This booklet contains 44 printed pages.

**PAPER - 1 : MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY**

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.

Read carefully the Instructions on the Back Cover of this Test Booklet.

**Important Instructions:**

1. Immediately fill in the particulars on this page of the Test Booklet with only Black Ball Point Pen provided. The Answer Sheet is kept inside this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars carefully.

2. The test is of 3 hours duration.

3. The Test Booklet consists of 90 questions. The maximum marks are 300.

4. There are three parts in the question paper A, B, C consisting of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry having 30 questions in each part of equal weightage. Each question is allotted 4 (four) marks for correct response.

5. Candidates will be awarded marks as stated above in instruction No. 5 for correct response of each question. ¼ (one-fourth) marks of the total marks allotted to the question (i.e. 1 mark) will be deducted for indicating incorrect response of each question. No deduction from the total score will be made if no response is indicated for an item in the answer sheet.

6. There is only one correct response for each question. Filling up more than one response in any question will be treated as wrong response and marks for wrong response will be deducted accordingly as per instruction 6 above.

7. For writing particulars/marking responses on Side-1 and Side-2 of the Answer Sheet use only Black Ball Point Pen provided in the examination hall.

8. No candidate is allowed to carry any textual material, printed or written, bits of papers, pager, mobile phone, any electronic device, etc. except the Admit Card inside the examination room/hall.

9. Rough work is to be done on the space provided for this purpose in the Test Booklet only. This space is given at the bottom of each page and in four pages (Page 40-43) at the end of the booklet.

10. 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.

11. The CODE for this Booklet is D. Make sure that the CODE printed on Side-2 of the Answer Sheet and also tally the serial number of the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet are the same as that on this booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the Invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

12. Do not fold or make any stray mark on the Answer Sheet.

Name of the Candidate (in Capital letters):

अभ्यर्थी का नाम (बड़े अक्षरों में):

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Examination Centre Number:

परीक्षा केन्द्र संख्या:

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1. Invigilator’s Signature: ____________________________

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर:

2. Invigilator’s Signature: ____________________________

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर:
PART A — MATHEMATICS

1. If \( S \) is the set of distinct values of \( b \) for which the following system of linear equations
\[
\begin{align*}
    x + y + z &= 1 \\
    x + ay + z &= 1 \\
    ax + by + z &= 0
\end{align*}
\]
has no solution, then \( S \) is :

(1) an empty set
(2) an infinite set
(3) a finite set containing two or more elements
(4) a singleton

2. The following statement
\[
(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow [\neg p \rightarrow q]
\]
is :

(1) a tautology
(2) equivalent to \( \neg p \rightarrow q \)
(3) equivalent to \( p \rightarrow \neg q \)
(4) a fallacy

3. If \( 5(\tan^2 x - \cos^2 x) = 2\cos 2x + 9 \), then the value of \( \cos 4x \) is :

(1) \( -\frac{3}{5} \)
(2) \( \frac{1}{3} \)
(3) \( \frac{2}{9} \)
(4) \( -\frac{7}{9} \)

भाग A — गणित

1. यदि \( S \) की \( 'b' \) के उन विभिन्न मानों का समूह है जिनके लिए निम्न रेखिक समीकरण निकाय
\[
\begin{align*}
    x + y + z &= 1 \\
    x + ay + z &= 1 \\
    ax + by + z &= 0
\end{align*}
\]
का कोई हल नहीं है, तो \( S \) :

(1) एक सर्वत्र समाधान है
(2) एक अपरिमित समाधान है
(3) एक परिमित समाधान है जिसमें दो या अधिक अवयव हैं
(4) एक ही अवयव वाला समाधान है

2. निम्न कथन
\[
(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow [\neg p \rightarrow q]
\]

(1) एक पुनर्वाक्य (tautology) है
(2) \( \neg p \rightarrow q \) के समाधान है
(3) \( p \rightarrow \neg q \) के समाधान है
(4) एक हेतुवाक्य (fallacy) है

3. यदि \( 5(\tan^2 x - \cos^2 x) = 2\cos 2x + 9 \), तो \( \cos 4x \) का मान है :

(1) \( -\frac{3}{5} \)
(2) \( \frac{1}{3} \)
(3) \( \frac{2}{9} \)
(4) \( -\frac{7}{9} \)
4. For three events $A$, $B$ and $C$,
\[ P(\text{Exactly one of } A \text{ or } B \text{ occurs}) = P(\text{Exactly one of } B \text{ or } C \text{ occurs}) = P(\text{Exactly one of } C \text{ or } A \text{ occurs}) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ and} \]
\[ P(\text{All the three events occur simultaneously}) = \frac{1}{16}. \]
Then the probability that at least one of the events occurs, is:

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<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>$\frac{7}{32}$</td>
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<td>(2)</td>
<td>$\frac{7}{16}$</td>
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<td>(3)</td>
<td>$\frac{7}{64}$</td>
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<td>(4)</td>
<td>$\frac{3}{16}$</td>
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5. Let $\omega$ be a complex number such that
\[ 2\omega + 1 = z \text{ where } z = \sqrt{-3}. \]
If
\[
\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & -\omega^2 & 1 \\
1 & \omega^2 & \omega^7
\end{vmatrix} = 3k,
\]
then $k$ is equal to:

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<td>(2)</td>
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<td>(4)</td>
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6. Let $k$ be an integer such that the triangle with vertices $(k, -3k)$, $(5, k)$ and $(-k, 2)$ has area 28 sq. units. Then the orthocentre of this triangle is at the point:

(1) $\left(2, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$
(2) $\left(1, \frac{3}{4}\right)$
(3) $\left(1, -\frac{3}{4}\right)$
(4) $\left(2, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

7. Twenty meters of wire is available for fencing off a flower-bed in the form of a circular sector. Then the maximum area (in sq. m) of the flower-bed, is:

(1) 12.5
(2) 10
(3) 25
(4) 30

8. The area (in sq. units) of the region \( \{(x, y) : x \geq 0, x + y \leq 3, x^2 \leq 4y \text{ and } y \leq 1 + \sqrt{x}\} \) is:

(1) $\frac{59}{12}$
(2) $\frac{3}{2}$
(3) $\frac{7}{3}$
(4) $\frac{5}{2}$
9. If the image of the point \( P(1, -2, 3) \) in the plane, \( 2x + 3y - 4z + 22 = 0 \) measured parallel to the line, \( \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{4} = \frac{z}{5} \) is \( Q \), then 
\( PQ \) is equal to:

(1) \( 3\sqrt{5} \)
(2) \( 2\sqrt{42} \)
(3) \( \sqrt{42} \)
(4) \( 6\sqrt{5} \)

10. If for \( x \in \left( 0, \frac{1}{4} \right) \), the derivative of 
\( \tan^{-1}\left( \frac{6x\sqrt{x}}{1 - 9x^3} \right) \) is \( \sqrt{x} \cdot g(x) \), then \( g(x) \) equals:

(1) \( \frac{9}{1 + 9x^3} \)
(2) \( \frac{3x\sqrt{x}}{1 - 9x^3} \)
(3) \( \frac{3x}{1 - 9x^3} \)
(4) \( \frac{3}{1 + 9x^3} \)
11. If \( (2 + \sin x) \frac{dy}{dx} + (y + 1)\cos x = 0 \) and \( y(0) = 1 \), then \( y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \) is equal to:

1. \( \frac{1}{3} \)
2. \( -\frac{2}{3} \)
3. \( -\frac{1}{3} \)
4. \( \frac{4}{3} \)

12. Let a vertical tower AB have its end A on the level ground. Let C be the mid-point of AB and P be a point on the ground such that \( AP = 2AB \). If \( \angle BPC = \beta \), then tan \( \beta \) is equal to:

1. \( \frac{6}{7} \)
2. \( \frac{1}{4} \)
3. \( \frac{2}{9} \)
4. \( \frac{4}{9} \)
13. If \( A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \), then \( \text{adj} (3A^2 + 12A) \) is equal to:

(1) \( \begin{bmatrix} 72 & -63 \\ -63 & 51 \end{bmatrix} \)

(2) \( \begin{bmatrix} 51 & 63 \\ 84 & 72 \end{bmatrix} \)

(3) \( \begin{bmatrix} 51 & 84 \\ 63 & 72 \end{bmatrix} \)

(4) \( \begin{bmatrix} 72 & -63 \\ -84 & 51 \end{bmatrix} \)

14. For any three positive real numbers \( a, b \) and \( c \),

\[
9(25a^2 + b^2) + 25(c^2 - 3ac) = 15b(3a + c).
\]

Then:

(1) \( b, c \) and \( a \) are in G.P.

(2) \( b, c \) and \( a \) are in A.P.

(3) \( a, b \) and \( c \) are in A.P.

(4) \( a, b \) and \( c \) are in G.P.
15. The distance of the point \((1, 3, -7)\) from the plane passing through the point 
\((1, -1, -1)\), having normal perpendicular to both the lines 
\[
\frac{x - 1}{1} = \frac{y + 2}{-2} = \frac{z - 4}{3}
\]
and 
\[
\frac{x - 2}{2} = \frac{y + 1}{-1} = \frac{z + 7}{-1},
\]
is:

(1) \(\frac{20}{\sqrt{74}}\)

(2) \(\frac{10}{\sqrt{83}}\)

(3) \(\frac{5}{\sqrt{83}}\)

(4) \(\frac{10}{\sqrt{74}}\)

16. Let 
\[I_n = \int \tan^n x \, dx, \quad (n > 1)\]
If 
\[I_4 + I_6 = a \tan^5 x + bx^5 + C,\]
where \(C\) is a constant of integration, then the ordered pair \((a, b)\) is equal to:

(1) \(\left(-\frac{1}{5}, 1\right)\)

(2) \(\left(\frac{1}{5}, 0\right)\)

(3) \(\left(\frac{1}{5}, -1\right)\)

(4) \(\left(-\frac{1}{5}, 0\right)\)
17. The eccentricity of an ellipse whose centre is at the origin is \( \frac{1}{2} \). If one of its directrices is \( x = -4 \), then the equation of the normal to it at \( \left( 1, \frac{3}{2} \right) \) is:

1. \( 2y - x = 2 \)
2. \( 4x - 2y = 1 \)
3. \( 4x + 2y = 7 \)
4. \( x + 2y = 4 \)

18. A hyperbola passes through the point \( P(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) \) and has foci at \( (\pm 2, 0) \). Then the tangent to this hyperbola at \( P \) also passes through the point:

1. \( (3\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{3}) \)
2. \( (2\sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{3}) \)
3. \( (\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2}) \)
4. \( (-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{3}) \)

19. The function \( f: \mathbb{R} \to \left[ -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right] \) defined by \( f(x) = \frac{x}{1 + x^2} \), is:

1. invertible.
2. injective but not surjective.
3. surjective but not injective.
4. neither injective nor surjective.
20. \[ \lim_{{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}}} \frac{\cot x - \cos x}{{(\pi - 2x)}^3} \] equals:

(1) \( \frac{1}{24} \)

(2) \( \frac{1}{16} \)

(3) \( \frac{1}{8} \)

(4) \( \frac{1}{4} \)

21. Let \( \vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k} \) and \( \vec{b} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} \).

Let \( \vec{c} \) be a vector such that \( |\vec{c} - \vec{a}| = 3 \),

\[ |(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c}| = 3 \]

and the angle between \( \vec{c} \) and \( \vec{a} \times \vec{b} \) be 30°. Then \( \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} \) is equal to:

(1) \( \frac{25}{8} \)

(2) 2

(3) 5

(4) \( \frac{1}{8} \)
22. The normal to the curve \( y(x-2)(x-3) = x + 6 \) at the point where the curve intersects the \( y \)-axis passes through the point:

(1) \( \left( -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right) \)

(2) \( \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \)

(3) \( \left( \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{3} \right) \)

(4) \( \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3} \right) \)

23. If two different numbers are taken from the set \( \{0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots, 10\} \); then the probability that their sum as well as absolute difference are both multiple of 4, is:

(1) \( \frac{6}{55} \)

(2) \( \frac{12}{55} \)

(3) \( \frac{14}{45} \)

(4) \( \frac{7}{55} \)
24. A man X has 7 friends, 4 of them are ladies and 3 are men. His wife Y also has 7 friends, 3 of them are ladies and 4 are men. Assume X and Y have no common friends. Then the total number of ways in which X and Y together can throw a party inviting 3 ladies and 3 men, so that 3 friends of each of X and Y are in this party, is:

(1) 485
(2) 468
(3) 469
(4) 484

25. The value of
\[
\left( ^{21}C_1 - ^{10}C_1 \right) + \left( ^{21}C_2 - ^{10}C_2 \right) + \\
\left( ^{21}C_3 - ^{10}C_3 \right) + \left( ^{21}C_4 - ^{10}C_4 \right) + \ldots + \\
\left( ^{21}C_{10} - ^{10}C_{10} \right)
\]
is:

(1) \(2^{21} - 2^{11}\)
(2) \(2^{21} - 2^{10}\)
(3) \(2^{20} - 2^9\)
(4) \(2^{20} - 2^{10}\)

24. एक व्यक्ति X के 7 मित्र हैं, जिनमें 4 महिलाएं हैं तथा 3 पुरुष हैं, उसकी पत्नी Y के भी 7 मित्र हैं, जिनमें 3 महिलाएं तथा 4 पुरुष हैं। यह माना गया कि X तथा Y का कोई उभयनिष्ट (common) मित्र नहीं है। तो उन तीनों की संख्या जिनमें X तथा Y एक साथ 3 महिलाओं तथा 3 पुरुषों को पार्टी पर बुलाएं कि X तथा Y उनके के तीन-तीन मित्र आयें, है:

(1) 485
(2) 468
(3) 469
(4) 484

25. \(\left( ^{21}C_1 - ^{10}C_1 \right) + \left( ^{21}C_2 - ^{10}C_2 \right) + \\
\left( ^{21}C_3 - ^{10}C_3 \right) + \left( ^{21}C_4 - ^{10}C_4 \right) + \ldots + \\
\left( ^{21}C_{10} - ^{10}C_{10} \right)\) का मान है:

(1) \(2^{21} - 2^{11}\)
(2) \(2^{21} - 2^{10}\)
(3) \(2^{20} - 2^9\)
(4) \(2^{20} - 2^{10}\)
26. A box contains 15 green and 10 yellow balls. If 10 balls are randomly drawn, one-by-one, with replacement, then the variance of the number of green balls drawn is:

(1) \( \frac{12}{5} \)
(2) 6
(3) 4
(4) \( \frac{6}{25} \)

27. Let \( a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \). If \( f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \) is such that \( a + b + c = 3 \) and

\[
 f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y) + xy, \quad \forall \ x, y \in \mathbb{R},
\]

then \( \sum_{n=1}^{10} f(n) \) is equal to:

(1) 330
(2) 165
(3) 190
(4) 255

28. The radius of a circle, having minimum area, which touches the curve \( y = 4 - x^2 \) and the lines, \( y = \pm x \) is:

(1) \( 2(\sqrt{2} + 1) \)
(2) \( 2(\sqrt{2} - 1) \)
(3) \( 4(\sqrt{2} - 1) \)
(4) \( 4(\sqrt{2} + 1) \)
29. If, for a positive integer \( n \), the quadratic equation,
\[
x(x + 1) + (x + 1)(x + 2) + \ldots + (x + n - 1)(x + n) = 10n
\]
has two consecutive integral solutions, then \( n \) is equal to:

(1) 12
(2) 9
(3) 10
(4) 11

30. The integral \( \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x} \) is equal to:

(1) −2
(2) 2
(3) 4
(4) −1
PART B – PHYSICS

ALL THE GRAPHS/DIAGRAMS GIVEN ARE SCHEMATIC AND NOT DRAWN TO SCALE.

31. A radioactive nucleus A with a half life \( T \), decays into a nucleus B. At \( t = 0 \), there is no nucleus B. At sometime \( t \), the ratio of the number of B to that of A is 0.3. Then, \( t \) is given by :

\[
(1) \quad t = \frac{T}{\log (1.3)} \\
(2) \quad t = \frac{T}{2} \frac{\log 2}{\log 1.3} \\
(3) \quad t = \frac{T \log 1.3}{\log 2} \\
(4) \quad t = T \log (1.3)
\]

32. The following observations were taken for determining surface tension \( T \) of water by capillary method :

diameter of capillary, \( D = 1.25 \times 10^{-2} \) m 
rise of water, \( h = 1.45 \times 10^{-2} \) m.
Using \( g = 9.80 \) m/s\(^2\) and the simplified relation \( T = \frac{rhg}{2} \times 10^3 \) N/m, the possible error in surface tension is closest to :

\[
(1) \quad 10\% \\
(2) \quad 0.15\% \\
(3) \quad 1.5\% \\
(4) \quad 2.4\%
\]
33. An electron beam is accelerated by a potential difference \( V \) to hit a metallic target to produce X-rays. It produces continuous as well as characteristic X-rays. If \( \lambda_{\text{min}} \) is the smallest possible wavelength of X-ray in the spectrum, the variation of \( \log \lambda_{\text{min}} \) with \( \log V \) is correctly represented in:

(1) \[ \log \lambda_{\text{min}} \] \( \rightarrow \) \( \log V \)

(2) \[ \log \lambda_{\text{min}} \] \( \rightarrow \) \( \log V \)

(3) \[ \log \lambda_{\text{min}} \] \( \rightarrow \) \( \log V \)

(4) \[ \log \lambda_{\text{min}} \] \( \rightarrow \) \( \log V \)
34. The moment of inertia of a uniform cylinder of length \( l \) and radius \( R \) about its perpendicular bisector is \( I \). What is the ratio \( l/R \) such that the moment of inertia is minimum?

1. \( \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \)
2. \( \frac{3}{2} \)
3. \( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \)
4. 1

35. A slender uniform rod of mass \( M \) and length \( l \) is pivoted at one end so that it can rotate in a vertical plane (see figure). There is negligible friction at the pivot. The free end is held vertically above the pivot and then released. The angular acceleration of the rod when it makes an angle \( \theta \) with the vertical is:

1. \( \frac{2g}{3l} \cos \theta \)
2. \( \frac{3g}{2l} \sin \theta \)
3. \( \frac{2g}{3l} \sin \theta \)
4. \( \frac{3g}{2l} \cos \theta \)
36. $C_p$ and $C_v$ are specific heats at constant pressure and constant volume respectively. It is observed that

$C_p - C_v = a$ for hydrogen gas

$C_p - C_v = b$ for nitrogen gas

The correct relation between $a$ and $b$ is:

1. $a = 28 b$
2. $a = \frac{1}{14} b$
3. $a = b$
4. $a = 14 b$

37. A copper ball of mass 100 gm is at a temperature $T$. It is dropped in a copper calorimeter of mass 100 gm, filled with 170 gm of water at room temperature. Subsequently, the temperature of the system is found to be 75°C. $T$ is given by:

(Given : room temperature = 30°C, specific heat of copper = 0.1 cal/gm°C)

1. 825°C
2. 800°C
3. 885°C
4. 1250°C

38. In amplitude modulation, sinusoidal carrier frequency used is denoted by $\omega_c$ and the signal frequency is denoted by $\omega_m$. The bandwidth ($\Delta \omega_m$) of the signal is such that $\Delta \omega_m << \omega_c$. Which of the following frequencies is not contained in the modulated wave?

1. $\omega_c - \omega_m$
2. $\omega_m$
3. $\omega_c$
4. $\omega_m + \omega_c$
39. The temperature of an open room of volume $30 \, \text{m}^3$ increases from $17^\circ \text{C}$ to $27^\circ \text{C}$ due to the sunshine. The atmospheric pressure in the room remains $1 \times 10^5 \, \text{Pa}$. If $n_i$ and $n_f$ are the number of molecules in the room before and after heating, then $n_f - n_i$ will be:

(1) $-2.5 \times 10^{25}$
(2) $-1.61 \times 10^{23}$
(3) $1.38 \times 10^{23}$
(4) $2.5 \times 10^{25}$

40. In a Young’s double slit experiment, slits are separated by $0.5 \, \text{mm}$, and the screen is placed $150 \, \text{cm}$ away. A beam of light consisting of two wavelengths, $650 \, \text{nm}$ and $520 \, \text{nm}$, is used to obtain interference fringes on the screen. The least distance from the common central maximum to the point where the bright fringes due to both the wavelengths coincide is:

(1) $15.6 \, \text{mm}$
(2) $1.56 \, \text{mm}$
(3) $7.8 \, \text{mm}$
(4) $9.75 \, \text{mm}$
41. A particle A of mass $m$ and initial velocity $v$ collides with a particle B of mass $\frac{m}{2}$, which is at rest. The collision is head on, and elastic. The ratio of the de-Broglie wavelengths $\lambda_A$ to $\lambda_B$ after the collision is:

$$\frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda_B} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda_B} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda_B} = 2$$

$$\frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda_B} = \frac{2}{3}$$

42. A magnetic needle of magnetic moment $6.7 \times 10^{-2}$ Am² and moment of inertia $7.5 \times 10^{-6}$ kg m² is performing simple harmonic oscillations in a magnetic field of 0.01 T. Time taken for 10 complete oscillations is:

$$8.76 \text{ s}$$

$$6.65 \text{ s}$$

$$8.89 \text{ s}$$

$$6.98 \text{ s}$$
43. An electric dipole has a fixed dipole moment \( \vec{p} \), which makes angle \( \theta \) with respect to \( x \)-axis. When subjected to an electric field \( \vec{E}_1 = E \hat{i} \), it experiences a torque \( \vec{T}_1 = \tau \hat{k} \). When subjected to another electric field \( \vec{E}_2 = \sqrt{3} E \hat{j} \) it experiences a torque \( \vec{T}_2 = -\vec{T}_1 \). The angle \( \theta \) is:

1. 90°
2. 30°
3. 45°
4. 60°

44. In a coil of resistance 100 \( \Omega \), a current is induced by changing the magnetic flux through it as shown in the figure. The magnitude of change in flux through the coil is:

\[ \text{Current (amp.)} \]
\[ \text{Time} \quad 0.5 \text{ sec} \]

1. 275 Wb
2. 200 Wb
3. 225 Wb
4. 250 Wb
45. A time dependent force \( F = 6t \) acts on a particle of mass 1 kg. If the particle starts from rest, the work done by the force during the first 1 sec. will be:

(1) 18 J
(2) 4.5 J
(3) 22 J
(4) 9 J

46. Some energy levels of a molecule are shown in the figure. The ratio of the wavelengths \( r = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \), is given by:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{E} \\
\text{E} \\
\text{E} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{E} \\
\text{E} \\
\text{E} \\
\end{array}
\]

(1) \( r = \frac{1}{3} \)
(2) \( r = \frac{4}{3} \)
(3) \( r = \frac{2}{3} \)
(4) \( r = \frac{3}{4} \)
47. In the above circuit the current in each resistance is:

(1) 0 A
(2) 1 A
(3) 0.25 A
(4) 0.5 A

48. A body is thrown vertically upwards. Which one of the following graphs correctly represent the velocity vs time?

(1) 
(2) 
(3) 
(4)
49. A capacitance of 2 \( \mu F \) is required in an electrical circuit across a potential difference of 1.0 kV. A large number of 1 \( \mu F \) capacitors are available which can withstand a potential difference of not more than 300 V. The minimum number of capacitors required to achieve this is:

(1) 32  
(2) 2  
(3) 16  
(4) 24

50. In the given circuit diagram when the current reaches steady state in the circuit, the charge on the capacitor of capacitance \( C \) will be:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Charge on } C &= r_1 \left( \frac{r}{r_1 + r + 2} \right) \\
(1) &= \frac{C E}{r_1} \\
(2) &= \frac{C E}{r_1 + r} \\
(3) &= \frac{C E}{r_1 + r} \\
(4) &= \frac{C E}{r_1 + r + 1} \\
\end{align*}
\]

51. In a common emitter amplifier circuit using an n-p-n transistor, the phase difference between the input and the output voltages will be:

(1) 180°  
(2) 45°  
(3) 90°  
(4) 135°
52. Which of the following statements is false?

(1) Kirchhoff’s second law represents energy conservation.

(2) Wheatstone bridge is the most sensitive when all the four resistances are of the same order of magnitude.

(3) In a balanced wheatstone bridge if the cell and the galvanometer are exchanged, the null point is disturbed.

(4) A rheostat can be used as a potential divider.

53. A particle is executing simple harmonic motion with a time period $T$. At time $t=0$, it is at its position of equilibrium. The kinetic energy - time graph of the particle will look like:

- (1) KE

- (2) KE

- (3) KE

- (4) KE

---

52. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन गलत है?

(1) किर्चफों का द्वितीय नियम ऊर्जा के संरक्षण को दर्शाता है।

(2) व्हीटस्टोन सेटु की सुगमता सबसे अधिक तब होती है जब चारों प्रतिरोधों का परिमाण तुल्य होता है।

(3) एक संतुलित व्हीटस्टोन सेटु में, सेल एवं गैलवॉनोमीटर को आपस में बदलने पर शून्य विश्वेष बिन्दु प्रभावित होता है।

(4) एक धारा नियंत्रक को विभाजक को तरह उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

53. एक कण, आवर्तकाल $T$ से सरल आवर्त गति कर रहा है। समय $t=0$ पर वह सामायिकश्च की स्थिति में है। निम्न में से कौन सा ग्राफ समय के साथ गतिज ऊर्जा को सही दर्शाता है?

- (1) KE

- (2) KE

- (3) KE

- (4) KE
54. An observer is moving with half the speed of light towards a stationary microwave source emitting waves at frequency 10 GHz. What is the frequency of the microwave measured by the observer? (speed of light = \(3 \times 10^8\) m/s)

(1) 15.3 GHz
(2) 10.1 GHz
(3) 12.1 GHz
(4) 17.3 GHz

\[ \text{frequency} = \frac{c}{v} \times f_0 \]

\[ f_0 = 10 \text{ GHz} \]
\[ v = \frac{c}{2} \]

55. A man grows into a giant such that his linear dimensions increase by a factor of 9. Assuming that his density remains same, the stress in the leg will change by a factor of:

(1) \(\frac{1}{81}\)
(2) 9
(3) \(\frac{1}{9}\)
(4) 81

\[ \text{stress} \propto \frac{1}{L^2} \]

56. When a current of 5 mA is passed through a galvanometer having a coil of resistance 15 \(\Omega\), it shows full scale deflection. The value of the resistance to be put in series with the galvanometer to convert it into a voltmeter of range 0 – 10 V is:

(1) \(4.005 \times 10^3\) \(\Omega\)
(2) \(1.985 \times 10^3\) \(\Omega\)
(3) \(2.045 \times 10^3\) \(\Omega\)
(4) \(2.535 \times 10^3\) \(\Omega\)

\[ R = \frac{V}{I} - R_g \]

\[ V = 10 \text{ V} \]
\[ I = 5 \text{ mA} \]
\[ R_g = 15 \text{ \(\Omega\)} \]
57. The variation of acceleration due to gravity \( g \) with distance \( d \) from centre of the earth is best represented by (\( R = \text{Earth's radius} \)):

(1) \[ g, \quad d \]

(2) \[ g, \quad d \]

(3) \[ g, \quad d \]

(4) \[ g, \quad d \]

58. An external pressure \( P \) is applied on a cube at 0°C so that it is equally compressed from all sides. \( K \) is the bulk modulus of the material of the cube and \( \alpha \) is its coefficient of linear expansion. Suppose we want to bring the cube to its original size by heating. The temperature should be raised by:

(1) \( \frac{3\pi K \alpha}{\beta} \)

(2) \( \frac{P}{3\alpha K} \)

(3) \( \frac{P}{\alpha K} \)

(4) \( \frac{3\alpha}{PK} \)
59. A diverging lens with magnitude of focal length 25 cm is placed at a distance of 15 cm from a converging lens of magnitude of focal length 20 cm. A beam of parallel light falls on the diverging lens. The final image formed is:

(1) real and at a distance of 6 cm from the convergent lens.

(2) real and at a distance of 40 cm from convergent lens.

(3) virtual and at a distance of 40 cm from convergent lens.

(4) real and at a distance of 40 cm from the divergent lens.

60. A body of mass $m = 10^{-2}$ kg is moving in a medium and experiences a frictional force $F = -kv^2$. Its initial speed is $v_0 = 10$ ms$^{-1}$. If, after 10 s, its energy is $\frac{1}{8} mv_0^2$, the value of $k$ will be:

(1) $10^{-1}$ kg m$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$

(2) $10^{-3}$ kg m$^{-1}$

(3) $10^{-3}$ kg s$^{-1}$

(4) $10^{-4}$ kg m$^{-1}$

60. $m = 10^{-2}$ kg दब्बमान का एक पिण्ड एक माध्यम में जा रहा है और एक चर्चण बल $F = -kv^2$ का अनुभव करता है। पिण्ड का प्रारंभिक वेग $v_0 = 10$ ms$^{-1}$ है। यदि 10 s के बाद उसकी ऊर्जा $\frac{1}{8} mv_0^2$ है तो $k$ का मान होगा:

(1) $10^{-1}$ kg m$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$

(2) $10^{-3}$ kg m$^{-1}$

(3) $10^{-3}$ kg s$^{-1}$

(4) $10^{-4}$ kg m$^{-1}$
61. 1 gram of a carbonate \(M_2CO_3\) on treatment with excess HCl produces 0.01186 mole of \(CO_2\). The molar mass of \(M_2CO_3\) in g mol\(^{-1}\) is:

(1) 84.3
(2) 118.6
(3) 11.86
(4) 1186

62. Given:

\[
C_{\text{graphite}} + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g) ;
\]
\[
\Delta_r H^o = -393.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}
\]

\[
H_2(g) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow H_2O(l) ;
\]
\[
\Delta_r H^o = -285.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}
\]

\[
CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(l) \rightarrow CH_4(g) + 2O_2(g) ;
\]
\[
\Delta_r H^o = +890.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}
\]

Based on the above thermochemical equations, the value of \(\Delta_r H^o\) at 298 K for the reaction:

\[
C_{\text{graphite}} + 2H_2(g) \rightarrow CH_4(g)
\]

will be:

(1) +144.0 kJ mol\(^{-1}\)
(2) -74.8 kJ mol\(^{-1}\)
(3) -144.0 kJ mol\(^{-1}\)
(4) +74.8 kJ mol\(^{-1}\)

63. The freezing point of benzene decreases by 0.45°C when 0.2 g of acetic acid is added to 20 g of benzene. If acetic acid associates to form a dimer in benzene, percentage association of acetic acid in benzene will be:

\[
(K_f \text{ for benzene} = 5.12 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1})
\]

(1) 80.4%
(2) 74.6%
(3) 94.6%
(4) 64.6%
64. The most abundant elements by mass in the body of a healthy human adult are: Oxygen (61.4%), Carbon (22.9%), Hydrogen (10.0%), and Nitrogen (2.6%). The weight which a 75 kg person would gain if all $^1H$ atoms are replaced by $^2H$ atoms is:

(1) 37.5 kg
(2) 7.5 kg
(3) 10 kg
(4) 15 kg

65. $\Delta U$ is equal to:

(1) Isobaric work
(2) Adiabatic work
(3) Isothermal work
(4) Isochoric work

66. The formation of which of the following polymers involves hydrolysis reaction?

(1) Bakelite
(2) Nylon 6, 6
(3) Terylene
(4) Nylon 6

67. Given

$E^{\circ}_{\text{Cl}_2/\text{Cl}^-} = 1.36 \text{ V}$, $E^{\circ}_{\text{Cr}^{3+}/\text{Cr}} = -0.74 \text{ V}$

$E^{\circ}_{\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}/\text{Cr}^{3+}} = 1.33 \text{ V}$, $E^{\circ}_{\text{MnO}_4^-/\text{Mn}^{2+}} = 1.51 \text{ V}$.

Among the following, the strongest reducing agent is:

(1) Mn$^{2+}$
(2) Cr$^{3+}$
(3) Cl$^-$
(4) Cr
68. The Tyndall effect is observed only when following conditions are satisfied:

(a) The diameter of the dispersed particles is much smaller than the wavelength of the light used.

(b) The diameter of the dispersed particle is not much smaller than the wavelength of the light used.

(c) The refractive indices of the dispersed phase and dispersion medium are almost similar in magnitude.

(d) The refractive indices of the dispersed phase and dispersion medium differ greatly in magnitude.

(1) (b) and (d)
(2) (a) and (c)
(3) (b) and (c)
(4) (a) and (d)

69. In the following reactions, ZnO is respectively acting as a/an:

(a) ZnO + Na₂O → Na₂ZnO₂  
(b) ZnO + CO₂ → ZnCO₃

(1) base and base
(2) acid and acid
(3) acid and base
(4) base and acid

(1) (a) तथा (d)
(2) (a) तथा (c)
(3) (b) तथा (c)
(4) (a) तथा (d)

68. टिन्डल प्रभाव तभी दिखायी पड़ेगा जब निम्न शर्तें संतुष्ट होती हैं:

(a) परिक्षेपित कणों का व्यास, प्रयुक्त प्रकाश के तरंगदैर्घ्य की तुलना में बहुत छोटा हो।

(b) परिक्षेपित कणों का व्यास, प्रयुक्त प्रकाश के तरंगदैर्घ्य की तुलना में बहुत छोटा नहीं हो।

(c) परिक्षेपित प्रावस्था तथा परिक्षेपण माध्यम के अपवर्तनांक परिमाण लगभग एक जैसे हों।

(d) परिक्षेपित प्रवस्था तथा परिक्षेपण माध्यम के अपवर्तनांक परिमाण बहुत भिन्न हों।

69. निम्न अभिक्रियाओं में, ZnO क्रमशः कार्य करेगा:

(a) ZnO + Na₂O → Na₂ZnO₂  
(b) ZnO + CO₂ → ZnCO₃

(1) शराबर क्रमशः शराबर
(2) अम्ल क्रमशः अम्ल
(3) अम्ल क्रमशः शराबर
(4) शराबर क्रमशः अम्ल
70. Which of the following compounds will behave as a reducing sugar in an aqueous KOH solution?

(1) \[
\text{HOCH}_2\text{C} = \text{CH(OH)}_2
\]

(2) \[
\text{HOCH}_2\text{C} = \text{CH(OCH}_3\text{)}_2
\]

(3) \[
\text{HOCH}_2\text{C} = \text{CH_2OCH}_3
\]

(4) \[
\text{HOCH}_2\text{C} = \text{CH(OCH}_3\text{)}_2
\]

71. The major product obtained in the following reaction is:

\[
\text{Br} \quad \text{H} \quad \underset{\Delta}{\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \quad \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \quad \text{BuOK}}
\]

(1) \[
\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH} = \text{CHC}_6\text{H}_5
\]

(2) \[
(+)\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH(OBu)}\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5
\]

(3) \[
(-)\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH(OBu)}\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5
\]

(4) \[
(\pm)\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH(OBu)}\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5
\]

70. जलीय KOH के साथ निम्न में से कौन सा यौगिक एक अपचायक शाक्षर के रूप में व्यवहार करेगा?

(1) \[
\text{HOCH}_2\text{C} = \text{CH(OH)}_2
\]

(2) \[
\text{HOCH}_2\text{C} = \text{CH(OCH}_3\text{)}_2
\]

(3) \[
\text{HOCH}_2\text{C} = \text{CH_2OCH}_3
\]

(4) \[
\text{HOCH}_2\text{C} = \text{CH(OCH}_3\text{)}_2
\]

71. निम्न अभिक्रिया में प्राप्त होने वाला मुख्य उत्पाद है:

\[
\text{Br} \quad \text{H} \quad \underset{\Delta}{\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \quad \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \quad \text{BuOK}}
\]

(1) \[
\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH} = \text{CHC}_6\text{H}_5
\]

(2) \[
(+)\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH(OBu)}\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5
\]

(3) \[
(-)\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH(OBu)}\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5
\]

(4) \[
(\pm)\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH(OBu)}\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5
\]
72. Which of the following species is not paramagnetic?
   (1) CO
   (2) O₂
   (3) B₂
   (4) NO

73. On treatment of 100 mL of 0.1 M solution of CoCl₃.6H₂O with excess AgNO₃, 1.2×10²² ions are precipitated. The complex is:
   (1) [Co(H₂O)₃Cl₃].3H₂O
   (2) [Co(H₂O)₆]Cl₃
   (3) [Co(H₂O)₅Cl]Cl₂H₂O
   (4) [Co(H₂O)₄Cl₂]Cl₂H₂O

74. pKₐ of a weak acid (HA) and pKᵦ of a weak base (BOH) are 3.2 and 3.4, respectively. The pH of their salt (AB) solution is:
   (1) 6.9
   (2) 7.0
   (3) 1.0
   (4) 7.2

75. The increasing order of the reactivity of the following halides for the S_N1 reaction is:
   \[ \text{CH₃CHCH₂CH}_3 \quad \text{CH₃CH₂CH}_2\text{Cl} \]
   \[ p-\text{H}_3\text{CO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CH}_2\text{Cl} \]
   (I) (II) (III)
   (1) (II) < (I) < (III)
   (2) (I) < (III) < (II)
   (3) (II) < (III) < (I)
   (4) (III) < (II) < (I)

D/Page 33  SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिए जगह
76. Both lithium and magnesium display several similar properties due to the diagonal relationship; however, the one which is incorrect, is:

(1) both form soluble bicarbonates
(2) both form nitrides
(3) nitrates of both Li and Mg yield NO₂ and O₂ on heating
(4) both form basic carbonates

77. The correct sequence of reagents for the following conversion will be:

(1) CH₃MgBr, H⁺/CH₃OH, [Ag(NH₃)₂]⁺OH⁻
(2) CH₃MgBr, [Ag(NH₃)₂]⁺OH⁻, H⁺/CH₃OH
(3) [Ag(NH₃)₂]⁺OH⁻, CH₃MgBr, H⁺/CH₃OH
(4) [Ag(NH₃)₂]⁺OH⁻, H⁺/CH₃OH, CH₃MgBr

78. The products obtained when chlorine gas reacts with cold and dilute aqueous NaOH are:

(1) ClO₂⁻ and ClO₃⁻
(2) Cl⁻ and ClO⁻
(3) Cl⁻ and ClO₂⁻
(4) ClO⁻ and ClO₃⁻
79. Which of the following compounds will form significant amount of meta product during mono-nitration reaction?

(1) 
(2) 
(3) 
(4) 

79. मोलोनाईड्स्का अभिक्रिया में निन में से कौन सा सीमित मेटा उत्पाद की महत्वपूर्ण मात्रा उत्पन्न करेगा?

(1) 
(2) 
(3) 
(4) 

80. 3-Methyl-pent-2-ene on reaction with HBr in presence of peroxide forms an addition product. The number of possible stereoisomers for the product is:

(1) Zero
(2) Two
(3) Four
(4) Six

80. पराक्साइड की उपस्थिति में, 3-मेथिल-पेन्ट-2-इन, HBr के साथ अभिक्रिया करने पर एक संक्षिप्त उत्पाद बनाता है। उत्पाद के लिए सम्भव जीनिम समावेशियों की संख्या होगी:

(1) शून्य
(2) दो
(3) चार
(4) छ.

81. Two reactions $R_1$ and $R_2$ have identical pre-exponential factors. Activation energy of $R_1$ exceeds that of $R_2$ by 10 kJ mol$^{-1}$. If $k_1$ and $k_2$ are rate constants for reactions $R_1$ and $R_2$ respectively at 300 K, then $\ln(k_2/k_1)$ is equal to:

(R = 8.314 J mol$^{-1}$K$^{-1}$)

(1) 12
(2) 6
(3) 4
(4) 8
82. Which of the following molecules is least resonance stabilized?

(1) \( \text{C}_2\text{H}_4 \)

(2) \( \text{C}_6\text{H}_6 \)

(3) \( \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O} \)

(4) \( \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N} \)

83. The group having isoelectronic species is:

(1) \( \text{O}^- , \text{F}^- , \text{Na} , \text{Mg}^+ \)

(2) \( \text{O}_2^- , \text{F}^- , \text{Na} , \text{Mg}^{2+} \)

(3) \( \text{O}^- , \text{F}^- , \text{Na}^+ , \text{Mg}^{2+} \)

(4) \( \text{O}_2^- , \text{F}^- , \text{Na}^+ , \text{Mg}^{2+} \)

84. The radius of the second Bohr orbit for hydrogen atom is:

(Planck’s Const. \( h = 6.6262 \times 10^{-34} \) Js; mass of electron = \( 9.1091 \times 10^{-31} \) kg; charge of electron \( e = 1.60210 \times 10^{-19} \) C; permittivity of vacuum \( \varepsilon_0 = 8.854185 \times 10^{-12} \text{ kg}^{-1}\text{m}^{-3}\text{A}^2 \))

(1) 4.76 Å

(2) 0.529 Å

(3) 2.12 Å

(4) 1.65 Å
85. The major product obtained in the following reaction is:

\[ \text{DIBAL} - \text{H} \]  

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{CHO} \\
\text{COOH}
\end{array}
\]

(1) \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{OH} \\
\text{CHO} \\
\text{COOH}
\end{array}
\]

(2) \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{CHO} \\
\text{COOH}
\end{array}
\]

(3) \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{OH} \\
\text{CHO}
\end{array}
\]

(4) \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{CHO} \\
\text{COOH}
\end{array}
\]

86. Which of the following reactions is an example of a redox reaction?

(1) \[ \text{XeF}_2 + \text{PF}_5 \rightarrow [\text{XeF}]^+ \text{PF}_6^- \]

(2) \[ \text{XeF}_6 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{XeOF}_4 + 2\text{HF} \]

(3) \[ \text{XeF}_6 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{XeO}_2\text{F}_2 + 4\text{HF} \]

(4) \[ \text{XeF}_4 + \text{O}_2\text{F}_2 \rightarrow \text{XeF}_6 + \text{O}_2 \]
87. A metal crystallises in a face centred cubic structure. If the edge length of its unit cell is ‘a’, the closest approach between two atoms in metallic crystal will be:

(1) \( 2\sqrt{2} \) a
(2) \( \sqrt{2} \) a
(3) \( \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \)
(4) 2a

88. Sodium salt of an organic acid ‘X’ produces effervescence with conc. \( \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \). ‘X’ reacts with the acidified aqueous \( \text{CaCl}_2 \) solution to give a white precipitate which decolourises acidic solution of \( \text{KMnO}_4 \). ‘X’ is:

(1) \( \text{HCOONa} \)
(2) \( \text{CH}_3\text{COONa} \)
(3) \( \text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \)
(4) \( \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COONa} \)

89. A water sample has ppm level concentration of following anions

\( \text{F}^- = 10; \ \text{SO}_4^{2-} = 100; \ \text{NO}_3^- = 50 \)

The anion/anions that make/makes the water sample unsuitable for drinking is/are:

(1) both \( \text{SO}_4^{2-} \) and \( \text{NO}_3^- \)
(2) only \( \text{F}^- \)
(3) only \( \text{SO}_4^{2-} \)
(4) only \( \text{NO}_3^- \)
90. Which of the following, upon treatment with tert-BuONa followed by addition of bromine water, fails to decolourize the colour of bromine?

(1) ![Chemical Structure](image1)

(2) ![Chemical Structure](image2)

(3) ![Chemical Structure](image3)

(4) ![Chemical Structure](image4)
Read the following instructions carefully:

1. The candidates should fill in the required particulars on the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet (Side-1) with Black Ball Point Pen.
2. For writing/marking particulars on Side-2 of the Answer Sheet, use Black Ball Point Pen only.
3. The candidates should not write their Roll Numbers anywhere else (except in the specified space) on the Test Booklet/Answer Sheet.
4. Out of the four options given for each question, only one option is the correct answer.
5. For each incorrect response, 1/4 (one-fourth) marks of the total marks allotted to the question (i.e., 1 mark) will be deducted from the total score. No deduction from the total score, however, will be made if no response is indicated for an item in the Answer Sheet.
6. Handle the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet with care, as under no circumstances (except for discrepancy in Test Booklet Code and Answer Sheet Code), another set will be provided.
7. The candidates are not allowed to do any rough work or writing work on the Answer Sheet. All calculations/writing work are to be done in the space provided for this purpose in the Test Booklet itself, marked ‘Space for Rough Work’. This space is given at the bottom of each page and in four pages (Page 40-43) at the end of the booklet.
8. On completion of the test, the candidates 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.
9. Each candidate must show on demand his/her Admit Card to the Invigilator.
10. No candidate, without special permission of the Superintendent or Invigilator, should leave his/her seat.
11. The candidates should not leave the Examination Hall without handing over their Answer Sheet to the Invigilator on duty and sign the Attendance Sheet again. Cases where a candidate has not signed the Attendance Sheet second time will be deemed not to have handed over the Answer Sheet and dealt with as an unfair means case. The candidates are also required to put their left hand THUMB impression in the space provided in the Attendance Sheet.
12. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator and any Electronic device like mobile phone, pager etc. is prohibited.
13. The candidates are governed by all Rules and Regulations of the Examination body with regard to their conduct in the Examination Hall. All cases of unfair means will be dealt with as per Rules and Regulations of the Examination body.
14. No part of the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet shall be detached under any circumstances.
15. Candidates are not allowed to carry any textual material, printed or written, bits of papers, pager, mobile phone, electronic device or any other material except the Admit Card inside the examination room/hall.

निर्देशांकित निर्देश स्थान से पढ़ें:

1. अभ्यर्थियों को परीक्षा पुस्तिका और उत्तर पत्र (पृष्ठ - 1) पर बांटिएगा विवरण काले वाले ज्वाइट पेन से हो भरना है।
2. उत्तर पत्र के पृष्ठ-2 पर विवरण लिखिए/अंकित करने के लिए, केवल काले वाले ज्वाइट पेन का प्रयोग करें।
3. परीक्षा पुस्तिका/उत्तर पत्र पर निरूपित स्थान के अन्तर्गत अभ्यर्थी अपना अनुसंधान अनुमान नहीं लिखिए।
4. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये दिये गये चार विकल्पों में से केवल एक विकल्प सही है।
5. प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए उस प्रश्न के लिए निर्धारित कुल अंकों में से 1/4 (एक-चौथाई) भाग (अथवा 1 अंक) कुल योग में से काट लिए जाएंगे। यदि उत्तर पत्र में किसी प्रश्न का कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है, तो कुल योग में से कई अंक नहीं काटे जाएंगे।
6. परीक्षा पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्र का ध्यानमुद्दत प्रश्न को केवल भी अभ्यर्थी में केवल परीक्षा पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्र के उत्तरों में भिक्ता की स्थिति को छोड़कर, दूसरी परीक्षा पुस्तिका पर लिखना नहीं कराया जाएगा।
7. उत्तर पत्र पर कोई भी रचना या लिखाई का काम करने का अनुमान नहीं है। सभी निर्देश को लेकर लिखाई का काम, परीक्षा पुस्तिका में निर्धारित निर्देश जो कि 'रचना काम के लिए जाह्न' द्वारा मान्यतित है, पर ही किया जाएगा। यह जब प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पर नीचे की ओर और पुस्तिका के अंत में चार पृष्ठों (पृष्ठ संख्या 40-43) पर दो गाई है।
8. परीक्षा समय होने पर, अभ्यर्थी को हल होने से पहले उत्तर पत्र का किसी निरीक्षक की अवस्था ही न हो। अभ्यर्थी अपने अंतिम परीक्षा पुस्तिका को ले जा सकते है।
9. माने जाने पर प्रत्येक अभ्यर्थी निरीक्षक को अपना प्रत्येक कार्ड अवश्य दिखाए।
10. अभ्यर्थी या निरीक्षक की विशेष अनुमति के बिना कोई अभ्यर्थी अपना स्थान न छोड़ें।
11. कार्यरत निरीक्षक को अपना उत्तर पत्र दिए बिना एवं उपक्षेत्रित पत्र पर दुर्बल नकारात्मक फॉर्म किया कोई अभ्यर्थी पहले नहीं छोड़ें। यदि किसी अभ्यर्थी ने दूसरी बार उपक्षेत्रित पत्र पर दुर्बल नहीं किया तो यह माना जाएगा कि उन्होंने उत्तर पत्र नहीं लीजा है जिसे अनुसंधान प्रश्न प्रेषिय में माना जाएगा। अभ्यर्थी अपने बारे में हाथ के अंतों का निशान उपक्षेत्रित पत्र में दिए गए स्थान पर अवश्य लगाए।
12. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक/हलचलनित परीक्षक एवं मोबाइल फोन, पेजर इत्यादि जैसे किसी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण का प्रयोग वर्तित होता है।
13. परीक्षा हॉल में आवश्यक के लिए अभ्यर्थी परीक्षा निकाय के सभी निर्देशों एवं विविधकार्यों द्वारा निरीक्षित होंगे। अनुसंधान प्रश्न के सभी मामलों का फॉलस परीक्षा निकाय के निर्देश एवं विविधकार्यों के अनुसार होगा।
14. किसी भी विषय में परीक्षा पुस्तिका तथा उत्तर पत्र का कोई भी भाग अलग नहीं किया जाएगा।
15. अभ्यर्थी द्वारा परीक्षा कहाँ/हॉल में प्रवेश कार्ड के अन्तर्गत किसी भी उपकरण को पादय सामग्री, यूजेंट या हलचलनित, कागज को पसंद, पेजर, मोबाइल फोन या किसी भी प्रकार के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों या किसी अपने उपकरण को से जाने या उपयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं है।