NATIONWIDE EDUCATION AND SCHOLARSHIP TEST (N.E.S.T.)

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Section-I

(d) 1:2

Important: Please note that the questions given in this Sample Question Paper are for example only. The number and distribution of questions in each section of the actual paper will be as advertised in our publicity material in the relevant section of this website and posters sent to your college this year.

An electron moving in an electromagnetic field moves –

(b) Along the same plane in the direction of its propagation (c) Opposite to the original direction of propagation

(b) Only if the forces acting on the body are conservative. (c) Only if the forces acting on the body are gravitational. (d) Only if the forces acting on the body are elastic.

(a) There is no gravitational force acting on them.

(b) 1:4

6. During an isothermal expansion of an ideal gas

(a) The charge on the capacitor increases. (b) The voltage across the plates increases.

(b) Move to the origin and remain at rest

(a) Increase in water with respect to air (b) Increase in air with respect to water (c) Decrease in water with respect to. air

(a) The intensity of incident radiation (b) The potential of the collector electrode (c) The frequency of incident radiation

(a) Has a magnetic dipole moment

(d) The angle of incidence of radiation of the surface

(c) Does not produce a magnetic induction at the nucleus

13. The X-rays beam coming from an X-ray tube will be:

12. An electron orbiting in a circular orbit around the nucleus of the atom

(b) Exerts an electric force on the nucleus equal to that on it by the nucleus

(b) Having all wavelengths smaller than a certain minimum wavelength (c) Having all wavelengths larger than a certain minimum wavelength

(d) Sometimes more and sometimes equal to its atomic number

(b) Ti and V

(d) Having all wavelengths lying between a minimum and a maximum wavelength

15. Two successive elements belonging to the first transition series have the same number

full of hydrogen at the same pressure. After a while the balloon would have

(a) The ratio of the mean speed to the rms speed is independant of temperature

(c) Mole fraction of solute = lowering of vapour pressure of the solution (d) Mole fraction of solvent = lowering of vapour pressure of the solution

Elements having the same atomic number and the same atomic mass are known as

When n+l has the same value for two or more orbitals, the new electron enters the orbital where

17. A balloon filled with ethylene is pricked with a sharp pointed needle and quickly placed in a tank

(c) Mn and Cr

(c) l is maximum

(b) The square of the mean speed of the molecules is equal to the mean squared speed at a certain temperature (c) Mean kinetic energy of the gas molecules at any given temperature is independant of the mean speed

(d) None of the above

The hydrocarbon that gives a red precipitate with ammoniacal cuprous chloride is (where '□' means a triple bond)

(a) Mole fraction of solvent = ratio of vapour pressure of the solution to vapour pressure of the solvent (b) Mole fraction of solute = ratio of vapour pressure of the solution to vapour pressure of the solvent

(d) l is minimum

The magnetic field at the centre of the loop is

(a) Its internal energy increases. (b) Its internal energy decreases. (c) Its internal energy does not change.

(c) The capacitance increases.

(c) Move to infinity

(a) Independant of L (b) Proportional to L*L (c) Inversely proportional to L (d) Directly proportional to L

(d) Remain the same

(d) All of the above

(a) Monochromatic

(a) V and Cr

(a) Shrunk (b) Enlarged

(d) None

(a) Isotopes (b) Isotones (c) Isomers

(a) Nitrophenol (b) O-toulene (c) Phenol (d) Cresol

(d) None of the above

(a) Almost not ionised (b) Low boiling (c) Neutral

(d) Readily decomposed

(a) It is an electrolyte

(d) All of the above

(a) CH3-CH2-CH2-CH3 (b) CH3-C□C-CH3 (e)CH2=CH-CH=CH2 (d) CH3-CH2-C CH

(a) Lucas' reagent (b) Tollen's reagent (c) Bayer's reagent (d) Fehling's solution

(a) Toluene (b) Bbenzene (c) Nitrobenzene (d) Chlorobenzene

(a) ZnO (b) Al2O3 (c) Fe2O3 (d) PbO

(a) Cassiterite (b) Siderite (c) Pyrolusite (d) Bauxite

(a) Cellulose (b) Calamine (c) Stellite (d) Cerussite

(a) 29% (b) 15% (c) 10% (d) 45%

(d) None of the above.

(c) Decay rate against time

23. In a salt bridge, KCl is used because

(c) It is a good conductor of electricity

24. A depolarizer used in the dry cell batteries is

(a) Electrophylic substitution reaction (b) Electrophylic addition reaction (c) Nnucleophylic addition reaction (d) Nucleophylic substitution reaction

28. The substance which is most easily nitrated

29. Carbylamine reaction is a test for

(d) Quarternary ammonium salt

31. Which of the following is not an oxide ore?

32. Which among the following is called philosopher's wool

(c) In the backward direction on both the front and rear wheels.

34. A certain radioactive element A, has a half life = t seconds.

35. Which of the following plots would be a straight line? (a) Logarithm of decay rate against logarithm of time

A radioactive element x has an atomic number of 100.

In both processes a charged particle is emitted. Which of the following statements would be true?

(a) y has an atomic number of 102 (b) y has an atomic number of 101 (c) z has an atomic number of 100 (d) z has an atomic number of 101

38. A man speaks the truth 3 out of 4 times. He throws a die and reports it to be a 6. What is the probability of it being a 6?

39. If cos2A + cos2B + cos2C = 1 then ABC is a

40. Image of point (3,8) in the line x + 3y = 7 is

(a) Always less than its atomic number (b) Always more than its atomic number

(a) The intensity of incident radiation (b) The potential of the collector electrode (c) The frequency of incident radiation

44. When X-Ray photons collide with electrons

(a) They slow down (b) Their mass increases (c) Their wave length increases (d) Their energy decreases

45. An electron emits energy (a) Because its in orbit

(d) The angle of incidence of radiation of the surface

(c) Amplitude of the two waves should be the same

(b) When it jumps from one energy level to another (c) Electrons are attracted towards the nucleus

43. Which of the following is not an essential condition for interference

the two interfering waves must intersect at a very small angle (b) The waves must have the same time period and wavelength

(d) The interfering beams of light must originate from the same source

(d) The electrostatic force is insufficient to hold the electrons in orbits

(c) Sometimes more than and sometimes equal to its atomic number

42. The maximum KE of the photoelectron emitted from a surface is dependent on

(a) The two interfering waves must be propagated in almost the same direction or

41. The mass number of a nucleus is

(d) None of the above

hen a/c, b/a, c/b are in

(d) None of these

(d) None of the above

(a) Right angle triangle (b) Equilateral triangle (c) All the angles are acute

(d) None of these

(a) (-1,-4) (b) (-1,4) (c)(2,-4)(d) (-2,-4)

(a) AP (b) GP (c) HP

(a) 3/8 (b) 5/8 (c) 3/4

(d) Number of decaying nuclei against time

(a) Primary amine (b) Secondary amine (c) Tertiary amine

21. Which is the most acidic amongst

22. Pure water does not conduct electricity because it is

(b) The transference number of K+ and Cl is nearly the same

25. The hydrolysis of alkyl halides by aqueous NaOH is best termed as

(b) MnO2

27. Which of the following reagents is neither neutral nor basic

30. Which of the following oxides cannot be reduced by carbon to obtain metal

33. When a bicycle is in motion, the force of friction exerted by the ground on the two wheels is such that it acts

37. If the sum of the roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c=0$ is equal to the sum of the squares of their reciprocals

(a) In the backward direction on the front wheel and in the forward direction on the rear wheel. (b) In the forward direction on the front wheel and in the backward direction on the rear wheel.

In (t/2) seconds the fraction of the initial quantity of the element so far decayed is nearly

(b) Logarithm of decay rate against logarithm of number of decaying nuclei

It decays directly into an element y which decays directly into element z.

(c) Completely collapsed (d) Remain unchanged in size

14. The mass number of a nucleus is

(a) Always less than its atomic number (b) Always more than its atomic number (c) Always equal to its atomic number

of electrons partially filling orbitals. They are

(a) n is maximum (b) n is minimum

18. Which of the following statements is not true?

19. Which of the following statements represent Raoult's Law?

The total work done on the particle is equal to the change in its kinetic energy

Astronauts in stable orbits around the earth are in a state of weightlessness because

(c) The gravitational force of the earth and the sun balance giving null resultant.

(d) The work done by the gas is not equal to the quantity of heat absorbed by it.

7. A parallel plate capacitor is charged and the charging battery is then disconnected. If the plates of the capacitor are moved further apart by means of insulating handles

Two equal negative charges q are fixed at point (0,a) and (0,-a) on the y-axis.

A positive charge Q is released from rest at the point (2a,0) on the x-axis. The charge Q will

(d) There is no atmosphere at the height at which the satellites move.

will resonate with each other, if their lengths are in the ratio of

(d) The electrostatic energy stored in the capacitor decreases.

(a) Execute simple harmonic motion about the origin

(d) Execute oscillatory but not simple harmonic motion

A square conducting loop of length Lon a side cames a current I.

10. The focal length of a convex lens when placed in air and then in water will

11 The maximum kinetic energy of the photoelectron emitted from the surface is dependant on

An organ pipe, open at both ends and another organ pipe closed at one end,

(b) The satellite and the air inside it have acceleration equal to that of gravitational acceleration there.

(a) In a straight path

The following unit measure energy:

(d) (Coulomb*coulomb)*farad

(a) Kilo-watt hour. (b) Volt*volt/sec*ohm. (c) Pascal*foot*foot

(a) Always