

MDCAT Physics Chapter 13 Deformation of Solids MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Amorphous solids:	A. Have definite melting point B. Are called glassy solids C. Have no definite melting point D. Both B and C E. Both A and C
2	A wire can support a load W without breaking. It is cut into two equal parts. The maximum load that each part can support is:	A. W/4 B. W/2 C. W D. 2 W
3	A wire of 100 mm length and 1 mm ² surface area stretches 10 mm under a load of 60 N. A second wire of same material, with half the diameter of the first wire is stretched by the same load. What is the extension in the second wire?	A. 20 mm B. 30 mm C. 40 mm D. 50 mm
4	The solids are classified as:	A. Metals B. Crystalline C. Amorphous D. Polymeric E. All except A
5	Recently a complex crystalline structure known as Yttrium Barium Copper Oxide have been reported to become superconductor at	A. 125 K B. 25 K C. 263 K D. 163 K
6	Bulk modulus for lead is	A. 2.9 B. 7.7 C. 9.3 D. 15.6
7	Nm ⁻² is approximately called:	A. Telsa B. Weber C. Pascal D. Watt E. Gauss
8	A current which demagnetize the material completely is called	A. Applied current B. Coercive current C. Maximum current D. None of these
9	Longitudinal strain can be produced in	A. Glass B. Water C. Honey D. Hydrogen gas
10	A bullet train move with the velocity of	A. 400 Km h ⁻¹ B. 460 Km h ⁻¹ C. 500 Km h⁻¹ D. 510 Km h ⁻¹
11	A wire is stretched by applying a stretching force. If the stretching force is doubled within elastic limit Then energy stored in the wire will	A. Be double B. Increase by four times C. Increase by eight times D. Remain same
12	The solids which have structure in between order and disorder are called	A. amorphous solids B. polymeric solids C. crystalline solids D. all of them
13	In metallic crystals which of the following thing remains constant?	A. amplitude of oscillations B. temperature of solid C. average atomic positions D. all of them
14	The valency of electron in the valence band is known as	A. Atom B. Molecule C. Hole D. None of these

15	The modulus of elasticity of a liquid is:	B. 1 C. Infinity D. A value not one of those mentioned above
16	The critical temperature of aluminum is	A. 1.18 K B. 4.2 K C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K
17	What is the Young modulus of a meta?	A. Extension/force B. Force/extension C. Strain/stress D. Stress/strain
18	When a crystal is subjected to stress, it tends to break or fracture along definite direction which is characteristic of a simple. This is called	A. Cleavage B. Allotropy C. Isotropy D. None of these
19	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
20	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