

**NEET UG-2024**  
[PAPER WITH ANSWER KEY]

HELD ON SUNDAY 05<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2024

**PHYSICS**

**SECTION-A**

[Q.1] A tightly wound 100 turns coil of radius 10 cm carries a current of 7A. The magnitude of the magnetic field at the centre of the coil is (Take permeability of free space as  $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$  SI units) :

- [1] 4.4 mT                      [2] 44 T                      [3] 44 mT                      [4] 4.4 T

[ANS] 1

[Q.2] Match List-I with List-II

**List-I**

**(Material)**

- A. Diamagnetic  
B. Ferromagnetic  
C. Paramagnetic  
D. Non-magnetic

**List-II**

**(Susceptibility (x))**

- I.  $x = 0$   
II.  $0 > x \geq -1$   
III.  $x \gg 1$   
IV.  $0 < x < \epsilon$  (a small positive number)

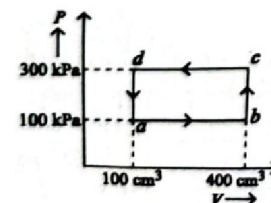
Choose the correct answer from the options given below :-

- [1] A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV                      [2] A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I  
[3] A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I                      [4] A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

[ANS] 3

[Q.3] A thermodynamic system is taken through the cycle abcda. The work done by the gas along the path bc is :

- [1] - 90 J                      [2] - 60 J  
[3] zero                      [4] 30 J



[ANS] 3

- [Q.4] An unpolarised light beam strikes a glass surface at Brewster's angle. Then
- [1] both the reflected and refracted light will be completely polarized.  
 [2] the reflected light will be completely polarized but the refracted light will be partially polarized.  
 [3] the reflected light will be partially polarized.  
 [4] the refracted light will be completely polarized.

[ANS] 2

- [Q.5] In an ideal transformer, the turns ratio is  $\frac{N_p}{N_s} = \frac{1}{2}$ . The ratio  $V_s : V_p$  is equal to (the symbols carry their usual meaning) :

- [1] 1 : 1                      [2] 1 : 4                      [3] 1 : 2                      [4] 2 : 1

[ANS] 4

- [Q.6] A logic circuit provides the output Y as per the following truth table :

A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	0

The expression for the output Y is :

- [1]  $\bar{B}$                       [2] B                      [3]  $A \cdot B + \bar{A}$                       [4]  $A\bar{B} + \bar{A}$

[ANS] 1

- [Q.7] In a vernier calipers, (N + 1) divisions of vernier scale coincide with N divisions of main scale. If 1 MSD represents 0.1 mm, the vernier constant (in cm) is:

- [1] 100 N                      [2] 10 (N + 1)                      [3]  $\frac{1}{10N}$                       [4]  $\frac{1}{100(N+1)}$

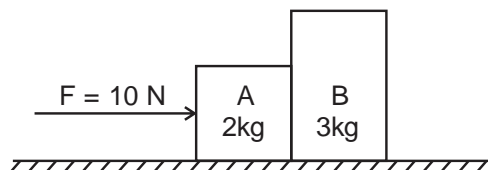
[ANS] 4

- [Q.8] The maximum elongation of a steel wire of 1 m length if the elastic limit of steel and its Young's modulus, respectively, are  $8 \times 10^8 \text{ N m}^{-2}$  and  $2 \times 10^{11} \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ , is:

- [1] 40 mm                      [2] 8 mm                      [3] 4 mm                      [4] 0.4 mm

[ANS] 3

- [Q.9] A horizontal force 10 N is applied to a block A as shown in figure. The mass of blocks A and B 2 kg and 3 kg, respectively. The blocks slide over a frictionless surface. The force exerted by block A on block B is:



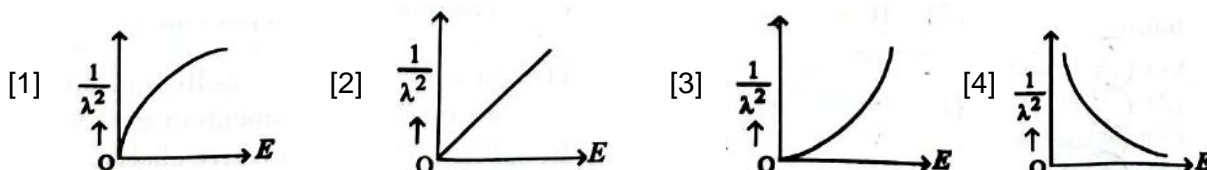
- [1] 6 N                      [2] 10 N                      [3] zero                      [4] 4 N

[ANS] 1

- [Q.10]** If the monochromatic source in Young's double slit experiment is replaced by white light, then
- [1] there will be a central bright white fringe surrounded by a few. coloured fringes.
  - [2] all bright fringes will be of equal width.
  - [3] interference pattern will disappear.
  - [4] there will be a central dark fringe surrounded by a few coloured fringes.

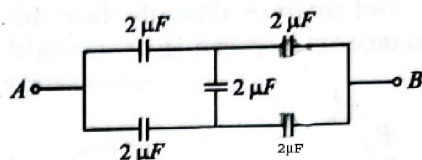
**[ANS]** 1

- [Q.11]** The graph which show the variation of  $\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right)$  and its kinetic energy , E is (where  $\lambda$  is de Broglie wavelength of a free particle):



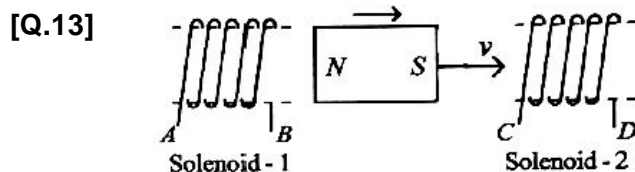
**[ANS]** 2

- [Q.12]** In the following circuit, the equivalent capacitance between terminal A and terminal B is



- [1]  $0.5\mu\text{F}$
- [2]  $4\mu\text{F}$
- [3]  $2\mu\text{F}$
- [4]  $1\mu\text{F}$

**[ANS]** 3

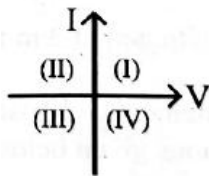


In the above diagram, a strong bar magnet is moving towards solenoid-2 from solenoid-1. The direction of induced current in solenoid-1 and that in solenoid-2, respectively, are through the directions.

- [1] AB, and CD
- [2] BA and DC
- [3] AB and DC
- [4] BA and CD

**[ANS]** 3

[Q.14] Consider the following statements A and B and identify the correct answer:

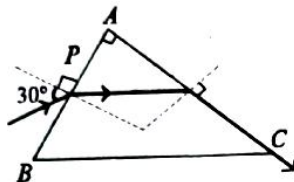


- A. For a solar-cell, the I-V characteristics lies in the IV quadrant of the given graph.  
 B. In a reverse biased pn junction diode, the current measured in ( $\mu\text{A}$ ), is due to majority charge carriers.

- [1] Both A and B are correct. [2] Both A and B are incorrect  
 [3] A is correct but B is incorrect [4] A is incorrect but B is correct

[ANS] 3

[Q.15] A light ray enters through a right angled prism at point P with the angle of incidence  $30^\circ$  as shown in figure. It travels through the prism parallel to its base BC and emerges along the face AC. The refractive index of the prism is:



- [1]  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$  [2]  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  [3]  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$  [4]  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

[ANS] 4

[Q.16] Given below are two statements: one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**.

**Assertion A** : The potential ( $V$ ) at any axial point, at a distance ( $r$ ) from the centre of the dipole of dipole moment vector  $\vec{P}$  of magnitude,  $4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C m}$ , is  $9 \times 10^3 \text{ V}$ .

(Take  $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ SI units}$ )

**Reason R** :  $V = \pm \frac{2P}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$ , where  $r$  is the distance of any axial point, situated at  $2\text{m}$  from the centre of the dipole.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- [1] A is true but R is false. [2] A is false but R is true.  
 [3] Both A and R are true and R is NOT the correct explanation of A.  
 [4] Both A and R are true and R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

[ANS] 1

**[SOLN]**  $V = \frac{KP \cos \theta}{r^2}$ , at axial point,  $\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = 1$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{P}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 4 \times 10^{-6}}{4} = 9 \times 10^3 \text{ V}$$

At other side of axis,  $\theta = \pi \Rightarrow \cos \theta = -1$

hence,  $V = -9 \times 10^3 \text{ volt}$ . (on other side)

**[Q.17]** The moment of inertia of a thin rod about an axis passing through its mid point and perpendicular to the rod is  $2400 \text{ gm-cm}^2$ . The length of the 400 g rod is nearly:

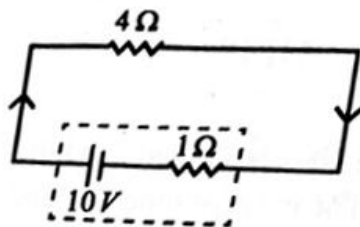
- [1] 20.7 cm                      [2] 72.0 cm                      [3] 8.5 cm                      [4] 17.5 cm

**[ANS]** 3

**[SOLN]**  $I = \frac{1}{12} ml^2 \Rightarrow 2400 = \frac{1}{12} \times 400 \times l^2$

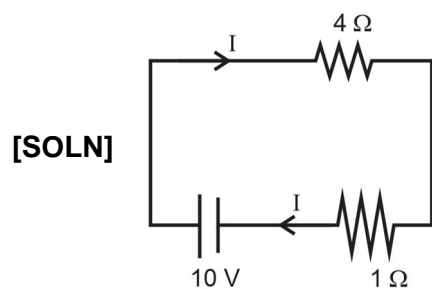
$$l = 8.5 \text{ cm}$$

**[Q.18]** The terminal voltage of the battery, whose emf is 10V and internal resistance  $1 \Omega$ , when connected through an external resistance of  $4 \Omega$  as shown in the figure is:



- [1] 8 V                      [2] 10 V                      [3] 4 V                      [4] 6 V

**[ANS]** 1



$$I = \frac{10}{5} = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{\text{terminal}} = 10 - 2 \times 1 = 8 \text{ volt}$$

[Q.19] Match List I with List II.

	List I (Spectral Lines of Hydrogen for transitions from)		List II (Wavelength (nm))
A.	$n_2 = 3$ to $n_1 = 2$	I.	410.2
B.	$n_2 = 4$ to $n_1 = 2$	II.	433.1
C.	$n_2 = 5$ to $n_1 = 2$	III.	656.3
D.	$n_2 = 6$ to $n_1 = 2$	IV.	486.1

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

[1] A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

[2] A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

[3] A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

[4] A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

[ANS] 4

[SOLN]  $\lambda_{n=3 \text{ to } n=2} = \frac{1242}{1.9} \text{ nm} = 656.3 \text{ nm}.$

$$\lambda_{n=4 \text{ to } n=2} = \frac{1242}{2.55} \text{ nm} = 486.1 \text{ nm}.$$

$$\lambda_{n=5 \text{ to } n=2} = \frac{1242}{2.856} \text{ nm} = 434.1 \text{ nm}.$$

$$\lambda_{n=6 \text{ to } n=2} = \frac{1242}{3.02} \text{ nm} = 410.25 \text{ nm}.$$

[Q.20] If  $c$  is the velocity of light in free space, the correct statements about photon among the following are:

A. The energy of a photon is  $E = hv$ .

B. The velocity of a photon is  $C$ .

C. The momentum of a photon,  $p = \frac{hv}{c}$ .

D. In a photon-electron collision, both total energy and total momentum are conserved.

E. Photon possesses positive charge.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

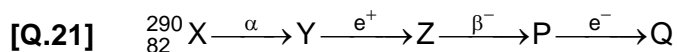
[1] A, C and D only

[2] A, B, D and E only

[3] A and B only

[4] A, B, C and D only

[ANS] 4



In the nuclear emission stated above, the mass number and atomic number of the product Q respectively, are :

- [1] 288, 82      [2] 286, 81      [3] 280, 81      [4] 286, 80

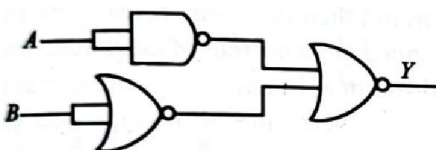
[ANS] 2

[Q.22] At any instant of time  $t$ , the displacement of any particle is given by  $2t - 1$  (SI unit) under the influence of force of 5N. The value of instantaneous power is (in SI unit) :

- [1] 7      [2] 6      [3] 10      [4] 5

[ANS] 3

[Q.23] The output (Y) of the given logic gate is similar to the output of an/a :



- [1] OR gate      [2] AND gate      [3] NAND gate      [4] NOR gate

[ANS] 2

[Q.24] The mass of a planet is  $\frac{1}{10}$ th that of the earth and its diameter is half that of the earth. The acceleration due to gravity on that planet is :

- [1]  $4.9 \text{ m s}^{-2}$       [2]  $3.92 \text{ m s}^{-2}$       [3]  $19.6 \text{ m s}^{-2}$       [4]  $9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$

[ANS] 2

[Q.25] Given below are two statements :

**Statement I :** Atoms are electrically neutral as they contain equal number of positive and negative charges.

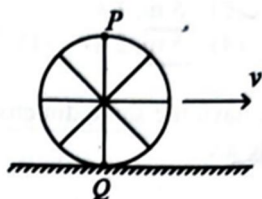
**Statement II :** Atoms of each element are stable and emit their characteristic spectrum.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- [1] Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.  
 [2] Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.  
 [3] Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.  
 [4] Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

[ANS] 1

- [Q.26] A wheel of a bullock cart is rolling on a level road as shown in the figure below. If its linear speed is  $v$  in the direction shown, which one of the following options is correct (P and Q are any highest and lowest points on the wheel, respectively)?



- [1] Both the points P and Q move with equal speed.  
 [2] Point P has zero speed.  
 [3] Point P moves slower than point Q.  
 [4] Point P moves faster than point Q.

[ANS] 4

- [Q.27] A particle moving with uniform speed in a circular path maintains :

- [1] constant velocity but varying acceleration.  
 [2] varying velocity and varying acceleration.  
 [3] constant velocity.  
 [4] constant acceleration.

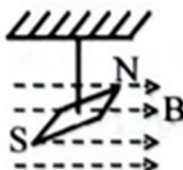
[ANS] 2

- [Q.28] A thin flat circular disc of radius 4.5 cm is placed gently over the surface of water. If surface tension of water is  $0.07 \text{ Nm}^{-1}$ , then the excess force required to take it away from the surface is:

- [1] 1.98 mN                      [2] 99 N                      [3] 19.8 mN                      [4] 198 N

[ANS] 3

- [Q.29] In a uniform magnetic field of 0.049 T, a magnetic needle performs 20 complete oscillations in 5 seconds as shown. The moment of inertia of the needle is  $9.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg m}^2$ . If the magnitude of magnetic moment of the needle is  $x \times 10^{-5} \text{ Am}^2$ ; then the value of 'x' is :



- [1]  $50 \pi^2$                       [2]  $1280 \pi^2$                       [3]  $5 \pi^2$                       [4]  $128 \pi^2$

[ANS] 2



**[Q.30]** Two bodies A and B of same mass undergo completely inelastic one dimensional collision. The body A moves with velocity  $v_1$  while body B is at rest before collision. The velocity of the system after collision is  $v_2$ . The ratio  $v_1 : v_2$  is :

- [1] 4 : 1                      [2] 1 : 4                      [3] 1 : 2                      [4] 2 : 1

**[ANS]** 4

**[Q.31]** If  $x = 5 \sin\left(\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$  m represents the motion of a particle executing simple harmonic motion, the amplitude and time period of motion, respectively, are:

- [1] 5 cm, 1 s                      [2] 5m, 1 s                      [3] 5 cm, 2s                      [4] 5m, 2s

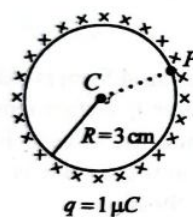
**[ANS]** D

**[Q.32]** The quantities which have the same dimensions as those of solid angle are:

- [1] strain and arc                      [2] angular speed and stress  
[3] strain and angle                      [4] stress and angle

**[ANS]** C

**[Q.33]** A thin spherical shell is charged by some source. The potential difference between the two points C and P (in V) shown in the figure is: (Take  $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9$  SI Units)



- [1]  $0.5 \times 10^5$                       [2] zero                      [3]  $3 \times 10^5$                       [4]  $1 \times 10^5$

**[ANS]** B

**[Q.34]** A bob is whirled in a horizontal plane by means of a string with an initial speed of  $\omega$  rpm. The tension in the string is T. If speed becomes  $2\omega$  while keeping the same radius, the tension in the string becomes

- [1] T/4                      [2]  $\sqrt{2}T$                       [3] T                      [4] 4T

**[ANS]** D

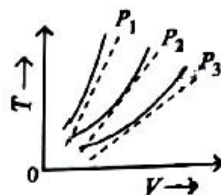
**[Q.35]** A wire of length 'l' and resistance  $100\Omega$  is divided into 10 equal parts. The first 5 parts are connected in series while the next 5 parts are connected in parallel. The two combinations are again connected in series. The resistance of this final combinations is:

- [1]  $55\Omega$                       [2]  $60\Omega$                       [3]  $26\Omega$                       [4]  $52\Omega$

**[ANS]** D

## SECTION-B

**[Q.36]** The following graph represents the T-V curves of an ideal gas (where T is the temperature and V the volume) at three pressures  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$  and  $P_3$  compared with those of Charle's law represented as dotted lines.



Then the correct relations is:

- [1]  $P_2 > P_1 > P_3$       [2]  $P_1 > P_2 > P_3$       [3]  $P_3 > P_2 > P_1$       [4]  $P_1 > P_3 > P_2$

**[ANS]** 2

**[SOLN]**  $P_1 > P_2 > P_3$

In Charle's law pressure remains constant. Hence, in the graph shown greater slope means greater pressure.

**[Q.37]** A parallel plate capacitor is charged by connecting it to a battery through a resistor. If  $I$  is the current in the circuit, then in the gap between the plates:

- [1] displacement current of magnitude equal to  $I$  flows in a direction opposite to that of  $I$ .  
 [2] displacement current of magnitude greater than  $I$  flows but can be in any direction.  
 [3] there is no current.  
 [4] displacement current of magnitude equal to  $I$  flows in the same direction as  $I$ .

**[ANS]** 4

**[SOLN]** Displacement current and conduction current have equal magnitude and also have same direction.

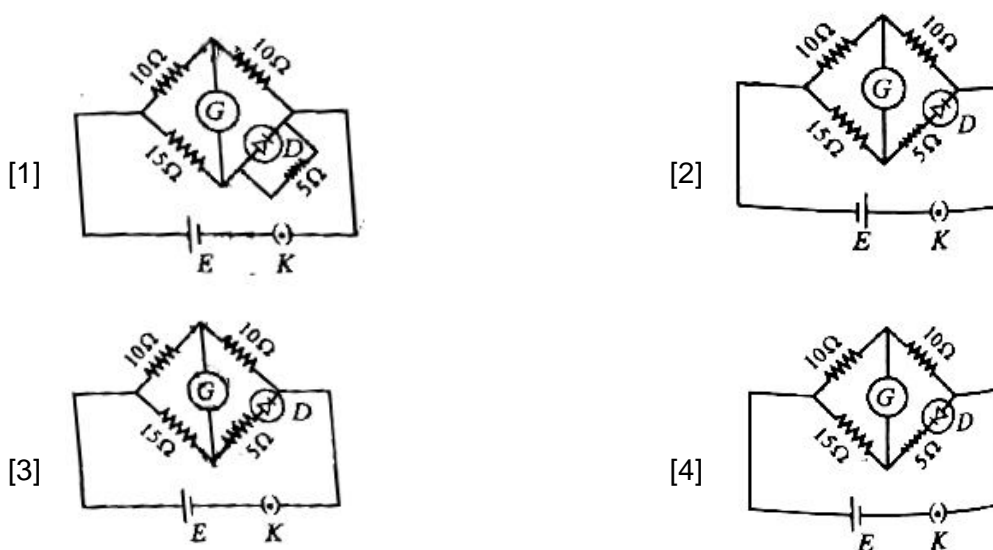
**[Q.38]** The property which is not of an electromagnetic wave travelling in free space is that:

- [1] they travel with a speed equal to  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$ .  
 [2] they originate from charges moving with uniform speed.  
 [3] they are transverse in nature.  
 [4] the energy density in electric field is equal to energy density in magnetic field.

**[ANS]** 2

**[SOLN]** Electromagnetic wave travelling in free space is originated by accelerating charge.

[Q.39] Choose the correct circuit which can achieve the bridge balance.



[ANS] 3

[SOLN] In 3<sup>rd</sup> option if we use diode with forward resistance  $10\Omega$ , then balanced bridge can be achieved.

[Q.40] If the plates of a parallel plate capacitor connected to a battery are moved close to each other, then

- A. the charge stored in it, increases.
- B. the energy stored in it, decreases.
- C. its capacitance increases
- D. the ratio of charge to its potential remains the same.
- E. the product of charge and voltage increases.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- [1] B, D and E only
- [2] A, B and C only
- [3] A, B and E only
- [4] A, C and E only

[ANS] 4

[Q.41] A force defined by  $F = \alpha t^2 + \beta t$  acts on a particle at a given time  $t$ . The factor which is dimensionless, if  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are constants, is :

- [1]  $\alpha\beta t$
- [2]  $\frac{\alpha\beta}{t}$
- [3]  $\frac{\beta t}{\alpha}$
- [4]  $\frac{\alpha t}{\beta}$

[ANS] 4

**[Q.42]** A metallic bar of Young's modulus,  $0.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ Nm}^{-2}$  and coefficient of linear thermal expansion  $10^{-5} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ , length 1 m and area of cross-section  $10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$  is heated from  $0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $100^\circ\text{C}$  without expansion or bending. The compressive force developed in it is :

- [1]  $100 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$  [2]  $2 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$   
 [3]  $5 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$  [4]  $50 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$

**[ANS]** 4

**[Q.43]** A small telescope has an objective of focal length 140 cm and an eye piece of focal length 5.0 cm. The magnifying power of telescope for viewing a distant object is :

- [1] 17 [2] 32  
 [3] 34 [4] 28

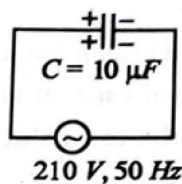
**[ANS]** 4

**[Q.44]** An iron bar of length L has magnetic moment M. It is bent at the middle of its length such that the two arms make an angle  $60^\circ$  with each other. The magnetic moment of this new magnet is :

- [1] 2 M [2]  $\frac{M}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 [3] M [4]  $\frac{M}{2}$

**[ANS]** 4

**[Q.45]** A  $10 \mu\text{F}$  capacitor is connected to a 210 V, 50Hz source as shown in figure. The peak current in the circuit is nearly ( $\pi = 3.14$ ):



- [1] 1.20 A [2] 0.35 A  
 [3] 0.58 A [4] 0.93 A

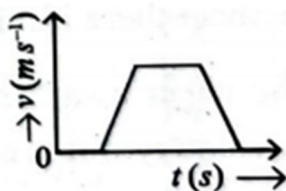
**[ANS]** 4

**[Q.46]** Two heaters A and B have power rating of 1 kW and 2 kW, respectively. Those two are first connected in series and then in parallel to a fixed power source. The ratio of power outputs for these two cases is:

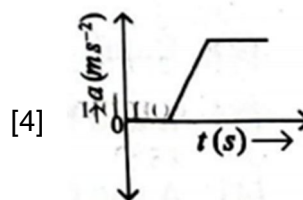
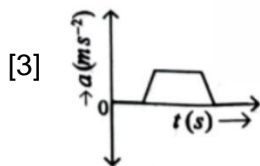
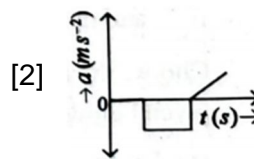
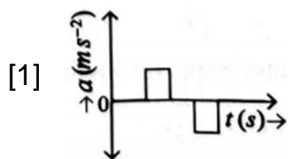
- [1] 1 : 2 [2] 2 : 3 [3] 1 : 1 [4] 2 : 9

**[ANS]** 4

[Q.47] The velocity ( $v$ ) – time ( $t$ ) plot of the motion of a body is shown below :



The acceleration ( $a$ ) – time ( $t$ ) graph that best suits this motion is



[ANS] 1

[Q.48] If the mass of the bob in a simple pendulum is increased to thrice its original mass and its length is made half its original length, then the new time period of oscillation is  $\frac{x}{2}$  times its original time period. Then the value of  $x$  is:

- [1]  $2\sqrt{3}$                       [2] 4                      [3]  $\sqrt{3}$                       [4]  $\sqrt{2}$

[ANS] 4

[Q.49] The minimum energy required to launch a satellite of mass  $m$  from the surface of earth of mass  $M$  and radius  $R$  in a circular orbit at an altitude of  $2R$  from the surface of the earth is:

[1]  $\frac{GmM}{2R}$

[2]  $\frac{GmM}{3R}$

[3]  $\frac{5GmM}{6R}$

[4]  $\frac{2GmM}{3R}$

[ANS] 3

**[Q.50]** A sheet is placed on a horizontal surface in front of a strong magnetic pole. A force is needed to:

- A. hold the sheet there if it is magnetic.
- B. hold the sheet there if it is non-magnetic.
- C. move the sheet away from the pole with uniform velocity if it is conducting.
- D. move the sheet away from the pole with uniform velocity if it is both, non-conducting and non-polar.

Choose the correct statement(s) from the options given below:

- [1] A, C and D only
- [2] C only
- [3] B and D only
- [4] A and C only

**[ANS]** 4