Physics FSC Part 2 Chapter 17 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The most suitable metal for making permanent magnet is.	A. Iron B. Aluminium C. Steel D. Copper
2	The critical temperature of mercury is.	A. 1.18 K B. 4.2 K C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K
3	A solid in which there is not regular arrangement of molecules is called.	A. Glassy solid B. Amorphous solid C. Crystalline solid D. Both a and b
4	Which one pair belongs to acceptor impurity.	A. Aresincl, phosphorus B. Boron, gallium C. Arsenic, antimony D. Antimony, indium
5	In glass, molecules are irregularly arranged so it is known as.	A. Solid B. Liquid C. Solid liquid D. Gas
6	Recently superconductor discovered is at temperature.	A. 110K B. 143K C. 16.3K D. 119K
7	An ordinary glass gradually softness into a paste like state before it becomes a very viscous liquid which is possible at	A. 900^oC B. 600^oC C. 800^oC D. 100^oC
8	Which of the following has bulk modulus?	A. Water B. Gas C. Honey D. All
9	Glass and high steel carbon are example of.	A. Ductile substances B. Brittle substances C. Soft substances D. Hard substances
10	Which one of the following is ductile substance.	A. Copper B. Lead C. Wrought iron D. All of them
11	The unit of strain is:	A. Nm B. Nm⁻² C. no unit D. Nm²
12	Young's modulus for water's is	A. Zero B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
13	The substance which atom cooperates with each other in such a way so as to exhibit a strong magnetic field is called.	A. Ferromagnetic B. Paramagnetic C. Diamagnetic D. Non magnetic
14	Which one is pentavalent impurity	A. Boron B. Gallium C. Antimony D. Indium
15	Which type of impurity is to be added to a pure semi conductor crystal to provide holes.	A. Monovalent B. Trivalent C. Tetravalent D. Pentavalent

16	Which one is not a crystalline solid.	A. Zinc B. Copper C. Nylon D. None of these
17	The ability of a body to return to its original shape is called.	A. Strain B. Stress C. Elasticity D. Plasticity
18	The temperature at which, semiconductor behaves as insulators:	A. 10k B. 0k C. 237k D. None of above
19	substance which undergo plastic deformation until they break are known as.	A. Brittle substances B. Ductile substance C. Non magnetic substance D. Magnetic substance
20	The dimension of stress is	A. [MLT⁻¹] B. [ML⁻¹T] C. [ML⁻¹T⁻¹] D. [ML⁻¹T⁻²]
21	Donor impurities are	A. Germanium, silicon B. Indium, galium C. Antimony, arsenic D. Diamond, carbon
22	After curie temperature.	A. Ferromagnetic B. Paramagnetic C. Magnetic D. Diamagnetic
23	The first superconductor was discovered in:	A. 1831 B. 1911 C. 1921 D. 1876
24	Insulators have:	A. An empty conduction band B. Al full valence band C. A large energy gap D. All of above
25	Coercive force is used to	A. Demagnetize the material B. Magnetize the material C. Extend it D. None of these
26	To get N-Type the Ge is doped with	A. Aluminium B. Arsenic C. Boron D. Indium
27	Domains are existed in	A. Ferromagnetic materials B. Paramagnetic materials C. Semi conductors D. Diamagnetic materials
28	Curie temperature is	A. Differen for chromium oxide and cobalt B. Same for chromium oxide and cobalt C. Same for iron and cobalt D. None of these
29	Example of ductile substance is.	A. Glass B. Wood C. Lead D. Oxygen
30	The solid with definite M.L are called:	A. Crystalline B. Amorphous C. Polymeric D. None of above
31	Soft magnetic material is	A. Sodium B. Steel C. Iron D. Copper
32	The ratio of applies stress to volumetric strain is called:	A. Young modulus B. Shear modulus C. Bulk modulus D. Tensile modulus

		D. Tensile modulus
33	The solids are classified as	A. Polymeric B. Amorphous C. Crystalline D. All of above
34	The crystalline structure of NaCl is.	A. Cubical B. Hexagonal C. Tri gonal D. Tetragonal
35	Minority carriers in P-Types , substances are.	A. Electrons B. Protons C. Holes D. Neutrons
36	The word amorphous means:	A. Regular structured B. Without form or structure C. Frozen structured D. None of above
37	A wire stretched to double of its length, its strain is:	A. 2 B. 1 C. 0 D. 0.5
38	A semiconductor in its extremely pure form is known as:	A. Intrinsic B. Extrinsic C. Both a and b D. None of above
39	At 0 K a piece of silicon is a	A. Conductor B. Semi-conductor C. Insulator D. All
40	The SI unit of stress is same as that of.	A. Pressure B. Force C. Momentum D. Work
41	Yield stress is another name of	A. Plasticity B. Proportional limit C. Elastic limit D. Both (b) and (c)
42	Energy band theory is based upon	A. Hund's Rule B. Heisenberg uncertainty principle C. Bohr's atomic Model D. Wave mechanical model
43	The material whose resistivity becomes zero below a certain temperature	A. Conductors B. Semi conductors C. Super conductors D. Insulators
44	Conductors have conductivities of order:	A. 10³(Ωm)-1 B. 10⁷(Ωm)⁻¹ C. 10⁷Ωm⁻¹ D. 10⁻⁶Ω
45	Recentaly a complex crystalline structure known as yttrium barium copper oxide ($Yba_2 Cu_3 O_3$) have reported to become super conductor at	A. 163 K B. 169 K C. 200 K D. 100 K
46	Which of the following has least hysteresis loop area.	A. Steel B. Wrought Iron C. Soft Iron D. Cobalt
47	Which one of the following is crystalline solid.	A. Zirconia B. Glassy solid C. Natural rubber D. Poly strene
48	A material which is insulator at 0 K and conduct at room temperature is.	A. Silver B. Lead C. Germanium D. Polythene
49	Which one is not a ductile material	A. Lead B. Steel C. Copper D. Wrought Iron
		A. Wrought Iron

50	Out of the following which material is brittle.	A. Wrought iron B. Copper C. Tungsten D. High steel carbon
51	Natural rubber is an example of:	A. Crystalline solids B. Amorphous solids C. Polymeric solids D. None of above
52	Curie temperature is a point where :	A. Diamagnetism changes to paramagnetism B. Paramagnetism changes to Diamagnetism C. Ferromagnetism changes to paramagnetism D. Paramagnetism changes to Ferromagnetism
53	Semiconductors have conductivity of order:	A. 10⁻⁸ to 10⁻⁶ (Ωm)⁻¹ B. 10⁻⁶ to 10⁻⁴ (Ωm)⁻¹ C. 10² to 10⁵ (Ωm)⁻¹ D. 10⁻⁵ to 10⁻⁷ (Ωm)⁻¹
54	A solid having regular arrangement of molecules throughout its structure is called.	A. Amorphous solid B. Polymeric solid C. Crystalline solid D. Glassy solid
55	Which of the following does not undergo plastic deformation.	A. Copper B. Wrought iron C. Head D. Glass
56	The domain theory of magnet is important to explain the behaviour of	A. Diamagnets B. Paramagnets C. Ferromagnets D. All of these
57	the substances in which the atoms do not form magnetic dipoles are called.	A. Diamagnetic B. Para magnetic C. Ferro magnetic D. Crystal
58	Which of the modulus of elasticity is involved in compressing a rod to decrease its length ?	A. Young's modulus B. Bulk modulus C. Modulus of elasticity D. None of these
59	In extrinsic semiconductors doping is of the order of.	A. 1 atom to 10⁴ B. 1 atom to 10⁶ C. 1 atom to 10⁸ D. 1 atom to 10³
60	Those materials whose resistivity becomes zero at certain temperature is called:	A. Semiconductor B. Super conductor C. Conductor D. Insulator
61	Which one of the following is polymeric solids	A. Glass B. Nylon C. Copper D. Zinc
62	There are different crystal systems. The number of these crystal system is.	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 7
63	The SI unit of Stress is:	A. Nm B. Nm² C. NM⁻² D. Nm³
64	The curie temp for iron is about	A. 800^oC B. 740^oC C. 750^oC D. 650^oC
65	A pentaralent impurity in Si	A. a free electron and a free hole B. a free hole C. a free electron D. No free particle
66	The conductors having the conductivity of the order of	

67	The critical temperature of Aluminum is.	A. 3.72 K B. 1.18 K C. 7.2 K D. 8.2 K
68	Substance which break just after the elastic limit is reached are called as.	A. Ductile substances B. Hard substances C. Britto substances D. Soft substances
69	Very weak magnetic field produced by brain can be detected by	A. MRI B. CAT scans C. Squid D. CRO
70	Shear modulus is expressed as:	A. G = tanθ/F/A B. F/A/tanθ C. F/tanθ D. tanθ/A
71	A cable breaks if stretched by more than 2mm. It is cut into two equal parts. How much either part can be stretched without breaking?	A. 25 m B. 1mm C. 2mm D. 0.5 m
72	Which of the modulus of elasticity is involved in compressing a rod to decrease its length ?	A. Young's modulus B. Bulk modulus C. Modulus of elasticity D. None of these
73	There is regular arrangement of molecules in:	A. Amorphous solids B. Crystalline solids C. Both a and b D. None of above
74	In 'N' type material, the minority charge carriers are.	A. Free electrons B. Holes C. Protons D. Mesons
75	The number of crystal system are	A. Three B. Five C. Seven D. Fifteen
76	If both the length and radius of the rod are doubled, then the modulus of elasticity will:	A. Increase B. Decrease C. Remains the same D. Doubled