

## ECAT Physics Chapter 17 Physics of Solids

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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)
2	Within each domain, the magnetic field of all the spinning electrons are	A. parallel B. antiparallel C. perpendicular D. all of them
3	The substance in which atoms are so oriented that the field produced by spin and orbital motion of the electrons might add up to zero, are called	A. diamagnetic substances B. ferromagnetic substances C. paramagnetic substances D. all of them
4	The amplitude of oscillation of each atom in a metallic crystal rises with the	A. rise in temperature B. decrease in temperature C. even temperature remains constant D. all of them
5	Polymers are the chemical combination of carbon with:	A. Nitrogen B. Oxygen C. Hydrogen D. All of these E. None of these
6	The results of mechanical tests are usually expressed in terms of	A. stress B. strain C. stress and strain D. neither stress nor strain
7	The whole structure obtained by the repetition of unit cells is called:	A. Crystal lattice B. Amorphous solid C. Polymeric solid D. Polyesterne E. None of these
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 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
10	The number of different crystals systems based on the geometrical arrangement of their atoms and the resultant geometrical structure are	A. 5 B. 7 C. 9 D. 14
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	In a semi-conductor material, current flows due to	A. positive charge B. negative charge C. both of them D. none of them
13	The SI unit of stress is	A. $\text{N/m}^2$ B. $\text{Nmc}$ C. dynes/m D. N
14	The size of the domain is such that they can contain	A. $10^2$ to $10^4$ atoms B. $10^4$ to $10^8$ atoms C. $10^8$ to $10^{10}$ atoms D. $10^{10}$ to $10^{12}$ atoms

		<p>C. <math>10^8</math> to <math>10^{12}</math> atoms</p> <p>D. <math>10^{12}</math> to <math>10^{16}</math> atoms</p>
15	The transition from solid state to liquid state is:	<p>A. Abrupt</p> <p>B. Slow</p> <p>C. Continuous</p> <p>D. Discontinuous</p> <p>E. Both (A) and (D)</p>
16	In the doping process, the ratio of the doping atoms to the semi conductor atom is	<p>A. 1 to 10</p> <p>B. 1 to <math>10^3</math></p> <p>C. 1 to <math>10^6</math></p> <p>D. 1 to <math>10^9</math></p>
17	When relatively simple molecules are chemically combined into massive molecules, the reaction is called:	<p>A. Fission reaction</p> <p>B. Fusion reaction</p> <p>C. Polymerization</p> <p>D. Any of these</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
18	The band above the valence band is called	<p>A. high energy band</p> <p>B. conduction band</p> <p>C. empty band</p> <p>D. none of them</p>
19	When a silicon crystal is doped with a pentavalent element, then the atom of the pentavalent element is known as	<p>A. acceptor</p> <p>B. donor</p> <p>C. either of them</p> <p>D. none of them</p>
20	The charged nucleus of an atom itself spins its magnetic field	<p>A. equal to the field produced by orbital electrons</p> <p>B. greater than the field produced by orbital electrons</p> <p>C. much weaker than the field produced by orbital electrons</p> <p>D. none of these</p>