

Physics 10th Class English Medium Unit 9 Online Test

A Release nuclear energy B. Absorb nuclear energy C. Release chemical energy D. Absorb of the element Release of energy by the sun is due to Release of energy by troins Release of energy by the sun is due to Release of energy by the sun is due to Release of energy by protons Release of energy by the sun is due to Release of energy by the sun is due to Release of energy by the sun is due to the energy by the sun is due to the energy by the sun is due to Release of energy by protons Release of energy by protons Release of energy by protons Release of	Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
Release of energy by the sun is due to C. Burning of gases D. Chemical reaction A 92 protons B 91 protons C. 93 protons D. 89 protons D. 80	1	When a heavy nucleus splits into, lighter nuclei, the process would .	B. Absorb nuclear energyC. Release chemical energy
When a uranium (92 protons) ejects a beta particle, how many protons are left in the remaining nucleus? What happen to the atomic number of an element which emits one alpha particle and a beta particles. A Increases by 1 B. Stay the same C. Decrease by 2 D. Decrease by 2 D. Decrease by 1 C. 238 D. 330 C. 238 D. 330 A Atomic mass B. Atomic number of proton D. Number of electron The process of breaking a heavy nucleus after the bombardment of neutrons into two small nuclei is called: Which element is used to locate the ulcer in brain? Which element is used for the monitoring of thyroid glands? The half life of radium - 226 is 1620 years. If N is its total amount then after the four half lives, its left amount will be: The phenomenon in which radiations convert the matter into positive and negative ions is C. Lonzation D. Electrolysis	2	Release of energy by the sun is due to	B. Nuclear fusionC. Burning of gases
What happen to the atomic number of an element which emits one alpha particle and a beta particles. Stay the same C. Decrease by 2 D. Decrease by 2 D. Decrease by 1 A 92 B. 146 C. 238 D. 330 6 isotopes are atom of same element with different. 7 The process of breaking a heavy nucleus after the bombardment of neutrons into two small nuclei is called: 8 Which element is used to locate the ulcer in brain? 8 Which element is used for the monitoring of thyroid glands? 9 Which element is used for the monitoring of thyroid glands? 10 The half life of radium - 226 is 1620 years. If N is its total amount then after the four half lives, its left amount will be: 11 The phenomenon in which radiations convert the matter into positive and negative ions is called: A Path of C. Decrease by 2 D. Decrease by 2 D. Decrease by 1 A 92 B. 146 C. 238 D. 330 A 40 D. Potassium-40 B. Nuclear Radiation B. Nuclear fusion reaction C. Nuclear Radiation D. Nuclear fusion reaction C. Nuclear Radiation D. Nuclear Control Prosphorus-32 C. Carbon-14 D. Potassium-40 10 The half life of radium - 226 is 1620 years. If N is its total amount then after the four half lives, its left amount will be: A 1/2 N B. 1/4 N C. 1/8 N D. 1/16 N The phenomenon in which radiations convert the matter into positive and negative ions is called: A 2016	3		B. 91 protons C. 93 protons
One of the isotopes of uranium is ²³⁸ U ₃₂ the number of neutrons in the isotopes is. C. 238 D. 330 A Atomic mass B. Atomic number C. Number of proton D. Number of proton D. Number of electron The process of breaking a heavy nucleus after the bombardment of neutrons into two small nuclei is called: Which element is used to locate the ulcer in brain? A lodine-131 B. Phosphorus-32 C. Carbon-14 D. Potassium-40 Which element is used for the monitoring of thyroid glands? A lodine-131 B. Phosphorus-32 C. Carbon-14 D. Potassium-40 The half life of radium - 226 is 1620 years. If N is its total amount then after the four half lives, its left amount will be: The phenomenon in which radiations convert the matter into positive and negative ions is called: A Radio activity B. Excitation D. Electrolysis	4		B. Stay the same C. Decrease by 2
Section Sect	5	One of the isotopes of uranium is $^{238}\text{U}_{92}\text{the number of neutrons in the isotopes is.}$	B. 146 C. 238
The process of breaking a heavy nucleus after the bombardment of neutrons into two small nuclei is called: B. Nuclear fusion reaction C. Nuclear Radiation D. Nuclear chain reaction A. Iodine-131 B. Phosphorus-32 C. Carbon-14 D. Potassium-40 Which element is used for the monitoring of thyroid glands? A. Iodine-131 B. Phosphorus-32 C. Carbon-14 D. Potassium-40 The half life of radium - 226 is 1620 years. If N is its total amount then after the four half lives, its left amount will be: The phenomenon in which radiations convert the matter into positive and negative ions is called: A. Radio activity B. Excitation C. Ionization D. Electrolysis A. 4AHe	6	isotopes are atom of same element with different.	B. Atomic number C. Number of proton
Which element is used to locate the ulcer in brain? B. Phosphorus-32 C. Carbon-14 D. Potassium-40 A. lodine- 131 B. Phosphorus-32 C. Carbon-14 D. Potassium-40 The half life of radium - 226 is 1620 years. If N is its total amount then after the four half lives, its left amount will be: A. 1/2 N B. 1/4 N C. 1/8 N D. 1/16 N The phenomenon in which radiations convert the matter into positive and negative ions is called: A. Radio activity B. Excitation C. Ionization D. Electrolysis	7		B. Nuclear fusion reactionC. Nuclear Radiation
Which element is used for the monitoring of thyroid glands? B. Phosphorus-32 C. Carbon-14 D. Potassium-40 A. 1/2 N B. 1/4 N C. 1/8 N D. 1/16 N The phenomenon in which radiations convert the matter into positive and negative ions is called: A. Radio activity B. Excitation C. Ionization D. Electrolysis A. 4AHe	8	Which element is used to locate the ulcer in brain?	B. Phosphorus-32 C. Carbon-14
The half life of radium - 226 is 1620 years. If N is its total amount then after the four half lives, its left amount will be: B. 1/4 N C. 1/8 N D. 1/16 N The phenomenon in which radiations convert the matter into positive and negative ions is called: A. Radio activity B. Excitation C. Ionization D. Electrolysis A. 4AHe	9	Which element is used for the monitoring of thyroid glands?	B. Phosphorus-32 C. Carbon-14
The phenomenon in which radiations convert the matter into positive and negative ions is called: B. Excitation C. Ionization D. Electrolysis A. 4AHe	10		B. 1/4 N C. 1/8 N
D. 491 le	11		B. Excitation C. lonization
The symbol of alpha particles is: C. 0-1B D. 00Y	12	The symbol of alpha particles is:	B. 42He C. 0-1B