1) Inside the nucleus, the weakest of the four fundamental forces is

C) the gravitational force.

B) the strong nuclear force.

D) the strong nuclear force.

D) the weak nuclear force.

- 2) Inside the nucleus, the strongest of the four fundamental forces is
 - A) the gravitational force. B) the weak nuclear force.
 - C) the electromagnetic force.
- 3) Which of the following statements about hadrons are correct? (There may be more than one correct choice.)
 - A) Protons and neutrons are hadrons, but the electron is not.
 - B) All hadrons are composed of quarks.
 - C) All hadrons interact by the strong nuclear force.
 - D) Hadrons are composed of leptons.
 - E) Electrons, protons, and neutrons are commonly-occurring hadrons.
- 4) Leptons can interact by which of the following forces?
 - A) strong nuclear force, weak nuclear force, electromagnetic force
 - B) weak nuclear force, electromagnetic force, gravitation
 - C) strong nuclear force, electromagnetic force, gravitation
 - D) strong nuclear force, weak nuclear force
 - E) strong nuclear force, weak nuclear force, electromagnetic force, gravitation
- 5) Which of the following particles are leptons? (There may be more than one correct choice.)A) photonsB) neutronsC) electronsD) protonsE) quarks
- 6) Elementary particles that experience the weak nuclear force but not the strong nuclear force are called
A) baryons.D) mesons.E) leptons.
- 7) What combination of quarks produces a proton and what are the electric charges on these quarks, expressed in terms of *e*?
- 8) What combination of quarks produces a neutron and what are the electric charges on these quarks, expressed in terms of *e*?
- 9) The proton is made up of which one of the following quark combinations (up, down, strange, charm, top, bottom)?A) uudB) uddC) ttbD) dduE) bst
- 10) The neutron is made up of which one of the following quark combinations (up, down, strange, charm, top, bottom)?A) bstB) uddC) uudD) dduE) ttb
- 11) Which of the following particles are *not* made up of quarks? (There could be more than one correct choice.)
 - A) alpha particle
 - B) proton
 - C) neutron
 - D) electron
 - E) positron

12) Which of the following particles (or groups of particles) are made up of quarks?

- A) protons, neutrons, and electrons
- B) protons and neutrons
- C) photons
- D) electrons and neutrinos
- E) All particles except for photons are made up of quarks.

13) What are the possible charges of a quark (not an antiquark)?

A) -e, 0, e B) -1/3 e, +2/3 e C) -2/3 e, +1/3 e D) -2/3 e, -1/3 e, +1/3 e, +2/3 e E) -1/3 e, +1/3 e

- 14) How many quarks are in a deuteron, ${}^{2}_{1}$ H?
 - A) 3 B) 9 C) 2 D) 4 E) 6

15) How many quarks are in a tritium isotope, $\frac{3}{1}$ H?

A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 9 E) 6

16) How does the range of an exchange force depend on the mass of the exchange particle?

- A) The range is shorter for a massive exchange particle than for a light exchange particle.
- B) The range does not depend on the mass of the exchange particle.
- C) The range is longer for a massive exchange particle than for a light exchange particle.
- 17) If a new force were discovered with a range on the order of 10^{-18} m, predict the approximate mass of the exchange particle. ($c = 3.00 \times 10^8$ m/s, $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34}$ J · s)
- 18) The π⁰ meson has a mass of 264 times that of an electron. What is the approximate range of the force mediated by this particle? ($m_{\text{electron}} = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$, $c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$, $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$)

Answer Key Testname: CH32_ELEM_PARTICALS

1) C 2) D 3) A, B, C 4) B 5) C 6) E 7) uud, with charges +2/3 e, +2/3 e, and -1/3 e8) udd, with charges +2/3 e, -1/3 e, and -1/3 e9) A 10) B 11) D, E 12) B 13) B 14) E 15) D 16) A 17) 4 × 10⁻²⁵ kg 18) 1.5×10^{-15} m