MDCAT Physics Chapter 13 Deformation of Solids MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	At higher temperature their vibrations become so great that structure suddenly breaks up and changes into	A. Order to disorder B. Solid into liquid C. Melted D. All of them
2	Hooks law hols within	A. Proportional limit B. Elastic limit C. Plastic limit D. None
3	An ordinary glass gradually softens into a paste-like state before it becomes a very viscous liquid. It happens almost at:	A. 800<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">°C B. 500<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">°C C. 300<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">°C D. 100<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">°C E. None of these
4	The region of plasticity represents	A. Proportional limit σ_p B. Elastic limit σ_e C. UTS (ultimate tensile strength σ_n) D. None of these
5	Substance which break just after the elastic limit is crossed are called	A. Soft subtances B. Hard substances C. Brittle substances D. Ductile substances
6	A semi conductor in its extremely pure from is known as	A. extrinsic semi-conductor B. intrinsic semi-conductor C. either of them D. none of them
7	What is the bulk modulus of a material?	A. strain/volumetric strain B. volumetric stress/strain C. stress/volumetric strain D. volumetric stress/volumetric strain
8	S.I unit of stress is	A. N/m B. N m C. Nm⁻² D. newton

9	Such substances which break soon after they cross elastic limit is called	A. Weak substance B. Ductile substance C. Brittle substance D. Organic substance
10	In n-type substances the minority carriers are	A. Holes B. Electrons C. Neutrons D. None
11	When an atom is isolated, it energy levels are	A. Distinct B. Very close C. Very very close D. None of these
12	_____ is a pattern which has got one more atom at the centre of a simple cube.	A. Simple cube B. Face centered cube C. Body centered cube D. None of these
13	The curie temperature of iron is called	A. 250°C B. 500°C C. 750°C D. 1000°C
14	Crystalline solid do not show	A. Sharp melting points B. Flat faces C. Long range order D. Isotropic expansion coefficients
15	The measure of the deformation in a solid when stress in applied to it is called	A. elastic constant B. Young's modulus C. strain D. elasticity
16	The electrical conductivities of insulators are ranging from	A. 10⁻⁵to 10⁻¹⁰(Ω m)⁻¹ B. 10⁻¹⁰to 10⁻¹⁵(Ω m)⁻¹ C. 10⁻⁵to 10⁻¹⁵(Ω m)⁻¹ D. 10⁻¹⁰to 10⁻²⁰(Ω m)⁻¹
17	Young's modulus for water is	A. 0 B. 2 C. 5 D. 9
18	Polymers are the chemical combination of carbon with:	A. Nitrogen B. Oxygen C. Hydrogen D. All of these E. None of these

19	An atom in which there is a resultant magnetic field behave like a	A. Tiny magnet B. Magnetic dipole C. No magnet D. a and b
20	Bulk modulus for lead is	A. 2.9 B. 7.7 C. 9.3 D. 15.6