CLASS : XU (PCM)
CLASS : XII
MATHEMATICS
1. If
$$f(x) = \frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2}$$
, then $f(x + y) + f(x - y) =$ ______
(A) $\frac{1}{4} [f(2x) + f(2y)]$ (B) $\frac{1}{2} [f(2x) + f(2y)]$
(C) $\frac{1}{2} [f(2x) - f(2y)]$ (D) $\frac{1}{4} [f(x) - f(2y)]$
2. The domain of $f(x) = \cot^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - \{x^2\}}} \right)$ is :
(A) R (B) $R - (0)$
(C) $R - (\sqrt{x} : x \in Z, x \ge 0)$ (D) None of these
3. If A and B are two skew symmetric matrices of order n, then :
(A) AB is a skew symmetric matrix
(B) AB is a symmetric matrix if A and B commute
(D) None of these
4. If $\begin{vmatrix} x^3 + x & x + 1 & x - 2 \\ 2x^3 + 3x - 1 & 3x & 3x - 3 \\ x^3 + 2x + 3 & 2x - 1 & 2x - 1 \end{vmatrix} = x A + B$, then $A =$ ______
(A) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$
(C) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

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5. If
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \cot^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}^{-\mathbf{x}} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, then $f'(1) = _$
(A) - log 2 (B) log 2 (C) 1 (D) - 1
6. If there is a possible error of 0.02 cm in the measurement of the diameter of a sphere, then the possible percentage error in its volume when the radius 10 cm is :
(A) 0.1 (B) 0.2 (C) 0.3 (D) 0.4
7. $\int \frac{4e^{\mathbf{x}} + 6e^{-\mathbf{x}}}{9e^{\mathbf{x}} - 4e^{-\mathbf{x}}} d\mathbf{x} = A\mathbf{x} + B \log (9e^{\mathbf{x}} - 4) + e, then A =$
(A) $\frac{-3}{2}$ (B) $\frac{3}{2}$ (C) $\frac{5}{3}$ (D) $\frac{2}{3}$
8. $\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\mathbf{x}}$ (B) $\frac{3}{2}$ (C) $\frac{5}{2}$ (D) 0
9. $d\mathbf{x} + d\mathbf{y} = (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) (d\mathbf{x} - d\mathbf{y}) \Rightarrow \log(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) =$
(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{3}{2}$ (C) $\frac{5}{2}$ (D) 0
9. $d\mathbf{x} + d\mathbf{y} = (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) (d\mathbf{x} - d\mathbf{y}) \Rightarrow \log(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) =$
(A) $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} \in$ (D) $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} \times \mathbf{z}$
(C) $\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} + c$ (D) $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} \times \mathbf{z}$
(C) $\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} + c$ (D) $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} \times \mathbf{z}$
(D) The values of 1c' so that for all real \mathbf{x} , the vectors existing its in the planes $2\mathbf{x} + 6\mathbf{y} + 6\mathbf{z} = 9, 3\mathbf{x} + 4\mathbf{y} - 5\mathbf{z} = 9$
(A) $\mathbf{z} / (\mathbf{z} - \mathbf{z}) = 2\pi/3$ (C) $3\pi/4$ (D) $5\pi/6$
11. The angle between the planes $2\mathbf{x} + 6\mathbf{y} + 6\mathbf{z} = 9, 3\mathbf{x} + 4\mathbf{y} - 5\mathbf{z} = 9$
(A) $\pi/2$ (B) $2\pi/3$ (C) $3\pi/4$ (D) $5\pi/6$
13. Three groups of children contain 3 girls and one boy ; 2 girls and one boy ; 2 girls and 2 boys; ; one girl and 3 boys. One child is selected trans the there selected consist of 1 girl and 2 boys is:
(A) $\frac{13}{32}$ (B) $\frac{19}{32}$ (C) $\frac{13}{19}$ (D) $\frac{6}{19}$

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CLASS : XII (PCM) **Unified** Council 13. If $f: \{1, 2, 3,\} \rightarrow \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2,\}$ is defined by $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{n}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\mathbf{n}}{2}, & \text{if } \mathbf{n} \text{ is even} \\ -\left(\frac{\mathbf{n}-1}{2}\right), & \text{if } \mathbf{n} \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$ then $f^{-1}(-100)$ is: (A) 100 (B) 199 (C)201(D) 200 14. If $\cos^{-1}(x/2) + \cos^{-1}(y/3) = \theta$, then $9x^2 - 12xy \cos \theta + \theta$ (A) $36 \sin^2 \theta$ (B) $37 \sin^2 \theta$ (C) $39 \sin^2 \theta$ (D) None of these 1 If the product of the matrix B = 15. with a matrix -1 1 $1 \ 1 \ 3 \ 2 \ 0 \ 2$, then A⁻¹ A has inverse C = $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \\ 2 & 14 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{vmatrix} -3 & -3 & -5 \\ 0 & 9 & 2 \\ 2 & 14 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$ 10. The system of linear equations x + y + z = 2, 2x + y - z = 3, 3x + 2y + kz = 4 has a unique solution if: $(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{k}\neq\mathbf{0}$ (B) - 1 < k < 1(C) - 2 < k < 2(D) k = 017. If $y = 2^{ax}$ and $\frac{dy}{dx} = \log 256$ at x = 1, then a =_____ $(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{0}$ (B)1(C) 2(D)3 UCN/2010/XII (PCM) 20

(A) a

18. The portion of the tangent drawn at any point on $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$ (a > 0), except the points on the coordinate axes, included between the coordinate axes is :

(C) $a^{2/3}$

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 $(D) a^2$

19. $\operatorname{Lt}_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \sec^2 \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} \sec^2 \frac{4}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \sec^2 1 \right) =$

(B) 2a

(A)
$$\frac{1}{2} \sec 1$$
 (B) $\frac{1}{2} \csc 1$ (C) $\tan 1$ (D) $\frac{1}{2} \tan 1$

20. The area included between the parabolas $y^2 = 4ax$, $x^2 = 4by$ is :

(A)
$$\frac{16ab}{3}$$
 (B) $\frac{16}{5}$ ab (C) $\frac{15}{4}$ (D) None of these

21. The solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2xy}{1+x^2} = 0$

(A)
$$y = A(1 + x^2)$$

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

22. If $\overline{a} = (1, 1, 1)$, $\overline{c} = (0, 1, -1)$ are given vectors, then a vector \overline{b} satisfying the equations $\overline{a} \times \overline{b} = \overline{c}$ and $\overline{a} \cdot \overline{b} = 3$ is:

(A) $5\overline{i} + 2\overline{j} + 2\overline{k}$ (B) $\frac{5}{2}\overline{i} + \overline{j} + \overline{k}$ (C) $\frac{5}{3}\overline{i} + \frac{2}{3}\overline{j} + \frac{2}{3}\overline{k}$ (D) $\overline{i} + \frac{2}{5}\overline{j} + \frac{2}{5}\overline{k}$

23. If OA is equally inclined to OX, OY and OZ and if A is $\sqrt{3}$ units from the origin, then A is:

(A) (3, 3, 3)(B) (-1, 1, -1)(C) (-1, 1, 1)(D) (1, 1, 1)

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(D) π

24. If the mean and the variance of a binomial variate X are 2 and 1 respectively, then the probability that X takes a value greater than one is equal to :

(A)
$$\frac{1}{16}$$
 (B) $\frac{5}{16}$ (C) $\frac{11}{16}$ (D) $\frac{15}{16}$
25. If $f(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x} + 1)^2 - 1$, $\mathbf{x} \ge -1$, then the set $\mathbf{S} = \{\mathbf{x} : f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{f}^{-1} \mathbf{x}\}$
is:
(A) $\left\{ 0, -1, \frac{-3 + i\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-3 - i\sqrt{3}}{2} \right\}$ (B) $\{0, 1, -1\}$
(C) $\{0, -1\}$ (D) \emptyset
26. The sum of the infinite series
 $\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{\sqrt{6}} \right) + \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{12}} \right) + \dots + \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n - 1}}{\sqrt{n(n + 1)}} \right)$is:

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

27. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$, $a, b \in N$. Then _____

- (A) there exists exactly one B such that AB = BA
- (B) there exist infinitely many B's such that AB = BA
- (C) there cannot exist any B such that AB = BA
- (D) there exist more than one but finite number of B's such that AB = BA

28. If a, b, c are the ranks of $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 3 & 6 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ respectively, then the ascending order of a, b, c is:

 $(A) a, b, c \qquad (B) b, c, a \qquad (C) c, a, b \qquad (D) a, c, b$

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29. If $\mathbf{x} = \sec \theta - \cos \theta$, $\mathbf{y} = \sec^n \theta - \cos^n \theta$, then $\left(\frac{d\mathbf{y}}{d\mathbf{x}}\right)^2 =$ _____

(A)
$$\frac{y^2 + 4}{x^2 + 4}$$
 (B) $\frac{n^2(y^2 + 4)}{(x^2 + 4)}$ (C) $\frac{x^2 + 4}{y^2 + 4}$ (D) $\frac{n^2(x^2 + 4)}{y^2 + 4}$

30. The minimum value of $27^{\cos 2x}$. $81^{\sin 2x}$ is :

(A)
$$\frac{1}{243}$$
 (B) - 5 (C) $\frac{1}{5}$ (D) None of these

31. If $f(x) = (1 + \tan x) [1 + \tan (\pi/4 - x)]$ and g(x) is a function

with domain R, then $\int_{0}^{1} \mathbf{x}^{3} \operatorname{gof}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$ is :

(A)
$$\frac{1}{2}g(\pi/4)$$
 (B) $\frac{1}{4}g(2)$ (C) $\frac{1}{4}g(1)$ (D) None of these

32. A : The area of the region bounded by y² = 4x, y = x is 8/3.
R : The area of the region bounded by y² = 4ax, y = mx is 8a²/3m³.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and B are true but R is not correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true

33. The solution of
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y^2 + y + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} = 0$$
 is :
(A) $\tan^{-1}(2x + 1) + \tan^{-1}(2y + 1) = c$.
(B) $\tan^{-1}\frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + \tan^{-1}\frac{2y + 1}{\sqrt{3}} = c$
(C) $\tan^{-1}\frac{2x}{\sqrt{3}} + \tan^{-1}\frac{2y}{\sqrt{3}} = c$
(D) $\tan^{-1}\frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + \tan^{-1}\frac{2y - 1}{\sqrt{3}} = c$



24. Set SM (PCM)
34. If the points (3, 2, -4), (5, 4, k), (9, 8, -10) are collinear, then k = _____(A)6 (B)3 (C)-6 (D)-3
35. If
$$\overline{a}$$
, \overline{b} , \overline{c} are non-coplanar unit vectors such that $\overline{a} \times (\overline{b} \times \overline{c}) = \frac{\overline{b} + \overline{c}}{\sqrt{2}}$, then the angle between \overline{a} and \overline{b} is :
(A) $3\pi/4$ (B) $\pi/4$ (C) $\pi/2$ (D) π
36. Observe the following statements.
A: Three vectors are coplanar if one of them is expressible as a linear combination of the other two.
R: Any three coplanar vectors are linearly dependent.
Then which of the following is true?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true, but R is false
(D) A is false, but R is true
37. Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} |x| \cos \frac{1}{x} + 15x \cdot x \neq 0 \\ k, x = 0 \end{cases}$, then f(x) is continuous at $x = 0$ if k is equal to:
(A) 15 (B) -16 (C) 0 (D) 6
38. The ratio in which the plane $2x + 3y - 2z + 7 = 0$ divides the line segment joining the points (-1, 2, 3), (2, 3, 5) is :
(A) $3: 5$ (B) $7: 5$ (C) $9: 11$ (D) $1: 2$ externally
39. $\int_{-1}^{1} (x^{37} \cos x + e^x) dx = \frac{1}{(A)} (C) e^{-1} \frac{1}{e}$ (D) $\frac{1}{e}$
40. The order of the differential equation $(\frac{dy}{dx} + 3x)^{32} = x + 3$
 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is :
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

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43. In the figure, the symbol of semiconductor device is shown.



Identify the device and infer what does the arrow head in the symbol indicate?

- (A) NPN transistor, direction of hole flow in the emitter region.
- (B) PNP transistor, direction of electron flow in the emitter region.
- (C) NPN transistor, direction of electron flow in the emitter region.
- (D) PNP transistor, direction of majority carrier in the emitter region.



- 44. Under what condition does a lens immersed in a transparent liquid becomes invisible?
 - (A) The refractive index of the material of the lens is greater than the refractive index of the liquid.
 - (B) The refractive index of the material of the lens is less than the refractive index of the liquid.
 - (C) The refractive index of the material of the lens is equal to than the refractive index of the liquid.
 - (D) The refractive index of the material is greater than or equal to the refractive index of the liquid.
- 45. Rohan was conducting Young's double slit experiment in the laboratory. He uses white light instead of monochromatic light what were the observations made by him?
 - (A) There were no fringe observed.
 - (B) Only the central fringe is white, all other fringes are coloured.
 - (C) All bright fringes became white coloured.
 - (D) All bright fringes have colours between violet and red.
- 46. A piece of copper and another silicon are cooled from room temperature to 80 K. What happens to the value of resistance of each piece?

	Copper	Germanium						
(A)	Increases	Increases						
(B)	Increases	Decreases						
(C)	Decreases	Increases						
(D)	Decreases	Decreases						

47. What is the electric flux obtained through a surface $\vec{S} = 6\hat{k}$ kept in an electric field $\vec{E} = 3\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$?

(A) 18 units (B) 36 units (C) 54 units (D) 42 units

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- 48. What is it required to be connected for converting a galvanometer into an ammeter?
 - (A) A low resistance in series to the galvanometer.
 - (B) A high resistance in series to the galvanometer.
 - (C) A low resistance in parallel to the galvanometer.
 - (D) A high resistance in parallel to the galvanometer.

49. Four coils L_1 , L_2 , L_3 , L_4 have number of turns as 25, 100, 60, 10 respectively. If same current flows through these coils producing same flux through them then what is the ascending order of their self inductances?

$(\mathbf{A}) \mathbf{L}_4, \mathbf{L}_1, \mathbf{L}_3, \mathbf{L}_2$	$(B) L_2, L_3, L_1, L_4$
(C) L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4	(D) L_3 , L_2 , L_4 , L_1

50. Two parallel plates A and B of charge densities + σ and - σ respectively are shown, in the figure. Identify the regions of zero electric intensity.



(A) Only I and II(C) Only I and III

(B) Only II and III (D) I, II and III

51. Assertion: Work function of caesium is greater than that of sodium. But both will have same value of threshold frequency and threshold wavelength.

Reason: Unless hv_0 = work function of metals, no photo emission of electrons is possible.

- (A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (B) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (C) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (D) Assertion is false, but reason is true.

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- 52. In a semiconductor diode, barrier potential offers opposition to which of the following given below?
 - (A) Majority carriers in P region only.
 - (B) Majority carriers in both regions.
 - (C) Minority carriers in both regions.
 - (D) Majority as well as minority carriers in both regions.
- 53. Observe the following digital circuit constructed using two NAND gates followed by a NOR gate:



Which single gate given below does the equivalent circuit with inputs A, B, C and output X be replaced by?



54. A monochromatic light falls at an angle of incidence 'i' on a slab of a transparent material. If the refractive index of this slab is μ for this incident light ray, then for what angle of incidence the reflected and the refracted rays are mutually perpendicular?

(A) $i = \sin^{-1}(\mu)$ (B) $i = \cos^{-1}(\mu)$

(C) $i = \tan^{-1}(\mu)$

55.

What happens to the binding energy per nucleon, when the number of nucleons in nucleus increases?

(D) $i = \cot^{-1}(\mu)$

- (A) Increases continuously with mass number.
- (B) Decreases continuously with mass number.
- (C) Remains constant with mass number.
- (D) First increases and then decreases with increase of mass number.

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56. Observe the network given below:



Find the effective resistance across points X and Y.

(A) $\frac{8}{3}\Omega$ (B) 10Ω (C) 30Ω (D) 48Ω

57. A vertical wire carrying a current in the upward direction is placed in a horizontal magnetic field directed south. In what direction will the wire experience a force?

(A) North (B) East (C) South (D) West

- 58. Which of the following have least specific charge ratio?(A) α particle (B) Proton (C) Positron (D) Positive Meson
- 59. Assertion: Work done in moving a positive charge on an equipotential surface is zero.

Reason: The surface which is the locus of all points which are at the same potential is known as equipotential surface.

- (A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (B) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(C) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

(D) Assertion is false, but reason is true.

60. What is the dimensional formula of capacitor?

(A) M L⁻² T⁻⁴ A² (B) M⁻¹ L² T⁴ A² (C) M⁻¹ L⁻² T⁴ A² (D) M⁰ L⁻¹ T⁻⁴ A²

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	ACC WILDOW			Unified Council								
70	Dhonol can be	obtained by	the action of	NaOH on chloro								
43.	benzene. Ident	ify the best	conditions fo	r the reaction.								
	(A) 15% NaOH s	olution at 600)°C.									
	(B) Concentrated solution of NaOH at low temperature.											
	(C) Solid sodium hydroxide at low temperature.											
	(D) 6 – 8% NaO	H solution at	350°C and und	er pressure.								
74.	What is the pr with dry Ag ₂ O	oduct obtai ?	ned on treat	ng etnyi emonia								
	(A) Diethyl ethe	r	(B) Ethy alcoh	101								
	(C) Ethene		(D) Ethane	1 and								
75.	An alkyl halid	e by format	ion of its Grig	nard reagent and								
	heating with	water yields	s propane. Wi									
	(A) Mothuliodic	de.	(B) Ethyliodi	de								
	(A) Metry I louid	nide	(D) Ethyl pro	mide								
	Observe the a	iven combi	nation of read	etants:								
76.	Observe the g											
	CI I	NaOCH ₃ in 1	methanol									
		ich of the fo	llowing mech	anisms, the above								
	select by win	of reactant	s will react?									
	$(A) SN^2$	(B)E,	$(C) SN^{1}$	$(D)E_2$								
77.	NHCH ₂ CH	í,										
			anduct Ide	antify the product.								
41	CH ₃ I	(excess)	producti ka									
1	\sim		(B) A quaterr	ary ammonium salt								
((A) A primary a		(D) A tertiary	amine								
1	(C) A secondary	/ amme f hybridigat	ion is involve	ed in the formation								
71	$f[CoT]^{3-?}$	l IIybi luisu										
1	$(\Lambda) d^2 cn^3$	$(B) d^3 sp^2$	$(C) sp^3 d^2$	$(D) sp^2$								
	I Identify the	coordinat	ion number f	from the following								
which exhibits geometrical isomerism in coordination												
	compounds	?										
	(A) 2	(B) 3	(C) 4	(U) 0								

-

6												
C	LASS : XII (PCM) Unified Council											
80.	Why is the highest oxidation state given by a transition element?											
	(A) Outer most s electrons (B) Outer most d electrons											
	(C) Outer most s and d electrons (D) The group number											
81.	Assertion: PCl_{5} exists whereas NCl_{5} does not exist.											
	Reason: NCl ₅ is highly unstable.											
	(A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.											
	(B) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.											
	(C) Assertion is true, but reason is false.											
	(D) Assertion is false, but reason is true.											
82.	Identify the decreasing order of reducing power of hydrogen halides.											
	(A) $HF > HCl > HBr > HI$ (B) $HI > HEr > HCl > HF$											
	(C) $HI > HF > HBr > HCl$ (D) $HCl > HF > HI > HBr$											
83.	Assertion: During the electrolysis of alumina, cryolite is added.											
	<i>Reason:</i> Addition of cryolite lowers the melting point and increase the electrical conductivity of alumina.											
	(A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.											
	(B) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.											
	(C) Assertion is true, but reason is false.											
10	(D) Assertion is false, but reason is true.											
84.	Why does the sea appear blue in colour?											
C	(A) Refraction of the blue light by the impurities in sea water.											
1	(B) Scattering of blue light by sol particles.											
	(C) Reflection of blue light by sea water.											
((D) Absorption of other colours except blue colour.											
85.	The rate law for a reaction between A and B is given by rate = $K[A]^n [B]^m$. On doubling the concentration of A and halving the concentration of B, what will be the ratio of											
	new rate of the earlier rate of the reaction?											
	(A) 2^{m-n} (B) $n-m$ (C) 2^{m+n} (D) 2^{n-m}											

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KEY FOR THE Q.P.-2010

1		В	2.	С	3.	С	4.	А	5.	D	6.	(С	7.	А	8.	А
9		С	10.	С	11.	А	12.	А	13.	С	14	4. /	4	15.	С	16.	А
1	7.	С	18.	А	19.	D	20.	А	21.	А	2	2. (С	23.	D	24.	С
2	5.	С	26.	С	27.	В	28.	А	29.	В	3	D. /	A	31.	В	32.	А
3	3.	В	34.	С	35.	А	36.	А	37.	С	3	B. I	C	39.	С	40.	А
4	1.	С	42.	D	43.	А	44	С	45.	в	40	3. (С	47.	D	48.	С
4	9.	А	50.	С	51.	D	52.	В	53.	А	5	4. (С	55.	D	56.	в
5	7.	В	58.	А	59.	А	60.	С	61.	В	6	2. (С	63.	А	64.	D
6	5.	В	66.	В	67.	D	68.	А	69.	С	7	D. I	C	71.	В	72.	В
7	3.	D	74.	А	75.	С	76.	А	77.	В	7	B. (С	79.	D	80.	С
8	1.	С	82.	В	83.	А	84.	В	85.	D	8	5. (С	87.	А	88.	в
8	9.	D	90.	А	91.	В	92.	D	93.	В	9	4. (С	95.	А	96.	С
9	7.	В	98.	А	99.	В	100.	.Α									
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