Physics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 17 Physics of Solid

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The measure of the deformation in a solid when stress is applied to its is called	A. elastic constant B. young's modulus C. strain D. elasticity
2	Polymers are the chemical combination of carbon with:	A. Nitrogen B. Oxygen C. Hydrogen D. All of these E. None of these
3	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
4	Crystalline solids are in the form of:	A. Metals B. Ionic Compounds C. Ceramics D. Both (A) and (B) E. All of these
5	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
6	The conduction band in a solid	A. may be empty B. cannot be empty C. should be filed D. all of them
7	In the phenomenon of hysteresis	A. magnetism leads the magnetising current B. magnetism lags behind the magnetising current C. meganetism goes along the magnetising current D. none of them
8	The word amorphous means:	A. Without any structure B. With definite structure C. Regular arrangement of molecules D. Both (B) and (C) E. None of these
9	The SI unit of strain is	A. N B. Dynes C. Pascal D. Dimensionless
10	Within each domain, the magnetic field of all the spinning electrons are	A. parallel B. antiparallel C. perpendicular D. all of them
11	The solids are classified as:	A. Metals B. Crystalline C. Amorphous D. Polymeric E. All except (A)
12	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 no oriented along external field and also do not returns to originally random position D. none of them

13	The temperature at which the vibrations become so great that structure of the Crystal breaks up, is called:	A. Critical temparature B. Temperature of vaporization C. Melting point D. Both (A) and (C) E. Both (A) and (B)
14	Under the elastic region, the deformation produced in the material, the deformation produced in the material will be	A. permanent B. temporary C. either of them D. none of them
15	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
16	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
17	When a large number of atoms are brought close to one another to form a solid, each energy level of an isolated atom splits into sub-levels, called	A. energy bands B. energy shells C. states D. all of them
18	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)
19	An ordinary glass gradually softens into a 'paste -like' state before it becomes a very viscous liquid. It happens almost at:	A. 800^oC B. 500^oC C. 300^oC D. 100^oC E. None of these
20	When the shear stress and shear stain are involved, then their ratio is called	A. Young's modulus B. Bulk modulus C. Shear modulus D. all of them