

PYQSide

NEET MAGNETISM AND MATTER — EARTH'S MAGNETISM (DECLINATION, DIP, HORIZONTAL COMPONENT) (OLD SYLLABUS) — PYQS

Max. Marks: 16

Questions: 4

Section A (MCQ)

Q.1 At a point A on the earth's surface the angle of dip, $\delta = +25^\circ$. At a point B on the earth's surface the angle of dip, $\delta = -25^\circ$. We can interpret that :

[NEET (UG) 2019]

- (1) A is located in the southern hemisphere and B is located in the northern hemisphere.
- (2) A is located in the northern hemisphere and B is located in the southern hemisphere.
- (3) A and B are both located in the southern hemisphere.
- (4) A and B are both located in the northern hemisphere.

Scan or tap for the
full solution



Q.2 If θ_1 and θ_2 be the apparent angles of dip observed in two vertical planes at right angles to each other, then the true angle of dip θ is given by [NEET 2017]

- (1) $\tan^2 \theta = \tan^2 \theta_1 + \tan^2 \theta_2$
- (2) $\cot^2 \theta = \cot^2 \theta_1 - \cot^2 \theta_2$
- (3) $\tan^2 \theta = \tan^2 \theta_1 - \tan^2 \theta_2$
- (4) $\cot^2 \theta = \cot^2 \theta_1 + \cot^2 \theta_2$

Scan or tap for the
full solution



Q.3 A compass needle which is allowed to move in a horizontal plane is taken to a geomagnetic pole. It

[AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

- (1) will become rigid showing no movement
- (2) will stay in any position
- (3) will stay in north-south direction only
- (4) will stay in east-west direction only

Scan or tap for the
full solution



Q.4 Tangent galvanometer is used to measure

[AIPMT 2001]

- (1) potential difference (2) current
- (3) resistance (4) charge

Scan or tap for the
full solution



ANSWER KEY

Ques.	1	2	3	4							
Ans.	2	4	2	2							