

ENTHUSIAST COURSE

PHASE : MEA, PS, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, X & MEY

TARGET : PRE MEDICAL 2024

Test Type : MAJOR

Test Pattern : NEET (UG)

TEST DATE : 02-02-2024

ANSWER KEY

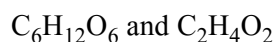
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A.	2	1	1	3	1	4	2	1	4	4	2	4	1	1	2	3	4	2	1	3	3	1	4	4	4	2	2	1	2	3
Q.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A.	3	1	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	3	3
Q.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
A.	4	1	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	4	3	1	2	3	2	3	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	2	3	3	2
Q.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
A.	1	3	1	4	3	4	4	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	4	2	3	1	4	2	3	4	3	4	1	3	1	4	1	1
Q.	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
A.	4	1	4	1	1	3	4	3	2	4	2	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	4
Q.	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
A.	3	4	2	4	2	1	2	1	4	2	2	4	3	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	3	4	3	2	3	2	4	4	3	2
Q.	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200										
A.	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	2	1										

HINT - SHEET

SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY

SECTION-A

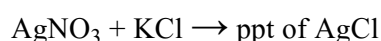
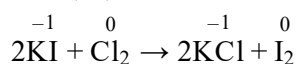
1. **Ans (2)**



↓



4. **Ans (3)**



5. **Ans (1)**

$$\Delta T_b = iK_b \cdot m$$

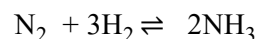
$$\Delta T_b = 3 \times 0.52 \times \frac{13.44}{134.4 \times 1} = 0.156$$

7. **Ans (2)**

Due to common ion effect, ionisation of CH_3COOH decreases, so pH changes.

8. **Ans (1)**

$$n_{NH_3} = n_{HCl} = 5 \times 100 = 500 \text{ mmol} = 0.5 \text{ mol.}$$



$$t = 0 \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad -$$

$$\text{eq. } (1-x)(3-3x)2x = 0.5 \Rightarrow x = 0.25$$

$$\therefore (n_{N_2})_{\text{eq.}} = 1 - 0.25 = 0.75$$

$$(n_{H_2})_{\text{eq.}} = 3 - 3(0.25) = 2.25$$

$$K_c = \frac{(0.5)^2}{(0.75)(2.25)^3}$$

10. **Ans (4)**

for 1 mol of each reacted, $\Delta H_{\text{neu.}}$ (magnitude) = 57.1 kJ

\therefore for 0.3 mol of each reacted, $\Delta H = 57.1 \times 0.3 = 17.13 \text{ kJ}$

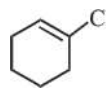
24. **Ans (4)**

Carbonyl group can be reduce to alkane by HI/P, Zn-Hg|HCl or $\text{NH}_2\text{-NH}_2|\text{OH}^\ominus$ ethylene glycol.

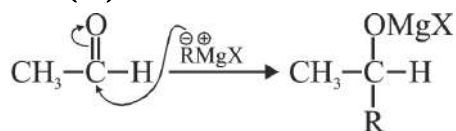
25. **Ans (4)**

Resonance with complete octet

26. **Ans (2)**

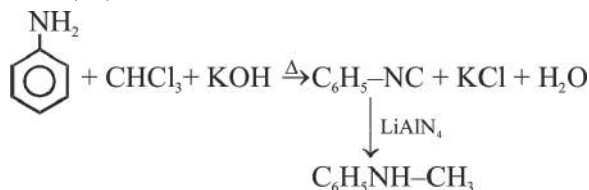
 \rightarrow Due to resonance, partial double bond character in C-Cl bond.

27. **Ans (2)**

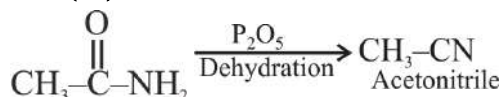


Nucleophilic addition reaction

28. **Ans (1)**



29. **Ans (2)**



30. **Ans (3)**

Total G.I. = 6

32. **Ans (1)**

Both assertion and reason are correct and correctly explain.

33. **Ans (4)**

Because sucrose is non reducing.

34. **Ans (3)**

Ethyl alcohol, alkan -2-ol, aldehyde & ketone having $-\text{COCH}_3$ group gives haloform reaction.

35. **Ans (3)**

NCERT Pg. # 387

SECTION-B

36. **Ans (2)**

$$P_A = C_A RT$$

$$\text{So, } r_p = K_1 (C_A RT)^2$$

$$r_c = K_2 C_A^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r_p}{r_c} = \frac{K_1 (RT)^2}{K_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r_c \cdot RT}{r_c} = \frac{K_1}{K_2} (RT)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow K_2 = K_1 (RT)$$

38. **Ans (4)**

For 1 g of water L. heat = xJ

\therefore for 9 g water L. heat = $\Delta H = 9x$ J

$$\text{Now, } \Delta S = \frac{\Delta H}{T} = \frac{9x}{373}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{18x}{373} \text{ JK}^{-1}$$

39. **Ans (3)**

$$k = A e^{-E_a/RT} \text{ (} e^{-E_a/RT} \text{ is unitless)}$$

\therefore unit of A is same as k.

40. **Ans (3)**

Apply hess law

43. **Ans (3)**

$$X = \text{Na}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5(\text{NOS})]$$

45. **Ans (3)**



Greenish yellow

gas

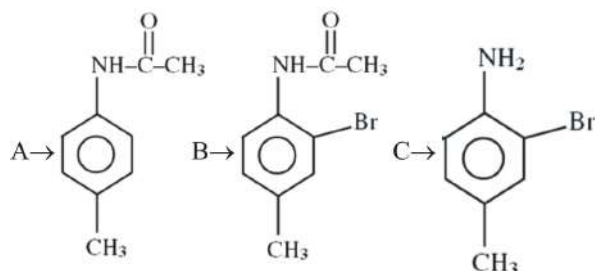
46. **Ans (1)**

Fact

47. **Ans (3)**

Fact.

48. **Ans (3)**



49. **Ans (4)**

$$\% \text{ of S} = \frac{32}{233} \times \frac{0.466}{0.192} \times 100 = 33.33\%$$
 NCERT Pg. # 359

50. **Ans (2)**
 All aldehydes & methyl ketones reacts with NaHSO_3

SUBJECT : BOTANY

All hints are according to old NCERT (2022-23)

SECTION - A

51. **Ans (2)**
 NCERT XI Page # 212
52. **Ans (1)**
 NCERT XI Pg.No.235
53. **Ans (1)**
 NCERT XI Pg.No.234
54. **Ans (2)**
 NCERT XI Pg.No. 158
55. **Ans (1)**
 XI NCERT Pg # 249, 250
56. **Ans (2)**
 NCERT-XI, Pg # 250
57. **Ans (4)**
 XI NCERT Pg # 249
 Sprying of gibberellin extends the market period of fruits because Gibberellin causes delay in senescence of fruits.
58. **Ans (1)**
 XI NCERT Pg # 248, 249, 250
59. **Ans (3)**
 NCERT-XII, Pg. No. 111(E), 119(H)
60. **Ans (3)**
 NCERT-XII, Pg. #: 77
61. **Ans (4)**
 NCERT-XII, Pg. # 181
62. **Ans (1)**
 NCERT-XII, Pg. No. # 187, 188

63. **Ans (3)**
 NCERT-XII, Pg. # 187, 188
64. **Ans (3)**
 NCERT XII Pg.# 121,122
65. **Ans (4)**
 NCERT XII, Pg. # 83
67. **Ans (2)**
 NCERT-XI, Pg. # 24
68. **Ans (2)**
 NCERT-XI, Pg. No. # 09, 10
69. **Ans (2)**
 NCERT-XI, Pg. No. # 09
70. **Ans (1)**
 NCERT-XI, Pg. # 78
71. **Ans (1)**
 NCERT (XI) Pg # 68, 69
72. **Ans (4)**
 NCERT-XI, Pg. # 76
73. **Ans (3)**
 NCERT XI, Pg. # 81
75. **Ans (2)**
 NCERT (XI) Pg # 87, 88, 89
76. **Ans (3)**
 NCERT (XI) Pg # 90
77. **Ans (2)**
 NCERT-XII Pg. 28, 29, 31
78. **Ans (3)**
 NCERT (XII) Pg # 22, 25
79. **Ans (1)**
 NCERT-XII, Pg. # 233, 235, 236
80. **Ans (4)**
 NCERT-XII, Pg. # 262
81. **Ans (4)**
 NCERT-XII, Pg. # 249
82. **Ans (4)**
 NCERT-XII, Pg. # 248, Fig. 144(a)

83. **Ans (1)**
NCERT XII Pg#228
Weather, food, predator number effect survival of organisms and population size.

84. **Ans (1)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 263

85. **Ans (4)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 267

SECTION - B

86. **Ans (4)**
NCERT XI Page # 218, 223

87. **Ans (2)**
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 158

88. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. No. 112(E), 121(H)

89. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 73

90. **Ans (2)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 104

91. **Ans (1)**
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 23, 24

92. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XI, Pg. No. # 09

93. **Ans (1)**
In Gymnosperm endosperm is a haploid and formed before fertilization because endosperm in Gymnosperm developed by Haploid (n) megaspore.

94. **Ans (4)**
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 97, 98

96. **Ans (4)**
NCERT XII Pg.#21,22,24,26

97. **Ans (4)**
NCERT XII Pg. # 19, 20

98. **Ans (1)**
NCERT XII Pg. # 237

99. **Ans (3)**
NCERT XII Pg#232

100. **Ans (3)**
NCERT XII Pg. No :- 263

SUBJECT : ZOOLOGY

SECTION - A

102. **Ans (2)**
NCERT Pg. # 57

105. **Ans (4)**
NCERT XI, Page # 101, 102

106. **Ans (2)**
NCERT-(XIth) Pg. # 284

110. **Ans (2)**
NCERT - Pg. # 318

112. **Ans (4)**
NCERT Page # 335(E), 336(H)

115. **Ans (1)**
NCERT XI (E)Pg.# 306, para 2
NCERT XI (H)Pg.# 306, para 1

118. **Ans (4)**
Vagina is also known as copulation tube, but fertilization occurs in ampulla of fallopian tube. So both assertion and reason are incorrect.

122. **Ans (1)**
NCERT-XII, Page No. 152 (E) Para = 8.2.3 and 164 (H)
Some maternal antibodies (preformed antibodies) like Ig-G reaches in foetus through placenta provides passive immunity to the foetus.

123. **Ans (4)**
NCERT Page No. # 140

SECTION - B

136. **Ans (1)**
NCERT XI Pg # 55

139. **Ans (1)**
NCERT Pg # 331, 332, 333, 334

140. Ans (2)

NCERT Pg # 48

Acrosome has imp. role in fertilization as it contains spermlsins so reason is false.

146. Ans (2)

NCERT, Pg.# 146

SUBJECT : PHYSICS

SECTION - A

151. Ans (3)

$$I_{\text{rms}} = 2A$$

$$\text{Wattless current} = I_{\text{rms}} \sin \phi,$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = 2 \sin \phi$$

$$\sin \phi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \phi = 60$$

$$\therefore \text{power factor} = \cos \phi = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

152. Ans (4)

$$\text{As } v = at = \alpha Rt$$

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{\alpha^2 R^2 t^2}{R} = \alpha^2 R t^2$$

$$\therefore a_t = a_c \Rightarrow \alpha R = \alpha^2 R t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow t^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha} \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{4}$$

153. Ans (2)

$$m_1 = 10 \text{ kg}, m_2 = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = 2\hat{i} - 7\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = -10\hat{i} + 35\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{v}_{\text{CM}} = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$= \frac{10(2\hat{i} - 7\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) + 2(-10\hat{i} + 35\hat{j} - 3\hat{k})}{10 + 2} = 2\hat{k} \text{ m/s}$$

154. Ans (4)

Applying the law of conservation of linear momentum, we get;

$$0.5 \times v = \sqrt{(2 \times 8)^2 + (1 \times 12)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{256 + 144} = \sqrt{400}$$

$$0.5 \times v = 20$$

$$v = \frac{20}{0.5} = 40 \text{ m s}^{-1}.$$

155. Ans (2)

$$* J = \sigma E \Rightarrow \frac{I}{A} = \sigma E \Rightarrow E \propto \frac{1}{A} \Rightarrow E_Q > E_r$$

$$* J = \frac{Ne}{t \cdot A} \Rightarrow \frac{N}{t \cdot A} = \frac{J}{A} \propto \frac{1}{A}$$

$$* H = I^2 R t \Rightarrow H = I^2 \left(\rho \frac{\ell}{A} \right) t \Rightarrow \frac{H}{\ell} \propto \frac{1}{A}$$

$$* \vec{E} \propto V_d^2 \Rightarrow I_P = I_Q \Rightarrow A_P V_{dP} = A_Q V_{dQ}$$

$$\text{As } V_d \propto \frac{1}{A} \Rightarrow V_{dP} < V_{dQ} \Rightarrow \bar{E}_P < \bar{E}_Q$$

157. Ans (2)

$$R_{\text{eq}} = 10 + \frac{(15)(30)}{15 + 30} = 10 + 10 = 20\Omega$$

$$i = \frac{V}{R_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ A} = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

159. Ans (4)

$$\therefore C = \frac{E_m}{B_m} \Rightarrow E_m = CB_m$$

$$E_m = 3 \times 10^8 \times 2 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$= 60 \text{ v/m}$$

& because propagation is along $\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$ direction so E must be in y direction. :-

160. Ans (2)

$$P_{\text{rad}} = \frac{I}{C} = \frac{1.4 \times 10^3}{3 \times 10^8}$$

$$= 4.7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Pascal}$$

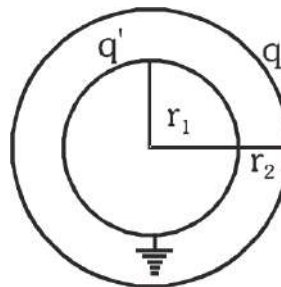
161. Ans (2)

When unpolarized light passes through a polarizer, its intensity reduces to half.

So,

$$\frac{I}{2} = \frac{1}{2} c \epsilon_0 E_0^2 \Rightarrow E_0 = \sqrt{\frac{I}{c \epsilon_0}}$$

163. Ans (3)



Potential of inner sphere in zero due to earthing

$$V = 0$$

$$\frac{Kq}{r_2} + \frac{Kq'}{r_1} = 0 \Rightarrow q' = -\frac{qr_1}{r_2}$$

165. Ans (4)

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{81M}}{\sqrt{81M} + \sqrt{M}} D$$

$$= \frac{9D}{10}$$

166. Ans (4)

$$S_{n^{\text{th}}} = u + \frac{a}{2} (2n - 1)$$

$$55 = 0 + \frac{10}{2} (2n - 1)$$

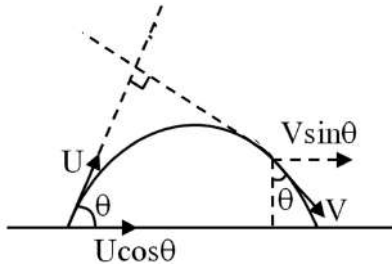
$$11 = 2n - 1 \Rightarrow n = 6$$

so total distance fallen by the particle

$$S = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times (6)^2 = 180 \text{ m}$$

167. Ans (2)

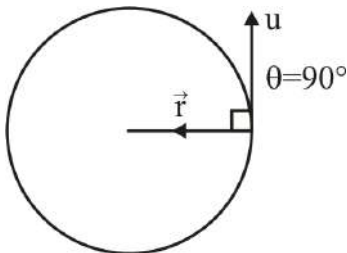


In projectile motion horizontal component of velocity remains same.

$$V \sin \theta = U \cos \theta$$

$$V = \frac{U}{\tan \theta}$$

168. Ans (2)



$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{qu \sin \theta}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{qu \sin 90^\circ}{r^2}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{qu}{r^2}$$

169. Ans (2)

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 I_{\text{Net}}$$

$I_{\text{Net}} \Rightarrow$ Net current enclosed by amperian loop.

170. Ans (1)

$$KE = hv - \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow hv - \phi = 1.2 \text{ eV} \quad \dots(1)$$

$$v' = 1.5 v,$$

$$\Rightarrow 1.5 hv - \phi = 3.6 \text{ eV} \quad \dots(2)$$

by equation (1) & (2)

$$\phi = 3.6 \text{ eV}$$

172. Ans (4)

$$r \propto A^{1/3}$$

173. Ans (3)

$$\text{Strain} = \frac{\Delta \ell}{\ell}$$

174. Ans (2)

The velocity of all fluid particles crossing a given position is same.

175. Ans (3)

$$\sin i_c = \frac{1}{\mu} \Rightarrow \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\mu} \Rightarrow \mu = \sqrt{2}$$

176. Ans (2)

$$f = \frac{R}{\mu - 1} = \frac{100}{1.5 - 1} = 200 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow P = \frac{100}{-200} = -0.5D$$

178. Ans (4)

$$[ML^2T^{-2}] = [MLT^{-1}]^X [L^2]^Y [T]^Z$$

$$X = 1$$

$$-X + Z = -2 \Rightarrow Z = -1$$

$$X + 2Y = 2 \Rightarrow Y = \frac{1}{2}$$

179. Ans (3)

$$L.C. = 1 \text{ MSD} - 1 \text{ VSD}$$

$$= 1 \text{ MSD} - \frac{9}{10} \text{ MSD}$$

$$\left[\text{Also; } 10 \text{ VSD} = 9 \text{ MSD; } 1 \text{ VSD} = \frac{9}{10} \text{ MSD} \right]$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{9}{10} \right) \times 1 \text{ MSD}$$

$$= 0.1 \times 0.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 0.01 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Diameter} = \text{MSR} + \text{LC} \times \text{VSR}$$

$$= 1.3 + 0.01 \times 2$$

$$= 1.3 + 0.02 = 1.32 \text{ cm}$$

181. Ans (3)

$$f = \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{360}{60} = 6\text{Hz}; \omega = 2\pi f = 12\pi$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi}{60}$$

182. Ans (3)

All Bright and Dark fringes are of same fringe width.

183. Ans (2)

$$\theta \propto \gamma \text{ and } \lambda \propto \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\theta_{\text{med}} = \frac{\lambda_{\text{med}}}{\lambda_{\text{air}}} \times \theta_{\text{air}}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_{\text{air}}}{\lambda_{\text{air}}(\mu)} \times \theta_{\text{air}}$$

$$= \frac{\theta_{\text{air}}}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{20^\circ}{(4/3)}$$

$$= 15^\circ$$

184. Ans (2)

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \text{ or } mv^2 = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$\text{KE} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{e^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

185. Ans (3)

$$U = E_0 \sin^2 \omega t = \frac{E_0}{4}$$

$$\sin \omega t = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = a \sin \omega t = \frac{a}{2}$$

SECTION - B

186. Ans (4)

$$I = 6 + 8 \sin \omega t$$

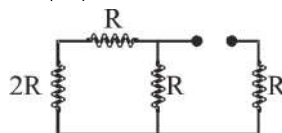
$$(i) \text{ square} = (9 + 16 \sin^2 \omega t + 24 \sin \omega t)4$$

$$(ii) \text{ mean value} = \left(9 + 16 \times \frac{1}{2} + 0\right) = 17 \times 4 = 68$$

$$(iii) \text{ Root} = \sqrt{68}$$

$$(iv) \text{ Rms value} = \sqrt{68}$$

187. Ans (3)



$$C_{\text{eq}} = C, R_{\text{eq}} = \frac{7}{4}R, \tau = \frac{7RC}{4}$$

188. Ans (3)

$$R_{AB} = r \parallel \left(\frac{r}{2} + \frac{r}{3}\right) = \frac{5r}{11}$$

$$R_{BC} = \frac{r}{2} \parallel \left(r + \frac{r}{3}\right) = \frac{4r}{11}$$

$$R_{AC} = \frac{r}{3} \parallel \left(r + \frac{r}{2}\right) = \frac{3r}{11}$$

$$5 : 4 : 3$$

189. Ans (3)

$$V_A - 5 \times 1 + 15 + 5 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^3 = V_B$$

$$V_A - V_B = -15 \Rightarrow V_B - V_A = 15V$$

191. Ans (3)

Derivative of a parabolic function is a linear function.

$$X \propto t^2$$

$$V \propto t$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \text{const.}$$

192. Ans (1)

Branch AD will have attraction & BC will have repulsion.

$$F_{\text{net}} = F_{\text{att}} - F_{\text{rep}}$$

$$F_{\text{att}} = 15 \times 10 \times 10^{-2} \times \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \times \frac{25}{5 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$F_{\text{rep}} = 15 \times 10 \times 10^{-2} \times \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \times \frac{25}{30 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$F_{\text{net}} = 1.25 \times 10^{-4} \text{ N}$$

(Attraction)

193. Ans (1)

$$\text{BE} = [2(M_P + M_N) - M(2\text{He}^4) \times 931]$$

$$\text{BE} = 2[1.0087 + 1.0073] - 4.0015 \times 931$$

$$\text{BE} = 28.4 \text{ MeV}$$

194. Ans (1)

Difference in pressure energy = difference in kinetic energy

$$\therefore (3p_0 - p_0) = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2$$

$$\text{or } v = 2\sqrt{\frac{p_0}{\rho}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{10^5}{10^3}} = 20 \text{ m/s or } \sqrt{400} \text{ m/s}$$

195. Ans (4)

$$\delta = i + e - A$$

for minimum deviation $i = e$

$$\therefore \text{minimum deviation} = 2i - A \Rightarrow A = 60^\circ$$

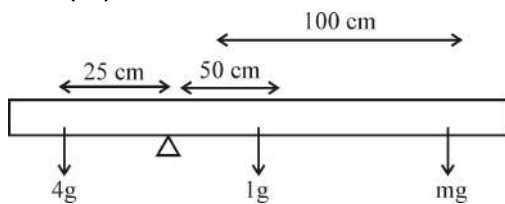
$$\mu = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{A+\delta_m}{2}\right)}{\sin(A/2)} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{60+60}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{60}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\delta_1 = i_1 = e - A$$

$$65^\circ = i_1 + 70^\circ - 60^\circ$$

$$i_1 = 55^\circ$$

196. Ans (1)



By balancing torque

$$4g \times 25 = 1g \times 50 + mg \times 100$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2} \text{ Kg}$$

197. Ans (4)

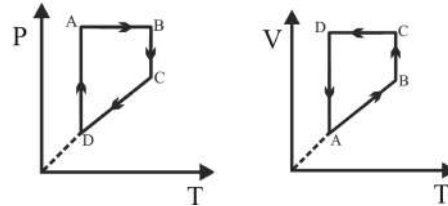
For $V_1 < 5$ Volt, Diode forward Bias, output will be fixed at 5V, for $V_1 > 5$ Volt the diode is reverse Bias. The output will follow V.

199. Ans (2)

For given graph.

Process AB is isobaric, BC and DA are isothermal, CD is isochoric.

If we plot P-T & V-T graph then



200. Ans (1)

$$\text{Time} \propto c^x G^y h^z \Rightarrow T = kc^x G^y h^z$$

Putting the dimensions in the above relation

$$\Rightarrow [M^0 L^0 T^1] = [LT^{-1}]^x [M^{-1} L^3 T^{-2}]^y [ML^2 T^{-1}]^z$$

$$\Rightarrow [M^0 L^0 T^1] = [M^{-y+z} L^{x+3y+2z} T^{-x-2y-z}]$$

Comparing the powers of M, L and T

$$-y + z = 0 \quad \dots (i)$$

$$x + 3y + 2z = 0 \quad \dots (ii)$$

$$-x - 2y - z = 1 \quad \dots (iii)$$

On solving equations (i) and (ii) and (iii)

$$x = \frac{-5}{2}, y = z = \frac{1}{2}$$

Hence dimension of time are $[G^{1/2} h^{1/2} c^{-5/2}]$