

Atomic and Nuclear Physics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A digital multimeter is used to measure:	<p>A. Current</p> <p>B. Resistance</p> <p>C. Potential difference</p> <p>D. All of above</p>
2	The current which does not change its direction is called:	<p>A. A.C</p> <p>B. D.C</p> <p>C. Conventional</p> <p>D. Transient current</p>
3	If 2 joules of energy is required to transfer one coulomb of charge from one point to another, the potential difference between these points will be:	<p>A. 1V</p> <p>B. 2V</p> <p>C. 4V</p> <p>D. 6V</p>
4	What happen to the atomic number of an element which emits one alpha particle?	<p>A. Increase by 1</p> <p>B. Stays the same</p> <p>C. Decrease by 2</p> <p>D. Decrease by 1</p>
5	When a heavy nucleus splits into, lighter nuclei, the process would .	<p>A. Release nuclear energy</p> <p>B. Absorb nuclear energy</p> <p>C. Release chemical energy</p> <p>D. Absorb chemical energy</p>
6	isotopes are atom of same element with different.	<p>A. Atomic mass</p> <p>B. Atomic number</p> <p>C. Number of proton</p> <p>D. Number of electron</p>
7	the resistance of an ammeter should be:	<p>A. high</p> <p>B. very high</p> <p>C. low</p> <p>D. constant</p>
8	The combined resistance of two identical resistors, connected in series is 8Ω. Their combined resistance in a parallel arrangement will be:	<p>A. 2 Ω</p> <p>B. 4 Ω</p> <p>C. 8 Ω</p> <p>D. 12 Ω</p>
9	Which among the following radiation has more penetrating power?	<p>A. A beta pareticle</p> <p>B. A gamma particle</p> <p>C. An alpha particle</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
10	an ideal voltmeter is that which draws:	<p>A. small current</p> <p>B. no current</p> <p>C. high current</p> <p>D. none of these</p>

11	The half life of carbon -14 is:	<p>A. 5730 years</p> <p>B. 5740 years</p> <p>C. 5750 years</p> <p>D. 5760 years</p>
12	Joule's law is $W =$	<p>A. IRt</p> <p>B. IRt^2</p> <p>C. IR^2t</p> <p>D. I^2Rt</p>
13	Who discovered the phenomenon of natural radioactivity?	<p>A. Henry Becurial</p> <p>B. Merry Curi</p> <p>C. Perry</p> <p>D. Rutherford</p>
14	The number of neutrons in the nucleus of tritium is:	<p>A. 1</p> <p>B. 2</p> <p>C. 3</p> <p>D. 4</p>
15	When a potential of 10 volt is applied across a conductor, a current of 5 miliampere flows through it, the resistance of the conductor will be:	<p>A. 200 ohm</p> <p>B. 2000 ohm</p> <p>C. 0.2 ohm</p> <p>D. 0.002 ohm</p>
16	The galvanometer has been named after the scientist:	<p>A. Lewis</p> <p>B. Lowry bronsted</p> <p>C. Luigi Galvano</p> <p>D. Galvano Einstein</p>
17	By keeping resistance constant if we double the voltage then current will be:	<p>A. Double</p> <p>B. 4 times</p> <p>C. $\frac{1}{4}$ times</p> <p>D. Half</p>
18	For observing how fast plants are absorbing phosphate fertilizer we use.	<p>A. I.131</p> <p>B. Ph -32</p> <p>C. Co-60</p> <p>D. Ar-40</p>
19	Radiation was found in:	<p>A. 1896</p> <p>B. 1895</p> <p>C. 1897</p> <p>D. 1898</p>
20	the resistance of conductor is inversely to:	<p>A. temperature</p> <p>B. length</p> <p>C. area of cross section</p> <p>D. pressure</p>