

MDCAT Physics Chapter 13 Deformation of Solids MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A wire is stretched to double of its length. The strain is	A. 2 B. 1 C. Zero D. 0.5
2	Which of the following is more elastic material?	A. iron B. Aluminum C. Wood D. Rubber
3	Which of the following strain are possible in solids	A. Linear B. Volumetric C. Shear D. All of these
4	Upon applying some unbalanced external stress the deformation may be observed in	A. Length B. Surface area C. Volume D. All of these
5	Super conductors are the those materials whose resistivity becomes zero below certain temperature called	A. Curie temperature B. Fixed temperature C. Critical temperature D. None of these
6	Ferromagnetic materials are those in which atoms cooperate with each other	A. Weakly B. Strongly C. Moderately D. None of these
7	Polymeric solids have the properties like	A. No definite shape B. No definite structure C. Partially crystalline solids D. All of them
8	Shear modulus for aluminium is	A. 30 B. 70 C. 80 D. 90
9	In semiconductors at 0 K the valence band is	A. Completely filled B. Partially filled C. No D. Yes
10	The valency of electron in the valence band is known as	A. Atom B. Molecule C. Hole D. None of these
11	Shear modulus for bone is	A. 15 B. 40 C. 50 D. 80
12	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
13	The electrical resistance of mercury disappeared below temperature	A. 2.1 K B. 3.4 K C. 4.1 K D. 4.2 K
14	Such substance which break soon after crossing the elastic limit is called	A. Weak substance B. Ductile substance C. Brittle substance D. Organic substance
		A. Lies just below the valence band

15	The forbidden energy gap in semiconductors	<p>B. Lies just above the conduction band</p> <p>C. Is the same as the valence band</p> <p>D. Lies between the valence band and conduction band</p>
16	Diamagnetic substances are those in which	<p>A. Spin and orbital motions are supported</p> <p>B. Spin and orbital motions are opposed</p> <p>C. Resultant of spin and orbital motion is zero</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
17	At higher temperature their vibrations become so great that structure suddenly breaks up and changes into	<p>A. Order to disorder</p> <p>B. Solid into liquid</p> <p>C. Melted</p> <p>D. All of them</p>
18	When a silicon crystal is doped with pentavalent impurity which are	<p>A. Boron</p> <p>B. Antimony</p> <p>C. Gallium</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
19	Each atom in a metal crystal vibrates about a fixed point with a amplitude that:	<p>A. Decreases with rise in temperature</p> <p>B. Is not affected by rise in temperature</p> <p>C. Increases with rise in temperature</p> <p>D. Both B and C</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
20	The limit below which the Hooke s law holds well is called	<p>A. Yield point</p> <p>B. Breaking stress</p> <p>C. Tensile strength</p> <p>D. Elastic limit</p>