

PYQSide

NEET GRAVITATION — KEPLER'S LAWS — PYQS

Max. Marks: 32

Questions: 8

Section A (MCQ)

- Q.1** In a solar system, the time-period of revolution of a planet tracing a circular orbit of radius R is proportional to:

[RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

- (1) R^3 (2) $R^{1/2}$ (3) $R^{3/2}$ (4) R^2

Scan or tap for the full solution



- Q.2** The radius of Martian orbit around the Sun is about 4 times the radius of the orbit of Mercury. The Martian year is 687 Earth days. Then which of the following is the length of 1 year on Mercury?

[NEET (UG) 2025]

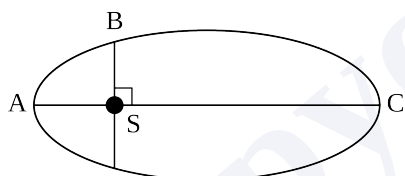
- (1) 172 earth days (2) 124 earth days
(3) 88 earth days (4) 225 earth days

Scan or tap for the full solution



- Q.3** The kinetic energies of a planet in an elliptical orbit about the Sun, at positions A, B and C are K_A , K_B and K_C , respectively. AC is the major axis and SB is perpendicular to AC at the position of the Sun S as shown in the figure. Then

[NEET 2018]



- (1) $K_A < K_B < K_C$ (2) $K_A > K_B > K_C$
(3) $K_B < K_A < K_C$ (4) $K_B > K_A > K_C$

Scan or tap for the full solution



- Q.4** A satellite S is moving in an elliptical orbit around the earth. The mass of the satellite is very small compared to the mass of the earth. Then,

[AIPMT 2015]

- (1) the linear momentum of S remains constant in magnitude.
(2) the acceleration of S is always directed towards the centre of the earth.
(3) the angular momentum of S about the centre of the earth changes in direction, but its magnitude remains constant.
(4) the total mechanical energy of S varies periodically with time.

Scan or tap for the full solution



- Q.5** Kepler's third law states that square of period of revolution (T) of a planet around the sun, is proportional to third power of average distance r between sun and planet i.e. $T^2 = Kr^3$ here K is constant. If the masses of sun and planet are M and m respectively then as per Newton's law of gravitation force of attraction between them is $F = \frac{GMm}{r^2}$, here G is gravitational constant. The relation between G and K is described as

[AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]

- (1) $K = G$ (2) $K = \frac{1}{G}$
(3) $GK = 4\pi^2$ (4) $GMK = 4\pi^2$

Scan or tap for the full solution



- Q.6** A geostationary satellite is orbiting the earth at a height of $5R$ above the surface of the earth, R being the radius of the earth. The time period of another satellite in hours at a height of $2R$ from the surface of the earth is

[AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

- (1) 5 (2) 10 (3) $6\sqrt{2}$ (4) $\frac{6}{\sqrt{2}}$

Scan or tap for the full solution



- Q.7** A planet moving along an elliptical orbit is closest to the sun at a distance r_1 and farthest away at a distance of r_2 . If v_1 and v_2 are the linear velocities at these points respectively, then the ratio $\frac{v_1}{v_2}$ is

[AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

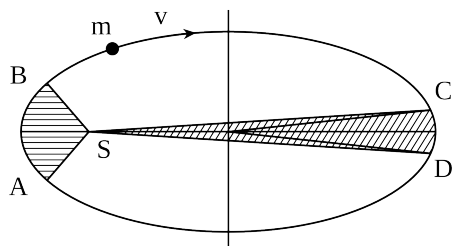
- (1) $(r_1/r_2)^2$ (2) r_2/r_1 (3) $(r_2/r_1)^2$ (4) r_1/r_2

Scan or tap for the full solution



- Q.8** The figure shows elliptical orbit of a planet m about the sun S . The shaded area SCD is twice the shaded area SAB . If t_1 is the time for the planet to move from C to D and t_2 is the time to move from A to B then

[AIPMT 2009]



- (1) $t_1 = 4t_2$ (2) $t_1 = 2t_2$ (3) $t_1 = t_2$ (4) $t_1 > t_2$

Scan or tap for the
full solution



ANSWER KEY

Ques.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Ans.	3	3	2	2	4	3	2	2			