

MDCAT Physics Chapter 13 Deformation of Solids MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The fractional change in volume per unit increase in pressure is called	A. Pressure coefficient B. Volume coefficient C. Bulk modulus D. Compressibility
2	Semiconductor materials have the conductivities generally lies between	A. 10^{-5} to 10^6 (Ωm) $^{-1}$ B. 10^{-6} to 10^4 (Ωm) $^{-1}$ C. 10^{-7} to 10^{-3} (Ωm) $^{-1}$ D. None of these
3	The current once established, does not require	A. Current source B. Source of emf C. Induced current D. None of these
4	Steel is more elastic than rubber because	A. It is a metal B. Its density is higher C. Ratio of stress to strain is more D. Ratio of stress to strain is less
5	Hooks law holds within	A. Proportional limit B. Elastic limit C. Plastic limit D. None
6	Which of the given strains can also be written as $\tan \theta$	A. Compressional strain B. Volumetric strain C. Shear strain D. All of these
7	Examples of polymeric substances are:	A. Plastic B. Synthetic rubbers C. Zirconia D. All of these E. Both A and B
8	Young's modulus for mercury is	A. 0 B. 2 C. 5 D. 6
9	When the opposite faces of a rigid cube are subjected to shear stress, the shear strain produced is given by	A. $\gamma = \Delta a/a$ B. $\tan \theta$ C. $\gamma = \theta$ D. All of them
10	With rise in temperature the electric conductivity of intrinsic semiconductor	A. Increases B. Decreases C. First increases and then decreases D. First decreases and then increases
11	Glass is an example of	A. crystalline solid B. amorphous solid C. polymeric solid D. none of them
12	Ductility is the property of a substance in which a material undergoes the deformation as	A. Elastic deformation B. Plastic deformation C. Shear deformation D. None of these
13	The technological uses of superconductors are	A. MRI B. Magnetic levitation trains C. Faster computer chips D. All of them
14	The ability of body to return to its original shape (after the force is removed) is called:	A. Elasticity B. Ductility C. Stress D. Compressibility

		D. Strain E. Any of these
15	When relatively simple molecules are chemically combined into massive molecules, the reaction is called:	A. Fission reaction B. Fusion reaction C. Polymerization reaction D. Any of these E. None of these
16	The maintaining the elastic limits of any body, the relation stress to strains is called	A. Hooke's law B. Pascal's law C. Young's law D. None of them
17	Such substances which break soon after they cross elastic limit is called	A. Weak substance B. Ductile substance C. Brittle substance D. Organic substance
18	_____ is a cubic pattern having one extra atom or molecule at the centre of each of the six faces of the cube	A. Simple cube B. Face centered cube C. Body centered cube D. None of these
19	Whenever a covalent bond is broken in an intrinsic semi-conductor	A. hole is created B. an electron is created C. an electron hole is generated D. all of them
20	A regular, repetitive, three-dimensional pattern of points, which represent the position of molecules, atoms or ions in the crystal, is called:	A. Unit cell B. Space lattice C. Crystal D. None of these