

ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 17 Physics of Solids

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Amorphous solids are also more like	A. crystalline solids B. gases C. liquids D. any one of them
2	The smallest three dimensional basic structure is called as:	A. An atom B. Unit cell C. Crystal lattice D. Polymer E. None of these
3	The transition from solid to liquid is actually from:	A. Order to disorder B. Disorder to order C. Order to order D. Disorder to disorder E. None of these
4	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)
5	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
6	The bonding between the semi-conductor materials is	A. covalent B. ionic C. either of them D. none of them
7	The ratio of linear stress/linear strain is called as	A. Yong's modulus B. Bulk modulus C. Shear modulus D. Modulus
8	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
9	The critical temperature of tin is	A. 1.18 K B. 4.2 K C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K
10	Which of the following can become a good permanent magnet	A. iron B. steel C. both of them D. none of them
11	The domains are of macroscopic size of the order of	A. centimeters B. meters C. millimeters D. nanomneters
12	The pattern of crystalline solid is:	A. One dimesional B. Two dimensional C. Three dimensional D. None of these E. Either (A) or (B)
13	Recently a complex crystalline structure known as Yetrium Barium Copper Oxide have been reported to become superconductor at	A. 125 K B. 25 K C. 263 K D. 163 K
14	The SI unit of stress is	A. N/m ² B. Nmc C. dynes/m D. N

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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
When relatively simple molecules are chemically combined into massive molecules, the reaction is called:	A. Fission reaction B. Fusion reaction C. Polymerization D. Any of these E. None of these
The ability of the body to return to its original shape is called	A. deformation B. stretching C. compressing D. elasticity
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
The electrons in the outermost shell of an atom are called	A. core electrons B. valence electrons C. high energy electrons D. none of them
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
	atoms and the resultant geometrical structure are When relatively simple molecules are chemically combined into massive molecules, the reaction is called: The ability of the body to return to its original shape is called Which of the following theory completely explain the three types of materials The electrons in the outermost shell of an atom are called The force which maintain the strict long-range order between atoms of a crystalline solid is