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India's Number 1 Education App

## PHYSICS

## BOOKS - NTA MOCK TESTS

## NTA NEET SET 100

Physics

1. A proton and an alpha - particle are accelerated through same potential
difference. Then, the ratio of de-Broglie wavelength of proton and alpha-particle is
A. $2 \sqrt{2}: 1$
B. $1: 2 \sqrt{2}$
C. 2:1
D. 1:2

Answer: A
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2. Two energy levels of an electron in an atom
are separated by 2.3 eV . The frequency of radiation emitted when the electrons go from higher to lower level is
A. $6.95 \times 10^{14} \mathrm{~Hz}$
B. $3.68 \times 10^{15} \mathrm{~Hz}$
C. $5.6 \times 10^{14} \mathrm{~Hz}$
D. $9.11 \times 10^{15} \mathrm{~Hz}$

Answer: C
3. A man stands at one end of a boat which is stationary in water. Neglect water resistance.

The man now moves to the other end of the boat and again becomes stationary. The centre of mass of the 'man plus boat' system will remain stationary with respect to water
A. In all cases
B. Only when tha man is stationary initially
and finally
C. Only if the man moves without accelection on the boat

# D. Only if the man and the boat have equal 

 masses.
## Answer: A

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4. Three blocks of masses $m$, $m$ and $M$ are kept
on a frictionless floor as shown in the figure
.The leftmost block is given velocity v towards
the right . All the collision between the blocks are perfectly inelastic. The loss in kinetic energy after all the collision is $5 / 6 t h$ of initial kinetic energy. The ratio of $M / m$ will be

A. $\frac{1}{4}$
B. $\frac{1}{8}$
C. 2
D. 4

## Answer: D

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5. An aircraft executes a horizontal loop of radius 1 km with a steady speed of $900 \mathrm{kmh}^{-1}$.

Compare its centripetal acceleration with the acceleration due to gravity.
A. 3.2
B. 6.4
C. 1.8

## D. 7.9

## Answer: B

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6. A paramagnetic substance of susceptibility
$3 \times 10^{-4}$ is placed in a magnetic field of
$3 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{Am}^{-1}$. . Then , the intensity of
magnetisation in units of $A m^{-1}$ is
A. $9 \times 10^{-8}$
B. $1 \times 10^{-4}$
C. $1 \times 10^{-3}$
D. $9 \times 10^{-10}$

Answer: A

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7. For what value of $R$ in the circuit as shown
current passing through $4 \Omega$ resistance will be

A. $1 \Omega$
B. $2 \Omega$
C. $3 \Omega$
D. $4 \Omega$

Answer: A

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8. When two resistances $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$ are connected in series, they consume 12 W powers. When they are connected in parallel , they consume 50 W powers. What is the ratio of the powers of $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$ ?
A. $\frac{1}{4}$
B. 4
C. $\frac{3}{2}$
D. 3

## Answer: C

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9. Two ball with charges $5 \mu C$ and $10 \mu C$ are at
a distance of 1 m from each other. In order to
reduce the distance between them to 0.5 m ,
the amount of work to be performed is
A. 45 J
B. $0.45 \times 10^{-6} J$
C. $1.2 \times 10^{-4} \mathrm{~J}$
D. 0.45 J

## Answer: D

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10. The electric field intensity at all points in
space is given by $\vec{E}=\sqrt{3} \hat{i}-\hat{j}$ volts/metre. A
square frame LMNO of side 1 metre is shown
in figure. The point N lies in $\mathrm{x}-\mathrm{y}$ plane. The
initial angle between line $O N$ and $x$-axis is
$\theta=60^{\circ}$


The magnitude of electric flux through area enclosed in square frame LMNO is -
B. 1 V m
C. 2 Vm
D. 4 V m

## Answer: C

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11. Two identical wires $A$ and $B$ have the same
length I and carry the same current I. Wire A is
bent into a circle of radius $R$ and wire $B$ is bent to form a square of side a. If $B_{1}$ and $B_{2}$ are
the values of magnetic induction at the centre of the circle and the centre of the square, respectively, then the ratio $B_{1} / B_{2}$ is
A. $\left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{8}\right)$
B. $\left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{8 \sqrt{2}}\right)$
C. $\left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{16}\right)$
D. $\left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{16 \sqrt{2}}\right)$

Answer: B

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12. In a series LCR circuit resistance $R=10 \Omega$ and the impedance $Z=10 \Omega$ The phase difference between the current and the voltage is
A. $0^{\circ}$
B. $30^{\circ}$
C. $45^{\circ}$
D. $60^{\circ}$

Answer: A

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13. A satellite moves round the earth in a circular orbit of radius $R$ making one revolution per day. A second satellite moving
in a circular orbit, moves round the earth once in 8 days. The radius of the orbit of the second satellite is
A. 8 R
B. 4 R
C. 2 R

## D. R

## Answer: B

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14. Two sphere of masses $m$ and $M$ are situated in air and the gravitational force between them is $F$. The space around the masses in now filled with a liquid of specific gravity 3. The gravitational force will now be A. 3 F
B. F
C. $F / 3$
D. $\mathrm{F} / 9$

Answer: B

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15. Two solid spheres of radii $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$ are made of the same material and have similar surfaces. These are raised to the same temperature and then allowed to cool under
identical conditions. The ratio of their initial
rates of loss of heat are

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } \frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}} \\
& \text { B. } \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} \\
& \text { C. } \frac{R_{1}^{2}}{R_{2}^{2}} \\
& \text { D. } \frac{R_{2}^{2}}{R_{1}^{2}}
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: C
16. An ideal gas is found to obey and additional law $V P^{2}=$ constant. The gas is initially at temperature T and volume V . When it expands to a volume 2 V , the temperature becomes
A. $\sqrt{2} T$
B. 2 T
C. $2 \sqrt{2} T$
D. 4 T
17. One mole of an ideal diatomic gas undergoes a transition from $A$ to $B$ along a path $A B$ as shown in the figure,


The change in internal energy of the gas during the transition is :
A. 20 kJ
B. $-20 k J$
C. 20 J
D. $-20 k J$

Answer: B

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18. A long wire carries a steady current . It is bent into a circle of one turn and the magnetic field at the centre of the coil is $B$. It
is then bent into a circular loop of $n$ turns. The magnetic field at the centre of the coil will be
A. nB
B. $n^{2} B$
C. $3 n B$
D. $n^{3} B$

Answer: B
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19. A long solenoid with 40 turns per cm carries a current of 1 A . The magnetic energy stored per unit volume is..... J $m^{-3}$.
A. $3.2 \pi$
B. $32 \pi$
C. $1.6 \pi$
D. $6.4 \pi$

Answer: A

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20. A particle starts its motion from rest under
the action of a constant force. If the distance
covered in first $10 s$ is $s_{1}$ and the covered in
the first $20 s$ is $s_{2}$, then.
A. $S_{2}=3 S_{1}$
B. $S_{2}=4 S_{1}$
C. $S_{2}=4 S_{1}$
D. $S_{2}=2 S_{1}$

Answer: B
21. A body is projected with a initial velocity of $(8 \hat{i}+6 \hat{j}) m s^{-1}$. The horizontal range is $\left(g=10 m s^{-2}\right)$
A. 9.6 m
B. 14 m
C. 50 m
D. 100 m

Answer: A
22. Consider a car moving along a straight horizontal road with a speed of $72 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$. If the coefficient of static friction between the tyres and the road is 0.5 , the shortest distance in which the car can be stopped is $\left[g=10 \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}\right]$
A. 30 m
B. 40 m
C. 72 m

## D. 20 m

## Answer: B

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23. A spring balance is attached to the ceiling of a lift. A man hangs his bag on the spring and the spring reads 49 N , when the lift is stationary. If the lift moves downward with an acceleration of $5 \mathrm{~m} / 2^{2}$, the reading of the spring balance will be
A. 49 N
B. 24 N
C. 74 N
D. 15 N

Answer: B

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24. The binding energy per nucleon of deuterium and helium nuclei are 1.1 MeV and
7.0 MeV respectively. When two deuterium
nuclei fuse to form a helium nucleus the energy released in the fusion is
A. 23.6 MeV
B. 2.2 MeV
C. 28.0 MeV
D. 30.2 MeV

Answer: A
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25. Which of the following statement is true
for $._{6}^{14} \mathrm{C},{ }_{7}^{15} \mathrm{~N}$ and.$_{8}^{16} \mathrm{O}$
A. They have equal number of protons
B. The have equal number of electrons
C. They have equal number of neutrons
D. They have equal mass number

Answer: C
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26. The displacement $x$ (in metre ) of a particle in, simple harmonic motion is related to time $t$
(in second) as
$x=0.01 \cos \left(\pi t+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$
the frequency of the motion will be

A. 0.5 Hz

B. 1.0 Hz
C. $\frac{\pi}{2} H z$
D. $\pi H z$

Answer: A
27. A simple pendulum 4 m long swings with an amplitude of 0.2 m . What is its acceleration at the ends of its path? $\left(\mathrm{g}=10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}\right)$
A. zero
B. $10 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{~s}^{-2}$
C. $0.5 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{~s}^{-2}$
D. $2.5 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{~s}^{-2}$

Answer: C

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28. Electron are accelerated through a potential difference V and protons are accelerated through a potential difference of 4 V . The de-Broglie wavelength are $\lambda_{e}$ and $\lambda_{p}$ for electrons and protons, respectively The ratio of $\frac{\lambda_{e}}{\lambda_{p}}$ is given by (given, $m_{e}$ is mass of electron and $m_{p}$ is mass of proton )

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } \frac{\lambda_{e}}{\lambda_{p}}=\sqrt{\frac{m_{p}}{m_{e}}} \\
& \text { B. } \frac{\lambda_{e}}{\lambda_{p}}=\sqrt{\frac{m_{e}}{m_{p}}}
\end{aligned}
$$

C. $\frac{\lambda_{e}}{\lambda_{p}}=\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m_{e}}{m_{p}}}$
D. $\frac{\lambda_{e}}{\lambda_{p}}=2 \sqrt{\frac{m_{p}}{m_{e}}}$

## Answer: D

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29. A metal surface is illuminated by a light of given intensity and frequency to cause photoemission. If the intensity of illumination is reduced to one-fourth of its original value,
then the maximum KE of emitted photoelectrons will become.
A. Four times the original value
B. Twice the original value
C. $1 / 6^{\text {th }}$ of the original value
D. Unchanged

## Answer: D

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30. Two tubes $A$ and $B$ are in series. The radius of $A$ is $R$ and that of $B$ is $2 R$. If water flows through A with velocity $v$ then the velocity of water through $B$ is
A. $\frac{v}{2}$
B. v
C. $\frac{v}{4}$
D. $\frac{v}{8}$

Answer: C
31. A water pump, rated $400 W$, has an efficiency of $75 \%$. If it is employed to raise water through a height of 40 m , find the volume of water drawn in 10 min .
A. $0.45 m^{3}$
B. $0.75 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$
C. $0.62 m^{3}$
D. $0.02 m^{3}$

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32. A ray of light suffers a minimum deviation when incident on equilateral prism of refractive index $\sqrt{2}$ The angle of deviation is
A. $30^{\circ}$
B. $45^{\circ}$
C. $60^{\circ}$
D. $50^{\circ}$

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33. An astronomical telescope has large apeture to
A. reduce spherical aberration
B. have high resolution
C. increase span of observation
D. have low dispersion

Answer: B

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34. A solid cylinder rolls down from an inclined
plane of height $h$. What is the velocity of the cylinder when it reaches at the bottom of the plane?
A. $\sqrt{\frac{2 g h}{3}}$
B. $\sqrt{2 g h}$
C. $\sqrt{\frac{4 g h}{3}}$
D. $\sqrt{\frac{3 g h}{2}}$

## Answer: C

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35. The diameter of a flywheel is increased by
$1 \%$. Increase in its moment of interia about the central axis is
A. $1 \%$
B. $0.5 \%$
C. $2 \%$

$$
\text { D. } 4 \%
$$

## Answer: C

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36. A charge of 8.0 mA in the emitter current brings a charge of 7.9 mA in the collector current. The values of $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are
A. $0.99,90$
B. $0.96,79$
C. $0.97,99$
D. $0.99,79$

## Answer: D

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37. A common emitter amplifier has a voltage gain of 50 , an input impedance of $100 \Omega$ and an output impedance of $200 \Omega$. The power gain of the amplifier is :-
A. 500
B. 1000
C. 1250
D. 100

Answer: C

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38. Pressure of an ideal gas is increased by keeping temperature constant.What is its effect on kinetic energy of molecules?
A. Decrease
B. Increase
C. Remains same
D. Increases or decreases depending on the
nature of gas

Answer: B

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39. Unit of Stefan's constant is
A. $\mathrm{W} \mathrm{m}^{-2} K^{-1}$
B. $\mathrm{W} \mathrm{m}^{2} K^{-4}$
C. $\mathrm{W} \mathrm{m}^{-2} K^{-4}$
D. $\mathrm{W} \mathrm{m}^{-2} K^{4}$

## Answer: C

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40. Two point white dots are 1 mm apart on a black paper. They are viewed by eye of pupil diameter 3mm. Approximately, what is the
maximum distance at which these dits can be
resolved by the eye? [Take wavelelngth of light
$=500 \mathrm{~nm}$ ]
A. 6 m
B. 3 m
C. 1 m
D. 5 m

Answer: D

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41. In Young's double-slit experiment, the intensity of light at a point on the screen where the path difference is $\lambda$ is $I, \lambda$ being the wavelength of light used. The intensity at a point where the path difference is $\lambda / 4$ will be
A. $\frac{I}{4}$
B. $\frac{I}{2}$
C. I
D. Zero

## Answer: B

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A police car moving at $22 m / s$, chases a motorcyclist, the police man sounds his horn at 176 Hz , while both of them move towards a stationary siren of frequency 165 Hz . Calculate
the speed of the motorcycle, if it is given that he does not observes any beat

A. $33 m s^{-1}$<br>B. $22 m s^{-1}$<br>C. Zero<br>D. $11 m s^{-1}$

Answer: B
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43. Fundamental frequency of a sonometer
wire is n . If
the length and diameter of the wire are doubled
keeping the tension same, then the new
fundamental
frequency is
A. $\frac{n}{2 \sqrt{2}}$
B. $\sqrt{2 n}$
C. $\frac{n}{4}$
D. $\frac{n}{2}$

## Answer: C

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44. For an ideal gas , the specific heat at constant pressure $C_{p}$ is greater than the specific heat at constant volume $C_{v}$ This is because
A. There is a finite done by the gas on its
environment when its temperature is
increased while pressure remains
constant
B. There is a finite done by the gas on its
environment when its temperature is
increased while the volume remains
constant
C. The pressure of the gas remains
constant when its temperature remains

## constant

D. The internal energy of the gas at
constant pressure is more than at constant volume

Answer: A

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45. The work-energy theorem states that the
change in
A. Kinetic energy of a particle is equal to
the work done on it by the net force
B. Kinetic energy of a particle is equal to
the work done by one of the force acting
to it
C. Potential energy of particle is equal to
the work done on it by the net force
D. Total energy of particle is equal to the
work done on it by the net force

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