LEADER & ACHIEVER COURSE

PHASE : MLA, MLB, MLC, MLQ, MLR, MLS, MLT, MLU, MLV, MAZA, MAZB, MAZC, MAZD, MAZE, MAZF, MAZP, MAZQ & MAZR

TARGET : PRE-MEDICAL 2024

Test Type : **MAJOR** Test Pattern : **NEET (UG)**

TEST DATE : 03-03-2024

ANSWER KEY

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A.	4	4	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	4	1	4	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
Q.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A.	2	4	1	4	2	4	1	3	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	2	3	1	2	2	1
Q.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
A.	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	4	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	3	3	4	1	1	3	1	2	4	2
Q.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
A.	2	3	2	4	4	3	2	2	3	4	3	2	1	4	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	4	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	2
Q.	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
A.	1	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	4	3	1	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	3	2	2	1
Q.	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
A.	2	2	3	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	4	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	4	4	3	3	4
Q.	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200										
A.	2	2	4	2	1	2	2	3	4	1	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	3	4	2										

HINT – SHEET

SUBJECT : PHYSICS

SECTION-A

1. Ans (4)

$T_{max} - T_{min} = 6\ mg$

$240 = 60\ m$

$m = 4\ kg$

2. Ans (4)

$$\omega_{PQ} = \frac{V_{P_\perp} - V_{Q_\perp}}{r_{PQ}}$$

$$= \frac{8\sin 30^o - (-6\sin 30^o)}{10}$$

$$= \frac{4+3}{10} = 0.7\ rad/s$$

3. Ans (3)

$$\tan\theta = \frac{v^2}{rg}$$

4. Ans (1)

$$\text{At A :- } N_A - mg = \frac{mv^2}{r_A}$$

$$N_A = mg + \frac{mv^2}{r_A}$$

$$\text{At C :- } N_C - mg = \frac{mv^2}{r_C}$$

$$N_C = mg + \frac{mv^2}{r_C}$$

Since, $r_C > r_A$

$\therefore N_A > N_B$

5. Ans (1)

$$N = \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

$f_L = \mu N \geq mg$

$$\frac{\mu mv^2}{R} \geqslant mg$$

$$v^2 \geq \frac{gR}{\mu} = \frac{10 \times 10}{0.5} = 200$$

$v = 10\sqrt{2}\ m/s$

6. Ans (1)

The limiting friction remains same in both the cases.

$\therefore \omega_1^2 r_1 = \omega_2^2 r_2$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Centripetal acceleration}\\ \text{at slipping will be same}\end{array}\right\}$

$\Rightarrow \omega^2 \times 4\text{ cm} = (2\omega)^2 r_2$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{r_2 = 1\text{cm}}$

7. Ans (3)

$$\Delta KE = \frac{1}{2}\frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}(u_1 - u_2)^2\left(1 - e^2\right)$$

8. Ans (1)

$m_1\vec{v}_1 + m_2\vec{v}_2 + m_3\vec{v}_3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow m(30)\hat{i} + m(30)\hat{j} + 3m\vec{v}_3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_3 = -10\hat{i} - 10\hat{j}$

$|\vec{v}_3| = \sqrt{10^2 + 10^2} = 10\sqrt{2}$ m/s

9. Ans (2)

$$x_{cm} = \frac{2(1) + 1(-4) + 5x}{2 + 1 + 5} = 0$$

$2 - 4 + 5x = 0$

$$x = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$y_{cm} = \frac{2(-2) + 1(3) + 5y}{2 + 1 + 5} = 0$$

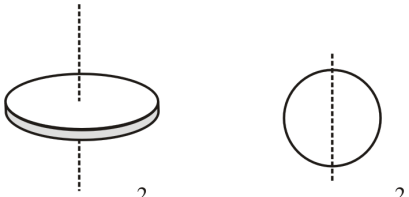
$-4 + 3 + 5y = 0$

$$y = \frac{1}{5}$$

10. Ans (4)

$$y_{CM} = \frac{h}{4} = \frac{40}{4} = 10\text{ cm}$$

11. Ans (1)



$I_1 = \frac{mR^2}{2}$ $\qquad$ $I_2 = \frac{mR^2}{4}$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{I}{m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \sqrt{\frac{I_1}{I_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{mR^2/2}{mR^2/4}} = \sqrt{2} : 1$$

12. Ans (4)

no rolling on smooth incline, so all will take equal time.

13. Ans (1)

Given, force, $\vec{F} = \alpha\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$

and $\vec{r} = 2\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} - 12\hat{k}$

As, angular momentum about origin is conserved.

i.e.

$$\text{Torque, } \tau = 0 \Rightarrow r \times F = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix}\hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k}\\ 2 & -6 & -12\\ \alpha & 3 & 6\end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow (-36 + 36)\hat{i} - (12 + 12\alpha)\hat{j} + (6 + 6\alpha)\hat{k} = 0$

$\Rightarrow 0\hat{i} - 12(1 + \alpha)\hat{j} + 6(1 + \alpha)\hat{k} = 0$

$\Rightarrow (1 + \alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = -1$

OR

$\vec{F} \parallel \vec{r}$

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{3}{-6} = \frac{6}{-12}$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha = -1$

14. Ans (2)

$TKE = K_T + K_R$

$$= \frac{1}{2}mv^2\left[1 + \frac{K^2}{R^2}\right]$$

But $\frac{K^2}{R^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$150 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2(3/2)$

$$K_T = \frac{150 \times 2}{3} = 100\text{ J}$$

15. Ans (2)

$\tau_{net} = 10 \times .30 + 9 \times .30$

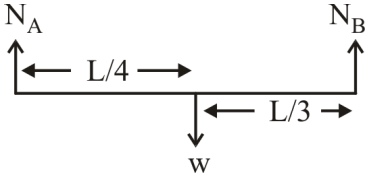
$-12 \times .05 = 5.1$ Nm

$\tau_{net} = I\alpha$

$5.1 = 5100\alpha$

$\Rightarrow \alpha = 10^{-3}$ rad/s^2

16. Ans (3)



$\tau_{N_A} + \tau_{N_B} = 0$

torque about center point of the rod.

$N_A\ L/4 = N_B\ L/3$

$$\frac{N_A}{N_B} = \frac{4}{3}$$

17. Ans (3)

$\tau = Fr = \text{const.}$

$F \propto \frac{1}{r}$

18. Ans (3)

Angular momentum is conserved $L = \text{const.}$

$L = I\omega$

if $I\downarrow \Rightarrow \omega\uparrow$

$K.E. = \frac{L^2}{2I}$

if $I\downarrow \Rightarrow K.E.\uparrow$

19. Ans (4)

Elastic potential energy stored per unit volume in a stretched wire $U = \frac{1}{2}Y(\text{strain})^2$

According to question,

$(\text{strain})_{1st\ wire} = (\text{strain})_{2nd\ wire}$

and $Y_1 = Y_2$ (as matrial is same)

Hence $U_1 = U_2$ i.e., $U_1 : U_2 = 1:1$

20. Ans (2)

By Kepler's third law $T^2 \propto R^3$

$T^2 = kR^3$

$\therefore \frac{T^2}{R^3} = k$ does not depend on radius

21. Ans (2)

$g = \frac{GM}{R^2} = \frac{G\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3\rho}{R^2} = \frac{4}{3}\pi G\rho R$

$\rho \propto \rho R \qquad g_p = g_e$

$\rho_p R_p = \rho_e R_e$

$R_p = \frac{\rho_e R_e}{\rho_p} = \frac{\rho R}{3\rho} = \frac{R}{3}$

22. Ans (1)

$g_h = \frac{g}{\left(1+\frac{h}{R}\right)^2}$

At $h = R/2$

$\Rightarrow g_h = \frac{g}{\left(1+\frac{R/2}{R}\right)^2} \Rightarrow g_h = \frac{4}{9}g$

$\Rightarrow mg_h = \frac{4}{9}(mg) \Rightarrow w' = \frac{4}{9} \times 63 = 28\ N$

23. Ans (2)

Inside shell :

$E_g = 0$

$v_G = \frac{-GM}{R} = \text{constant}$

24. Ans (2)

$W = \Delta U = \frac{GMm(h)}{R(R+h)}$

given, $h = 2R$

$W = \frac{GMm2R}{R(R+2R)} = \frac{GMm \times 2R}{3R^2} = \frac{2GMm}{3R}$

25. Ans (1)

$V_{min} \times r_{max} = V_{max} \times r_{min}$

$V_{min} = \frac{60 \times 1.6 \times 10^{12}}{8 \times 10^{12}} = \frac{60}{5} = 12 m/s$

26. Ans (2)

$V_e = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}} = \sqrt{\frac{2G}{R} \times \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 P}$

or $V_e = \sqrt{\frac{8\pi GP}{3}R^2}$

$V_e \propto R \Rightarrow \frac{V_e}{V} = \frac{2R}{R} \Rightarrow V_e = 2V$

27. Ans (1)

$F_V = \eta A \frac{v}{\ell}$

$(10^{-2} \times 10^5) = \eta \times 10^3 \times \frac{6}{0.6}$

$\eta = 0.1$ poise

28. Ans (2)

Sp. gravity $= \frac{W_{air} - W_{liquid}}{W_{air} - W_w}$

29. Ans (2)

Rate of flow, $Q = Av$

$Q = A\sqrt{2gh}$

$= 10 \times 10^{-4} \times \sqrt{2 \times 10 \times 5}$

$= 10^{-2}\ m^3/s$

30. Ans (2)

$W = T \times \Delta A$

$3 \times 10^{-4} = T \times [2(110 - 60) \times 10^{-4}]$

$T = \frac{3}{2 \times 50} = 3 \times 10^{-2}\ N/m$

31. Ans (2)

$P_1 - P_2 = \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2$

$0.5 \times 10^5 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^3 v^2$

$v = 10\ ms^{-1}$

32. Ans (4)

$$K = \frac{\Delta P}{\left(\frac{-\Delta V}{V}\right)} = \frac{h\rho_w g}{\left(\frac{-\Delta V}{V}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{400 \times 10^3 \times 9.8}{\left(\frac{0.2}{100}\right)} = 1.96 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$$

33. Ans (1)

$$\Delta \ell = \frac{F \ell}{Y A} = \frac{(400)(2)}{\left(2 \times 10^{11}\right)\left(\pi \times 4 \times 10^{-6}\right)}$$

$= 0.31$ mm

34. Ans (4)

$$T = \frac{hr\rho g}{2\cos\theta}$$

35. Ans (2)

$$g\left(1 - \frac{d}{R}\right) = \frac{g}{\left(1 + \frac{h}{R}\right)^2}, \; d = R/2$$

$$1 + \frac{h}{R} = \sqrt{2}, \; h = R\left(\sqrt{2} - 1\right)$$

$h \cong R(1.4 - 1) = 0.4R$

SECTION-B

36. Ans (4)

$$a_t = \frac{dv}{dt} = 2$$

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{16}{1} = 16$$

$$\therefore a = \sqrt{a_t^2 + a_c^2} = \sqrt{260}$$

37. Ans (1)

$$\left(\frac{\omega_0}{2}\right)^2 = \omega_o^2 - 2\alpha\theta_1$$

$$\text{or } 2\alpha\theta_1 = \frac{3}{4}\omega_0^2 \quad \text{\_\_\_\_\_ (1)}$$

$$\text{and } 0 = (\omega_0/2)^2 - 2\alpha\theta_2 \quad \text{\_\_\_\_\_(2)}$$

$$2\alpha\theta_2 = \frac{\omega_0^2}{4}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\theta_2}{\theta_1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{or } \theta_2 = \frac{\theta_1}{3}$$

but no. of rotation $\propto \theta$

$$\therefore n_2 = \frac{n_1}{3} = \frac{36}{3} = 12$$

38. Ans (3)

$T \cos 37° = mg$

$T = 25$ N

39. Ans (3)

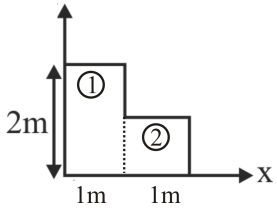
$$m_1(9 - \Delta r_2) = m_2 \Delta r_2$$

$$\text{or } \quad 100(9 - \Delta r_2) = 500 \, \Delta r_2$$

$$\therefore \quad \Delta r_2 = \frac{100 \times 9}{600} = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

i.e., Boat moves 1.5 m relative to shore in the direction opposite to the displacement of man.

40. Ans (1)



$A_1 = 2 \times 1 \text{ m}^2$

$A_2 = 1 \text{ m}^2$

$$x_{CM} = \frac{A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2}{A_1 + A_2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 \times \frac{3}{2}}{(2 \times 1) + (1 \times 1)} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$y_{CM} = \frac{2 \times 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2}}{(2 \times 1) + (1 \times 1)} = \frac{5}{6}$$

41. Ans (2)

For Head on elastic collision

$$V_1 = \left(\frac{M_1 - M_2}{M_1 + M_2}\right) u_1 + \left(\frac{2M_2}{M_1 + M_2}\right) u_2$$

Here $u_1 = u$; $V_1 = \frac{u}{4}$; $M_1 = 2$ kg

$u_2 = 0$ and $M_2 = ?$

$$\frac{u}{4} = \frac{2 - M}{2 + M} \times u$$

$\Rightarrow 2 + M = 8 - 4M$

$$\Rightarrow M = \frac{6}{5} = 1.2 \text{ kg}$$

42. Ans (3)

$\vec{p}_i = \vec{p}_f$ (COLM)

$$\frac{5}{1000} \times 500 = \frac{50}{1000} \times v$$

$$\frac{2500}{50} = v \qquad v = 50 \text{ m/s}$$

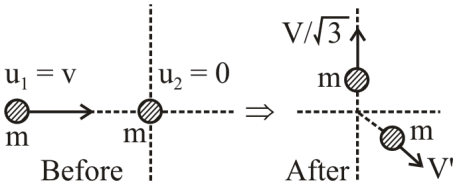
$$h = \frac{v^2}{2g} = \frac{[50]^2}{2 \times 10} = \frac{50 \times 50}{2 \times 10} = 125\text{m}$$

43. Ans (4)

Angular momentum, $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = m(\vec{r} \times \vec{v})$

Which is zero about a point on the straight line and always constant about a given point not on the line as perpendicular distance of given point is constant.

44. Ans (1)



By conservation of momentum

$$mV\hat{i} = m\left(\frac{V}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\hat{j} + m\vec{V}'$$

$$\Rightarrow mV' = mV\hat{i} - m\left(\frac{V}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\hat{j}$$

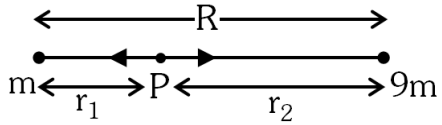
$$\Rightarrow V' = V\hat{i} - \left(\frac{V}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\hat{j}$$

$$|V'| = \sqrt{V^2 + \frac{V^2}{3}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4V^2}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2V}{\sqrt{3}}$$

45. Ans (2)



Position of Neutral point (Zero Gravitational Field)

$$r_1 = \frac{\sqrt{m_1}R}{\sqrt{m_1} + \sqrt{m_2}} = \frac{\sqrt{m}R}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{9m}} = \frac{R}{4}$$

$r_2 = R - R/4 = 3R/4$

Now Gravitational potential at point P

$$V_P = -\frac{GM}{R/4} - \frac{9(GM)}{3R/4}$$

$$= \frac{-16GM}{R}$$

46. Ans (3)

$\rho_\omega \times g \times h_\omega = \rho_{Hg} \times g \times h_{Hg}$

$1 \times h_\omega = 13.6 \times 4$

$h_\omega = 54.4$ cm

47. Ans (3)

(B) is linked with surface tension because floating of light weight objects can be explained by it, whereas (D) is linked with archimede's principle as explained by it. Also hydraulic lift is based on pascal's law & (C) is linked with high pressure.

48. Ans (1)

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_\infty^2 = \frac{1}{2}m(2V_e)^2 - \frac{GMm}{R}$$

$\Rightarrow v_\infty = \sqrt{3}V_e$

49. Ans (1)

$$\alpha = \frac{\tau}{I} = \frac{RF}{\frac{mR^2}{2}} = \frac{2F}{mR}$$

and $a_t = R\alpha = a_t = \frac{R(2F)}{mR} = \frac{2F}{m}$

50. Ans (1)

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

$$\eta = \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)\left(\frac{10^{-6}}{2.5 \times 10^{-2}}\right)(11.20-1.20)(10)(10^3)$$

= 0.88 Pa-s

SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY

SECTION-A

52. Ans (4)

$$:\overset{\ominus}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{N}}=C=\overset{\ominus}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{N}}: \text{ or } :\overset{\ominus}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{N}}-C\equiv\overset{\ominus}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{N}}:$$

65. Ans (3)

In 'S' atom,

G.S. = no. of unpaired e– =2

$(E.S)_I$ = no. of unpaired e– =4

$(E.S)_{II}$ = no. of unpaired e– =6

In 'I' atom

G.S. = no. of unpaired e– =1

$(E.S)_I$ = no. of unpaired e– =3

$(E.S)_{II}$ = no. of unpaired e– =5

$(E.S)_{III}$ = no. of unpaired e– =7

73. Ans (3)

NCERT Exemplar

74. Ans (3)

K.E. = $13.6 \times \frac{Z^2}{n^2}$ eV/atom

77. Ans (1)

12 a.m.u = 300

1 a.m.u. = $\frac{300}{12}$

$O^{16} \longrightarrow$ 16 a.m.u. = $16 \times \frac{300}{12} = 400$

78. Ans (3)

$m = 2\ell + 1 \quad \Rightarrow \ell = \frac{m-1}{2}$

85. Ans (1)

Angular node = ℓ

Radial node = $n - \ell - 1$

Total node = $n - 1$

SECTION-B

86. Ans (3)

SiO_2 = network solid

$\therefore$ high mp

88. Ans (2)

NCERT Exercise

97. Ans (2)

m = +3

then $\ell \geq 3$

$n \geq 4$

98. Ans (2)

$$\frac{(r_3)_{Be^{+3}}}{(r_6)_{Be^{+3}}} = \frac{\left(\frac{3^2}{4}\right)}{\left(\frac{6^2}{4}\right)} \Rightarrow \frac{R}{(r_6)_{Be^{+3}}} = \frac{9}{36} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$(r_6)_{Be^{+3}} = 4R$

SUBJECT : BOTANY

SECTION-A

101. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 139 (E + H)

102. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 138 (E + H)

103. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 137, 138, 139 (E + H)

104. Ans (4)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 134, para 8.5.3.2 (E),134 (H)

105. Ans (2)

NCERT–XI, Pg. # 131, Fig.-8.4 (E), 132 (H)

106. Ans (3)

NCERT–XI, Pg. # 133 (E), 134 (H)

107. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 137, Fig. 8.10(b) (E), 137 (H)

108. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 131, 132 (E + H)

109. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 126 (E + H)

110. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 139, 140 (E + H)

111. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 165 (E + H)

112. Ans (4)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 132 (E), 133 (H)

113. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 135 (E), 136 (H)

114. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 163 Para V (E), 164 (H)

115. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 163, 164 (E), 164, 165, 166 (H)

116. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 168 (E), 168, 169 (H)

117. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 163 (E), 163, 164 (H)

118. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 168, Para-III (E), 168 (H)

119. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 163, 170 (Dig. of Telophase-II) (E), 163, 164 (H)

In cell after G1 : Chromosome 2n

DNA 2c and in S phase Chromosome 2n DNA = 4c

In gametes : Chromosomes n

DNA n

120. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 169 (E + H)

121. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 163 (E), 163, 164 (H)

122. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 164 (E + H)

123. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 163 (E + H)

124. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 163, 164 (E + H)

125. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 163 (E + H)

126. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 165 (E + H)

127. Ans (1)

NCERT XI Pg.No. 159

128. Ans (2)

NCERT XI Pg.No. 156

129. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI Pg.#158

130. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI Pg.#158, 159

131. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 150

132. Ans (3)

NCERT XI Pg : 111-112

133. Ans (4)

NCERT XI, Pg. # 148

134. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI, Page No. 143

135. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 144

SECTION-B

136. Ans (4)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 134, 135 (E), 134, 135, 136 (H)

137. Ans (4)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 126 (E + H)

138. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 134 (E + H)

139. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 133

140. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 168, Para-II (E), 168 (H)

141. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 165, Para-I ER, Golgi body and nuclear envelop (E), 165 (H)

142. Ans (2)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 169/170/171, (c) and (d) are correct (E), 167, 168, 169 (H)

143. Ans (1)

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144. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI, Pg. # 170 (E + H)

145. Ans (1)

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146. Ans (3)

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147. Ans (3)

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148. Ans (2)

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149. Ans (2)

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150. Ans (1)

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152. Ans (2)
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153. Ans (3)
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169. Ans (3)
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180. Ans (4)
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181. Ans (2)
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182. Ans (2)
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185. Ans (1)
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188. Ans (3)
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189. Ans (4)
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190. Ans (1)
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200. Ans (2)
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