

ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 17 Physics of Solids

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | The temperature at which the vibrations become so great that structure of the Crystal breaks up, is called: | A. Critical temperature B. Temperature of vaporization C. Melting point D. Both (A) and (C) E. Both (A) and (B) |
| 2 | The solids are classified as: | A. Metals B. Crystalline C. Amorphous D. Polymeric E. All except (A) |
| 3 | Which of the following can become a good permanent magnet | A. iron B. steel C. both of them D. none of them |
| 4 | On heating, glass gradually softens into a paste like before it becomes a very viscous liquid at almost | A. 600 <b style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: sans-serif;">° C B. 7600 <b style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: sans-serif;">° C C. 800 <b style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: sans-serif;">° C D. 900 <b style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: sans-serif;">° C |
| 5 | The arrangement or molecules or atoms in a crystalline solid can be studied by using: | A. Chemical methods B. Neutrons C. X-ray techniques D. Copper atoms E. Both (A) and (B) |
| 6 | The critical temperature of tin is | A. 1.18 K B. 4.2 K C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K |
| 7 | 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 |
| 8 | The critical temperature of aluminium is | A. 1.18 K B. 4.2 K C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K |
| 9 | The charged nucleus of an atom itself spins its magnetic field | A. equal to the field produced by orbital electrons B. greater than the field produced by orbital electrons C. much weaker than the field produced by orbital electrons D. none of these |
| 10 | Above the curie temperature, iron becomes | A. ferromagnetic B. paramagnetic C. diamagnetic D. any one of them |
| 11 | The valence band of an atom in a solid | A. is always empty B. may or may not be empty C. can never be empty D. none of them |
| 12 | Examples of crystalline solids are: | A. Cooper B. NaCl C. Zirconia D. Both (A) and (B) E. All of these |

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| 13 | In a cubic crystal, All solids meet at: | <p>A. 60^o</p> <p>B. 90^o</p> <p>C. 109^o</p> <p>D. 30^o</p> <p>E. 10^o</p> |
| 14 | The first super conductor was discovered in | <p>A. 1811</p> <p>B. 1890</p> <p>C. 1901</p> <p>D. 1911</p> |
| 15 | The transition from solid state to liquid state is: | <p>A. Abrupt</p> <p>B. Slow</p> <p>C. Continous</p> <p>D. Discontinous</p> <p>E. Both (A) and (D)</p> |
| 16 | Polymeric solids have | <p>A. low specific gravity</p> <p>B. high specific gravity</p> <p>C. either of them</p> <p>D. none of them</p> |
| 17 | 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 word amorphous means: | <p>A. Without any structure</p> <p>B. With definite structure</p> <p>C. Regular arrangement of molecules</p> <p>D. Both (B) and (C)</p> <p>E. None of these</p> |
| 19 | The smallest three dimensional basic structure in a crystalline solid is called | <p>A. lattice point</p> <p>B. crystal lattice</p> <p>C. cubic crystal</p> <p>D. unit cell</p> |
| 20 | 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> |