



PHYSICS

BOOKS - D MUKHERJEE PHYSICS (HINGLISH)

IIT QUESTIONS 3

Straight Objective Type

1. A siren placed at a railway platform is emitting sound of frequency 5kHz. A

passenger sitting in a moving train A records a frequency of 5.5kHz while the train approaches the siren. During his return journey in a different train B he records a frequency of 6.0kHz while approaching the same siren. the ratio the velocity of train B to that of train A is

A. 242:252

B. 2:1

C. 5:6

D. 11:6

Answer: B



2. Two blocks of masses 10 kg and 4 kg are connected by a spring of negligible mass and placed on a frictionless horizontal surface. An impulse gives a velocity of 14m/s to the heavier block in the direction of the lighter block. The velocity of the centre of mass is

A. $30ms^{-1}$

B. $20ms^{-1}$

C. $10ms^{-1}$

D. $5ms^{-1}$

Answer: C

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3. A geostationary satellite orbits around the earth in a circular orbit of radius 36,000 km. then the time period of a spy satellite orbiting

a few hundred km (600 km) above the earth's

surface (R=6400 km) will approximately be

A.
$$\frac{1}{2}h$$

 $\mathsf{B}.\,1h$

- C. 2 h
- D. 4 h

Answer: C



4. A sonometer wire resonates with a given tuning fork forming a standing wave with five antinodes between the two bridges when a mass of 9kg is suspended from the wire. When this mass is replaced by a mass 'M' kg, the wire resonates with the same tuning fork forming three antinodes for the same positions of the bridges. Find the value of M.

A. 25 kg

B. 5 kg

C. 12.5 kg

D. $\frac{1}{25}$ kg

Answer: A

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5. A particle of mass m and charge q moves with a constant velocity v along the positive xdirection. It enters a region containing a uniform magnetic field B directed along the negative z direction, extending from x = a to x = b. The minimum value of v required so that the particle can just enter the region x>b is

A. qbB/m

B. q(b-a)B/m

C. qaB/m

D. q(b+a)B/2m

Answer: B

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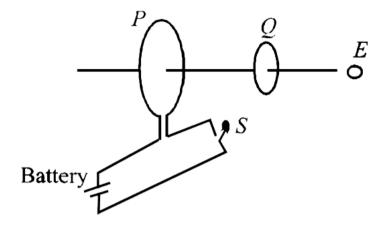
6. A long straight wire along the *z*-axis carries a current *I* in the negative z - direction. The magnetic vector field \overrightarrow{B} at a point having coordinates (x,y) in the Z = 0 plane is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{A.} \left(\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi}\right) & \frac{\left(y \overrightarrow{i} - x \overrightarrow{j}\right)}{(x^2 + y^2)} \\ \mathsf{B.} \left(\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi}\right) & \frac{\left(x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j}\right)}{(x^2 + y^2)} \\ \mathsf{C.} \left(\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi}\right) & \frac{\left(x \overrightarrow{j} - y \overrightarrow{j}\right)}{(x^2 + y^2)} \\ \mathsf{D.} \left(\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi}\right) & \frac{\left(x \overrightarrow{i} - y \overrightarrow{j}\right)}{(x^2 + y^2)} \end{aligned}$$

Answer: A



7. As shown in the figure, P and Q are two coaxial conducting loops separated by some distance. When the switch S is closed, a clockwise current I_P (as seen by E) and an induced current I_{Q1} flows in Q. The switch remains closed for a long time. when S is opened, a current I_{Q2} flows in Q. Then the direction IQ_1 and IQ_2 (as seen by E) are



A. respectively clockwise and anticlockwise

B. both clockwise

C. both anticlockwise

D. respectively anticlockwise and clockwise

Answer: D



8. Two identical capacitors, have the same capacitance C. One of them is charged to potential V_1 and the other V_2 . The negative ends of the capacitors are connected together. When the poistive ends are also connected, the decrease in energy of the combined system is

A.
$$rac{1}{4}Cig(V_1^2-V_2^2ig)$$

B. $rac{1}{4}Cig(V_1^2+V_2^2ig)$

C.
$$rac{1}{4}C(V_1-V_2)^2$$

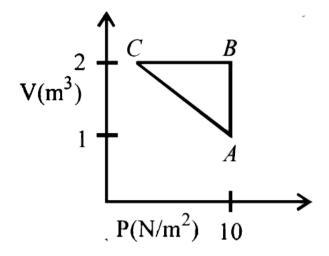
D. $rac{1}{4}C(V_1+V_2)^2$

Answer: C



9. An ideal gas is taken through the cycle $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$, as shown in the figure, If the net heat supplied to the gas in the cycle is 5J, the work done by the gas in the process

CtoA is



- A. -5J
- $\mathrm{B.}-10J$
- C. -15J
- $\mathrm{D.}-20J$

Answer: A





10. An ideal Black-body at room temperature is thrown into a furnace. It is observed that

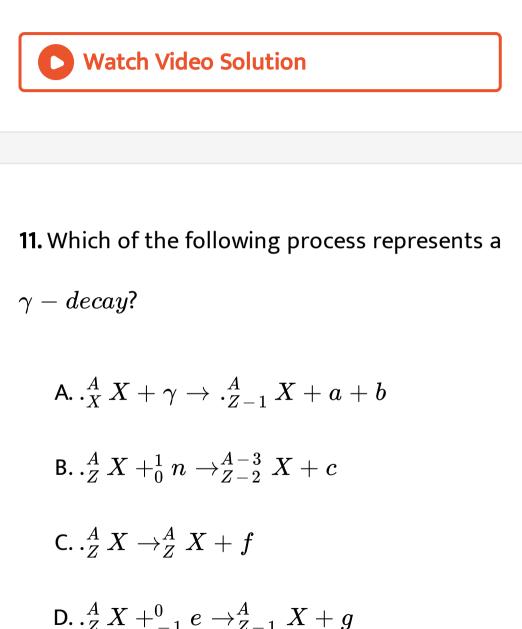
A. initially it is the darkest body and at

later times the brightest

- B. it is the darkest body at all times
- C. it cannot be distinguished at all times
- D. initially it is the darkest body and at

later times it cannot be distinguished

Answer: D

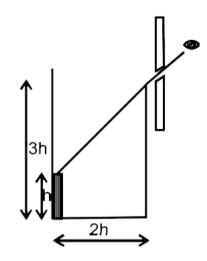


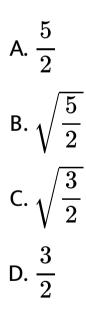
Answer: C



12. An observer can see through a pin-hole the top end of a thin rod of height h, placed as shown in the figure. The beaker height is 3h and its radius h. When the beaker is filled with a liquid up to a height 2h, he can see the lower end of the rod. Then the refractive index of the

liquid is

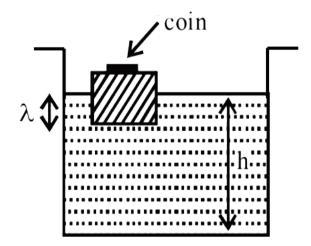




Answer: B



13. A wooden block, with a coin placed on its top, floats in water as shown in figure. The distance I and h are shown here. After some time the coin falls into water. Then



A. I decrease and h increases

B. l increases and h decreases

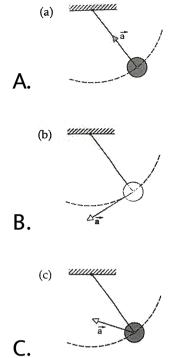
C. both I and h increases

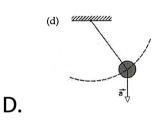
D. both I and h decrease

Answer: D

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14. A simple pendulum is oscillating without damiping, When the displacement of the bob is less than maximum, its acceleration vector \overrightarrow{a} is correctly show in:





Answer: C



15. A cylinder rolls up an inclined plane, reaches some height, and then rolls down (without slipping throughout these motions). The directions of the frictional force acting on the cylinder are.

A. up the incline while ascending and downthe incline while decendingB. up the incline while ascending as well as

descending

C. down the incline while ascending and up

the incline while descending

D. down the incline while ascending as well

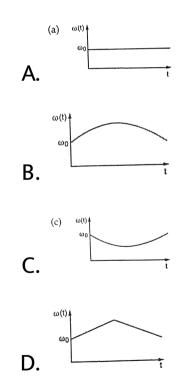
as descending

Answer: B

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16. A circular platform is free to rotate in a horizontal plane about a vertical axis passing through its centre. A tortoise is sitting at the

edge of the platform. Now the platform is given an angular velocity ω_0 . When the tortoise move along a chord of the platform with a constant velocity (with respect to the platform),







Assertion Reason Type

1. STATEMENT -1 : For an observer looking out through the window of a fast moving train , the nearby objects appear to move in the opposite direction to the train , while the distant objects appear to be stationary . STATEMENT - 2 : If the observer and the object are moving at velocities \overrightarrow{v}_1 and \overrightarrow{v}_2 respecttively with refrence to a laboratory frame, the velocity of the object with respect to a laboratory frame, the velocity of the object with respect to the observer is $\overrightarrow{v}_2 - \overrightarrow{v}(1)$.

(a) Statement -1 is True, statement -2 is true , statement -2 is a correct explanation for statement -1

(b) Statement 1 is True , Statement -2 is True , statement -2 is NOT a correct explanation for statement -1 (c) Statement - 1 is True, Statement - 2 is False

(d) Statement -1 is False, Statement -2 is True

A. Statement-1 is true, statement-2 is true

and statement-2 is correct explanation

for statement-1.

B. Statement-1 is true, statement-2 is true

and statement-2 is not the correct

explanation for statement-1

C. Statement-1 is true, statement-2 is false

D. Statement-1 is false, statement-2 is true.

Answer: B



2. STATEMENT-1: It is easier to pull a heavy object than to push it on a level ground and STATEMENT-2: The magnitude fo frictional force depends on the nature of the two surfaces in contact.

A. Statement-1 is true, statement-2 is true

and statement-2 is correct explanation

for statement-1.

B. Statement-1 is true, statement-2 is true

and statement-2 is not the correct

explanation for statement-1

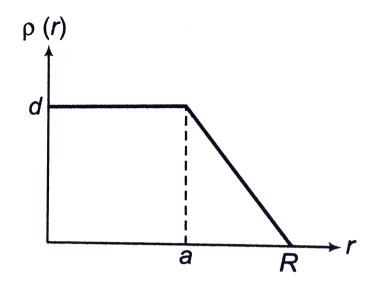
C. Statement-1 is true, statement-2 is false

D. Statement-1 is false, statement-2 is true.

Answer: B

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1. The nuclear charge (Ze) is non uniformly distribute with in a nucleus of radius r. The charge density $\rho(r)$ (charge per unit volume) is dependent only on the radial distance r form the centre of the nucleus s shown in figure. The electric field is only along the radial direction.



The electric field at r=R is

A. independent of a

B. directly proportional to a

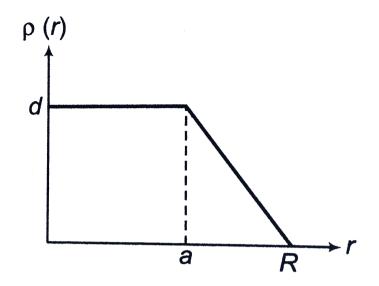
C. inversely proportional to a

D. none of these

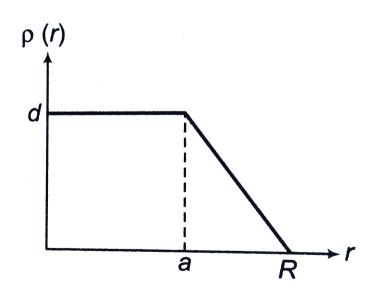
Answer: D

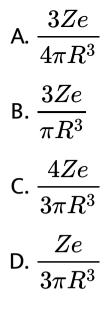


2. The nuclear charge (Ze) is non uniformly distribute with in a nucleus of radius r. The charge density $\rho(r)$ (charge per unit volume) is dependent only on the radial distance rform the centre of the nucleus s shown in figure. The electric field is only along the radial direction.



For a=0 the value of d (maximum value of ρ as shown in the figure) is

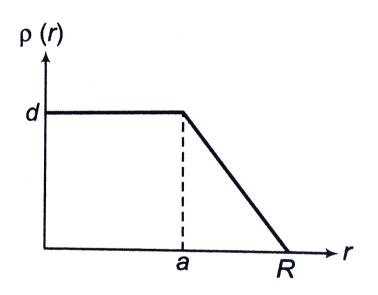




Answer: B



3. The nuclear charge (Ze) is non uniformly distribute with in a nucleus of radius r. The charge densilty $\rho(r)$ (charge per unit volume) is dependent only on the radial distance r form the centre of the nucleus s shown in figure. The electric field is only along the radial direction.



The electric field within the nucleus is generaly observed to be linearly dependent on r. This implies B. $a=rac{R}{2}$ C. a=R D. $a=rac{2R}{3}$

A. a=0

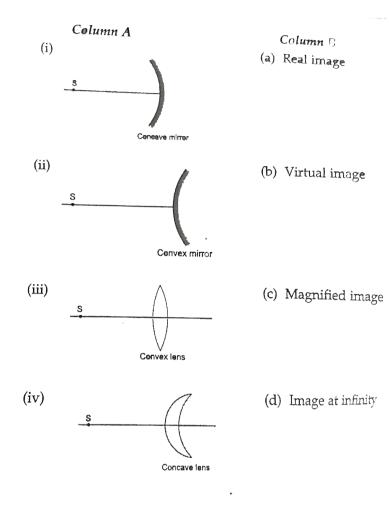
Answer: C

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Matrix Matching Type

 Column A gives a list of possible set of parameters measured in some experiments .
The variations of the parameters in the form

of graphs are shown in column B.



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