

Physics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 17 Physics of Solid

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Glass is an example of	A. crystalline solid B. amorphous solid C. polymeric solid D. none of them
2	A unit cell is smallest basic structure which is:	A. One dimensional B. Two dimensional C. Three dimensional D. Four dimensional E. None of these
3	The size of the domain is such that they can contain	A. 10^{2-4} atoms B. 10^{4-8} atoms C. 10^{8-12} atoms D. 10^{12-16} atoms E. 10^{16-20} atoms
4	The SI unit of strain is	A. N B. Dynes C. Pascal D. Dimensionless
5	Amorphous solids are also called as	A. crystalline solids B. polymeric solids C. glassy solids D. any one of them
6	The pattern of NaCl particles have a shape which is :	A. Cubic B. Body centred cubic C. Simple cubic D. face centred E. Both (A) and (C)
7	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
8	The force applied on unit area to produce any change in the shape, volume or length of a body is known as	A. strain B. elasticity C. stretching D. stress
9	When the shear stress and shear strain are involved, then their ratio is called	A. Young's modulus B. Bulk modulus C. Shear modulus D. all of them
10	Each atom in a metal crystal vibrates about a fixed point with an amplitude that:	A. Decrease the rise in temperature B. Is not affected by rise in temperature C. Increase with rise in temperature D. Both (B) and (C) E. None of these
11	In a soft iron, domains are	A. easily oriented along external field and do not return to original random positions B. easily oriented along external field and readily returns to originally random position C. do not oriented along external field and also do not returns to originally random position D. none of them
12	On heating, glass gradually softens into a paste like before it becomes a very viscous liquid at almost	A. 600°C B. 7600°C C. 800°C D. 900°C

13	The first super conductor was discovered in	A. 1811 B. 1890 C. 1901 D. 1911
14	Electrons of an isolated atom are bound to the nucleus, and	A. can only have distinct energy level B. can only have same energy level C. may or may not have distinct energy levels D. none of these
15	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
16	The band above the valence band is called	A. high energy band B. conduction band C. empty band D. none of them
17	Any superconductor with critical temperature above 77 K, is referred as	A. low temperature superconductor B. high temperature superconductor C. very low temperature superconductor D. none of them
18	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
19	Glass and high carbon steel are the examples of	A. brittle substances B. ductile substances C. plastic substances D. elastic substances
20	The neighbours of every molecule in crystalline solids are arranged in	A. an irregular manner B. a regular manner C. any manner D. none of them