ECAT Physics Chapter 17 Physics of Solids

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	There is a regular arrangement of molecules in a	A. amorphous solids B. polymeric solids C. crystalline solids D. none of them
2	The critical temperature of tin is	A. 1.18 K B. 4.2 K C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K
3	When small number of atoms from some other suitable element is added to the semi-conductor material, then this process is known as	A. impurification B. adding C. doping D. extrinsivity
4	The substances which break just after the elastic limit is reached, are known as	A. brittle substances B. ductile substances C. plastic substances D. elastic substances
5	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
6	Experiments revealed that the ratio of the stress to the strain is a constant value for	A. different material B. all materials C. a given material D. all of them
7	Which of the following can become a good permanent magnet	A. iron B. steel C. both of them D. none of them
8	The substances in which, atom are so oriented that their fields support each other and the atoms behave like tiny magnets, are called	A. diamagnetic substances B. ferromagnetic substances C. paramagnetic substances D. all of them
9	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
10	The materials in which there are plenty of free electrons for electrical conduction are known as	A. conductors B. insulators C. semi-conductors D. all of them
11	The maximum stress that a material can withstand, is known as	A. plastic point B. elastic limit C. yield point D. ultimate tensile strength
12	The cohesive forces between atoms, molecules or ions in crystalline solids maintain the strict	A. short range order B. long range order C. both of them D. none of them
13	If the stress increased beyond the elastic limit of the material. the deformation produced in the material will be	A. permanent B. temporary C. either of them D. none of them
14	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
15	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
16	Each atom in a metal crystal vibrates about a fixed point with an amplitude that:	A. Decrease the rise in temprature B. Is not affected by rise in temprature C. Increase with rise in temprature D. Both (B) and (C) E. None of these
17	Crystalline solids are in the form of:	A. Metals B. Ionic Compounds C. Ceramics D. Both (A) and (B) E. All of these
18	The electrons in the outermost shell of an atom are called	A. core electrons B. valence electrons C. high energy electrons D. none of them
19	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
20	The ratio of linear stress/linear strain is called as	A. Yong's modulus B. Bulk modulus C. Shear modulus D. Modulus