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## PHYSICS

## BOOKS - TS EAMCET PREVIOUS YEAR

## PAPERS

## TS EAMCET ENGINEERING ENTRANCE

## EXAM QUESTION PAPER (2018)

Physics

1. Choose the incorrect statement from the following
A. Strong nuclear force is a short range force
B. Weak nuclear force is weakest among gravitational, electromagnetic, weak and strong nuclear forces
C. Electromagnetic force is a long range force

## D. Gravitational force acts on all objects

## Answer: B

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2. If $V_{0}$ is the volume of a standard unit cell of germanium crystal containing $N_{0}$ atoms, then
the expression for the mass m of a volume V in terms of $V_{0}, N_{0}, M_{\text {mol }}$ and $N_{A}$ is [here, M is
the molar mass of germanium and $N_{A}$ is the Avogadro's constant]
A. $M \frac{V}{V_{0}} \frac{N_{A}}{N_{0}}$
B. $\frac{N_{A}}{N_{0}} \frac{V_{0}}{V} M$
C. $M \frac{V}{V_{0}} \frac{N_{0}}{N_{A}}$
D. $M \frac{V_{0}}{V} \frac{N_{0}}{N_{A}}$

## Answer: C

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3. A stone is dropped from a height of 100 m , while another one is projected vertically upwards from the ground with a velocity of 25
$\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ at the same time. The time in seconds after which they will have the same height is (acceleration due to gravity, $g=10 m s^{-2}$ )
A. 4
B. 5
C. 6
D. 7

Answer: A

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4. A car starts from rest and moves with a constant acceleration of $5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ for 10 s before the driver applies the brake. It then decelerates for 5 s before coming to rest, then the average speed of the car over the entire journey of the car is
A. $23 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
B. $30 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
C. $33 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
D. $25 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$

## Answer: D

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5. A particle moves in a circle with speed $v$
varying with time as $v(t)=2 t$. The total acceleration of the particle after it completes

2 rounds of cycle is
A. $16 \pi$
B. $2 \sqrt{1+64 \pi^{2}}$
C. $2 \sqrt{1+49 \pi^{2}}$

## D. $14 \pi$

## Answer: B

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6. A small object is thrown at an angle $45^{\circ}$ to
the horizontal with an initial velocity $v_{0}$ The
velocity is averaged for first $\sqrt{2} \mathrm{~s}$ and the magnitude of average velocity comes out to be same as that of initial velocity, i.e. $\left|v_{0}\right|$. The magnitude $\left|v_{0}\right|$ will be take, $g=10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ )
A. $3 m / s$
B. $3 \sqrt{2} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
C. $4 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
D. $5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$

## Answer: D

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7. Consider a wheel rotating around a fixed axis. If the rotation angle $\theta$ varies with time as
$\theta=a t^{2}$ then the total acceleration of a point

A on the rim of the wheel is (v being the tangential velocity)
A. $\frac{v}{t} \sqrt{1+4 a^{2} t^{4}}$
B. $\frac{v}{t}$
C. $\frac{v}{t}\left(1+4 a^{2} t^{4}\right)$
D. $\sqrt{1+4 a^{2} t^{4}}$

Answer: A

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8. A block of mass 4 m travelling at a velocity
$v_{1}$ in x-direction on a frictionless horizontal
plane makes a head-on collision with another block of mass 2 m travelling in opposite direction with a velocity $v_{2}$. After collision, both the blocks travel as a single block along x -direction with a final velocity $5 v_{2}$. The ratio of velocities $\mathrm{i} \frac{v_{1}}{v_{2}}$ is
A. 2
B. 3
C. 5

## D. 8

## Answer: D

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9. A particle of mass $m$, moving along the $X$ -
axis collides with a stationary particle of mass
$m_{2}$ and deviates by an angle $30^{\circ}$ to the X -axis
as shown in the figure. If the percentage
change in kinetic energy of the combined
system of these two particles reduces by $50 \%$,
then the ratio of the masses $\frac{m_{2}}{m_{1}}$ is

A. 8
B. 6
C. $\frac{8}{7}$
D. $\frac{1}{6}$
10. Collision takes place between two solid spheres denoted as 1 and 2 . The initial velocities of the spheres are $u_{1}=3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ and $u_{2}$
$=1.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ and the final velocities are $v_{1}=2.5$
$\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ and $v_{2}=3.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. The coefficient of restitution between the materials of the spheres is nearly
A. 0.67
B. 0.78

## C. 0.83

D. 0.96

Answer: A

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11. A 30 kg boy stands at the far edge of a floating plank, whose near edge is against the shore of a river. The plank is 10 m long and weighs 10 kg . If the boy walks to the neat edge
of the plank, how far from the shore does the plank move
A. 7 m
B. 8 m
C. 7.5 m
D. 15 m

Answer: C
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12. A uniform cylinder of radius 1 m , mass 1 kg spins about its axis with an angular velocity 20
$\mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{s}$. At certain moment, the cylinder is placed into a corner as shown in the figure.

The coefficient of friction between the horizontal wall and the cylinder is $\mu$, whereas the vertical wall is frictionless. If the number of rounds made by the cylinder is 5 before it stops, then the value of $\mu$ is (acceleration due
to gravity, $g=10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ )

A. $\frac{3}{\pi}$
B. $\frac{2}{\pi}$
C. $\frac{1}{\pi}$
D. $\frac{0.4}{\pi}$

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13. A spring has a natural length I with one end fixed to the ceiling. The other end is fitted with a smooth ring which can slide on a horizontal rod fixed at distance I below the ceiling. Initially, the spring makes an angle of $60^{\circ}$ with the vertical, when system is released from rest. Find the angle of the spring with the vertical, when the velocity of the ring reaches half of the maximum velocity, which
the ring can attain during the motion.

A. $30^{\circ}$
B. $\cos ^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{2+\sqrt{3}}\right)$
C. $\cos ^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}\right)$
D. $45^{\circ}$

Answer:
14. From the pole of the earth, a body of mass m is imparted a velocity $v_{0}$ directed vertically
up. If Mis the mass of the earth, $R$ its radius and $g$ is the free-fall acceleration on its surface, then the height It to which the body will ascent is (neglect air resistance)
A. $\frac{R v_{0}^{2}}{\left(2 g R-v_{0}^{2}\right)}$
B. $\frac{R v_{0}^{2}}{2 g R}$
C. $R$

## $\frac{R v_{0}^{2}}{\left.R+v_{0}^{2}\right)}$

## Answer: A

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15. Young's modulus experiment is performed on a steel wire of 1 m length and 8 mm diameter. The mass required to be added in the experiment to produce 5 mm elongation of the wire is
$\left(Y_{\text {steel }}=2 \times 10^{9} \mathrm{Nm}^{-2} \cdot g=10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}\right)$
A. 25 kg
B. 50 kg
C. 250 kg
D. 500 kg

Answer: B

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16. What is the rate at which a trapped bubble of 2 mm diameter rises slightly through a solution of density $13.6 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ and
coefficient of viscosity 1.5 centipoise ? Assume,
the density of air is negligible and $g=10 m / s^{2}$.
A. $20 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
B. $2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
C. $0.2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
D. $0.02 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$

Answer: A

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17. An electric heater with constant heat supply rate is used to convert a certain amount of liquid ammonia to saturated vapour at high pressure. The heater takes 14 minutes to bring the liquid at $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to the boiling point of $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 92 minutes to convert the liquid at the boiling point wholly to vapour. If the specific heat capacity of liquid ammonia is $4.9 \mathrm{~kJ} / \mathrm{kg} \mathrm{K}$, the latent heat of vaporisation of ammonia in $\mathrm{kJ} / \mathrm{kg}$ is A. 557
B. 981
C. 1127
D. 2250

## Answer: C

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18. An aluminium rod of length 1 m and a steel
rod of length 2 m both having same crosssectional area, are soldered together end-toend. The thermal conductivity of aluminium
rod and steel rod is $200 \mathrm{Js}^{-1} m K^{-1}$ and
$50 \mathrm{Js}^{-1} \mathrm{~m}^{-1} \mathrm{~K}^{-1} \quad$ respectively. The
temperatures of the free ends are maintained
at 300 K and 500 K . What is the temperature
of the junction?

A. 322 K
B. 350 K
C. 367 K
D. 400 K

Answer: A

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19. One mole of the ideal gas through the process $p=p_{0}\left[1-\alpha\left(\frac{V}{V_{0}}\right)^{3}\right]$, where p and

V are pressure and volume $p_{0}, V_{0}$ and $\alpha$ are constant . If the maximum attainable temperature of the gas is $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \frac{p_{0} V_{0}}{R}$, then the value of $\alpha$ is
A. 2
B. $\frac{1}{2}$
C. $\frac{1}{4}$
D. 4

## Answer: C

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20. A gas mixture contains $n_{1}$ moles of a monoatomic gas and $n_{2}$ moles of gas of rigid
diatomic molecules. Each molecule in
monoatomic and diatomic gas has 3 and 5
degrees of freedom respectively. If the
adiabatic exponent $\frac{C_{p}}{C_{v}}$ for this gas mixture is 1.5 , then the ratio $\frac{n_{1}}{n_{2}}$ will be
A. 1
B. 1.5
C. 2
D. 2.5

Answer: A
21. A wire of length 50 cm and weighing 10 gm
is attached to a spring at one end and to a
fixed wall at the other end. The spring has a spring constant of $50 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{m}$ and is stretched by

1 cm . If a wave pulse is produced on the string near the wall, then how much time will it take to reach the spring?
A. 0.1 s
B. 0.2 s
C. 0.3 s
D. 0.4 s

Answer: A

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22. Consider a point object situated at a distance of 30 cm from the centre of sphere of
radius 2 cm and refractive index 1.5 as shown in the figure. If the refractive index of the region surrounding this sphere is 1.4 , then the position of the image due to refraction by

## sphere with respect to the centre is


A. 30 cm
B. 45 cm
C. $\infty$
D. 28 cm

Answer: A
23. At what distance from a biconvex lens of
the focal length F , must be placed an object
for the distance between the object and its
real image to be minimum ?
A. 2 F
B. F
C. $\frac{F}{2}$
D. ${ }^{`} 4 \mathrm{~F}$

## Answer: A

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24. In an experiment, light passing through two slits separated by a distance of 0.3 mm is projected on to a screen placed at 1 m from the plane of slits. It is observed that the distance between the central fringe and the adjacent bright fringe is 1.9 mm . The wavelength of light in nm is
A. 450
B. 495
C. 530
D. 570

## Answer: D

## D Watch Video Solution

25. A solid sphere of radius $r_{1}=1 \mathrm{~cm}$ carries
charge distributed uniformly over it with density $\rho_{1}=-3 C / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$. It is surrounded by
a concentric spherical shell of radius $r_{2}=2 \mathrm{~cm}$ carrying uniform charge density
$\rho_{2}=\frac{1}{2} C / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$. If $E_{d}$ denotes the magnitude of the electric field at distance $d$ from the common centre of the spheres, then

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } E_{d}=\frac{1}{3 \varepsilon_{0} d^{2}} d \leq 1 \mathrm{~cm} \\
& \text { B. } \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0} d^{2}} d \leq 1 \mathrm{~cm} \\
& \text { C. } E_{d}=\frac{d}{3 \varepsilon_{0}} d \leq 1 \mathrm{~cm} \\
& \text { D. } E_{d}=\frac{d}{\varepsilon_{0}}, d \leq 1 \mathrm{~cm}
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: D
26. Two isolated, concentric, conducting spherical shells have radii $R$ and $2 R$ and uniform charges q and 2 q respectively. If $V_{1}$ and $V_{2}$ are potentials at points located at distances 3 R and $\frac{R}{2}$, respectively, from the centre of shells. Then the ratio of $\left(\frac{V_{2}}{V_{1}}\right)$ will be
A. 2
B. 1
C. $\frac{1}{2}$
D. 0

## Answer: A

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27. A battery with internal resistance of $4 \Omega$ is
connected to a circuit consisting three resistances, $R, 2 R$ and $4 R$ (see following figure).

If the power generated in the circuit is
highest, then the magnitude of $R$ must be

A. $4 \Omega$
B. $7 \Omega$
C. $10 \Omega$
D. $14 \Omega$

Answer: B
28. If the resistance of each edge of a cube shaped wire frame as shown in figure below is R, then the resistance between points 1 and 7 is

A. $\frac{5 R}{6}$
B. $\frac{R}{6}$
C. $5 R$
D. $\frac{6}{5} R$

Answer: A

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29. A steady current I flows through a wire with one end at O and the other end extending upto infinity as shown in the figure.

The magnetic field at a point $P$, located at a distance d from O is

A. $\frac{\mu_{0} I}{4 \pi d \cos \alpha}(1-\sin \alpha)$
B. $\frac{\mu_{0} I}{2 \pi d \cos \alpha}(1-\sin \alpha)$
C. $\frac{\mu_{0} I}{4 \pi d}$
D. $\frac{\mu_{0} I}{4 \pi d \sin \alpha}(1-\sin \alpha)$

Answer: D
30. The magnetic induction at point O of the given infinitely long current carrying wire shown in the figure below is

A. $\frac{\mu_{0} I}{4 \pi R}\left(1-\frac{3 \pi}{2}\right)$
B. $\frac{\mu_{0} I}{2 \pi R(1+\pi)}$
C. $\frac{\mu_{0} I}{4 \pi R}\left[1+\frac{3 \pi}{2}\right]$
D. $\frac{\mu_{0} I}{4 \pi R}$

## Answer: C

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31. At a location, the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field is 0.3 G in the magnetic meridian and the dip angle is $60^{\circ}$.

The earth's magnetic field at this location in G
A. 0.3
B. 0.6
C. 0.9
D. 1.2

Answer: B

## D View Text Solution

32. A rectangular loop of wire is placed in the XY-plane with its side of length 3 cm parallel to the $X$-axis and the side of length 4 cm
parallel to the $Y$-axis. It is moving in the positive X-direction with the speed $10 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{s}$. A magnetic field exists in the space with its direction parallel to the Z-axis. The field decreases by $2 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~T} / \mathrm{cm}$ along the positive $X$-axis and increases in time by $2 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~T} / \mathrm{s}$. The induced emf in the wire is
A. $-4.8 \times 10^{-5} V$
B. $4.8 \times 10^{-5} V$
C. 0
D. $3.6 \times 10^{-5} V$

## Answer: C

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33. A coil has inductance of 0.4 H and resistance of $8 \Omega$. It is connected to an $A C$ source with peak emf 4 V and frequency $\frac{30}{\pi}$ Hz . The average power. dissipated in the circuit is
A. 1W
B. 0.5

## C. 0.3 W

D. 0.1 W

## Answer: D

## D View Text Solution

34. A laser beam is operating at 100 mW . The amount of energy stored by 90 cm length of this laser beam will be

$$
\text { A. } 2 \times 10^{-10} J
$$

B. $3 \times 10^{-10} J$
C. $8 \times 10^{-11} J$
D. $6 \times 10^{-11} J$

Answer: B

## D Watch Video Solution

35. A photon of energy 4 eV imparts all its
energy to an electron that leaves a metal
surface with 1.1 eV of kinetic energy. The work
function of the metal is
A. 2.9 eV
B. 5.1 eV
C. 3.64 eV
D. 4.4 eV

Answer: A

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36. Consider an electron revolving in a circular orbit of hydrogen atom, whose quantum
number is $n=2$ The velocity of the electron in
that orbit is

> A. $1.1 \times 10^{6} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
> B. $2.2 \times 10^{7} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
> C. $4.4 \times 10^{6} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
> D. $2.2 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$

Answer: A
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37. The hlaf - life of ${ }_{84}^{209} P_{0}$ is 103 Years. The time
is takes for 100 g sample of ${ }_{84}^{209} P_{0}$ to decay to
3.125 g is
A. 3296 years
B. $103 \sqrt{2}$ years
C. 1648 years
D. 515 years

Answer: D

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38. The logic operation performed by the following circuit is

A. NOR
B. AND
C. NAND
D. OR

Answer: B
39. Which of the following statements is true?
A. A solid is an insulator or semiconductor,
if its conduction band is partially filled
B. A solid is necessarily an insulator, if its
conduction band is empty
C. A solid is necessarily a semiconductor, if its conduction band is empty
D. A solid is a conductor, if its conduction
band is partially filled

## Answer: D

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40. A transmitting and receiving antenna have height of $d$ metres each. The maximum distance between them for satisfactory communication in Line-of-Sight mode (LOS) is

2d kilometers. If the radius of earth is 6400 $k m$, then the yalue of $d$ is
A. 3.2 m
B. 6.4 m
C. 12.8 m
D. 16.0 m

Answer: C

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