ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 17 Physics of Solids

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The molecules or ions in a crystalline solids are	A. static B. not static C. randomly moving D. all of them
2	Each atom in metal crystal:	A. Remains fixed B. Vibrates about a fixed point C. Moves randomly D. Rotates about center of a crystal E. None of these
3	Amorphous solids are also more like	A. crystalline solids B. gases C. liquids D. any one of them
4	The temperature at which the vibrations become so great that structure of the Crystal breaks up, is called:	A. Critical temparature B. Temperature of vaporization C. Melting point D. Both (A) and (C) E. Both (A) and (B)
5	In metallic crystals which of the following thing remains constant	A. amplitude of oscillations B. temperature of solid C. average atomic positions D. all of them
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	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
8	Under the elastic region, the deformation produced in the material, the deformation produced in the material will be	A. permanent B. temporary C. either of them D. none of them
9	The ratio of shearing stress/shearing strain is called as	A. Modulus B. Pascal modulus C. Hooker's modulus D. Shear modulus
10	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
11	The arrangement or molecules or atoms in a crystalline solid can be studied by using:	A. Chemical methods B. Neutrons C. X-ray techniques D. Copper atoms E. Both (A) and (B)
12	The critical temperature of aluminium is	A. 1.18 K B. 4.2 K C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K
13	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)
14	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

15	In case of the three dimensional deformation, when volume is involved, the ratio of applied stress to volumetric strain is called	A. Young's modulus B. Bulk modulus C. Shear modulus D. all of them
16	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
17	Electrons of an isolated atom are bound to the nucleus, and	A. can only have distinct energy level B. can only have same energy level C. may or may not have distinct energy levels D. none of these
18	Polymeric solids have	A. low specific gravity B. high specific gravity C. either of them D. none of them
19	The ratio of linear stress/linear strain is called as	A. Yong's modulus B. Bulk modulus C. Shear modulus D. Modulus
20	Whenever a covalent bond is broken in an intrinsic semi-conductor	A. hole is created B. an electron is created C. an electron-hole pair is generated D. all of them