

MDCAT Physics Chapter 13 Deformation of Solids MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Brittle is the property of the substance in which a material undergoes	<p>A. Elastic deformation</p> <p>B. Plastic deformation</p> <p>C. Ultimate tensile strength limit</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
2	The ultimate tensile strength (UTS) can be regarded as the	<p>A. Maximum strength of the material</p> <p>B. Nominal strength of the material</p> <p>C. Minimum strength of the material</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
3	Polymeric solids have the properties like	<p>A. No definite shape</p> <p>B. No definite structure</p> <p>C. Partially crystalline solids</p> <p>D. All of them</p>
4	Metals are good conductors of electricity and their conductivities are of the order of	<p>A. $10^3 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$</p> <p>B. $10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$</p> <p>C. $10^6 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$</p> <p>D. $10^7 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$</p>
5	The magnetic fields are produced by the	<p>A. Moving charges</p> <p>B. Bar magnets</p> <p>C. Motion of conductor in a magnetic field</p> <p>D. All of them</p>
6	Change in length divided by original length is called:	<p>A. tress</p> <p>B. Young's modulus</p> <p>C. Strain</p> <p>D. Both (B) or (C)</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
7	Examples of polymers are	<p>A. Polythene</p> <p>B. Polystyrene</p> <p>C. Nylon</p> <p>D. All of them</p>
8	The smallest part of a crystal lattice is called:	<p>A. A molecule</p> <p>B. An atom</p> <p>C. A unit cell</p> <p>D. A particle</p>

9	In a cubic crystal, all the sides meet at:	<p>initial;">" B. 90" C. 109" D. 30" E. 10"</p>
10	The ratio of shearing stress/shearing strain is called as	<p>A. modulus B. Pascal modulus C. Hooke's modulus D. shear modulus</p>
11	At 0 K a piece of Ge and Si is a perfect	<p>A. Conductor B. Insulator C. Semiconductor D. None of these</p>
12	Upon applying some unbalanced external stress the deformation may be observed in	<p>A. Length B. Surface area C. Volume D. All of these</p>
13	After curie temperature iron is	<p>A. Ferromagnetic B. Diamagnetic C. Paramagnetic D. None</p>
14	Crystal lattice is a repetition of	<p>A. Atoms B. Molecules C. Unit cell D. All of them</p>
15	Each atom in a metal crystal:	<p>A. Remains fixed B. Vibrates about a fixed point C. Moves randomly D. Rotates about the centre of the crystal E. None of these</p>
16	The limit below which the Hooke's law holds well is called	<p>A. Yield point B. Breaking stress C. Tensile strength D. Elastic limit</p>
17	Curie temperature is a point where:	<p>A. Diamagnetism changes to paramagnetism B. paramagnetism changes to Diamagnetism C. Ferromagnetism changes to paramagnetism D. paramagnetism changes to Ferromagnetism</p>
18	Which of the following theory completely explain the three types of materials?	<p>A. Bohr model of electron distribution B. Rutherford atomic model C. Pauli's exclusion principle D. energy band theory</p>

- 19 A piece of copper and another of germanium are cooled from room temperature to 80K. The resistance of
- A. Each of them increases
B. Each of them decreases
C. Copper increases and germanium for
D. Copper decreases and germanium increases
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- 20 The size of the domains in such that they can contain
- A. 10^{2-4} atoms
B. 10^{4-8} atoms
C. 10^{8-12} atoms
D. 10^{12-16} atoms
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