Atomic and Nuclear Physics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The galvanometer has been named after the scientist:	A. Lewis<o:p></o:p> B. Lowry bronsted<o:p></o:p> C. Luigi Galvano<o:p></o:p> D. Galvano Einstein<o:p></o:p>
2	For observing how fast plants are absorbing phosphate fertilizer we use.	A. I.131 B. Ph -32 C. Co-60 D. Ar-40
3	The combined resistance of two identical resistors, connected in series is 8Ω. Their combined resistance in a parallel arrangement will be:	A. 2 Ω<o:p></o:p> B. 4 Ω<o:p></o:p> C. 8 Ω<o:p></o:p> D. 12 Ω<o:p></o:p>
4	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>
5	What is the amount of current passing through an electric heater, if it takes 1800C charge pass through it in 3 minute:	A. 16 A<o:p></o:p> B. 10 A<o:p></o:p> C. 100 A<o:p></o:p> D. 0.1 A<o:p></o:p>
6	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>
7	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>
8	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>
9	Radiations present in atmosphere due to the presence of different radioactive elements	A. Cosmic radiations B. Background radiations

	are:	C. secondary radiations D. Electromagnetic radiations
10	Safe limit of radiations exposure in one year.	A. 4 rem B. 5 rem C. 3 rem D. 6 rem
11	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
12	When a heavy nucleus splits into, lighter nuclei, the process would .	A. Release nuclear energy B. Absorb nuclear energy C. Release chemical energy D. Absorb chemical energy
13	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>
14	Which instrument is used to detect current:	A. Galvanometer<o:p></o:p> B. Voltmeter<o:p></o:p> C. Ammeter<o:p></o:p> D. Electroscope<o:p></o:p>
15	isotopes are atom of same element with different.	A. Atomic mass B. Atomic number C. Number of proton D. Number of electron
16	The symbol of alpha particles is:	A. 4AHe B. 42He C. 0-1B D. 00Y
17	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>
18	an additional wire used along with live and neutral wire is:	A. cable wire<o:p></o:p> B. earth wire<o:p></o:p> C. grip wire<o:p></o:p> D. hot wire<o:p></o:p>
19	Release of the energy by the sun is due to:	A. Nuclear Fussion B. Nuclear Fission C. Burning of gases D. Chemical reaction
20	in a dry cell, chemical energy changes into:	A. mechanical energy<o:p></o:p> B. electrical energy<o:p></o:p> C. potential energy<o:p></o:p> D. kinetic energy<o:p></o:p>