

## Atomic Structure

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	N-shell contains number of subshells.	A. 1 B. 3 C. 4 D. 2
2	The nucleus of an atom is composed of	A. Electrons B. Electons and protons C. Protons and neutrons D. Electrons and neutrons
3	Number of isotopes of hydrogen is	A. 2 B. 5 C. 4 D. 3
4	Proton are feflected toward plate.	A. Positive B. Negative C. Both a and b D. None of these
5	Whcih subshells are present in L - shell?	A. S and P B. Only s -sub shell C. Only p - sub shell D. Sub shell
6	Which particle is present in differente number in the isotopes.	A. Proton B. Electron C. Neutron D. Both neutron and electron
7	Atomic number is represented by	A. P B. A C. At D. Z
8	What information was obtained fom discharge tube expriments?	A. Electrons and protons were discovered     B. Structur eof atom was discovered     C. Neutrons and protons were discovered     D. Presence of nucleus in an atom was discovered
9	Which Isotopes is commonly used to irradiate cancer cells.	A. Cobalt -60 B. lodine-23 C. Carbon -14 D. lodine-131
10	M shell has sub sheels.	A. 1s, 2s B. 1s,2s,3s C. 2s,2p D. 3s,3p,3d
11	Wheih Isotopes is used for diagonosis of goiter?	A. lodine-131 B. Cobalt -60 C. P-32 D. Sr-90
12	A sub sheel that cna accommodate 6 electrons is	A. b B. s C. f D. p
13	Which isotope is used in nuclear reactors.	A. U-234 B. U-235 C. U-238 D. All of these
14	In which isotope of oxygen there are the equal numbr of protons electons and neutorns.	A. O <sup>16</sup> B. <sup>17</sup> O C. <sup>18</sup> O D. None of these
		A. Positive particle

15	Atom is electrically	B. Negaltve particle C. Neutral particle D. None of these
16	What does keep the particles present in the nucleus intact.	A. Particles are held together by dipolar force B. Particles are held together by wee nuclear force C. Particles are held together by strong nuclear force D. Particles are held together by electrostatic force
17	Rutherford used a gold foil in his experiment, which had a tickness of	A. 0,0002 cm B. 0,0001 cm C. 0.001 cm D. 0.00004cm
18	Carbon -14 is used for the	<ul><li>A. Growth of bones</li><li>B. Diagonosis of goiter</li><li>C. Age determination of old objects</li><li>D. All of these</li></ul>
19	Quantum means.	<ul><li>A. Virable energy</li><li>B. Fixed energy</li><li>C. High energy</li><li>D. Minimum energy</li></ul>
20	How is radio carbon dating useful for archeolgists.	A. It helps detemine whether the matter is radioactie or not B. It helps determine the age of organic matter C. It helps determine the composition of matter D. It helps deterime the usefulness of matter