

MAJOR TEST # 03

ALLEN NEET-UG (FULL Syllabus)

DATE : 16 - 01 - 2013

ANSWER KEY

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	4	4	3	4	2	4	1	3	3	4	3	1	3
Q.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A.	2	4	2	3	2	2	4	1	1	3	4	1	3	2	4	2	3	2	3	3
Q.	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A.	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	4
Q.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A.	1	1	4	4	4	4	2	4	3	3	4	1	3	1	4	3	3	4	1	2
Q.	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A.	4	4	2	4	4	2	3	1	1	3	2	4	4	2	1	3	2	4	2	4
Q.	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
A.	2	3	1	3	4	4	3	1	2	4	1	4	2	2	3	1	1	3	4	2
Q.	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
A.	1	3	4	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	3	4	3	3	4	2	3	3	1
Q.	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
A.	1	2	3	2	4	1	4	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	4	3	3	1	4
Q.	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
A.	4	1	3	1	1	1	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	2	4	2	4	3	3	4

HINT - SHEET

$$1. \quad v = \omega \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{v^2}{\omega^2}} \quad (\because \omega^2 = \frac{k}{m})$$

$$x = \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{v^2 m}{k}} = \sqrt{(0.5)^2 - \frac{(0.4)^2 \times (10)}{(10)}}$$

$$= \sqrt{0.25 - 0.16} = \sqrt{0.09} = 0.3\text{m}$$

$$2. \quad \Delta\lambda = \lambda \times \frac{V_0}{c} = 5700 \times \frac{100 \times 10^3}{3 \times 10^8}$$

$$= 1.9 \text{ \AA}$$

$$3. \quad \text{K.E.} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 (A^2 - x^2)$$

$$\text{at } x = 0, \text{K.E.} = \frac{1}{2}mv_{\text{max}}^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2$$

$$\text{at } x = \frac{A}{2}, \text{K.E.} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \left[A^2 - \left(\frac{A}{2} \right)^2 \right]$$

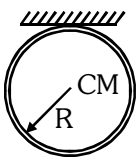
$$= \frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2 \right] \Rightarrow \frac{\text{K.E.}_{x=0}}{\text{K.E.}_{x=A/2}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$4. \quad I \propto A^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{I_{\text{max}}}{I_{\text{min}}} = \frac{(A_1 + A_2)^2}{(A_1 - A_2)^2} = \frac{16}{4} = 4:1$$

$$5. \quad \alpha = \frac{\tau}{I} = \frac{30}{2} = 15 \text{ rad/sec}^2$$

$$\text{Now } \theta = 0 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times (10)^2 = 750 \text{ rad}$$

7.  $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\ell + \frac{K^2}{g}}{g}}$

Here $\ell = R$, $MK^2 = MR^2 \Rightarrow K = R$

$$\Rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{R+R}{g}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2R}{g}}$$

14. $v = \frac{2r^2}{9\eta}(\rho - \sigma)q$

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \left[\frac{\rho_1 - \sigma}{\rho_2 - \sigma} \right]$$

$$\frac{0.2}{v_2} = \left[\frac{19.5 - 1.5}{10.5 - 1.5} \right]$$

$$v_2 = 0.1 \text{ m/s}$$

18. $k = yr_0$

$$r_0 = \frac{k}{y} = \frac{3.6 \times 10^{-9}}{1.2 \times 10^{11}} = 3 \times 10^{-20} \text{ m}$$

21. $\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{f_1} - \frac{1}{f_2}$

The combination is convex; therefore F must be positive. This is possible when $f_2 > f_1$. This gives F greater than f_1 . So, the image will shift away from the lens system.

23. $\frac{1}{f} = (\mu - 1) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$

$$\text{or } \frac{1}{6} = (1.5 - 1) \left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{2R} \right)$$

Solving, we get $R = 4.5 \text{ cm}$.

25. $\mu = \frac{\text{Real depth}}{\text{Apparent depth}} = \frac{d}{x}$

$$\therefore \text{Due to first liquid, } \sqrt{2} = \frac{d}{x_1} \text{ or } x_1 = \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{Due to the second liquid, } n = \frac{d}{x_2}$$

$$\therefore x_2 = \frac{d}{n}$$

$$\therefore \text{Total apparent depth} = x_1 + x_2 = \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{d}{n} = \frac{d(n + \sqrt{2})}{n\sqrt{2}}$$

27. For first minimum, putting $n = 1$ in the condition for minima given as

$$d \sin \theta = \lambda$$

we obtain:

$$d \sin \theta = \lambda \dots (1)$$

$$\text{where } \sin \theta \approx \theta = \frac{x/2}{D} = \frac{x}{2D} \dots (2)$$

From (1) and (2), we get ;

$$\frac{\lambda}{d} = \frac{x}{2D}$$

or

$$x = \frac{2\lambda D}{d} = \frac{2 \times (600 \times 10^{-9}) \times 2}{10^{-3}} = 2.4 \text{ mm}$$

29. $KE_f = \frac{1}{4} KE_i$

$$\frac{1}{2} mV^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} mV_0^2 \right)$$

$$V = \frac{V_0}{2}$$

$$V = u + at \quad (a = \mu g)$$

$$\frac{V_0}{2} = V_0 - \mu g t_0$$

$$\mu g t_0 = \frac{V_0}{2}$$

$$\mu = \frac{V_0}{2gt_0}$$

31. $\frac{4m_1m_2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2}$

33. $W = \frac{m(g \sin 30^\circ)\ell}{2n^2}$

35. If length $AB = x$
($mg \sin \theta + \mu mg \cos \theta$) x

$$mgx \left(\frac{h}{x} + \frac{\mu \ell}{x} \right)$$

37. $\frac{3}{v_{\text{av}}} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{2v} + \frac{1}{3v}$

38. $PV = \frac{M}{M_w} RT$

$P \propto MT$

$\Rightarrow \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{M_1 T_1}{M_2 T_2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{720}{P_2} = \frac{M}{3M/4} \times \frac{313}{626}$

$P_2 = 1080 \text{ kPa}$

39. For avoiding collision: $v_r < 0$

$U_r^2 + 2a_r S_r < 0$ [III Eq. in of motion]

$(V_1 - V_2)^2 + 2(-a)d < 0$

$(V_1 - V_2)^2 < 2ad$

$d > \frac{(v_1 - v_2)^2}{2a}$

40. $\eta = \frac{W}{Q} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

$= \frac{W}{6} = 1 - \frac{400}{500}$

$\Rightarrow W = 1.2 \text{ Kcal}$

41. $H_1 H_2 = \frac{u^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g} \times \frac{u^2 \cos^2 \theta}{2g} = \left(\frac{u^2 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{g} \right)^2 \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{R^2}{16}$

$\therefore R^2 = 16 H_1 H_2 \Rightarrow R = 4 \sqrt{H_1 H_2}$

42. $\Delta Q = \Delta W + dU$

$100 = 20 + dU$

$dU = 80 \text{ J}$

For Reverse

$dU_r = -80$

$\Rightarrow \Delta Q_r = \Delta W_r + dU_r$

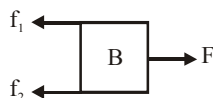
$-20 = \Delta W_r - 80$

$\Delta W_r = 60 \text{ J}$

43. $F = f_1 + f_2$

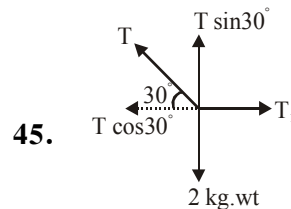
$= 0.2 \times 100 \times g + 0.3(100 + 200)g$

$= 1100 \text{ N}$



44. $\frac{Q}{t} = e_r \sigma A (T_4 - T_0^4)t$

$= 0.4 \times 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \times 200 \times 10^{-4} [800^4 - 300^4]$
 $= 182 \text{ J/sec.}$



$T \sin 30^\circ = 2 \dots\dots\dots(1)$

$T \cos 30^\circ = T_1 \dots\dots\dots(2)$

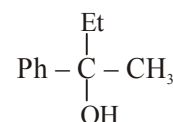
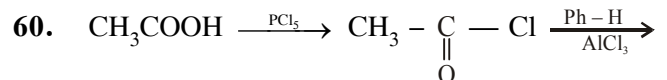
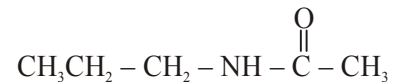
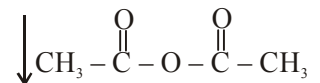
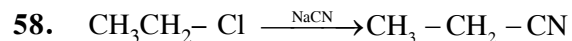
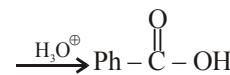
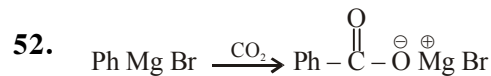
$(1) \div (2)$

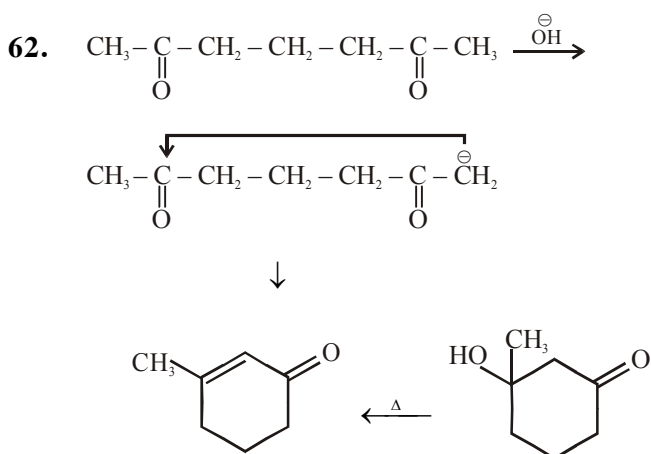
$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{2}{T_1}$

$T_1 = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ kg-wt.}$



50. Gabriel phthalamide synthesis is used for preparation of aliphatic primary amines.





75. No. of moles = $\frac{\text{Gram amount of substance}}{M_w}$

No. of atoms = no. of moles $\times N_A$

Gram amount is same for all M_w is minimum for B(s)

76. $n^\circ = A - Z$
 for S^{35}

$n^\circ = 35 - 16 = 19$

77. If $n = 4$
 $l = 0$
 then $m = (\text{only})$



79. $S^1 = \frac{K_{sp}}{2C}$

$C = \frac{10\text{g}}{111\text{g/mol} \times 1\text{L}}$

81. Option 4th is of weak base remaining all are salts of SAWB which have pH less than seven

87. $K^1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}}$

89. $\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + 2.303 RT \log_{10} Q$
91. NCERT (XII) Page # 187, Para = 1
93. NCERT (XII) Page # 176, Para = 3
95. NCERT (XII) Page # 144, Para = 2
97. NCERT (XII) Page # 187, Para = 3
104. NCERT XI Pg # 137, 138, 139
106. NCERT XI Pg # 139
108. NCERT XII Page # 147
109. NCERT XI, Page No.# 22,23,24
111. NCERT XI, Page No.# 10
116. NCERT (XI), Page No. 114, 2nd para
117. NCERT XI, Page No.# 38,39
118. NCERT (XI), Page No. 281, Last para
119. NCERT XI, Page No.# 14, Summary 2nd para
120. NCERT (XI), Page No. 102, 3rd para
121. NCERT XI, Page No.# 43.
123. NCERT XI, Page No.# 37, Pteridophytes (d)
126. NCERT, Pg # 322
151. NCERT (XII), Pg # 168,169
153. NCERT (XI), Pg # 262,263
157. NCERT (XII), Pg # 168,169
160. NCERT(XI) Page no. 68, IInd para
161. NCERT (XII), Pg # 228
164. NCERT(XI) Page no. 93, IInd para
167. NCERT (XII) Page # 27 (Eng.)
 Page # 28 (Hindi)
169. NCERT Page no. 50
171. NCERT Page no. 50
172. NCERT Page # 250
173. NCERT Page no. 51,53,57
175. NCERT Page no. 54
176. NCERT Page # 230
177. NCERT Page no. 55
178. NCERT Page # 212
179. NCERT Page # 189
180. NCERT Page # 196