

ECAT Physics Chapter 17 Physics of Solids

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The SI unit of stress is	A. N/m^2 B. N/m C. dynes/m D. N
2	Crystalline solids are in the form of:	A. Metals B. Ionic Compounds C. Ceramics D. Both (A) and (B) E. All of these
3	Above the curie temperature, iron becomes	A. ferromagnetic B. paramagnetic C. diamagnetic D. any one of them
4	Whenever a covalent bond is broken in an intrinsic semi-conductor	A. hole is created B. an electron is created C. an electron-hole pair is generated D. all of them
5	Arsenic, antimony and phosphorus are the elements from	A. third group B. fourth group C. fifth group D. none of them
6	The critical temperature of mercury is	A. 1.18 K B. 4.2 K C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K
7	In the doping process, the ratio of the doping atoms to the semi conductor atom is	A. 1 to 10 B. $1 \text{ to } 10^3$ C. $1 \text{ to } 10^6$ D. $1 \text{ to } 10^9$
8	Amorphous solids are also called as	A. crystalline solids B. polymeric solids C. glassy solids D. any one of them
9	Ferromagnetic substances lose their magnetism when heated above a certain temperature, known as	A. critical temperature B. curie temperature C. high temperature D. fixed temperature
10	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
11	The first super conductor was discovered in	A. 1811 B. 1890 C. 1901 D. 1911
12	The force which maintain the strict long-range order between atoms of a crystalline solid is the:	A. Nuclear force B. Cohesive force C. Adhesive force D. Coulomb force E. None of these
13	The results of mechanical tests are usually expressed in terms of	A. stress B. strain C. stress and strain D. neither stress nor strain
14	Examples of crystalline solids are:	A. Cooper B. NaCl C. Zirconia D. Both (A) and (B) E. All of these
15	Glass is an example of	A. crystalline solid B. amorphous solid

15	State an example of	C. polymeric solid D. none of them
16	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
17	The magnetism produced by electrons within an atom can arise from	A. electrons orbiting the nucleus B. electrons possess a spin C. both motions D. none of these motions
18	In crystalline solids, atoms are held about their equilibrium positions depending upon the strength of:	A. Adhesive force B. Nuclear forces C. Inter atomic cohesive force D. Electromagnetic force E. None of these
19	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
20	The solids which have structure in-between order and disorder are called	A. amorphous solids B. polymeric solids C. crystalline solids D. all of them