

FIZIKA TESTLARI

REZERFORD TAJRIBASI VA KEPLER QONUNLARI

10-11 SINFLAR UCHUN

1-BO'LIM: REZERFORD TAJRIBASI

TEST 1: ASOSIY BILIMLAR (Har bir savol - 1 ball)

1. Rezerford tajribasi qaysi yilda o'tkazilgan? - A) 1905 - B) 1909 - C) 1915 - D) 1920
 2. Tajribada qanday zarralar ishlatilgan? - A) Elektronlar - B) Protonlar - C) Alfa zarralar - D) Beta zarralar
 3. Nishon sifatida nimadan foydalanilgan? - A) Alyuminiy folga - B) Oltin folga - C) Kumush folga - D) Mis folga
 4. Alfa zarra qanday zaryadga ega? - A) Manfiy - B) Neytral - C) Musbat - D) O'zgaruvchan
 5. Alfa zarrani zaryadi nechaga teng? - A) $+e$ - B) $+2e$ - C) $+3e$ - D) $-2e$
 6. Oltin atomi yadrosining zaryad soni (Z)? - A) 47 - B) 79 - C) 82 - D) 92
 7. Tajribada alfa zarralarning taxminan qancha qismi orqaga qaytdi? - A) $1/2$ - B) $1/100$ - C) $1/1000$ - D) $1/8000$
 8. Rezerford qanday xulosaga keldi? - A) Atom bo'sh - B) Atomda yadro bor - C) Elektronlar yadro ichida - D) Atom bo'linmaydi
 9. Alfa zarralari qanday energiyaga ega edi? - A) 1-2 MeV - B) 3-4 MeV - C) 5-7 MeV - D) 10-15 MeV
 10. Tajribada qanday detektor ishlatilgan? - A) Fotoplenka - B) Geiger hisoblagichi - C) Sink sulfid ekrani - D) Ionizatsion kamera
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TEST 2: CHUQUR TUSHUNISH (Har bir savol - 2 ball)

1. Nima uchun ko'pchilik alfa zarralar to'g'ri o'tdi? - A) Yadro juda kichik va atom asosan bo'sh - B) Alfa zarralar juda tez harakat qiladi - C) Oltin folga juda yupqa - D) Elektronlar to'sqinlik qilmaydi

2. Alfa zarrani orqaga qaytarish uchun nima kerak? - A) To'qnashish katta musbat zaryadli yadro bilan - B) Elektronlar bilan to'qnashish - C) Juda qalin folga - D) Yuqori harorat
3. Kulonning qanday kuchi ta'sir qiladi? - A) Itaruvchanlik kuchi - B) Tortishish kuchi - C) Magnit kuchi - D) Yadro kuchi
4. Sochilish burchagi nimaga bog'liq? - A) Faqat tezlikka - B) Faqat masofaga - C) Tezlik va yadrodan o'tish masofasiga - D) Faqat zaryadga
5. Rezerford modeli qanday nomlanadi? - A) Planeta modeli - B) Qaymoqli tort modeli - C) Kvant modeli - D) Bulutsimon model
6. Minimal yaqinlashuv masofasi qanday topiladi? - A) $E_k = E_p$ - B) $F = ma$ - C) $p = mv$ - D) $E = mc^2$
7. Nima uchun oltin tanlangan? - A) Arzon - B) Yumshoq, yupqa qatlam yasash oson - C) Radioaktiv - D) Magnit xossasi bor
8. Atomning qaysi qismi eng og'ir? - A) Elektronlar - B) Yadro - C) Neyronlar - D) Barcha teng
9. Tajriba natijasi qanday atom modeliga olib keldi? - A) Tomson modeli - B) Rezerford modeli - C) Bor modeli - D) Kvant modeli
10. Alfa zarralar qaysi elementdan chiqadi? - A) Uran - B) Radiy - C) Plutoni - D) Toriy

TEST 3: HISOBLASH MASALALARI (Har biri - 5 ball)

1. Alfa zarra 5 MeV energiya bilan harakatlanadi. Oltin yadrosiga ($Z=79$) minimal qancha yaqinlasha oladi?

Berilgan: - $E = 5 \text{ MeV} = 8 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J}$ - $q = 2e = 3.2 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ - $q = 79e = 1.26 \times 10^{-17} \text{ C}$ - $k = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}^2$

Yechish:

$$E_k = E_p$$

$$E = k \cdot q \cdot q / r$$

$$r = k \cdot q \cdot q / E$$

$$r = (9 \times 10^9 \times 3.2 \times 10^{-19} \times 1.26 \times 10^{-17}) / (8 \times 10^{-13})$$

$$r = 4.5 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m} = 45 \text{ fm}$$

Javob: $r = 45 \text{ fm}$

2. Alfa zarra oltin yadrosidan 100 fm masofada. Qanday kuch ta'sir qiladi?

Berilgan: - $r = 100 \text{ fm} = 10^{-13} \text{ m}$ - $q = 3.2 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ - $q = 1.26 \times 10^{-17} \text{ C}$ - $k = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}^2$

Yechish:

$$F = k \times q \times q / r^2$$

$$F = (9 \times 10^9 \times 3.2 \times 10^{-1} \times 1.26 \times 10^{-1}) / (10^{-13})^2$$

$$F = 36.3 \text{ N}$$

Javob: $F = 36 \text{ N}$

3. 1000 ta alfa zarra yuborildi. 850 tasi to'g'ri o'tdi, 140 tasi sochildi, 10 tasi qaytdi. Sochilish foizini toping.

Yechish:

$$\text{Sochilgan} = 140 + 10 = 150$$

$$\text{Foiz} = (150/1000) \times 100\% = 15\%$$

Javob: 15%

2-BO'LIM: KEPLER QONUNLARI

TEST 4: ASOSIY BILIMLAR (Har bir savol - 1 ball)

1. Kepler nechta qonun kashf etdi? - A) 2 - B) 3 - C) 4 - D) 5
2. Kepler qonunlari nimaga tegishli? - A) Atom tuzilishi - B) Sayyoralar harakati - C) Yorug'lik - D) Elektr toki
3. Birinchi qonunga ko'ra, sayyoralar qanday orbitada harakat qiladi? - A) Aylana - B) Ellips - C) Parabola - D) Giperbola
4. Quyosh ellipsning qayerida joylashgan? - A) Markazda - B) Fokuslaridan birida - C) Ellips tashqarisida - D) Yarim katta o'qda
5. Ekssentrisitet (e) nimani bildiradi? - A) Orbitaning cho'zilganlik darajasi - B) Sayyora tezligi - C) Massa - D) Harorat
6. $e = 0$ bo'lsa, orbit qanday shaklda? - A) Ellips - B) Aylana - C) Parabola - D) To'g'ri chiziq
7. Ikkinchi qonun nimani ta'kidlaydi? - A) Tezlik o'zgarmas - B) Yuza tezligi o'zgarmas - C) Tezlanish o'zgarmas - D) Kuch o'zgarmas
8. Sayyora Quyoshga yaqinroq bo'lganda qanday harakat qiladi? - A) Sekinroq - B) Tezroq - C) O'zgarmas tezlikda - D) To'xtaydi
9. Uchinchi qonun formulasi qanday? - A) $T = a$ - B) $T^2 = a^3$ - C) $T^3 = a^2$ - D) $T = a^2$
10. 1 AU (Astronomik Birlik) nimaga teng? - A) Oy-Yer masofasi - B) Quyosh-Yer masofasi - C) Yer diametri - D) Yorug'lik yili

TEST 5: CHUQUR TUSHUNISH (Har bir savol - 2 ball)

1. Nima uchun sayyoralar ellips bo'ylab harakat qiladi? - A) Gravitatsiya kuchi tufayli - B) Magnit kuchi tufayli - C) Elektr kuchi tufayli - D) Yadro kuchi tufayli
2. Perigeliy nima? - A) Quyoshdan eng uzoq nuqta - B) Quyoshga eng yaqin nuqta - C) Ellips markazi - D) Fokus
3. Afeliy nima? - A) Quyoshga eng yaqin nuqta - B) Quyoshdan eng uzoq nuqta - C) Ellips markazi - D) Fokus
4. Ikkinchi qonun qanday qonunga asoslangan? - A) Energiya saqlanish qonuni - B) Impuls momenti saqlanish qonuni - C) Massa saqlanish qonuni - D) Zaryad saqlanish qonuni
5. $L = mvr$ nima deyiladi? - A) Energiya - B) Impuls - C) Impuls momenti - D) Kuch
6. Qaysi sayyora eng katta eksentrisitetga ega? - A) Yer - B) Venera - C) Merkuriy - D) Mars
7. Qaysi sayyora orbitasi aylanaga eng yaqin? - A) Merkuriy - B) Venera - C) Yer - D) Mars
8. T^2/a^3 qiymati nechaga teng (Quyosh sistemasi)? - A) 0 - B) 1 - C) - D) e
9. Yer perigeliyda qachon bo'ladi? - A) Mart - B) Iyun - C) Sentyabr - D) Yanvar
10. Uchinchi qonun kim tomonidan nazariy asoslandi? - A) Galiley - B) Kepler - C) Nyuton - D) Eynshteyn

TEST 6: HISOBLASH MASALALARI (Har biri - 5 ball)

1. Yupiter uchun $a = 5.2$ AU. Orbital davrini toping.

Yechish:

$$T^2 = a^3$$

$$T^2 = (5.2)^3 = 140.608$$

$$T = \sqrt{140.608} = 11.86 \text{ yil}$$

Javob: $T = 11.9$ yil

2. Sayyora 8 yilda Quyosh atrofida aylanadi. Yarim katta o'qni toping.

Yechish:

$$T^2 = a^3$$

$$8^2 = a^3$$

$$64 = a^3$$

$$a = \sqrt[3]{64} = 4 \text{ AU}$$

Javob: $a = 4 \text{ AU}$

3. Mars uchun $a = 1.52 \text{ AU}$, $e = 0.093$. Perigeliy va afeliy masofalarini toping.

Yechish:

$$r_p = a(1 - e) = 1.52(1 - 0.093) = 1.52 \times 0.907 = 1.38 \text{ AU}$$

$$r_a = a(1 + e) = 1.52(1 + 0.093) = 1.52 \times 1.093 = 1.66 \text{ AU}$$

Javob: $r_p = 1.38 \text{ AU}$, $r_a = 1.66 \text{ AU}$

4. Yer perigeliydagi tezligi 30.3 km/s . Afeliydagi tezligini toping ($r_p = 0.983 \text{ AU}$, $r_a = 1.017 \text{ AU}$).

Yechish:

$$v_p \times r_p = v_a \times r_a$$

$$v_a = v_p \times r_p / r_a$$

$$v_a = 30.3 \times 0.983 / 1.017$$

$$v_a = 29.3 \text{ km/s}$$

Javob: $v_a = 29.3 \text{ km/s}$

5. Geostatsionar yo'ldosh Yer atrofida 24 soatda aylanadi. Orbit radiusini toping ($M_{\text{Yer}} = 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$, $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}$).

Berilgan: - $T = 24 \text{ soat} = 86400 \text{ s}$ - $M = 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$ - $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2$

Yechish:

$$T^2 = (4\pi^2/GM) \times r^3$$

$$r^3 = T^2 \times GM / 4\pi^2$$

$$r^3 = (86400)^2 \times 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 5.97 \times 10^{24} / (4\pi^2)$$

$$r^3 = 7.54 \times 10^{22} / 39.48$$

$$r^3 = 1.91 \times 10^{21}$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{1.91 \times 10^{21}} = 42,300 \text{ km}$$

Javob: $r = 42,300 \text{ km}$

TEST 7: QO'SHIMCHA SAVOLLARGA JAVOBLAR

TAQQOSLASH:

Xususiyat	Tomson modeli	Rezerford modeli
Atom shakli	“Qaymoqli tort”	Sayyorasimon
Yadro	Yo’q	Bor
Elektronlar	Xamir ichida	Orbitada
Musbat zaryad	Butun hajmda	Yadroda
Atom hajmi	To’liq	Asosan bo’sh

TO’G’RI/NOTO’G’RI SAVOLLAR:

1. Alfa zarralar elektronlardir. **NOTO’G’RI**
2. Rezerford tajribasi 1909-yilda bo’lgan. **TO’G’RI**
3. Barcha sayyoralar aylana orbitada. **NOTO’G’RI**
4. Kepler 3 ta qonun kashf etdi. **TO’G’RI**
5. Quyosh ellipsning markazida. **NOTO’G’RI**
6. Perigeliyd sayyora tezroq. **TO’G’RI**
7. Ekssentrisitet 0 dan 1 gacha. **TO’G’RI**
8. $T^2 = a^3$ formula to’g’ri. **NOTO’G’RI**
9. Yadro atomning eng og’ir qismi. **TO’G’RI**
10. Yerning $e = 0.017$. **TO’G’RI**

BALLLARNI HISOBLASH

Rezerford bo’limi:

- Test 1 (10 savol \times 1 ball) = 10 ball
- Test 2 (10 savol \times 2 ball) = 20 ball
- Test 3 (3 masala \times 5 ball) = 15 ball **Jami: 45 ball**

Kepler bo’limi:

- Test 4 (10 savol \times 1 ball) = 10 ball
- Test 5 (10 savol \times 2 ball) = 20 ball
- Test 6 (5 masala \times 5 ball) = 25 ball **Jami: 55 ball**

UMUMIY: 100 BALL

BAHOLASH SHKALASI

- **90-100 ball** \rightarrow “5” (A’lo)
- **75-89 ball** \rightarrow “4” (Yaxshi)
- **60-74 ball** \rightarrow “3” (Qoniqarli)
- **0-59 ball** \rightarrow “2” (Qoniqarsiz)

JAVOBLAR JADVALI

Test 1 (Rezerford - Asosiy):

1-B, 2-C, 3-B, 4-C, 5-B, 6-B, 7-D, 8-B, 9-C, 10-C

Test 2 (Rezerford - Chuqur):

1-A, 2-A, 3-A, 4-C, 5-A, 6-A, 7-B, 8-B, 9-B, 10-B

Test 4 (Kepler - Asosiy):

1-B, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-A, 6-B, 7-B, 8-B, 9-B, 10-B

Test 5 (Kepler - Chuqur):

1-A, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-C, 6-C, 7-B, 8-B, 9-D, 10-C

O'QITUVCHI UCHUN ESLATMALAR

Test o'tkazish tartibi:

1. O'quvchilarni tayyorlab oling
2. Vaqtni aniqlang (45 daqiqa)
3. Yordam berishni taqiqlang
4. Javoblarni yig'ing
5. Tezda tekshiring

Baholash mezonlari:

- Aniq javob - to'liq ball
- Qisman to'g'ri - 50% ball
- Noto'g'ri - 0 ball
- Hisoblashlarda kichik xato - 1 ball minus

Qiyin savollar:

- Test 3 (Hisoblashlar)
 - Test 6 (Hisoblashlar)
 - Bu savollarga ko'proq vaqt ajrating
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Test tayyorlandi: [Sana] Maktab: [Nomi] O'qituvchi: [Ismi]

MUVAFFAQIYAT TILAYMIZ!