

Atomic Structure

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	How many electrons can be accommodated at the most in the third shell of the elements.	A. 8 B. 10 C. 18 D. 32
2	Which isotope is used in nuclear reactors.	A. U-234 B. U-235 C. U-238 D. All of these
3	Which of the following statement is not correct about isotopes.	A. they have same atomic number B. They have same number of protons C. They have same physical properties D. They have same chemical propeties
4	How many electons can be accommodated in S subshell?	A. 2 B. 6 C. 14 D. 10
5	Number of protons in the nucleus of an atom is called.	A. Atomic number B. Mass Number C. Mass Unit D. Electron Number
6	Atom is electrically	A. Positive particle B. Negaitve particle C. Neutral particle D. None of these
7	An element has 5 electrons in M shell. Its tomic number is.	A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20
8	^{13}C and ^{14}C are both present in nature.	A. 0,1 % B. 1.1 % C. 0.9 % D. 1.5 %
9	John Dalton put forward his atomic theory.	A. 1800 B. 1803 C. 1805 D. 1903
10	Mass Number is repreented by	A. Z B. S C. A D. M
11	Whcih Isotopes is used for diagnosis of goiter?	A. Iodine-131 B. Cobalt -60 C. P-32 D. Sr-90
12	Whcih subshells are present in L - shell?	A. S and P B. Only s -sub shell C. Only p - sub shell D. Sub shell
13	According to Rutherford's atomic theory, atom should produce.	A. Line spectrum B. Continuous spectrum C. Both a and b D. None of these
14	Which Isotopes is commonly used to irradiate cancer cells.	A. Cobalt -60 B. Iodine-23 C. Carbon -14 D. Iodine-131
		A. 97%

15	The percentage of $^{238}\text{U}_{92}$ found in nature.	B. 0.72% C. 98% D. 1.5%
16	How many electrons can be accommodated at the most in the third shell of the elements.	A. 8 B. 12 C. 10 D. 18
17	N-shell contains number of subshells.	A. 1 B. 3 C. 4 D. 2
18	A sub shell that can accommodate 6 electrons is	A. b B. s C. f D. p
19	Number of electrons that can be accommodated in f - subshell	A. 6 B. 10 C. 2 D. 14
20	Which particle is present in different number in the isotopes.	A. Proton B. Electron C. Neutron D. Both neutron and electron