MDCAT Physics Chapter 13 Deformation of Solids MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A stress which decreases the stress along one dimension is known as:	A. Compressive stress B. Tensile stress C. Linear stress D. Both (B) and (C)
2	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
3	The smallest three dimensional basic structure in a crystalline solid is called	A. lattice point B. crystal lattice C. cubic crystal D. unit cell
4	Examples of crystalline solids are:	A. Copper B. Zirconia C. NaCl D. All of these E. Both A and B
5	A steel wire 12 mm in diameter is fastened to a log and them pulled by a tractor. The length of stire between the log and tractor is 11 m. The force of 10,000 N is required to pull the log. What is stress	A. 84.46 MPa B. 85.46 MPa C. 88.46 MPa D. 89.46 MPa
6	Arsenic, antimony and phosphorous are the elements from	A. third group B. fourth group C. fifth group D. none of them
7	The subtances which break just after the elastic limit is reached are known as:	A. Ductile B. Brittle C. Malleable D. Hard E. Soft
8	Young's modulus for lead is	A. 10 B. 11 C. 15 D. 19
9	If S is the stress and Y is Young's modulus of the material of a wire, the energy stored in the wire per unit volume is	A. 2 S²Y B. S²/2Y C. 2Y/S² D. S/2Y
10	The structure of the polymeric solid is:	A. An ordered structure B. A disordered structure C. Intermediate between order or disorder D. Any of these E. None of these
11	Lead, copper and wrought iron are examples of	A. brittle substances B. ductile substances C. plastic substances D. elastic substances
12	The SI unit of stress is same as that of	A. Momentum B. Pressure C. Force D. Length
13	The limit up to which the stress is directly proportional to strain is called	A. Elastic limit B. Proportional limit C. Breaking limit D. Ultimate tensile limit
14	The electrical behavior of semiconductor depends on the material purity which is	A. Sensitive B. Extremely sensitive C. Non-sensitive D. None of these

15	The amorphous material (solids) have	A. No structure B. No melting point C. No definite shape D. All of them
16	When the stress change length of a body, it is called:	A. Shear stress B. Tensile stress C. Volume stress D. Any of these E. None of these
17	A regular, repetitive, three-dimensional pattern of points, which represent the position of molecules, atoms or ions in the crystal, is called:	A. Unit cell B. Space lattice C. Crystal D. None of these
18	Molecules of a solid possess:	A. Translation motion B. Vibration motion C. Rotation motion D. Linear motion
19	Young's modulus for glass is	A. 15 B. 35 C. 39 D. 55
20	Crystalline solid do not show	A. Sharp melting points B. Flat faces C. Long range order D. Isotropic expansion coefficients