

PHYSICS

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions: This section contains 20 multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4), out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

Choose the correct answer:

1. Match the radiations listed in column-I with their uses listed in column-II correctly.

	Column-I		Column-II
(A)	UV rays	(P)	Physiotherapy
(B)	Infra red rays	(Q)	Treatment of cancer
(C)	X-rays	(R)	Lasic eye surgery
(D)	Microwave rays	(S)	Aircraft navigation

- (1) A – S, B – P, C – R, D – Q
 (2) A – R, B – P, C – Q, D – S
 (3) A – Q, B – P, C – S, D – R
 (4) A – R, B – P, C – S, D – Q

Answer (2)

Sol. UV rays are used for lasik eye surgery.

IR is used for physiotherapy.

X-rays are used for cancer treatment.

and Microwaves are used for aircraft navigation.

2. During an adiabatic process performed on a diatomic gas 725 J of work is done on the gas. The change in internal energy of the gas is equal to
 (1) 495 J (2) 725 J
 (3) 225 J (4) Zero

Answer (2)

Sol. For adiabatic process $Q = 0$

$$\Delta U + W = 0$$

$$\Delta U - 725 = 0$$

$$\Delta U = 725 \text{ J}$$

3. Two balls are projected with equal speed (40 m/s), one at an angle of 30° and other at 60° with horizontal. Find the ratio of maximum heights of both the balls.
 (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ (2) $\frac{3}{1}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{3}$ (4) $\frac{4}{1}$

Answer (3)

Sol. $H_{\max} = \frac{v^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ratio} = \frac{\sin^2 30^\circ}{\sin^2 60^\circ}$$

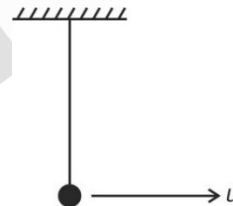
$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

4. Find ionization energy of 2nd excited state of Li^{2+} . It is given that ionization energy of ground state of hydrogen atom is 13.6 eV.
 (1) 20.4 eV (2) 27.2 eV
 (3) 6.8 eV (4) 13.6 eV

Answer (4)

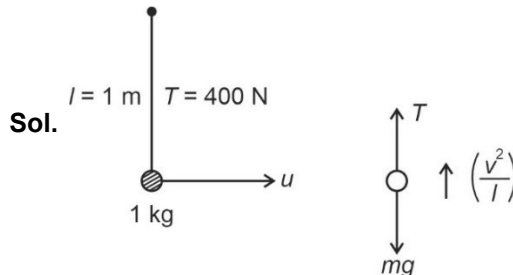
Sol. $E = 13.6(3)^2 \left[\frac{1}{3^2} - 0 \right]$
 $= 13.6 \text{ eV}$

5. A ball of mass 1 kg is hanging from 1 m long inextensible string which can withstand maximum tension of 400 N. Find the maximum speed (u) that should be given to the ball.



- (1) $\sqrt{390}$ m/s (2) $\sqrt{410}$ m/s
 (3) 20 m/s (4) 22 m/s

Answer (1)



$$T = mg + \frac{mv^2}{l}$$

$$400 \text{ N} = 10 + \frac{u^2}{1}$$

$$u = \sqrt{400 - 10} = \sqrt{390} \text{ m/s}$$

11. For a medium, it is given that
 Young's modulus = 3.2×10^{10} N/m²
 Density = 8000 kg/m³
 Find speed of sound in this medium.
- (1) 1000 m/s
 - (2) 2000 m/s
 - (3) 500 m/s
 - (4) 4000 m/s

Answer (2)

Sol. $v = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho}}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3.2 \times 10^{10}}{8000}}$$

$$= 2000 \text{ m/s}$$

12. When current of 4 amperes is made to run through a resistance of R ohms for 10 seconds, it produces heat energy of H units. Now if 16 amperes of current is made to flow through same resistance for 10 seconds than heat energy produced will be
- (1) 16 H
 - (2) 4 H
 - (3) 8 H
 - (4) 2 H

Answer (1)

Sol. $H = I^2 R t = 4^2 R \times 10 = 160R$
 $H' = I'^2 R t = 16^2 R \times 10 = 2560R = 16 H$

13. Across an inductor of 5 mH an AC source with potential given as $268 \sin(200 \pi t)$ Volts is used. The value of inductive reactance provided by inductor is equal to
- (1) $2\pi \Omega$
 - (2) $\frac{\pi}{2} \Omega$
 - (3) $20\pi \Omega$
 - (4) $\pi \Omega$

Answer (4)

Sol. $X_L = \omega L = 200\pi \times 5 \times 10^{-3}$
 $= \pi \Omega$

14. A lens of refractive index 1.5 and focal length 15 cm in air is submerged in water. Change in focal length of lens is $\left(r = \frac{4}{3}\right)$
- (1) 45 cm
 - (2) 60 cm
 - (3) 30 cm
 - (4) 10 cm

Answer (1)

Sol. When lens is placed in air,

$$\frac{1}{f} = \left(\frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1} - 1\right) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{15} = \left(\frac{1.5}{1} - 1\right) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right) \dots(1)$$

When submerged in water $\left(\mu = \frac{4}{3}\right)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{f'} = \left(\frac{1.5}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)} - 1\right) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right) \dots(2)$$

Equation (1)

Equation (2)

$$\frac{f'}{15} = \left(\frac{0.5}{0.5} \times 4\right)$$

$$f' = 60 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Delta f = f' - f = 60 - 15 = 45 \text{ cm}$$

15. In a moving coil galvanometer, number of turns in the coil are increased to increase the current sensitivity by 50%. Find percentage change in voltage sensitivity.
- (1) -50%
 - (2) 50%
 - (3) No change
 - (4) 25%

Answer (3)

Sol. Current sensitivity

$$\frac{\theta}{I} = \frac{nAB}{K}$$

$$\text{Voltage sensitivity} = \left(\frac{nAB}{KR}\right)$$

As current sensitivity increases by 50%

So number of turns increases by 50%

Resistance also increases by 50%

Therefore, voltage sensitivity remains constant.

- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.

SECTION - B

Numerical Value Type Questions: This section contains 10 questions. In Section B, attempt any five questions out of 10. The answer to each question is a **NUMERICAL VALUE**. For each question, enter the correct numerical value (in decimal notation, truncated/rounded-off to the second decimal place; e.g., 06.25, 07.00, -00.33, -00.30, 30.27, -27.30) using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer.

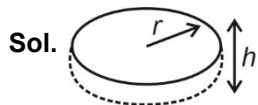
21. In a series RLC circuit, $R = 80 \Omega$, $X_L = 100 \Omega$, $X_C = 40 \Omega$. If the source voltage is $2500\cos(628t)$ Volts, find peak current in the circuit (in Amperes)

Answer (25.00)

Sol. $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$
 $= \sqrt{80^2 + (100 - 40)^2} = 100 \Omega$
 $\Rightarrow I_o = \frac{V_o}{Z} = 25 \text{ A}$

22. Two discs of same mass, radii r_1 and r_2 , thickness 1 mm and 0.5 mm have densities in the ratio 3 : 1. The ratio of their moment of inertia about diameter is 1 : x. Find x

Answer (06.00)



Mass of both disc is equal

So $\Rightarrow M_1 = M_2$

$\Rightarrow (\pi r_1^2) h_1 \rho_1 = (\pi r_2^2) h_2 \rho_2$

$\Rightarrow r_1^2 \times \frac{h_1}{h_2} \times \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} = r_2^2$

$\Rightarrow r_1^2 \times 2 \times \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} = r_2^2$ $\frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2} = \left(\frac{\rho_2}{2\rho_1}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)$

Ratio of M.O.I = $\frac{\frac{1}{4}Mr_1^2}{\frac{1}{4}Mr_2^2} = \left(\frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)$

23. A body moving horizontally has an initial speed of 20 m/s. Due to friction, body stops after 5 seconds.

If mass of body is 5 kg, co-efficient of friction is $\frac{x}{5}$.

Find x. Take $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$.

Answer (02.00)

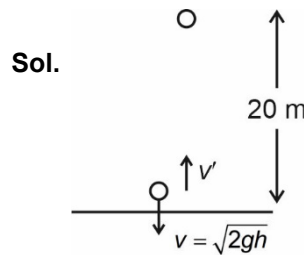
Sol. $v = u + at$

$\Rightarrow 0 = 20 + (-\mu g)(5)$

$\Rightarrow \mu = 0.4$

24. A ball was dropped from 20 m height from ground. Find the height (in m) upto which it rises after the collision. (use $e = \frac{1}{2}$, $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)

Answer (05.00)



$v' = ev$

$h' = \frac{(v')^2}{2g} = \frac{e^2 v^2}{2g} = e^2 h = (0.5)^2 \times 20$

$= \frac{20}{4} = 5 \text{ m}$

$h' = 5 \text{ m}$

25. A particle is in uniform circular motion with time period 4 s and radius $\sqrt{2}$ m. Find the magnitude of displacement (in m) in 3 s.

Answer (02.00)

Sol. $\theta = \frac{3}{4} \times 2\pi = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

$\Rightarrow |\text{Displacement}| = \sqrt{2}R$

$= 2\text{m}$

26. Two wavelengths $\lambda_1 = 600 \text{ nm}$ and $\lambda_2 = 800 \text{ nm}$ are used in a YDSE experiment. Their maxims coincide at certain locations on the screen. Find the minimum separation (in mm) between such a location and central maxima. It is given that $d = 0.35 \text{ mm}$ & $D = 7 \text{ m}$

Answer (48.00)

Sol. $n_1 \frac{\lambda_1 D}{d} = n_2 \frac{\lambda_2 D}{d}$

$\Rightarrow 6n_1 = 8n_2$

$\Rightarrow \text{Minimum } n_1 = 4$

& $n_2 = 3$

$\Rightarrow \text{Minimum separation} = \frac{4 \times 600 \text{ nm} \times 7 \text{ m}}{0.35 \text{ mm}}$

$= 48$

27.

28.

29.

30.