

Physics - 10th Class Physics English Medium Chapter 18 Preparation

Q1. What is Natural radioactivity.

Ans 1: In natural radioactivity a naturally unstable element spontaneously emit radiation to be stable.

Ans 2: Artificial Radioactivity: In artificial radioactivity stable elements bombarded with protons, neutrons or alpha particles to make them radioactive, such process of radioactivity is called artificial radioactivity.

Q2. What do you mean by stable nucleus.

Ans 1: The nucleus which don't emit radiations naturally are called stable nucleus.

Q3. Give some safety measures to become safe from radiations.

Ans 1: 1. The sources should only be handled with tongs and forceps.
ii. All radioactive sources should be stored in thick lead containers.
iii. Never point a radioactive source towards a person.

Q4. Define protium.

Ans 1: Protium contains one proton in the nucleus and one electron that resolved around the nucleus.

Q5. Define Atomic mass.

Ans 1: It is equal to the number of nucleons in the nucleus.

Q6. What is Beta particles.

Ans 1: Beta radiation strongly interact with matter due to its charge and has a short range of penetrating as compared to gamma radiation.

Q7. Define Tritium.

Ans 1: Tritium contains one proton, two neutrons and one electron.

Q8. How half life can be calculated?

Ans 1: Half life can be calculated by following formula.
Remaining atoms = original atoms $\times \frac{1}{2^t}$

Q9. What is Leukemia:

Ans 1: radiation also cause the cancer of blood cells.

Q10. Define blindness.

Ans 1: Radiations are also source of blindness.
