

Physics ICS Part 2 Chapter 21 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Mass of meason is	A. Greater then proton B. Less than proton C. Equal to proton D. Equal to neutron
2	For workers in nuclear facilities is, a weekly does of is normally considered safe	A. 1.0 msv B. 5.0 msv C. 2.0 msv D. 3.0 msv
3	A radio active substance has a half life of four months. 3 -fourth of the substance will decay in:	A. 6 months B. 8 months C. 12 months D. 16 months
4	The number of neutrons in Li are	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 7
5	The mass spectrum of naturally occurring neon shows the most abundant isotope has atomic mass.	A. 19 B. 20 C. 21 D. 22
6	The total charge of any nucleus is:	A. Ze B. Z C. Both a and b D. None of above
7	The binding energy per nucleon is maximum for	A. Helium B. Iron C. Potassium D. Radium
8	Circulation of blood is studied by radio isotope.	A. Cobalt -60 B. Phosphorus -32 C. Sodium -24 D. lodine -131
9	Which of the following is similar to electron.	A. Beta particle B. Alpha particle C. Neutron D. Proton
10	The number of protons in any atom are always equal to the number of	A. Neutrons B. Electrons C. Positrons D. Mesoris
11	Controlling rods inserted into the reactor are of metal:	A. Aluminium B. Cadmium C. Magnesium D. Copper
12	Marie Curie and Pierre Curie discovered.	A. Uranium B. Uranium and Radium C. Polonium and radium D. Radium
13	GM counter uses	A. Alcohol only B. Bromine C. argon D. Neon and bromine
14	The mass of proton in amu is:	A. 1.07276 B. 1.7276 C. 1.007276 D. 1.0007276
15	Low level radiations effects	A. Less of hair B. Ulceration C. Drop of white blood cells D. All

6	Hydrogen bomb is an example of.	A. Nuclear fission B. Nuclear fusion C. Chain reaction D. Chemical reaction
7	The reciprocal of decay construct lamda of a radioactive element is.	A. Half life B. Mean life C. Curie D. total life
8	A proton consists of quarks which are.	A. Two up, one down B. One up, two down C. All up D. All down
9	Subatomic particles are divided into groups.	A. Photon B. Laptons C. Hadrons D. All of these
0	Before and after nuclear reaction the number of protons and neutrons:	A. Must be different B. Must be decreased C. Must be increased D. Remains same