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NEET WORK, ENERGY AND POWER — PYQS

Max. Marks: 256 **Questions:** 64

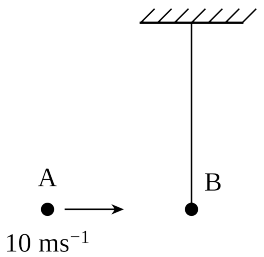
Section A (MCQ) — 64 questions

Q.1 The power of a crane, which lifts a mass of 1000 kg to a height of 20 m in 10 s is :
($g = 9.8\ m/s^2$) [NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) 19.6 kW (2) 19.6 W
(3) 39.2 kW (4) 39.2 W

Solution

Q.2 Bob B of mass m at rest is hanging vertically from the ceiling via a massless string of length 10 m, as shown in the figure. Point mass A of mass m travelling horizontally with speed 10 ms^{-1} hits bob B elastically. The bob B rises h meter after the collision. Taking the acceleration due to gravity $g = 10\ ms^{-2}$ and neglecting the size of the bob, the value of h is: [RE-NEET (UG) 2026]



(1) 2.5 (2) 8 (3) 7 (4) 5

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Q.3 A particle of mass M moves along a horizontal x axis from x = 0 to x = L. The coefficient of kinetic friction varies as a function of x as $\mu_k(x) = \mu_0 - \alpha x$, where μ_0, α are constants of appropriate dimensions, so that $\mu_k(L) = 0$. The total work done by the frictional force during the motion is $n\mu_0 MgL$, where g is the acceleration due to gravity. The value of n is: [RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) 3 (3) 1 (4) $\frac{1}{3}$

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Q.4 The kinetic energies of two similar cars A and B are 100 J and 225 J respectively. On applying brakes, car A stops after 1000 m and car B stops after 1500 m. If F_A and F_B are the forces applied by the brakes on cars A and B respectively, then the ratio of $\frac{F_A}{F_B}$ is [NEET (UG) 2025]

(1) $\frac{1}{3}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ (3) $\frac{3}{2}$ (4) $\frac{2}{3}$

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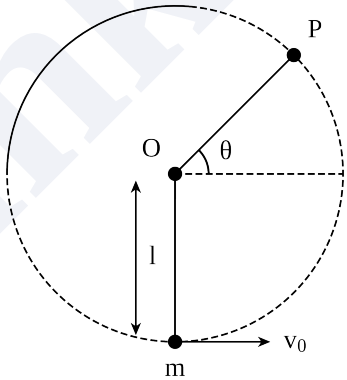
Q.5 A bob of heavy mass m is suspended by a light string of length l. The bob is given a horizontal velocity v_0 as shown in figure. If the string gets slack at some point P making an angle θ from the horizontal, the ratio of the speed v of the bob at point P to its initial speed v_0 is: [NEET (UG) 2025]



(1) $\left(\frac{\cos\theta}{2+3\sin\theta}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (2) $\left(\frac{\sin\theta}{2+3\sin\theta}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

(3) $(\sin\theta)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (4) $\left(\frac{1}{2+3\sin\theta}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

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Q.6 At any instant of time t, the displacement of any particle is given by 2t − 1 (SI unit) under the influence of force of 5 N. The value of instantaneous power is (in SI unit): [NEET (UG) 2024]

(1) 10 (2) 5 (3) 7 (4) 6

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Q.7 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 [NEET (UG) 2024]

(1) 1:2 (2) 2:1 (3) 4:1 (4) 1:4

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Q.8 An object moving along horizontal x-direction with kinetic energy 10 J is displaced through $x = (3\hat{i})$ m by the force $\vec{F} = (-2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j})$ N. The kinetic energy of the object at the end of the displacement x is

[RE-NEET (UG) 2024]

(1) 10 J (2) 16 J (3) 4 J (4) 6 J

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Q.9 An object falls from a height of 10 m above the ground. After striking the ground it loses 50% of its kinetic energy. The height upto which the object can rebound from the ground is:

[RE-NEET (UG) 2024]

(1) 7.5 m (2) 10 m (3) 2.5 m (4) 5 m

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Q.10 The potential energy of a long spring when stretched by 2 cm is U. If the spring is stretched by 8 cm, potential energy stored in it will be :

[NEET (UG) 2023]

(1) 4U (2) 8U (3) 16U (4) 2U

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Q.11 An electric lift with a maximum load of 2000 kg (lift + passengers) is moving up with a constant speed of 1.5 ms^{-1}. The frictional force opposing the motion is 3000 N. The minimum power delivered by the motor to the lift in watts is : ($g = 10\ ms^{-2}$)

[NEET (UG) 2022]

(1) 23000 (2) 20000 (3) 34500 (4) 23500

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Q.12 A particle is released from height S from the surface of the Earth. At a certain height its kinetic energy is three times its potential energy. The height from the surface of earth and the speed of the particle at that instant are respectively -

[NEET (UG) 2021]

(1) $\frac{S}{4}, \sqrt{\frac{3gS}{2}}$ (2) $\frac{S}{4}, \frac{3gS}{2}$

(3) $\frac{S}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3gS}}{2}$ (4) $\frac{S}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3gS}}{2}$

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.13 Water falls from a height of 60 m at the rate of 15 kg/s to operate a turbine. The losses due to frictional force are 10% of the input energy. How much power is generated by the turbine? ($g = 10\ m/s^2$)

[NEET (UG) 2021]

(1) 7.0 kW (2) 10.2 kW

(3) 8.1 kW (4) 12.3 kW

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Q.14 A force F = 20 + 10y acts on a particle in y-direction where F is in newton and y in meter. Work done by this force to move the particle from y = 0 to y = 1 m is :

[NEET (UG) 2019]

(1) 5 J (2) 25 J (3) 20 J (4) 30 J

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Q.15 A mass m is attached to a thin wire and whirled in a vertical circle. The wire is most likely to break when :

[NEET (UG) 2019]

(1) the wire is horizontal

(2) inclined at an angle of 60° from vertical

(3) the mass is at the lowest point

(4) the mass is at the highest point

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Q.16 Body A of mass 4m moving with speed u collides with another body B of mass 2 m, at rest. The collision is head on and elastic in nature. After the collision the fraction of energy lost by the colliding body A is :

[NEET (UG) 2019]

(1) $\frac{5}{9}$ (2) $\frac{4}{9}$ (3) $\frac{8}{9}$ (4) $\frac{1}{9}$

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Q.17 A moving block having mass m, collides with another stationary block having mass 4m. The lighter block comes to rest after collision. When the initial velocity of the lighter block is v, then the value of coefficient of restitution (e) will be

[NEET 2018]

(1) 0.5 (2) 0.25 (3) 0.8 (4) 0.4

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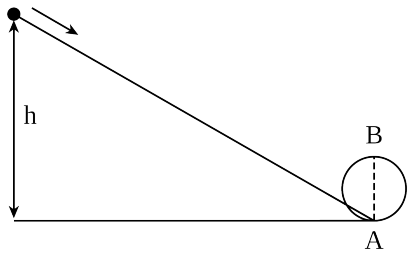
Q.18 A body initially at rest and sliding along a frictionless track from a height h (as shown in the figure) just completes a vertical circle of diameter AB = D. The height h is equal to

[NEET 2018]



(1) D (2) $\frac{3}{2}$D (3) $\frac{7}{5}$D (4) $\frac{5}{4}$D

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Q.19 Consider a drop of rain water having mass 1 g falling from a height of 1 km. It hits the ground with a speed of 50 m s^{-1}. Take 'g' constant with a value 10 m s^{-2}. The work done by the (i) gravitational force and the (ii) resistive force of air is [NEET 2017]

(1) (i) 1.25 J (ii) −8.25 J
(2) (i) 100 J (ii) 8.75 J
(3) (i) 10 J (ii) −8.75 J
(4) (i) −10 J (ii) −8.25 J

Solution

Q.20 A body of mass 1 kg begins to move under the action of a time dependent force $\vec{F} = (2t\hat{i} + 3t^2\hat{j})$ N, where $\hat{i}$ and $\hat{j}$ are unit vectors along x and y axis. What power will be developed by the force at the time t? [NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]

(1) $(2t^3 + 3t^4)$ W (2) $(2t^3 + 3t^5)$ W
(3) $(2t^2 + 3t^3)$ W (4) $(2t^2 + 4t^4)$ W

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Q.21 What is the minimum velocity with which a body of mass m must enter a vertical loop of radius R so that it can complete the loop? [NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]

(1) $\sqrt{3gR}$ (2) $\sqrt{5gR}$
(3) $\sqrt{gR}$ (4) $\sqrt{2gR}$

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Q.22 Two identical balls A and B having velocities of 0.5 m s^{-1} and −0.3 m s^{-1} respectively collide elastically in one dimension. The velocities of B and A after the collision respectively will be : [NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

(1) −0.5 m s^{-1} and 0.3 m s^{-1}
(2) 0.5 m s^{-1} and −0.3 m s^{-1}
(3) −0.3 m s^{-1} and 0.5 m s^{-1}
(4) 0.3 m s^{-1} and 0.5 m s^{-1}

Solution

Q.23 A particle moves from a point $(-2\hat{i} + 5\hat{j})$ to $(4\hat{j} + 3\hat{k})$ when a force of $(4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j})$ N is applied. How much work has been done by the force ? [NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

(1) 8 J (2) 11 J (3) 5 J (4) 2 J

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Q.24 A ball is thrown vertically downwards from a height of 20 m with an initial velocity v_0. It collides with the ground, loses 50 percent of its energy in collision and rebounds to the same height. The initial velocity v_0 is
(Take g = 10 m s^{-2}) [AIPMT 2015]

(1) 28 m s^{-1} (2) 10 m s^{-1}
(3) 14 m s^{-1} (4) 20 m s^{-1}

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Q.25 On a frictionless surface, a block of mass M moving at speed v collides elastically with another block of same mass M which is initially at rest. After collision the first block moves at an angle θ to its initial direction and has a speed $\frac{v}{3}$. The second block's speed after the collision is [AIPMT 2015]

(1) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}v$ (2) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}v$
(3) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}v$ (4) $\frac{3}{4}v$

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Q.26 A particle of mass m is driven by a machine that delivers a constant power k watts. If the particle starts from rest the force on the particle at time t is [AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]

(1) $\sqrt{2mk}\, t^{-1/2}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{mk}\, t^{-1/2}$
(3) $\sqrt{\frac{mk}{2}}\, t^{-1/2}$ (4) $\sqrt{mk}\, t^{-1/2}$

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Q.27 A block of mass 10 kg, moving in x direction with a constant speed of 10 m s^{-1}, is subjected to a retarding force F = 0.1x J/m during its travel from x = 20 m to 30 m. Its final KE will be [AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]

(1) 275 J (2) 250 J (3) 475 J (4) 450 J

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Q.28 Two particles of masses m_1, m_2 move with initial velocities u_1 and u_2. On collision, one of the particles gets excited to higher level, after absorbing energy ε. If final velocities of particles be v_1 and v_2 then we must have : [AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]

(1) $\frac{1}{2}m_1u_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2u_2^2 - \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}m_1v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2v_2^2$
(2) $\frac{1}{2}m_1^2u_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2^2u_2^2 + \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}m_1^2v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2^2v_2^2$
(3) $m_1^2u_1 + m_2^2u_2 - \varepsilon = m_1^2v_1 + m_2^2v_2$

(4) $\frac{1}{2}m_1u_1^2+\frac{1}{2}m_2u_2^2=\frac{1}{2}m_1v_1^2+\frac{1}{2}m_2v_2^2-\varepsilon$

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Q.29 Two similar springs P and Q have spring constants K_P and K_Q, such that $K_P > K_Q$. They are stretched first by the same amount (case a), then by the same force (case b). The work done by the springs W_P and W_Q are related as, in case (a) and case (b) respectively [AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]

(1) $W_P > W_Q$; $W_Q > W_P$ (2) $W_P < W_Q$; $W_Q < W_P$

(3) $W_P = W_Q$; $W_P > W_Q$ (4) $W_P = W_Q$; $W_P = W_Q$

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Q.30 The upper half of an inclined plane of inclination θ is perfectly smooth while lower half is rough. A block starting from rest at the top of the plane will again come to rest at the bottom, if the coefficient of friction between the block and lower half of the plane is given by [NEET 2013]

(1) $\mu = 2\tan\theta$ (2) $\mu = \tan\theta$

(3) $\mu = \frac{1}{\tan\theta}$ (4) $\mu = \frac{2}{\tan\theta}$

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.31 A uniform force of $(3\hat{i}+\hat{j})$ newton acts on a particle of mass 2 kg. Hence the particle is displaced from position $(2\hat{i}+\hat{k})$ metre to position $(4\hat{i}+3\hat{j}-\hat{k})$ metre. The work done by the force on the particle is [NEET 2013]

(1) 13 J (2) 15 J (3) 9 J (4) 6 J

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.32 A particle with total energy E is moving in a potential energy region U(x). Motion of the particle is restricted to the region when [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]

(1) U(x) < E (2) U(x) = 0

(3) U(x) ≤ E (4) U(x) > E

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Q.33 One coolie takes 1 minute to raise a suitcase through a height of 2 m but the second coolie takes 30 s to raise the same suitcase to the same height. The powers of two coolies are in the ratio [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]

(1) 1 : 3 (2) 2 : 1 (3) 3 : 1 (4) 1 : 2

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Q.34 A car of mass m starts from rest and accelerates so that the instantaneous power delivered to the car has a constant magnitude P_0. The instantaneous velocity of this car is proportional to [AIPMT 2012 (Mains)]

(1) t^2P_0 (2) $t^{1/2}$ (3) $t^{-1/2}$ (4) $\frac{t}{\sqrt{m}}$

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Q.35 The potential energy of a particle in a force field is $U=\frac{A}{r^2}-\frac{B}{r}$ where A and B are positive constants and r is the distance of particle from the centre of the field. For stable equilibrium, the distance of the particle is [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

(1) $\frac{B}{2A}$ (2) $\frac{2A}{B}$ (3) $\frac{A}{B}$ (4) $\frac{B}{A}$

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.36 Two spheres A and B of masses m_1 and m_2 respectively collide. A is at rest initially and B is moving with velocity v along x-axis. After collision B has a velocity $\frac{v}{2}$ in a direction perpendicular to the original direction. The mass A moves after collision in the direction: [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

(1) same as that of B

(2) opposite to that of B

(3) $\theta=\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ to the x-axis

(4) $\theta=\tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ to the x-axis

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Q.37 A mass m moving horizontally (along the x-axis) with velocity v collides and sticks to a mass of 3m moving vertically upwards (along the y-axis) with velocity 2v. The final velocity of the combination is [AIPMT 2011 (Mains)]

(1) $\frac{3}{2}v\hat{i}+\frac{1}{4}v\hat{j}$ (2) $\frac{1}{4}v\hat{i}+\frac{3}{2}v\hat{j}$

(3) $\frac{1}{3}v\hat{i}+\frac{2}{3}v\hat{j}$ (4) $\frac{2}{3}v\hat{i}+\frac{1}{3}v\hat{j}$

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.38 The potential energy of a system increases if work is done [AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

(1) upon the system by a nonconservative force

(2) by the system against a conservative force.

(3) by the system against a nonconservative force.

(4) upon the system by a conservative force.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.39 A body projected vertically from the earth reaches a height equal to earth's radius before returning to the earth. The power exerted by the gravitational force is greatest [AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

(1) at the highest position of the body

(2) at the instant just before the body hits the earth.

(3) it remains constant all through.

(4) at the instant just after the body is projected.

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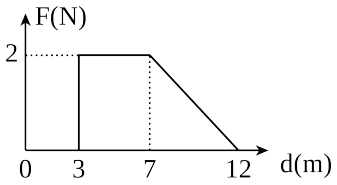
Q.40 Force F on a particle moving in a straight line varies with distance d as shown in figure.



The work done on the particle during its displacement of 12 m is [AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

(1) 18 J (2) 21 J (3) 26 J (4) 13 J

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.41 A particle of mass M, starting from rest, undergoes uniform acceleration. If the speed acquired in time T is V, the power delivered to the particle is [AIPMT 2010 (Mains)]

(1) $\frac{MV^2}{T}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}\frac{MV^2}{T^2}$

(3) $\frac{MV^2}{T^2}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}\frac{MV^2}{T}$

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.42 A ball moving with velocity 2 m/s collides head on with another stationary ball of double the mass. If the coefficient of restitution is 0.5, then their velocities (in m/s) after collision will be [AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]

(1) 0, 1 (2) 1, 1 (3) 1, 0.5 (4) 0, 2

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.43 An engine pumps water through a hose pipe. Water passes through the pipe and leaves it with a velocity of 2 m/s. The mass per unit length of water in the pipe is 100 kg/m. What is the power of the engine? [AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]

(1) 400 W (2) 200 W (3) 100 W (4) 800 W

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Q.44 A block of mass M is attached to the lower end of a vertical spring. The spring is hung from a ceiling and has force constant value k. The mass is released from rest with the spring initially unstretched. The maximum extension produced in the length of the spring will be [AIPMT 2009]

(1) 2Mg/k (2) 4Mg/k (3) Mg/2k (4) Mg/k

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.45 A body of mass 1 kg is thrown upwards with a velocity 20 m s^{-1}. It momentarily comes to rest after attaining a height of 18 m. How much energy is lost due to air friction? (g = 10 m s^{-2}) [AIPMT 2009]

(1) 30 J (2) 40 J (3) 10 J (4) 20 J

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Q.46 An engine pumps water continuously through a hose. Water leaves the hose with a velocity v and m is the mass per unit length of the water jet. What is the rate at which kinetic energy is imparted to water? [AIPMT 2009]

(1) mv^3 (2) $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$

(3) $\frac{1}{2}m^2v^2$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}mv^3$

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.47 Water falls from a height of 60 m at the rate of 15 kg/s to operate a turbine. The losses due to frictional forces are 10% of energy. How much power is generated by the turbine ? (g = 10 m/s^2) [AIPMT 2008]

(1) 12.3 kW (2) 7.0 kW

(3) 8.1 kW (4) 10.2 kW

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.48 A vertical spring with force constant k is fixed on a table. A ball of mass m at a height h above the free upper end of the spring falls vertically on the spring so that the spring is compressed by a distance d. The net work done in the process is [AIPMT 2007]

(1) $mg(h+d)-\frac{1}{2}kd^2$ (2) $mg(h-d)-\frac{1}{2}kd^2$

(3) $mg(h-d)+\frac{1}{2}kd^2$ (4) $mg(h+d)+\frac{1}{2}kd^2$

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.49 300 J of work is done in sliding a 2 kg block up an inclined plane of height 10 m. Work done against friction is (Take g = 10 m/s^2) [AIPMT 2006]

(1) 1000 J (2) 200 J (3) 100 J (4) zero

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.50 The potential energy of a long spring when stretched by 2 cm is U. If the spring is stretched by 8 cm the potential energy stored in it is [AIPMT 2006]

(1) U/4 (2) 4U (3) 8U (4) 16U

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Q.51 A body of mass 3 kg is under a constant force which causes a displacement s in metres in it, given by the relation $s = \frac{1}{3}t^2$, where t is in seconds. Work done by the force in 2 seconds is [AIPMT 2006]

(1) $\frac{19}{5}$ J (2) $\frac{5}{19}$ J (3) $\frac{3}{8}$ J (4) $\frac{8}{3}$ J

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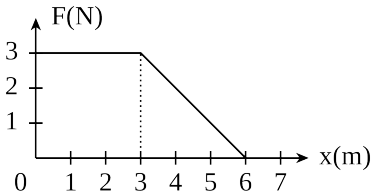
Q.52 A force F acting



on an object varies with distance x as shown here. The force is in N and x in m. The work done by the force in moving the object from x = 0 to x = 6 m is [AIPMT 2005]

(1) 18.0 J (2) 13.5 J (3) 9.0 J (4) 4.5 J

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.53 A particle of mass m_1 is moving with a velocity v_1 and another particle of mass m_2 is moving with a velocity v_2. Both of them have the same momentum but their different kinetic energies are E_1 and E_2 respectively. If $m_1 > m_2$ then : [AIPMT 2004]

(1) $E_1 < E_2$ (2) $\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{m_1}{m_2}$

(3) $E_1 > E_2$ (4) $E_1 = E_2$

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Q.54 A ball of mass 2 kg and another of mass 4 kg are dropped together from a 60 feet tall building. After a fall of 30 feet each towards earth, their respective kinetic energies will be in the ratio of [AIPMT 2004]

(1) $\sqrt{2} : 1$ (2) 1:4

(3) 1:2 (4) $1 : \sqrt{2}$

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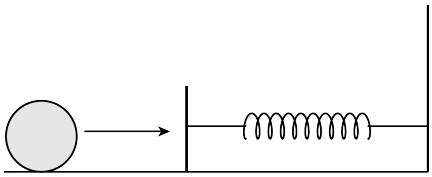
Q.55 A mass of 0.5 kg moving with a speed of 1.5 m/s on horizontal smooth surface, collides with a nearly weightless spring of force constant k = 50 N/m. The maximum compression of the spring would be [AIPMT 2004]



(1) 0.15 m (2) 0.12 m (3) 1.5 m (4) 0.5 m

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.56 When a long spring is stretched by 2 cm, its potential energy is U. If the spring is stretched by 10 cm, the potential energy stored in it will be [AIPMT 2003]

(1) U/5 (2) 5U (3) 10U (4) 25U

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.57 A stone is tied to a string of length l and is whirled in a vertical circle with the other end of the string as the centre. At a certain instant of time, the stone is at its lowest position and has a speed u. The magnitude of the change in velocity as it reaches a position where the string is horizontal (g being acceleration due to gravity) is [AIPMT 2003]

(1) $\sqrt{2(u^2 - gl)}$ (2) $\sqrt{u^2 - gl}$

(3) $u - \sqrt{u^2 - 2gl}$ (4) $\sqrt{2gl}$

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.58 If kinetic energy of a body is increased by 300% then percentage change in momentum will be : [AIPMT 2002]

(1) 100% (2) 150% (3) 265% (4) 73.2%

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.59 250 N force is required to raise 75 kg mass from a pulley. If the rope is pulled 12 m, then the load is lifted 3 m. The efficiency of the pulley system will be [AIPMT 2001]

(1) 25% (2) 33.3% (3) 75% (4) 90%

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Q.60 A child is sitting on a swing. Its minimum and maximum heights from the ground are 0.75 m and 2 m respectively, its maximum speed will be [AIPMT 2001]

(1) 10 m/s (2) 5 m/s (3) 8 m/s (4) 15 m/s

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.61 Two springs A and B having spring constant K_A and K_B ($K_A = 2K_B$) are stretched by applying force of equal magnitude. If energy stored in spring A is E_A, then energy stored in B will be [AIPMT 2001]

(1) $2E_A$ (2) $\frac{E_A}{4}$ (3) $\frac{E_A}{2}$ (4) $4E_A$

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.62 A man is slipping on a frictionless inclined plane and a bag falls down from the same height. Then the velocity of both is related as [AIPMT 2000]

(1) $v_B > v_m$

(2) $v_B < v_m$

(3) $v_B = v_m$

(4) v_B and v_m can't be related

Solution

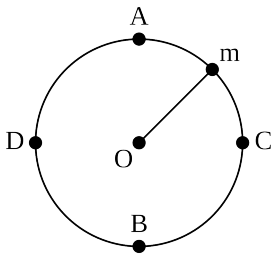
Q.63 If $\vec{F} = (60\hat{i} + 15\hat{j} - 3\hat{k})$ N and $\vec{v} = (2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k})$ m/s, then instantaneous power is [AIPMT 2000]

(1) 195 watt (2) 45 watt

(3) 75 watt (4) 100 watt

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.64 As shown in the figure at point O a mass is performing vertical circular motion. The average velocity of the particle is increased, then at which point will the string break [AIPMT 2000]



(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D

Scan or tap for the full solution

ANSWER KEY

Ques.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ans.	1	4	1	4	2	1	2	3	4	3	3
Ques.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ans.	1	3	2	3	3	2	4	3	2	2	2
Ques.	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Ans.	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	4
Ques.	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Ans.	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	4	1	4	1
Ques.	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Ans.	4	4	3	1	3	4	4	2	1	3	1
Ques.	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64		
Ans.	4	1	1	3	2	1	3	2	2		

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