Atomic and Nuclear Physics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The unit of electric power is:	A. Volt<o:p></o:p> B. Watt<o:p></o:p> C. Joule<o:p></o:p> D. Coulomb<o:p></o:p>
2	A digital multimeter is used to measure:	A. Current<o:p></o:p> B. Resistance<o:p></o:p> C. Potential difference<o:p></o:p> D. All of above<o:p></o:p>
3	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>
4	the power of washing machine is:	A. 700 W<o:p></o:p> B. 750 W<o:p></o:p> C. 650 W<o:p></o:p> D. 800 W<o:p></o:p>
5	If we double both the current and the voltage in a circuit while keeping its resistance constant, the power:	A. Remains unchanged<o:p></o:p> B. Halves<o:p></o:p> C. Doubles<o:p></o:p> D. Four time<o:p></o:p>
6	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:	A. 1V<o:p></o:p> B. 2V<o:p></o:p> C. 4V<o:p></o:p> D. <o:p></o:p>6V <o:p></o:p>
7	The symbol of alpha particles is:	A. 4AHe B. 42He C. 0-1B D. 00Y
8	Total energy supplied in driving one coulomb of charge around a complete circuit is called:	A. Potential<o:p></o:p> B. Potential difference<o:p></o:p> C. Electromotive force<o:p></o:p> D. Potential energy<o:p></o:p>

9	The colour of live wire is:	A. Black or blue<o:p></o:p> B. Green or yellow<o:p></o:p> C. White or grey<o:p></o:p> D. Red or brown<o:p></o:p>
10	How Galvanometer is connected in circuit to detect current:	A. In series<o:p></o:p> B. In parallel<o:p></o:p> C. Fixed<o:p></o:p> D. Variable<o:p></o:p>
11	The current which does not change its direction is called:	A. A.C<o:p></o:p> B. D.C<o:p></o:p> C. Conventional<o:p></o:p> D. Transient current<o:p></o:p>
12	The half -life of carbon is	A. 5730 years B. 5700 years C. 5720 years D. 572 years
13	The property of substance, which opposes the flow of current through it is called:	A. Resistance<o:p></o:p> B. Reactance<o:p></o:p> C. Resistivity<o:p></o:p> D. None<o:p></o:p>
14	Radiations present in atmosphere due to the presence of different radioactive elements are:	A. Cosmic radiations B. Background radiations C. secondary radiations D. Electromagnetic radiations
15	The Half life of a certain isotopes is 1 day. What is the quantity of isotopes after 2 days?	A. One half B. One quarter C. One eight D. None of these
16	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>
17	When we double the voltage in a simple electric circuit, we double the:	A. Current<o:p></o:p> B. Power<o:p></o:p> C. Resistance<o:p></o:p> D. Both a and b<o:p></o:p>
18	When a uranium (92 protons) ejects a beta particle, how many protons are left in the remaining nucleus?	A. 92 protons B. 91 protons C. 93 protons D. 89 protons
19	The half life of Lead Pb is	A. 10 hour B. 10.10 hours C. 10.6 hours D. 1 year
		A. 67 x 10¹⁰ J

20	When 1 kg of Uranium -235 is fused then energy released is	B. 67 x 10⁷J C. 67 J D. 7 J