MHT CET 2025 April 19 Shift 1 Question Paper

Time Allowed :3 Hours	Maximum Marks :200	Total Questions :150

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The test is of 3 hours duration.
2. The question paper consists of 150 questions. The maximum marks are 200.
3. There are three parts in the question paper consisting of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics having 50 questions in each part of equal weightage.

Chemistry

1. Identify a side chain (R) group present in serine, an amino acid.

(A) CH_3-
(B) $H_3C - CHOH-$
(C) Me_2CH-
(D) $HO - CH_2-$

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2. What is the number of moles of water molecules required for complete hydrolysis of n mole triglyceride?

(A) $4n$
(B) $3n$
(C) $2n$
(D) n

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3. Which of the following compounds has maximum covalent character?

(A) LiCl
(B) LiI
(C) NaCl
(D) NaI

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4. Calculate the percent dissociation of 0.02 m solution if its freezing point depression is 0.046 K . [$\mathbf{K_f}$ for water $= 1.86$ K kg mol^{-1}; n $= 2$]

(A) 12.3%
(B) 23.6%
(C) 35.00%
(D) 48.1%

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5. For the reaction, $NO_{2(g)} + CO_{(g)} \longrightarrow NO_{(g)} + CO_{2(g)}$, rate of formation of $NO_{(g)}$ is Y mol dm^{-3} s^{-1}. Find the rate of disappearance of $CO_{(g)}$.

(A) Y mol dm^{-3} s^{-1}
(B) 2Y mol dm^{-3} s^{-1}
(C) $\frac{Y}{2}$ mol dm^{-3} s^{-1}
(D) $\frac{3}{2}$Y mol dm^{-3} s^{-1}

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6. Identify the compound formed by action of chromyl chloride on toluene in presence of CS_2 and hydrolysed further?

(A) Chlorobenzene
(B) Benzal chloride
(C) Benzaldehyde
(D) Benzoic acid

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7. Which from following compounds has lowest pK_b value?

(A) N -Ethylethanamine
(B) Propan-2-amine
(C) NH_3
(D) Benzenamine

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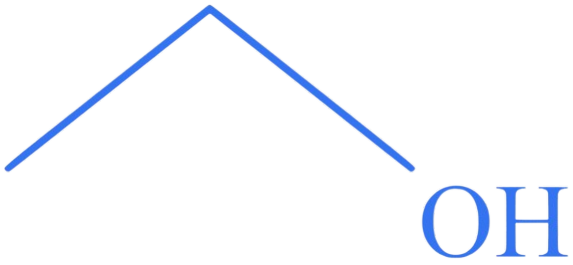
8. What is the molar mass of compound represented by following structure formula?



(A) 36 g mol^{-1}
(B) 46 g mol^{-1}
(C) 22 g mol^{-1}
(D) 32 g mol^{-1}

9. For the cell reaction,
$Zn_{(s)} + 2Ag^{+}_{(aq)} \longrightarrow Zn^{+2}_{(aq)} + 2Ag_{(s)}$
Cell potential is less than E°_{cell} by 0.0592 V at 298 K when

(A) $[Zn^{+2}] = 1M$ and $[Ag^{+}] = 0.1M$
(B) $[Zn^{+2}] = 1M$ and $[Ag^{+}] = 0.01M$
(C) $[Zn^{+2}] = 0.1M$ and $[Ag^{+}] = 1M$
(D) $[Zn^{+2}] = 0.01M$ and $[Ag^{+}] = 1M$

---

10. Calculate the volume of unit cell having atomic radius 141.4 pm forming fcc unit cell.

(A) 9.3×10^{-23} cm^3
(B) 8.1×10^{-23} cm^3
(C) 6.4×10^{-23} cm^3
(D) 4.7×10^{-23} cm^3

---

11. Which from following mixtures obeys Raoult's law?

(A) Chloroform + acetone
(B) Carbon disulfide + acetone
(C) Benzene + toluene
(D) Ethanol + acetone

---

12. In a first order reaction concentration of reactant decreases from 20 milli mol dm^{-3} to 8 milli mol dm^{-3} in 40 minutes, find rate constant of reaction?

(A) 0.011 $minute^{-1}$
(B) 0.023 $minute^{-1}$
(C) 0.032 $minute^{-1}$
(D) 0.041 $minute^{-1}$

---

13. Identify the reagent R used in following reaction.
Ketone $\xrightarrow{R}$ semi carbazone

(A) NH_2OH
(B) $NH_2NHCONH_2$
(C) $NH_2NHC_6H_5$
(D) $NH_2 - NH_2$

14. Which from following polymers needs peroxide as initiator for preparation?

(A) Nylon 6,6
(B) Polyacrylonitrile
(C) Terylene
(D) Bakelite

---

15. Which from following elements is NOT regarded as transition element?

(A) Ni
(B) Fe
(C) Ag
(D) Hg

---

16. Which from following is the correct relationship between molar conductivity (Λ), conductivity (k) and molarity (M) of solution for electrolyte?

(A) $k = \frac{\Lambda \times C}{1000}$
(B) $\Lambda = \frac{100 \times k}{C}$
(C) $\Lambda = \frac{k \times C}{1000}$
(D) $k = \frac{1000 \times C}{\Lambda}$

---

17. Which from following solids is isotropic?

(A) Glass
(B) Ceramics
(C) Graphite
(D) Ice

---

18. Calculate ΔS_{total} for a certain reaction at 298 K if $\Delta H^\circ = -208.6$ kJ and $\Delta S^\circ = -36$ J K^{-1}

(A) 664 J K^{-1}
(B) 834 J K^{-1}
(C) 926 J K^{-1}
(D) 736 J K^{-1}

---

19. Which among the following is benzylic halide?

(A) Bromophenylmethane
(B) 4-Bromotoluene
(C) 1-Bromo-2-phenylethane
(D) Bromobenzene

---

20. Which from following is correct regarding $t_{1/2}$ of reaction if we double the initial concentration of a reactant in first order reaction?

(A) $t_{1/2}$ will increase by two times
(B) $t_{1/2}$ will decrease by four times
(C) $t_{1/2}$ remains the same
(D) $t_{1/2}$ will decrease by two times

---

21. Identify the product of following reaction.
Formaldehyde + Benzaldehyde $\xrightarrow[\mathbf{H_3O^+}]{\mathbf{conc.\ NaOH}}$ product

(A) Phenyl methanol and methanol
(B) Methanol and benzoic acid
(C) Methanoic acid and phenyl methanol
(D) Methanoic acid and benzoic acid

---

22. Which from following is a correct decreasing order of water solubilities of organic compounds?

(A) Alcohols > Amines > Alkanes
(B) Alkanes > Alcohols > Amines
(C) Amines > Alcohols > Alkanes
(D) Alcohols > Alkanes > Amines

---

23. Which from following coordinate complexes contains the ligand 'en'?

(A) Tetraamminecopper (II) ion
(B) Bis(ethylenediamine) dithiocyanatoplatinum (IV)
(C) Pentacarbonyliron (0)
(D) Tetracyanonickelate (II)

---

24. What is the volume occupied by 0.5 mol of CO_2 at STP?

(A) 5.6 dm^3
(B) 11.2 dm^3
(C) 16.8 dm^3
(D) 22.4 dm^3

---

25. Calculate the change in internal energy of the system if 20 kJ of work is done on the system and it releases 10 kJ of heat in a particular reaction.

(A) 30 kJ
(B) 10 kJ
(C) −15 kJ
(D) −20 kJ

---

26. What are the products formed when Li_2CO_3 undergoes decomposition?

(A) $Li_2O + CO_2$
(B) $LiO + CO_2$
(C) $LiC + CO_2$
(D) $Li_2O_2 + CO$

---

27. Identify the product formed from chlorobenzene on heating with conc. HNO_3 in presence of conc. H_2SO_4.

(A) Only 1-chloro-4-nitrobenzene
(B) 1-chloro-2-nitrobenzene
(C) Mixture of 1-chloro-4-nitrobenzene and 1-chloro-2-nitrobenzene
(D) 2,4,6-trinitrochlorobenzene

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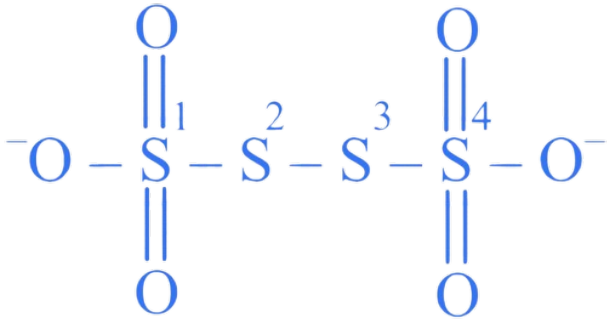
28. What are the respective oxidation states of sulphur atoms numbered 1 to 4 in tetrathionate ion shown below?



(A) $0, +5, +5, 0$
(B) $+5, 0, 0, +5$

(C) $+2, 0, 0, +2$
(D) $+2, -1, -1, +2$

---

29. Which of the following is primary allylic alcohol?

(A) $H_2C = CH - CH(CH_3) - OH$
(B) $H_2C = CH - CH_2 - OH$
(C) $H_2C = CH - C(CH_3)_2 - OH$
(D) $CH_3 - CH = CH - CH(CH_3) - OH$

---

30. Identify the pair of carbohydrates containing galactose as one of constituent in both of them.

(A) Sucrose and Stachyose
(B) Maltose and Raffinose
(C) Raffinose and Stachyose
(D) Lactose and Maltose

---

31. The pH of a sample of vinegar is 3.76. Calculate the concentration of hydrogen ion in it in moldm^{-3} ?

(A) 1.97×10^{-4}
(B) 1.738×10^{-4}
(C) 1.84×10^{-4}
(D) 1.283×10^{-4}

---

32. Which from following complexes is an example of MA_2BC type of distereoisomers?

(A) $[Co(en)_2Cl_2]^+$
(B) $[Pt(NH_3)(H_2O)Cl_2]$
(C) $Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_2$
(D) $[Co(NH_3)_4Cl_2]^+$

---

33. Which from following polymers is obtained by addition polymerisation method?

(A) Nylon 6
(B) Terylene
(C) Nylon 6,6
(D) Teflon

34. Which of the following is one of the product of ozonolysis?

(A) alcohol
(B) acid
(C) aldehyde
(D) ester

---

35. Find molar mass of nonvolatile solute when 20 g of it dissolved in 200 g water at 300 K. [Relative lowering of vapour pressure = 0.02]

(A) 120 g mol^{-1}
(B) 110 g mol^{-1}
(C) 90 g mol^{-1}
(D) 100 g mol^{-1}

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36. Which from following reactions performs zero work?

(A) $CH_{4(g)} + Cl_{2(g)} \longrightarrow CH_3Cl_{(g)} + HCl_{(g)}$
(B) $3H_{2(g)} + N_{2(g)} \longrightarrow 2NH_{3(g)}$
(C) $C_2H_{2(g)} + \frac{5}{2}O_{2(g)} \longrightarrow 2CO_{2(g)} + H_2O_{(l)}$
(D) $2C_2H_{6(g)} + 7O_{2(g)} \longrightarrow 4CO_{2(g)} + 6H_2O_{(l)}$

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37. Identify the product ' B ' in the following reaction sequence.
Alkyl halide $\xrightarrow{\text{Mg/Dry ether}}$ A $\xrightarrow{NH_3}$ B

(A) Alkyl magnesium halide
(B) Alkyl amine
(C) Hydrocarbon
(D) Alkyl nitrile

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38. Match column I (process) with column II (application)

	Column I		Column II
i.	Dialysis	a.	Cleansing action of soap
ii.	Peptization	b.	Coagulation
iii.	Emulsificatioin	c.	Colloidal solution preparation
iv.	Electrophoresis	d.	Purification of colloidal solution

(A) i - d, ii - a, iii - c, iv - b
(B) i - d, ii - c, iii - a, iv - b

(C) i - c, ii - b, iii - d, iv - a
(D) i - b, ii - c, iii - a, iv - d

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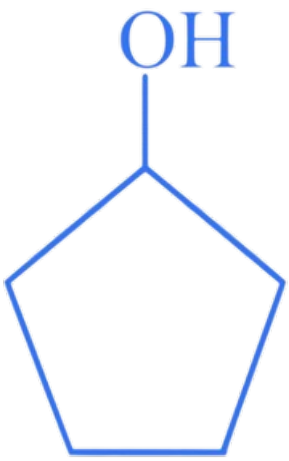
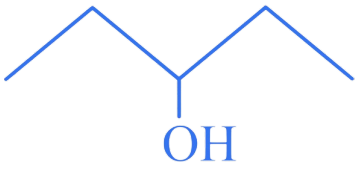
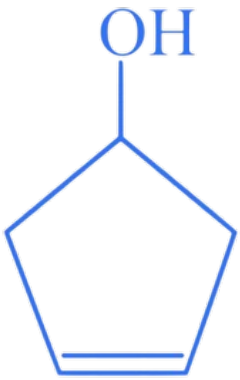
39. Which of the following is the structure of an alcohol with molecular formula $C_5H_{12}O$?

(A)


(B)


(C)


(D)


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40. Four vessels of same volume consist equal masses of four gases H_2, Cl_2, N_2, and O_2 separately at same temperature. The pressure exerted by the gas is maximum for

(A) H_2
(B) Cl_2

(C) N_2
(D) O_2

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41. The solubility product of a sparingly soluble salt AX is 4.9×10^{-13}. What is its solubility in moldm^{-3} ?

(A) 2.4×10^{-13}
(B) 4.9×10^{-7}
(C) 7.0×10^{-7}
(D) 7.0×10^{-13}

---

42. Which from following cations develops lowest value of spin only magnetic moment?

(A) V^{3+}
(B) Cr^{3+}
(C) Mn^{2+}
(D) Fe^{2+}

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43. How long should aqueous NaCl be electrolysed by passing 100 ampere current, so that 0.5 mol chlorine is released at anode?

(A) 96500 seconds
(B) 9650 seconds
(C) 965 seconds
(D) 96.5 seconds

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44. Calculate the number of atoms present in 1.58 g metal if it forms bcc structure. [$\rho \times \mathbf{a}^3 = 1.58 \times 10^{-22}$ g]

(A) 1.0×10^{22}
(B) 2.0×10^{22}
(C) 3.0×10^{22}
(D) 4.0×10^{22}

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45. Identify the correct order of thermal stability of hydrides of 16 group elements from the following.

(A) $H_2S < H_2O < H_2Se < H_2Te$
(B) $H_2O < H_2S < H_2Se < H_2Te$

(C) $H_2Te < H_2Se < H_2S < H_2O$
(D) $H_2Se < H_2Te < H_2O < H_2S$

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46. Calculate the longest wavelength in hydrogen emission spectrum of Lyman series.
[$\mathbf{R_H} = 109677\ \mathbf{cm^{-1}}$]

(A) 1.331×10^{-5} cm
(B) 1.216×10^{-5} cm
(C) 1.445×10^{-5} cm
(D) 1.556×10^{-5} cm

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47. Select the correct IUPAC name of pyrogallol.

(A) Benzene-1,3-diol
(B) Benzene-1,4-diol
(C) Benzene-1,3,5-triol
(D) Benzene-1,2,3-triol

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48. In a chemical reaction, sum of formula weight of all reactants is 274 u and atom economy is 50%, calculate formula weight of desired product?

(A) 137 u
(B) 274 u
(C) 167 u
(D) 254 u

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49. Which among the following salts is NOT hydrolysed in water?

(A) Na_2CO_3
(B) NH_4CN
(C) KNO_3
(D) KCN

---

50. Which of the following alkenes is most easily formed by dehydrohalogenation of alkyl halides?

(A) $R_2C = CH_2$
(B) RCH = CHR

(C) $R_2C = CHR$
(D) $R_2C = CR_2$

Mathematics

1. The Cartesian equation of plane through A$(7, 8, 6)$ and parallel to the XY plane is

(A) $z = 7$
(B) $z = 8$
(C) $z = 6$
(D) $z = 4$

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2. The number of ways, in which 6 boys and 5 girls can sit at a round table, if no two girls are to sit together, is

(A) 518400
(B) 14400
(C) 86400
(D) 17280

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3. If $[2\bar{p} - 3\bar{r} \quad \bar{q} \quad \bar{s}] + [3\bar{p} + 2\bar{q} \quad \bar{r} \quad \bar{s}] = m[\bar{p} \quad \bar{r} \quad \bar{s}] + n[\bar{q} \quad \bar{r} \quad \bar{s}] + t[\bar{p} \quad \bar{q} \quad \bar{s}]$, then the values of m, n, t respectively are ....

(A) $2, 3, 3$
(B) $3, 4, 5$
(C) $1, 2, 3$
(D) $3, 5, 2$

---

4. The distance of the point $(-3, 2, 3)$ from the line passing through $(4, 6, -2)$ and having direction ratios $-1, 2, 3$ is _____ units.

(A) $2\sqrt{17}$
(B) $4\sqrt{17}$
(C) $2\sqrt{19}$
(D) $4\sqrt{19}$

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5. A plane passes through $(1, -2, 1)$ and is perpendicular to the planes $2x - 2y + z = 0$ and $x - y + 2z = 4$. The distance of the point $(1, 2, 2)$ from this plane is _____ units.

(A) 1
(B) $\sqrt{2}$
(C) $2\sqrt{2}$
(D) $\sqrt{3}$

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6. The point of intersection of the diagonals of the rectangle whose sides are contained in the lines $x = 8, x = 10, y = 11$ and $y = 12$ is

(A) $\left(\frac{9}{2}, 23\right)$
(B) $\left(9, \frac{23}{2}\right)$
(C) $\left(7, \frac{21}{2}\right)$
(D) $\left(\frac{7}{2}, 21\right)$

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7. A box contains 9 tickets numbered 1 to 9 both inclusive. If 3 tickets are drawn from the box one at a time, then the probability that they are alternatively either {odd, even, odd} or {even, odd, even} is

(A) $\frac{5}{17}$
(B) $\frac{4}{17}$
(C) $\frac{5}{16}$
(D) $\frac{5}{18}$

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8. $\lim_{x\to 3} \frac{(84-x)^{\frac{1}{4}}-3}{x-3}$ **is**

(A) $\frac{-1}{108}$
(B) $\frac{-1}{84}$
(C) $\frac{-1}{27}$
(D) $\frac{-1}{4}$

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9. The statement pattern $[(p \to q) \wedge \sim q] \to r$ is a tautology when r is equivalent to

(A) p$\wedge \sim$ q
(B) $q \vee p$
(C) $p \wedge q$
(D) $\sim q$

---

10. If $3\sin\alpha = 5\sin\beta$**, then** $\tan\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) =$

(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4

---

11. $\int \frac{\mathbf{d}x}{2\mathbf{e}^{2x}+3\mathbf{e}^{x}+1} =$

(A) $x + \log(\mathrm{e}^{x}+1) - 2\log(2\mathrm{e}^{x}+1) + \mathrm{c}$, where c is the constant of integration
(B) $x - \log(\mathrm{e}^{x}+1) + 4\log(\mathrm{e}^{x}+1) + \mathrm{c}$, where c is the constant of integration
(C) $x + \log(\mathrm{e}^{x}+1) - 4\log(2\mathrm{e}^{x}+1) + \mathrm{c}$, where c is the constant of integration
(D) $x - \log(\mathrm{e}^{x}+1) + 2\log(2\mathrm{e}^{x}+1) + \mathrm{c}$, where c is the constant of integration

---

12. $\int \frac{\mathbf{e}^{2030\log x} - \mathbf{e}^{2029\log x}}{\mathbf{e}^{2028\log x} - \mathbf{e}^{2027\log x}}\mathbf{d}x = \ldots$

(A) $\frac{x^2}{2} + c$, where c is the constant of integration
(B) $x + c$, where c is the constant of integration
(C) $\frac{x^3}{3} + c$, where c is the constant of integration
(D) $\frac{x}{3} + c$, where c is the constant of integration

---

13. The value of $\int_1^4 \log[x]\mathbf{d}x$, where $[x]$ is the greatest integer function less than or equal to x is equal to

(A) $\log 5$
(B) $\log 6$
(C) $\log 2$
(D) $\log 3$

---

14. The order and degree of differential equation of all tangent lines to the parabola $x^2 = 4y$ is respectively.

(A) 1, 2
(B) 2, 2
(C) 3, 1
(D) 4, 1

---

15. The probability distribution of a discrete random variable X is

X	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
P(X = x)	2k	k	2k	4k	k

If $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{P}(x < 3)$ and $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{P}(2 \leq \mathbf{X} < 4)$, then

(A) $\mathrm{a} = \mathrm{b}$
(B) $a > b$
(C) $\mathrm{a} < \mathrm{b}$
(D) $\mathrm{a} = \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{b}$

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16. If a random variable X has the p.d.f. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{k}{x^2+1} & ,\textbf{if } 0 < x < \infty \\ 0 & ,\textbf{otherwise} \end{cases}$ then c.d.f. of X is

(A) $2\tan^{-1} x$
(B) $\frac{\pi}{2}\tan^{-1} x$
(C) $\frac{2}{\pi}\tan^{-1} x$
(D) $\tan^{-1} x$

---

17. If $y = y(x)$ satisfies $\left(\frac{2+\sin x}{1+y}\right)\frac{dy}{dx} = -\cos x$ such that $y(0) = 2$, then $y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ is equal to

(A) 4
(B) 3
(C) 2
(D) 1

---

18. In a bank, the principal increases continuously at a rate of $x\%$ per year. Then the rate x, if 100 double itself in 10 years, is ($\log 2 = 0.6931$)

(A) 6.93%
(B) 9.63%
(C) 6.09%
(D) 3.69%

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19. If a random variable X follows the Binomial distribution $\mathbf{B}(33, \mathbf{p})$ such that $3\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{X} = 0) = \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{X} = 1)$, then the variance of X is

(A) $\frac{11}{144}$
(B) $\frac{35}{48}$
(C) $\frac{121}{48}$
(D) $\frac{33}{144}$

---

20. The number of common tangents that can be drawn to the circles $x^2+y^2-6x=0$ and $x^2+y^2+6x+2y+1=0$ is _____

(A) 0
(B) 3
(C) 2
(D) 4

---

21. The sum to infinite terms of the series $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)+\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{9}\right)+\ldots\ldots\cdots+\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2^{n-1}}{1+2^{2n-1}}\right)+\ldots\ldots$ is

(A) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
(B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
(C) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
(D) $\frac{\pi}{3}$

---

22. The ratios of sides in a triangle ABC are $5:12:13$ and its area is 270 . Then sides of the triangle are

(A) $5, 12, 13$
(B) $10, 24, 26$
(C) $15, 36, 39$
(D) $20, 48, 52$

---

23. If $4\sin^{-1}x+\cos^{-1}x=\pi$ then $x=$

(A) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
(B) 0
(C) $\frac{1}{2}$
(D) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

---

24. $\int_1^e \frac{e^x}{x}(1+x\log x)dx=$

(A) e^e
(B) e^e-e
(C) e^e+e
(D) e

---

25. The ratio of the areas bounded by the curves $y = \cos x$ and $y = \cos 2x$ between $x = 0, x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ and X -axis is

(A) $\sqrt{2} : 1$
(B) $1 : 1$
(C) $2 : 1$
(D) $1 : 3$

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26. The solution of the differential equation $x\frac{\mathbf{d}^2y}{\mathbf{d}x^2} = 1$ at $x = y = 1$ with $\frac{\mathbf{d}y}{\mathbf{d}x} = 0$ at $x = 1$, is

(A) $y = x \log x + x + 2$
(B) $y = x \log x - x + 2$
(C) $x = x \log x + 2$
(D) $x \log x - x = y$

---

27. The volume of the tetrahedron whose co-terminus edges are $\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{c}$ is 12 cubic units. If the scalar projection of $\bar{a}$ on $\bar{b} \times \bar{c}$ is 4 , then $|\bar{b} \times \bar{c}| =$

(A) 18
(B) $\frac{1}{18}$
(C) 16
(D) $\frac{1}{16}$

---

28. If the sum of the squares of the distance of the point $\mathbf{P}(x, y, z)$ from the co-ordinate axes is 242 , then the distance of the point P from the origin is units.

(A) 121
(B) 11
(C) 22
(D) $\frac{121}{2}$

---

29. If the points $\mathbf{A}(2 - x, 2, 2), \mathbf{B}(2, 2 - y, 2), \mathbf{C}(2, 2, 2 - z)$ and $\mathbf{D}(1, 1, 1)$ are coplanar, then the locus of point $\mathbf{P}(x, y, z)$ is

(A) $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 1$
(B) $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 0$
(C) $\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1+y} + \frac{1}{1+z} = 1$
(D) $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2y} + \frac{1}{3z} = 0$

---

30. If the lines $\frac{3-x}{2} = \frac{5y-2}{3\lambda+1} = 5 - z$ and $\frac{x+2}{-1} = \frac{1-3y}{7} = \frac{4-z}{2\mu}$ are at right angles, then $7\lambda - 10\mu =$

(A) 143
(B) $\frac{143}{3}$
(C) 137
(D) $\frac{137}{5}$

---

31. If the angle θ between the line $\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{2}$ and the plane $2x - y + \sqrt{\lambda}z + 4 = 0$ is such that $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{3}$, then $\lambda + 1 =$

(A) $\frac{5}{3}$
(B) $\frac{-5}{3}$
(C) $\frac{8}{3}$
(D) $\frac{-8}{3}$

---

32. The feasible region represented by the given constraints $2x + 3y \geq 12, -x + y \leq 3, x \leq 4, y \geq 3$ is denoted by

(A) S_1
(B) S_2
(C) S_3
(D) S_4

---

33. For $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{N}$ if $y = \mathbf{a}x^{\mathbf{n}+1} + \mathbf{b}x^{-\mathbf{n}}$, then $x^2\frac{\mathbf{d}^2y}{\mathbf{d}x^2} =$

(A) $\mathrm{n}(\mathrm{n}-1)y$
(B) $(\mathrm{n}-1)y$
(C) $\mathrm{n}(\mathrm{n}+1)y$
(D) $(\mathrm{n}+1)y$

---

34. $f(x) = (\cos x + \mathbf{i}\sin x)\cdot(\cos 3x + \mathbf{i}\sin 3x)\cdots[\cos(2\mathbf{n}-1)x + \mathbf{i}\sin(2\mathbf{n}-1)x]\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{N}$
Then $f''(x) =$ _____, (Where $\mathbf{i} = \sqrt{-1}$)

(A) $\mathrm{n}^2 f(x)$
(B) $-\mathrm{n}^4 f(x)$
(C) $-\mathrm{n}^2 f(x)$
(D) $\mathrm{n}^4 f(x)$

35. A population $p(t)$ of 1000 bacteria introduced into a nutrient medium grows according to the relation $\mathbf{p}(t) = 1000 + \frac{1000t}{100+t^2}$. The maximum size of this bacterial population is

(A) 1100
(B) 1250
(C) 1050
(D) 950

---

36. An ellipse has OB as semi-minor axis, S and S' are foci and angle SBS' is a right angle. Then the eccentricity of the ellipse is

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$
(B) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
(C) $\sqrt{2}$
(D) $\frac{1}{3}$

---

37. If the directed line makes an angle 45° and 60° with the X and Y -axes respectively, then the obtuse angle θ made by the line with the Z -axis is

(A) 135°
(B) 120°
(C) 160°
(D) 150°

---

38. The derivative of $\tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{1+x^2}-1\right)$ is

(A) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}(x^2-2\sqrt{x+1}+1)}$
(B) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}(x^2-2\sqrt{1+x^2}+3)}$
(C) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}(x^2-2\sqrt{x^2+1}+2)}$
(D) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}(x^2+2\sqrt{1+x^2}-3)}$

---

39. By dropping a stone in a quiet lake, a wave in the form of circle is generated. The radius of the circular wave increases at the rate of 2.1 cm/sec. Then the rate of increase of the enclosed circular region, when the radius of the circular wave is 10 cm , is (Given $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

(A) 66 cm^2/ second
(B) 122 cm^2/ second
(C) 132 cm^2/ second
(D) 110 cm^2/ second

---

40. The angle between the curves $xy = 6$ and $x^2y = 12$ is

(A) $\tan^{-1}\frac{3}{11}$
(B) $\tan^{-1}\frac{11}{3}$
(C) $\tan^{-1}\frac{2}{11}$
(D) $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{11}$

---

41. In the mean value theorem, $f'(c) = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$, if a = 0, b = $\frac{1}{2}$ and $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)$, then the value of c is

(A) $1 - \frac{\sqrt{15}}{6}$
(B) $1 - \frac{\sqrt{13}}{6}$
(C) $1 - \frac{\sqrt{21}}{6}$
(D) $1 + \frac{\sqrt{21}}{6}$

---

42. $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{(a+b\cos x)^2}dx =$

(A) $\frac{2}{a^2}\left[\log(a+b\cos x) - \frac{a}{a+b\cos x}\right] + c$ where c is the constant of integration.
(B) $\frac{-1}{a^2}\left[\log(a+b\cos x) + \frac{a}{a+b\cos x}\right] + c$, where c is the constant of integration.
(C) $\frac{-2}{b^2}\left[\log(a+b\cos x) + \frac{a}{a+b\cos x}\right] + c$ where c is the constant of integration.
(D) $\frac{-2}{b^2}\left[\log(a+b\cos x) - \frac{a}{a+b\cos x}\right] + c$, where c is the constant of integration.

---

43. If m_1 and m_2 are the slopes of the lines represented by $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ satisfying the condition $16h^2 = 25ab$, then .....

(A) $m_1 = m_2^2$
(B) $m_1 = 4m_2$
(C) $|m_1 - m_2| = 2$
(D) $m_1m_2 = 1$

---

44. The modulus of the square root of the conjugate of $-7 + 24\sqrt{-1}$ is _____

(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 16
(D) 5

---

45. If $x + \log_{15}(5 + 3^x) = x \log_{15} 5 + \log_{15} 24$, then $x =$ _____

(A) 1
(B) 5
(C) 2
(D) 8

---

46. If $f(x)$ is continuous at point $x = 0$ where $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3\sin x + 5\tan x}{\mathbf{a}^x - 1} & , x < 0 \\ \frac{2}{\log 2} & , x = 0 \\ \frac{8x + 2x\cos x}{\mathbf{b}^x - 1} & , x > 0 \end{cases}$ then the values of a and b, respectively, are _____

(A) 4, 5
(B) 16, 32
(C) 8, 10
(D) 16, 16

---

47. The smallest angle of the triangle whose sides are $6 + \sqrt{12}, \sqrt{48}, \sqrt{24}$ is

(A) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
(B) $\frac{\pi}{6}$
(C) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
(D) $\frac{\pi}{3}$

---

48. Consider the three statements
p : $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 10n - 3$ **is a prime number, when n is not divisible by 3.**
q : $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$ **are the direction cosines of a directed line.**
r : $\sin x$ **is an increasing function in the interval** $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$.
Then which of the following statement pattern has truth value true?

(A) $(p \wedge q) \leftrightarrow r$
(B) $(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow \sim r$
(C) $(\sim p \vee q) \wedge r$
(D) $(\sim p \wedge \sim q) \leftrightarrow \sim r$

49. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta & 0 \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$**, where** A_{21}, A_{22}, A_{23} **are cofactors of** a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23} **respectively, then the value of** $a_{21}\mathbf{A}_{21} + \mathbf{a}_{22}\mathbf{A}_{22} + \mathbf{a}_{23}\mathbf{A}_{23} =$

(A) 1
(B) -1
(C) 0
(D) 2

---

50. In a triangle ABC**, with usual notations, if** $\frac{b+c}{11} = \frac{c+a}{12} = \frac{a+b}{13}$ **Then** $\cos\mathbf{A} : \cos\mathbf{B} : \cos\mathbf{C}$ **is**

(A) 7 : 19 : 25
(B) 19 : 7 : 25
(C) 12 : 14 : 20
(D) 19 : 25 : 20

Physics

1. The time period of a simple pendulum inside a stationary lift is $\sqrt{3}$ **second. When the lift moves upwards with an acceleration** $g/3$**, the time period will be (** $g =$ **acceleration due to gravity)**

(A) 1.5 s
(B) 2 s
(C) $\sqrt{3}$ s
(D) 3 s

---

2. A stone of mass 1 **kg tied to a light inextensible string of length** $L = \frac{5}{3}$ **m is rotating in a circular path of radius** L **in a vertical plane. If the ratio of maximum tension in the string to the minimum tension in the string is 3 , the speed of the stone at the highest point of the circle is (** $g =$ **acceleration due to gravity)**

(A) $\sqrt{gL}$
(B) $\sqrt{2gL}$
(C) $\sqrt{4gL}$
(D) $\sqrt{8gL}$

---

3. If $\vec{F} = (5\hat{i} - 10\hat{j})$ and $\vec{r} = (4\hat{i} - 3\hat{j})$, then the torque acting on the object will be

(A) $\hat{i} - 2\hat{j}$
(B) $2\hat{i} - \hat{j}$
(C) $25\hat{k}$
(D) $-25\hat{k}$

---

4. Two particles of equal mass 'm' move in a circle of radius 'r' under the action of their mutual gravitational attraction. The speed of each particle will be (G = Universal gravitational constant)

(A) $\sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{Gm}}{4r}}$
(B) $\sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{Gm}}{r}}$
(C) $\sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{Gm}}{2r}}$
(D) $\sqrt{\frac{4\mathrm{Gm}}{r}}$

---

5. Four particles each of mass M are placed at the corners of a square of side L. The radius of gyration of the system about an axis perpendicular to the square and passing through its centre is

(A) L
(B) $\frac{\mathrm{L}}{2}$
(C) $\frac{\mathrm{L}}{4}$
(D) $\frac{\mathrm{L}}{\sqrt{2}}$

---

6. A mass suspended from a vertical spring performs S.H.M. of period 0.1 second. The spring is unstretched at the highest point of suspension. Maximum speed of the mass is (Gravitational acceleration $g = 10$ m/s^2)

(A) $\frac{1}{2\pi}$ m/s
(B) $\frac{1}{\pi}$ m/s
(C) $\frac{2}{\pi}$ m/s
(D) π m/s

---

7. A liquid rises to a height of 2.4 cm in a glass capillary P. Another glass capillary Q having diameter 80% of capillary P is immersed in the same liquid. The rise of liquid in capillary Q is

(A) 2.4 cm
(B) 3.4 cm
(C) 3 cm
(D) 2.5 cm

---

8. The frequency of fourth overtone of a closed pipe is in unison with the fifth overtone of an open pipe. The ratio of length of closed pipe to that of open pipe is

(A) 2 : 3
(B) 3 : 4
(C) 4 : 5
(D) 5 : 6

---

9. When source of sound moves towards a stationary observer, the apparent frequency heard by him

(A) increases and wavelength also increases.
(B) increases while wavelength decreases.
(C) remains the same while wavelength decreases.
(D) decreases and wavelength remains the same.

---

10. The formula for the physical quantity is $P = \frac{x^3y}{z^2}$ and the percentage error in the determination of physical quantities x, y, z are $0.6\%, 3\%$ and 1.3% respectively. The percentage error in the measurement of P is

(A) 2.2%
(B) 4.9%
(C) 5.3%
(D) 7.4%

---

11. Two rods of different materials have lengths 'l_1' and 'l_2' whose coefficient of linear expansions are 'α_1' and 'α_2' respectively. If the difference between the two lengths is independent of temperature then

(A) $\alpha_1^2 l_1 = \alpha_2^2 l_2$
(B) $\frac{l_1}{l_2} = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1}$
(C) $\frac{l_1}{l_2} = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}$
(D) $l_1^2 \alpha_2 = l_2^2 \alpha_1$

---

12. Three samples X, Y, and Z of same gas have equal volumes and temperatures. The volume of each sample is doubled, the process being isothermal for X , adiabatic for Y and isobaric for Z . If the final pressures are equal for the three samples, the ratio of the initial pressures is ($\gamma = 3/2$)

(A) $1 : \sqrt{2} : 2\sqrt{3}$
(B) $2 : 2\sqrt{2} : 1$
(C) $3 : 3\sqrt{3} : 1$
(D) $5 : 5\sqrt{5} : 1$

---

13. Let 'W' joule be the work done to move an electric charge 'q' coulomb from a place A, where potential is -5 volt to another place B where potential is 'V' volt. The value of 'V' is

(A) $Wq - 5$
(B) $\frac{q}{W} + 5$
(C) $W - \frac{5}{q}$
(D) $\frac{W}{q} - 5$

---

14. The plates of a parallel plate capacitor are separated by a distance 'd' with air as the medium between them. A dielectric slab of dielectric constant 3 is introduced between the plates so as to increase the capacity by 50%. The thickness of the dielectric slab is

(A) $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{2}$
(B) $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{3}$
(C) $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{5}$
(D) $\frac{5\,\mathrm{d}}{6}$

---

15. Two long parallel wires carrying currents 4 A and 3 A in opposite directions are placed at a distance of 5 cm from each other. A point P is at equidistance from both the wires such that the line joining the point P to the wires are perpendicular to each other. The magnitude of magnetic field at point P is (μ_0 = permeability of free space $= 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ SI unit)

(A) 4×10^{-5} T
(B) $\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-5}$ T
(C) 2×10^{-5} T
(D) $2\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-5}$ T

---

16. If only 5% of the total current is to be passed through galvanometer of resistance G , then the resistance of the shunt will be

(A) $\frac{\mathrm{G}}{15}$
(B) $\frac{\mathrm{G}}{17}$
(C) $\frac{\mathrm{G}}{19}$
(D) $\frac{\mathrm{G}}{21}$

---

17. The self-inductance of a circuit is numerically equal to

(A) the work done in establishing the magnetic flux associated with circuit.
(B) twice the work done in establishing the magnetic flux associated with unit current in the circuit.
(C) thrice the work done in establishing the magnetic flux associated with unit current in the circuit.
(D) the work done in establishing the magnetic flux associated with unit current in the circuit.

---

18. Two conducting circular loops of radii R_1 and R_2 are placed in the same plane with their centres coinciding. If $R_1 > R_2$, the mutual inductance M between them will be directly proportional to

(A) $\frac{\mathrm{R_1}}{\mathrm{R_2}}$
(B) $\frac{R_2}{R_1}$
(C) $\frac{\mathrm{R_1^2}}{\mathrm{R_2}}$
(D) $\frac{R_2^2}{R_1}$

---

19. A series LCR circuit is connected to an a.c. source of 230 V$, 50$ Hz. The circuit contains resistance of 80Ω an inductor having inductive reactance 70Ω and a capacitor of capacitive reactance 130Ω. The power factor of the circuit is x. The value of x is

(A) 0.4
(B) 0.8
(C) 0.6
(D) 0.9

---

20. When three inductors of same inductance 'L' are connected in series and 'I' is the current passing through the circuit. The energy stored in the circuit is

(A) $\frac{1}{2}LI^2$
(B) $\frac{3}{2}LI^2$
(C) $\frac{5}{2}LI^2$
(D) $\frac{7}{2}LI^2$

---

21. For a thin prism, δ_1 is the angle of deviation produced, when prism is placed in air. When the prism is immersed in water, the angle of deviation produced is δ_2. Given $_{\mathbf{a}}\mu_{\mathbf{g}} = \frac{3}{2}$ and $_{\mathbf{a}}\mu_{\mathbf{w}} = \frac{4}{3}$. The ratio $\delta_2 : \delta_1$ is

(A) 1 : 2
(B) 1 : 4
(C) 1 : 8
(D) 4 : 1

---

22. If 'λ_1' and 'λ_2' are the wavelengths of the first member of the Balmer and Paschen series, in hydrogen atom respectively, then the ratio of respective frequencies, f_1/f_2 , is

(A) 20 : 7
(B) 27 : 5
(C) 50 : 9
(D) 108 : 7

---

23. The ratio of angular momentum L of an electron to the magnetic dipole moment $\vec{\mathbf{m}}_{\mathbf{orb}}$ is ('m' is mass of electron, 'e' is charge on electron)

(A) $\frac{\mathrm{e}}{\mathrm{m}}$
(B) $\frac{2m}{e}$
(C) $\frac{\mathrm{e}}{2\ \mathrm{m}}$
(D) $\frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{e}}$

---

24. Black sphere of radius R radiates power P at certain temperature T. If the temperature is doubled, the radius gets doubled. Now the power radiated would be

(A) 4 P
(B) 8 P
(C) 16 P
(D) 64 P

---

25. In the depletion layer of reverse biased p-n junction, the

(A) electric field is very small.
(B) potential is maximum.
(C) electric field is maximum.
(D) potential is zero.

---

26. For a common emitter transistor, if $\frac{I_C}{I_E} = 0.95$, then the current gain is

(A) 47.5
(B) 44
(C) 19
(D) 15

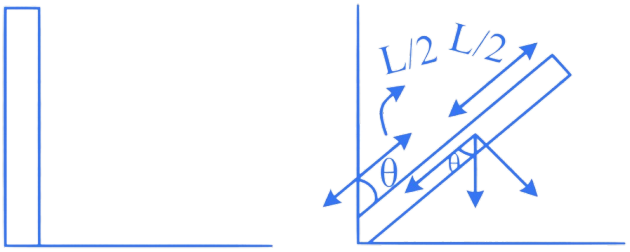
---

27. A string of mass 0.1 kg m^{-1} has length 0.9 m. It is fixed at both ends and stretched such that it has a tension of 40 N. The string vibrates in three segments with amplitude 0.3 cm. The amplitude (maximum) of the particle velocity is (in m/s)

(A) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
(B) $\frac{\pi}{3}$
(C) $\frac{\pi}{5}$
(D) $\frac{\pi}{6}$

---

28. A thin uniform rod of mass 'm' and length 'L' is pivoted at one end so that it can rotate in a vertical plane. The free end is held vertically above pivot and then released. The angular acceleration of the rod when it makes an angle 'θ' with the vertical is [consider negligible friction at the pivot] (g = acceleration due to gravity)



(A) $\frac{3g\sin\theta}{2L}$
(B) $\frac{3g\cos\theta}{2L}$
(C) $\frac{2g\sin\theta}{3L}$
(D) $\frac{2g\cos\theta}{3L}$

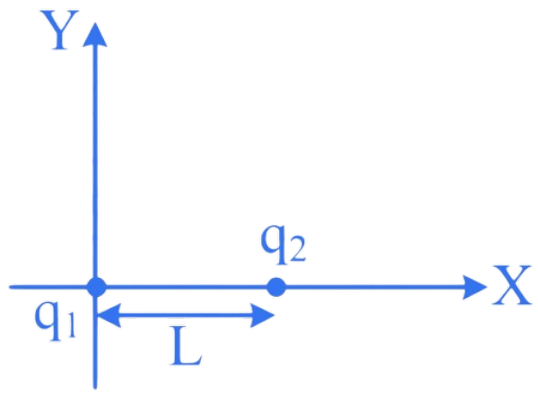
---

29. The molar specific heat of an ideal gas at constant pressure and constant volume is 'C_P' and 'C_V' respectively. If 'R' is a universal gas constant and the ratio of 'C_P' to 'C_V' is γ, then 'C_P' is equal to

(A) $(\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma+1})R$
(B) $\frac{(\gamma-1)R}{\gamma}$
(C) $\frac{R\gamma}{(\gamma-1)}$
(D) $\frac{R\gamma}{(\gamma+1)}$

---

30. Two charges $q_1 = +6q$ and $q_2 = -3q$ placed as shown in figure. A proton is placed on x-axis away from q_2. To remain proton in equilibrium, the distance between q_1 and proton is



(A) $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}-1})L$
(B) $2L$
(C) $\frac{L}{2}$
(D) $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+1})L$

---

31. When a ceiling fan is switched off, its angular velocity falls to $(\frac{1}{3})^{\text{rd}}$ while it makes 24 rotations. How many more rotations will it make before coming to rest?

(A) 3
(B) 6
(C) 9
(D) 12

---

32. In Young's double slit interference experiment, using two coherent sources of different amplitudes, the intensity ratio between bright to dark fringes is $5:1$. The value of the ratio of resultant amplitudes of bright fringe to dark fringe is

(A) $(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{\sqrt{5}-1})$
(B) $\sqrt{5}:1$
(C) $(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt{5}+1})$
(D) $1:\sqrt{5}$

---

33. One end of a capillary tube is dipped in water, the rise of water column is 'h'. The upward force of 98 dyne due to surface tension is balanced by the force due to the weight of the water column. The inner circumference of the capillary is (surface tension of water $= 7 \times 10^{-2}\mathbf{Nm}^{-1}$)

(A) 1.4 cm
(B) 0.7 cm
(C) 0.14 cm
(D) 0.07 cm

---

34. Light of wavelength λ strikes a photoelectric surface and electrons are ejected with energy E . If E is to be increased to twice the original value, the wavelength changes to λ_1

(A) $\lambda_1 < \lambda/2$
(B) $\lambda_1 = \lambda$
(C) $\lambda_1 > \lambda/2$
(D) $\lambda_1 = \lambda/2$

---

35. For ideal non-rigid diatomic gas, the value of $\frac{R}{C_V}$ is nearly $(\gamma = \frac{C_P}{C_V} = \frac{9}{7})$

(A) 0.4
(B) 0.66
(C) 0.28
(D) 1.28

---

36. Two long straight wires A and B carrying equal current 'I' were kept parallel to each other at distance ' d ' apart. Magnitude of magnetic force experienced by length L of wire A is ' F '. If the distance between the wires is made half and currents are doubled, force F_2 on length L of wire A will be

(A) $2F$
(B) F
(C) $8F$
(D) $4F$

37. There is head-on elastic collision between the two particles moving in the same direction with speeds 5 m/s and 3 m/s respectively. After collision, the velocity of the first particle becomes 4 m/s in the same direction. The velocity of the second particle should be

(A) 6 m/s in the same direction.
(B) 4 m/s in the same direction.
(C) 2 m/s in the opposite direction.
(D) 3 m/s in the same direction.

---

38. When the heat is given to a gas in an Isothermal process, then there will be

(A) external work done.
(B) rise in temperature.
(C) increase in internal energy.
(D) external work done and also rise in temperature.

---

39. An alternating voltage $E = 100\sqrt{2}\sin(50t)$ is connected to a 2μF capacitor through an a.c. ammeter. The ammeter reading will be

(A) 10 mA
(B) 5 mA
(C) 20 mA
(D) 30 mA

---

40. In a Fraunhoffer diffraction, light of wavelength 'λ' is incident on slit of width ' d '. The diffraction pattern is observed on a screen placed at a distance ' D '. The linear width of central maximum is equal to two times the width of the slit, then 'D' has value

(A) $\frac{d^2}{\lambda}$
(B) $\frac{d^2}{2\lambda}$
(C) $\frac{d^2}{3\lambda}$
(D) $\frac{d^2}{4\lambda}$

---

41. When a big drop of water is formed from ' n ' small drops of water, the energy loss is ' $3E$ ' where ' E ' is the energy of the bigger drop. The radius of the bigger drop is ' R ' and that of smaller drop is ' r ' then the value of ' n ' is

(A) $\frac{2R^2}{r}$
(B) $\frac{4R^2}{r^2}$
(C) $\frac{4R}{r}$
(D) $\frac{4R}{r^2}$

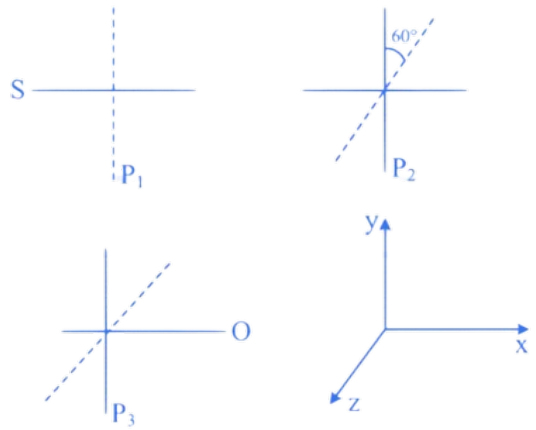
---

42. The ratio of the wavelength of the last line of Paschen series to that of Balmer series is

(A) $\frac{9}{4}$
(B) $\frac{3}{2}$
(C) $\frac{2}{3}$
(D) $\frac{4}{9}$

---

43. Three identical polaroids P_1, P_2 and P_3 are placed one after another. The pass axis of P_2 and P_3 are inclined at an angle of $60°$ and $90°$ with respect to axis of P_1. The source has an intensity 256 W/m^2. The intensity of light at point ' O ' is $(\cos 30° = \sqrt{3}/2, \cos 60° = 0.5)$



(A) 24 W/m^2
(B) 20 W/m^2
(C) 16 W/m^2
(D) 8 W/m^2

---

44. An electric dipole of dipole moment ' p ' is aligned parallel to a uniform electric field ' E '. The energy required to rotate the dipole by $90°$ is $\begin{bmatrix} \sin 0° = 0, & \sin 90° = 1 \\ \cos 0° = 1, & \cos 90° = 0 \end{bmatrix}$

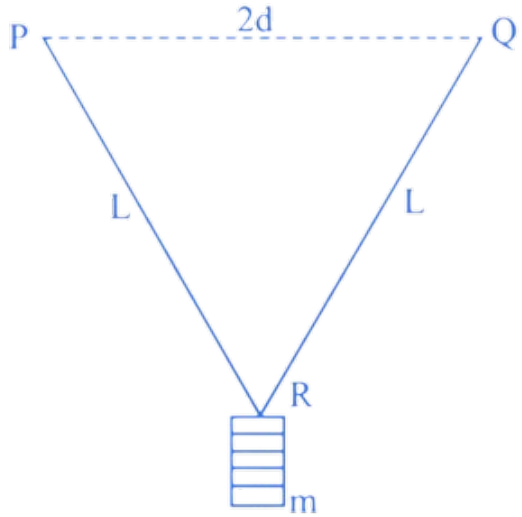
(A) pE
(B) pE^2
(C) p^2E
(D) infinity

45. In a photoelectric experiment, if the intensity of incident light is doubled and the frequency is kept slightly greater than threshold frequency, then the saturation photoelectric current

(A) remains constant
(B) is halved
(C) is doubled
(D) becomes four times

---

46. ' P ' and ' Q ' are fixed points in same plane and mass ' m ' is tied by string as shown in figure. If the mass is displaced slightly out of this plane and released, it will oscillate with time period $(PQ = 2\text{ d}, PR = QR = L)(g =$ **gravitational acceleration**)



(A) $2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$
(B) $2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L^2}{g}}$
(C) $2\pi\sqrt{\frac{(L^2-d^2)^{1/2}}{g}}$
(D) $2\pi\sqrt{\frac{(L^2+d^2)^{1/2}}{g}}$

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47. The instantaneous value of current in an a.c. circuit is $I = 3\sin(50\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})$**A. The current will be maximum for the first time at**

(A) $\frac{1}{50}$ s
(B) $\frac{1}{100}$ s
(C) $\frac{1}{200}$ s
(D) $\frac{1}{600}$ s

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48. The fundamental frequency of a closed pipe of length L is equal to the second overtone of a pipe open at both the ends of length (XL). The value of X is (Neglect end correction)

(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 7

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49. In the case of constant ' α ' and ' β ' of a transistor (α and β are current ratios)

(A) $\beta < 1, \alpha > 1$
(B) $\beta > 1, \alpha < 1$
(C) $\alpha = \beta$
(D) $\alpha = \beta^2$

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50. The scale of a galvanometer is divided into 160 equal divisions. The galvanometer shows full scale deflection of 16 mA and maximum voltage is 80 mV . Now the range is changed so that galvanometer reads 160 V . The required resistance to be connected is

(A) 9995Ω in series.
(B) 4995Ω in series.
(C) $9.5 \times 10^{-3}\Omega$ in parallel.
(D) $4.95 \times 10^{-3}\Omega$ in parallel.
