

## COMMON ENTRANCE TEST-2016

DATE	SUBJECT	TIME
DAY-2	PHYSICS	10.30 A.M. TO 11.50 A.M.
MAXIMUM MARKS	TOTAL DURATION	MAXIMUM TIME FOR ANSWERING
60	80 MINUTES	70 MINUTES

<b>MENTION YOUR CET NUMBER</b>	<b>QUESTION BOOKLET DETAILS</b>	
	<b>VERSION CODE</b>	<b>SERIAL NUMBER</b>
	<b>A - 1</b>	<b>570769</b>

**DOs :**

1. Check whether the CET No. has been entered and shaded in the respective circles on the OMR answer sheet.
2. This Question Booklet is issued to you by the invigilator after the **2<sup>nd</sup> Bell i.e., after 10.30 a.m.**
3. The Serial Number of this question booklet should be entered on the OMR answer sheet.
4. The Version Code of this question booklet should be entered on the OMR answer sheet and the respective circles should also be shaded completely.
5. Compulsorily sign at the bottom portion of the OMR answer sheet in the space provided.

**DON'Ts:**

1. **THE TIMING AND MARKS PRINTED ON THE OMR ANSWER SHEET SHOULD NOT BE DAMAGED / MUTILATED / SPOILED.**
2. **The 3<sup>rd</sup> Bell rings at 10.40 a.m., till then;**
  - Do not remove the paper seal present on the right hand side of this question booklet.
  - Do not look inside this question booklet.
  - Do not start answering on the OMR answer sheet.

**IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. This question booklet contains 60 questions and each question will have one statement and four distracters. (Four different options / choices.)
2. **After the 3<sup>rd</sup> Bell is rung at 10.40 a.m.,** remove the paper seal on the right hand side of this question booklet and check that this booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items etc., if so, get it replaced by a complete test booklet. Read each item and start answering on the OMR answer sheet.
3. During the subsequent 70 minutes:
  - Read each question carefully.
  - Choose the correct answer from out of the four available distracters (options / choices) given under each question / statement.
  - **Completely darken / shade the relevant circle with a BLUE OR BLACK INK BALL POINT PEN against the question number on the OMR answer sheet.**

Correct Method of shading the circle on the OMR answer sheet is as shown below :



4. Please note that even a minute unintended ink dot on the OMR answer sheet will also be recognized and recorded by the scanner. Therefore, avoid multiple markings of any kind on the OMR answer sheet.
5. Use the space provided on each page of the question booklet for Rough Work. Do not use the OMR answer sheet for the same.
6. **After the last bell is rung at 11.50 a.m.,** stop writing on the OMR answer sheet and affix your **LEFT HAND THUMB IMPRESSION** on the OMR answer sheet as per the instructions.
7. Hand over the **OMR ANSWER SHEET** to the room invigilator as it is.
8. After separating the top sheet (Our Copy), the invigilator will return the bottom sheet replica (Candidate's copy) to you to carry home for self-evaluation.
9. Preserve the replica of the OMR answer sheet for a minimum period of ONE year.

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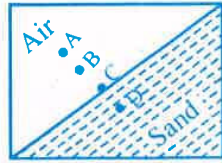
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1. A body falls freely for 10 sec. Its average velocity during this journey (take  $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ )
- (1)  $100 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  (2)  $10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$   
(3)  $50 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  (4)  $5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
2. Three projectiles A, B and C are projected at an angle of  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$  respectively. If  $R_A$ ,  $R_B$  and  $R_C$  are ranges of A, B and C respectively, then (velocity of projection is same for A, B & C)
- (1)  $R_A = R_B = R_C$  (2)  $R_A = R_C > R_B$   
(3)  $R_A < R_B < R_C$  (4)  $R_A = R_C < R_B$
3. The component of a vector  $\vec{r}$  along  $x$  - axis will have a maximum value if
- (1)  $\vec{r}$  is along +ve  $x$  - axis  
(2)  $\vec{r}$  is along +ve  $y$  - axis  
(3)  $\vec{r}$  is along -ve  $y$  - axis  
(4)  $\vec{r}$  makes an angle of  $45^\circ$  with the  $x$  - axis
4. Maximum acceleration of the train in which a 50 kg box lying on its floor will remain stationary (Given : Co-efficient of static friction between the box and the train's floor is 0.3 and  $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ )
- (1)  $5.0 \text{ ms}^{-2}$  (2)  $3.0 \text{ ms}^{-2}$   
(3)  $1.5 \text{ ms}^{-2}$  (4)  $15 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
5. A 12 kg bomb at rest explodes into two pieces of 4 kg and 8 kg. If the momentum of 4 kg piece is 20 Ns, the kinetic energy of the 8 kg piece is
- (1) 25 J (2) 20 J  
(3) 50 J (4) 40 J

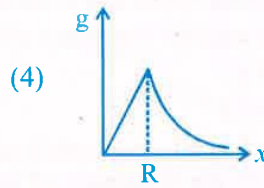
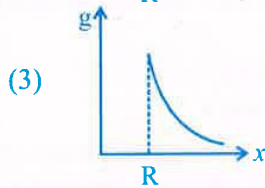
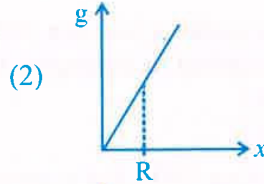
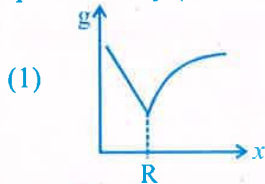
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**Space For Rough Work**

6. Which of the points is likely position of the centre of mass of the system shown in the figure ?



- (1) A (2) D  
 (3) B (4) C
7. Three bodies a ring (R), a solid cylinder (C) and a solid sphere (S) having same mass and same radius roll down the inclined plane without slipping. They start from rest, if  $v_R$ ,  $v_C$  and  $v_S$  are velocities of respective bodies on reaching the bottom of the plane, then
- (1)  $v_R = v_C = v_S$  (2)  $v_R > v_C > v_S$   
 (3)  $v_R < v_C < v_S$  (4)  $v_R = v_C > v_S$
8. Variation of acceleration due to gravity ( $g$ ) with distance  $x$  from the centre of the earth is best represented by ( $R \rightarrow$  Radius of the earth)



9. A spring is stretched by applying a load to its free end. The strain produced in the spring is
- (1) Volumetric (2) Shear  
 (3) Longitudinal & Shear (4) Longitudinal

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16. If there are only one type of charge in the universe, then

( $\vec{E}$  → Electric field,  $\vec{ds}$  → Area vector)

- (1)  $\oint \vec{E} \cdot \vec{ds} \neq 0$  on any surface
- (2)  $\oint \vec{E} \cdot \vec{ds}$  could not be defined
- (3)  $\oint \vec{E} \cdot \vec{ds} = \infty$  if charge is inside
- (4)  $\oint \vec{E} \cdot \vec{ds} = 0$  if charge is outside,  
 $= \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$  if charge is inside

17. An electron of mass  $m$ , charge  $e$  falls through a distance  $h$  meter in a uniform electric field  $E$ . Then time of fall

- (1)  $t = \sqrt{\frac{2hm}{eE}}$
- (2)  $t = \frac{2hm}{eE}$
- (3)  $t = \sqrt{\frac{2eE}{hm}}$
- (4)  $t = \frac{2eE}{hm}$

18. If  $\vec{E}_{ax}$  and  $\vec{E}_{eq}$  represents electric field at a point on the axial and equatorial line of a dipole. If points are at a distance  $r$  from the centre of the dipole, for  $r \gg a$

- (1)  $\vec{E}_{ax} = \vec{E}_{eq}$
- (2)  $\vec{E}_{ax} = -\vec{E}_{eq}$
- (3)  $\vec{E}_{ax} = -2\vec{E}_{eq}$
- (4)  $\vec{E}_{eq} = 2\vec{E}_{ax}$

19. Nature of equipotential surface for a point charge is

- (1) Ellipsoid with charge at foci.
- (2) Sphere with charge at the centre of the sphere.
- (3) Sphere with charge on the surface of the sphere.
- (4) Plane with charge on the surface.

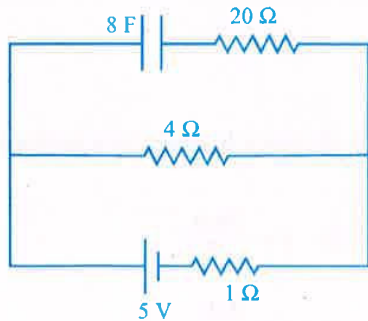
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20. A particle of mass 1 gm and charge  $1 \mu\text{C}$  is held at rest on a frictionless horizontal surface at distance 1 m from the fixed charge 2 mC. If the particle is released, it will be repelled. The speed of the particle when it is at a distance of 10 m from the fixed charge

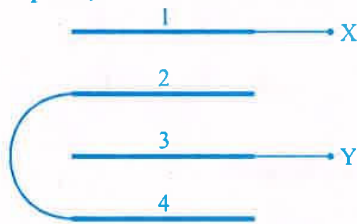
- (1)  $60 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  (2)  $100 \text{ ms}^{-1}$   
 (3)  $90 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  (4)  $180 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

21. A capacitor of 8 F is connected as shown. Charge on the plates of the capacitor



- (1) 32 C (2) 40 C  
 (3) 0 C (4) 80 C

22. Four metal plates are arranged as shown. Capacitance between X and Y (A  $\rightarrow$  Area of each plate, d  $\rightarrow$  distance between the plates)

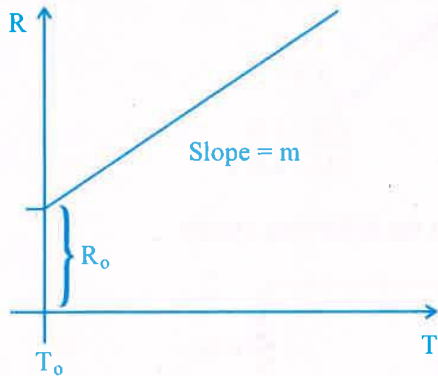


- (1)  $\frac{3}{2} \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$  (2)  $\frac{2\epsilon_0 A}{d}$   
 (3)  $\frac{2}{3} \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$  (4)  $\frac{3\epsilon_0 A}{d}$

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23. Mobility of free electrons in a conductor is
- (1) directly proportional to electron density.
  - (2) directly proportional to relaxation time.
  - (3) inversely proportional to electron density.
  - (4) inversely proportional to relaxation time.

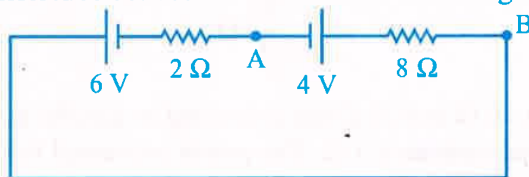
24. Variation of resistance of the conductor with temperature is as shown



The temperature co-efficient ( $\alpha$ ) of the conductor is

- (1)  $\frac{R_0}{m}$
- (2)  $mR_0$
- (3)  $m^2R_0$
- (4)  $\frac{m}{R_0}$

25. Potential difference between A and B in the following circuit



- (1) 4 V
- (2) 5.6 V
- (3) 2.8 V
- (4) 6 V

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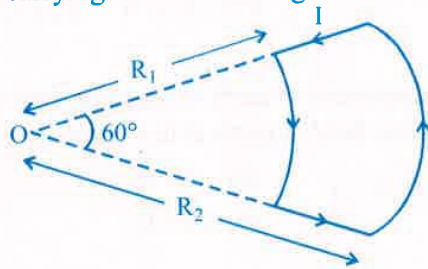
29. A proton is projected with a uniform velocity 'v' along the axis of a current carrying solenoid, then

- (1) the proton will be accelerated along the axis.
- (2) the proton path will be circular about the axis.
- (3) the proton move along helical path.
- (4) the proton will continue to move with velocity 'v' along the axis.

30. In the cyclotron, as radius of the circular path of the charged particle increases ( $\omega$  = angular velocity,  $v$  = linear velocity)

- (1) both  $\omega$  and  $v$  increases
- (2)  $\omega$  only increases,  $v$  remains constant
- (3)  $v$  increases,  $\omega$  remains constant
- (4)  $v$  increases,  $\omega$  decreases

31. A conducting wire carrying current is arranged as shown. The magnetic field at 'O'



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) $\frac{\mu_0 i}{12} \left[ \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right]$ | (2) $\frac{\mu_0 i}{12} \left[ \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right]$ |
| (3) $\frac{\mu_0 i}{6} \left[ \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right]$  | (4) $\frac{\mu_0 i}{6} \left[ \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right]$  |

32. The quantity of a charge that will be transferred by a current flow of 20 A over 1 hour 30 minutes period is

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) $10.8 \times 10^3 \text{ C}$ | (2) $10.8 \times 10^4 \text{ C}$ |
| (3) $5.4 \times 10^3 \text{ C}$  | (4) $1.8 \times 10^4 \text{ C}$  |

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33. A galvanometer coil has a resistance of  $50 \Omega$  and the meter shows full scale deflection for a current of  $5 \text{ mA}$ . This galvanometer is converted into voltmeter of range  $0 - 20 \text{ V}$  by connecting
- (1)  $3950 \Omega$  in series with galvanometer
  - (2)  $4050 \Omega$  in series with galvanometer
  - (3)  $3950 \Omega$  in parallel with galvanometer
  - (4)  $4050 \Omega$  in parallel with galvanometer
34.  $\chi_1$  and  $\chi_2$  are susceptibility of a paramagnetic material at temperatures  $T_1 \text{ K}$  and  $T_2 \text{ K}$  respectively, then
- (1)  $\chi_1 = \chi_2$
  - (2)  $\chi_1 T_1 = \chi_2 T_2$
  - (3)  $\chi_1 T_2 = \chi_2 T_1$
  - (4)  $\chi_1 \sqrt{T_1} = \chi_2 \sqrt{T_2}$
35. At certain place, the horizontal component of earth's magnetic field is  $3.0 \text{ G}$  and the angle dip at that place is  $30^\circ$ . The magnetic field of earth at that location
- (1)  $4.5 \text{ G}$
  - (2)  $5.1 \text{ G}$
  - (3)  $3.5 \text{ G}$
  - (4)  $6.0 \text{ G}$
36. The process of super imposing message signal on high frequency carrier wave is called
- (1) Amplification
  - (2) Demodulation
  - (3) Transmission
  - (4) Modulation
37. A long solenoid with  $40$  turns per cm carries a current of  $1 \text{ A}$ . The magnetic energy stored per unit volume is \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{J/m}^3$ .
- (1)  $3.2 \pi$
  - (2)  $32 \pi$
  - (3)  $1.6 \pi$
  - (4)  $6.4 \pi$

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38. A wheel with 10 spokes each of length 'L' m is rotated with a uniform angular velocity ' $\omega$ ' in a plane normal to the magnetic field 'B'. The emf induced between the axle and the rim of the wheel.

- (1)  $\frac{1}{2} N\omega BL^2$  (2)  $\frac{1}{2} \omega BL^2$   
 (3)  $\omega bL^2$  (4)  $N\omega BL^2$

39. The rms value of current in a 50 Hz AC circuit is 6 A. The average value of AC current over a cycle is

- (1)  $6\sqrt{2}$  (2)  $\frac{3}{\pi\sqrt{2}}$   
 (3) Zero (4)  $\frac{6}{\pi\sqrt{2}}$

40. A capacitor of capacitance 10  $\mu\text{F}$  is connected to an AC source and an AC Ammeter. If the source voltage varies as  $V = 50\sqrt{2} \sin 100t$ , the reading of the ammeter is

- (1) 50 mA (2) 70.7 mA  
 (3) 5.0 mA (4) 7.07 mA

41. In a series L.C.R circuit, the potential drop across L, C and R respectively are 40 V, 120 V and 60 V. Then the source voltage is

- (1) 220 V (2) 160 V  
 (3) 180 V (4) 100 V

42. In a series L.C.R. circuit an alternating emf ( $v$ ) and current ( $i$ ) are given by the equation

$$v = v_0 \sin \omega t, i = i_0 \sin \left( \omega t + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

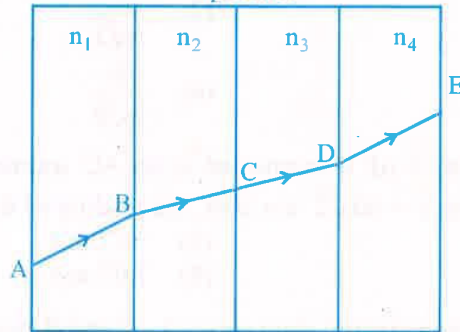
The average power dissipated in the circuit over a cycle of AC is

- (1)  $\frac{v_0 i_0}{2}$  (2)  $\frac{v_0 i_0}{4}$   
 (3)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} v_0 i_0$  (4) Zero

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**Space For Rough Work**

43. Electromagnetic radiation used to sterilise milk is  
 (1) X-ray (2)  $\gamma$ -ray  
 (3) UV rays (4) Radiowaves
44. A plane glass plate is placed over a various coloured letters (violet, green, yellow, red). The letter which appears to raised more  
 (1) Red (2) Yellow  
 (3) Green (4) Violet
45. A ray of light passes through four transparent media with refractive index  $n_1$ ,  $n_2$ ,  $n_3$  and  $n_4$  as shown. The surfaces of all media are parallel

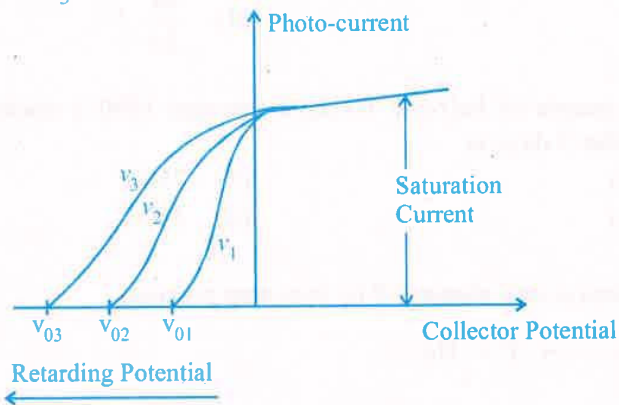


If the emergent ray DE is parallel to incident ray AB, then

- (1)  $n_1 = n_4$  (2)  $n_2 = n_4$   
 (3)  $n_3 = n_4$  (4)  $n_1 = \frac{n_2 + n_3 + n_4}{3}$
46. Focal length of a convex lens is 20 cm and its RI is 1.5. It produces an erect, enlarged image if the distance of the object from the lens is  
 (1) 40 cm (2) 30 cm  
 (3) 15 cm (4) 20 cm
47. A ray of light suffers a minimum deviation when incident on an equilateral prism of refractive index  $\sqrt{2}$ . The angle of incidence is  
 (1)  $30^\circ$  (2)  $45^\circ$   
 (3)  $60^\circ$  (4)  $50^\circ$

Space For Rough Work

48. In Young's double slit experiment the source is white light. One slit is covered with red filter and the other with blue filter. There shall be
- (1) Alternate red & blue fringes
  - (2) Alternate dark & pink fringes
  - (3) Alternate dark & yellow fringes
  - (4) No interference
49. Light of wavelength  $600 \text{ nm}$  is incident normally on a slit of width  $0.2 \text{ mm}$ . The angular width of central maxima in the diffraction pattern is (measured from minimum to minimum)
- (1)  $6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ rad}$
  - (2)  $4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ rad}$
  - (3)  $2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ rad}$
  - (4)  $4.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ rad}$
50. For what distance is ray optics is good approximation when the aperture is  $4 \text{ mm}$  and the wavelength of light is  $400 \text{ nm}$  ?
- (1)  $24 \text{ m}$
  - (2)  $40 \text{ m}$
  - (3)  $18 \text{ m}$
  - (4)  $30 \text{ m}$
51. The variation of photo-current with collector potential for different frequencies of incident radiation  $\nu_1, \nu_2$  and  $\nu_3$  is as shown in the graph, then



- (1)  $\nu_1 = \nu_2 = \nu_3$
- (2)  $\nu_1 > \nu_2 > \nu_3$
- (3)  $\nu_1 < \nu_2 < \nu_3$
- (4)  $\nu_3 = \frac{\nu_1 + \nu_2}{2}$

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Space For Rough Work



57. A nucleus of mass 20 u emits a  $\gamma$  photon of energy 6 MeV. If the emission assume to occur when nucleus is free and rest, then the nucleus will have kinetic energy nearest to (take  $1u = 1.6 \times 10^{-27}$  kg)

- (1) 10 KeV
- (2) 1 KeV
- (3) 0.1 KeV
- (4) 100 KeV

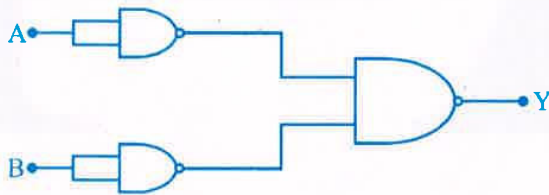
58. Constant DC voltage is required from a variable AC voltage. Which of the following is correct order of operation ?

- (1) Regulator, filter, rectifier
- (2) Rectifier, regulator, filter
- (3) Rectifier, filter, regulator
- (4) Filter, regulator, rectifier

59. In a transistor, the collector current varies by 0.49 mA and emitter current varies by 0.50 mA. Current gain  $\beta$  measured is

- (1) 49
- (2) 150
- (3) 99
- (4) 100

60. Identify the logic operation carried out by the following circuit.



- (1) AND
- (2) NAND
- (3) NOR
- (4) OR

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Space For Rough Work



# A-1