## Dr.K.K.R GOWTHAM EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS :: A.P & T.S

Class: 9-Nf1 Sub: Maths, physics, chemistry **Marks: 100** Time 2 1/2 Hrs

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Sub. Maths, physics, chemistry			1 me. 2 72 ms				
≈≈ <b>I.</b>	⊭≈≈	Completive type questions:	*****	******	≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈≈ 5	≈≈≈≈≈ 0 × 2=	≈≈≈≈ 100 M
			Maths				
	1.	The harmonic conjugate	of (4,-2) W.r.to (2,-	-4) and (7,1) is		[	]
		a. (-8, -14)	b. 2,3	c. (-2,-3)	d. (13,-5)		
	2.	The points (0,-1) (-2,3) (	6,7) (8,3) form			[	]
		a. A parallelogram	b. a rectangle	c. a rhombus	d. a square		
	3.	The orthocenter of the $\Delta$	le formed by A (-1,0	D) B (-2, <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ) C (-3, ·	-7/6)	[	]
		a. (-3,-2)	b. (1,3)	c. (-1,2)	d. none		
	4.	Co ordinates of the point in the ratio 1:2 are	t dividing the line so	egment joining A (1	l,-2) B (4,7)	intern	ally ]
		a. (1,2)	b. (2,1)	c. (4,3)	d. (7,2)		
	5.	The 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> points of	trisection of the join	n of (-2, 11) (-5, 2)	are	[	]
		a. (-3, 0) (-4,6)	b. (-3,9) (-4,5)	c. (-3,8) (-4, 5)	d. (-3,-4) (	8,-5)	
	6.	Equation of the st line co	ontaining the point (	(1,2) and (3,4)		[	]
		a. $X+y+1=0$	b. $x-y+1=0$	c.4x+y=1	d. $x+y=2$		
	7.	The equation of sides of is	$\Delta^{\text{le}}$ are x+y-5 =0, x-	-y + 1 = 0 and $y - 1 = 0$	then the cir	cum c [	entre ]
		a. (2,1)	b. (1,7)	c. (2,-2)	d. (1,-2)		
	8.	If 6x+8y+7-k (2x+4y+5)	=0 is parallel to y	axis then k		[	]
		a. 1	b. 3	c. 2	d. 1		
	9.	If P, Q are two points on $\triangle OPQ$	the line $3x+4y+15=$	=0 such that $Op = 0$	OQ = 9 then	the ar	ea ]
		a. $6\sqrt{2}$	b. $9\sqrt{2}$	c. $12\sqrt{2}$	d. $18\sqrt{2}$		
	10	Image of (2,3) W.r.t to (	(-1,3) is		[	]	
		a. (3,-2)	b. (1,1)	c. (-4, 3)	d. (3	5,7)	
	11	$\left(\sqrt{1-\sin^2 100}\right) (\sec 100^0)$			[	]	
		a1	b. 0	c. 1	d. 2		
	12	.If $\tan 20^{0}$ R then $\frac{\tan 250^{0}}{\tan 200^{0}}$	$\frac{+\tan 340^{0}}{-\tan 110^{0}} =$		[	]	
		a. $\frac{1+p}{1-p}$	b. $\frac{1-p}{1+p}$	c. 0	d. $\frac{1-p^2}{1+p^2}$		

1

d. b and c

 $13.\operatorname{Sec}\theta + \tan^2\theta = 5 \text{ then } \sec\theta =$ 

a. 3

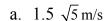
b. 2

c. -3

14. The value of sin	$1^6\theta + \cos^6\theta + 3\sin^2\theta$ is	S	[ ]
a. 0	b. 1	c. 2	d. 3
15.a= secθ- tan θ	$b = \csc\theta + \cot\theta t$	hen a=	[ ]
a. $\frac{b+1}{b-1}$	b. $\frac{1+b}{1-b}$	$c. \frac{b-1}{b+1}$	d. $\frac{1-b}{1+b}$
$16.A + B = 135^{\circ}$ the	n (1+cotA) (1+cot	B)=	[ ]
a. 1	b. 2	c. 3	d. 4
17.If $\sqrt{3}$ cosθ – sinθ is p	positive then $\theta$ lies b/w	<i>I</i>	[ ]
a. $\frac{-2\lambda}{3}to\frac{\lambda}{3}$	b. $\frac{-\hat{\lambda}}{3}to\frac{\hat{\lambda}}{2}$	c. $0to\frac{\lambda}{3}$	d. $\frac{-\hat{\lambda}}{2}to\frac{\hat{\lambda}}{2}$
$18.\sin 10^{0}$ - $\sin 110$	$^{0} + \sin 130^{0} =$		[ ]
a. 0	b1	c. 1	d. ½
19.Tan 55 <sup>0</sup> –tan 10	$^{0}$ – tan 55 $^{0}$ tan 10 $^{0}$		[ ]
a1	b. 1	$c\sqrt{3}$	d. ½
$20.\text{If sinx cosy} = \frac{1}{4}$	and 3 $\tan x = 4 \tan x$	y then $\sin(x-y) =$	[ ]
a. $\frac{1}{16}$	b. $\frac{7}{16}$	C. <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	d. $\frac{3}{16}$
	Physic	es	
21. A body is thrown	with velocity (4i+3j(	m/s its maximum he	ight is $(g=10 \text{m/s}^2)[$ ]
a. 2.5m	b. 0.8m	c. 0.9m	d. 0.45m
22. for a projectile the	ratio of maximum he	ight reached to square	e of flight time is[ ]
a. 5:4	b. 5:2	c. 5:1	d. 10:1
23.A body projected is $(g=10m/s^2)$	with velocity 30m/s re	eaches its maximum h	eight in 15 sec. its range  [ ]
a. 45m	b. 108m	c. 45 $\sqrt{3}$	d. 54m
			vards at an angle 60 <sup>0</sup> to m a way at a height of [
a. 14.64 m	b. 7.32m	c. 29.28m	d. none of these
25.A person throws a of 45 <sup>0</sup> . The velocit		at the some height as l	he is 2m away at an angle
a. g	b. $\sqrt{g}$	c. 2g	d. $\sqrt{2}$ g
	d horizontally from the dy 4 sec after projection		velocity of 30m/s. the

	4.0	,
а	$40 \mathrm{m}$	/ ۷

27. The height and width of each step of a staircase are 20cm and A ball rolls off the top of a stair with horizontal velocity V and hits the fifth step. The magnitude of V is [g= 10 m/s



b. 3  $\sqrt{5}$  m/s

c. 7.5 m/s

d. 1.5 m/s

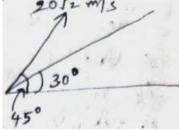
28. Find the time of flight and range of the projectile along the inclined plane as shown in figure 1

a. 1.69s, 39m

c. 69s. 49m

b. 0.69s, 49m

d. 2.99s, 29m



29. The relation between coefficient of static friction as a angle of friction is ]

a. 
$$\phi = \cot^{-1}(m)$$

$$c \phi = . \cos^{-1}(m)$$

b. 
$$\phi = \tan^{-1}(1/m)$$

d. 
$$\phi = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{m}{\sqrt{1+m^2}}\right)$$

30. A vehicle of mass m is moving on a rough horizontal road with momentum P. if the coefficient of friction between the tyres and the road be m u. then the stopping distance is 1



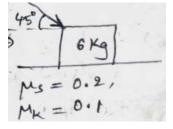
31.In the figure shown find acceleration of block and force of friction  $F=20\sqrt{2}\,N$ 1

a. 
$$1.2 \text{ m/s}^2$$
,  $4 \text{ N}$ 

c.  $2/3 \text{ m/s}^2$ , 8N

b. 
$$2m/s^2$$
,  $4N$ 

d.  $1.5 \text{ m/s}^2$ , 8 N



- 32. A wooden box is placed on the floor of lorry moving with an acceleration of 6m/s<sup>2</sup>. If u = 0.6. the acceleration of the box relative to lorry is  $(g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)$ 
  - a.  $1 \text{ m/s}^2$

- $b. 1.1 \text{ m/s}^2$
- c.  $1.2 \text{ m/s}^2$
- d. 0
- 33. A block of weight 5N is pressed against a vertical wall with a horizontal force of 12N. if u= 0.6. the frictional force acting on the body is
  - a. 8N

- b. 5N
- c. 7.2N
- d. 10N
- 34.A brick of mass 2kg just begins to slide down an inclined plane at an angle of 45° with horizontal. The force of friction is
  - a.  $19.6 \cos 45^{\circ}$
- b.  $9.8 \sin 45^{\circ}$
- c.  $19.6 \sin 45^{\circ}$
- d. 9.78 cos 45<sup>0</sup>

33	friction is 0.5 then accele	•		ir coefficient	OI KING	etic
	a. $\frac{4.9}{\sqrt{2}}m/s^2$ b. $\frac{9.8}{\sqrt{2}}$	$-m/s^2$	c. $\frac{2.45}{\sqrt{2}} m/s^2$	d. 4.9 m/s <sup>2</sup>		
		Chemistry				
36	.Torr is a unit of			[	]	
	a. Mass	b. volume	c. pressure	d. density		
37	.20 litres of hydrogen gas	at NTP weight ab	out		[	]
	a. 12.2g	b. 44.8g	c. 1.8g	d. 20g		
38	.At constant temperature becomes three times	for a given mass o	f gas, pressure of th	e gas if volur	ne'v'	]
	a. P	b. p/4	c. p/3	d. 3p		
39	An open vessel at 27°C is expelled neglecting the expelled has to be heated is	expansion of the ve	essel, the temperatur	e to which the		el ]
	a. $927^{\circ}$ C	b. 108°C	c. $1000^{\circ}$ C	d. 477 <sup>0</sup> C		
40	What percentage of volu 27° when it is heated to 3°.			el containing	600 m	l at
	a. 3.33%	b. 20%	c. 67%	d. 66%		
41	.Gas deviate from ideal b	ehavior at			[	]
	a. Low T and high 'P'	c. hi	gh T and high P			
	b. Low T and low P	d. hi	gh T and low P			
42	The density of a gas at S	TP is 2g/l. its mole	ecular weight is		[	]
	a. 22.4	b. 56	c. 44.8	d. 30		
43	The mass of 2.46 lit of C	CH <sub>4</sub> at 1.5 atm and	$27^{0}$ C is		[	]
	a. 1.6g	b. 2.4g	c. 22.4g	d. 3.0g		
44	.The vapour density of a	gas is 11.2. the vol	ume occupied by 10	g of the gas	at stp i	-
	107	1 47	11.07	1.5.61	L	J
	a.10L	b. 1L	c. 11.2L	d. 5.6L	<b>.</b>	12
45.	the number of oxygen m KPa and temperature 10	1.325k is			[	]
	a. 7.243 X 10 <sup>10</sup>	b. 7.243 X 10 <sup>11</sup>	c. 7.243 X 10 <sup>12</sup>	d. 7.243 X	$10^{13}$	
46.	mixing of two gases by a a. reversible		c. exothermic	d. endother	[ mic	]a
47.	the rate of diffusion of gaveight is	as A is double the	rate of gas B. the ra	tio of their m	olecula [	ır ]
	a. 1:2	b. 1:4	c. 2:1	d. 4:1		

Dalton's law of partial pressures is applicable to				[	]
a. NO+O <sub>2</sub>	b. $H_2+Cl_2$	c. NH <sub>3</sub> +HCl	d. $Co_2+O_2$		
kinetic energy of 1 mole	of oxygen gas in ca	alories		[	]
a. 2T	b. 3T	c. 1.5T	d. 0.5T		
the root mean square vel	ocity of an ideal ga	s at constant pressu	re varies with	n dens	ity
(d) as				[	]
a. $d^2$	b.d	c. $\sqrt{d}$	d. $1/\sqrt{d}$		
	a. NO+O <sub>2</sub> kinetic energy of 1 mole a. 2T the root mean square vel (d) as	a. NO+O <sub>2</sub> b. H <sub>2</sub> +Cl <sub>2</sub> kinetic energy of 1 mole of oxygen gas in ca a. 2T b. 3T the root mean square velocity of an ideal ga (d) as	a. NO+O <sub>2</sub> b. H <sub>2</sub> +Cl <sub>2</sub> c. NH <sub>3</sub> +HCl kinetic energy of 1 mole of oxygen gas in calories a. 2T b. 3T c. 1.5T the root mean square velocity of an ideal gas at constant pressur (d) as	a. $NO+O_2$ b. $H_2+Cl_2$ c. $NH_3+HCl$ d. $Co_2+O_2$ kinetic energy of 1 mole of oxygen gas in calories a. $2T$ b. $3T$ c. $1.5T$ d. $0.5T$ the root mean square velocity of an ideal gas at constant pressure varies with (d) as	a. $NO+O_2$ b. $H_2+Cl_2$ c. $NH_3+HCl$ d. $Co_2+O_2$ kinetic energy of 1 mole of oxygen gas in calories a. $2T$ b. $3T$ c. $1.5T$ d. $0.5T$ the root mean square velocity of an ideal gas at constant pressure varies with dens (d) as