

Date Planned : / /	Daily Tutorial Sheet - 13	Expected Duration : 90 Min
Actual Date of Attempt : / /	Level - 3	Exact Duration :

148. In  $\psi_{321}$  the sum of orbital angular momentum, spherical modes and angular node is:

(A) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{6}h + 4\pi}{2\pi}$$
 (B)  $\frac{\sqrt{6}h}{2\pi} + 3$  (C)  $\frac{\sqrt{6}h + 2\pi}{2\pi}$  (D)  $\frac{\sqrt{6}h + 8\pi}{2\pi}$ 

\*149. Which sets of quantum no. are consistent with the theory?

(A) 
$$n = 2$$
,  $l = 1$ ,  $m = 0$ ,  $s = -\frac{1}{2}$  (B)  $n = 4$ ,  $l = 3$ ,  $m = -2$ ,  $s = -\frac{1}{2}$  (C)  $n = 3$ ,  $l = 2$ ,  $m = -3$ ,  $s = +\frac{1}{2}$  (D)  $n = 4$ ,  $l = 3$ ,  $m = -3$ ,  $s = +\frac{1}{2}$ 

**150.** The energies  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  of two radiations are 25eV and 50eV respectively. The relation between their wavelengths i.e.  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  will be:

(A) 
$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2$$
 (B)  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$  (C)  $\lambda_1 = 2\lambda_2$  (D)  $\lambda_1 = 4\lambda_2$ 

\*151. The probability of finding the electron in  $p_x$  -orbital is:

(A) maximum on two opposite sides of the nucleus along x-axis

**(B)** zero at the nucleus

**(C)** same on all the side around the nucleus

**(D)** zero on the z-axis

\*152. Which statements concerning light are true?

(A) it is a form of energy
(B) it can be deflected by a magnet
(C) it consists of photons of same energy
(D) it is part of electromagnetic spectrum

\*153. Which statements concerning Bohr's model are true?

(A) predicts that probability of electron near nucleus is more

**(B)** angular momentum of electron is given by =  $\frac{\text{nh}}{2\pi}$ 

(C) introduces the idea of stationary states

(D) explains line spectrum of hydrogen