



N-ACST-2022

CLASS – XII-PASS: - (Physics, Chemistry & Mathematics)
(Class XII Moving to XII-PASS-PCM)

(SET-1)

N-ACST (12-06-2022)

Time Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum marks: 140

Please read the instructions carefully. You are allotted 5 minutes specifically for this purpose.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This question paper contains 35 questions: **Physics (Q. No. 1 to Q. No. 11), Chemistry (Q. No. 12 to Q. No. 22), Mathematics (Q. No. 23 to Q. No. 35)**
2. There will be individual qualifying cut-offs for all sections.
3. **For Each correct answer 4 marks will be awarded. No Negative Marking.**
4. Use OMR-Sheet for answering
5. Use HB Pencil / Pen to darken the circles.
6. If you wish to change your answer, erase the already darkened circle completely and then darken the appropriate circle.
7. Use of a calculator and mobile phone is strictly prohibited during the exam.

TO BE FILLED IN CAPITAL LETTERS

NAME OF THE STUDENT : _____

FATHER'S NAME : _____

CONTACT NUMBER: _____ **SCHOOL NAME**
:

ROLL NO. : _____ **TEST CENTRE :**

I have read all the instructions and shall abide by them

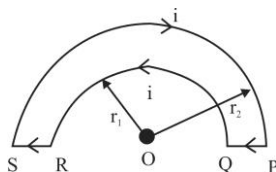
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Signature of Candidate

I have verified all the information filled in by the Candidate

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Signature of Invigilator

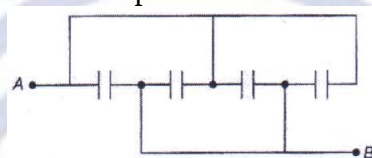
PART – A : PHYSICS

1. A wire loop PQRSP is constructed by joining two semi-circular coils of radii r_1 and r_2 respectively as shown in the figure. If the current flowing in the loop is i , then magnetic induction at the point O is



- (A) $\frac{\mu_0 i}{4} \left[\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right]$ (B) $\frac{\mu_0 i}{4} \left[\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right]$ (C) $\frac{\mu_0 i}{2} \left[\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right]$ (D) $\frac{\mu_0 i}{2} \left[\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right]$

2. Four condensers are joined as shown in the adjoining figure. The capacity of each is $8\mu F$. The equivalent capacity between the points A and B will be

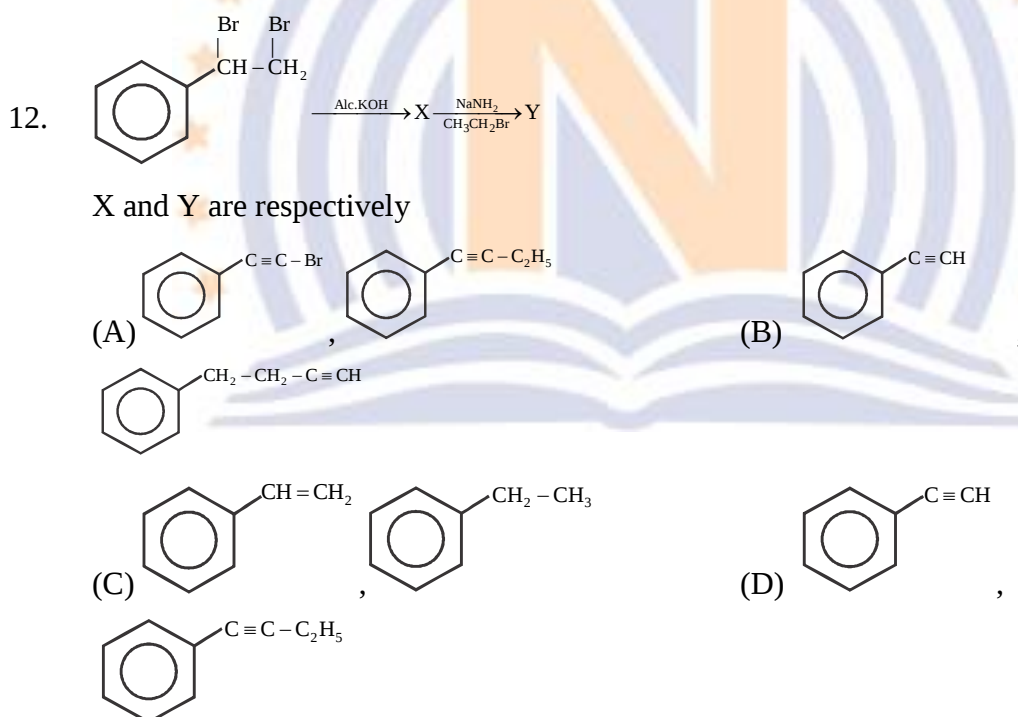


- (A) $32\mu F$ (B) $2\mu F$ (C) $8\mu F$ (D) $16\mu F$
3. Force of attraction between two point electric charges placed at a distance d in a medium is F . What distance apart should these be kept in the same medium, so that force between becomes $F/3$?
- (A) $2\sqrt{3}d$ (B) $3d$ (C) $9d$ (D) $\sqrt{3}d$
4. Two charges are placed at certain distance apart. A perfectly insulating sheet is placed between them. The force between them will
- (A) Increases (B) Decreases
(C) Remains unchanged (D) None of these
5. An object is placed at 20 cm from a convex mirror of focal length 10 cm . The image formed by the mirror is
- (A) Real and at 20 cm from the mirror (B) Virtual and at 20 cm from the mirror
(C) Virtual and at $20/3\text{ cm}$ from the mirror (D) Real and at $20/3\text{ cm}$ from the mirror
6. Radius of curvature of concave mirror is 40 cm and the size of image is twice as that of object for the image to real, then the object distance is
- (A) 60 cm (B) 20 cm (C) 40 cm (D) 30 cm
7. Lyman series are found in _____ region.
- (A) Ultra violet (B) Infrared (C) Visible (D) None

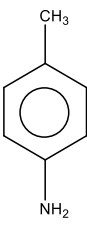
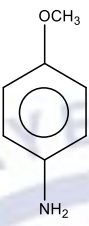
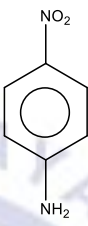
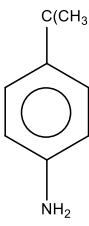
Space for rough work

8. Domain formation is the necessary feature of
(A) Ferromagnetism (B) Paramagnetism (C) Diamagnetism (D) All of these
9. A current of $\frac{25}{\pi}$ Hz frequency is passing through an AC circuit having series combination of $R = 100 \Omega$ and $L = 2 \text{ H}$, the phase difference between voltage and current is
(A) 90° (B) 60° (C) 30° (D) 45°
10. An atom emits a spectral line of wavelength λ when an electron makes a transition between levels of energy E_1 and E_2 . Which expression correctly relates λ , E_1 and E_2 ?
(A) $\lambda = \frac{hc}{E_1 + E_2}$ (B) $\lambda = \frac{2hc}{E_1 + E_2}$ (C) $\lambda = \frac{2hc}{E_1 - E_2}$ (D) $\lambda = \frac{hc}{E_1 - E_2}$
11. Half life of a radioactive substance is 20 minutes. The time between 20% and 80% decay will be
(A) 20 minutes (B) 40 minutes (C) 30 minutes (D) 25 minutes

PART – B : CHEMISTRY



Space for rough work

13. The order of reactivities of the following alkyl halides for a S_N^2 reaction is
 (A) $RF > RCl > RBr > RI$ (B) $RF > RBr > RCl > RI$
 (C) $RCl > RBr > RF > RI$ (D) $RI > RBr > RCl > RF$
14. $X-NH_2 \xrightarrow[OH^-, alc, \Delta]{CHCl_3} X-NC$; rate of reaction is more of $X-NH_2$ is
 (A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 
15. Lucas test is done for
 (A) alkyl halides (B) alcohols (C) acids (D) aldehydes
16. The correct sequence of decrease in the bond angle of the following hydrides is - :
 (A) $NH_3 > PH_3 > AsH_3 > SbH_3$ (B) $NH_3 > AsH_3 > PH_3 > SbH_3$
 (C) $SbH_3 > AsH_3 > PH_3 > NH_3$ (D) $PH_3 > NH_3 > AsH_3 > SbH_3$
17. False statement about $[Co(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2]^+$ is
 (A) It is inner orbital complex with octahedral geometry
 (B) It can show linkage isomerism
 (C) It shows geometrical isomerism
 (D) Trans $[Co(NH_3)_4(NO_2)_2]^+$ has optical activity
18. Chemical composition of 'slag' formed during the smelting process in the extraction of copper is
 (A) $Cu_2O + FeS$ (B) $FeSiO_3$ (C) $CuFeS_2$ (D) $Cu_2S + FeO$
19. $a \neq b \neq c, \alpha = \gamma = 90^\circ, \beta \neq 90^\circ$ represents -
 (A) tetragonal system (B) orthorhombic system
 (C) monoclinic system (D) triclinic system
20. Polymer used for making of computer discs is
 (A) PHBV (B) Bakelite (C) Neoprene (D) Perlon-L

Space for rough work

21. Which of the following ions will exhibit colour in aqueous solutions?
(A) Sc^{3+} ($Z = 21$) (B) La^{3+} ($Z = 57$) (C) Ti^{3+} ($Z = 22$) (D) Lu^{3+} ($Z = 71$)
22. Osmotic pressure of a solution (density is 1g/ml) containing 3 g of glucose (molecular weight = 180) in 60 g of water at 15°C is -
(A) 0.34 atm (B) 0.65 atm (C) 6.25 atm (D) 5.57 atm

PART – C : MATHEMATICS

23. Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}} dx$
(A) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
(C) zero (D) 1
24. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{|x|}, & |x| \geq 1 \\ ax^2 + b, & |x| < 1 \end{cases}$ if $f(x)$ is continuous and differentiable every where then
(A) $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{3}{2}$ (B) $a = 1, b = -1$ (C) $a = b = 1$ (D) $a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{3}{2}$
25. The value of $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{7}{8}$ is
(A) $\tan^{-1} \frac{7}{8}$ (B) $\cot^{-1} 15$
(C) $\tan^{-1} 15$ (D) $\tan^{-1} \frac{25}{24}$
26. If $P(A) = \frac{3}{10}, P(B) = \frac{2}{5}$ and $P(A \cup B) = \frac{3}{5}$, then the value of $P(B/A) + P(A/B)$ is equal to
(A) $\frac{1}{4}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{5}{12}$ (D) $\frac{7}{12}$

Space for rough work

27. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A^2 = 8A + KI_2$, then k is equal to
 ((A) -1 (B) 1 (C) -7 (D) 7
28. $\int \frac{x^3}{x+1}$ is equal to
 (A) $x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} = \log |1-x| + C$ (B) $x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \log |1-x| + C$
 (C) $x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \log |1+x| + C$ (D) $x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \log |1+x| + C$
29. If the equation of the normal to the curve $y = (1+x)^y + \sin^{-1}(\sin^2 x)$ at $x=0$ is $x+y=k$, then k is
 (A)1 (B)2 (C)3 (D)4
30. Distance between two parallel planes $2x+y+2z=8$ and $4x+2y+4z+5=0$ is
 (A) $\frac{3}{2}$ (B) $\frac{5}{2}$
 (C) $\frac{7}{2}$ (D) $\frac{9}{2}$
31. Let R be the real line. Consider the following subsets of the plane $R \times R$
 $S = \{(x:y); y = x+1 \text{ and } 0 < x < 2\}$
 $T = \{(x:y); x-y \text{ is an integer}\}$
 Which of the following is true
 (A) T is an equivalence relation on R but S is not
 (B) Neither S nor T is an equivalence relation
 (C) Both S and T are equivalence relation on R.
 (D) S is an equivalence relation but T is not.
32. Minimize $Z = 13x - 15y$ subject to the constraints $x+y \leq 7, 2x-3y+6 \geq 0, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$
 (A)-23 (B)-32 (C)-30 (D)-34

Space for rough work

33. Over the interval $\left(\frac{1}{2013\pi}, \frac{1}{2007\pi}\right)$, the function $\frac{\cos x}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}$ is discontinuous at K points
then K must be equal to _____
(A)4 (B)5 (C)6 (D)

34. The non-zero vectors $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are related by $\vec{a} = 8\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c} = -7\vec{b}$, then the angle between $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{c}$ is

- (A) π (B) 0 (C) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

35. If $\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$, $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & bc & a \\ 1 & ca & b \\ 1 & ab & c \end{vmatrix}$, then

- (A) $\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 = 0$ (B) $\Delta_1 + 2\Delta_2 = 0$ (C) $\Delta_1 = \Delta_2$ (D) $\Delta_1 = 2\Delta_2$

Space for rough work