# MDCAT Physics Chapter 13 Deformation of Solids MCQ's Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | The conduction band in a solid | A. may be empty<br>B. cannot be empty<br>C. should be filled<br>D. all of them |
| 2 | Zirconia is classified as: | A. Ceramic solid<br>B. Ionic compound<br>C. Metal<br>D. Either A or B<br>E. Either B or C |
| 3 | Stress may cause a change in: | A. Length<br>B. Volume<br>C. Shape<br>D. Any of these<br>E. None of these |
| 4 | Bulk modulus is involved when the deformation is | A. One dimensional<br>B. Two dimensional<br>C. Three dimensional<br>D. All of these |
| 5 | Pure form of semiconductor is called | A. Extrinsic semiconductor<br>B. Intrinsic semiconductor<br>C. N type<br>D. P type material |
| 6 | Examples of polymeric substances are: | A. Plastic<br>B. Synthetic rubbers<br>C. Zirconia<br>D. All of these<br>E. Both A and B |
| 7 | The magnetism produced by electrons within an atom is due to | A. Spin motion<br>B. Orbital motion<br>C. Spin and orbital motion<br>D. None of these |
| 8 | The symbol K and G have been used to denote respectively: | A. Young's modulus and bulk modulus<br>B. Young's modulus and shear modulus<br>C. Bulk modulus and shear modulus<br>D. Any of these<br>E. None of these |
| 9 | The value of shear modulus is zero for: | A. Water<br>B. Mercury<br>C. Diamond<br>D. Both (A) and (B)<br>E. Both (A) and (C) |
| 10 | The limit below which the Hooke s law holds well is called | A. Yield point<br>B. Breaking stress<br>C. Tensile strength<br>D. Elastic limit |
| 11 | Shear modulus for lead is | A. 1.7<br>B. 4.9<br>C. 5.6<br>D. 6.2 |
| 12 | $Nm^{-2}$ is approximately called: | A. Telsa<br>B. Weber<br>C. Pascal<br>D. Watt<br>E. Guass |
| 13 | Which one of the following is polymer | A. Polythene<br>B. Polystyrene<br>C. Nylon<br>D. All |
| 14 | Super conductors are the those materials whose resistivity becomes zero below certain | A. Curie temperature<br>B. Fixed temperature |

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| | temperature called | C. Critical temperature<br>D. None of these |
| 15 | The greatest stress that a material can endure without losing the proportionality between stress and strain is called | A. Plasticity<br>B. Breaking point<br>C. Proportional limit<br>D. Strain |
| 16 | At higher temperature their vibrations become so great that structure suddenly breaks up and changes into | A. Order to disorder<br>B. Solid into liquid<br>C. Melted<br>D. All of them |
| 17 | In the phenomenon of hysteresis. | A. magnetism leads the magnetising current<br>B. magnetism lags behind the magnetising current<br>C. magnetism goes along the magnetising current<br>D. none of them |
| 18 | A hole in a semi-conductor material is treated as | A. positive charge<br>B. negative charge<br>C. neutral<br>D. none of them |
| 19 | How many types of strain is | A. 1<br>B. 2<br>C. 3<br>D. 4 |
| 20 | Bulk modulus for lead is | A. 2.9<br>B. 7.7<br>C. 9.3<br>D. 15.6 |