



the **STOP** to train minds

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NEET (UG)–2020

MOCK TEST - 02

Solution

ANSWER

1. (4) 2. (2) 3. (1) 4. (1) 5. (4) 6. (4) 7. (4) 8. (2) 9. (3) 10. (2)
11. (3) 12. (1) 13. (3) 14. (2) 15. (1) 16. (4) 17. (1) 18. (4) 19. (1) 20. (1)
21. (4) 22. (2) 23. (3) 24. (3) 25. (4) 26. (1) 27. (4) 28. (3) 29. (3) 30. (1)
31. (4) 32. (2) 33. (3) 34. (3) 35. (2) 36. (4) 37. (1) 38. (3) 39. (2) 40. (4)
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161. (3) 162. (2) 163. (1) 164. (4) 165. (3) 166. (2) 167. (2) 168. (4) 169. (2) 170. (3)
171. (4) 172. (1) 173. (2) 174. (4) 175. (3) 176. (3) 177. (1) 178. (3) 179. (1) 180. (4)

ANSWER with EXPLANATIONS

PHYSICS

1. (4) $m \propto F^a V^b T^c$
 $\Rightarrow m = KF^a V^b T^c$
 $\Rightarrow [ML^0 T^0] = [MLT^{-2}]^a [LT^{-1}]^b [T]^c$
 $\therefore a = 1, b = -1, C = 1$
 $\therefore [m] = [FV^{-1}T]$
2. (2) $t = \alpha x^2 + \beta x$
 $\therefore \frac{dt}{dx} = 2\alpha x + \beta \quad \therefore v = \frac{1}{2\alpha x + \beta}$
 $\therefore a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}[2\alpha x + \beta]$
 $= \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{2\alpha x + \beta} \right] \frac{dx}{dt} = -2\alpha v^3$
5. (4) $T_1 = T_2 \frac{M_1}{M_1 + M_2}$
7. (4) $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{K}} \quad \therefore T \propto \sqrt{m}$
9. (3) Loss in P.E of the ball = Gain in elastic P.E of the spring
 $mg(h+x) = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 \quad \text{or } k = \frac{2mg(h+x)}{x^2}$
10. (2) $[ML^2 T^{-3}] = [P_0]$
 $L^2 \propto T^3$
 $x^2 \propto t^3$
 or, $x \propto t^{\frac{3}{2}}$ or, $v = \frac{dx}{dt} \propto t^{\frac{1}{2}}$
11. (3) Torque = $mg \frac{L}{2}$
 $\therefore I\alpha = mg \frac{L}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{mL^2}{3} \alpha = mg \frac{L}{2} \quad \therefore \alpha = \frac{3g}{2L}$
12. (1) impulse = change in momentum. [\therefore area under the graph = impulse]
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} F_{\max} \Delta t = mv \Rightarrow F_{\max} \frac{\Delta t}{mv} = 2$
14. (2) $u =$ vel. of projection & $v =$ vel. of the body at infinity
 $\therefore \frac{1}{2} mv^2 = \frac{1}{2} mv_e^2 + \frac{1}{2} mv^2$
 or $v^2 = u^2 - v_e^2$
16. (4) $F = Bev \sin 0 = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \therefore v =$ fixed.
17. (1) From Stefan's law, net rate of heat energy lost per second
 $R = e\sigma A (T^4 - T_0^4)$ $T =$ temperature of the body
 $T_0 =$ Temperature of the surrounding
 $\therefore \frac{R'}{R} = \frac{400^4 - 200^4}{600^4 - 200^4} \Rightarrow R' = \left(\frac{4^4 - 2^4}{6^4 - 2^4} \right) R$
 $\therefore R' = \frac{3}{16} R$
18. (4) $Y = \frac{T_1 L}{A \Delta L_1} = \frac{T_2 L}{A \Delta L_2}$
19. (1) $PV^\gamma = \text{cont.}$
 Take log and differentiate
 $\log P + \gamma \log V = \log(\text{const.})$
 or $\frac{dP}{P} + \gamma \frac{dV}{V} = 0$
 or $\frac{dP}{P} = -1.4 \times \frac{2}{100} = -\frac{2.8}{100} = -2.8\%$
20. (1) $\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$
 & work performed = ηQ
 $\therefore W = \left(1 - \frac{300}{900} \right) \times (1.5 \times 10^3 \times 10^3) \text{ cal}$
 $= \frac{2}{3} \times 1.5 \times 10^6 \times 4.2 \text{ J} = 4.2 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$
23. (3) $n' = n \frac{v+v_0}{v-v_s} = 1000 \times \frac{330+220}{330-220} = 5000 \text{ H}_3$
24. (3) $\bar{A} \cdot A = 0$ AND $A = 0$
27. (4) $\frac{N_2}{N_1} = \frac{15}{60} = \frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2$
 \therefore No. of half lives = 2
 \therefore time = 60 minutes

$$29. (3) \lambda_e = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mE}} \text{ and } \lambda_e = \frac{hc}{E}$$

$$31. (4) v = +15 \text{ cm } u = +10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\therefore f = -30 \text{ cm}$$

$$32. (2) \mu = \frac{\sin \frac{(A + \delta_m)}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$\text{for } \delta_m = A$$

$$\mu = \frac{\sin A}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} = 2 \cos \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\therefore \mu_{\max} \text{ when } A = 0^\circ \therefore \mu_{\max} = 2$$

$$\mu_{\max} \text{ when } A = 90^\circ \therefore \mu_{\max} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$35. (2) u = -25 \text{ cm } v = -75 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{75}{2}$$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{100}{\frac{75}{2}} = \frac{8}{3} = 2.67 \text{ D}$$

$$37. (1) R = \frac{V}{I_g} - G = \frac{30}{30 \times 10^{-3}} - 100 = 900 \Omega$$

$$38. (3) V = E - ir$$

$$\Rightarrow V = E - \frac{V}{R}r \Rightarrow 1 = 1.5 - \frac{1}{2}r \Rightarrow r = 1 \Omega$$

$$39. (2) C_1 V_1 + C_2 V_2 = (C_1 + C_2) V_{\text{common}}$$

$$\text{here } V_1 = V \text{ \& } V_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore C_1 V = (C_1 + C_2) V_{\text{common}}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{\text{common}} = \frac{C_1 V}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$40. (4) V_D = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q}{3L} - \frac{q}{L} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(-\frac{2q}{3L} \right) = -\frac{1}{6\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{L}$$

$$41. (2) M' = \frac{2M}{\theta} \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \rightarrow M' = \frac{3M}{\pi}$$

43. (1) Circuit is capacitive

$$\tan Q = \frac{X_C - X_L}{R}$$

$$X_C - X_L = R$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega C} - \omega L = R$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega C} = R + \omega L$$

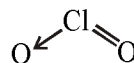
$$C = \frac{1}{\omega(R + \omega L)}$$

$$44. (1) C = \frac{w}{k}$$

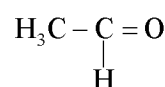
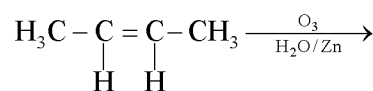
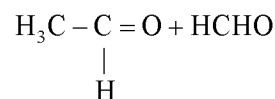
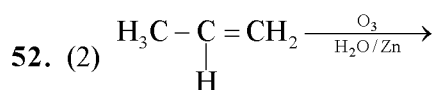
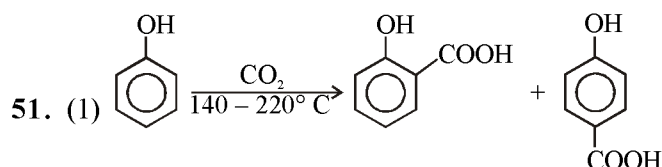
CHEMISTRY

46. (3) $\text{Fe}^{2+} \rightarrow 3d^5$ $n = 5$

48. (3) ClO_2 is odd electron species



50. (1) P and Q



55. (2) NCERT

57. (2) $\text{Br}_2 / \text{H}_2\text{O}$

BIOLOGY

93. (3) NCERT–XI. Page - 7
 95. (3) NCERT–XI. Page - 220
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 97. (3) NCERT–XI. Page - 21
 98. (1) NCERT–XII. Page - 23, 29-34
 99. (4) NCERT–XII. Page - 263
 100. (3) NCERT–XI. Page - 129, 134, 138, 139
 101. (1) NCERT–XII. Page - 79
 103. (4) NCERT–XI. Page - 50-57
 105. (1) NCERT–XI. Page - 23-24
 106. (1) NCERT–XI. Page - 104
 107. (3) NCERT–XI. Page - 35-36
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 179. (1) NCERT–XI. Page - 218