



DR ACADEMY

DO RIGHT FOR GENUINE EDUCATION

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NEET EXAMINATION – 2022

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T6

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PHYSICS - SECTION - A

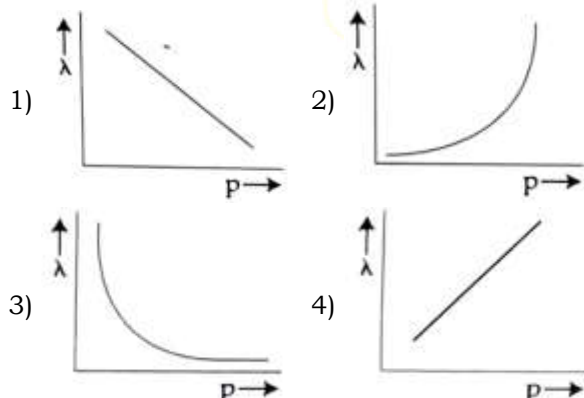
1. If a soap bubble expands, the pressure inside the bubble
- 1) Increases
 - 2) Remain the same
 - 3) Is equal to the atmospheric pressure
 - 4) Decreases

Ans. 4

Sol. $P = \frac{4T}{r}$

If r increases, pressure decreases

2. The graph which shows the variation of the de Broglie wavelength (λ) of a particle and its associated momentum (p) is



Ans. 3

Sol. $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$

$\lambda \propto \frac{1}{p}$

3. A body of mass 60g experiences a gravitational force of 3.0N, when placed at a particular point. The magnitude of the gravitational field intensity at that point is

- 1) 50 N/kg
- 2) 20 N/kg
- 3) 180 N/kg
- 4) 0.05 N/kg

Ans. 1

Sol. $F = mg$

$E = g = \frac{F}{m} = 50 \text{ N/kg}$

4. Given below are two statements:

Statement-I:- Biot-Savart's law gives us the expression for the magnetic field strength of an infinitesimal current element (Idl) of a current carrying conductor only.

Statement-II: Biot-Savart's law is analogous to Coulomb's inverse square law of charge q , with the former being related to the field produced by a scalar source, Idl while the latter being produced by a vector source, q . In light of above statements choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

- 1) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- 2) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- 3) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
- 4) Both statement I and Statement II are correct

Ans. 2

Sol. Conceptual

5. The ratio of the distance travelled by a freely falling body in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th second
 1) 1:4:9:16 2) 1:3:5:7
 3) 1:1:1:1 4) 1:2:3:4

Ans. 2

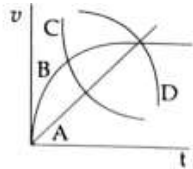
Sol. $S_n = \frac{g(2n-1)}{2}$

6. In half wave rectification, if the input frequency is 60Hz, then the output frequency would be
 1) 30 Hz 2) 60 Hz 3) 120 Hz 4) Zero

Ans. 2

Sol. Conceptual

7. A spherical ball is dropped in a long column of a highly viscous liquid. The curve in the graph shown, which represents the speed of the ball (v) as a function of time (t) is



- 1) B 2) C 3) D 4) A

Ans. 1

Sol. Conceptual

8. The angle between the electric lines of force and the equipotential surface is
 1) 45° 2) 90° 3) 180° 4) 0°

Ans. 2

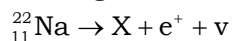
Sol. Conceptual

9. As the temperature increases, the electrical resistance
 1) Decreases for both conductors and semiconductors
 2) Increases for conductors but decreases for semiconductors
 3) Decreases for conductors but increase for semiconductors
 4) Increase for both conductors and semiconductors

Ans. 2

Sol. Conceptual

10. In the given nuclear reaction, the element X is



- 1) ${}_{10}^{23}\text{Ne}$ 2) ${}_{10}^{22}\text{Ne}$ 3) ${}_{12}^{22}\text{Mg}$ 4) ${}_{11}^{23}\text{Na}$

Ans. 2

Sol. Conceptual

11. Let T_1 and T_2 be the energy of an electron in the first and second excited states of hydrogen atom, respectively. According to the Bohr's model of an atom, the ratio $T_1:T_2$ is
 1) 4:1 2) 4:9 3) 9:4 4) 1:4

Ans. 3

Sol. $E_n \propto \frac{1}{n^2}$

12. The ratio of the radius of gyration of a thin uniform disc about an axis passing through its centre and normal to its plane to the radius of gyration of the disc about its diameter is
 1) $\sqrt{2} : 1$ 2) 4:1 3) $1 : \sqrt{2}$ 4) 2:1

Ans. 1

Sol. $I_c = \frac{MR^2}{2} = MK_c^2 \Rightarrow K_c = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$

$I_d = \frac{MR^2}{4} = MK_d^2 \Rightarrow K_d = \frac{R}{2}$

$\frac{K_c}{K_d} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1}$

13. When light propagates through a material medium of relative permittivity ϵ_r and relative permeability μ_r , the velocity light, v is given by : (c-velocity of light vacuum)

1) $v = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_r}{\epsilon_r}}$ 2) $v = \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r}$

3) $v = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r}}$ 4) $v = c$

Ans. 3

Sol. $C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$

$V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \epsilon}}$

14. The energy that will be ideally radiated by a 100 kW transmitter in 1 hour is

- 1) $36 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$ 2) $36 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$
 3) $1 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$ 4) $36 \times 10^7 \text{ J}$

Ans. 4

Sol. $P = \frac{E}{t} \Rightarrow E = Pt$

15. An electric lift with a maximum load of 2000 kg (lift + passengers) is moving up with a constant speed of 1.5 ms^{-1} . The frictional force opposing the motion is 3000N. The minimum power delivered by the motor to the lift in watts is: ($g=10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$)

- 1) 20000 2) 34500
3) 23500 4) 23000

Ans. 2

Sol. $P = F.V$
 $(Mg + f)v$

16. Two resistors of resistance 100Ω and 200Ω are connected in parallel in an electrical circuit. The ratio of the thermal energy developed in 100Ω to that in 200Ω in a given time is

- 1) 2:1 2) 1:4 3) 4:1 4) 1:2

Ans. 1

Sol. $H = \frac{V^2}{R} t \Rightarrow H \propto \frac{1}{R}$
 $\frac{H_1}{H_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$

17. The peak voltage of the ac source is equal to

- 1) The rms value of the ac source
- 2) $\sqrt{2}$ times the rms value of the ac source
- 3) $1/\sqrt{2}$ times the rms value of the ac source
- 4) The value of voltage supplied to the circuit

Ans. 2

Sol. $V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$

18. A shell of mass m is at rest initially. It explodes into three fragments having mass in the ratio 2:2:1. If the fragments having equal mass fly off along mutually perpendicular direction with speed v , the speed of the third (lighter) fragment is

- 1) $\sqrt{2}v$ 2) $2\sqrt{2}v$ 3) $3\sqrt{2}v$ 4) v

Ans. 2

Sol. L.C.M

$$0 = \vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 + \vec{P}_3$$

$$P_3 = \sqrt{P_1^2 + P_2^2}$$

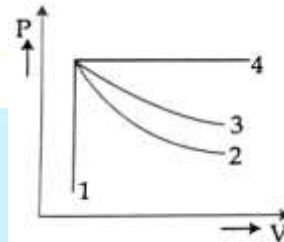
19. If the initial tension on a stretched string is doubled, then the ratio of the initial and final speed of a transverse wave along the string is

- 1) $\sqrt{2} : 1$
- 2) $1 : \sqrt{2}$
- 3) 1:2
- 4) 1:1

Ans. 2

Sol. $V = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$
 $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_2}}$

20. An ideal gas undergoes four different processes from the same initial state as shown in the figure below. Those processes are adiabatic, isothermal, isobaric and isochoric. The curve which represents the adiabatic process among 1, 2, 3 and 4 is



- 1) 2 2) 3 3) 4 4) 1

Ans. 1

Sol. Conceptual

21. The angular speed of a fly wheel moving with uniform angular acceleration changes from 1200 rpm to 3120 rpm in 16 seconds. The angular acceleration in rad/s^2 is

- 1) 4π 2) 12π 3) 104π 4) 2π

Ans. 1

Sol. $\alpha = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{t}$

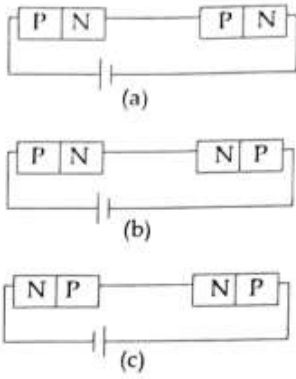
$$\frac{2\pi}{t}(n_2 - n_1)$$

22. Plane angle and solid angle have

- 1) Dimensions but no units
- 2) No units and no dimensions
- 3) Both units and dimensions
- 4) Units but no dimensions

Ans. 4

Sol. Conceptual



23.

In the given circuits (a), (b) and (c), the potential drop across the two p-n junctions are equal in

- 1) Circuit (b) only
- 2) Circuit (c) only
- 3) Both circuits (a) and (c)
- 4) Circuit (a) only

Ans. 3

Sol. Conceptual

24. In a young's double slit experiment, a student observe 8 fringes in a certain segment of screen when a monochromatic light of 600 nm wavelength is used. If the wavelength of light is changed to 400 nm, then the number of fringes he would observe in the same region of the screen is

- 1) 8
- 2) 9
- 3) 12
- 4) 6

Ans. 3

Sol. $n_1\lambda_1 = n_2\lambda_2$

25. When two monochromatic lights of frequency, ν and $\frac{\nu}{2}$ are incident on a photoelectric metal,

their stopping potential becomes $\frac{V_s}{2}$ and V_s respectively. The threshold frequency for this metal is

- 1) 3ν
- 2) $\frac{2}{3}\nu$
- 3) $\frac{3}{2}\nu$
- 4) 2ν

Ans. 3

Sol. $h\nu = h\nu_0 + \frac{eV_s}{2} \dots\dots(1)$

$\frac{h\nu}{2} = h\nu_0 + eV_s \dots\dots(2)$

26. A square loop of side 1 m and resistance 1Ω is placed in a magnetic field 0.5T. If the plane of loop is perpendicular to the direction of magnetic field, the magnetic flux through the loop is

- 1) 0.5 weber
- 2) 1 weber
- 3) Zero weber
- 4) 2 weber

Ans. 1

Sol. $\phi = BA$

27. Two hollow conducting spheres of radii R_1 and R_2 ($R_1 \gg R_2$) have equal charges. The potential would be

- 1) More on smaller spheres
- 2) Equal on both the spheres
- 3) Dependent on the material property of the sphere
- 4) More on bigger sphere

Ans. 1

Sol. $V_1 = \frac{kq}{R_1}$

$V_2 = \frac{kq}{R_2}$

28. A copper wire of length 10 m and radius $(10^{-2} / \sqrt{\pi})m$ has electrical resistance of 10Ω .

The current density in the wire for an electric field strength $10(V/m)$ is

- 1) $10^6 A / m^2$
- 2) $10^{-5} A / m^2$
- 3) $10^5 A / m^2$
- 4) $10^4 A / m^2$

Ans. 3

Sol. $R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$

$J = \sigma E$

$\sigma = \frac{1}{\rho}$

29. A long solenoid of radius 1 mm has 100 turns per mm. If 1A current flows in the solenoid, the magnetic field strength at the centre of the solenoid is

- 1) $12.56 \times 10^{-2} T$
- 2) $12.56 \times 10^{-4} T$
- 3) $6.28 \times 10^{-4} T$
- 4) $6.28 \times 10^{-2} T$

Ans. 1

Sol. $B = \mu_0 \cdot n \cdot i$

$= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 100 / 10^{-3} \times 1$

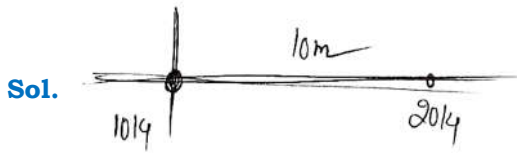
$= 4 \times 3.14 \times 10^{-2}$

$= 12.56 \times 10^{-2}$

30. Two objects of mass 10 kg and 20 kg respectively are connected to the two ends of a rigid rod of length 10m with negligible mass. The distance of the center of mass of the system from the 10kg mass is

- 1) $\frac{20}{3}$ m 2) 10 m 3) 5 m 4) $\frac{10}{3}$ m

Ans. 1



Sol.

$$x_{cm} = \frac{10 \times 10 + 20 \times 10}{30}$$

$$= 200/30$$

$$= 20/3 \text{ m}$$

31. A light ray falls on a glass surface of refractive index $\sqrt{3}$, at an angle 60° . The angle between the refracted and reflected rays would be
1) 60° 2) 90° 3) 120° 4) 30°

Ans. 2

Sol. $\mu = \tan P$

$$\sqrt{3} = \tan 60$$

Angle between reflected and refracted ray is

$$90^\circ$$

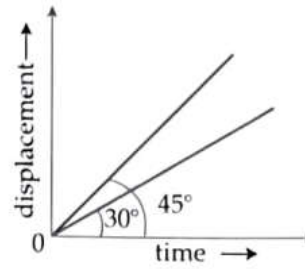
32. The dimensions $[MLT^{-2}A^{-2}]$ belong to the:

- 1) self inductance
2) magnetic permeability
3) electric permittivity
4) magnetic flux

Ans. 2

Sol. $\mu_0 = \frac{F \cdot r^2}{m_1 \cdot m_2} = \frac{MLT^{-2} \cdot L^2}{A^2 \cdot L^2} = MLT^{-2}A^{-2}$

33. The displacement – time graphs of two moving particles make angles of 30° and 45° with the x-axis as shown in the figure. The ratio of their respective velocity is



- 1) 1:1 2) 1:2 3) $1:\sqrt{3}$ 4) $\sqrt{3}:1$

Ans. 3

Sol. Slope = $\tan \theta = \frac{\tan 30}{\tan 45} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

34. A biconvex lens has radii of curvature, 20cm each. If the refractive index of the material of the lens is 1.5, the power of the lens is

- 1) +20D 2) +5D 3) infinity 4) +2D

Ans. 2

Sol. $\frac{1}{f} = (\mu - 1) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$
 $= (0.5) \left(\frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{-20} \right)$
 $= (0.5) (2/20)$
 $= \frac{1}{20}$
 $P = 5D$

35. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Electromagnetic waves)	List-II (Wavelength)
-----------------------------------	-------------------------

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) AM radio waves | (i) 10^{-10} m |
| (b) Microwaves | (ii) 10^2 m |
| (c) Infrared radiations | (iii) 10^{-2} m |
| (d) X-rays | (iv) 10^{-4} m |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- 1) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)
 2) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
 3) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)
 4) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

Ans. 3

Sol. Radio waves- 10^2
 Micro waves - 10^{-2} m
 I.R - 10^{-4} m
 X - 10^{-10} m

PHYSICS - SECTION - B

36. A nucleus mass number 189 splits into two nuclei having mass number 125 and 64. The ratio of radius of two daughter nuclei respectively is

- 1) 4 : 5 2) 5 : 4 3) 25 : 16 4) 1 : 1

Ans. 2

Sol. $\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^{1/3}$

$$= \left(\frac{125}{64}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$= 5/4$$

37. Two transparent media A and B are separated by a plane boundary. The speed of light in those media are 1.5×10^8 m/s and 2.0×10^8 m/s, respectively. The critical angle for a ray of light for these two media is

- 1) $\sin^{-1}(0.750)$ 2) $\tan^{-1}(0.500)$
 3) $\tan^{-1}(0.750)$ 4) $\sin^{-1}(0.500)$

Ans. 1

Sol. $\sin c = \frac{\mu_R}{\mu_D} = \frac{v_D}{v_R} = \frac{1.5 \times 10^8}{2 \times 10^8}$

$$\sin c = 3/4$$

$$c = \sin^{-1}(0.750)$$

38. A big circular coil of 1000 turns and average radius 10m is rotating about its horizontal diameter at 2 rad s^{-1} . If the vertical component of earth's magnetic field at that place is $2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$ and electrical resistance of the coil is 12.56Ω , then the maximum induced current in the coil will be

- 1) 1.5 A 2) 1 A 3) 2 A 4) 0.25 A

Ans. 2

Sol. $i = \frac{BAN\omega}{R}$

$$i = 1A$$

39. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I	List-II
(a) Gravitational constant (G)	(i) $[L^2T^{-2}]$
(b) Gravitational potential energy	(ii) $[M^{-1}L^3T^{-2}]$
(c) Gravitational potential	(iii) $[LT^{-2}]$
(d) Gravitational intensity	(iv) $[ML^2T^{-2}]$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- 1) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)
 2) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)
 3) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)
 4) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

Ans. 1

Sol. Conceptual

40. Given below are two statements: One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A):

The stretching of a spring is determined by the shear modulus of the material of the spring.

Reason (R):

A coil spring of copper has more tensile strength than a steel spring of same dimensions.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.

- 1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 2) (A) is true but (R) is false
 3) (A) is false but (R) is true
 4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation (A)

Ans. 2

Sol. Conceptual

41. The area of rectangular field (in m^2) of length 55.3m and breadth 25m after rounding off the value for correct significant digits is:

- 1) 1382 2) 1382.5
 3) 14×10^2 4) 138×10^1

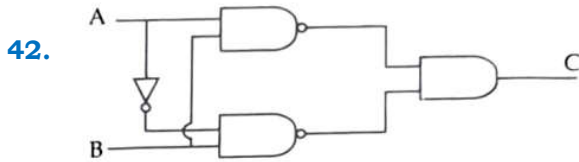
Ans. 3

Sol. $A = \ell \times b$

$$= 55.3 \times 25 = 1382.5$$

On rounding off for two significant figures

$$= 14 \times 10^2 \text{ m}$$



The truth table for the given logic circuit is:

A	B	C
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

A	B	C
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	0

A	B	C
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	1

A	B	C
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Ans. 2

Sol. Conceptual

43. The volume occupied by the molecules contained in 4.5kg water at STP, if the intermolecular forces vanish away is:

- 1) $5.6 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^3$ 2) $5.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$
 3) 5.6 m^3 4) $5.6 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$

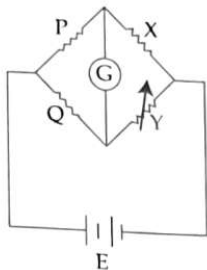
Ans. 3

Sol. $m = 4.5 \text{ kg}$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$V = \frac{nRT}{P} = \frac{250 \times 8.314 \times 273}{10^5} = 5.67 \text{ m}^3$$

44. A Wheatstone bridge is used to determine the value of unknown resistance X by adjusting the variable resistance Y as shown in the figure. For the most precise measurement of X, the resistances P and Q:



- 1) should be approximately equal and are small
 2) should be very large and unequal
 3) do not play any significant role
 4) should be approximately equal to 2X

Ans. 1

Sol. Conceptual

45. A series LCR circuit with inductance 10 H, capacitance $10 \mu\text{F}$, resistance 50Ω is connected to an ac source of voltage, $V = 200 \sin(100t)$ volt. If the resonant frequency of the LCR circuit is ν_0 and the frequency of the ac source is ν , then:

- 1) $\nu_0 = \nu = \frac{50}{\pi} \text{ Hz}$
 2) $\nu_0 = \frac{50}{\pi} \text{ Hz}$, $\nu_0 = 50 \text{ Hz}$
 3) $\nu = 100 \text{ Hz}$, $\nu_0 = \frac{100}{\pi} \text{ Hz}$
 4) $\nu_0 = \nu = 50 \text{ Hz}$

Ans. 1

Sol. $L = 10 \text{ H}$

$$C = 10 \mu\text{F}$$

$$R = 50 \Omega$$

$$V = 200 \sin(100t)$$

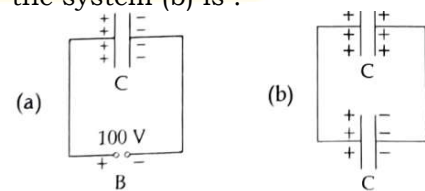
$$\nu_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\nu_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{10 \times 10 \times 10^{-6}}} = \frac{10^2}{2\pi} = \frac{50}{\pi}$$

$$100 = 2\pi\nu$$

$$\nu = \frac{100}{2\pi} = \frac{50}{\pi}$$

46. A capacitor of capacitance $C = 900 \text{ pF}$ is charged fully by 100 V battery B as shown in figure (a). Then it is disconnected from the battery and connected to another uncharged capacitor of capacitance $C = 900 \text{ pF}$ as shown in figure (b). The electrostatic energy stored by the system (b) is :



- 1) $3.25 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$ 2) $2.25 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$
 3) $1.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$ 4) $4.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$

Ans. 2

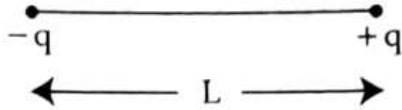
Sol. $V = \frac{C_1 V_1 + C_2 V_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{900 \times 100}{2 \times 900} = 50$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} (C_1 + C_2) V^2$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \times 1800 \times 10^{-12} \times (50^2)$$

$$V = 900 \times 10^{-12} \times 2500 = 2.25 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$$

47. Two point charges $-q$ and $+q$ are placed at a distance of L , as shown in the figure.



The magnitude of electric field intensity at a distance R ($R \gg L$) varies as:

- 1) $\frac{1}{R^3}$ 2) $\frac{1}{R^4}$ 3) $\frac{1}{R^6}$ 4) $\frac{1}{R^2}$

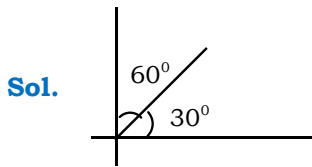
Ans. 1

Sol. $\frac{-q}{\quad} \quad \frac{+q}{\quad}$
 $E \propto \frac{1}{R^3}$

48. A ball is projected with a velocity, 10 ms^{-1} , at an angle of 60° with the vertical direction. Its speed at the highest point of its trajectory will be:

- 1) $5\sqrt{3} \text{ ms}^{-1}$ 2) 5 ms^{-1}
 3) 10 ms^{-1} 4) Zero

Ans. 1



Sol.

$u_x = u \cos \theta$
 $u_x = 10 \cos 30 = 10 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 5\sqrt{3}$

49. From Ampere's circuital law for a long straight wire of circular cross-section carrying a steady current, the variation of magnetic field in the inside and outside region of the wire is:

- 1) a linearly increasing function of distance upto the boundary of the wire and then linearly decreasing for the outside region.
 2) a linearly increasing function of distance r upto the boundary of the wire and then decreasing on with $1/r$ dependence for the outside region.
 3) a linearly decreasing function of distance upto the boundary of the wire and then a linearly increasing one for the outside region
 4) uniform and remains constant for both the regions.

Ans. 2

Sol. Conceptual

50. Two pendulums of length 121 cm and 100 cm start vibrating in phase. At some instant, the two are at their mean position in the same phase. The minimum number of vibrations of the shorter pendulum after which the two are again in phase at the mean position is:

- 1) 9 2) 10 3) 8 4) 11

Ans. 4

Sol. $(n-1)\sqrt{l_1} = n\sqrt{l_2}$
 $(n-1)11 = n10$
 $11n - 11 = 10n$
 $n = 11$

