

MDCAT Physics Chapter 13 Deformation of Solids MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Metals are good conductors of electricity and their conductivities are of the order of	<p>A. $10^{-3} \Omega \text{ m}$</p> <p>B. $10^{-4} \Omega \text{ m}$</p> <p>C. $10^{-6} \Omega \text{ m}$</p> <p>D. $10^{-7} \Omega \text{ m}$</p>
2	Which one is ferromagnetic	<p>A. Ferries</p> <p>B. Cobalt</p> <p>C. Nickel</p> <p>D. All</p>
3	In proportional limit (σ) of material, the stress increases with strain	<p>A. Linearly</p> <p>B. Constant</p> <p>C. Abruptly increases</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
4	The coercivity of the steel is	<p>A. less than the iron</p> <p>B. equal to the iron</p> <p>C. more than the iron</p> <p>D. any one of them</p>
5	A woman of 50 kg distributes her weight equally over high-heeled shoes. Each heel has an area of 0.75 cm^2 . The pressure exerted by each heel will be	<p>A. $6.66 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$</p> <p>B. $3.33 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$</p> <p>C. $1.67 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$</p> <p>D. $3.33 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$</p>
6	What is the bulk modulus of a material?	<p>A. strain/volumetric strain</p> <p>B. volumetric stress/strain</p> <p>C. stress/volumetric strain</p> <p>D. volumetric stress/volumetric strain</p>
7	When a germanium atom is doped with phosphorous atoms it becomes	<p>A. N-type semiconductor</p> <p>B. p-type semiconductor</p> <p>C. An insulator</p> <p>D. None of them</p>
8	Each atom in a metal crystal vibrates about a fixed point with an amplitude that:	<p>A. Decreases with rise in temperature</p> <p>B. Is not affected by rise in temperature</p> <p>C. Increases with rise in temperature</p> <p>D. Both B and C</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
9	On heating, it becomes a very viscous liquid at almost	<p>A. 500°C</p> <p>B. 800°C</p> <p>C. 900°C</p> <p>D. 1000°C</p>
		<p>A. Yes</p>

10	Is there any physical distinction between the valence and conduction band	<p>B. No</p> <p>C. Very small</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
11	Every crystalline solid has	<p>A. definite melting point</p> <p>B. different melting points</p> <p>C. may or may not be definite</p> <p>D. none of them</p>
12	The conductivity of super conductor at critical temperature becomes	<p>A. Zero</p> <p>B. 1</p> <p>C. Infinite</p> <p>D. Negative</p>
13	In spite of vibrations the force which holds the atoms in their ordered form is	<p>A. Vander wall force</p> <p>B. Cohesive force</p> <p>C. Adhesive force</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
14	The force applied on unit area to produce any change in the shape, volume or length of a body is known as	<p>A. strain</p> <p>B. elasticity</p> <p>C. stretching</p> <p>D. stress</p>
15	The dimension of elastic modulus	<p>A. $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$</p> <p>B. MLT^{-2}</p> <p>C. $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$</p> <p>D. MLT^{-3}</p>
16	The magnetism produced by electrons within an atom is due to	<p>A. Spin motion</p> <p>B. Orbital motion</p> <p>C. Spin and orbital motion</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
17	The amorphous material (solids) have	<p>A. No structure</p> <p>B. No melting point</p> <p>C. No definite shape</p> <p>D. All of them</p>
18	The doped semi-conductors materials are known as	<p>A. intrinsic semi-conductor</p> <p>B. extrinsic semi-conductor</p> <p>C. either of them</p> <p>D. none of them</p>
19	When a crystal is subjected to stress, it tends to break or fracture along definite direction which is characteristic of a simple. This is called	<p>A. Cleavage</p> <p>B. Allotropy</p> <p>C. Isotropy</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
20	Which of the following has no dimension	<p>A. Stress</p> <p>B. Strain</p> <p>C. Elastic modulus</p> <p>D. Both strain and elastic modulus</p>