CLASSROOM CONTACT PROGRAMME

(Academic Session : 2024 - 2025)

PRE-MEDICAL : ENTHUSIAST COURSE PHASE - ENTHUSIAST COURSE

PHASE : ALL PHASE

TARGET : PRE MEDICAL 2025

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

TEST DATE : 28-01-2025

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.	3	2	4	4	1	2	3	1	4	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	4	4	3	4	2	2	4	4	4	2	1
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.	4	3	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	4	2	4	2	1	3	2	3	1	3	2
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.	2	4	1	4	4	2	4	3	4	3	4	2	3	4	4	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	4	1	3
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.	1	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	3	4	3	2	1	4	4
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	4	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	4	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	1	4	3	3	2
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.	1	2	3	4	3	3	2	3	4	1	3	4	4	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	1
Q.	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200										
A.	4	4	4	4	1	1	4	1	4	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	4	3	1										

HINT – SHEET

SUBJECT : PHYSICS

SECTION-A

1. Ans (3)

$$I_0 = \left(\frac{(2M)L^2}{3}\right) \times 3$$

$$I_0 = 2ML^2$$

2. Ans (2)

Angular momentum will remain conserved,

we, know, $KE = \frac{L^2}{2I}$

$\because$ L = constant

$\therefore KE \propto \frac{1}{I}$

$$\frac{KE_1}{KE_2} = \frac{I_2}{I_1} \Rightarrow \frac{K}{K'} = \frac{2I}{I} \Rightarrow K' = \frac{K}{2}$$

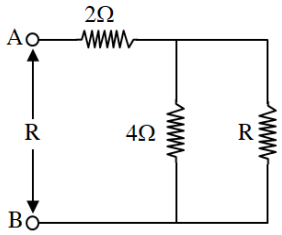
3. Ans (4)

In Ist case : $H = I^2Rt \Rightarrow H \propto I^2t$; $t_1 = 20$ seconds, $t_2 = 18$ seconds

$$\Rightarrow \frac{H_2}{H_1} = \left(\frac{I_2}{I_1}\right)^2 \frac{t_2}{t_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{H_2}{600} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 \times \frac{18}{20} \Rightarrow H_2 = 960J$$

4. Ans (4)



$$\Rightarrow R = 2 + \frac{4R}{4+R} \Rightarrow 4R + R^2 = 8 + 6R$$

$\Rightarrow R^2 - 2R - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow R^2 - 4R + 2R - 8 = 0$

$\Rightarrow R(R-4) + 2(R-4) = 0$

$\Rightarrow R = 4, R = -2$ (not possible)

$\Rightarrow R = 4\Omega$.

5. Ans (1)

$T.E_i = T.E_f$

$K.E_i + P.E_i = K.E_f + P.E_f$

$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{kQ^2}{r} = O + \frac{kQ^2}{x}$

$\frac{1}{2}m\frac{2kQ^2}{rm} + \frac{kQ^2}{r} = \frac{kQ^2}{x}$

$\frac{2kQ^2}{r} = \frac{kQ^2}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{r}{2}$

6. Ans (2)

$t = \frac{4.8 \times 10^{-6}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^{10}} = 3 \times 10^3$ sec

7. Ans (3)

$y_{Bright} - y_{dark} = \frac{n\lambda D}{d} - \frac{(2n-1)\lambda D}{2d}$

$= \frac{\lambda D}{d}\frac{(2n-2n+1)}{2}$

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

8. Ans (1)

$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d} = 8pF$

$C^1 = \frac{\epsilon_0 \times 6A}{d/2} = 12 \times 8 = 96pF$

9. Ans (4)

By work-energy theorem

$W_F = \Delta K.E.$

Work done by gravity

$Mgy_0 = \Delta K.E. = K_f - K_i$

Here, $K_i = 0$

So $K_f = K = mgy_0$

10. Ans (1)

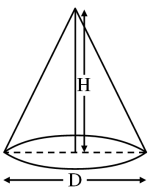
Unit of force

$= (109)\ (10\ cm)\ (0.1\ sec)^{-2}$

$= (10 \times 10^{-3} \times 10 \times 10^{-2} \times 10^2)$ N

$= 0.1$ N

11. Ans (3)



$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi\left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 H$

$\therefore$ % Error in V = 2(% error in D) + % error in H.

$\because$ Least count is 2mm.

$\therefore$ % error in $D = \frac{2mm}{20cm} \times 100\% = 1\%$

& % error in $H = \frac{2mm}{20cm} \times 100\% = 1\%$

So % error in $V = 2 \times 1\% + 1\% = 3\%$

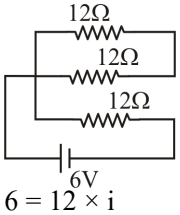
12. Ans (3)

By LMC $\longrightarrow$

$mv = (7m)\ V' + mv'$

$V' = V/8$

13. Ans (2)



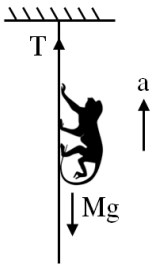
$6 = 12 \times i$

$i = \frac{1}{2}A$

14. Ans (2)

Conceptual / theory

15. Ans (1)



$T_{max} - mg = ma_{max}$.

$800 - 500 = 50a$

$a = \frac{300}{50} = 6\ m/s^2$

16. Ans (1)

Work = T × Area

$= 0.02 \times 0.05$

$= 0.001$ J

17. Ans (4)

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

$\frac{h_2}{h_1} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$

$h_2 = \frac{r}{(r/3)}h_1 = 3h_1$

Given $h_1 = 3$ mm

$\therefore\ h_2 = 9$mm

18. Ans (2)

$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{a}\right)^2 = \sin^2\omega t + \cos^2\omega t$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = a^2$

Hence, it is a circular path.

19. Ans (1)

$$v = \frac{C}{\sqrt{\mu_r \varepsilon_r}}$$

$$\mu_r = \frac{C^2}{V^2 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{C^2}{\frac{C^2}{9} \times 2} = 4.5$$

20. Ans (4)

$$I_{avg} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times 2}{(2-0)} = 25A$$

21. Ans (4)

$$\because P = \frac{NhC}{t\lambda}$$

$\Rightarrow$ No of incident photons per unit 't'

$$\frac{N}{t} = \frac{P\lambda}{hC} = \frac{5 \times 10^{-3} \times 500 \times 10^{-9}}{20 \times 10^{-26}} = 125 \times 10^{14}$$

No. of photo electrons emitted per second = $\frac{1}{100}$ (No. of photons emitted)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{t} = 125 \times 10^{12}$$

then $i = \frac{ne}{t} = 125 \times 10^{12} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$

$= 2 \times 10^{-5}\,A = 20\,\mu A$

22. Ans (3)

From momentum conservation,

$|p_{atom}| = |p_{photon}|$

$\because p_{photon} = \frac{E}{C}$ & $p_{atom} = mv$

$\therefore E_{atom} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$\therefore mv = p_{atom} = \frac{2E_{atom}}{V}$

Also, $\frac{E}{C} = \frac{2E_{atom}}{V}$

$\therefore E_{atom} = \frac{EV}{2C}$

23. Ans (4)

$$\underset{96}{\overset{256}{A}} \xrightarrow[\text{m no. of } \alpha]{} \underset{96-(2m)}{\overset{256-4(m)}{X}} \xrightarrow[\text{n no. of } \beta]{} \underset{96-(2m)+n}{\overset{256-(4m)}{Y}} = \underset{88}{\overset{224}{B}}$$

So that $256 - 4m = 224 \Rightarrow 4m = 32$, $m = 8$ no. of α

$96 - (2m) + n = 88 \Rightarrow 96 - 16 + n = 88$

$\Rightarrow n = 7$ no. of Beta

24. Ans (2)

For the 4th member lyman : $n_1 = 1$, $n_2 = 5$

for the 3rd member of balmer : $n_1 = 2$, $n_2 = 5$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{R\left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{25}\right)}{R\left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{25}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{\frac{21}{100}}{\frac{24}{25}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{21}{24 \times 4} = \frac{21}{96}$$

25. Ans (2)

$B_1 = B_3 = 0$

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 IQ}{4\pi R}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{8R}$$

26. Ans (4)

$F = qvB$

$k = qV = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$v \propto \sqrt{V'}$

$\therefore F \propto v \propto \sqrt{V'}$

$\therefore \frac{F}{F'} = \sqrt{\frac{V}{6V}}$

$\therefore F' = \sqrt{6F}$

27. Ans (4)

$$T = \frac{2\pi m}{qB}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{m_1}{m_2} \times \frac{q_2}{q_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{4m}{m} \times \frac{e}{2e} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$\Rightarrow T_1 : T_2 = 2 : 1$

28. Ans (4)

For a molecule in solid no degree of freedom associated with translation and rotational, but degree of freedom associated to vibration along x, y and z axis, $f = 2 \times 3 = 6$

29. Ans (2)

$C_p - C_V = R$

$C_p - C_v = 2$ cal/mole°C

$8 - C_v = 2$ cal/mol°C $\Rightarrow C_v = 6$ cal/mole°C

$\Delta U = nC_v\Delta T$

$= 5 \times 6 \times (20 - 10)$

$= 300$ cal.

30. Ans (1)

$$\frac{V}{4\ell_c} - \frac{V}{2\ell_0} = 4$$

$$\frac{V}{4(2\ell_c)} - \frac{V}{2(2\ell_0)} = x$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{V}{4\ell_c} - \frac{V}{2\ell_0}\right] = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = x$$

$\Rightarrow x = 2$

31. Ans (4)

$f_0 = \frac{100}{0.5} = 200\,cm$

$f_e = \frac{100}{20} = 5\,cm$

$M = \frac{f_0}{f_e} = \frac{200}{5} = 40$

33. Ans (2)

$g_1 = g\left(1 - \frac{d}{R}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \frac{g}{5} = g\left(1 - \frac{d}{R}\right)$

$\frac{1}{5} = 1 - \frac{d}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{5} = \frac{d}{R}$

$d = \frac{4R}{5}$

34. Ans (1)

By applying conservation of energy

$KE_i + PE_i = KE_f + PE_f$

$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{GM_em}{R} = 0 - \frac{GM_em}{2R}$

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

$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{GM_em}{2R} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{GM_e}{R}}$

35. Ans (1)

$F = 6\,\pi\,\eta\,\rho\,\nu$

$= 6 \times 3.14 \times 0.9 \times 5 \times 10^{-3} \times 10 \times 10^{-2}$

$= 847.8 \times 10^{-5}\,N$

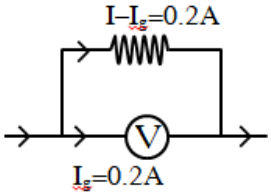
$= 8.48 \times 10^{-3}\,N$

SECTION-B

36. Ans (4)

$I_g = \frac{20}{50} = 0.4A \quad ; \quad \text{new } I_g' = \frac{10}{50} = 0.2A$

I_g has to be decreased by = 0.4 – 0.2 = 0.2 A ; 0.2 ampere current needs to be passed by shunt (half the current)



so it needs to be shunted by resistance = 50Ω .

37. Ans (1)

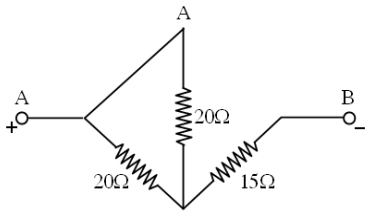
$R = \frac{R_1R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{200}{30} = \frac{20}{3}\Omega$

$\frac{dR}{R^2} = \frac{dR_1}{R_1^2} + \frac{dR_2}{R_2^2}$

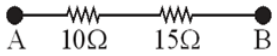
$\frac{dR}{\frac{400}{9}} = \frac{1}{100} + \frac{0.5}{400}$

$dR = \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{18} = \frac{9}{18} = \frac{1}{2}\Omega$

38. Ans (1)



The forward biased diode will conduct while the reverse biased will not



∴ Equivalent resistance = 10 + 15 = 25Ω

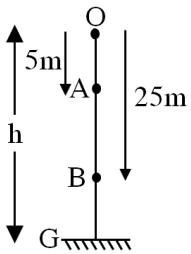
39. Ans (1)

$F\cos 37° = \mu(mg - F\sin 37°)$

$F = \frac{\mu mg}{\cos 37° + \mu \sin 37°} = \frac{0.5 \times 20 \times 10}{\frac{4}{5} + 0.5 \times \frac{3}{5}} = 90.90\,N$

$\therefore F \approx 91N$

40. Ans (3)



For first stone (A ⟶ G)

$h - 5 = v_At + \frac{1}{2}g.t^2 \quad [v_A = \sqrt{2 \times 10 \times 5}]$

$h - 5 = 10t + \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \qquad \text{____(1)}$

For second stone (B ⟶ G)

$h - 25 = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \qquad \text{____(2)}$

Solve (1) & (2)

t = 2s

Also time taken for O ⟶ A ; $t' = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 5}{10}} = 1s$

So total time taken by first stone = t + t' = 3s.

41. Ans (3)

$\phi = \frac{1}{2}(4 - t^2)$

at t = 2, $\phi = 0$

$\varepsilon = \frac{-d\phi}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2}(0 - 2t) = t$

$H = \int \frac{\varepsilon^2}{R}.dt = \int_0^2 \frac{t^2}{8}.dt = \frac{1}{8}.\left(\frac{t^3}{3}\right)_0^2$

$= \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{3} \times (8 - 0) = \frac{1}{3}J.$

42. Ans (2)

$^{228}X \rightarrow {}^{118}Y + {}^{110}Z + Q$

$Q = ((BE)_y + (BE)_z)_{total} - (BE_x)_{total}$

$= (118 + 110)6.7 - (228)\ (4.2\ MeV)$

$= (228)\ (6.7 - 4.2)$

$= 570\ MeV$

43. Ans (3)

$P = \rho_{Hg}\, gh$

$= 13.6 \times 10^3 \times 9.8 \times 10^{-10} \times 10^{-3}$

$= 133.3 \times 10^{-10}\ N/m^2$

$PV = NKT$

$N = \dfrac{PV}{KT}$

$N = \dfrac{133.3 \times 10^{-10} \times 10^{-6}}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 300}$

$= 3.2 \times 10^6$

44. Ans (4)

$\because PT^4 = C$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{nRT}{V} T^4 = C$

$\Rightarrow V = \dfrac{nR}{C} T^5$

$\therefore \dfrac{dV}{dT} = \dfrac{5nR}{C} T^4$

$\therefore \dfrac{1}{V}\dfrac{dV}{dT} = \dfrac{5nRT^4}{C} \times \dfrac{C}{nRT^5}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{5}{T}$

45. Ans (2)

$\dfrac{1}{2} K (A^2 - x^2) = \dfrac{1}{3}\left(\dfrac{1}{2} kx^2\right)$

$\Rightarrow A^2 - x^2 = \dfrac{x^2}{3}$

$\Rightarrow A^2 = \dfrac{4x^2}{3}$

$\Rightarrow x = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2} A = 0.87\ A$

$\therefore \dfrac{x}{A} \times 100\% = 87$

$\Rightarrow x = 87$

46. Ans (1)

From

$x - 3t = 0$

$x = 3t$

$\therefore \dfrac{dx}{dt} = 3$

$\Rightarrow$ wave speed = 3 m/s

47. Ans (2)

$\cos^2 60° + \cos^2 60° + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$

$\Rightarrow \gamma = 45°$

Vertical component of velocity = $v \cos\gamma = 50\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$= 25\sqrt{2}$

48. Ans (1)

$F = \dfrac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$

$\Rightarrow F \propto \dfrac{1}{r^2}$

$\Rightarrow F \propto m_1m_2$

$\Rightarrow$ This force provides centripetal force and acts towards sun

$\Rightarrow T^2 \propto a^3$ (Kepler's third law)

49. Ans (1)

Angular width of central maxima

$= \dfrac{2\lambda}{d} = \dfrac{2 \times 500 \times 10^{-9}}{10 \times 10^{-6}} = 0.1$ rad

= 5.75 degree

$\therefore$ 2.86 degree on both side of central maxima which is at $\theta = 30°$

50. Ans (4)

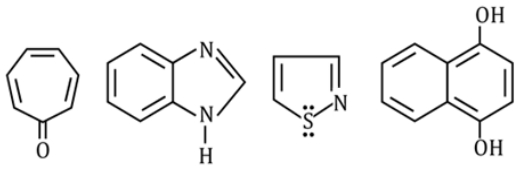
$\because v_T \propto r^2 \Rightarrow \dfrac{r_1^2}{r_2^2} = \dfrac{v_{T_1}}{v_{T_2}} = \dfrac{9}{4} \Rightarrow \dfrac{r_1}{r_2} = \dfrac{3}{2}$

$\therefore \dfrac{V_1}{V_2} = \left(\dfrac{r_1}{r_2}\right)^3 = \dfrac{27}{8}$

SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY

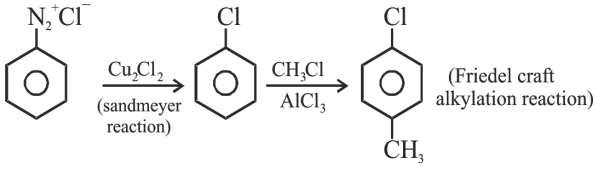
SECTION-A

55. Ans (3)



Above are aromatic in nature.

59. Ans (3)



64. Ans (4)

$CO + H_2O \rightleftharpoons CO_2 + H_2) \times 2 \quad K_{eq}=K_1^2$

$2H_2 + O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2H_2O \quad K_{eq}=K_2$

$2CO + O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2CO_2 \quad K_{eq} = K_1^2.K_2$

OR

Target rx^n = 2 × eq(1) + eq (2)

(T.R.) So $\boxed{K_{T.R.} = K_1^2.K_2}$

67. Ans (4)

$h = \sqrt{\frac{K_h}{C}} = \sqrt{\frac{K_w}{K_a \times C}}$

h = max., K_a = min., pK_a = max.

68. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI, Pg # 222, Part-1

71. Ans (4)

$CuSO_{4(s)} + 5H_2O_{(\ell)} \longrightarrow CuSO_4.5H_2O_{(s)}$ is an example of $\Delta_{Hydration}$ H° of $CuSO_4$

73. Ans (3)

$\Delta S = nC_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

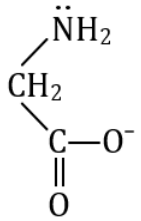
$= 2 \times \frac{5}{2} R \ln \frac{600}{300}$

$= 5R \ln 2$

77. Ans (1)

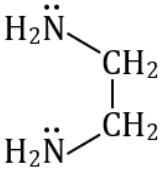
(1) Glycinato

Unsymmetrical bidentate



(2) Ethylenediamine

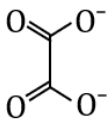
Symmetrical bidentate



(3) Aqua H_2O monodentate.

(4) Oxalato ($C_2O_4^{2-}$)

Symmetrical bidentate



SECTION-B

96. Ans (3)

sp^3 hybridisation can only have pπ-dπ bond as it can not form pπ-pπ bond.

SUBJECT : BOTANY

SECTION-A

101. Ans (3)

NCERT Pg. No. # 13

102. Ans (3)

NCERT Pg. # 22

103. Ans (4)

NCERT Pg. # 6

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