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| Id | 1 |
| Question | If the vectors $2\hat{i}-\hat{j}+\hat{k}, \hat{i}+2\hat{j}-3\hat{k}$ and $3\hat{i}+a\hat{j}+5\hat{k}$ are co planar then the value of 'a' will be |
| A | 4 |
| B | -4 |
| C | 2 |
| D | -2 |
| Answer | B |

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| Id | 2 |
| Question | The graph of the curve $y^2=x^2+x$ is symmetric about |
| A | Only y – axis |
| B | Only x - axis |
| C | Both x and y axes |
| D | Neither x nor y axes |
| Answer | B |

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| Id | 3 |
| Question | For a matrix $T=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ if λ_1 and λ_2 are the eigen values of T with the corresponding eigen – vectors X_1 and X_2 , then which of the following statements is true? |
| A | $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=1$ And matrix T can be made diagonal. |
| B | $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=1$ And, X_1 and X_2 are degenerate eigen vectors. |
| C | $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=1$ And, $X_1=\alpha X_2$ for a non – zero constant α . |
| D | $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=i$ And, matrix T can not be made diagonal. |
| Answer | C |

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| Id | 4 |
| Question | If ω is non – real (imaginary) cube root of unity, then $(1+\omega)^7=$ |
| A | $(1+\omega)$ |
| B | ω |
| C | $-\omega$ |
| D | $-(1+\omega)$ |
| Answer | A |

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| Id | 5 |
| Question | General solution of differential equation $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - y = 0$ is |
| A | $y = C e^x$ |
| B | $y = C e^{-x}$ |
| C | $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$ |
| D | None of the above |
| Answer | C |

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| Id | 6 |
| Question | In the Fourier series expansion of a periodic function, |
| A | Even functions have only a constant and cosine terms in their Fourier series expansion. |
| B | Even functions have a constant terms and sine terms in their Fourier series expansion. |
| C | Odd functions have a constant term and sine terms in their Fourier series expansion. |
| D | Odd functions have a constant term and cosine terms in their Fourier series expansion. |
| Answer | A |

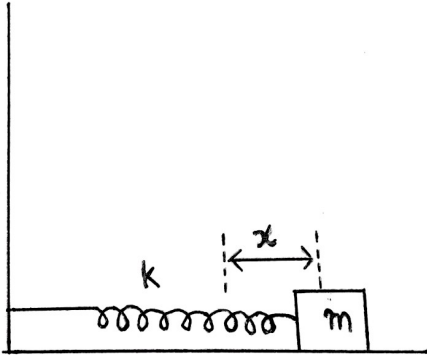
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| Id | 7 |
| Question | A mass of 2 kg is attached to one end of a horizontal spring and is undergoing simple harmonic motion. The displacement 'x' of the mass at a time t (measured in seconds) from the equilibrium position is given by $x = 10^{-3} \cos(50\pi t)$. the magnitude of the force acting on the mass when it is at a distance $x = 1$ mm, is ... |
| A | 0.5 N |
| B | 0.05 N |
| C | 5.0 N |
| D | 50 N |
| Answer | C |

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| Id | 8 |
| Question | A uniform disc of radius 'r' and mass 'm' is rotating with angular speed ω about its own axis. If suddenly (due to some internal reason), the mass of the disk increases to 2m, then the value of angular speed will be |
| A | $\omega/2$ |
| B | 2ω |
| C | ω |
| D | None of the above |
| Answer | A |

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| Id | 9 |
| Question | For a spherical pendulum, the number of degree of freedom is. |
| A | 1 |
| B | 2 |
| C | 3 |
| D | 4 |
| Answer | B |

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| Id | 10 |
| Question | For a particle moving in central force field,.... |
| A | The kinetic energy is a constant of motion |
| B | The potential energy is velocity dependent |
| C | The motion is confined in a plane. |
| D | Total energy is not conserved |
| Answer | C |

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| Id | 11 |
| Question | If a coordinate corresponding to rotation is cyclic in Lagrangian, then ... |
| A | Kinetic energy is conserved |
| B | Potential energy is conserved |
| C | Linear momentum is conserved |
| D | Angular momentum is conserved |
| Answer | D |

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| Id | 12 |
| Question | The Hamiltonian H for the spring mass system, shown in fig is  |
| A | $H = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$ |
| B | $H = \frac{p x^2}{2 m} + 1/2 k x^2$ |
| C | $H = \frac{p x^2}{2 m} - 1/2 k x^2$ |
| D | $H = \frac{p x^2}{2 m} + 1/2 k x$ |
| Answer | B |

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| Id | 13 |
| Question | If \hat{n} and \hat{k} represent the directions of polarization and propagation of plane electromagnetic wave, then, |
| A | $\hat{n} \cdot \hat{k} = 0$ |
| B | $\hat{n} \times \hat{k} = 0$ |
| C | $\hat{n} = \hat{k}$ |
| D | $\hat{n} = -\hat{k}$ |
| Answer | A |

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| Id | 14 |
| Question | Two free particles of mass m each are moving with non – relativistic velocities. They have energies E_1 and E_2 and de – Broglie wavelengths λ_1 and λ_2 , respectively. Which of the following statements is true? |
| A | $\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{E_1}{E_2}$ |
| B | $\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{E_2}{E_1}$ |
| C | $\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \sqrt{\frac{E_2}{E_1}}$ |
| D | $\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \sqrt{\frac{E_1}{E_2}}$ |
| Answer | C |

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| Id | 15 |
| Question | The orbital angular momentum of a 2 s electron is |
| A | $\frac{h}{2\pi}$ |
| B | 0 |
| C | 1 |
| D | $\frac{h}{4\pi}$ |
| Answer | B |

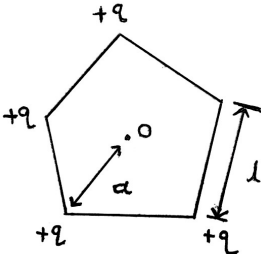
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| Id | 16 |
| Question | Which of the following transitions in hydrogen atom emits a photon of highest frequency, (n = principle quantum number) |
| A | $n = 10$ to $n = 6$ |
| B | $n = 6$ to $n = 2$ |
| C | $n = 3$ to $n = 2$ |
| D | $n = 2$ to $n = 1$ |
| Answer | D |

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| Id | 17 |
| Question | If the potential is invariant under reflection i.e. $V(x) = -V(-x)$, the solutions $\psi(x)$ of the one dimensional Schrodinger eigen value equation are ... |
| A | All either even or odd |
| B | All even |
| C | All odd |
| D | Neither odd nor even |
| Answer | A |

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| Id | 18 |
| Question | The ground state of hydrogen atom is given as $\psi(r) = \left(\frac{1}{\pi a^3}\right)^{1/2} e^{-r/a}$, where 'r' is the radial coordinate and 'a' is the Bohr radius. The average value of r is ... |
| A | 0 |
| B | $\frac{a}{2}$ |
| C | $\frac{5a}{2}$ |
| D | $\frac{3a}{2}$ |
| Answer | D |

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| Id | 19 |
| Question | A free electron is placed in the path of a plane electromagnetic wave. The electron will start moving |
| A | Along the electric field |
| B | Along the magnetic field |
| C | Along the direction of the propagation of wave. |
| D | In a plane containing the magnetic field and the direction of propagation |
| Answer | A |

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| Id | 20 |
| Question | Consider a hemisphere of radius R placed with its base on x y plane. A constant electric field \vec{E} , pointing in the positive Z direction passes through the hemisphere. The electric flux through the hemisphere will be |
| A | $\pi R^2 \vec{E} $ |
| B | $4 \pi R^2 \vec{E} $ |
| C | $2 \pi R^2 \vec{E} $ |
| D | 0 |
| Answer | A |

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| Id | 21 |
| Question | Electrical charges +q are placed at Four vertices of a regular pentagon with sides of equal length 'l' as shown in figure. Each vertex of the pentagon is at a distance 'a' from the center of the pentagon. The magnitude of the electric field at the center of the pentagon is .. |
| |  |
| A | $\left(\frac{1}{\pi \epsilon_0}\right) \frac{q}{a^2}$ |
| B | $\left(\frac{1}{4 \pi \epsilon_0}\right) \frac{q}{l^2}$ |
| C | $\left(\frac{1}{4 \pi \epsilon_0}\right) \frac{q}{a^2}$ |
| D | $\left(\frac{1}{\pi \epsilon_0}\right) \frac{q}{l^2}$ |
| Answer | C |

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| Id | 22 |
| Question | A point charge q is placed at distance 'd' from an infinite conductor of radius 'r' held at zero potential, then the surface charge density of induced charge is ... |
| A | $-\frac{qd}{2\pi r^4}$ |
| B | $\frac{qd}{2\pi r^4}$ |
| C | $\frac{qd}{2\pi r^3}$ |
| D | $-\frac{qd}{2\pi r^3}$ |
| Answer | D |

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| Id | 23 |
| Question | In a dielectric, the polarization is ... |
| A | Exponential function of applied electric field |
| B | Linear function of applied electric field |
| C | Square function of applied electric field |
| D | Logarithmic function of applied electric field |
| Answer | B |

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| Id | 24 |
| Question | A current of 'I' ampere flows in a circular arc of a wire whose radius is R. The wire subtends an angle 270° at its center. The magnitude of magnetic field B at the center is ----- |
| A | $\frac{\mu_0 I}{R}$ |
| B | $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$ |
| C | $\frac{2\mu_0 I}{R}$ |
| D | $\frac{3\mu_0 I}{8R}$ |
| Answer | C |

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| Id | 25 |
| Question | The magnetic induction at a distance 'd' from an infinitely long straight wire, in which current I is flowing through, using Biot Savart law is --- |
| A | $\frac{\mu_0 \hat{k}}{4\pi}$ |
| B | $\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left(\frac{2I}{d} \right) \hat{k}$ |
| C | $\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left(\frac{I}{d} \right)$ |
| D | None of the above |
| Answer | B |

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| Id | 26 |
| Question | Consider a cubic crystal with lattice constant 'a' A plane intersects x – axis at 'a' and y – axis at '2a' and is parallel to Z - axis. The Miller indices for this plane are |
| A | (0 1 2) |
| B | (2 1 0) |
| C | (1 0 2) |
| D | (1 2 0) |
| Answer | B |

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| Id | 27 |
| Question | The longest wavelength x – ray that can undergo Bragg diffraction in a crystal from a given family of planes of spacing 'd' is --- |
| A | d |
| B | 2d |
| C | d/2 |
| D | d/4 |
| Answer | B |

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| Id | 28 |
| Question | Point defect in a crystal consist of |
| A | Only vacancies |
| B | Vacancies and interstitials |
| C | Vacancies, interstitials and impurity atoms |
| D | Interstitials and impurity atoms |
| Answer | C |

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| Id | 29 |
| Question | According to Einstein model, the specific heat of a solid lower temperature |
| A | Remains constant |
| B | Drop non – linearly with increase in temperature |
| C | Drops linearly with decreases in temperature |
| D | Drops exponentially with decrease in temperature |
| Answer | D |

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| Id | 30 |
| Question | Bonding in silicon carbide is mostly by --- |
| A | Ionic bond |
| B | Partially ionic partially covalent bonds |
| C | Covalent bond |
| D | Van der walls bond |
| Answer | C |

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| Id | 31 |
| Question | The curie law $\left(X = \frac{C}{T} \right)$ is valid for |
| A | Paramagnetic substances |
| B | Ferromagnetic substances |
| C | Diamagnetic substances |
| D | Anti – Ferromagnetic substances |
| Answer | A |

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| Id | 32 |
| Question | The magnetic susceptibility of super conductor is --- |
| A | Positive and unity |
| B | Negative and unity |
| C | Positive and small |
| D | Negative and small |
| Answer | B |

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| Id | 33 |
| Question | The effective number of states in conduction band of a semi conductor is given by |
| A | $N_c = 2 \left[\frac{2m^* k T}{h^2} \right]^{1/2}$ |
| B | $N_c = 2 \left[\frac{2m^* k T}{h^2} \right]^{-1/2}$ |
| C | $N_c = 2 \left[\frac{2\pi m^* k T}{h^2} \right]$ |
| D | $N_c = \left[\frac{2\pi m^* k T}{h^2} \right]$ |
| Answer | C |

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| Id | 34 |
| Question | The average translational kinetic energy per molecule of an ideal gas is --- |
| A | kT |
| B | $\frac{1}{2} k T$ |
| C | 3 k T |
| D | $\frac{3}{2} k T$ |
| Answer | D |

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| Id | 35 |
| Question | For isothermal expansion of an ideal gas, which of the following statements holds true? |
| A | Heat absorbed ΔQ is zero |
| B | Workdone ΔW by the gas is zero |
| C | $\Delta W = -\Delta Q$ |
| D | $\Delta W = \Delta Q/2$ |
| Answer | C |

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| Id | 36 |
| Question | Which of the following expressions represents the combined form of the first and second laws of thermodynamics |
| A | $TdS = dU + PdV$ |
| B | $dU = dQ + TdS$ |
| C | $dQ = TdS + PdV$ |
| D | $TdS = dU - PdV$ |
| Answer | A |

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| Id | 37 |
| Question | Given that ${}_3\text{Li}^7 = 7.01816 \text{ amu}$, ${}_3\text{Li}^6 = 6.01692 \text{ amu}$, ${}_0n^1 = 1.00893 \text{ amu}$ The binding energy of a neutral in a ${}_3\text{Li}^7$ nucleus is |
| A | 0.51 MeV |
| B | 1.04 MeV |
| C | 2.08 MeV |
| D | 7.17 MeV |
| Answer | B |

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| Id | 38 |
| Question | Which of the following nuclear processes is forbidden? |
| A | $\bar{\nu} + p \rightarrow n + e^-$ |
| B | $\pi^- \rightarrow e^- + \nu_e + \pi^0$ |
| C | $\pi^- + p \rightarrow n + k^+ + k^-$ |
| D | $\mu^- \rightarrow e^- + \nu_{\bar{e}} + \nu_{\mu}$ |
| Answer | A |

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| Id | 39 |
| Question | Estimate the binding fraction for a given ${}_{47}\text{Ag}^{107}$ nuclei is [Given Mass of proton = 1.007825 amu Mass of Neutron = 1.008665 amu Mass of silver = 106.905091 amu] 1 amu = 9.71.5 MeV |
| A | 8.10 MeV / nuclear |
| B | 8.54 MeV / nuclear |
| C | 8.95 MeV / nuclear |
| D | 9.25 MeV / nuclear |
| Answer | B |

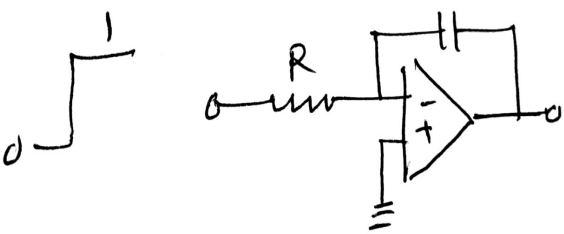
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| Id | 40 |
| Question | Which of the following statements is incorrect for the nuclear force between two nucleons? |
| A | It is charge independent |
| B | It is Spin independent |
| C | It is Velocity dependent |
| D | It has non – central component |
| Answer | B |

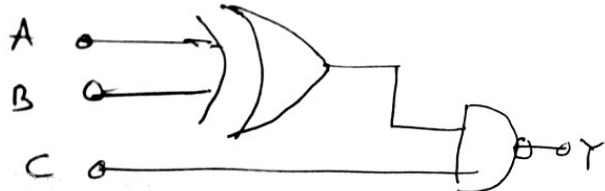
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| Id | 41 |
| Question | Nuclei which are β -emitter lie ---- |
| A | Below the line of β -stability |
| B | On the line of β -stability |
| C | Above the line of β -stability |
| D | Below the N = Z line |
| Answer | A |

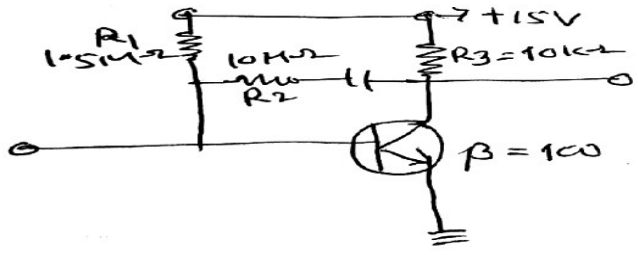
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| Id | 42 |
| Question | Estimate the size of the Gold (z=79) nucleus if it is bombarded by 2 MeV alpha (z = 2) particle. |
| A | 2.26×10^{-13} meter |
| B | 1.13×10^{-13} meter |
| C | 4.52×10^{-13} meter |
| D | 6.60×10^{-13} meter |
| Answer | B |

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| Id | 43 |
| Question | A silicon diode dissipates 5W of power when the dc current of 2 Amp flows through it. The bulk resistance of the diode is |
| A | 0.6 Ω |
| B | 0.9 Ω |
| C | 1.2 Ω |
| D | 2.5 Ω |
| Answer | B |

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| Id | 44 |
| Question | The following Boolean equation leads to the output $A + \bar{A} B$ |
| A | A |
| B | B |
| C | B+A |
| D | A+B |
| Answer | D |

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|-----------|---|
| Id | 45 |
| Question | For the following op – amp circuit is  |
| A | A pulse |
| B | A triangular Waveform |
| C | A spike |
| D | A ramp |
| Answer | D |

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| Id | 46 |
| Question | The Boolean expression for the output of the following logic circuit is  |
| A | $Y = AB + A\bar{B} + C$ |
| B | $Y = \bar{A}\bar{B} + AB + \bar{C}$ |
| C | $Y = A\bar{B} + \bar{A}B + C$ |
| D | $Y = AB + \bar{A}B + C$ |
| Answer | B |

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| Id | 47 |
| Question | In the following Voltage – Controlled feedback amplifies, Calculate the feedback factor. [Neglect V_{BE} and use $r_e = 25 \text{ mV} / I_E$]  |
| A | 0.13 |
| B | 0.15 |
| C | 0.20 |
| D | 0.23 |
| Answer | A |

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| Id | 48 |
| Question | A resistance Potentiometer is a |
| A | Zero order instrument |
| B | First order instrument |
| C | Second order instrument |
| D | Third order instrument |
| Answer | A |

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| Id | 49 |
| Question | In wire Wound strain gauges, the change in resistance on application of strain is mainly due to |
| A | Change in length of wire |
| B | Change in diameter of wire |
| C | Change both length and diameter of wire |
| D | Change in resistivity |
| Answer | C |

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| Id | 50 |
| Question | Thermocouples are --- |
| A | Passive transducers |
| B | Active transducers |
| C | Both active and passive transducers |
| D | Output transducers |
| Answer | B |