ECAT Physics Chapter 17 Physics of Solids

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Amorphous solids:	A. Have definite melting points B. Are called glassy solids C. Have no definite melting point D. Both (B) and (C) E. Both (A) and (C)
2	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
3	Recent studies of ferromagnetism have shown that there exists in ferromagnetic substances small regions called	A. tiny regions B. domains C. vectors D. none of them
4	Lead, copper and wrought iron are examples of	A. brittle substances B. ductile substances C. plastic substances D. elastic substances
5	Amorphous solids are also more like	A. crystalline solids B. gases C. liquids D. any one of them
6	The band above the valence band is called	A. high energy band B. conduction band C. empty band D. none of them
7	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)
8	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
9	The conduction band in a solid	A. may be empty B. cannot be empty C. should be filed 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	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
12	A structure of polymeric solid is:	A. An ordered structure B. A disordered structure C. Intermediate between order and disorder D. Any of these E. None of these
13	In the stress-strain graph, stress is increased linearly with strain until a point is reached, this point is known as	A. plastic limit B. plastic deformation C. proportional limit D. elastic behaviour
14	The crystalline structure of NaCl is	A. rectangular B. hexagonal C. tetrahedral

		D. cubical
15	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
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	A semi-conductor in its extremely pure form is known as	A. extrinsic semi-conductor B. intrinsic semi-conductor C. either of them D. none of them
18	Semi-conductor elements have atoms with	A. 2 valence electrons B. 3 valence electrons C. 4 valence electrons D. 5 valence electrons
19	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
20	The magnetism produced by electrons within an atom can arise from	A. electrons orbiting the nucleus B. electrons posses a spin C. both motions D. none of these motions