

Physics ICS Part 2 Chapter 21 Online MCQ's Test

0	Overtical	Arrayana Ohaira
Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	1 gray is equal to.	A. 1 JKg-1 B. 1KgJ-1 C. 1JKg D. 1 JKg-2
2	The early Greeks believed that matter waves was	A. Discrete B. Continuous C. Both continuous and discrete D. All of above
3	Which pair belongs to hadrons.	A. Protons and Neutrons B. Neutrons and electrons C. Photons and electrons D. positrons and electrons
4	One joule of energy absorbed per kilogram of a body is	A. Roentgen B. Grey C. Rem D. Curie
5	X -rays are similar in nature to.	A. Gama rays B. Beta rays C. Alpha rays D. Cathode rays
6	How many times, the alpha particle is more massive than electrons.	A. 6332 B. 7332 C. 8332 D. 9332
7	The Unit of decay constant.	A. Second B. (second)-1 C. m-1 D. mk
8	The background radiation to which we are exposed, on the average is.	A. 1 mSv per year B. 2 mSv per year C. 3 mSv per year D. 4 mSv per year
9	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
10	Low level radiations effects	A. Less of hair B. Ulceration C. Drop of white blood cells D. All
11	Nuclear fission was discovered by:	A. Otto Hahn B. Friz strassmann C. Both a and b D. Michaelson
12	A particles equal or greater in mass than of protons are called.	A. Baryons B. Leptons C. Mesons D. Quarks
13	Materials can be identified by measuring their	A. Mass B. Half life C. Both a and b D. None of a,b,c
14	The mass of proton in amu is:	A. 1.07276 B. 1.7276 C. 1.007276 D. 1.0007276
15	Which is true for both alpha particle and gama rays.	A. They cause ionization in air B. They can be deflected by electric field C. They can be deflected by

		magnetic าเอเช D. The y can penetrate a few millimeters of aluminium
16	The reciprocal of decay construct lamda of a radioactive element is.	A. Half life B. Mean life C. Curie D. total life
17	Unit of decay constantλ is:	A. ms B. m ⁻¹ C. m D. S ⁻¹
18	The number of protons in any atom are always equal to the number of	A. Neutrons B. Electrons C. Positrons D. Mesoris
19	Mass of meason is	A. Greater then protonB. Less than protonC. Equal to protonD. Equal to neutron
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