

Physics ICS Part 2 Chapter 21 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Absorbed Dose 'D' is defined as	A. m/E B. E/C C. C/m D. E/m
2	The number of neutrons in Li are	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 7
3	Binding energy for deuteron nucleus is given by	A. 2.8 MeV B. 2.23 MeV C. 2.28 MeV D. 2.25 MeV
4	The most useful tracer is.	A. Strontium -90 B. Iodine -31 C. Cobalt -60 D. Carbon -14
5	Subatomic particles are divided into groups.	A. Photon B. Laptions C. Hadrons D. All of these
6	The charge of an alpha particle is equal to	A. -e B. +e C. -2e D. 2e
7	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. $N = A \times Z$
8	Which of the following is typical source of alpha particle.	A. Strontium -94 B. Radon -222 C. Cobalt -60 D. Zic sulphate
9	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
10	The Unit of decay constant.	A. Second B. (second) ⁻¹ C. m ⁻¹ D. mk
11	Energy needed to produce an electron hole in solid state detector is.	A. 1 to 2 eV B. 3 to 4 eV C. 6 to 7 eV D. 8 to 9 eV
12	Low level radiations effects	A. Less of hair B. Ulceration C. Drop of white blood cells D. All
13	The number of Isotopes of cesium are.	A. 4 B. 32 C. 22 D. 36
14	The reciprocal of decay construct lamda of a radioactive element is.	A. Half life B. Mean life C. Curie D. total life
15	If the following particle have the same energy, which particle has the shortest wave length.	A. alpha particle B. Neutron C. Beta particle D. Proton

16	The particles equal in mass but greater than proton are.	A. Mesons B. Baryons C. Leptons D. Hadrons
17	The radioactive decay obeys the law	
18	The SI unit of decay constant is	A. m B. m^{-1} C. s^{-1} D. Nm^{-1}
19	One joule of energy absorbed per kilogram of a body is	A. Roentgen B. Grey C. Rem D. Curie
20	The energy of photon for photoelectric effect is less than	A. 1 MeV B. 2 MeV C. 5 MeV D. 8 MeV