PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Sub atomic particles which experience strong nuclear force are.	A. Leptons B. Hadrons C. Mesons D. Quarks
2	The particles less in mass than protons are	A. Measons B. Bosons C. Baryons D. Nucleons
3	The phenomenon of radioactivity is associated with	A. Decay of nucleus B. Decay of atoms C. Fusion of nuclei D. Emission of electrons
4	The particles equal in mass or greater than protons are called.	A. Mesons B. Bosons C. Baryons D. Nucleons
5	Radio carbon in the atmosphere is produced by the bombardment of.	A. Oxygen by high energy neutrons B. Oxygen by high energy protons C. Nitrogen by high energy protons D. Nitrogen by high energy neutrons
6	The scientific theory concerning the coming into existence of universe.	A. Cosmology B. Cosmogony C. Cosmography D. Cosmos
7	The simple form of particle accelerator is.	A. Cathode ray tube B. Oscillator C. _{Amplifier} D. Phase locked loop
8	When a helium atom loses an electron it becomes.	A. An a particle B. A proton C. A positive helium ion D. A negative helium ion
9	A solid state detector is basically	A. A reverse biased p-n junction B. A forward biased p-n junction C. A p-n -p transistor D. A n-p-n transistor
10	Particle which can be added to the nucleus of an atom with changing its chemical properties are called.	A. Electrons B. Protons C. Neutrons D. Alpha particles
11	The tunnel effect makes possible	A. Alpha decay B. Gama rays C. Positive Beta decay D. negative Beta dacay
12	Which of the following causes the deflection of Alpha particles when they re passed through a thin foil.	A. Attraction of nucleus B. Collision with nuclei C. Interactions with electrons D. Electrostatic repulsion by the nucleus
13	When we pass a radiation from a radioactive material through an electric field.	A. All three kinds of rays will be deflected B. Only the Gama rays are deflected C. The Alpha and Beta particles are deflected D. Only the alpha particles are deflected
14	In a fission reactor which particle causes a uranium -235 nucleus to split.	A. Alpha particle B. Gama ray C. Neutron D. Proton

15	Which of the following is its own anti particle.	A. Photon B. Electron C. Proton D. positron
16	When an electron and a positron are annihilated, then number of protons produced is.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
17	Positron are produced during.	A. Annihilation B. ionization C. Pair production D. x rays production
18	The most readily fissionable isotope of uranium has atomic mass of	A. 234 B. 235 C. 236 D. 238
19	The molecular weight of D2O is	A. 16 B. 18 C. 20 D. 24
20	The process of energy generation in sun and stars is.	A. Fusion of heavy nuclei B. fusion of light nuclei C. Fission of light nuclei D. Solar panels
21	The helium nucleus does not contain	A. Two electrons B. Two neutrons C. Two protons D. Six nucleons
22	The number of electrons in U nucleus are.	A. 92 B. 235 C. zero D. 143
23	Nuclear force exists between	A. Proton proton B. Neutron -neutron C. neutron -proton D. All of these
24	Alpha particles emitted from a radioactive material are.	A. He nucliei B. H -nucliei C. Li nucliei D. B nucliei
25	Alpha particles are used for the treatment of skin of a patient due to.	A. Highly ionizing power B. Low penetration power C. Positively charged particles D. Helium nucler
26	Which of the following detectors can count fast and operate at low voltage.	A. G.M Counter B. Cloud chamber C. Solid state detector D. Bubble chamber
27	Specially designed solid state detector can be used to detect.	A. Alpha particles B. Beta particles C. Gama rays D. X- rays
28	An Alpha particle is the same as	A. A helium nucleus B. A high speed electron C. A hydrogen nucleus D. Electromagnetic radiation of short wavelength
29	The result of the alpha particle scattering experiment gave evidence for which of the following.	A. Nuclear fusion B. Radio active decay C. Existence of isotopes D. Nuclear atom
30	Which type of radiation would be stopped completely by a thin piece of cardboard.	A. Alpha particles B. Beta particles C. Gama rays D. X -rays