



MC Square Education Pvt. Ltd .

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NEET-UG-2018

QUESTIONS-180

ANSWER KEY-PRE TEST NO- 4

1	A	21	C	41	D	61	C	81	B	101	A	121	A
2	A	22	D	42	C	62	C	82	D	102	A	122	A
3	A	23	C	43	B	63	B	83	A	103	D	123	D
4	A	24	C	44	C	64	A	84	C	104	B	124	B
5	C	25	D	45	D	65	B	85	B	105	C	125	D
6	B	26	D	46	C	66	D	86	A	106	B	126	D
7	B	27	D	47	B	67	A	87	A	107	B	127	D
8	A	28	A	48	B	68	A	88	C	108	C	128	D
9	A	29	C	49	A	69	B	89	D	109	C	129	C
10	C	30	A	50	C	70	C	90	A	110	C	130	C
11	D	31	B	51	D	71	D	91	A	111	A	131	B
12	C	32	B	52	B	72	B	92	B	112	B	132	C
13	C	33	D	53	B	73	B	93	B	113	C	133	A
14	B	34	A	54	B	74	A	94	B	114	C	134	A
15	A	35	C	55	C	75	B	95	A	115	D	135	D
16	B	36	C	56	C	76	A	96	C	116	B	136	A
17	C	37	D	57	D	77	C	97	C	117	D	137	D
18	C	38	B	58	A	78	C	98	B	118	B	138	A
19	A	39	A	59	C	79	D	99	C	119	C	139	B
20	D	40	A	60	B	80	A	100	C	120	A	140	A

141	D	161	B
142	A	162	D
143	A	163	C
144	A	164	C
145	C	165	A
146	B	166	B
147	D	167	B
148	B	168	C
149	B	169	D
150	B	170	C
151	D	171	A
152	A	172	A
153	C	173	B
154	B	174	B
155	A	175	D
156	D	176	C
157	A	177	C
158	C	178	C
159	A	179	D
160	B	180	C

Q.1 $I_{av} = \frac{\int_0^{\pi/\omega} I dt}{\frac{\pi}{\omega} - 0} = \frac{\omega}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/\omega} I_0 \sin \omega t dt$
 $= \frac{\omega}{\pi} I_0 \left[\frac{-\cos \omega t}{\omega} \right]_0^{\pi/\omega}$
 $= -\frac{I_0}{\pi} [-1 - 1] = \frac{2I_0}{\pi}$

Q.2 The velocity v acquired by the parachutist after 10 sec. Is

$v = u + gt = 0 + 10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ m/s}$

Let s_1 be height of fall for 10 sec. then,

$s_1 = ut + \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 100 = 500 \text{ m}$

The distance travelled by the parachutist under retardation,

$s_2 = 2495 - 500 = 1995 \text{ m}$

Let v' be his velocity on reaching the ground then $v'^2 - v^2 = -2as_2$

Or $v'^2 - (100)^2 = -2 \times 2.5 \times 1995$

Solving, we get, $v' = 5 \text{ m/sec}$

Q.3 $Kx = 3mg$

After cut the string

$a = \frac{F_{net}}{2m} = \frac{kx - 2mg}{2m}$

$a = \frac{3mg - 2mg}{2m} = \frac{g}{2}$

Q.4 $w = \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,2)} (2x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}) \cdot (dx\hat{i} + dy\hat{j}) = 3$

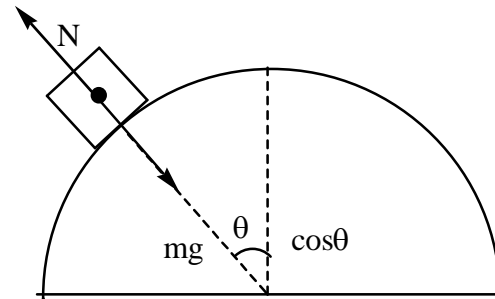
Q.6 $y = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$

Q.7 In the portion OA, slope (= velocity) of the curve is +ve; at the point A, slope of the curve is zero; while in the portion AB, slope of the curve is -ve. Hence $(v - t)$ curve will be as shown in fig.

Q.8 $F_{max} = \frac{\mu mg}{(\cos \theta - \mu \sin \theta)}$

$F_{max} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \times \sqrt{3} \times 10}{\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)} = 20 \text{ N}$

Q.9 $F_C = N - mg \cos \theta$



$N = mg \cos \theta - \frac{mv^2}{R}$

As $\theta \downarrow \cos \theta \uparrow N \uparrow$

Q.11 Here $(2\pi ct/\lambda)$ as well as $(2\pi x/\lambda)$ are dimensionless. So, unit of ct is same as that of λ . Unit of x is same as that of λ .

Since, $\left[\frac{2\pi ct}{\lambda}\right] = \left[\frac{2\pi x}{\lambda}\right] = [M^0 L^0 T^0]$

Hence, $\frac{2\pi c}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda t}$

In the option (d) is unit less. It is not the case with c/λ .

Q.12 $H = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

$\left(H - \frac{7}{16}H\right) = \frac{1}{2}g(t - 1)^2 \dots \dots \dots (1)$

$\frac{9}{16}H = \frac{1}{2}g(t - 1)^2 \dots \dots \dots (2)$

Eqⁿ . (1)/ (2)

$\frac{16}{9} = \frac{t^2}{(t - 1)^2}$

$\frac{4}{3} = \frac{t}{t - 1}$

$\Rightarrow t = 4 \text{ sec}$

Q.13 $t = \sqrt{\frac{2S_{rel}}{a_{rel}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 6}{a_{rel}}}$

$$a_{rel} = 2a = \frac{2(m_2 - m_1)}{m_1 + m_2} g$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 3}{5} \times 10 = 12 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$t = 1 \text{ sec}$$

Q.14 $a_c = \frac{4}{r^2}$

$$\frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{4}{r^2}$$

$$v = \frac{2}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$P = mv = \frac{2m}{\sqrt{r}}$$

Q.15 Moment of inertia of solid sphere of mass M and radius R about an axis passing through the centre of mass is: $I = \frac{2}{5} MR^2$. Let the radius of the disc is r.

Moment of inertia of circular disc of radius r and mass M about an axis passing through the centre of mass and perpendicular to its plane = $\frac{1}{2} Mr^2$. Using theorem of parallel axes, moment of inertia of disc about its edge is:

$$I' = \frac{1}{2} Mr^2 + Mr^2 = \frac{3}{2} Mr^2$$

Given: $I = I'$

$$\text{Or } \frac{2}{5} MR^2 = \frac{3}{2} Mr^2$$

$$\text{Or } r^2 = \frac{4}{15} R^2$$

$$\text{Or } r = \frac{2R}{\sqrt{15}}$$

Q.16 $[v] = [T^{-1}]$

$$[l] = [L^1]$$

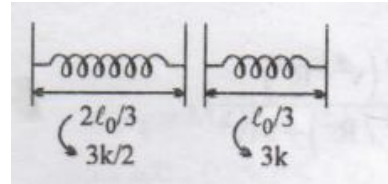
$$[F] = [M^1 L^1 T^{-2}]$$

$$m = \frac{\rho^2 F}{4V^2 l^2}$$

$$[m] = \frac{[F]}{[v^2][l^2]} = \frac{[M^1 L^1 T^{-2}]}{[T^{-2}][L^2]}$$

$$[m] = [M^1 L^{-1}]$$

Q.18 When a spring is cut into two parts each part has spring constant more than that of original spring. If k = spring constant and l_0 = natural length, then for cut parts



If they are stretched by same amount the work done in shorter part will be double than that in the case of longer part.

Q.19 For equilibrium

$$\mu \geq \tan \theta$$

$$\mu \geq \tan \alpha$$

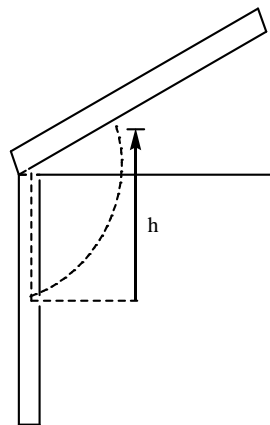
$$\frac{1}{3} \geq \tan \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \geq \frac{1}{\cot \alpha}$$

$$\cot \alpha \leq 3$$

Q.20 $TE_i = TE_f$

$$\frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = mgh$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} ml^2 \omega^2 = mgh$$

$$\text{Or } h = \frac{1}{6} \frac{l^2 \omega^2}{g}$$

Q.21 Percentage error

$$= \frac{\Delta V}{V} \times 100 = \left[\frac{\Delta L}{L} + \frac{2\Delta d}{d} \right] \times 100$$

$$= \left[\frac{0.1}{5.0} + \frac{2 \times 0.01}{2.00} \right] \times 100 = 3\%$$

Q.23 $W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{S}$

$$W = R.S. \cos 0^\circ$$

$$= M(g + a) \times S \times 1$$

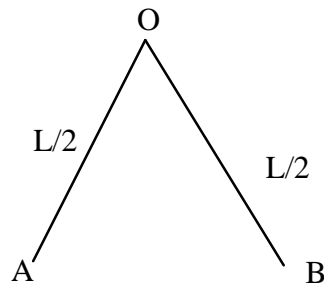
$$= M(g + a) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} a T^2 \right)$$

Q.24 $a_t = 3 \text{ m/s}^2$

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{1600}{400} = 4$$

$$a = \sqrt{a_c^2 + a_t^2} = 5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Q.25



Total mass = M, total length = L

Moment of inertia of OA = OB about Q

$$= MI_{total} = 2 \times \left(\frac{M}{2} \right) \times \left(\frac{L}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{ML^2}{12}$$

Q.26 Let $\vec{c} = 3\lambda\hat{i} + 4\lambda\hat{j}$

$$\text{Now } (3\lambda)^2 + (4\lambda)^2 = 7^2 + 24^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 5$$

$$\therefore \vec{c} = 15\hat{i} + 20\hat{j}$$

Q.27 $y = 16x \left(1 - \frac{5x}{64} \right)$

$$\text{So, } R = \frac{64}{5} = 12.8 \text{ m}$$

Q.28 $W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{S}$

$$\Rightarrow (S) = \frac{W}{F} = \frac{300}{50} = 6$$

$$S = |x| + |y| + |z|$$

$$\text{And } \because |x| = |y| = |z|$$

Final coordinate of point is (2, 2, 2)

Q.30 For pure translatory motion of object, the force should act at the centre of mass.

$$Y_{CM} = \frac{m \times 2l + 2m \times l}{3m} = \frac{4l}{3}$$

Q.31 $\vec{v} = |\vec{v}|\hat{v}$

$$= 6 \left(\frac{2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}}{3} \right)$$

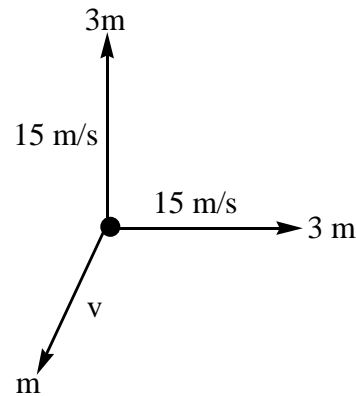
$$= 4\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

Q.33 $W = (\text{Area})_1 - (\text{Area})_2$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \times (3 + 1) \times 10 - \frac{1}{2} \times (2 + 1) \times 10$$

$$= 5 \text{ J}$$

Q.34



$$mv = \sqrt{(3m \times 15)^2 + (3m \times 15)^2}$$

$$mv = 45m\sqrt{2}$$

$$v = 45\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}$$

Q.35 $a = \frac{g \sin \theta}{\beta} = \frac{g \sin \theta}{1 + \frac{I}{MR^2}}$

For a solid sphere: $I = \frac{2}{5}MR^2$

$$\therefore a = \frac{g \sin 30^\circ}{1 + \frac{2}{5}} = \frac{10 \times \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{7}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{7} \times 5 = \frac{25}{7} \text{ m s}^{-2}$$

Q.38 The only force which can provide horizontal acceleration to m block is normal force.

$$W = \Delta KE$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}m(at)^2 = 50J$$

$$\text{Q.39 } \vec{r}_{cm} = \frac{m_1\vec{r}_1 + m_2\vec{r}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

Q.40 Required fraction

$$= \frac{K_R}{K_R + R_T} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}I\omega^2}{\frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}Mv^2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}MR^2\omega^2}{\frac{1}{2}MR^2\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}Mv^2}$$

$$= \frac{MR^2(V^2/R^2)}{MR^2(V^2/R^2) + Mv^2}$$

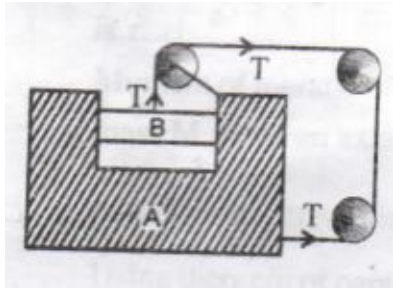
$$= \frac{Mv^2}{Mv^2 + Mv^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Q.41 } s = kt^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{4}kt^{-3/2}$$

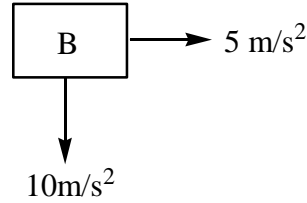
As t increases, the retardation decreases

Q.42



$$2T(a_A)_x = T(a_B)_y$$

$$(a_B)_y = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$



$$a_B = \sqrt{5^2 + 10^2} = 5\sqrt{5} \text{ m/s}^2$$

Q.43

$$\frac{1}{2}MV^2 - Mg\frac{L}{2} = -\frac{M}{2} \cdot g \cdot \frac{L}{4} \text{ (energy conservation)}$$

$$\text{Q.44 } \vec{v}_{cm} = \frac{m_1\vec{v}_1 + m_2\vec{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

Q.48 For ideal solution

$$\Delta H_{mix} = 0, \Delta V_{max} = 0$$

$$\text{Q.52 } K_p = \frac{\alpha^2}{1-\alpha^2} P \approx \alpha^2 P$$

$$\text{So, } \alpha \approx \sqrt{\frac{K_p}{P}}$$

Q.53 pH = 2

$$(H^+) = 0.01 \text{ M} = C\alpha = 0.1 \times \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 0.1$$

$$i = 1 - \alpha + n\alpha$$

$$= 1 - 0.1 + 2 \times 0.1$$

$$= 1.1$$

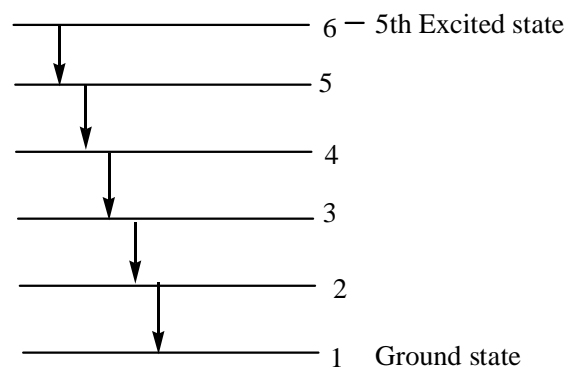
$$\pi = i \times CRT$$

$$\text{Q.58 } M_1V_1 + M_2V_2 = M_3(V_1 + V_1)$$

$$0.1V + 0.5 \times 200 = 0.25(200 + V)$$

$$V = 333.33 \text{ ml}$$

Q.61



Q.62 $K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n}$

$$\Delta n = -1$$

$$\therefore K_p = \frac{K_c}{RT}$$

Q.65 For tetrahedral void $\rightarrow \frac{r^+}{r^-} = 0.225$

For octahedral void $\rightarrow \frac{r^+}{r^-} = 0.414$

Q.67 $K_c = [\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2$. Solid phases are not to be reported

Q.68 $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2$ mole; $\text{CO} = 1$ mole

$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = 1$ mole, $\text{N}_2\text{O}_5 = 1/2$ mole

Q.70 For X, $6 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$

For Y, $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$

So $\text{X}_{3/4} \text{Y}_3$ or $\text{X}_3 \text{Y}_{12}$ or $\text{X} \text{Y}_4$

Q.73

A	+2B	\rightarrow C
5	8	0
(5-4)	0	4

Q.75 Equal number of cations and anions are missing

Q.78 Meq. Of $\text{HNO}_3 = 25 \times 3 = 75$

Meq. Of $\text{HNO}_3 = 75 \times 4 = 300$

\therefore Total Meq. = 375

Thus $375 = N \times 100$

$$\therefore N = 3.75$$

Q.83 Meq. Of metal = Meq. Of oxygen

$$\frac{60}{E} = \frac{40}{8};$$

$$\therefore E = 12$$

Q.85 For f.c.c. structure

$$\text{Radius of atom} = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{361}{2\sqrt{2}} = 127.56 \text{ pm}$$

Q.87 $P_{\text{N}_2} = 0.8 \times 5 = 4 \text{ atm} = K_H \cdot X_{\text{N}_2}$

Q.88 Given that, mass % of $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 29\%$

i.e., 100 g solution contains 29 g H_2SO_4

Let the density of solution (in g/mL) is d

Molarity of solution

$$= \frac{\text{Moles of } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4}{\text{Volume of solution (in mL)}} \times 1000$$

$$= \frac{29/98}{100/d} \times 1000 = 3.60 (\because M = 3.60)$$

Or $d = 1.22 \text{ g mL}^{-1}$

Q.90 $r_c + r_a = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}$

$$\therefore r_c + r_a = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times 4.3}{2} = 3.72 \text{ \AA}$$