Physics FSC Part 2 Chapter 21 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The bnding energy for nucleus A is 7.7 Me V and that for nucleus B is 7.8 MeV. Which nucleus has the larger mass?	A. Nucleas A B. Nucleus B C. Less than nucleus D. None of these
2	The charge on Beta particle is	A. +e B. -e C. -2e D. None of these
3	One joule of energy absorbed per kilogram of a body is	A. Roentgen B. Grey C. Rem D. Curie
4	Nuclear fission was discovered by:	A. Otto Hahn B. Friz strassmann C. Both a and b D. Michaelson
5	The mass of protons is:	A. 1.675 x 10⁻²⁷ kg B. 1.693 x 10⁻²⁷ kg C. 1.673 x 10⁻³¹ kg D. 1.673 x 10⁻²⁷ kg
6	Which pair belongs to hadrons.	A. Protons and Neutrons B. Neutrons and electrons C. Photons and electrons D. positrons and electrons
7	How many times, the alpha particle is more massive than electrons.	A. 6332 B. 7332 C. 8332 D. 9332
8	X-rays are similar in nature to.	A. Gama rays B. Beta rays C. Alpha rays D. Cathode rays
9	When nitrogen is bombarded by alpha particles nitrogen nucleus changes into	A. Oxygen B. Carbon C. Barium D. Helium
10	Number of Isotopes of Neon gas are	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 1
11	In Wilson cloud chamber, ß-particles leave	A. Thin and continuous tracks B. Thick and continuous tracks C. No tracks D. Thin and discontinuous tracks
12	Circulation of blood is studied by radio isotope.	A. Cobalt -60 B. Phosphorus -32 C. Sodium -24 D. Iodine -131
13	What is difference is isotopes	A. Number of protons B. Number of neutrons C. Number of electrons D. Charge number
14	The particles equal in mass but greater than proton are.	A. Mesons B. Baryons C. Leptons D. Hadrons
15	Both Xenon and cesium have	A. 33 isotopes B. 34 Isotopes C. 36 Isotopes

		D. 35 Isotopes
16	The first atomic reactor was introduced by	A. Currie B. Enrico Fermi C. Newton D. Bohr
17	The place for soring the nuclear waste is	A. Ocean B. Damping in earth C. Damping in desert D. Bottom of old salt mines
18	Two up quarks and one down quarks makes a	A. Proton B. Newton C. Photon D. Meson
19	The number of neutrons in Li are	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 7
20	The number of neutron present in a nucleus in a given by	A. N = A+Z B. N = A- z C. N = Z - A D. N = A X Z