PHYSICS

BOOKS - NIKITA PHYSICS (HINGLISH)

MH-CET - 2017

Circular Motion

1. A flywheel at rest is to reach an angular velocity of 24 rad/s in 8 second with constant

angular acceleration. The total angle turned through during this interval is

A. 24 rad

B. 48 rad

C. 72 rad

D. 96 rad

Answer: D

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2. For a particle moving in vertical circle, the total energy at different positions along the path

A. is conserved

B. increases

C. decreases

D. may increase or decrease

Answer: A

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3. A ceiling fan rotates about its own axis with some angular velocity. When the fan is switched off, the angular velocity becomes $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$th of the original in time 't' and 'n' revolutions are made in that time. The number f revolutions made by the fan during the time interval between switch of and rest are (Angular retardation is uniform)

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Gravitation

1. A lift of mass 'm' is connected to a rope which is moving upward with maximum acceleration 'a'. For maximum safe stress, the elastic limit of the rope is 'T'. The minimum diameter of the rope is

(g = gravitational acceleration)

A. $\left[\frac{2m(g+a)}{\pi T}\right]^{1/2}$

B. $\left[\frac{4m(g+a)}{\pi T}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

C. $\left[\frac{m(g+a)}{\pi T}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

D. $\left[\frac{m(g+a)}{2\pi T}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Answer: B

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2. The ratio of binding energy of a satellite at rest on earth's surface to the binding energy of a satellite of same mass revolving around of the earth at a height h above the earth's surface is (R = radius of the earth).

A. $\frac{2(R+h)}{R}$

B. $\frac{R+h}{2R}$

C. $\frac{R+h}{R}$

D. $\frac{R}{R+h}$

Answer: A

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3. The depth d, at which the value of acceleration due to gravity becomes 1/n times the value at the surface is (R = radius of the earth)

A. $d = R\left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)$

B. $d = R\left(\frac{n-1}{2n}\right)$

C. $d = R\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)$

D. $dR^2\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)$

Answer: C

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Rotational Motion

1. A solid sphere of mass 2 kg is rolling on a frictionless horizontal surface with velocity $6m/s$. It collides on the free and of an ideal spring whose other end is fixed. The maximum compression produced in the spring will be (Force constant of the spring = 36 N/m)

A. $\sqrt{14}m$

B. $\sqrt{2.8}m$

C. $\sqrt{1.4}m$

D. $\sqrt{0.7}m$

Answer: B

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2. A wheel of moment of inertia $2kgm^2$ is rotating about an axis passing through centre and perpendicular to its plane at a speed $60rad/s$. Due to friction, it comes to rest in 5 minutes. The angular momentum of the wheel three minutes before it stops rotating is

A. $24\text{kg m}^2/s$

B. $72\text{kg m}^2/s$

C. $72\text{kg m}^2/s$

D. $96\text{kg m}^2/s$

Answer: C

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3. A disc of the moment of inertia $'l_1'$ is rotating in horizontal plane about an axis passing through a centre and perpendicular to its plane with constant angular speed $'\omega_1'$

. Another disc of moment of inertia $'I_2'$. having zero angular speed is placed discs are rotating disc. Now, both the discs are rotating with constant angular speed $'\omega_2'$. The energy lost by the initial rotating disc is

A. $\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{I_1+I_2}{I_1I_2}\right]\omega_1^2$

B. $\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{I_1I_2}{I_1-I_2}\right]\omega_1^2$

C. $\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{I_1-I_2}{I_1I_2}\right]\omega_1^2$

D. $\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{I_1I_2}{I_1+I_2}\right]\omega_1^2$

Answer: D

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Oscillations

1. A particle executes SHM on a straight line. At two positions, its velocities are u and v whle accelerations are α and β respectively $[\beta > \alpha >]$.The distance between these two positions is

A. $\frac{u^2 - v^2}{\alpha + \beta}$

B. $\frac{u^2 + v^2}{\alpha + \beta}$

C. $\frac{u^2 - v^2}{\alpha - \beta}$

D. $\frac{u^2 + v^2}{\alpha - \beta}$

Answer: A

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2. A particle performing SHM starts equilibrium position and its time period is 16 seconds. After 2 seconds its velocity is $\pi m / s$. Amplitude of oscillation is

$\left(\cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$

A. $2\sqrt{2}m$

B. $4\sqrt{2}m$

C. $6\sqrt{2}m$

D. $8\sqrt{2}m$

Answer: D

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3. A particle performing SHM starting extreme position. Graphical repersentation shows that,

between displacement and acceleration , there is a phase difference of

A. 0 rad

B. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ rad

C. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ rad

D. π rad

Answer: D

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4. A simple pendulum of length 'L' has mass 'M' and it oscillates freely with amplitude energy is

(g = acceleration due to gravity)

A. $\frac{MgA^2}{l}/(2L)$

B. $\frac{MgA}{2L}$

C. $\frac{MgA^2}{L}$

D. $\frac{2MgA^2}{L}$

Answer: A

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Elasticity

1. A metal rod of length 'L' and cross-sectional area 'A' is heated through $'T'^{\circ} C$ What is the force required to prevent the expansion of the rod lengthwise ?

A. $\frac{YA\alpha T}{(1-\alpha T)}$

B. $\frac{YA\alpha T}{(1-\alpha T)}$

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

D. $\frac{(1+\alpha T)}{YA\alpha t}$

Answer: B

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Surface Tension

1. The observer is moving with velocity $'v'_0$ towards the stationary source of sound and then after crossing moves away from the source with velocity $'v'_0$. Assume that the

medium through which the sound waves travel is at rest. If v is the velocity of sound and n is the frequency emitted by the source, then the difference between appearent frequencies heard by the observer is

A. $\frac{2nv_0}{v}$

B. $\frac{nv_0}{v}$

C. $\frac{v}{2nv_0}$

D. $\frac{v}{nv_0}$

Answer: A

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2. When one end of the capillary is dipped in water, the height of water column is $'h'$. The upward force of 105 dyne due to surface tension is balanced by the force due to the weight of water column . The inner circumference of the capillary is

(Surface tension of water $= 7 \times 10^{-2} N/m$)

A. 1.5 cm

B. 2 cm

C. 2.5 cm

D. 3 cm

Answer: A

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Wave Motion

1. A big water drop is formed by the combination of 'n' small water drops of equal

radii. The ratio of the surface energy of 'n' drops to the surface energy of big drop is

A. $n^2 : 1$

B. n:1

C. $\sqrt{n} : 1$

D. $3\sqrt{n} : 1$

Answer: D

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Stationary Waves

1. The equation of the progressive wave is $y = 3\sin\left[\pi\left(\frac{t}{3} - \frac{x}{5}\right) + \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$, where x and y are in metre and time in second. Which of the following is correct.

A. velocity V=1.5m/s,

B. amplitude A=3cm

C. frequency F=0.2Hz

D. wavelength $\lambda = 10m$

Answer: D

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2. The fundamental frequency of an air column in a pipe closed at one end is 100 Hz. If the same pipe is open at both the ends, the frequencies produced in Hz are

A. 100, 200, 300, 400.....

B. 100,300,500,700,....

C. 200,300,400,500,....

D. 200,400,600,800,.....

Answer: D

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3. Two uniform wires of a the same material are vibrating under the same tension. If the first overtone of the first wire is equal to the second overtone of the second wire and radius of the first wire is twice the radius of the second wire, then the ratio of the lengths of the first wire to second wire is

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

B. $\frac{1}{4}$

C. $\frac{1}{5}$

D. $\frac{1}{6}$

Answer: A

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4. In sonometer experiment , the string of length 'L' under tension vibrates iin second

overtone between two bridges. The amplitude of vibration is maximum at

A. $\frac{L}{3}, \frac{2L}{3}, \frac{5L}{6}$

B. $\frac{L}{8}, \frac{L}{4}, \frac{L}{2}$

C. $\frac{L}{2}, \frac{L}{4}, \frac{L}{6}$

D. $\frac{L}{6}, \frac{L}{2}, \frac{5L}{6}$

Answer: D

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5. The closed and open organ pipes have same length. When they are vibrating simultaneously in first overtone, produce three beats. The length of open pipe is made $\frac{1}{3}$ rd and closed pipe is made thre time the original , the number of beats produced will be

A. 8

B. 14

C. 17

D. 20

Answer: C

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Kinetic Theory Of Gases Radiation

1. Two spherical black bodies of radii R_1 and R_2 and with surface temperature T_1 and T_2 respectively radiate the same power. R_1 / R_2 must be equal to

A. $\frac{T_1}{T_2}$

B. $\frac{T_2}{T_1}$

C. $\left(\frac{T_1}{T_2}\right)^2$

D. $\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1^2}\right.$

Answer: C

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2. For a rigid diatomic molecule, univerisal gas constant $R = mc_p$, where $'C_p'$ is the molar

specific heat at constant pressure and 'n' is a number. Hence n is equal to

A. 0.2257

B. 0.4

C. 0.2857

D. 0.3557

Answer: C

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3. A ideal gas has pressure 'p', volume 'V' and absolute temperature 'T'. It 'm' is the mass of each molecules and 'K' is the Boltzmann constant , the density of the gas is

A. $\frac{Pm}{KT}$

B. $\frac{KT}{Pm}$

C. $\frac{Km}{PT}$

D. $\frac{PK}{Tk}$

Answer: A

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Wave Theory Of Light

1. The polarising angle the transparent medium is $'\theta'$ and 'v' is the speed of light in that medium. Then the relation between $'\theta'$ and 'v' is

(c = velocity of light in air)

A. $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)$

B. $\theta = \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)$

C. $\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)$

D. $\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)$

Answer: B

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2. When the same monochromatic ray of light travels through glass slab and through water, the number of waves in glass slab of thickness 6 cm is same as in water column of height 7

cm. If refractive index of glass is 1.5, then refractive index of water is

A. 1.258

B. 1.269

C. 1.286

D. 1.31

Answer: C

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Interference And Diffraction

1. In Fraunhofer diffraction pattern, slit width is $0.2mm$ and screen is at 2 m away from the lens. If wavelength of light used is 5000Å, then the distance between the first minimum on either side of the central maximum is (θ is small and measured in radian)

A. $10^{-1}m$

B. $10^{-2}m$

C. $2 \times 10^{-2}m$

D. $2 \times 10^{-1}m$

Answer: B

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2. Two identical light waves having phase difference 'ϕ' propagate in same direction. When they superpose, the intensity of resultant wave is proportional to

A. $\cos^2 \phi$

B. $\cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2}$

C. $\cos^2 \frac{\phi}{3}$

D. $\cos^2 \frac{\phi}{4}$

Answer: B

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3. In Young's double experiment , in air interference pattern second minimum is observed exactly in front of one slit. The distance beween the two coherent source is 'd' and the distance between source and screen 'D'. The wavelength of light source used is

A. $\frac{d^2}{D}$

B. $\frac{d^2}{2D}$

C. $\frac{d^2}{3D}$

D. $\frac{d^2}{4D}$

Answer: C

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Electrostatics

1. When threee capacitors of equal capacities are connected in parallel and one of the same capacity is connected in series withs its combination . The resultant capacity is $3.75\mu F$. The capacity of each capacitor is

A. $5\mu F$

B. $6\mu F$

C. $7\mu F$

D. $8\mu F$

Answer: A

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2. Two parallel plate air capacitance of same capacity C are connected in series to a battery of emf E. Then one of the capacitors is completely filled with dielectric material of constant K. The change in the effective capacity of the series combination is

A. $\frac{C}{2}\left[\frac{K-1}{K+1}\right]$

B. $\frac{2}{C}\left[\frac{K+1}{K+1}\right]$

C. $\frac{C}{2}\left[\frac{K+1}{K-1}\right]$

D. $\frac{C}{2}\left[\frac{K-1}{K+1}\right]^2$

Answer: A

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3. A parallel plate air capacity 'C' farad, potential 'V' volt and energy 'E' joule . When the gap between the plates is completely filled with dielectric

A. both V and E increase

B. both V and E decrease

C. V decrease E increase

D. V increase E decrease

Answer: B

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Current Electricity

1. Two resistances are connected in the two gaps of a meter bridge. The balance point is

$20cm$ from the zero end. When a resistance 15Ω is connected in series with the smaller of two resistance, the null point+ shifts to $40cm$. The smaller of the two resistance has the value.

A. 12

B. 24

C. 36

D. 48

Answer: B

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2. The resistivity of a potentiometer wire is $40 \times 10^{-8} \Omega - m$ and its area of cross section is $8 \times 10^{-6} m^2$. If 0.2 A current is flowing through the wire the potential gradient will be

A. $10^{-1} V/m$

B. $10^{-2} V/m$

C. $10^{-3} V/m$

D. $10^{-4} V/m$

Answer: B

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Magnetic Effects Of Electric Current

1. The magnetic flux near the axis and inside the air core solenoid of length $60cm$ carrying current 'f' is $1.57 \times 10^{-6} Wb$. Its magnetic moment will be (cross-sectional area of a solenoid is very small as compared to its

length.

$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$SI unit)

A. 0.25A

B. 0.50A

C. 0.75A

D. 1A

Answer: C

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2. Sensitivity of moving coil galanometer is 'S'. If a shunt of $\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)$ th of the resistant of galvanometer is connected to moving coil galvanometer, its sensitivity becomes.

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

B. $\frac{s}{6}$

C. $\frac{s}{9}$

D. $\frac{s}{12}$

Answer: C

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Magnetism

1. A bar magnet has length 3 cm, cross-sectional area $2cm^3$ and magnetic moment $3Am^2$. The intensity of magnetisation of bar magnet is

A. $2 \times 10^5 A/m$

B. $3 \times 10^5 A/m$

C. $4 \times 10^5 A/m$

D. $5 \times 10^5 A/m$

Answer: D

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2. The magnetic moment of electron due to orbital motion is proportional to

(n= principle quantum numbers)

A. $\frac{1}{n^2}$

B. $\frac{1}{n}$

C. n^2

D. n

Answer: D

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Electromagnetic Induction

1. In series LCR circuit $R = 18\Omega$ and impedence is 33Ω. An Vrms voltage $220V$ is

applied across the circuit . The true power consumed in AC circuit is

A. 220W

B. 400W

C. 600W

D. 800W

Answer: D

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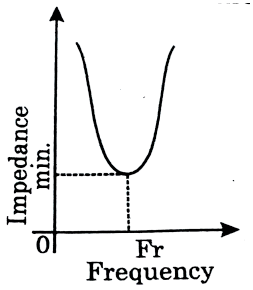
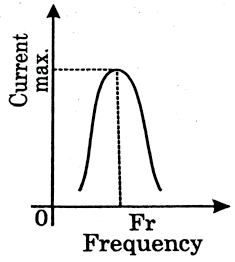
2. Out of the following graphs, which grpahs shows the correct relation (graphical representation) for LC parallel resonant circuit ?

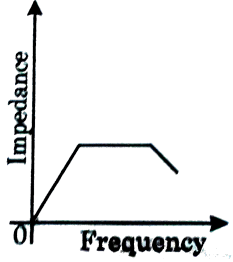
A.



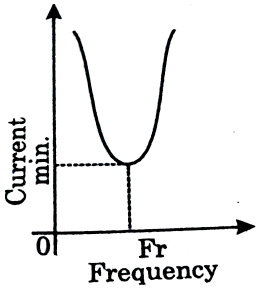
B.



C.



D.



Answer: D

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3. Two coils P and Q are kept near each other.

When no current flows through coil P and

current increases in coil Q at the rate $10A/s$, the emf in coil P is 15 mV. When coil Q carries no current and current of $1.8A$ flows through coil P, the magnetic flux linked with the coil Q is

A. 1.4mWb

B. 2.2mWb

C. 2.7 mWb

D. 2.9mWb

Answer: C

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Electrons And Photons

1. On a photosensitive material, when frequency of incident radiation is increased by 30% kinetic energy of emitted photoelectrons increases from $0.4eV$ to $0.9eV$. The work function of the surface is

A. 1eV

B. 1.267eV

C. 1.4eV

D. 1.8eV

Answer: B

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Atoms Molecules And Nuclei

1. Let v_1 be the frequency of series limit of Lyman series, v_2 the frequency of the first line of Lyman series and v_3 the frequency of series

limit of Balmer series. Then which of the following is correct ?

A. $v_1 - v_2 = v_3$

B. $v_1 + v_3 = v_2$

C. $v_1 + v_2 = v_3$

D. $v_1 - v_3 = 2v_1$

Answer: A

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2. A radioactive element has rate of disintegration $10,000$ disintegrations per minute at a particular instant. After four minutes it becomes 2500 disintegrations per minute. The decay constant per minute is

A. $0.2 \log_e^2$

B. $0.5 \log_e^2$

C. $0.6 \log_e^2$

D. $0.8 \log_e^2$

Answer: B

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3. If the electron in hydrogen atom jumps from second Bohr orbit to ground state and difference between energies of the two states is radiated in the form of photons. If the work function of the material is $4.2eV$, then stopping potential is

[Energy of electron in nth orbit $= -\frac{13.6}{n^2}eV$]

A. 2eV

B. 4eV

C. 6eV

D. 8eV

Answer: C

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4. According to de-Broglie hypothesis, the wavelength associated with moving electron of mass 'm' is $'\lambda_e'$. Using mass energy relation and Planck's quantum theory, the wavelength

associated with photon is $'\lambda_p'$. If the energy (E) of electron and photonm is same, then relation between λ_e and $'\lambda_p'$ is

A. $\lambda_p \alpha \lambda_e$

B. $\lambda_p \alpha \lambda_e^2$

C. $\lambda_p \alpha \sqrt{\lambda_e}$

D. $\lambda_p \alpha \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_e}}$

Answer: A

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Semiconductors

1. For a transistor , α_{dc} and β_{dc} are the current ratios, then the value of $\frac{\beta_{dc} - \alpha_{dc}}{\alpha_{dc}. \beta_{dc}}$

A. 1

B. 1.5

C. 2

D. 2.5

Answer: A

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2. Photodiode is a device

A. which is always operated in reverse bias

B. which is always operated in forward bias

C. in which photo current is independent of intersity of incident radiation

D. which may be operated in forward or reverse bias

Answer: A

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Cummunication Systems

1. In communication system, the process of superimposing a low frequency signal on a high frequency wave is known as

A. repeater

B. attenuation

C. modulation

D. demodulation

Answer: C

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