Atomic and Nuclear Physics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The phenomenon in which radiations convert the matter into positive and negative ions is called:	A. Radio activity B. Excitation C. Ionization D. Electrolysis
2	Radiation was found in:	A. 1896 B. 1895 C. 1897 D. 1898
3	According to ohm's law V= :	A. I²R<o:p></o:p> B. IR²<o:p></o:p> C. IR<o:p></o:p> D. I/R<o:p></o:p>
4	By keeping resistance constant if we double the voltage then current will be:	A. Double<o:p></o:p> B. 4 times<o:p></o:p> C. ¼ times<o:p></o:p> D. Half<o:p></o:p>
5	When resistances are connected in parallel, the current passing through them is:	A. Same<o:p></o:p> B. Zero<o:p></o:p> C. Different<o:p></o:p> D. Infinite<o:p></o:p>
6	When a Uranium (92 protons)ejects a beta particle, how many protons are left in the remaining nucleus?	A. 89 Protons B. 90 Protons C. 91 Protons D. 93 Protons
7	an ideal voltmeter is that which draws:	A. small current<o:p></o:p> B. no current<o:p></o:p> C. high current<o:p></o:p> D. none of these<o:p></o:p>
8	The value or current I passing through a conductor is inversely proportional to:	A. Temperature<o:p></o:p> B. Potential difference<o:p></o:p> C. e.m.f.<o:p></o:p> D. resistance<o:p></o:p>
9	What type of graph is in between V and I, if metal obeys ohm's law:	A. Curved<o:p></o:p> B. Parabola<o:p></o:p> C. Straight line<o:p></o:p> D. None of these<o:p></o:p>
		A. Joule<o:p></o:p> B. Watt<o:p>

10	The commercial unit of electrical energy is:	</o:p> C. Kilowatt hour<o:p></o:p> D. Electron volt<o:p></o:p>
11	Watt is equal to:	A. Coulomb per second<o:p></o:p> B. Newton per second<o:p></o:p> C. Volt per second<o:p></o:p> D. Joule per second<o:p></o:p>
12	When resistances are connected in series the current passing through them is:	A. Different<o:p></o:p> B. Zero<o:p></o:p> C. The same<o:p></o:p> D. None of these<o:p></o:p>
13	The temperature at the centre of sun is.	A. 10 million k B. 20 million k C. 30 million k D. 35 million k
14	by connecting suitable high resistance in series with galvanometer it will convert into:	A. voltmeter<o:p></o:p> B. galvanometer<o:p></o:p> C. ammeter<o:p></o:p> D. multimeter<o:p></o:p>
15	The equivalent resistance of a parallel combination is:	A. Equal to sum of all resistance<o:p></o:p> B. Is greater than the largest resistance of combination<o:p></o:p> C. Is smaller than the smallest resistance of combination<o:p></o:p> D. All of these<o:p></o:p>
16	The half life of argon nuclide Ar-40 is:	A. 2 x 10⁸years B. 2 .2x 10⁸years C. 2.4x 10⁸years D. 2.8x 10⁸years
17	the resistance of an ammeter should be:	A. high<o:p></o:p> B. very high<o:p></o:p> C. low<o:p></o:p> D. constant<o:p></o:p>
18	When 1 kg of Uranium -235 is fused then energy released is	A. 67 x 10¹⁰ J B. 67 x 10⁷J C. 67 J D. 7 J
19	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:	A. 200 ohm<o:p></o:p> B. 2000 ohm<o:p></o:p> C. 0.2 ohm<o:p></o:p> D. 0.002 ohm<o:p></o:p>
20	The power of small fan is:	A. 40 W<o:p></o:p> B. 50 W<o:p></o:p> C. 60 W<o:p></o:p> D. 80 W<o:p></o:p>