

CODE: 79

Booklet Serial No.

Signature Invigilator

Maulana Azad National Urdu University

B.Tech (Civil, CSE, ECE, IT)

Entrance Test May 2026

Question Paper cum Answer Script

Hall Ticket No.

OMR Serial No.

Time: 2hrs

Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Candidate should write their Hall Ticket number and OMR serial number on the space provided above. Candidate should not write their Name, Hall Ticket number and OMR Serial Number at any other place.
2. This booklet contains **(36)** pages. Last pages are given for rough work. The Candidate should check the booklet before taking the Test. In case of any discrepancy, a new booklet may be provided by the Invigilator.
3. The question booklet contains 100 Multiple Choice Questions. For each question there are four options, (A), (B), (C), (D). The candidate is required to choose the correct answer and darken the circle with blue / black ballpoint pen in the OMR sheet against the corresponding answer.
4. If the candidate does not bubble the correct answer against the corresponding question number in the OMR sheet, they will not get marks.
5. If the candidate bubbles more than one circle in OMR Sheet for any question, marks shall not be awarded for the question.
6. There are no Negative marks.
7. At the end of Entrance Test, candidates are allowed to take their question booklet

MATHEMATICS

1. Find the least positive value of n if $\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^n = 1$.
 (A) 3 (B) 2
 (C) 4 (D) 1
2. $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin|x| - \cos|x|) dx = \dots$
 (A) 2 (B) 3
 (C) 4 (D) 0
3. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ p & q & r \end{bmatrix}$ and $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Then $pI + qA + rA^2 = \dots$
 (A) A (B) A^2
 (C) A^3 (D) A^4
4. Solve: $y - x \frac{dy}{dx} = a \left(y^2 + \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$.
 (A) $y = c(x + a)(1 - ay)$ (B) $y = c(x + a)(1 + ay)$
 (C) $y = c(x - a)(1 + ay)$ (D) $y = c(x - a)(1 - ay)$
5. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A^2 - xA + yI = 0$, then $x, y = \dots$
 (A) 9, 14 (B) 9, -14
 (C) -9, 14 (D) 14, 9
6. Which term of the Geometric Progression $2, 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots$ is $\frac{1}{128}$?
 (A) 7th (B) 9th
 (C) 11th (D) 13th
7. Find the locus of the centre of the circle touching the line $x + 2y = 0$ and $x - 2y = 0$.
 (A) $(x, y) = (0, 1)$ (B) $(x, y) = (1, 1)$
 (C) $(x, y) = (1, 0)$ (D) $(x, y) = (0, 0)$

8. The length of the latus-rectum of the ellipse $x^2 + 4y^2 + 2x + 16y + 13 = 0$, is ...
- (A) 3 (B) 2
(C) 1 (D) 5
9. $f(x) = |x - 1| + |x - 3|$, $f'(2) = \dots$
- (A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 0
10. $\int \frac{x^2 e^x}{(x + 2)^2} dx = \dots$
- (A) $\frac{(x + 2)e^x}{(x - 2)} + c$ (B) $\frac{(x - 2)e^x}{(x + 2)} + c$
(C) $\frac{(x - 2)e^{-x}}{(x + 2)} + c$ (D) $\frac{(x + 2)e^{-x}}{(x - 2)} + c$
11. In a binomial distribution if $n = 15$, $p = 0.6$, then the variance = ...
- (A) 3.6 (B) 2.6
(C) 4.6 (D) 5.6
12. If $\frac{x^2 + 10}{(x^2 + 4)^2} = \frac{A}{x^2 + 4} + \frac{B}{(x^2 + 4)^2}$, then $(A, B) = \dots$
- (A) $(A, B) = (1, 1)$ (B) $(A, B) = (6, 6)$
(C) $(A, B) = (1, 6)$ (D) $(A, B) = (1, 0)$
13. $f(x) = \tan^{-1} \left[\left(\frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x} \right)^{1/2} \right]$, $f'(1) = \dots$
- (A) -2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) -1/2
14. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \theta & \cos \theta \sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \sin \theta & \sin^2 \theta \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \varphi & \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \\ \cos \varphi \sin \varphi & \sin^2 \varphi \end{bmatrix}$.
Then, $AB = 0$ if θ and φ differ by an odd multiple of
- (A) π (B) 2π
(C) 3π (D) $\pi/2$

15. $n_{C_r} + n_{C_{r-1}} = \dots$

(A) $n_{C_{r+1}}$

(B) $(n + 1)_{C_r}$

(C) $n_{C_{r-1}}$

(D) n_{C_r}

16. If $P(E) = 0.35$, $P(F) = 0.45$ and $P(E \cup F) = 0.65$. Find $P(F|E)$.

(A) $3/7$

(B) $3/8$

(C) $4/9$

(D) $1/2$

17. The radius of the circle $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 3x + 4y + \frac{9}{8} = 0$, is ...

(A) -2

(B) 3

(C) 2

(D) 1

18. Find the equation of the tangent to the curve $y = -5x^2 + 6x + 7$ at the point $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{35}{4}\right)$.

(A) $4x + 4y + 33 = 0$

(B) $4x - 4y + 33 = 0$

(C) $4x + 4y - 33 = 0$

(D) $4x - 4y - 33 = 0$

19. Solve: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} - \cot \frac{y}{x} \cdot \cos \frac{y}{x}$

(A) $\sec\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \log|x| = \sqrt{2}$

(B) $\sec\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \log|x| = \sqrt{2}$

(C) $\sec\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \log|x| = \sqrt{3}$

(D) $\sec\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \log|x| = 3$

20. The area bounded by the parabola $y^2 = 2x$ and the ordinates $x = 1$, $x = 4$ is....

(A) $\frac{29\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ sq. units}$

(B) $\frac{31\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ sq. units}$

(C) $\frac{28\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ sq. units}$

(D) $\frac{23\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ sq. units}$

21. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x)(1+x^2)} dx = \dots$

(A) $\frac{\pi}{3}$
(C) $\frac{\pi}{6}$

(B) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
(D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

22. $\int \frac{dx}{5 - 4 \sin x} = \dots$

(A) $\frac{2}{3} \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{5 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 4}{3} \right\} + c$

(B) $\frac{2}{3} \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{5 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 2}{3} \right\} + c$

(C) $\frac{2}{3} \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{5 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{3} \right\} + c$

(D) $\frac{2}{3} \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{5 \tan \frac{x}{2} - 4}{3} \right\} + c$

23. The equation of the parabola whose latus-rectum is 4 units, axis is the line $3x + 4y - 4 = 0$ and the tangent at the vertex is the line $4x - 3y + 7 = 0$ is ...

(A) $(3x + 4y - 4)^2 = 20(4x - 3y + 7)$

(B) $(3x + 4y + 4)^2 = 20(4x - 3y + 7)$

(C) $(3x + 4y - 4)^2 = 20(4x - 3y - 7)$

(D) $(3x - 4y - 4)^2 = 20(4x - 3y + 7)$

24. The curves $x = y^2$ and $xy = k$ cut at right angles if $k^2 = \dots$

(A) $\frac{1}{3}$
(C) $\frac{1}{6}$

(B) $\frac{1}{4}$
(D) $\frac{1}{8}$

25. $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ represents a circle if

(A) $a = b, h = 0$

(B) $a = -b, h = 0$

(C) $a = 2b, h = 0$

(D) $2a = b, h = 0$

26. If $n_{C_{15}} = n_{C_8}$. Then $n_{C_{21}} = \dots$
 (A) 240 (B) 253
 (C) 230 (D) 271
27. The maximum value of $9x^2 + 12x + 2$ is
 (A) 10 (B) 12
 (C) 15 (D) No maximum value
28. $\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan x + \cot x)^2 dx = \dots$
 (A) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ (B) $-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$
 (C) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (D) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
29. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{x}) = \dots$
 (A) $\frac{3}{2}$ (B) $\frac{2}{5}$
 (C) $\frac{1}{5}$ (D) $\frac{2}{3}$
30. If the line $lx + my + n = 0$, touches the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, then $(l^2 + m^2)a^2 = \dots$
 (A) n^4 (B) n^3
 (C) n (D) n^2
31. If $f(x) = \cos(\sin x^2)$. Then $f'\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right) = \dots$
 (A) 3 (B) 5
 (C) 0 (D) 10

32. The order and degree of $y = x \frac{dy}{dx} + a \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}$ is
- (A) (2, 2) (B) (1, 1)
(C) (1, 2) (D) (2, 1)
33. Let $f(x) = e^x$ and $g(x) = \log x$. Then $(f \circ g)(x) = \dots$ and $(g \circ f)(x) = \dots$
- (A) (x, x) (B) (x, x^2)
(C) (x^2, x) (D) (x^2, x^2)
34. Let $(x + y)^{m+n} = x^m y^n$. Then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \dots$
- (A) $\frac{x}{y}$ (B) $\frac{2}{y}$
(C) $\frac{1}{x}$ (D) $\frac{y}{x}$
35. The angle between the curves $y^2 = 8x$, $x^2 = 8y$ at the point (8, 8) is ...
- (A) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$ (B) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)$
(C) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$ (D) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{4}\right)$
36. Solve: $(x - y^3)dy + ydx = 0$.
- (A) $x = \frac{y^3}{4} - \frac{c}{y}$ (B) $x = \frac{y^3}{4} + \frac{c}{y}$
(C) $x = \frac{y^4}{4} + \frac{c}{y}$ (D) $x = \frac{y^3}{5} + \frac{c}{y}$
37. The common chord of $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y = 0$ and $x^2 + y^2 + 4x + 4y = 0$ is
- (A) $x + y = 0$ (B) $x - y = 0$
(C) $x = 0$ (D) $y = 0$

38. If $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1-\sin 2x}{1+\sin 2x}}$. Then $f'(x) = \dots$
- (A) $\sec^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right)$ (B) $-\sec^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)$
 (C) $\sec^2\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - x\right)$ (D) $\sec^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$
39. If $x = -2 - \sqrt{3}i$. Then $2x^4 + 5x^3 + 7x^2 - x + 41 = \dots$
- (A) 18 (B) 13
 (C) 6 (D) 10
40. The 9th term in the expansion of $\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{3a}{x^2}\right)^{12}$ is ...
- (A) $(12_{C_{14}} x^{-14} a^4) 3^8$ (B) $(12_{C_4} x^{-12} a^4) 3^8$
 (C) $(12_{C_4} x^{-11} a^4) 3^8$ (D) $(12_{C_4} x^{-13} a^4) 3^{18}$
41. A fair dice is thrown twice. Find the probability that neither throw results in 4.
- (A) $\frac{25}{36}$ (B) $\frac{29}{36}$
 (C) $\frac{1}{36}$ (D) $\frac{31}{36}$
42. If $x \cos \theta = y \cos\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = z \cos\left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$. Then $xy + yz + zx = \dots$
- (A) 8 (B) -3
 (C) 2 (D) 0
43. The number of common tangents to the circles $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, and $(x - 10)^2 + y^2 = 9$ is..
- (A) 5 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4

44. If e and e' be the eccentricities of a hyperbola and its conjugate. Then

(A) $e^2 + e'^2 = 1$

(B) $\frac{1}{e^2} + \frac{1}{e'^2} = 2$

(C) $\frac{1}{e^2} + \frac{1}{e'^2} = 1$

(D) $e^2 + e'^2 = 2$

45. $\sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 60^\circ \sin 80^\circ = \dots$

(A) $\frac{1}{16}$

(B) $\frac{25}{16}$

(C) $\frac{3}{16}$

(D) $\frac{11}{16}$

46. If p is the length of the perpendicular from the origin to the line $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$, then

(A) $\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = p$

(B) $\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = \frac{1}{p^2}$

(C) $\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = \frac{1}{p}$

(D) $\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = -p$

47. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}} = \dots$

(A) $-2\sqrt{a} \sin a$

(B) $2\sqrt{a} \sin a$

(C) $-3\sqrt{a} \sin a$

(D) $3\sqrt{a} \sin a$

48. If the line passing through the points $(a, 2a)$ and $(-2, 3)$ is perpendicular to the line $4x + 3y + 5 = 0$. Then $a = \dots$

(A) $\frac{18}{25}$

(B) $\frac{25}{17}$

(C) $\frac{13}{16}$

(D) $\frac{18}{5}$

49. Find k if the area of the triangle with vertices $(2, -1), (-3, 4), (k, 6)$ is 25.

(A) 5

(B) -5

(C) 6

(D) -6

50. If the length of the latus rectum of the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ is $\frac{2b^2}{a}$. Then the equation of the latus rectum for the conjugate hyperbola will be..
- (A) $\frac{2b^2}{a}$ (B) $\frac{2a^2}{b}$
 (C) $\frac{2b^2}{a^2}$ (D) $\frac{2a^2}{b^2}$

PHYSICS

51. What is the dimensional formula for current density?
- (A) $[M^0 L^{-1} T^0 I^1]$ (B) $[M^0 L^{-2} T^0 I^1]$
 (C) $[M^1 L^{-2} T^0 I^1]$ (D) $[M^0 L^2 T^0 I^1]$
52. The De-Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through 100 V Potential is:
- (A) 0.123 Angstrom (B) 1.228 Angstrom
 (C) 12.3 Angstrom (D) 0.0123 Angstrom
53. Which of the following is the correct expression for Biot–Savart law?
- (A) $dB = \frac{4\pi idl}{\mu_o r}$ (B) $dB = \frac{4\pi idl \sin \theta}{\mu_o r^2}$
 (C) $dB = \frac{4\pi idl}{\mu_o r^3}$ (D) $dB = \frac{4\pi}{\mu_o} idl r^2$
54. Who discovered radioactivity?
- (A) Marie curie (B) Rutherford
 (C) Henri Becquerel (D) Thomson
55. A Carnot engine operates between 500 K and 300 K. Calculate its efficiency.
- (A) 20% (B) 30%
 (C) 40% (D) 50%
56. Snell's law is expressed as:
- (A) $n_1 \cos \theta_1 = n_2 \cos \theta_2$ (B) $n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$
 (C) $n_1 \theta_1 = n_2 \theta_2$ (D) $\sin \theta_1 = \sin \theta_2$

57. The Planck–Einstein relation is:
- (A) $E = mc^2$ (B) $E = h\nu$
 (C) $E = \frac{h}{\nu}$ (D) $E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$
58. Which of the following value is correct for Boltzmann's constant?
- (A) 1.38×10^{-23} J/K (B) 6.63×10^{-34} J s
 (C) 3.0×10^8 m/s (D) 8.31 J/mol K
59. First Law of Thermodynamics related to the conservation of:
- (A) Momentum (B) Mass
 (C) Energy (D) Force
60. A steel ball of mass 1kg is moving with a velocity of 1 m/s. Then its de-Broglie waves length is equal to
- (A) h (B) h/2
 (C) Zero (D) 1/h
61. The resistance of a wire at 20°C is 20 Ω and at 500°C is 60 Ω . At which temperature resistance will be 25 Ω .
- (A) 50 °C (B) 60 °C
 (C) 70 °C (D) 80 °C
62. Which of the following is the correct expression for curie's law?
- (A) $\chi = C\mu_0 T$ (B) $\chi = C\mu_0/T$
 (C) $\mu_0 = C\chi T$ (D) $\mu_0 = C\chi/T$
63. In germanium semiconductors. It has a forbidden energy gap of:
- (A) 1.1 eV (B) 0.67 eV
 (C) 10 eV (D) 100eV
64. The SI unit of Magnetic flux is:
- (A) Tesla (B) Henry
 (C) Weber (Wb) (D) Volt

65. Calculate the gravitational force between two objects of masses 2 kg and 3 kg separated by a distance of 5 m.
- (A) $1.6 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}$ (B) $3.2 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}$
 (C) $8.0 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}$ (D) $6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}$
66. What is the value of gas constant (R)?
- (A) $8.314 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (B) $8.314 \text{ L atm mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
 (C) $8.314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ (D) $PV/T = \text{constant}$
67. The relation between frequency (f) and time period (T) is:
- (A) $f = T$ (B) $f = 1/T$
 (C) $T = f^2$ (D) $f = 2T$
68. The equation of state for an ideal gas is:
- (A) $PV = nRT$ (B) $P = VRT$
 (C) $PV = RT$ (D) $PV = nR$
69. The nuclear radius is given by:
- (A) $R = R_0 A$ (B) $R = R_0 A^{1/3}$
 (C) $R = R_0 A^{2/3}$ (D) $R = R_0 A^{-1/3}$
70. The approximate radius constant R_0 of a nucleus is:
- (A) $1.3 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}$ (B) 10^{-10} m
 (C) $8.7 \times 10^{-16} \text{ m}$ (D) $6.3 \times 10^{-17} \text{ m}$
71. The electric field due to an infinite, straight, uniformly charged wire varies with distance r as:
- (A) $\frac{1}{r}$ (B) r
 (C) $\frac{1}{r^2}$ (D) r^2
72. The value of the universal gravitational constant is:
- (A) $6.674 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N.m}^2/\text{kg}^2$ (B) 9.8 m s^{-2}
 (C) $3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ (D) $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

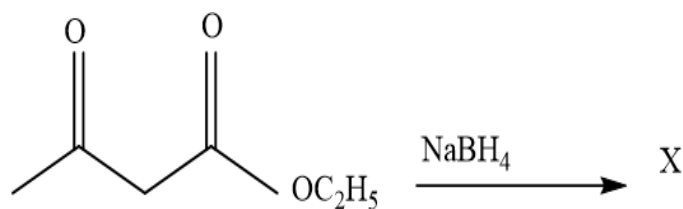
73. The electric vector ($\vec{E}$) and magnetic vector ($\vec{H}$), inside a conductor.
- (A) Are not in phase
 - (B) Remains in phase
 - (C) Phase depends upon the conductivity of medium
 - (D) None of these
74. In a Carnot cycle, the thermodynamic temperature
- (A) Depends on thermodynamics properties
 - (B) Depends on nature of substance
 - (C) Independent on thermodynamics properties or nature of substance
 - (D) None of these
75. If we consider that electron and a photon of same de-Broglie wavelength, then they will have same -----
- (A) Momentum
 - (B) Angular Momentum
 - (C) Energy
 - (D) Velocity

CHEMISTRY

76. The oxidation state of sulfur atom in peroxydisulfuric acid is
- (A) + 3
 - (B) + 7
 - (C) + 6
 - (D) + 5
77. The charge required for the reduction of 1 mol Al^{3+} to Al is
- (A) 3 F
 - (B) 2 F
 - (C) 1F
 - (D) 6 F
78. The coordination number of Co in $[\text{Co}(\text{en})_3]^{3+}$ is
- (A) 3
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 2
 - (D) 4
79. In the ring structure of fructose, the anomeric carbon is
- (A) C-3
 - (B) C-2
 - (C) C-5
 - (D) C-1

80. Brown ring test is used in the detection of ----- in a salt
(A) Chloride ion (B) Sulfate ion
(C) Nitrate ion (D) Sulfide ion
81. Which of the following compound will give positive iodoform test ?
(A) Acetophenone (B) Benzophenone
(C) Propanal (D) Diethyl ketone
82. Which of the following does not react with ammonical silver nitrate solution?
(A) Ethyne (B) 1-Butyne
(C) 2-Butyne (D) Propyne
83. Which of the following molecule does not undergo disproportionation reaction?
(A) Benzaldehyde (B) Acetaldehyde
(C) Formaldehyde (D) 2,2-Dimethyl propanal
84. Which does not contain chiral carbon ?
(A) Lactic acid (B) Tartaric acid
(C) Mandelic acid (D) Succinic acid
85. In which compound, highest % of nitrogen atom is
(A) Thiourea (B) Urea
(C) Ammonium nitrate (D) Ammonium sulfate
86. Ostwald dilution law is applicable for
(A) NaCl (B) HCl
(C) NaOH (D) NH_4OH
87. Which of the following compound does not respond to isocyanide test?
(A) Aniline (B) Benzylamine
(C) Ethylamine (D) Ethyl methylaniline

88. Which of the following exist in polymeric form?
 (A) HCl (B) HF
 (C) HBr (D) HI
89. Which ion has highest number of unpaired electrons?
 (A) Cu^+ (B) Cr^{3+}
 (C) Fe^{2+} (D) Mn^{2+}
90. Which is an intensive property?
 (A) Enthalpy (B) Entropy
 (C) Internal energy (D) Temperature
91. The activation energy of a reaction can be determined from the slope of which of the following curves?
 (A) $\ln k$ vs T (B) $\ln k$ vs $1/T$
 (C) $\ln k/T$ vs T (D) $T/\ln k$ vs $1/T$
92. Identify "X" in the following reaction.



- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

93. Which solution has highest boiling point?
(A) 0.1 M Sodium chloride (B) 0.1 M Glucose
(C) 0.1 M Calcium nitrate (D) 0.1 M Aluminium sulfate
94. Nitric acid is manufactured by
(A) Haber Process (B) Deccan Process
(C) Ostwald Process (D) Contact Process
95. Which the following contains largest number of molecules?
(A) 0.2 mol of H_2 (B) 17 g of H_2O
(C) 6 g of CO_2 (D) 8 g of H_2
96. When aniline reacts with acetic anhydride to form
(A) Benzoic acid (B) Acetanilide
(C) Benzanilide (D) Benzamide
97. Which of the following salt solution has pH less than 7?
(A) Ammonium Nitrate
(B) Sodium Chloride
(C) Sodium Sulfate
(D) Sodium Carbonate
98. How much oxalic acid is required to prepare 200 ml of 0.1 N solution of oxalic acid?
(A) 0.126 g (B) 1.26 g
(C) 0.0126 g (D) 12.6 g
99. Which is more reactive towards HCN?
(A) Acetaldehyde (B) Acetone
(C) Ethyl methyl ketone (D) Diethyl ketone
100. Which chemical test is used to distinguish between phenol and benzoic acid?
(A) Litmus Test (B) Ferric chloride Test
(C) Reaction with NaOH (D) Reaction with sodium me
