

Atomic and Nuclear Physics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which among the following radiation has more penetrating power?	<p>A. A beta particle</p> <p>B. A gamma particle</p> <p>C. An alpha particle</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
2	Radiations present in atmosphere due to the presence of different radioactive elements are:	<p>A. Cosmic radiations</p> <p>B. Background radiations</p> <p>C. secondary radiations</p> <p>D. Electromagnetic radiations</p>
3	the power of washing machine is:	<p>A. 700 W</p> <p>B. 750 W</p> <p>C. 650 W</p> <p>D. 800 W</p>
4	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>
5	When we double the voltage in a simple electric circuit, we double the:	<p>A. Current</p> <p>B. Power</p> <p>C. Resistance</p> <p>D. Both a and b</p>
6	Which element is used to locate the ulcer in brain?	<p>A. Iodine-131</p> <p>B. Phosphorus-32</p> <p>C. Carbon-14</p> <p>D. Potassium-40</p>
7	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>
8	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>
9	When a uranium (92 protons) ejects a beta particle, how many protons are left in the remaining nucleus?	<p>A. 92 protons</p> <p>B. 91 protons</p> <p>C. 93 protons</p> <p>D. 89 protons</p>
10	When 1 tonne of coal is burnt then amount of energy is released .	<p>A. $36 \times 10^8\text{ J}$</p> <p>B. $36 \times 10^9\text{ J}$</p> <p>C. 36 J</p> <p>D. $36 \times 10^{10}\text{ J}$</p>
11	Safe limit of radiations exposure in one year.	<p>A. 4 rem</p> <p>B. 5 rem</p> <p>C. 3 rem</p> <p>D. 6 rem</p>
12	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>
		A. heat

13	battery is one of the source of:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">light</p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">light</p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">current</p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">sound</p></p>
14	The value or current I passing through a conductor is inversely proportional to:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">Temperature</p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Potential difference</p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">e.m.f.</p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">resistance</p></p>
15	Human skin, in dry conditions, has a resistance of:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">20,000 ohm</p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">100,000 ohm</p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">30,000 ohm</p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">2000 ohm</p></p>
16	A thermistor is a dependent resistors:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">Heat</p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">temperature</p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">energy</p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">mass</p></p>
17	The equivalent resistance of a parallel combination is:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">Equal to sum of all resistance</p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Is greater than the largest resistance of combination</p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">Is smaller than the smallest resistance of combination</p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">All of these</p></p>
18	an additional wire used along with live and neutral wire is:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">cable wire</p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">earth wire</p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">grip wire</p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">hot wire</p></p>
19	The A.C used in Pakistan has frequency:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">60 Hz</p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">30 Hz</p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">50 Hz</p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">130 Hz</p></p>
20	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. <p class="MsoNormal">1V</p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">2V</p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">4V</p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal"></p></p>