

## Physics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 21 Nuclear Physics Physics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	When thorium nucleus emits $\alpha$ -particle, the daughter nucleus is called:	A. Protactinium B. Actinium C. Uranium D. Radium E. Redon
2	When certain nucleus emits $\alpha$ -particles, its mass number:	A. Remain same B. Increases by one C. Decreases by one D. Decreases by four E. None of these
3	When certain nucleus emits $\alpha$ particle, its mass number:	A. Increases by one B. Decreases by one C. Remain same D. Decreases by four E. None of these
4	During the nuclear changes, the law/s of conservation that hold/s are that of:	A. Charge B. energy C. Momentum D. Mass E. All of these
5	The nucleus left after the emission of some radiation is called:	A. Parent nucleus B. Daughter nucleus C. Mother nucleus D. Any of these E. None of these
6	Marie curie and Pierre curie discovered:	A. Uranium B. Polonium C. Radium D. Both (A) and (C) E. Plutonium
7	Radium was discovered by:	A. Becquerel B. Marie curie C. Pierre curie D. Rutherford E. Both (B) and (C)
8	Radioactivity was discovered by:	A. Becquerel B. Marie curie C. Pierre curie D. All of them E. None of these
9	Referring to the above figure, the binding energy per nucleon increases upto mass number equal to:	A. 50 B. 100 C. 150 D. 200 E. 250
10	Referring to the above figure, we can say that of all the elements, the most stable element is	A. Phosphours B. Iron C. uranium D. Lithium E. Bismuth
11	For Protium, the mass defect is:	A. Infinite B. Zero C. Very large D. A few grams E. None of these
12	The nucleus/nuclei of hydrogen is/are:	A. Proton B. Deuteron C. Triton D. All of these E. None of these
13	The isotope/s of hydrogen is /are:	A. Protium B. Deuterium C. Tritium D. Both (A) and (B)

D. Both (A) and (B)  
E. All of these

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14 The nuclei of an element having the same charge number but different mass numbers are called:

A. Isobars  
B. Isotopes  
C. Isomers  
D. Isobaric  
E. Isothermal

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15 Nucleus of a hydrogen atom may contain:

A. One neutron only  
B. Two protons and one neutron  
C. Two protons and two neutrons  
D. Any of above  
E. One proton only

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