

MDCAT Physics Chapter 13 Deformation of Solids MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The magnetic fields are produced by the	A. Moving charges B. Bar magnets C. Motion of conductor in a magnetic field D. All of them
2	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
3	The valence energy band can never be	A. Filled B. Partially filled C. Empty D. None of these
4	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
5	Crystalline solids have the properties such as	A. Regular arrangement B. Covalent bonding C. Some what defective D. All of them
6	An n-type semiconductor is obtained by doping germanium or silicon with	A. Tetravalent impurity B. Trivalent impurity C. Pentavalent impurity D. Monovalent inpurity
7	The critical temperature of lead is	A. 1.18 K B. 4.2 K C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K
8	The metals become a magnetic material because of their	A. Hardness B. Alignment of atoms C. Structure D. All of them
9	The young's modulus of a wire of length L and radius 'r' is Y. If the length is reduced to $L/2$ and radius to $r/2$, its Young's modulus will be	A. Y/2 B. Y C. 2Y D. 4Y
10	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
11	Young's modulus for bone is	A. 10 B. 15 C. 20 D. 25
12	Curie temperature is a point where:	A. Diamagnetism changes to paramagnetism B. paramagnetism changes to Diamagnetism C. Ferromagnetism changes to paramagnetism D. paramagnetism changes to Ferromagnetism
		A. x <i>></i> 1/L B. x

13	A bar of length L, cross-section A and Young's modulus Y, is pulled by a force F from both ends so as to produce an elongation x. Then:	aligh: Certier, background-color: rgb(255, 255, 224);">A C. x <i></i> 1/A D. x <i></i> Y
14	In the hysteresis loop, when the current is reduced to zero, the material	A. does not retain magnetism B. retains not retain magnetism C. retains strong magnetism D. none of them
15	If one atom or molecule lies out each of the eight corners of a cube, it is called	A. Simple cube B. Face centered cube C. Body centered cube D. None of these
16	The doped semi-conductors materials are known as	A. intrinsic semi-conductor B. extrinsic semi-conductor C. either of them D. none of them
17	A wire breaks of stretched by more than 3mm. It is cut into equal parts. Then each part can be stretched with out-breaking by	A. 0.75 mm B. 1.5 mm C. 3.0 mm D. 6.0 mm
18	In semiconductors, the valence band at room temperature is	A. Completely filled B. Partially filled C. Empty D. None of these
19	The forbidden energy gap in semiconductors	A. Lies just below the valence band B. Lies just above the conduction band C. Is the same as the valence band D. Lies between the valence band and conduction band
20	The units of modulus of elasticity are same as that of	A. Stress B. Strain C. Force D. None

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