Physics FSC Part 2 Chapter 20 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In Helium Neon laser, discharge tube is filled with Neon gas.	A. 10% B. 15% C. 85% D. 90%
2	Which of the following series of hydrogen spectrum lies in ultra violet region.	A. Lyman sereis B. Paschen series C. Balmar series D. Bracket series
3	Photons emitted in inner shell transition are.	A. Continuous X-rays B. Discontinuous X rays C. Characteristic X rays D. Energetic X rays
4	In according with Bohr's theory the K.E of the electron is equal to:	A. ke²/2r B. Ze²/r C. Ze²/r² D. Ze²/2r²
5	Balmer series lies in	A. Visible region B. Invisible region C. Ultraviolet region D. Infrared region
6	Boher proposed his atomic model in:	A. 1910 B. 1911 C. 1912 D. 1913
7	The velocity of electron moving is 1st orbit of hydrogen atom is:	A. 2.09 x 10⁶ ms⁻¹ B. 2.18 x10⁶ ms⁻¹ C. 2.19 x 10⁶ ms⁻¹ D. 3.18 x10⁶ ms⁻¹
8	The radius of hydrogen atom is:	A. 0.53A° B. 0.053A° C. 0.53 x 10⁻⁹ D. 0.053 x10⁻⁹
9	The longest wavelength of Paschen series is.	A. 656 nm B. 1094 nm C. 1875 nm D. 2000 nm
10	The unit of Rh is.	A. ms-1 B. m C. m² D. m⁻¹
11	Which of the following is one of the spectral series of atomic hydrogen?	A. Brockett series B. Balmer series C. P fund series D. All of above
12	1 rad =	A. 0.001Gy B. 0.01Gy C. 0.1Gy D. 1.01Gy
13	In the Bohr's model of the hydrogen atom, the lowest orbit corresponds to:	A. Infinite energy B. Maximum energy C. Minimum energy D. Zero energy
14	Helium Neon Laser Beam emitted from discharge tube has a colour.	A. Blue B. Green C. Red D. Black

15	Radius of first Bohr's orbit is.	A. 0.053 nm B. 0.053 mm C. 0.053 micro meter D. 0.053 m
16	1 rem =	A. 0.001 SV B. 0.01 SV C. 0.1 SV D. 1.01 SV
17	If 13.6 eV energy is required to ionize the hydrogen atom, then the required energy to remove an electron from n=2 is:	A. 10.2 eV B. 0 eV C. 3.4 eV D. 6.8 eV
18	Which is not characteristic of Laser.	A. Monochromatic B. Coherent C. Intense D. Multi direction
19	X-rays were discovered by	A. Curie B. Henry Becquerel C. Rontgen D. None of these
20	An atom can reside in excited state for	A. 10⁻⁸ second B. One second C. 10⁻¹⁰ second D. More than one second