JEE Mains Mock Test – Paper 2

Physics (25 Questions)
Section A – MCQs (20 Questions)
Q1. The time constant of an RC circuit is: (A) R/C (B) RC (C) 1/RC (D) None
Q2. A wire of resistance R is stretched to double its length. Its new resistance is: (A) R/2 (B) 2R (C) 4R (D) R
Q3. The energy stored in a capacitor is given by: (A) ½CV² (B) CV (C) ½QV (D) Both A and C
Q4. A coil has 100 turns and area 0.1 m². It is rotated at 50 rad/s in a uniform field of 0.1 T. Maximum emf induced is: (A) 50 V (B) 100 V (C) 200 V (D) 500 V
Q5. Two equal charges are placed at distance d. At midpoint between them, the electric field is: (A) Zero (B) $q/4\pi\epsilon_0d^2$ (C) $2q/4\pi\epsilon_0d^2$ (D) None
Q6. The drift velocity is inversely proportional to:(A) Current(B) Area of cross section

(C) Number density of electrons (D) Both B and C
Q7. A solenoid of length 50 cm has 1000 turns. Its self-inductance (μ_0 = $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ H/m, area = 10^{-3} m²) is approximately: (A) 0.05 H (B) 0.1 H (C) 0.25 H (D) 0.5 H
Q8. Potential at a point due to a point charge varies as: (A) 1/r (B) 1/r ² (C) r (D) r ²
Q9. Kirchhoff's current law is based on: (A) Conservation of energy (B) Conservation of momentum (C) Conservation of charge (D) Ohm's law
Q10. The unit of capacitance is: (A) Henry (B) Farad (C) Tesla (D) Weber
Q11. A 10 Ω resistor and 5 Ω resistor are connected in parallel. Their equivalent resistance is: (A) 15 Ω (B) 5 Ω (C) 10/3 Ω (D) 2 Ω
Q12. The phase difference between current and voltage in a pure capacitor is: (A) 0° (B) 90° (C) -90° (D) 180°
Q13. The electrostatic potential inside a charged spherical shell is: (A) Zero everywhere (B) Constant

(C) Inversely proportional to r (D) Directly proportional to r ²
Q14. The charge on a conductor resides: (A) Inside (B) On the surface (C) Uniformly in the body (D) At the center
Q15. The magnetic field inside a long solenoid is: (A) Zero (B) Uniform (C) Non-uniform (D) Decreasing
Q16. The unit of resistance is: (A) Volt (B) Ohm (C) Coulomb (D) Watt
Q17. A 10 μF capacitor is connected to 200 V. The charge on capacitor is: (A) 2000 μC (B) 1000 μC (C) 2 μC (D) 20 μC
Q18. Electric flux through a closed surface depends on: (A) Total charge inside (B) Surface area only (C) Shape of surface (D) Volume of surface
Q19. Which device works on electromagnetic induction? (A) Transformer (B) Battery (C) Diode (D) Transistor
Q20. In a conductor, current is due to: (A) Positive charges only (B) Negative charges only (C) Both (D) None

Section B – NAT (5 Questions)
Q21. A capacitor 10 μF is charged to 100 V. Find energy stored (J). Answer:
Q22. A coil of inductance 1 H carries current 2 A. Find energy stored (J). Answer:
Q23. A 10 Ω resistor is connected across 20 V. Find current (A). Answer:
Q24. A charge of 2 μ C is placed in field 500 N/C. Force = ? N Answer:
Q25. A conductor of area 1 mm ² carries 2 A. If $n = 8.5 \times 10^{28}$, find drift velocity (approx, m/s). Answer:
Chemistry (25 Questions)
Section A – MCQs (20 Questions)
Q26. The rate constant has unit s ⁻¹ for: (A) Zero order (B) First order (C) Second order (D) Third order
Q27. The plot of ln k vs 1/T is: (A) Straight line (B) Curve (C) Hyperbola (D) None
Q28. Raoult's law is applicable to: (A) Ideal solution (B) Non-ideal solution (C) Strong electrolytes (D) Colloids
Q29. Equivalent conductance increases with: (A) Dilution (B) Concentration

(C) Pressure

(D) Temperature

(A) Re (B) Ur	In Nernst equation, R stands for: esistance niversal gas constant ete constant one
(A) mo (B) mo (C) mo	The unit of rate constant for zero-order is: ol L^{-1} s ⁻¹ ol L^{-1} min ol L^{-1} s
(A) 2.4 (B) 0.2 (C) 24	The osmotic pressure of 0.1 M urea at 300 K is (R = 0.0821 L atm mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹): 46 atm 246 atm 3.6 atm 0246 atm
	oth
energ (A) 52 (B) 5.2 (C) 52	The rate of a reaction doubles when T is raised from 300 K to 310 K. The activation by is approximately: kJ/mol kJ/mol kJ/mol kJ/mol kJ/mol
(A) So (B) Te	Molality is independent of: Notent mass Independent of: Independent of:
(A) 96 (B) 9.6	Faraday's constant is approximately: 6500 C 65×10 ⁴ C oth A and B one

Q37. The colligative property is: (A) Osmotic pressure (B) Vapour pressure lowering (C) Elevation of boiling point (D) All
Q38. Rate law is determined by: (A) Mechanism (B) Experiment (C) Both (D) None
Q39. Conductivity of strong electrolyte at infinite dilution is given by: (A) Kohlrausch law (B) Raoult's law (C) Arrhenius law (D) Faraday's law
Q40. Which of the following is not a colligative property? (A) Surface tension (B) Osmotic pressure (C) Depression in freezing point (D) Elevation in boiling point
Q41. The electrochemical cell which converts chemical energy to electrical is: (A) Galvanic (B) Electrolytic (C) Both (D) None
Q42. Henry's law is related to: (A) Solubility of gases (B) Vapour pressure (C) Boiling point (D) Osmotic pressure
Q43. The rate law for 2A → B is rate = k[A]². Order = ? (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 0 (D) 3
Q44. A solution shows positive deviation from Raoult's law if: (A) Δ Hmix > 0

(B) Δ Hmix < 0 (C) Δ Hmix = 0
(D) None
Q45. The unit of cell potential is: (A) Volt (B) Ampere (C) Joule
(D) Coulomb
Section B – NAT (5 Questions)
Q46. Half-life of a first-order reaction is 100 s. Find rate constant (s ⁻¹). Answer:
Q47. Molality of 10 g NaOH (M = 40) in 100 g H_2O . Answer:
Q48. For reaction Zn + Cu ²⁺ \rightarrow Zn ²⁺ + Cu, E°cell = 1.1 V. Find Δ G° (F = 96500). Answer:
Q49. Calculate vapour pressure of water at 300 K when 18 g glucose is dissolved in 180 g water (P° = 23.1 mmHg). Answer:
Q50. Osmotic pressure of 0.5 M solution at 300 K (R = 0.0821). Answer:
Mathematics (25 Questions)
Section A – MCQs (20 Questions)
Q51. If det(A) = 2, then det(A ²) = (A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 8 (D) 16
Q52. If A is identity matrix, then $A^{-1} =$ (A) I

(B) 0 (C) –I (D) None

Q53. For f(x) = x , f(-x) = (A) f(x) (B) -f(x) (C) f(x) ² (D) None
Q54. Range of $\cos^{-1}(x)$ is: (A) $[0, \pi]$ (B) $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$ (C) $[0, 2\pi]$ (D) None
Q55. If n(A) = 3, number of subsets = (A) 3 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 9
Q56. Determinant of [[1,2],[2,4]] is: (A) 0 (B) 2 (C) 4 (D) -2
Q57. Number of one-one functions from {1,2,3} to {a,b,c,d} is: (A) 24 (B) 12 (C) 36 (D) 64
Q58. Relation R = {(a,a),(b,b)} on set {a,b} is: (A) Reflexive (B) Symmetric (C) Both (D) None
Q59. If f(x) = sin x, then f(-x) = (A) -f(x) (B) f(x) (C) Both (D) None
Q60. The determinant of a diagonal matrix is: (A) Product of diagonal elements

(B) Sum of diagonal elements(C) Zero(D) None
Q61. Number of binary operations on set with 3 elements is: (A) 9 (B) 27 (C) 729 (D) 19683
Q62. If det(A) = 5, then det(2A) for 2×2 matrix = (A) 10 (B) 20 (C) 25 (D) 100
Q63. If f(x) = x³, then f is: (A) Odd (B) Even (C) Neither (D) Both
Q64. Adjoint of unit matrix is: (A) I (B) 0
(C) –I (D) None
(C) -I
(C) –I (D) None Q65. The sum of diagonal elements of a matrix is called: (A) Rank (B) Trace (C) Determinant

(C) Both (D) Neither
Q68. The determinant of [[0,1],[-1,0]] is: (A) 1 (B) -1 (C) 0 (D) 2
Q69. Rank of identity matrix of order 3 is: (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) None
Q70. Every function is: (A) A relation (B) Not a relation (C) Independent of relation (D) None
Section B – NAT (5 Questions)
Q71. Solve det([[x,2],[3,4]]) = 2. Answer:
Answer: Q72. If $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$, find $f(3)$.
Answer: Q72. If $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$, find $f(3)$. Answer: Q73. If matrix $A = [[2,0],[0,2]]$, find $det(A^3)$.