INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICS TEACHERS
National Standard Examination in Physics - 2026

Date of Examination: November 22, 2026
Time: 8:30 AM to 10:30 AM

Question Paper Code: 61

Student's Roll No:											

Write the Question Paper Code (mentioned above) on YOUR OMR Answer Sheet (in the space provided), otherwise your Answer Sheet will NOT be evaluated. Note that the same Question Paper Code appears on each page of the Question Paper.

Instructions to Candidates:

1. Use of mobile phone, smart watch, iPad and devices like ear pod etc during exam is STRICTLY **PROHIBITED**
2. In addition to this Question Paper, you are given OMR Answer Sheet along with candidate's copy.
3. On the Answer Sheet, make all the entries carefully in the space provided **ONLY** in **BLOCK CAPITALS** as well as by properly darkening the appropriate bubbles.
   Incomplete/ incorrect/ carelessly filled information may disqualify your candidature.
4. On the OMR Answer Sheet, use only **BLUE or BLACK BALL POINT PEN** for making entries and filling the bubbles.
5. Your **Eleven-digit roll number and date of birth** entered on the OMR Answer Sheet shall remain your login credentials (means login id and password, respectively) for accessing your performance / result in National Standard Examination in Physics – 2026.
6. The question paper has two parts. In part A-1 (Q. No.1 to 48), each question has four alternatives, out of which **only one** is correct. Choose the correct alternative and fill the appropriate bubble, as shown.

Q.No.22 a ● c d

In part A-2 (Q. No. 49 to 60) each question has four alternatives out of which any number of alternative(s) (1, 2, 3, or 4) may be correct. You have to choose **all** correct alternative(s) and fill the appropriate bubble(s), as shown

Q.No.54 a ● c ●

7. Attempt all the sixty questions. For **Part A-1,** each correct answer carries 3 marks whereas 1 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer. In **Part A-2,** you get 6 marks if all the correct alternatives are marked. No negative marks in this part.
8. Rough work may be done in the space provided. There are **16** printed pages in this question paper
9. Use of **non-programmable scientific** calculator is allowed.
10. No candidate should leave the examination hall before the completion of the examination.
11. After submitting Answer Paper, take away the Question Paper & candidate's copy of OMR sheet for your future reference.

Please DO NOT make any mark other than filling the appropriate bubbles properly in the space provided on the OMR Answer Sheet.

Answer Sheets are evaluated using machine, hence CHANGE OF ENTRY IS NOT ALLOWED. Scratching or overwriting may result in a wrong score.

DO NOT WRITE ON THE BACK OF THE ANSWER SHEET.

Instructions to Candidates (Continued) :
You may read the following instructions after submitting the Answer Sheet.

12. **Comments/Inquiries/Grievances regarding this Question Paper, if any, can be shared on the Inquiry/Grievance column on www.iapt.org.in on the specified format till Dec 1, 2026**

13. **The Answers/Solutions to this Question Paper will be available on the website: www.iapt.org.in by Nov 29, 2026.** The score card may be downloaded after Dec 24, 2026

14. **CERTIFICATES and AWARDS:**
Following certificates shall be awarded by IAPT to the students, successful in the NATIONAL STANDARD EXAMINATION IN PHYSICS – 2026
(i) "CENTRE TOP 10 %" to be downloaded from iapt.org.in after 30.01.27
(ii) "STATE TOP 1 %" will be dispatched to the examinee
(iii) "NATIONAL TOP 1 %" will be dispatched to the examinee
(iv) "GOLD MEDAL & MERIT CERTIFICATE" to all students who attend OCSC – 2027 at HBCSE-TIFR Mumbai
Certificate for centre toppers shall be uploaded on iapt.org.in

15. List of students (with centre number and roll number only) having a score equal and above **Minimum Admissible Score** (MAS) will be displayed on the website: **www.iapt.org.in** by **Dec 25, 2026. See the MAS clause** on the Student's brochure on the web.

16. List of students eligible to appear for Indian National Physics Olympiad (INPhO – 2027) shall be displayed on **www.iapt.org.in** by Dec 30, 2026.

Physical constants you may need….

Magnitude of charge on electron $e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19}$ C	Avogadro's constant $N = 6.02 \times 10^{23}\ mol^{-1}$
Mass of electron $m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31}$ kg $= 0.511$ MeV	Speed of light in free space $c = 3 \times 10^{8}\ ms^{-1}$
1 u = 931.5 MeV	Speed of sound in dry air at 0°C $v = 332\ ms^{-1}$
Mass of proton $m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27}$ kg	Permittivity of free space $\in_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12}\ C^2/Nm^2$
Acceleration due to gravity $g = 9.80\ ms^{-2}$	Permeability of free space $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}\ Hm^{-1}$
Universal gravitational constant $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}\ Nm^2/kg^2$	Planck's constant $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$ Js
Universal gas constant $R = 8.31\ J/mol\,K$	Faraday constant $= 96,500\ C\,mol^{-1}$
Boltzmann constant $k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}\ J/K$	Rydberg constant $R = 1.097 \times 10^{7}\ m^{-1}$
Stefan's constant $\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8}\ W/m^2\,K^4$	Astronomical unit $(AU) = 1.50 \times 10^{11}$ m
Atmospheric pressure (at STP) = $1.01 \times 10^5\ Nm^{-2}$	

INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICS TEACHERS
NATIONAL STANDARD EXAMINATION IN PHYSICS
(NSEP – 2026)

Time: 120 minute **Max. Marks: 216**

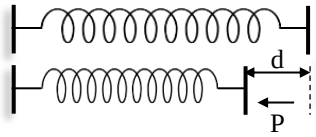
Attempt All the Sixty Questions

A – 1
ONLY ONE OUT OF THE FOUR OPTIONS IS CORRECT. BUBBLE THE CORRECT OPTION.

1. The Earth is revolving around the Sun in a circular orbit with a period of revolution equal to 1 year. Suppose that during its motion around the Sun, the mass of the Sun doubles suddenly, the time period of revolution of the Earth will then become

(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ year (b) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{3}}$ year (c) $\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$ year (d) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ year

2. A spring is in a compressed state under the action of a constant force P. Compression of the spring is d. Suppose direction of the force is reversed suddenly with its magnitude changed to 2P; the maximum extension of the spring will now be

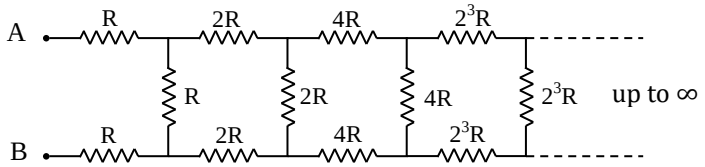


(a) 2d (b) 3d
(c) 4d (d) 5d

3. In a process, one mole of a monoatomic gas is heated from initial temperature 27 °C, in such a way that its molar heat capacity is constant equal to 2R. During the process, volume of the gas is doubled. The final temperature of the gas becomes

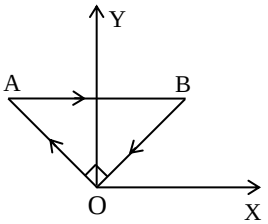
(a) 108 °C (b) 927 °C (c) 527 °C (d) 2127 °C

4. The resistance between the points A and B in the infinite circuit shown, in terms of R, is



(a) $\frac{5+\sqrt{41}}{4}$R (b) $\frac{-5+\sqrt{41}}{4}$R (c) $\frac{5+\sqrt{41}}{2}$R (d) $\left(\sqrt{3}+1\right)$R

5. Three metallic wires form an isosceles right angled triangle AOB with wire AB parallel to x-axis and the vertex O at the origin. The length of the wire OA = length OB = $2\sqrt{2}$ m. A current of 10 A flows in the loop along OABO. A magnetic field $\vec{B} = 2.5(\hat{i} - \hat{k})$ T exists in the region $y \geq 1$. The force acting on the triangle due to this field is

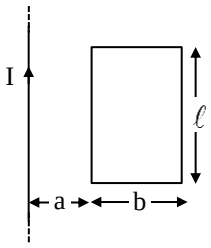


(a) $50\,\hat{j}$ N (b) $50(\hat{i} + \hat{k})$ N
(c) $50(\hat{j} + \hat{i})$ N (d) zero

6. When placed in a liquid of density d_1, a solid sphere sinks displacing a volume V of the liquid. When placed in a second liquid of density d_2, the same sphere floats with half of its volume appearing over the surface of the liquid. When placed in a third liquid of density d_3, the same sphere floats with $\frac{1}{4}$th of its volume over the surface of the liquid. The buoyant force exerted by the liquid of density d_3 on the sphere is

(a) $V d_3 g$ (b) $\frac{1}{2} V d_1 g$ (c) $\frac{1}{2} V d_2 g$ (d) $\frac{1}{4} V d_3 g$

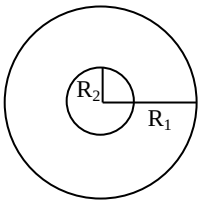
7. A flat rectangular $\ell \times b$ loop and a long straight wire lie in the same plane (see figure). Current in the wire varies according to $I = I_0 \sin \omega t$. The amplitude of emf induced in the loop is (Given b = 2a)



(a) $\left[\frac{\mu_0 \omega I_0 \ell}{2\pi} \ln 3\right]$ (b) $\left[\frac{\mu_0 \omega I_0 \ell}{2\pi} \ln 2\right]$

(c) $\left[\frac{3\mu_0 \omega I_0 \ell}{2\pi}\right]$ (d) $\left[\frac{\mu_0 \omega I_0 \ell}{\pi}\right]$

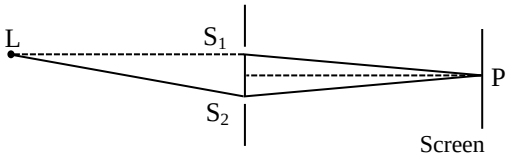
8. There are two concentric and coplanar coils of radii R_1 and R_2 ($R_1 >> R_2$), and number of turns N_1 and N_2 respectively. The current in the second (smaller) coil is changing at a constant rate $\frac{dI_2}{dt} = k$. The magnitude of induced emf in the first (larger) coil will be



(a) $\frac{\mu_0 \pi N_1 N_2}{2} \sqrt{R_1 R_2}\, k$ (b) $\mu_0 \pi N_1^2 N_2 \frac{R_2^2}{2R_1} k$

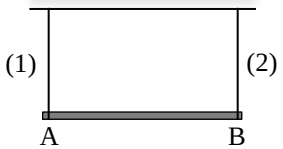
(c) $\mu_0 \pi N_1 N_2 \frac{R_1^2}{2R_2} k$ (d) $\mu_0 \pi N_1 N_2 \frac{R_2^2}{2R_1} k$

9. A line source L (perpendicular to the plane of the paper) emitting light of wavelength 5625 Å is placed 1.00 m away directly in front of the slit S_1 in an opaque wall (see figure). A second slit S_2 in the same wall is parallel to slit S_1 and at distance d from it; both the slits are parallel to each other and to the line source L. Intensity of light is measured at the position P, equidistant from each of the slits S_1 and S_2 on the screen, for three different conditions. When S_2 is covered it is I_1, when S_1 is covered it is I_2. When both slits are open it is I. If $I = I_1 + I_2$, the distance d between the two slits is



(a) 0.75 mm (b) 0.53 mm (c) 1.06 mm (d) 1.50 mm

10. A uniform rod AB of weight W is symmetrically suspended with the help of two identical un-stretchable light strings (1) and (2) of equal length from a rigid horizontal support. The rod is horizontal. The tension in the string (1), immediately after the string (2) is burnt, would be



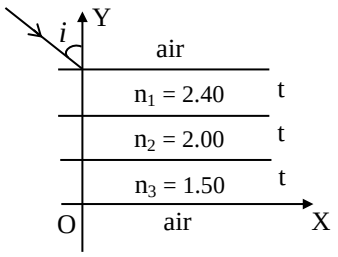
(a) W (b) $\frac{3W}{4}$

(c) $\frac{W}{2}$ (d) $\frac{W}{4}$

11. Speed of sound is measured in a confined gas and found to be 0.632 times the RMS velocity (V_{rms}) of the gas molecules as determined from the temperature. The degree of freedom f and molar heat capacity C_v at constant volume of the gas are

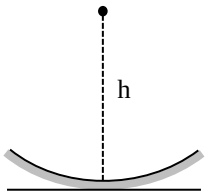
(a) $f = 10,\ C_V = 5R$ (b) $f = 6,\ C_V = 3R$ (c) $f = 5,\ C_V = \frac{5}{2}R$ (d) $f = 3,\ C_V = \frac{3}{2}R$

12. A beam of light in air is incident at an angle of incidence i = 75° on a large block made of three parallel layers of different transparent materials stacked on top of each other, as shown. The thickness of each layer is t = 10.0 cm. Refractive indices of the three successive layers with respect to air are $n_1 = 2.40,\ n_2 = 2.00$ and $n_3 = 1.50$ respectively. The beam of light emerges from the third medium on the X axis at a distance ξ from O. The value of ξ is



(a) 30.3 cm (b) 23.4 cm
(c) 18.3 cm (d) 9.02 cm

13. A concave mirror of radius of curvature R = 1.00 m is placed on the floor as shown. A small, light-weight ball falls from a height h = 1.20 m vertically along the principal axis towards the mirror. If the ball loses 16% of its energy after each collision with the mirror, the distance between the ball and its image formed by the mirror, when the ball reaches its maximum height after the 2nd collision, is nearly

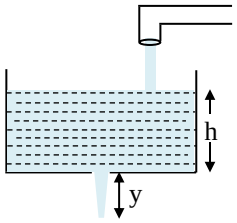


(a) 0.75 m (b) 0.66 m
(c) 0.55 m (d) 0.37 m

14. In a wide container, water is always filled up to a height h. There is a nozzle (hole) of radius r_0 at its bottom. For some distance below the nozzle, water falls in a laminar stream. Radius r of stream as a function of y below the nozzle is expressed as [ignore the viscosity of water]

(a) $r = \dfrac{r_0}{\left(1+\frac{y}{h}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ (b) $r = \dfrac{r_0}{\left(1+\frac{y}{h}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}}$

(c) $r = r_0\left(1+\dfrac{y}{h}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (d) $r = \dfrac{r_0}{\left(1+\frac{h}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}}$



15. A point object of mass m starts moving from rest along *x* axis from the origin, under the action of a force which delivers a constant power P. The position *x* of the object at time t is

(a) $x = \left(\dfrac{8Pt^3}{9m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (b) $x = \left(\dfrac{9Pt^3}{8m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (c) $x = \left(\dfrac{8Pt^4}{27m}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (d) $x = \dfrac{2}{3}\left(\dfrac{Pt^3}{m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

16. A black body, maintained at absolute temperature T, is emitting radiations of wavelength λ with maximum (peak) intensity. The emitted photons are capable of exciting the electron in a Bohr-model hydrogen atom from ground state (E_g = − 13.60 eV) to the third excited state. Using Wien's constant b = 2.90×10^{-3} mK, the estimated value of temperature T is nearly

(a) 2.98×10^3 K (b) 2.98×10^4 K (c) 2.83×10^4 K (d) 2.68×10^4 K

17. In order to form standing waves in a medium, the following two waves are superposed
$y_1 = A \sin \pi (5x + 100\,t + 0.8)$
$y_2 = A \sin \pi (5x - 100\,t)$
the variables x and y are in meter and t in second. The correct statement is that the

(a) positions of first two displacement nodes (for $x > 0$) are $x = 2$ cm and $x = 22$ cm respectively
(b) velocity amplitude is maximum at both the positions (for $x > 0$) $x = 12$ cm and $x = 22$ cm
(c) pressure variation is maximum at both the positions (for $x > 0$) $x = 22$ cm and $x = 32$ cm
(d) positions of first two displacement antinodes (for $x > 0$) are $x = 2$ cm and $x = 22$ cm respectively

18. The density ρ of a solid sphere, of mass M and radius R, varies radially according to $\rho = \rho_0\left(1 - \frac{r}{2R}\right)$, where ρ_0 is a constant. The moment of inertia of this sphere about a diameter is $I = \alpha MR^2$ with α equal to

(a) $\frac{28}{125}$ (b) $\frac{28}{75}$ (c) $\frac{7}{25}$ (d) $\frac{7}{50}$

19. The magnetic field vector in a plane electromagnetic wave is given by $\vec{B} = 2\times10^{-7}\sin(kx + \omega t)\,\hat{j}$ T. It is given that speed of wave is $c = 3.00 \times 10^8$ ms^{-1} and $\omega = 1.50 \times 10^{11}$ s^{-1}.

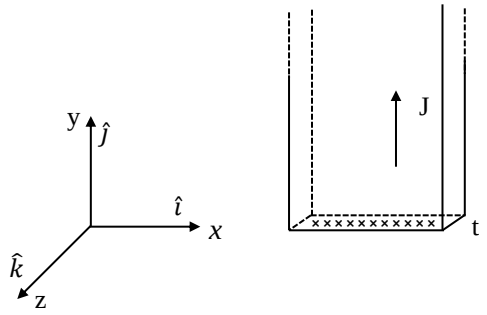
(a) The wavelength of the wave is 2 mm
(b) The frequency of the wave is nearly 2.39 GHz
(c) The electric field of the wave is $\vec{E} = 60\sin(kx - \omega t)\,\hat{k}$ Vm^{-1}
(d) The electric field of the wave is $\vec{E} = 60\sin(\omega t + kx)\,\hat{k}$ Vm^{-1}

20. An astronomical telescope is used to view an object of size 4 cm kept at a distance of 20 m. The focal lengths of the objective and the eyepiece are 80 cm and 5 cm respectively. The final image is 25 cm from the eyepiece (with the eye close to the eyepiece).
Statement 1: The size of the final image is 1.0 cm
Statement 2: The angular magnification is numerically 20

(a) Both statements 1 and 2 are wrong
(b) Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is wrong
(c) Statement 1 is wrong but statement 2 is correct
(d) Both statements 1 and 2 are correct

21. A thin metal plate of infinite length extending in positive y direction carries a current of current density J all along its length as shown. The very small thickness of the plate is t. The breadth (much larger than thickness) of the plate lies exactly along the x axis. The magnetic field produced at a small distance 'a' above and very close to the surface of the plate is

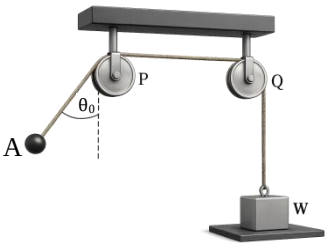
(a) $-\frac{\mu_0 J t}{2}\,\hat{i}$
(b) $+\frac{\mu_0 J t}{2}\,\hat{i}$
(c) $+\frac{\mu_0 J t}{2a}\,\hat{k}$
(d) $+\frac{\mu_0 J t}{a}\,\hat{i}$



22. A uniform rod of mass M and length L is hinged freely on a horizontal peg at a variable distance ξ from one of its ends, so as to execute SHM with small angular amplitude in a vertical plane about the horizontal axis with time period T. If the minimum value of its time period T_{min} = 1.0 second, the approximate value of L is

(a) 24.8 cm (b) 43.0 cm (c) 56.8 cm (d) 99.2 cm

23. P and Q are two smooth weightless pulleys attached to the ceiling as shown. An un-stretchable, light string passes over both the pulleys. A weight W = 40 kg, resting on the floor, is tied to one end of the string. A ball of mass 20 kg is attached, at the other end A. The string PA is deflected by angle θ_0 when the ball A is released from rest. The ball at the end A is capable of just lifting up the weight W for the value of θ_0



(a) = 30° (b) = 45°
(c) ≤ 53° (d) ≥ 60°

24. The position vector $\vec{r}$ of a particle of mass m moving in XY plane is given as a function of time by $\vec{r} = R(\omega t - \sin\omega t)\hat{i} + R(1-\cos\omega t)\hat{j}$ where R and ω are positive constants. The particle is momentarily at rest when

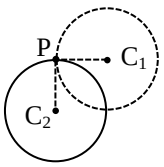
(a) $t = \frac{n\pi}{\omega}$ where n = 1, 3, 5….. (b) y component of $\vec{r}$ is = $2R\,\hat{j}$

(c) the acceleration $\vec{a} = \omega^2 R\,\hat{j}$ (d) the acceleration $\vec{a} = -\omega^2 R\,\hat{j}$

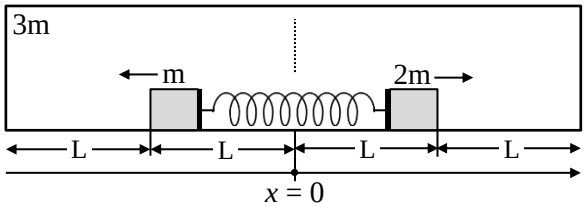
25. A thin circular disk of mass m and radius R can rotate freely in a vertical plane about a pivot P on its rim (as in the figure). It is released when its centre is at C_1 at the level of the pivot in a vertical plane. The speed of the lowest point of the disk when the centre is vertically below the pivot P at C_2 is

(a) $\sqrt{\frac{4gR}{3}}$ (b) $\sqrt{4gR}$

(c) $\sqrt{2gR}$ (d) $\sqrt{\frac{16gR}{3}}$



26. Two rectangular blocks of masses m and 2m are held against a massless compressed spring within a box of mass 3m and length 4L. The box as well as the two blocks are free to move on a horizontal frictionless surface along the x-axis. Just when the blocks leave contact with the spring, each block is at a distance L from the wall of the box in front of it and the centre of the box is at origin x = 0 (see figure). When released, each block moves its own way, collides with the front wall and immediately sticks to it. The position of the centre of the box in the process shifts to



(a) $x = -\frac{L}{2}$ (b) $x = +\frac{L}{3}$ (c) $x = +\frac{L}{6}$ (d) $x = -\frac{L}{6}$

27. A charge q is uniformly distributed over the surface of a thin circular disk of radius R. The disk rotates about its own axis with an angular velocity ω rad/s, maintaining its axis normal to a uniform magnetic field B. The magnitude of the torque acting on the charged disk is

(a) Zero (b) $\frac{q\omega R^4 B}{4}$ (c) $\frac{q\omega R^2 B}{4}$ (d) $\frac{q\omega R^2 B}{2}$

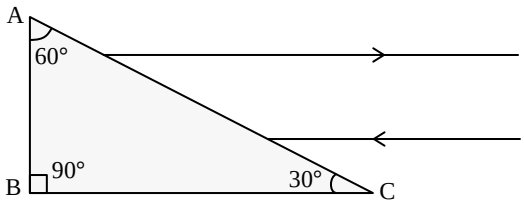
28. ${}_1H^3$ and ${}_2He^3$ have almost same atomic mass. ${}_1H^3$ contains one proton, one electron and 2 neutrons while ${}_2He^3$ has two protons, two electrons and one neutron. Knowing that the mass of a neutron is slightly greater than that of the proton, the estimation of the nuclear binding energy in the two cases reveals that

(a) the binding energy of the nucleus of ${}_1H^3$ is equal to that of ${}_2He^3$ nucleus
(b) the binding energy of the nucleus of ${}_1H^3$ is less than that of ${}_2He^3$ nucleus
(c) the binding energy of the nucleus of ${}_1H^3$ is greater than that of ${}_2He^3$ nucleus
(d) the data is insufficient to predict any information about the binding energy

29. A spherical bob of mass 0.20 kg and diameter 2.0 cm, having uniform density, is attached to the end of a string of length 100 cm. This pendulum so formed is suspended from the ceiling of an elevator. The elevator is moving upward with an acceleration of 5.4 ms^{-2} along an incline which makes an angle of 60 degree with vertical. The pendulum is made to oscillate about its mean position. Assuming that there is no aerial friction, the time period of oscillation of the pendulum is (given that acceleration due to gravity is 9.8 ms^{-2})

(a) 1.28 s (b) 1.26 s (c) 1.59 s (d) 1.79 s

30. When light is incident on an interface between two media at an angle greater than $\theta_c \equiv \sin^{-1}\frac{1}{\mu}$ (where μ is the relative refractive index of the two media), it is totally reflected - a phenomenon known as total internal reflection. If the angle of incidence is smaller than θ_c light is partly reflected and partly refracted. A ray of light incident, parallel to the base, on a 30° − 90° − 60° prism, as shown, suffers two total internal reflections before emerging parallel but reversed in direction.



The condition on the critical angle for this to be possible is:

(a) $\tan\theta_c < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}}$ (b) $\tan\theta_c > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}}$ (c) $\sin\theta_c = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}}$ (d) $\sin\theta_c > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}}$

31. A moving coil galvanometer has a coil with 175 turns and area 1 cm^2. It uses a torsion band of torsion constant 10^{-6} Nm/rad. The coil is placed in a magnetic field B parallel to its plane. The coil deflects by 1° for a current of 1 mA. The value of the magnetic field B (in Tesla) is approximately

(a) 10^{-2} (b) 10^{-3} (c) 10^{-1} (d) 10^{-4}

32. Charge Q coulomb is uniformly distributed throughout the volume of a solid hemisphere of radius R meter. The potential at the centre 'O' of the hemisphere in volts is

(a) $\frac{1}{4\pi\in_0}\frac{3Q}{2R}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4\pi\in_0}\frac{3Q}{4R}$

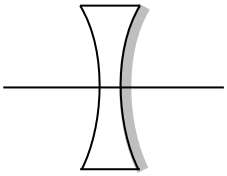
(c) $\frac{1}{4\pi\in_0}\frac{Q}{4R}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4\pi\in_0}\frac{Q}{8R}$



33. The rear surface of an equi-concave lens of radius of curvature R and refractive index μ has been silvered; the lens behaves as a mirror. The focal length and the nature of the resulting mirror are

(a) $\frac{R}{2(2\mu-3)}$ converging (b) $\frac{R}{2(2\mu-1)}$ converging

(c) $\frac{R}{2(2\mu+1)}$ diverging (d) $\frac{R}{2(2\mu-1)}$ diverging



34. In Millikan's oil drop experiment, a charged drop falls vertically down with a terminal velocity *v*. If an electric field E is applied vertically upward, it moves with terminal velocity 2*v* in the upward direction. If the electric field reduces to $\frac{E}{2}$ then the terminal velocity of the drop becomes

(a) *v* (b) 2*v* (c) $\frac{3}{2}v$ (d) $\frac{v}{2}$

35. Seven equal positive charges of magnitude q each are placed at the seven corners of a cube of side ℓ. The force experienced by a charge Q placed at the centre of the cube is $\left(\text{given } K = \frac{1}{4\pi\in_0}\right)$

(a) Zero (b) $\frac{2KQq}{3\ell^2}$ (c) $\frac{4KQq}{3\ell^2}$ (d) $\frac{7KQq}{3\ell^2}$

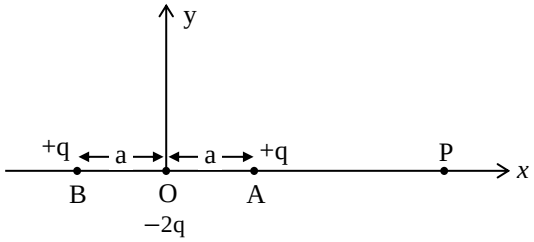
36. The magnetic moment (p_m) and the moment of inertia (I) of a magnetic needle are $p_m = 8.7\times10^{-2}\,A.m^2$ and $I = 11.5\times10^{-6}\,kg.m^2$ respectively. The magnetic needle performs 10 complete oscillations in 6.70 s when suspended in a uniform horizontal magnetic field **B**. The magnitude of the magnetic field is

(a) 2.10 mT (b) 11.6 mT (c) 11.6 T (d) 1.5 T

37. The figure shows an arrangement of charges [− 2q at O (0, 0), +q at A (a, 0) and +q at B (−a, 0)]. The electric field E at point P (r, 0) can be expressed as (for r >> a) $\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\in_0}\frac{\alpha Q}{r^n}\hat{r}$ (where $Q = qa^2$)

Choose the correct option

(a) α = 3, n = 3
(b) α = 3, n = 4
(c) α = 6, n = 3
(d) α = 6, n = 4



38. Work function of metal A is equal to the ionisation energy of the hydrogen atom in the first excited state. Work function of metal B is equal to the ionisation energy of singly-ionised helium atom in the second orbit. Photons of the same energy E are incident on the two metals A and B. Maximum kinetic energy of photoelectrons emitted from metal A is twice that of the photoelectrons emitted from metal B. The value of the photon energy E is

(a) 20.8 eV (b) 32.2 eV (c) 24.6 eV (d) 23.8 eV

39. During an excavation in the ancient volcanic caves, an archaeologist discovered a sample of a rare mineral trapped inside a sealed rock chamber. Laboratory analysis of the sample showed that the mineral originally contained a radioactive isotope X, which decays into a stable element Y. The radioactive isotope has a half-life T = 10^4 year. Due to contamination from underground water, 20 % of the stable element got washed away before the sample was analysed. At the time of the analysis, the ratio of remaining (undecayed) radioactive isotope X to stable element Y in the sample is found to be 1: 5.6. Assuming that no radioactive material X was lost from the sample, the archaeologist claimed that the actual age of the rock is

(a) 1×10^4 year (b) $\sqrt{3} \times 10^4$ year (c) 3×10^4 year (d) $2\sqrt{3} \times 10^4$ year

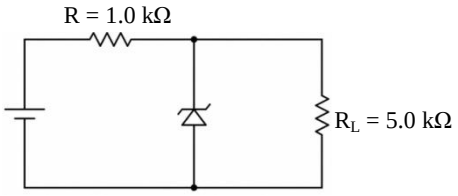
40. Two identical particles of mass m each are moving in circular orbits under a central potential given by $V(r) = \frac{K}{r^n}$, where K is a constant. If the radii of their orbits are r_1 and r_2 while the time periods are T_1 and T_2 respectively, the correct mathematical relation is

(a) $T_1^2 r_1^{-(n+2)} = T_2^2 r_2^{-(n+2)}$ (b) $T_1^2 r_1^{-3} = T_2^2 r_2^{-3}$

(c) $T_1^2 r_1^{-(2n-1)} = T_2^2 r_2^{-(2n-1)}$ (d) $T_1^2 r_1^{-(n+1)} = T_2^2 r_2^{-(n+1)}$

41. The figure represents a voltage regulator circuit using a zener diode. The breakdown voltage of the zener diode is 5.5 V and the load resistance is 5 kilo ohm. The series resistance R is 1 kilo ohm. If the battery voltage varies from 8 V to 14 V then what is the minimum and maximum value of current through the zener diode?

(a) 2.5 mA, 8.5 mA
(b) 1.4 mA, 7.4 mA
(c) 1.1 mA, 1.1 mA
(d) 0.5 mA, 1.5 mA



42. Two coherent electromagnetic plane waves, of exactly equal amplitude, propagating with a very small angle of divergence ψ, fall almost normally on a distant screen to produce interference fringes with a separation (fringe width) $\bar{x} = 1.0$ mm between neighbouring maxima. The wavelength of light is $\lambda = 6000$ Å. The angle of divergence ψ

(a) is estimated to be $\psi = 6.0$ milliradians (b) is estimated to be $\psi = 0.6$ milliradians

(c) is estimated to be $\psi = 1.2$ milliradians (d) cannot be estimated from this data

43. In a line-of-sight radio communication, there is a distance of about 50 km between transmitting and receiving antennas. If the height of the receiving antenna is 70 m, then the minimum height of the transmitting antenna should be (Radius of the Earth = 6400 km)

(a) 20 m (b) 51 m (c) 32 m (d) 40 m

44. In an arrangement, three polarisers P, Q and S have been set up in sequence such that transmission axis of S is crossed with respect to that of P. The transmission axis of Q is inclined at 60° to the transmission axis of S. When a beam of unpolarised light of intensity I_0 is incident on P, the intensity of light transmitted by the three polarisers in succession is I. The ratio I : I_0 is equal to

(a) 1 : 16 (b) 3 : 16 (c) 3 : 32 (d) 10 : 18

45. A solid sphere of mass m and radius R rolls without slipping on a horizontal surface. It collides with a light spring of stiffness constant K with kinetic energy E. If the surface under the spring is smooth (frictionless), then the maximum compression of the spring is

(a) $\sqrt{\frac{2E}{K}}$ (b) $\sqrt{\frac{10E}{7K}}$ (c) $\sqrt{\frac{E}{K}}$ (d) $\sqrt{\frac{7E}{10K}}$

46. When a mass of 9.0 kg is suspended vertically from the free end of the wire of a sonometer, it resonates with a given tuning fork forming standing waves with five antinodes between the two bridges. When the 9.0 kg mass is replaced by another unknown mass M, the wire resonates with the same tuning fork forming three antinodes for the same positions of the bridges. The mass M is

(a) 5.4 kg (b) 15 kg (c) 25 kg (d) 35 kg

47. A thin rectangular metal plate of surface area 0.1 m^2 is placed on a large horizontal table. There are a few drops of a liquid between the metal plate and the table forming a thin liquid layer of 0.3 mm thickness. The plate is pulled horizontally with the help of a string passing over a massless and frictionless fixed pulley. When a mass of 10 g is attached to the vertically hanging free end of the string, the plate is observed to move gently towards the pulley with a constant speed of 8.5 cms^{-1}. The coefficient of viscosity of the liquid is approximately

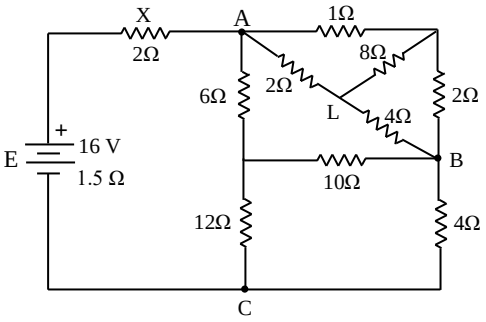
(a) 3.5 Pascal-s (b) 0.035 Pascal-s (c) 0.0035 Pascal-s (d) 0.0025 Pascal-s

48. In an experiment for determination of the focal length of a thin convex lens, the object distance is measured as 15 cm with 1% error and the image distance is measured as 30 cm with 2% error. From the given data, the focal length of the lens is estimated with n% error. The value of n is

(a) 1.33 (b) 3 (c) 0 (d) 2

A – 2
ANY NUMBER OF OPTIONS (4, 3, 2 or 1) MAY BE CORRECT
MARKS WILL BE AWARDED ONLY IF ALL THE CORRECT OPTIONS ARE BUBBLED AND NO INCORRECT.

49. In the given circuit, the emf E of the battery is 16 V and its internal resistance is r = 1.5 Ω. The correct option(s) is/are

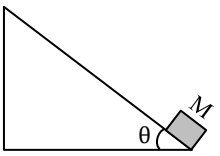


(a) The potential difference across terminals of battery is 3 V
(b) The power dissipated in the resistance X (= 2 Ω) is 8 W
(c) The power dissipated in 12 Ω resistance is 3 W
(d) The potential difference across junctions A and B is 3 V

50. A train, moving in a straight line with an initial speed u ms^{-1} at t = 0, is given a constant acceleration 'a' ms^{-2} to attain a maximum speed $V_m = \frac{7}{3}u$. The driver runs the train at that maximum speed for some duration and then decelerates at a rate of 'a' ms^{-2} to attain the same initial speed u ms^{-1} at t = T. The average speed of the train for the entire journey (from time t = 0 to t = T) is 2u. Choose the correct statement(s)

(a) The train runs at the maximum speed for a duration of $T\sqrt{1-\frac{4u}{aT}}$
(b) The train runs at the maximum speed for a duration of $T\sqrt{1-\frac{2u}{aT}}$
(c) The train runs at the maximum speed for a duration of $\frac{T}{2}$
(d) The acceleration $a = \frac{16u}{3T}$

51. A rectangular block of mass M projected up an inclined plane, set at an angle θ with the horizontal, comes to a stop at a certain height and slides back down the incline. The down trip takes exactly twice as long as the up trip. The observations reveal that



(a) coefficient of sliding friction between the block and the surface of the incline is 0.6 tan θ
(b) coefficient of sliding friction between the block and the surface of the incline is 0.6 sin θ
(c) about 75% of the original energy of projection has been lost to friction during the entire trip
(d) the acceleration of the block during its sliding down is 0.4 g sin θ

52. A rocket is fired from Earth at 60° to the local vertical with an initial speed $v_0 = \sqrt{gR}$ where R is radius of the Earth and g is the acceleration due to gravity at the surface of the Earth. Choose correct option(s) [Assume the Earth to be a uniform solid sphere. Also ignore the rotation of the Earth]

(a) The maximum distance reached by the rocket from the Earth's centre is 2R
(b) The maximum distance reached by the rocket from the Earth's centre is $\frac{3R}{2}$
(c) The minimum velocity of the rocket during the motion is $\sqrt{\frac{gR}{3}}$
(d) The maximum height attained by the rocket above the Earth's surface is $\frac{R}{3}$

53. Charge Q is distributed in non-uniform but spherically symmetric manner with charge density ρ(r) such that

$\rho(r) = \rho_0\left(1 - \frac{r}{R}\right)$ for $r \le R$

$\rho(r) = 0$ for $r \ge R$

The correct statement(s) is/are

(a) The value of the constant ρ_0 is $\frac{3Q}{2\pi R^3}$

(b) The electric field produced by the given charge has maximum value at $r = \frac{2R}{3}$

(c) The maximum electric field produced by this charge distribution is $E = \frac{1}{3\pi \in_0}\frac{Q}{R^2}$

(d) The maximum electric field produced is $E = \frac{1}{4\pi \in_0}\frac{Q}{R^2}$ at r = R

54. A proton of mass m is released from rest at $x_0 = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ and starts moving along *x* axis under the influence of a conservative force F(*x*). Its potential energy function is $U(x) = \frac{\alpha}{x^2} - \frac{\beta}{x}$, where α and β are positive constants. Rigorous calculations predict that

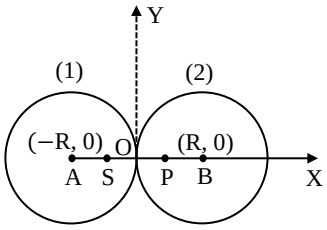
(a) the speed of the proton is maximum at $x = 2x_0$

(b) the maximum speed of the proton is $v = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{m x_0^2}}$

(c) the force on the proton is zero at $x = 2x_0$

(d) during its motion the proton can move in a region $x_0 \le x \le \infty$

55. Two non-conducting solid spheres (1) and (2), with uniformly distributed charge throughout their volumes, are held at positions A and B, as shown in the figure. Each sphere has radius R. The centers A and B of the spheres (1) and (2) lie on *x* axis with the point of contact O at the origin. Given that the total charge on sphere (1) is Q and the electric field E at point P $\left(\frac{R}{2}, 0\right)$ is zero. The correct statement(s) is/are



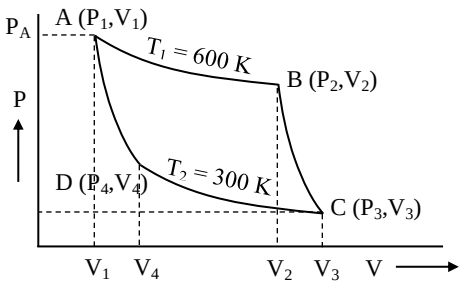
(a) The charge on sphere (2) is $Q_2 = \frac{8Q}{9}$

(b) The ratio of the magnitudes of the electric fields at O and at B is 4 : 9

(c) The electric potential at B is $V_B = \frac{1}{8\pi \in_0}\frac{Q}{R}$ [taking V = 0 at infinity]

(d) The electric field at the point $S\left(-\frac{R}{2}, 0\right)$ is in positive *x*-direction

56. Two moles of a mixture of a monoatomic gas and a diatomic gas are being used as the working substance in a reversible Carnot cycle as shown in figure. For the mixture of gasses, the value of $\gamma_{mixture} = \frac{C_P}{C_V} = \frac{3}{2}$. The cycle operates between the source temperature 600 K and the sink temperature 300 K. The highest and lowest pressures during the cycle are 1600 kPa and 100 kPa. The correct statement(s) is/are



(a) If the minimum volume in the cycle is V, then the maximum volume is 8 V
(b) The working substance consists of one mole of monoatomic and one mole of diatomic gas
(c) Work done per cycle by the engine is 600 R ln 2
(d) The minimum volume of working substance is 6.23 litre

57. A long horizontal thin metal wire under tension is attached at one end to a vibrator, which causes transverse oscillations in the wire when the other end of the wire is fastened rigidly. The vibration produces a travelling wave in the wire, which is described by $y = y_0 \sin\pi(\alpha t - \beta x)$, where x is measured in meter along the wire from the vibrator end. Here α and β are known positive constants. The linear density of the wire is μ kg/m. Then

(a) the tension in the wire is $T = \mu\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2}$

(b) the transverse wave propagates in the negative x direction with a speed $v = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$

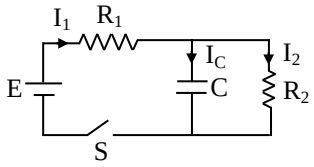
(c) the power supplied by the vibrator is $P = \frac{\mu\pi^2\alpha^3 y_0^2}{2\beta}$

(d) if the vibrator vibrates with double the frequency, delivering double power to the same wire under the same tension, the amplitude of the wave will reduce to half of the original value.

58. In the circuit shown, E is the emf of an ideal battery. Capacitor C is initially uncharged. Switch S is closed at time t = 0. The time dependent current through the resistances R_1 and R_2 are I_1 and I_2 respectively. At any moment t, the charging current through the capacitor is $I_C(t)$. Choose correct option(s)

(a) Current I_C charging the capacitor is given by $I_C = \frac{E}{R_1}e^{-\frac{t}{CR}}$

where $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$

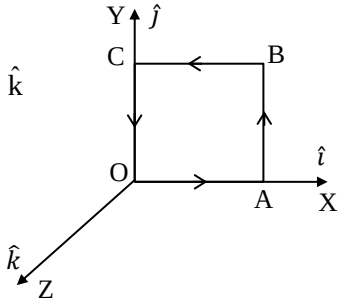


(b) Current I_C charging the capacitor is given by $I_C = \frac{E}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{CR}}$ where $R = R_1 + R_2$

(c) Soon after the switch S is closed (at t = 0), the currents are $I_1 = \frac{E}{R_1}$ and $I_2 = 0$

(d) Long time after the switch S is closed ($t \to \infty$), charge on the capacitor is $q = CE$

59. A wire loop OABC, with corners at O (0, 0), A (L, 0), B (L, L) and C (0, L) lying in XY plane, carries a current I in anti-clock wise direction as shown.
The correct statement(s) is/are



(a) The magnetic field produced at the centre of the loop is $\overrightarrow{B_1} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}\,\mu_0 I}{\pi L}\,\hat{k}$

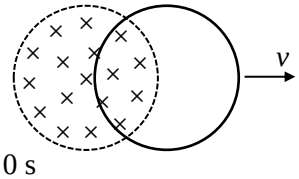
(b) The magnetic moment of the current loop is $\mu_0 I L^2\,\hat{k}$

(c) If a non-uniform magnetic field $\overrightarrow{B_2} = \left(\frac{B_0 z}{L}\right)\hat{j} + \left(\frac{B_0 y}{L}\right)\hat{k}$

is switched on, the magnetic force on the loop is $B_0 I L\,\hat{j}$

(d) The magnetic force on the current carrying loop due to the magnetic field $\vec{B}_2$ is zero

60. A uniform magnetic field B = 0.5 T exists in a circular region of radius R = 5 m. A wire loop of radius R = 5 m completely encloses the magnetic field at t = 0. The loop is pulled at uniform speed v = 2 ms^{-1} in the plane of the paper as shown.



(a) The emf induced in the loop at time t = 3 s will be 8 V
(b) The maximum emf induced in the loop will be 10 V
(c) The emf induced in the loop will be minimum at time t = 4 s
(d) The emf induced in the loop will be maximum just at start at the time t = 0 s

Rough Work