NEET(UG)–2024 (EXAMINATION)

(Held On Sunday 5th MAY, 2024)

PHYSICS

TEST PAPER WITH ANSWER AND SOLUTION

Physics : Section-A (Q. No. 1 to 35)

1. A bob is whirled in a horizontal plane by means of a string with an initial speed of ω rpm. The tension in the string is T. If speed becomes 2ω while keeping the same radius, the tension in the string becomes :

(1) T

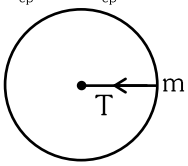
(2) 4T

(3) $\frac{T}{4}$

(4) $\sqrt{2}T$

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. $F_{cp} = ma_{cp}$



$F_{cp} = m\omega^2 r$

$T = m\omega^2 r$

Now speed becomes '2ω'

$T' = m(2\omega)^2 r$

$T' = 4\ m\omega^2 r$

$T' = 4T$

2. A particle moving with uniform speed in a circular path maintains :

(1) constant velocity

(2) constant acceleration.

(3) constant velocity but varying acceleration

(4) varying velocity and varying acceleration

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. In uniform circular motion direction of velocity and acceleration keeps on changing

3. A logic circuit provides the output Y as per the following truth table :

A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	0

The expression for the output Y is

(1) $A.B + \bar{A}$

(2) $A.\bar{B} + \bar{A}$

(3) $\bar{B}$

(4) B

Ans. **(3)**

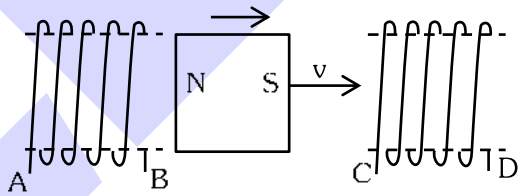
Sol.

A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	0

According to truth table, relation is inverse between Y and B.

Here, $Y = \bar{B}$

4.



Solenoid-1 Solenoid-2

In the above diagrams, a strong bar magnet is moving towards solenoid-2 from solenoid-1. The direction of induced current in solenoid-1 and that in solenoid-2, respectively, are through the directions :

(1) AB and DC

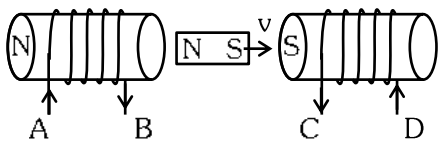
(2) BA and CD

(3) AB and CD

(4) BA and DC

Ans. **(1)**

Sol.



A to B & D to C

5. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R.**

Assertion (A) :- The potential (V) at any axial point, at 2 m distance (r) from the centre of the dipole of dipole moment vector $\vec{P}$ of magnitude, 4×10^{-6} C m, is $\pm9\times10^{3}$ V.

(Take $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}=9\times10^{9}$ SI Units)

Reason (R) :- $V=\pm\frac{2P}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$,, where r is the distance of any axial point, situated at 2 m from the centre of the dipole.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(2) Both A and R are true and R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

(3) A is true but R is false.

(4) A is false but R is true.

Ans. (3)

Sol. $V_{dipole}=\frac{kp\cos\theta}{r^2}$

at axis ($\theta = 0°$ or $180°$)

$V_{Axis}=\pm\frac{kp}{r^2}=\pm\frac{9\times10^{9}\times4\times10^{-6}}{2^2}$

$=\pm9\times10^{3}V$

A $\rightarrow$ Correct

R $\rightarrow$ False. $\because V=\pm\frac{p}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$

6. Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List-I (Material)	**List-II (Susceptibility (χ))**
A. Diamagnetic	I. $\chi = 0$
B. Ferromagnetic	II. $0 > \chi \geq -1$
C. Paramagnetic	III. $\chi >> 1$
D. Non-Magnetic	IV. $0 < \chi < \varepsilon$ (a small positive number)

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A–II, B–III, C–IV, D–I

(2) A–II, B–I, C–III, D–IV

(3) A–III, B–II, C–I, D–IV

(4) A–IV, B–III, C–II, D–I

Ans. (1)

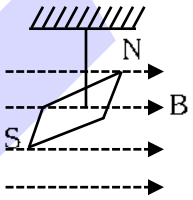
Sol. (A) Dia $\rightarrow$ II

(B) Ferro $\rightarrow$ III

(C) Para $\rightarrow$ (IV)

(D) Non magnetic $\rightarrow$ I

7. In a uniform magnetic field of 0.049 T, a magnetic needle performs 20 complete oscillations in 5 seconds as shown. The moment of inertia of the needle is 9.8×10^{-6} kg m^2. If the magnitude of magnetic moment of the needle is $x\times10^{-5}$ Am^2; then the value of 'x' is :



(1) $5\pi^2$

(2) $128\pi^2$

(3) $50\pi^2$

(4) $1280\pi^2$

Ans. (4)

Sol. B = 0.049 T, $f=\frac{20}{5}=4$Hz

$I = 9.8\times10^{-6}$ kg – m^2

$M = x\times10^{-5}$ A – m^2

$f=\frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{MB}{I}}$

$M=\frac{f^2I(4\pi^2)}{B}=\frac{16\times4\pi^2\times98\times10^{-7}}{49\times10^{-3}}$

$x\times10^{-5}=128\pi^2\times10^{-4}$

$x = 1280\pi^2$

8. In a ideal transformer, the turns ratio $\frac{N_p}{N_s}=\frac{1}{2}$. The ratio $V_s : V_p$ is equal to (the symbols carry their usual meaning) :

(1) 1 : 2 (2) 2 : 1

(3) 1 : 1 (4) 1 : 4

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. For ideal transformer

$$\frac{V_S}{V_p}=\frac{N_S}{N_p}=2:1$$

9. In a vernier calipers, (N+1) divisions of vernier scale coincide with N divisions of main scale. If 1 MSD represents 0.1 mm, the vernier constant (in cm) is :

(1) $\frac{1}{10N}$ (2) $\frac{1}{100(N+1)}$

(3) 100N (4) 10(N+1)

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. Vernier Constant = MSD – VSD

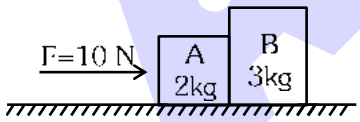
$$= \text{MSD} - \frac{N}{N+1}\text{MSD}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N+1}(\text{MSD})$$

$$= \frac{1}{N+1}(0.01)\text{cm}$$

$$= \frac{1}{100(N+1)}$$

10. A horizontal force 10 N is applied to a block A as shown in figure. The mass of blocks A and B are 2 kg and 3 kg, respectively. The blocks slide over a frictionless surface. The force exerted by block A on block B is :



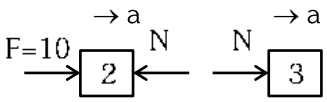
(1) zero (2) 4 N

(3) 6 N (4) 10 N

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. From Newton's II[nd] law.

$F_{net} = ma$



Block A : F – N = 2a or 10 – N = 2a ....(i)

Block B : N = 3a ...(ii)

On solving (i) & (ii)

$a = 2\ m/s^2$ and $N = 6\ N$

11. If $x = 5\sin\left(\pi t+\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$m represents the motion of a particle executing simple harmonic motion. the amplitude and time period of motion respectively, are :

(1) 5 cm, 2 s (2) 5 m, 2 s

(3) 5 cm, 1 s (4) 5 m, 1 s

Ans. **(2)**

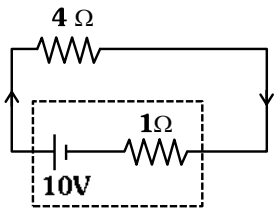
Sol. $x = 5\sin(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3})$

comparing with $x = A\sin(\omega t + \phi)$

we get A = 5 m and $\omega = \pi$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}=\frac{2\pi}{\pi}=2\,\text{sec.}$$

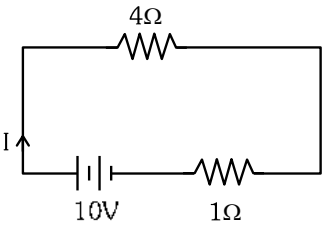
12. The terminal voltage of the battery, whose emf is 10V and internal resistance 1Ω, when connected through an external resistance of 4Ω as shown in the figure.



(1) 4V (2) 6V (3) 8V (4) 10V

Ans. **(3)**

Sol.



$$I = \frac{E}{R+r}=\frac{10}{4+1}=2A$$

$V_T = E - Ir$

$= 10 - 2\,(1)$

$= 8V$

13. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Atoms are electrically neutral as they contain equal number of positive and negative charges.

Statement II : Atoms of each element are stable and emit their characteristic spectrum.

In the light of the above statements, choose the *most appropriate* answer from the options given below :

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.

(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

Ans. (3)

Sol. Statement I is correct.

Statement II is incorrect because atom of radioactive elements are not stable.

14. If c is the velocity of light in free space, the correct statements about photon among the following are :

A. The energy of a photon is $E = h\nu$

B. The velocity of a photon is c.

C. The momentum of a photon, $p = \frac{h\nu}{c}$

D. In a photon-electron collision, both total energy and total momentum are conserved.

E. Photon possesses positive charge.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) A and B only (2) A, B, C and D only

(3) A, C and D only (4) A, B, D and E only

Ans. (2)

Sol. For a photon,

(i) Energy $E = h\nu \Rightarrow$ (statement A is correct)

(ii) All photons travel with speed of light (= c in free space)

$\Rightarrow$ statement B is correct

(iii) Momentum of a photon. $p = \frac{E}{c} = \frac{h\nu}{c}$

$\Rightarrow$ Statement C is correct.

(iv) In a photon-electron collision, total energy and total momentum are conserved.

$\Rightarrow$ statement D is also correct.

(v) Photons are massless and do not carry any charge.

$\Rightarrow$ statement E is incorrect.

Correct choice (2)

A, B, C, & D are correct.

15. Match List I with List II.

List I (Spectral Lines of Hydrogen for transitions from)	**List II (Wavelengths (nm))**
A. $n_2 = 3$ to $n_1 = 2$	I. 410.2
B. $n_2 = 4$ to $n_1 = 2$	II. 434.1
C. $n_2 = 5$ to $n_1 = 2$	III. 656.3
D. $n_2 = 6$ to $n_1 = 2$	IV. 486.1

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) A–II, B–I, C–IV, D–III

(2) A–III, B–IV, C–II, D–I

(3) A–IV, B–III, C–I, D–II

(4) A–I, B–II, C–III, D–IV

Ans. (2)

Sol. $\Delta E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$

$\Delta E \rightarrow$ less

$\lambda \rightarrow$ large

$E_A < E_B < E_C < E_D$

$\Rightarrow 656.3 > 486.1 > 434.1 > 410.2$

III IV II I

$\Rightarrow$ A-III B-IV C-II D-I

16. A tightly wound 100 turns coil of radius 10 cm carries a current of 7 A. The magnitude of the magnetic field at the centre of the coil is (Take permeability of free space as $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ SI units) :

(1) 44 mT (2) 4.4 T

(3) 4.4 mT (4) 44 T

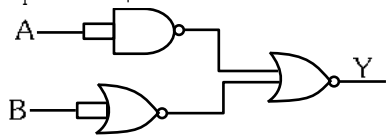
Ans. (3)

Sol. $B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2R}$

$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 100 \times 7}{2 \times 0.1}$

$= 4.4$ mT

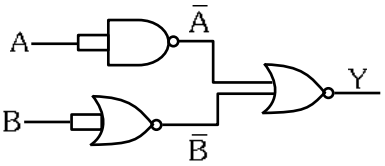
17. The output (Y) of the given logic gate is similar to the output of an/a :



(1) NAND gate (2) NOR gate
(3) OR gate (4) AND gate

Ans. **(4)**

Sol.



$\overline{\bar{A}+\bar{B}} \Rightarrow \bar{\bar{A}} \cdot \bar{\bar{B}} \Rightarrow A \cdot B$ (AND GATE)

18. A wire of length 'ℓ' and resistance 100Ω is divided into 10 equal parts. The first 5 parts are connected in series while the next 5 parts are connected in parallel. The two combinations are again connected in series. The resistance of this final combination is:

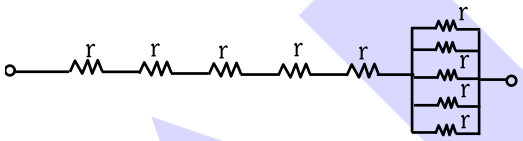
(1) 26Ω (2) 52Ω
(3) 55Ω (4) 60Ω

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. Wire resistance = 100Ω

Divided into 10 equal parts

so each part resistance $r = \frac{100}{10} = 10\Omega$



$\text{Req.} = 5(10) + \frac{10}{5}$

$= 52\ \Omega$

19. $^{290}_{82}X \xrightarrow{\alpha} Y \xrightarrow{e^+} Z \xrightarrow{\beta^-} P \xrightarrow{e^-} Q$

In the nuclear emission stated above, the mass number and atomic number of the product Q respectively, are :

(1) 280, 81 (2) 286, 80
(3) 288, 82 (4) 286, 81

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. $^{290}_{82}X \xrightarrow{\alpha} Y \xrightarrow{e^+} Z \xrightarrow{\beta^-} P \xrightarrow{e^-} {}_{81}Q^{286}$

20. The maximum elongation of a steel wire of 1m length if the elastic limit of steel and its Young's modulus, respectively, are 8×10^8 N m^{-2} and 2×10^{11} N m^{-2} is :

(1) 4 mm (2) 0.4 mm
(3) 40 mm (4) 8 mm

Ans. **(1)**

Sol. $Y = \frac{F\ell}{A\Delta\ell}$

$\Delta\ell = \frac{\left(\frac{F}{A}\right)\ell}{Y}$

$\Delta\ell = \frac{8\times10^8\times1}{2\times10^{11}}$

$\Delta\ell = 4\,\text{mm}$

21. If the monochromatic source in Young's double slit experiment is replaced by white light, then

(1) interference pattern will disappear.

(2) there will be a central dark fringe surrounded by a few coloured fringes.

(3) there will be a central bright white fringe surrounded by a few coloured fringes.

(4) all bright fringes will be of equal width.

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. When white light is used, then path difference due to all the colours at centre will be zero. Hence at centre, central bright white fringe will be observed but surrounding fringes will be coloured.

22. At any instant of time t, the displacement of any particle is given by 2t –1 (SI unit) under the influence of force of 5N. The value of instantaneous power is (in SI unit) :

(1) 10 (2) 5
(3) 7 (4) 6

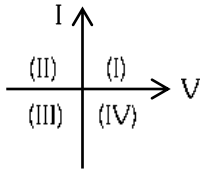
Ans. **(1)**

Sol. $x = 2t - 1$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$P = \vec{F}.\vec{v} = 5(2) = 10 \text{ watt}$$

23. Consider the following statements A and B and identify the correct answer :



A. For a solar-cell, the I-V characteristics lies in the IV quadrant of the given graph.

B. In a reverse biased *pn* junction diode, the current measured in (μA), is due to majority charge carriers.

(1) A is correct but B is incorrect.

(2) A is incorrect but B is correct.

(3) Both A and B are correct.

(4) Both A and B are incorrect.

Ans. (1)

Sol. A. Solar-cell, the I-V characteristics lie in the IV quadrant.

B. In reverse biased condition due to drift of minority charge carriers current flow in μA

Answer should be (1) A is correct and (B) is incorrect

24. Two bodies A and B of same mass undergo completely inelastic one dimensional collision. The body A moves with velocity v_1 while body B is at rest before collision. The velocity of the system after collision is v_2. The ratio $v_1 : v_2$ is :

(1) 1 : 2

(2) 2 : 1

(3) 4 : 1

(4) 1 : 4

Ans. (2)

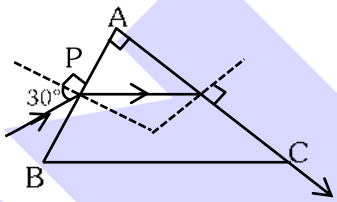
Sol. By Conservation of linear momentum :-

$$mv_1 = (m + m)\, v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow mv_1 = 2mv_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v_1}{v_2} = 2 : 1$$

25. A light ray enters through a right angled prism at point P with the angle of incidence 30° as shown in figure. It travels through the prism parallel to its base BC and emerges along the face AC. The refractive index of the prism is :



(1) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$

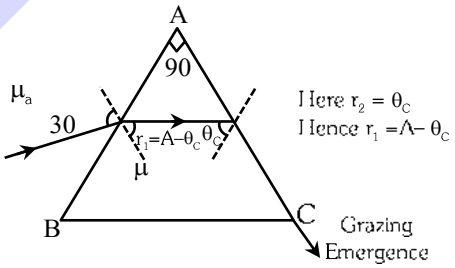
(2) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

(3) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

(4) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Ans. (2)

Sol.



By snell's law

$$\mu_a \sin 30 = \mu \sin r_1$$

$$\Rightarrow (1)\sin 30 = \mu \sin(A - \theta_C)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 30 = \mu \sin(90 - \theta_C)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 30 = \mu \cos \theta_C$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 30 = \mu \frac{\sqrt{\mu^2 - 1}}{\mu}$$

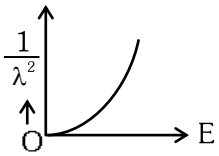
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{\mu^2 - 1} \qquad \because \sin\theta_C = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

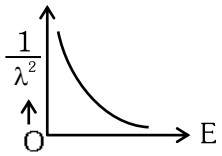
$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \mu^2 - 1$ $\qquad \cos\theta_C = \frac{\sqrt{\mu^2-1}}{\mu}$

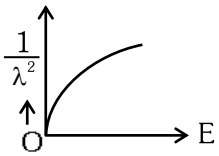
$\Rightarrow \mu^2 = 5/4$

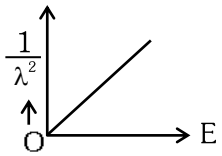
$\Rightarrow \mu = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

26. The graph which shows the variation of $\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right)$ and its kinetic energy, E is (where λ is de Broglie wavelength of a free particle) :

(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

Ans. (4)

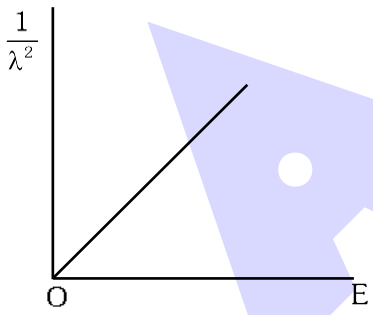
Sol. de-Broglie wavelength and energy relation of a free particle

$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mE}}$

$\lambda^2 = \frac{h^2}{2mE}$

$\frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{2m}{h^2}E$

Graph $\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ v / s E



27. The quantities which have the same dimensions as those of solid angle are :

(1) strain and angle

(2) stress and angle

(3) strain and arc

(4) angular speed and stress

Ans. (1)

Sol. Solid angle (Ω) = $\frac{A}{r^2}$

It is dimensionless quantity

So from options

Option (1) Strain & Angle both are dimensionless

28. An unpolarised light beam strikes a glass surface at Brewster's angle. Then :-

(1) the reflected light will be partially polarised.

(2) the refracted light will be completely polarised.

(3) both the reflected and refracted light will be completely polarised.

(4) the reflected light will be completely polarised but the refracted light will be partially polarised.

Ans. (4)

Sol. At Brewster's angle reflected and refracted rays are perpendicular to each other. Reflected light is completely polarised and refracted light is partially polarised.

29. The moment of inertia of a thin rod about an axis passing through its mid point and perpendicular to the rod is 2400 g cm^2. The length of the 400 g rod is nearly :

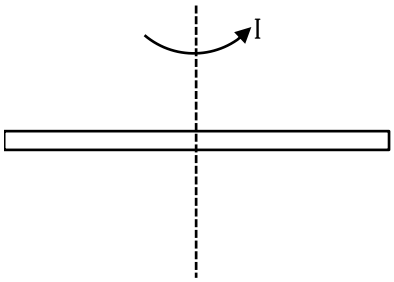
(1) 8.5 cm (2) 17.5 cm

(3) 20.7 cm (4) 72.0 cm

Ans. (1)

Sol. I = 2400 gcm^2

m = 400 g



$I = \frac{ML^2}{12}$

$2400 = \frac{400 \times L^2}{12}$

$\Rightarrow L^2 = 72$

$\Rightarrow L = \sqrt{72} \approx 8.5$ cm

30. A thin flat circular disc of radius 4.5 cm is placed gently over the surface of water. If surface tension of water is 0.07 Nm^{-1}, then the excess force required to take it away from the surface is :

(1) 19.8 mN

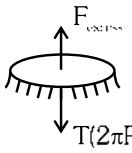
(2) 198 N

(3) 1.98 mN

(4) 99 N

Ans. **(1)**

Sol.



$F_{excess} = (T)(2\pi R)$

$= (0.07)\left[2\times\frac{22}{7}\times 4.5\times 10^{-2}\right]$

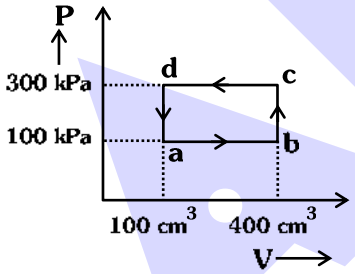
$= 44\times 4.5\times 10^{-4}$

$= 198.0\times 10^{-4}\ N$

$= 19.8\times 10^{-3}\ N$

$= 19.8\ mN$

31. A thermodynamic system is taken through the cycle abcda. The work done by the gas along the path bc is :



(1) zero (2) 30 J

(3) –90 J (4) –60 J

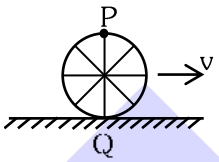
Ans. **(1)**

Sol. For path bc volume is constant

so work done is zero

$\Rightarrow W = 0$

32. A wheel of a bullock cart is rolling on a level road as shown in the figure below. If its linear speed is v in the direction shown, which one of the following options is correct (P and Q are any highest and lowest points on the wheel, respectively) ?



(1) Point P moves slower than point Q.

(2) Point P moves faster than point Q.

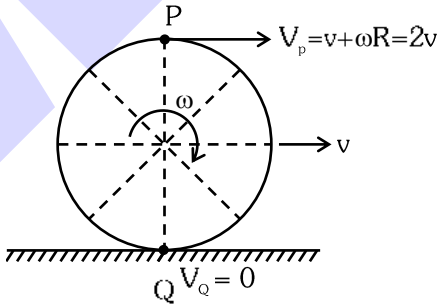
(3) Both the points P and Q move with equal speed.

(4) Point P has zero speed.

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. In case of Pure Rolling :-

$v = \omega R$



$\therefore V_p = 2V$

$V_Q = 0$

$\therefore$ Point 'P' moves faster than point Q.

33. The mass of a planet is $\frac{1}{10}$th that of the earth and its diameter is half that of the earth. The acceleration due to gravity on that planet is :

(1) 19.6 $m\ s^{-2}$

(2) 9.8 $m\ s^{-2}$

(3) 4.9 $m\ s^{-2}$

(4) 3.92 $m\ s^{-2}$

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. At Earth surface

$$g = \frac{GM}{R^2} = 9.8\ m/s^2$$

At given planet

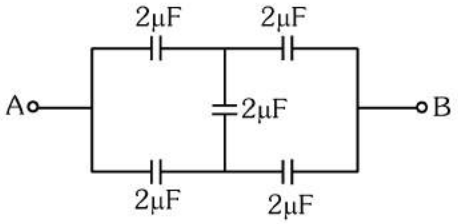
$$m' = \frac{m}{10}$$

$$R' = \frac{R}{2}$$

$$g' = \frac{G\left(\frac{m}{10}\right)}{\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2} = 0.4g$$

$$\boxed{g' = 3.92 m/s^2}$$

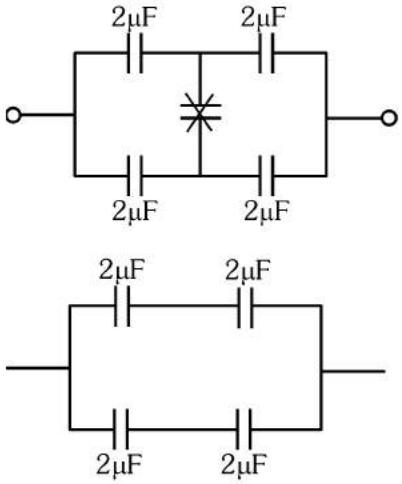
34. In the following circuit, the equivalent capacitance between terminal A and terminal B is :



(1) 2μF
(2) 1μF
(3) 0.5μF
(4) 4μF

Ans. (1)

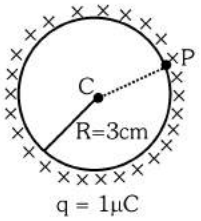
Sol. Balanced wheat stone bridge



C_{eq} = 2μF

35. A thin spherical shell is charged by some source. The potential difference between the two points C and P (in V) shown in the figure is :

(Take $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9\times10^9$ SI units)



(1) 3×10^5
(2) 1×10^5
(3) 0.5×10^5
(4) zero

Ans. (4)

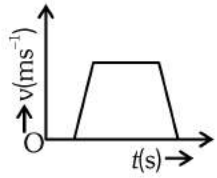
Sol. Shell is equipotential surface

So, $V_p = V_c$

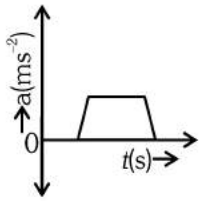
$\therefore$ Potential Difference = 0

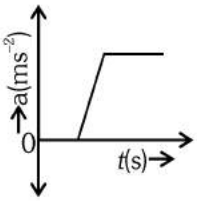
Physics : Section-B (Q. No. 36 to 50)

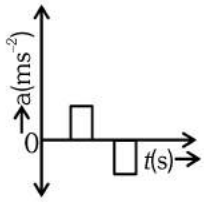
36. The velocity (v) – time (t) plot of the motion of a body is shown below :

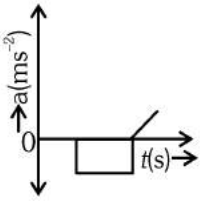


The acceleration (a) – time (t) graph that best suits this motion is :

(1) 

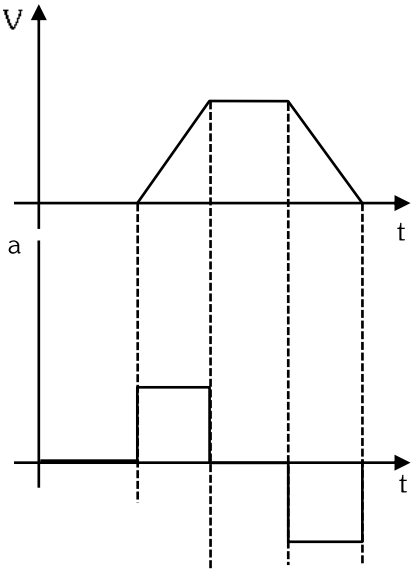
(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

Ans. (3)

Sol.



37. If the mass of the bob in a simple pendulum is increased to thrice its original mass and its length is made half its original length, then the new time period of oscillation is $\frac{x}{2}$ times its original time period. Then the value of x is :

(1) $\sqrt{3}$ (2) $\sqrt{2}$

(3) $2\sqrt{3}$ (4) 4

Ans. (2)

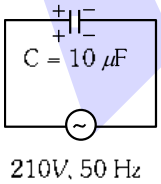
Sol. $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}}$

$T' = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\ell'}{g}} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\ell/2}{g}}$

$T' = \frac{T}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{x}{2}T$

$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{2}$

38. A 10 μF capacitor is connected to a 210 V, 50 Hz source as shown in figure. The peak current in the circuit is nearly (π = 3.14) :



210V, 50 Hz

(1) 0.58 A (2) 0.93 A

(3) 1.20 A (4) 0.35 A

Ans. (2)

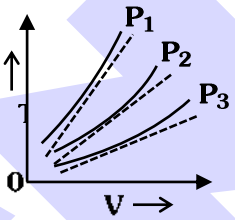
Sol. $I_{Peak} = \frac{V_{Peak}}{X_c} = V_{Peak}(\omega c)$

$= V_{Peak}(2\pi fc)$

$= (210\sqrt{2})(2\pi \times 50 \times 10 \times 10^{-6})$

$= 0.93$ Ampere

39. The following graph represents the T-V curves of an ideal gas (where T is the temperature and V the volume) at three pressures P_1, P_2 and P_3 compared with those of Charles's law represented as dotted lines.



Then the correct relation is :

(1) $P_3 > P_2 > P_1$

(2) $P_1 > P_3 > P_2$

(3) $P_2 > P_1 > P_3$

(4) $P_1 > P_2 > P_3$

Ans. (4)

Sol. $PV = nRT$

$\Rightarrow T = \frac{P}{nR}.V$

comparing with $y = mx$

$m = \text{slope} = \frac{P}{nR} \propto P$

$\Rightarrow P_1 > P_2 > P_3$

40. An iron bar of length L has magnetic moment M. It is bent at the middle of its length such that the two arms make an angle 60° with each other. The magnetic moment of this new magnet is :

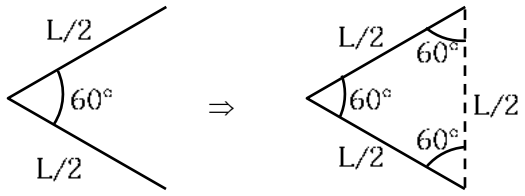
(1) M (2) $\frac{M}{2}$ (3) 2M (4) $\frac{M}{\sqrt{3}}$

Ans. (2)

Sol. Magnetic moment M = mL

where m is magnetic strength and L is length.

Now,



New magnetic moment,

$$M' = m \times \frac{L}{2} = \frac{mL}{2}$$

$$M' = \frac{M}{2}$$

41. The minimum energy required to launch a satellite of mass m from the surface of earth of mass M and radius R in a circular orbit at an altitude of 2R from the surface of the earth is :

(1) $\frac{5GmM}{6R}$

(2) $\frac{2GmM}{3R}$

(3) $\frac{GmM}{2R}$

(4) $\frac{GmM}{3R}$

Ans. (1)

Sol. Final Energy of satellite

$$TE_f = -\frac{GMm}{2(R+h)} = -\frac{GMm}{2(3R)} = -\frac{GMm}{6R}$$

Initial energy

$$PE_i = -\frac{GMm}{R}$$

Now by COME

$KE_i + PE_i = (KE_f + PE_f)$

$$KE_i - \frac{GMm}{R} = -\frac{GMm}{6R}$$

$$KE_i = -\frac{GMm}{6R} + \frac{GMm}{R}$$

$$\boxed{KE_i = \frac{5}{6}\frac{GMm}{R}}$$

42. A parallel plate capacitor is charged by connecting it to a battery through a resistor. If I is the current in the circuit, then in the gap between the plates :

(1) there is no current.

(2) displacement current of magnitude equal to I flows in the same direction as I.

(3) displacement current of magnitude equal to I flows in a direction opposite to that of I.

(4) displacement current of magnitude greater than I flows but can be in any direction.

Ans. (2)

Sol. Displacement current is equal to conduction correct and flows in same direction.

43. The property which is not of an electromagnetic wave travelling in free space is that :

(1) they are transverse in nature.

(2) the energy density in electric field is equal to energy density in magnetic field.

(3) they travel with a speed equal to $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \in_0}}$

(4) they originate from charges moving with uniform speed.

Ans. (4)

Sol. EMW is emitted from charge performing nonuniform motion

44. A metallic bar of Young's modulus, 0.5×10^{11} N m^{-2} and coefficient of linear thermal expansion 10^{-5} °C^{-1}, length 1 m and area of cross-section 10^{-3} m^2 is heated from 0°C to 100°C without expansion or bending. The compressive force developed in it is:

(1) 5×10^3 N

(2) 50×10^3 N

(3) 100×10^3 N

(4) 2×10^3 N

Ans. (2)

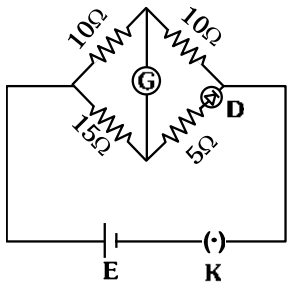
Sol. $F = YA\alpha\Delta\theta$

$= 0.5 \times 10^{11} \times 10^{-3} \times 10^{-5} \times (100 - 0)$

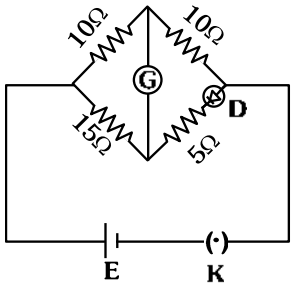
$= 50 \times 10^3$N

45. Choose the correct circuit which can achieve the bridge balance.

(1)



(2)



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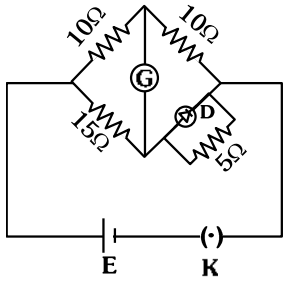
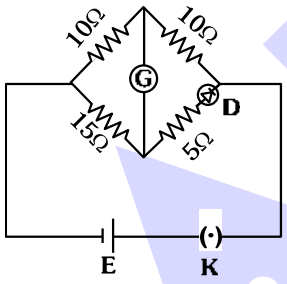


(4)



Ans. **(1)**

Sol. To Balance Bridge $\frac{P}{Q}=\frac{R}{S}$

Here P = 10 Ω

Q = 10 Ω

R = 15 Ω

and $S = 5 + R_{Dark}$

where R_{Dark} should be 10 Ω to Balance Bridge.

46. A sheet is placed on a horizontal surface in front of a strong magnetic pole. A force is needed to :

A. hold the sheet there if it is magnetic.

B. hold the sheet there if it is non-magnetic.

C. move the sheet away from the pole with uniform velocity if it is conducting.

D. move the sheet away from the pole with uniform velocity if it is both, non-conducting and non-polar.

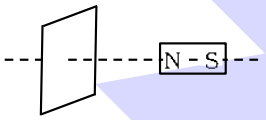
Choose the correct statement(s) from the options given below:

(1) B and D only (2) A and C only

(3) A, C and D only (4) C only

Ans. **(2)**

Sol.



A force is needed to

(A) hold the sheet there if it is magnetic

(C) move the sheet away from the pole with uniform velocity if it is conducting.

47. If the plates of a parallel plate capacitor connected to a battery are moved close to each other, then

A. the charge stored in it, increases.

B. the energy stored in it, decreases.

C. its capacitance increases.

D. the ratio of charge to its potential remains the same.

E. the product of charge and voltage increases.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

(1) A,B and E only (2) A,C and E only

(3) B, D and E only (4) A, B and C only

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. Battery connected so V = constant

Now $d\downarrow \Rightarrow C\uparrow$

A : $Q = CV \propto C \Rightarrow Q\uparrow$

B : $U = \frac{1}{2}CV^2 \propto C \Rightarrow U\uparrow$

C : $C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d} \Rightarrow C\uparrow$

D : $\frac{Q}{V} = C \Rightarrow C\uparrow$

E : $(Q)(V) \propto C \Rightarrow QV\uparrow$

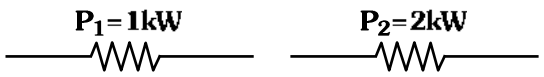
Therefore statements A, C and E are correct.

48. Two heaters A and B have power rating of 1 kW and 2 kW, respectively. Those two are first connected in series and then in parallel to a fixed power source. The ratio of power outputs for these two cases is :

(1) 1 :1 (2) 2 : 9 (3) 1 : 2 (4) 2 : 3

Ans. **(2)**

Sol.



$$\underline{\text{In series}}\ P_S = \frac{P_1P_2}{P_1+P} = \frac{1\times 2}{1+2} = \frac{2}{3}\text{kW}$$

$$\underline{\text{In parallel}}\ P_P = P_1 + P_2 = 1+2 = 3\text{kW}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{P_S}{P_P} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{3} = \frac{2}{9}$$

49. A small telescope has an objective of focal length 140 cm and an eye piece of focal length 5.0 cm. The magnifying power of telescope for viewing a distant object is :

(1) 34 (2) 28 (3) 17 (4) 32

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. For Telescope –

Magnifying power

$$\text{M.P.} = \frac{-fo}{fe} = \frac{-140}{5} = -28$$

MP = –28

50. A force defined by $F = \alpha t^2 + \beta t$ acts on a particle at a given time t. The factor which is dimensionless. if α and β are constants, is :

(1) $\frac{\beta t}{\alpha}$ (2) $\frac{\alpha t}{\beta}$

(3) $\alpha\beta t$ (4) $\frac{\alpha\beta}{t}$

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. Dimensional Formula of

$[\alpha t^2] = [F]$

$$[\alpha] = \left[\frac{MLT^{-2}}{T^2}\right] = [MLT^{-4}]$$

and $[\beta t] = [F]$

$$[\beta] = \frac{MLT^{-2}}{T} = [MLT^{-3}]$$

Option (2) is satisfied as $\frac{\alpha t}{\beta} = \frac{[MLT^{-4}][T]}{[MLT^{-3}]}$

$= [M^0L^0T^0]$

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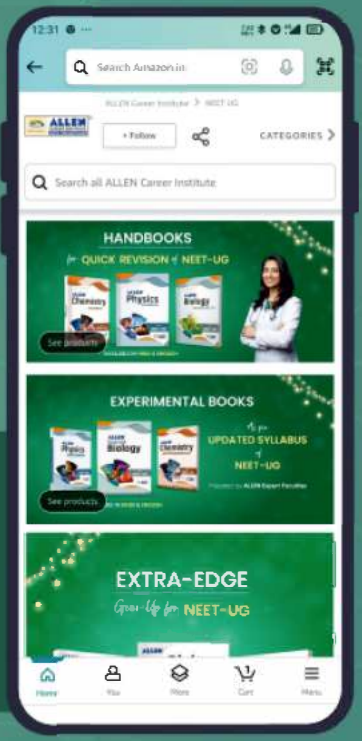

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