

Physics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 17 Physics of Solid

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The transition from solid to liquid is actually from:	A. Order to disorder B. Disorder to order C. Order to order D. Disorder to disorder E. None of these
2	Amorphous solids:	A. Have definite melting points B. Are called glassy solids C. Have no definite melting point D. Both (B) and (C) E. Both (A) and (C)
3	The domains are of macroscopic size of the order of	A. centimeters B. meters C. millimeters D. nanometers
4	There are some whose resistivity becomes zero below a certain temperature, called	A. absolute zero B. 0 C. critical temperature D. lower fixed point
5	Examples of polymeric substances are:	A. Plastic B. Synthetic rubbers C. Zirconia D. All of these E. Both (A) and (B)
6	Which of the following theory completely explain the three types of materials	A. Bohr model of electron distribution B. Rutherford atomic model C. Pauli's exclusion principle D. energy band theory
7	The SI unit of stress is	A. N/m^2 B. N/m C. dynes/m D. N
8	Amorphous solids are also more like	A. crystalline solids B. gases C. liquids D. any one of them
9	The bands below the valence band are	A. completely filled and play active part in conduction process B. completely filled and plays no part in conduction process C. completely filled and play active part in conduction process D. not completely filled and play no part in conduction process
10	The materials in which valence electrons are bound very tightly to their atoms and are not free, are known as	A. conductors B. insulators C. semi-conductors D. all of them
11	The maximum stress that a material can withstand, is known as	A. plastic point B. elastic limit C. yield point D. ultimate tensile strength
12	On heating, glass gradually softens into a paste like before it becomes a very viscous liquid at almost	A. 600 B. 7600 C. 800 D. 900
13	When relatively simple molecules are chemically combined into massive molecules, the	A. Fission reaction B. Fusion reaction

13	reaction is called:	<p>C. Polymerization</p> <p>D. Any of these</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
14	The charged nucleus of an atom itself spins its magnetic field	<p>A. equal to the field produced by orbital electrons</p> <p>B. greater than the field produced by orbital electrons</p> <p>C. much weaker than the field produced by orbital electrons</p> <p>D. none of these</p>
15	When a silicon crystal is doped with a pentavalent element, such an extrinsic semi-conductor is called	<p>A. p-type semi-conductor</p> <p>B. n-type semi-conductor</p> <p>C. either of them</p> <p>D. none of them</p>
16	The measure of the deformation in a solid when stress is applied to its is called	<p>A. elastic constant</p> <p>B. young's modulus</p> <p>C. strain</p> <p>D. elasticity</p>
17	The substances which break just after the elastic limit is reached, are known as	<p>A. brittle substances</p> <p>B. ductile substances</p> <p>C. plastic substances</p> <p>D. elastic substances</p>
18	The pattern of NaCl particles have a shape which is :	<p>A. Cubic</p> <p>B. Body centred cubic</p> <p>C. Simple cubic</p> <p>D. face centred</p> <p>E. Both (A) and (C)</p>
19	The ratio of shearing stress/shearing strain is called as	<p>A. Modulus</p> <p>B. Pascal modulus</p> <p>C. Hooker's modulus</p> <p>D. Shear modulus</p>
20	The greatest stress that a material can endure without losing the proportionality between stress and strain is called	<p>A. plastic line</p> <p>B. breaking point</p> <p>C. proportional limit</p> <p>D. none of them</p>