

## Atomic and Nuclear Physics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Radiations present in atmosphere due to the presence of different radioactive elements are:	<p>A. Cosmic radiations</p> <p><b>B. Background radiations</b></p> <p>C. secondary radiations</p> <p>D. Electromagnetic radiations</p>
2	Release of energy by the sun is due to	<p>A. Nuclear fission</p> <p><b>B. Nuclear fusion</b></p> <p>C. Burning of gases</p> <p>D. Chemical reaction</p>
3	How Galvanometer is connected in circuit to detect current:	<p>A. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;In series&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p> <p>B. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;In parallel&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p> <p>C. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;Fixed&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p> <p>D. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;Variable&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p>
4	Nuclear fission was first observed in	<p>A. 1936</p> <p>B. 1937</p> <p>C. 1938</p> <p><b>D. 1939</b></p>
5	The colour of live wire is:	<p>A. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;Black or blue&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p> <p>B. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;Green or yellow&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p> <p>C. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;White or grey&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p> <p><b>D. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;Red or brown&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></b></p>
6	For observing how fast plants are absorbing phosphate fertilizer we use.	<p>A. I.131</p> <p><b>B. Ph -32</b></p> <p>C. Co-60</p> <p>D. Ar-40</p>
7	The unit of electric power is:	<p>A. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;Volt&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p> <p><b>B. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;Watt&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></b></p> <p>C. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;Joule&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p> <p>D. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;Coulomb&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p>
8	the power of washing machine is:	<p>A. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;700 W&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p> <p><b>B. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;750 W&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></b></p> <p>C. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;650 W&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p> <p>D. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;800 W&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p>
9	with the increase in temperature the resistance of pure metals:	<p>A. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;increases&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p> <p>B. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;decreases&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p> <p>C. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;remains same&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p> <p>D. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;none of these&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p>
10	When 1 tonne of coal is burnt then amount of energy is released .	<p>A. <math>36 \times 10^8</math> J</p> <p><b>B. <math>36 \times 10^9</math> J</b></p> <p>C. 36 J</p> <p>D. <math>36 \times 10^{10}</math> J</p>
		<p>A. <code>&lt;p class="MsoNormal"&gt;40 W&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/o:p&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code></p>

11	The power of small fan is:	<p>A. 50 W</p> <p>B. 60 W</p> <p>C. 80 W</p> <p>D. 100 W</p>
12	the range of galvanometer to measure current is:	<p>A. few amperes</p> <p>B. few micro amperes</p> <p>C. few milli amperes</p> <p>D. mega amperes</p>
13	One of the isotopes of uranium is $^{238}\text{U}_{92}$ the number of neutrons in the isotopes is.	<p>A. 92</p> <p>B. 146</p> <p>C. 238</p> <p>D. 330</p>
14	The half of carbon 14 is	<p>A. 5720 years</p> <p>B. 5730 years</p> <p>C. 5740 years</p> <p>D. 5750 years</p>
15	The galvanometer has been named after the scientist:	<p>A. Lewis</p> <p>B. Lowry</p> <p>C. Luigi Galvano</p> <p>D. Galvano</p>
16	by connecting suitable high resistance in series with galvanometer it will convert into:	<p>A. voltmeter</p> <p>B. galvanometer</p> <p>C. ammeter</p> <p>D. multimeter</p>
17	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>
18	Release of the energy by the sun is due to:	<p>A. Nuclear Fussion</p> <p>B. Nuclear Fission</p> <p>C. Burning of gases</p> <p>D. Chemical reaction</p>
19	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>
20	When 1 kg of Uranium -235 is fused then energy released is	<p>A. <math>67 \times 10^{10}</math> J</p> <p>B. <math>67 \times 10^7</math> J</p> <p>C. 67 J</p> <p>D. 7 J</p>