

MDCAT Physics Chapter 13 Deformation of Solids MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Every crystalline solid has a melting point	A. Definite B. Not definite C. Any D. Change every time
2	The temperature at which the vibrations become so great that structure of the crystal breaks up, is called:	A. Critical temperature B. Temperature of vaporization C. Melting point D. Both A and C E. Both A and B
3	Bulk modulus for bass is	A. 20 B. 41 C. 61 D. 81
4	The valency of electron in the valence band is known as	A. Atom B. Molecule C. Hole D. None of these
5	Polymeric solids have the properties like	A. No definite shape B. No definite structure C. Partially crystalline solids D. All of them
6	Hysteresis is the loop in which the material is magnetized and its curve never pass through	A. The same line B. One side of origin C. Origin D. None of these
7	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
8	A wire is stretched by applying a stretching force. If the stretching force is doubled within elastic limit Then energy stored in the wire will	A. Be double B. Increase by four times C. Increase by eight time D. Remain same
9	The ultimate tensile strength (UTS) can be regarded as the	A. Maximum strength of the material B. Nominal strength of the material C. Minimum strength of the material D. None of these
10	If the tensile force is suddenly removed from a wire then its temperature will	A. Decrease B. Increase C. Become zero D. Remain constant
11	The coercivity of the steel is	A. less than the iron B. equal to the iron C. more than the iron D. any one of them
12	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
13	A solid subjected to deformation along one dimension	A. Only have tensile stress B. Only have compressive stress C. Have both tensile and compressive stress D. None of them
14	The molecules or ions in a crystalline solid are	A. static B. not static C. randomly moving D. all of them
15	The results of mechanical tests are usually expressed in terms of	A. stress B. strain C. stress and strain

		D. neither stress nor strain
16	When a large number of atoms are brought close to one another to form a solid, each energy level of an isolated atom splits into sub-levels, called	A. energy bands B. energy shells C. states D. all of them
17	The ultimate tensile strength is	A. Greatest stress, a material can endure B. Stress is increased beyond the yield strength C. Maximum stress, a material can with stand D. None of these
18	The cohesive forces between atoms, molecules or ions in crystalline solids maintain	A. short range order B. long range order C. both of them D. none of them
19	The structure of the polymeric solid is:	A. An ordered structure B. A disordered structure C. Intermediate between order or disorder D. Any of these E. None of these
20	The current once established, does not require	A. Current source B. Source of emf C. Induced current D. None of these