MDCAT Physics Chapter 13 Deformation of Solids MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The arrangement or molecules or atoms in a crystalline solid can be studied by using:	A. Chemical methods B. Neutrons C. X-ray techniques D. Copper atoms E. Both A and B
2	The maximum stress that a material can withstand is known as	A. plastic point B. elastic point C. yield point D. ultimate tensile strength
3	Ferromagnetic materials are those in which atoms cooperate with each other	A. Weakly B. Strongly C. Moderately D. None of these
4	Shear modulus for mercury is	A. 0 B. 12 C. 27 D. 42
5	The ratio of shearing stress/shearing strain is called as	A. modulus B. Pascal modulus C. Hooke's modulus D. shear modulus
6	Young's modulus for steel is	A. 100 B. 200 C. 300 D. 400
7	The Hook's law defines	A. Modulus of elasticity B. Stress C. Strain D. Elastic limit
8	There are some materials whose resistivity becomes zero below a certain temperature, called	A. absolute zero B. 0° C C. critical temperature D. lower fixed point
9	The critical temperature of tin is	A. 1.18 K B. 4.2 K C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K
10	Polymers have chemically combinations with	A. Carbon B. Nitrogen C. Hydrogen D. All of them
11	The combination of solenoid and a specimen of iron inside it make a power full magnet called	A. Horse shoe magnet B. Bar magnet C. Electromagnet D. 10⁻¹⁰ to 10¹⁸
12	A semiconductor in its extremely pure form in known as	A. Extrinsic semiconductor B. Intrinsic semiconductor C. Both a and b D. None of these
13	On heating, glass gradually softens into a paste-like state before it becomes a very viscous liquid at almost	A. 600°C B. 7600°C C. 800°C D. 900<span style="color: rgb(84, 84, 84);

		84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">°C
14	1st superconductor was discovered in year	A. 1890 B. 1930 C. 1895 D. 1911
15	When a strength changes the length of a body,it is called	A. Tensile stress B. Shear stress C. Compressional stress
16	If a wire is stretched to double of its length then the strain will be	A. 1 B. 0.5 C. 2 D. 0
17	Diamagnetic substances are those in which	A. Spin and orbital motions are supported B. Spin and orbital motions are opposed C. Resultant of spin and orbital motion is zero D. None of these
18	The temperature below which materials are superconductor is called as:	A. Kelvin temperature B. Critical temperature C. Curie temperature D. none of these
19	The limit up to which the stress is directly proportional to strain is called	A. Elastic limit B. Proportional limit C. Breaking limit D. Ultimate tensile limit
20	Polymers have naturally combinations like with	A. Oxygen B. Sulphuric C. Hydrocarbons D. Oxygen and carbons