



# PHYSICS

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

### NTA JEE MOCK TEST 106

#### Physics

1. A thin bar of length  $L$  has a mass per unit length  $\lambda$ , that increases linearly with distance from one end. If its total mass is  $M$  and its

mass per unit length at the lighter end is  $\lambda_0$ ,  
then the distance of the centre of mass from  
the lighter end is

A.  $\frac{L}{3} + \frac{\lambda_0 L^2}{8M}$

B.  $\frac{L}{3} + \frac{\lambda_0 L^2}{4M}$

C.  $\frac{L}{2} - \frac{\lambda_0 L^2}{4M}$

D.  $\frac{2L}{3} - \frac{\lambda_0 L^2}{6M}$

**Answer: D**



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2. In a circular motion of a particle , the tangential acceleration of the particle is given by  $a_t = 9ms^{-2}$  . The radius of the circle is 4m . The particle was initially at rest. Time after which total acceleration of the particle makes an angle of  $45^\circ$  with the radial acceleration is

A.  $\frac{1}{3}s$

B.  $\frac{5}{3}s$

C.  $\frac{4}{3}s$

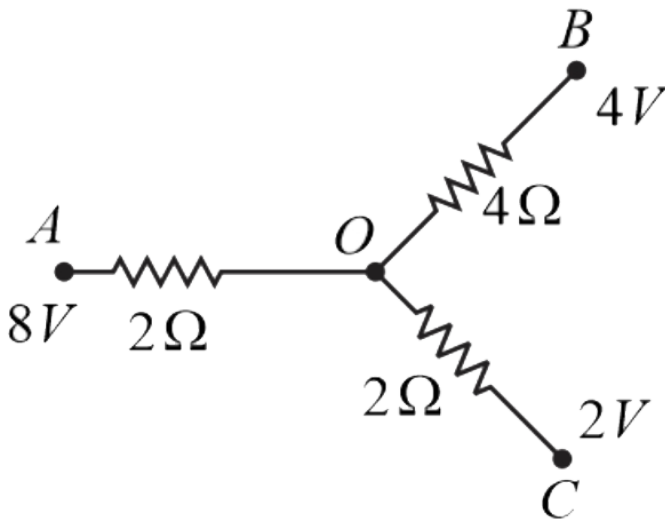
D.  $\frac{4}{3}s$

**Answer: B**



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**3.** In the following network, the potential at O is  
is



A. 4 V

B. 3 V

C. 6 V

D. 4.8 V

**Answer: D**

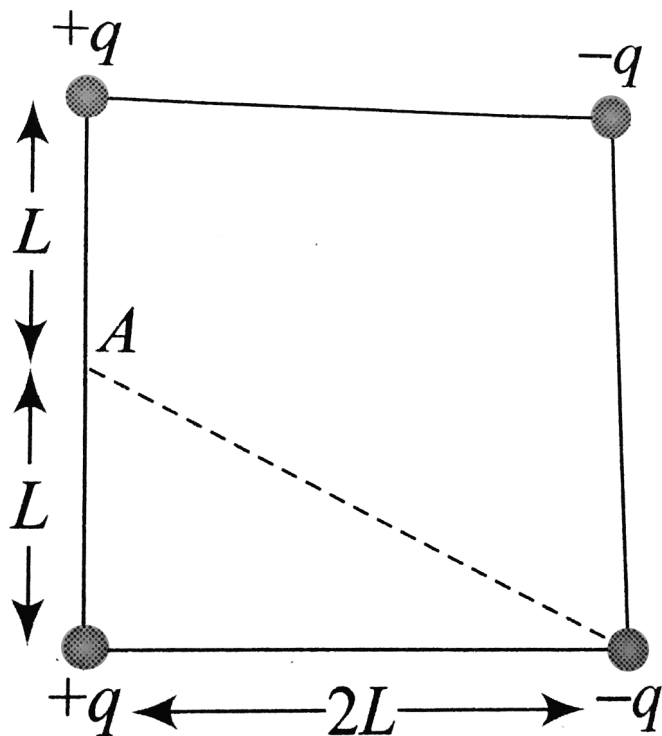


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4. Four electric charges  $+q$ ,  $+q$ ,  $-q$  and  $-q$  are placed at the corners of a square of side  $2L$  (see figure). The electric potential at point  $A$ ,

mid-way between the two charges  $+q$  and  $+q$ ,

is



A.  $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2q}{L} (1 + \sqrt{5})$

B.  $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2q}{L} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right)$

C. zero

$$D. \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2q}{L} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right)$$

**Answer: D**



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5. A galvanometer of resistance  $50\Omega$  is connected to a battery of 3V along with a resistance of  $2950\Omega$  in series. A full scale deflection of 30 division is obtained in the galvanometer. In order to reduce this

deflection to 20 division, the resistance in series should be:-

A.  $5050\Omega$

B.  $5550\Omega$

C.  $6050\Omega$

D.  $4450\Omega$

**Answer: D**



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6. If  $R$  is the radius of the Earth then the height above the Earth's surface at which the acceleration due to gravity decreases by 20 % is

A.  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - 1\right)R$

B.  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + 1\right)R$

C.  $(5\sqrt{2} - 1)R$

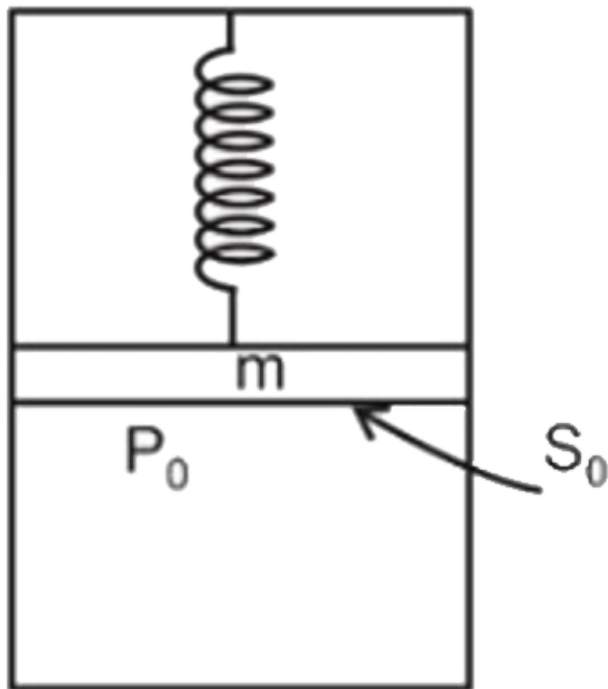
D.  $(5\sqrt{2} + 1)R$

**Answer: A**



7. A non-conducting piston of mass  $m$  and area  $S_0$  divides a non-conducting, closed cylinder as shown in the figure. A piston having mass  $m$  is connected with the top wall of the cylinder by a spring of force constant  $k$ . The top part is evacuated and the bottom part is evacuated and the bottom part contains an ideal gas at a pressure  $P_0$  in the equilibrium position. Adiabatic exponent  $\gamma$  and in equilibrium length of each part is  $l$ . (neglect friction). Find

the angular frequency for small oscillation.



A. 
$$\frac{\sqrt{kl + \gamma P_0 S_0}}{2ml}$$

B. 
$$\frac{\sqrt{3kl + \gamma P_0 S_0}}{ml}$$

C. 
$$\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

D.  $\frac{\sqrt{kl + \gamma P_0 S_0}}{ml}$

**Answer: D**



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8. A sound wave passing through air at *NTP* produces a pressure of  $0.001 \frac{\text{dyne}}{\text{cm}^2}$  during a compression. The corresponding change in temperature (given  $\gamma = 1.5$  and assume gas to be ideal) is

A.  $8.97 \times 10^{-4} K$

B.  $9.87 \times 10^{-6} K$

C.  $8.97 \times 10^{-8} K$

D.  $9.87 \times 10^{-4} K$

**Answer: C**



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9. A steady current flows in a long wire. It is bent into a circular loop of one turn and the magnetic field at the center of the coil is  $B$ . If the same wire is bent into a circular loop of  $n$

turns, the magnetic field at the center of the coil is

A.  $\frac{B}{n}$

B.  $nB$

C.  $nB^2$

D.  $n^2B$

**Answer: D**



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10. In a vernier callipers, one main scale division is  $x$  cm and  $n$  divisions of the vernier scale coincide with  $(n-1)$  divisions of the main scale. The least count (in cm) of the callipers is

∴-

A.  $\frac{p}{q}(p - 1)$

B.  $\frac{p}{q}$

C.  $\frac{q - 1}{pq}$

D.  $\frac{1}{pq}$

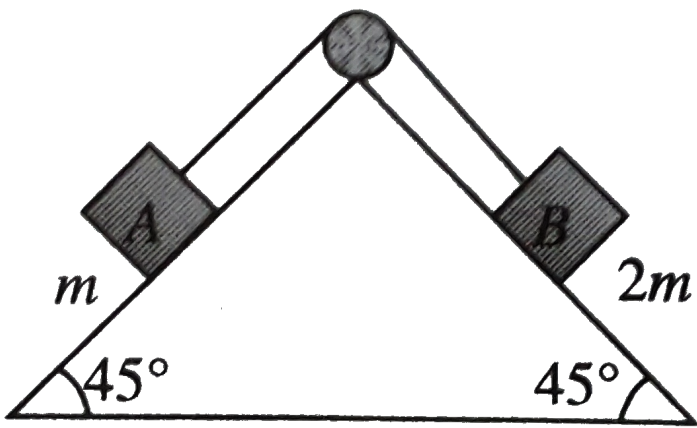
**Answer: D**



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11. Block A of mass  $m$  and block B of mass  $2m$  are placed on a fixed triangular wedge by means of a massless inextensible string and a frictionless pulley as shown in figure. The wedge is inclined at  $45^\circ$  to the horizontal on both sides. The coefficient of friction between blocks A and the wedge is  $2/3$  and that between block B and the wedge is  $1/3$ . If the system A and B is released from rest find the following





The acceleration of A is

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Answer: A**



12.  $A$  and  $B$  are two radioactive substances whose half lives are 1 and 2 years respectively. Initially  $10\text{gm}$  of  $A$  and  $1\text{gm}$  of  $B$  is taken. The time (approximate) after which they will have same quantity remaining is.

A. 6.62 years

B. 5 years

C. 3.2 years

D. 7 years

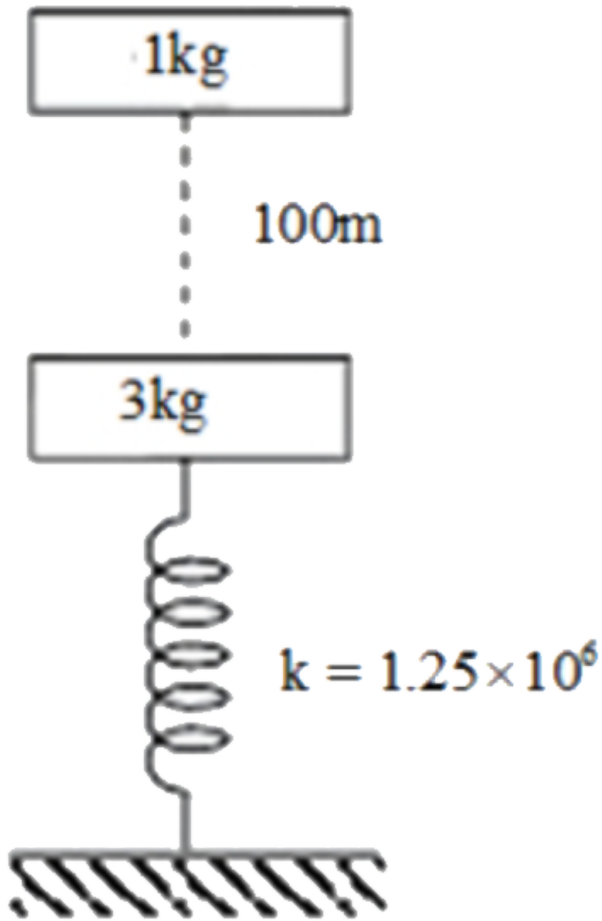
**Answer: A**



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**13.** A block of mass  $1\text{kg}$  is dropped on a spring - mass system as shown in the figure. The block travels  $100$  meters in the air before striking the  $3$  kg mass. Calculate maximum compression in the spring, if both the blocks move together after the collision. Spring

constant of the string  $k = 1.25 \times 10^6$ .



A. 2 cm

B. 4 cm

C. 8 cm

D. 16 cm

**Answer: A**



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**14.** Cathode rays of velocity  $10^6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  describe an approximate circular path of the radius 1m in an electric field  $300 \text{ V cm}^{-1}$ . If the velocity of cathode rays are doubled. The value of

electric field so that the rays describe the same circular path, will be

A.  $120 \text{ V cm}^{-1}$

B.  $600 \text{ V cm}^{-1}$

C.  $1200 \text{ V cm}^{-1}$

D.  $12000 \text{ V cm}^{-1}$

**Answer: C**



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15. A tube of length  $l$  and radius  $R$  carries a steady flow of fluid whose density is  $\rho$  and viscosity  $\eta$ . The velocity  $v$  of flow is given by  $v = v_0 \left(1 - r^2 / R^2\right)$  Where  $r$  is the distance of flowing fluid from the axis.

A.  $4\pi\eta l V_0$

B.  $2\pi\eta l V_0$

C.  $\pi\eta l V_0$

D.  $\frac{2}{3}\pi\eta l V_0$

**Answer: A**



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16. A lens is made of flint glass (refractive index = 1.5). When the lens is immersed in a liquid of refractive index 1.25, the focal length:

- A. Increases by a factor of 1.25
- B. Increases by a factor of 2.5
- C. Increases by a factor of 1.2
- D. Decreases by a factor of 1.2

**Answer: B**



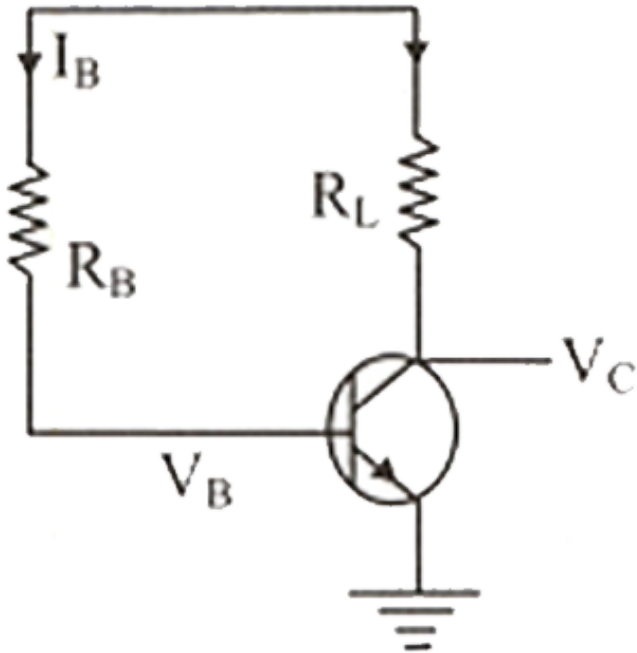


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17. In the circuit of CE amplifier, a silicon transistor is used. The value of  $V_{CC} = +20V$ ,  $R_L = 3k\Omega$ , collector voltage  $= 5v$ ,  $\beta = 100$ . Then the base resistance  $R_B$  should be  $\dots\dots \times 10^5\Omega$

(Take input voltage drop across Si transistor =

0.7 V)



A.  $3.86 \times 10^6 \Omega$

B.  $2.16 \times 10^4 \Omega$

C.  $1.36 \times 10^4 \Omega$

D.  $5.44 \times 10^5 \Omega$

**Answer: A**



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**18.** Calculate the compressional force required to prevent the metallic rod length  $l\text{ cm}$  and cross-sectional area  $A\text{ cm}^2$  when heated through  $t^\circ\text{ C}$ , from expanding along length wise. The Young's modulus of elasticity of the metal is  $E$  and mean coefficient of linear expansion is  $\alpha$  per degree Celsius

A.  $EA\alpha t$

B.  $\frac{EA\alpha t}{(1 + \alpha t)}$

C.  $\frac{EA\alpha t}{(1 - \alpha t)}$

D.  $El\alpha t$

**Answer: B**



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**19.** If  $E$  = energy ,  $G$ = gravitational constant,  $I$  =impulse and  $M$ =mass, then dimensions of

$\frac{GIM^2}{E^2}$  are same as that of

A. Time

B. Mass

C. Length

D. Force

**Answer: A**



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20. A band playing music at a frequency  $f$  is moving towards a wall at a speed  $v_b$ . A motorist is following the band with a speed  $v_m$ . If  $v$  is the speed of sound, obtain an expression for the beat frequency heard by the motorist.

A. 
$$\frac{(v + v_m)f}{v + v_0}$$

B. 
$$\frac{(v + v_m)f}{v - v_0}$$

C. 
$$\frac{2v_0(v + v_m)f}{v^2 - v_0^2}$$

D. 
$$\frac{2v_m(v + v_b)f}{v^2 - v_b^2}$$

**Answer: C**



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21. The radius of germanium ( $Ge$ ) nuclide is measured to be twice the radius of  ${}^9_4Be$ . The number of nucleons in  $Ge$  are



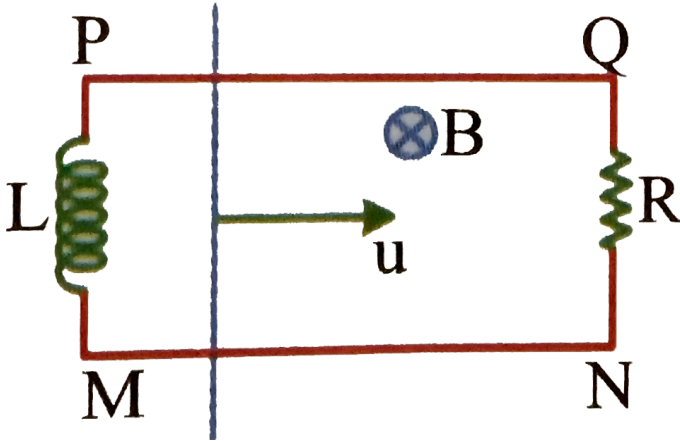
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22. In the figure, a conducting rod of length  $l = 1$  meter and mass  $m = 1kg$  moves with

initial velocity  $u = 5\text{m/s}$ . On a fixed horizontal frame containing inductor  $L = 2\text{H}$  and resistance  $R = 1\Omega$ .  $PQ$  and  $MN$  are smooth, conducting wires. There is a uniform magnetic field of strength  $B = 1\text{T}$ . Initially there is no current in the inductor. Find the total charge in coulomb, flown through the inductor by the time velocity of rod becomes  $v_f = 1\text{m/s}$  and the rod has travelled a



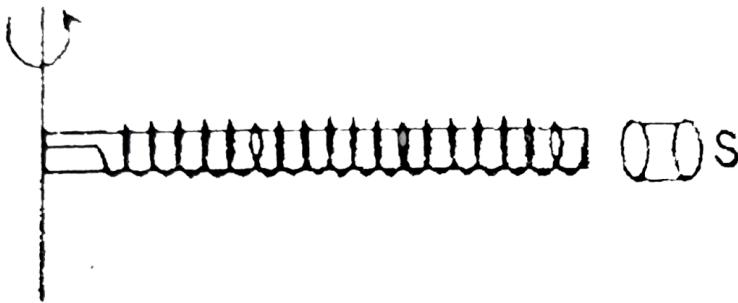
distance  $x = 3$  meter.



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**23.** A rod of length  $l = 2m$  is maintained to rotate with a constant angular velocity  $\omega = 1\text{rad/s}$  about vertical axis passing through one end (fig). There is a spring of

spring constant  $k = 1\text{N/m}$  which just encloses rod inside it in natural length. One end of the spring is attached to axis of rotation.  $S$  is sleeve of mass  $m = 1\text{kg}$  which can just fix on rod. All surfaces are smooth. With what minimum kinetic energy (in  $J$ ) sleeve should be projected so that it enters on the rod without impulse and completely compresses the spring.



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24. An interference is observed due to two coherent sources A and B separated by a distance  $4\lambda$  along Y-axis, where  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of light. A detector 'D' is moved along the positive X-axis. Find the total number of maxima observe on the X-axis excluding the points  $x = 0$  and  $x = \infty$  ?



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25. In a photoelectric experiment a parallel beam of monochromatic light with power of 200W is incident on a perfectly absorbing cathode of work function 6.25. The frequency of light is just above the threshold frequency so that the photoelectrons are emitted with negligible kinetic energy. Assume that the photoelectron emission efficiency is 100%. A potential difference of 500V is applied between the cathode and the anode. All the emitted electrons are incident normally on the anode and are absorbed. The anode

experiences a force  $n \times 10^{-4} N$  due to the impact of the electrons. The value of  $n$  is \_\_\_\_\_ . Mass of the electron  $9.1 \times 10^{-31} Kg$  and charge is  $1.6 \times 10^{-19} C$



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