

ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 17 Physics of Solids

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The critical temperature of aluminium is	A. 1.18 K B. 4.2 K C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K
2	The greatest stress that a material can endure without losing the proportionality between stress and strain is called	A. plastic line B. breaking point C. proportional limit D. none of them
3	The critical temperature of tin is	A. 1.18 K B. 4.2 K C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K
4	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
5	The measure of the deformation in a solid when stress is applied to its is called	A. elastic constant B. young's modulus C. strain D. elasticity
6	The materials in which valence electrons are bound very tightly to their atoms and are not free, are known as	A. conductors B. insulators C. semi-conductors 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	Semi-conductor elements have atoms with	A. 2 valence electrons B. 3 valence electrons C. 4 valence electrons D. 5 valence electrons
10	The pattern of crystalline solid is:	A. One dimesional B. Two dimensional C. Three dimensional D. None of these E. Either (A) or (B)
11	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
12	The whole structure obtained by the repetition of unit cells is called:	A. Crystal lattice B. Amorphous solid C. Polymeric solid D. Polysterne E. None of these
13	Arsenic, antimony and phosphorus are the elements from	A. third group B. fourth group C. fifth group D. none of them
14	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)
		A. 10 ² to 10 ⁴ atoms

15	The size of the domain is such that they can contain	B. 10 ⁴ to 10 ⁸ atoms C. 10 ⁸ to 10 ¹² atoms D. 10 ¹² to 10 ¹⁶ to 10 ¹⁶ to 10 ¹⁶ atoms
16	When the shear stress and shear stain are involved, then their ratio is called	A. Young's modulus B. Bulk modulus C. Shear modulus D. all of them
17	In the doping process, the ratio of the doping atoms to the semi conductor atom is	A. 1 to 10 B. 1 to 10 ³ C. 1 to 10 ⁶ D. 1 to 10 ⁹
18	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
19	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
20	Above the curie temperature, iron becomes	A. ferromagnetic B. paramagnetic C. diamagnetic D. any one of them