

## ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 17 Physics of Solids

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The conduction band in a solid	A. may be empty B. cannot be empty C. should be filled D. all of them
2	The SI unit of stress is	A. $N/m^2$ B. Nm C. dynes/m D. N
3	In a semi-conductor material, current flows due to	A. positive charge B. negative charge C. both of them D. none of them
4	The solids which has structure in-between order and disorder are called	A. amorphous solids B. polymeric solids C. crystalline solids D. all of them
5	A unit cell is smallest basic structure which is:	A. One dimensional B. Two dimensional C. Three dimensional D. Four dimensional E. None of these
6	When a silicon crystal is doped with a pentavalent element, such an extrinsic semi-conductor is called	A. p-type semi-conductor B. n-type semi-conductor C. either of them D. none of them
7	Glass and high carbon steel are the examples of	A. brittle substances B. ductile substances C. plastic substances D. elastic substances
8	The temperature at which the vibrations become so great that structure of the Crystal breaks up, is called:	A. Critical temperature B. Temperature of vaporization C. Melting point D. Both (A) and (C) E. Both (A) and (B)
9	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
10	When a stress changes length, it is called the	A. compressional stress B. tensile stress C. shear stress D. any one of them
11	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
12	The curie temperature of iron is about	A. $250^\circ C$ B. $500^\circ C$ C. $750^\circ C$ D. $1000^\circ C$
13	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

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14	On heating, glass gradually softens into a paste like before it becomes a very viscous liquid at almost	A. 600 <b style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: sans-serif;">°</b> B. 7600 <b style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: sans-serif;">°</b> C. 800 <b style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: sans-serif;">°</b> D. 900 <b style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: sans-serif;">°</b>
15	The ability of the body to return to its original shape is called	A. deformation B. stretching C. compressing D. elasticity
16	The ratio of shearing stress/shearing strain is called as	A. Modulus B. Pascal modulus C. Hooker's modulus D. Shear modulus
17	The vast majority of solids are in the form of	A. amorphous structure B. polymeric structure C. crystalline structure D. all of them
18	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)
19	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
20	When small number of atoms from some other suitable element is added to the semiconductor material, then this process is known as	A. impurification B. adding C. doping D. extrinsivity

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