

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

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Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Reciprocal of bulk modulus is called	A. Shear modulus     B. Compressibility     C. Young s modulus     D. None
2	Insulators are those materials which valence electrons are bound	A. Loosely  B. Tightly C. Very tightly D. None of these
3	The ratio of tensile stress to tensile strain is	A. Force B. Young's modulus C. Bulk modulus D. Shear modulus
4	Nm <sup>-2</sup> or Pa are the units of	A. Stress B. Strain C. Modulus of Elasticity D. a and b
5	Hooks law hols within	A. Proportional limit B. Elastic limit C. Plastic limit D. None
6	The maximum stress that a body can tolerate is called	A. UTS B. Permanent stress C. Elastic strength D. Plastic stress
7	Which of the following strain are possible in solids	A. Linear B. Volumetric C. Shear D. All of these
8	The band above the valence band is called	A. high energy band B. conduction band C. empty band D. none of them
9	The cohesive forces between atoms, molecules or ions in crystalline solids maintain	A. short range order B. long range order C. both of them D. none of them
10	1 <sup>st</sup> superconductor was discovered in year	A. 1890 B. 1930 C. 1895 D. 1911
11	On heating, glass gradually softens into a paste-like state before it becomes a very viscous liquid at almost	A. 600 <span style="color: rgb(84, 84, 84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">°C</span> B. 7600 <span style="color: rgb(84, 84, 84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">°C</span> C. 800 <span style="color: rgb(84, 84, 84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">°C</span> D. 900 <span style="color: rgb(84, 84, 84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">°C</span> D. 900 <span style="color: rgb(84, 84, 84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">°C</span>
12	The temperature at which the vibrations become so great that structure of the crystal breaks up, is called:	A. Critical temperature B. Temperature of vaporization C. Melting point D. Both A and C E. Both A and B
13	Yttrium barium copper oxide (Yba <sub>2</sub> Cu <sub>3</sub> O <sub>7</sub> ) becomes superconductor at	A. 163 K B100 °C C. both and b D. None of these
		A. Zirconia

14	Tick the one which is not a crystalline solid:	B. Glass C. Copper D. Ceramic solid E. An ionic compound
15	The energy gap is insulators becomes very large and has the value	A. Few electron volt (eV) B. Some electron volt (eV) C. Several electron volt (eV) D. None of these
16	The band above the valence band is	<ul><li>A. Completely filled band</li><li>B. Conduction band</li><li>C. Forbidden energy band</li><li>D. None of these</li></ul>
17	The main reason for the high speed of bullet train is	<ul><li>A. Magnetic effect</li><li>B. Reduced friction</li><li>C. Design of train</li><li>D. None of these</li></ul>
18	Semiconductor materials have the conductivities generally lies between	A. 10 <sup>-5</sup> to 10 <sup>-6</sup> (Ωm) <sup>-1</sup> B. 10 <sup>-6</sup> to 10 <sup>-4</sup> (Ωm) <sup>-1</sup> C. 10 <sup>-7</sup> to 10 <sup>-3</sup> D. None of these
19	Bulk modulus for bass is	A. 20 B. 41 C. 61 D. 81
20	Semiconductors, like Ge or Si at room temperature becomes a	A. Semiconductor B. Conductor C. Insulator D. None of these