MDCAT Physics Chapter 13 Deformation of Solids MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In conductors, the valence band and conduction bands are	A. Touch each other B. Overlapped each other C. Largely overlapped D. None of these
2	Examples of polymers are	A. Polythene B. Polystyrene C. Nylon D. All of them
3	In a cubic crystal, all the sides meet at:	A. 60<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">° B. 90<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">° C. 109<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">° D. 30<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">° E. 10<span style="font-size: 10.5pt; line-height: 107%; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; background-image: initial; background-position: initial; background-size: initial; background-repeat: initial; background-attachment: initial; background-origin: initial; background-clip: initial;">°
4	The ultimate tensile strength of the material can be regarded as	A. Maximum strength B. Nominal strength C. No strength D. None of these
5	The ultimate tensile strength (UTS) can be regarded as the	A. Maximum strength of the material B. Nominal strength of the material C. Minimum strength of the material D. None of these
6	In semiconductors, the valence band at room temperature is	A. Completely filled B. Partially filled C. Empty D. None of these
7	Two wires of the same material have diameters in the ration 2 : 1 if they are stretched by the same force their elongations will be in the ratio	A. 8 : 1 B. 1 : 8 C. 2 : 1 D. 1 : 4

8	Young's modulus for lead is	A. 10 B. 11 C. 15 D. 19
9	Polymers have naturally combinations like with	A. Oxygen B. Sulphuric C. Hydrocarbons D. Oxygen and carbons
10	A special alloy called Alnico is known as	A. Soft magnetic material B. Hard magnetic material C. In between soft and hand magnetic material D. None of these
11	The valence band of an atom in a solid	A. is always empty B. may or may not be empty C. can never be empty D. none of them
12	Strain is defined in terms of:	A. Formation B. Deformation C. Area D. Newtons E. None of these
13	A mental wire is stretched by suspending weight to if x is the longitudinal strain and y is young s modulus of elasticity then the elastic potential energy per unit volume is	A. 1/2 y x² B. x² / 2y C. y² / 2x D. x² / 2y
14	A solid subjected to deformation along one dimension	A. Only have tensile stress B. Only have compressive stress C. Have both tensile and compressive stress D. None of them
15	Which of the following is more elastic material?	A. iron B. Aluminum C. Wood D. Rubber
16	The symbol K and G have been used to denote respectively:	A. Young's modulus and bulk modulus B. Young's modulus and shear modulus C. Bulk modulus and shear modulus D. Any of these E. None of these
17	The ratio of shearing stress/shearing strain is called as	A. modulus B. Pascal modulus C. Hooke's modulus D. shear modulus
18	Ferromagnetic substances lose their magnetism when heated above a certain temperature, known as	A. critical temperature B. curie temperature C. high temperature D. fixed temperature
19	A wire breaks of stretched by more than 3mm. It is cut into equal parts. Then each part can be stretched with out-breaking by	A. 0.75 mm B. 1.5 mm C. 3.0 mm D. 6.0 mm
20	The area of the loop is the dissipated energy which do work against friction of domains is called	A. Current loss B. Voltage loss C. Hysteresis loss D. None of these