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## PHYSICS

## BOOKS - MHTCET PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS AND PRACTICE PAPERS

## PRACTICE SET 23

## Paper 1 Physics Chemistry

1. Wavefront of a wave has direction with wave motion
A. parallel
B. perpendicular
C. opposite
D. at an angle of $\theta$

## Answer: B

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2. A partcle rests on the top of a hemisphere of radius $R$.

Find the smallest horizontal velocity that must be imparted to the particle if it is to leave the hemisphere without sliding down :
A. $\sqrt{g} R$
B. $\sqrt{2 g R}$
C. $\sqrt{3 g R}$
D. $\sqrt{5 g R}$

## Answer: A

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3. Relative permeability of iron is 5500 , then its magnetic susceptibility will be
A. $5500 X X 10^{7}$
B. $5500 \times 10^{-7}$
C. 55001
D. 5499
4. The moment of inertia of the body about an axis is 1.2
$\mathrm{kg} m^{2}$. Initially the body is at rest. In order to produce a rotational kinetic energy of 1500J, an angualr acceleration of $25 \mathrm{ra} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{s}^{2}}$ must be applied about the axis for the duration of
A. 4 s
B. 2s
C. 8 s
D. 10 s
5. Let the $x-z$ plane be the boundary between two transparent media. Medium 1 in $z \geq 0$ has a refractive index of $\sqrt{2}$ and medium 2 with $z<0$ has a refractive index of $\sqrt{3}$. A ray of light in medium 1 given by the vector $\vec{A}=6 \sqrt{3} \hat{i}+8 \sqrt{3} \hat{j}-10 \hat{k}$ is incident on the plane of separation. The angle of refraction in medium 2 is:
A. $45^{\circ}$
B. $60^{\circ}$
C. $75^{\circ}$
D. $30^{\circ}$

Answer: A

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6. The breaking strength of a rod of diameter 2 cm is
$2 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~N}$. Then that for rod of same material but diameter 4 cm will be
A. $2 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~N}$
B. $1 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~N}$
C. $8 \times 10^{5} N$
D. $0.5 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~N}$

## Answer: C

7. A metallic rod of Young's modulus $2 \times 10^{11} \mathrm{Nm}^{2}$ undergoes a strain of $0.5 \%$. Then the energy stored per unit volume in the rod will be
A. $2.5 \times 10^{6} \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
B. $5 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
C. $2.5 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
D. $0.5 \times 10^{11} \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$

Answer: A
8. A cyclotron can accelerate
A. $\beta$-particles
B. $\alpha$-particles
C. high-velocity gamma rays
D. high velocity X-rays

## Answer: B

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9. The work done in increasing the size of a soap film from $10 \mathrm{~cm} \times 6 \mathrm{~cm}$ to $10 \mathrm{~cm} \times 11 \mathrm{~cm}$ is $3 \times 10^{-4}$ Joule.

The surface tension of the film is
A. $1.5 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{m}$
B. $3.0 \times 10^{-2} N / m$
C. $6.0 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{m}$
D. $11 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{m}$

## Answer: B

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10. A potentiometer having the potential gradient of
$2 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$ is used to measure the difference of potential across a resistance of 10 ohm . If a length of 50 cm of the potentiometer wire is required to get null point, the current passing through the 10 ohm resistor is (in $m A$ )
A. 1
B. 2
C. 5
D. 10

## Answer: D

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11. An ammeter gives full deflection when a current of
$2 a m p$. Flows through it. The resistance of ammeter is
$12 o h m s$. If the same ammeter is to be used for measuring a maximum current of $5 a m p$, then the ammeter must be connected with a resistance of
A. $8 \Omega$ in series
B. $18 \Omega$ in series
C. $8 \Omega$ in parallel
D. $18 \Omega$ in parallel

## Answer: C

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12. Eight dipoles of charges of magnitude e are placed inside a cube. The total electric flux coming out of the cube will be
A. $\frac{8 e}{\varepsilon_{0}}$

# B. $\frac{16 e}{\varepsilon_{0}}$ <br> C. $\frac{e}{\varepsilon_{0}}$ 

D. zero

## Answer: D

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13. The internal resistances of two cells shown are $0.1 \Omega$ and $0.3 \Omega$. If $R=0.2 \Omega$, its potential difference across the
cell

A. B wil be zero
B. A will be zero
C. A and B be $2 V$
D. A well be $>2$ and $B$ will be $<2 V$

Answer: A
14. Two gases $A$ and $B$ at same pressure contain number of moles $n_{1}$ and $n_{2}$. Their volume temperature graphs are shown in figure. Then the ratio

A. 1
B. $\frac{1}{2}$
C. $\frac{1}{3}$
D. 3

Answer: C

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15. Two bodies are at temperature $27^{\circ}$ and $927^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The heat energy radiated by them will be in the ratio:
A. 1:4
B. $1: 16$
C. 1:64
D. 1:256

Answer: D
16. A metal ball of surface area $200 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ and temperature $527^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is surrounded by a vessel at $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. If the emissivity of the metal is 0.4 , then the rate of loss of heat from the ball is $\left(\sigma=5.67 \times 10^{-8} J / m^{2}-s-k^{4}\right)$
A. 108 W
B. 168 W
C. 185 W
D. 192 W

Answer: C
17. A convex lens of focal length 30 cm produces 5 times magnified real image of an object. What is the object distance?
A. 36 cm
B. 25 cm
C. 30 cm
D. 150 cm

## Answer: A

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18. An ideal Black-body at room temperature is thrown into a furnace. It is observed that
A. initially it is darkest body and at later time the brightest
B. it is darkest body at all the times
C. it cannot be distinguished at all the times
D. initially it is the darkest body and at later times it pebwollot ertt bssf cannot be distinguished

## Answer: D

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19. A particle is vibrating simple harmonically with amplitude ' $a$ '. The displacement of the particle when its energy is half kinetic and half potential is.
A. $\frac{a}{2}$
B. $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$
C. $\frac{a}{4}$
D. zero

## Answer: B

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20. A particle of mass 1 kg is moving in SHM with path
length 0.01 m and a frequency of 50 Hz . The maximum
force in newton, acting on the particle is
A. $150 \pi^{2}$
B. $200 \pi^{2}$
C. $100 \pi^{2}$
D. $50 \pi^{2}$

## Answer: C

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21. A body of mass 5 kg is whirled in a vertical circle by a string 1 m long. Calculate velocity at top of the circle for just looping the vertical loop.
A. $3.1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
B. $7 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
C. $9 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
D. $7.3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$

## Answer: A

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22. A wire $\left(Y=2 \times 10^{11} N / m\right.$ has length 1 m and area
$1 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$. The work required to increase its length by 2 mm is
A. 400 J
B. 40 J
C. 0.4J
D. 0.04 J

## Answer: C

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23. If the surface tension of water is 0.06 Nm , then the capillary rise in a tube of diameter 1 mm is $\left(\theta=0^{\circ}\right)$
A. 1.22 cm
B. 2.44 cm
C. 3.12 cm
D. 3.86 cm
24. An open tube is in resonance with string (frequency of vibration of tube is n 0 ). If tube is dipped in water so that $75 \%$ of length of tube is inside water, then the ratio of the frequency of tube to string now will be
A. 1
B. 2
C. $\frac{2}{3}$
D. $\frac{3}{2}$

## Answer: B

25. The instantaneous acceleration of a particle executing

SHM given by $y=a \sin \omega t$ is
A. $+\omega^{2} y$
B. $+\omega y$
C. $-\omega y^{2}$
D. $-\omega^{2} y$

Answer: D

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26. The resolving power of a telescope whose lens has a diameter of 1.22 m for a wavelength of $5000 \AA$ is
A. $2 \times 10^{5}$
B. $2 \times 10^{6}$
C. $2 \times 10^{2}$
D. $2 \times 10^{4}$

## Answer: B

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27. Which one of the following is not a fundamental SI
A. Amper
B. Candela
C. Newton
D. Kelvin

## Answer: C

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28. The speed of sound in air is $320 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. The fundamental
frequency of an open pipe 50 cm long will be
A. 320 Hz
B. 160 Hz
C. 640 Hz
D. 960 Hz

## Answer: A

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29. When the angle of incidence on a material is $60^{\circ}$, the reflected light is completely polarised. The velocity of the refracted ray inside the materials is (in $\mathrm{m} / / \sec ^{\wedge}(-1)$ )
A. $3 \times 10^{8}$
B. $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \times 10^{8}$
C. $\sqrt{3} \times 10^{8}$
D. $0.5 \times 10^{8}$

## Answer: C

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30. In a ircuit shown in figure, the potential difference
across the capacitor of $2 \mu F$ is

## $2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$


A. 8 V
B. 4 V
C. 12V
D. 6 V

## Answer: B

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31. Long distance short-wave radio broadcasting uses
A. ground wave
B. ionospheric wave
C. direct wave
D. sky wave

Answer: D

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32. The dimensional formula for inductance is
A. $\left[M L^{2} T^{-2} A^{-2}\right]$
B. $\left[M L^{2} T A^{-2}\right]$
C. $\left[M L^{2} T^{-2} A^{-2}\right]$
D. $\left[M L^{2} T^{-2} A^{-2}\right]$

Answer: D

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33. If the pressure at half of the lake is equal to $1 / 3$ pressure at the bottom of the lake, what is the depth of the take?
$\left(\right.$ assume $g=10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$, atm $=1 \times 10^{5}$ and $\rho=10^{3} \mathrm{kgm}^{-3}$ )
A. 9.6 m
B. 7.5 m
C. 40 m
D. 3.2 m

Answer: C
34. To get an output 1 from the circuit shown in the figure, the input must be

A. $A=0, B=1, C=0$
B. $A=1, B=0, C=0$
C. $A=1, B=0, C=1$
D. $A=1, B=1, C=0$

## Answer: C

35. The capacitance of an air filled parallel plate capacitor is $10 \mu F$. The separation between the plates is doubled and the space between the plates is then filled with wax giving the capacitance a new value of $40 \times 10^{-12}$ farads.

The dielectirc consatnt of wax is
A. 12
B. 10
C. 8
D. 4.2

Answer: C
36. A light wave is incident normally over a slit of width
$24 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{~cm}$. The angular position of second dark fringe from the central maxima is $30^{\circ}$. What is the wavelength of light?
A. $6000 \AA$
B. $5000 \AA$
C. $3000 \AA ̊$
D. $1500 \AA ̊$

## Answer: A

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37. In an induction coil, the coefficient of mutual induction is 4 H . If a current of 5 A in primary coil is cutoff in $1 / 1500 \mathrm{~s}$, the emf at the terminals of secondary coil will be
A. 10kV
B. 15 kV
C. 30kV
D. 60 kV

## Answer: C

38. Water is flowing through a pipe of constant crosssection. At some point the pipe becomes narrow and the cross-section is halved. The speed of water is
A. reduced to zero
B. decreased by a factor of 2
C. increased by a factor of 2
D. unchanged

## Answer: C

39. In a biprism experiment, the wavelenght of monochromatic light is $6000 \AA$. The distance between two
virtual images is 6 mm . The number of fringes formed per mm on a screen placed at a distance of 1 m is
A. 5
B. 10
C. 15
D. 20

Answer: B
40. A wheel having moment of inertia $2 \mathrm{kgm}^{2}$ about its vertical axis, rotates at the rate of $60 r \pm$ about this axis. The torque which can stop the wheel's rotation in one minute would be
A. $\frac{2 \pi}{15} N . m$
B. $\frac{\pi}{12} N . m$
C. $\frac{\pi}{15} N-m$
D. $\frac{\pi}{18} N-m$

## Answer: C

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## 41.



Two particles of equal mass (m) each move in a circle of radius ( $r$ ) under the action of their mutual gravitational attraction find the speed of each particle.
A. $v=\frac{1}{2 R} \sqrt{\frac{1}{G m}}$
B. $v=\sqrt{\frac{G m}{2 R}}$
C. $v=\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{G m}{R}}$
D. $V=\sqrt{\frac{4 G m}{R}}$

Answer: C

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42. A force of 1200 N acts on a 0.5 kg steel ball as a result of collision lasting 25 ms . If the force is in a direction opposite to the initial velocity of 14 ms , then the final speed of the steel ball would be
A. $24 m s^{-1}$
B. $35 m s^{-1}$
C. $12 m s^{-1}$
D. $46 m s^{-1}$

Answer: D

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43. A block of mass 2 kg rests on a horizontal surface. If a horizontal force of 5 N is applied on the block, the frictional force on it is (take, $u_{k}=0.4, \mu_{s}=0.5$ )
A. 5 N
B. 10 N
C. 8 N
D. zero
44. The photoelectric threshold of a certain metal is

3000 A . If the radiation of 2000 A is incident on the metal
A. electrons will be emitted
B. positrons will be emitted
C. protons will be emitted
D. electrons will not be emitted

## Answer: A

45. If the change in the value of $g$ at a height $h$ above the surface of the earth is the same as at a depth $x$ below it, then (both $x$ and $h$ being much smaller than the radius of the earth)
A. $x=h$
B. $x=2 x h$
C. $x=\frac{h}{2}$
D. $x=h^{2}$

Answer: B

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46. The component of vector $A=\left(a_{x} \hat{i}+a_{y} \hat{k} a_{z} \hat{k}\right)$ along the direction of $(\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{j})$ is
A. $a_{x}-a_{y}+a_{z}$
B. $a_{x}-a_{y}$
C. $\left(a_{x}-a_{y}\right) / \sqrt{2}$
D. $a_{x}+a_{y}+a_{z}$

## Answer: C

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47. Ionization energy of an electron present in the second Bohr's orbit of hydrogen is
A. 54.4 ev
B. 13.6 ev
C. 1.5 eV
D. 3.4 ev

## Answer: D

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48. In a seconds pendulum, mass of bob is 30 gm . If it is replaced by 90 gm mass. Then its time period will
A. 1 s
B. 2s
C. 4 s
D. 3 s

## Answer: B

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49. A magnetic field of $2 \times 10^{-2} T$ acts at right angles to
a coil of area $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ with 50 turns. The average emf induced in the coil is 0.1 V , when it is removed from the field in time $t$. The value of $t$ is
A. 10 s
B. 0.1 s
C. 0.01s
D. 1 s

Answer: B

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50. The resultant of two vectors $\vec{P}$ and $\vec{Q}$ is $\vec{R}$. If the magnitude of $\vec{Q}$ is doubled, the new resultant vector becomes perpendicular to $\vec{P}$. Then, the magnitude of $\vec{R}$ is equal to
A. $\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{Q}$
B. Q
C. P
D. $\frac{P+Q}{2}$

Answer: B

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