)** A set of two rays
- The distance of the point having position vector  $-\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$  from the straight line passing through the 5. point (2, 3, -4) and parallel to the vector,  $6\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$  is:
  - (C)  $2\sqrt{13}$ **(A)** 6 **(B) (D)** 7
- A variable point P(-x, -y, -z) defined such that 2x = -a b 1, y = -a 4b 2 and 4z = 3a 6b where a 6. and b are fixed. If the minimum distance of P from Q(1, 1, 1) is s the |s| is:
  - (A) **(B)** 2 **(C)** 3 **(D)**
- If 5x+9=0 is the directrix of the hyperbola  $16x^2-9y^2=144$ , then its corresponding focus is: 7.
  - **(B)**  $\left(-\frac{5}{3}, 0\right)$  **(C)** (-5, 0) **(D)**  $\left(\frac{5}{3}, 0\right)$ (5, 0)**(A)**
- For any two independent events  $E_1$  and  $E_2$ ,  $P\{(E_1 \cup E_2) \cap (\overline{E}_1 \cap \overline{E}_2)\}$  is: 8.
  - Less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  (B) Greater than  $\frac{1}{4}$  Greater than or equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  (D) Greater than  $\frac{1}{8}$ Less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ **(A)**
  - **(C)**

- The mean of six observations is 7 and their variance is  $\frac{25}{3}$ . If four observation are 5, 6, 8, 9, then the 9. median of all the observations can be:
  - **(A)** 7
- **(B)**
- **(C)** 11
- **(D)**
- The solution of differential equation  $2x^3y dy + (1-y^2)(x^2y^2 + y^2 1)dx = 0$  is: 10.
  - $x^2y^2 = (cx+1)(1-y^2)$
- **(B)**  $x^2y^2 = (cx+1)(1+y^2)$
- (C)  $x^2y^2 = (cx-1)(1-y^2)$
- **(D)** None of these
- $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right)^3}$  is equal to: 11.
- **(B)**  $\frac{1}{8}$  **(C)**  $-\frac{3}{8}$
- **(D)** None of these
- If the system of equation  $\lambda x + (b-a)y + (c-a)z = 0$ ,  $(a-b)x + \lambda y + (c-b)z = 0$  and 12.  $(a-c)x + (b-c)y + \lambda z = 0$  has a non-trivial solution, then the value of  $\lambda$  is:
  - $\lambda = 0$
- $\lambda = 1$ **(B)**
- (C)  $\lambda = -1$
- **(D)** None of these
- The number of solutions for the equation  $x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x + 2\cos x = 0$  in  $[0, 2\pi]$  is: 13.
- **(B)**
- **(C)** 2

- If  $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 ax + b}{x 1} = 5$ , then a + b is equal to: 14.
  - **(A)** -4
- **(B)**
- **(D)** 5

(C) -7
Space for Rought Work

- $A_r$ ; 1, 2, 3,..., n are n points on the parabola  $y^2 = 4x$  in the first quadrant. If  $A_r \equiv (x_r, y_r)$  where **15.**  $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$  are in GP and  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2$  then  $y_n$  is equal to:
  - $2^{\overline{2}}$ **(A)**
- **(B)**
- (C)  $(\sqrt{2})^{n+1}$
- **(D)** None of these
- **16.** Minimum number of times a fair coin must be tossed so that the probability of getting at least one head is more than 99% is:
  - **(A)** 5
- **(B)**
- **(C)**
- **(D)** 8
- If  $f(x) = \sin\left(2\tan^{-1}\cos\left(\tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}\right)\right)\right)$ , 0 < x < 1, then: **17.** 
  - f(1) + f'(1) = 0(A)

f(1) + f'(1) = 2**(C)** 

- **(D)** f(1) + f'(1) = 3
- If P(A) = 3K, P(B) = K, where 'A' and 'B' are two independent events and P(both A and B occur) = 1/3, 18. then P(exactly one of A, B occurs) is:

- (C)  $\frac{1}{9}$  (D)  $\frac{2}{9}$
- If  ${}^{30}C_r$  is the coefficient of  $x^r$  in the expansion of  $(1+x)^{30}$ , then the value of  $\sum_{r=1}^{30} r^2 {}^{30}C_r$  is equal to: 19.

- **(B)**  $930 \times 2^{29}$  **(C)**  $465 \times 2^{30}$  **(D)**  $930 \times 2^{30}$
- If  $\vec{a} \times \vec{c} = \vec{b}$ ,  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 100$ , where  $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + 2j + 3k$  and  $\vec{b} = 5\hat{i} j k$ , then  $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$  is equal to: 20.
  - **(A)**
- **(B)**
- **(C)**

### **SECTION-2**

Section 2 contains 10 Numerical Value Type Questions Out of which ONLY 5 (any) questions have to be attempted. The answer to each question should be rounded off to the nearest integer.

- A point moves such that sum of squares of its distances from points; (1, 1), (1, -1), (-1, 1), (-1, -1) is 36 units. Locus of this moving point is a circle of radius 'R'. Then  $R^2 =$ \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. The smallest natural number n, such that the coefficient of x in the expansion of  $\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)^n$  is  ${}^nC_{23}$ , is \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3.  $z = \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ . The value of  $\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^2 + \left(z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2}\right)^2 + \left(z^3 + \frac{1}{z^3}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(z^{27} + \frac{1}{z^{27}}\right)^2 50$  is:
- 4. If the length of the perpendicular from the point  $(\beta, 0, \beta)$   $(\beta \neq 0)$  to the line,  $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-1}{0} = \frac{z+1}{-1}$  is  $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ , then  $\beta + 5$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. The total number of integral values of  $\lambda(\lambda \neq 0)$  for which the equation  $\frac{2}{x-1} \frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$  in 'x' has no real roots, is \_\_\_\_\_.

- 6. If y = y(x) is a function of 'x' such that  $2x + y = e^{2xy}$ , then  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  at x = 0 is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. Let  $a, b \in R, b \neq 0$ . Define a function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}5x - \frac{3}{2}\right), & \text{for } x \ge 0\\ \frac{\tan 3x - 2\sin 3x}{bx}, & \text{for } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

If f(x) is continuous at x = 0, then 6 - ab is equal to .

- 8. The area of region  $S = \{(x, y) : x^2 < y < 2 x\}$  is  $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ , then  $\lambda$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A wire of length 60m is cut into two pieces one of the pieces is bent to form a circle and other is bent to form a square. If the sum of area of two figures is minimum and the circumference of circle is ' $\lambda$ ', then  $\left(\frac{2}{15\pi} + \frac{1}{30}\right)\lambda = \underline{\qquad}.$
- 10. The number of three-digit odd numbers, formed by the digits 0, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 if repetition of digits is not allowed is 15K, then K =\_\_\_\_\_.