MDCAT Physics Chapter 13 Deformation of Solids MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The metals become a magnetic material because of their	A. Hardness B. Alignment of atoms C. Structure D. All of them
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	The bonding between the semi-conductor materials is	A. covalent B. ionic C. either of them D. none of them
4	Electrons of an isolated atom are bound to the nucleus, and?	A. can only have distinct energy level B. can only have same energy level C. may or may not have distinct energy D. none of them
5	What is the bulk modulus of a material?	A. strain/volumetric strain B. volumetric stress/strain C. stress/volumetric strain D. volumetric stress/volumetric strain
6	Curie temperature is a point where:	A. Diamagnetism changes to paramagnetism B. paramagnetism changes to Diamagnetism C. Ferromagnetism changes to paramagnetism D. paramagnetism changes to Ferromagnetism
7	The measure of the deformation in a solid when stress in applied to it is called	A. elastic constant B. Young's modulus C. strain D. elasticity
8	The critical temperature of lead is	A. 1.18 K B. 4.2 K C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K
9	Each atom in a metal crystal vibrates about a fixed point with a amplitude that:	A. Decreases with rise in temperature B. Is not affected by rise in temperature C. Increases with rise in temperature D. Both B and C E. None of these
10	In crystalline solids, atoms are held about their equilibrium positions depending upon the strength of:	A. Adhesive forces B. Nuclear forces C. Inter atomic cohesive force D. Electromagnetic force E. None of these
11	Which of the following is more elastic material?	A. iron B. Aluminum C. Wood D. Rubber
12	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
13	Which of the following substances possesses the highest elasticity?	A. Al B. Copper C. Steel D. Rubber
14	The temperature at which the vibrations become so great that structure of the crystal breaks	A. Critical temperature B. Temperature of vaporization

14	up, is called:	C. Melting point D. Both A and C E. Both A and B
15	The amorphous material (solids) have	A. No structure B. No melting point C. No definite shape D. All of them
16	In 1986 a new class of ceramic material was discovered at temperature as high as	A. 19 K B. 78 K C. 108 K D. 12 K
17	The ability of anybody to return, to its original shape is called	A. Elasticity B. Elastic force C. Stress D. Strain
18	In a soft iron, domains are	A. easily oriented along external field and do not return to original random positions B. easily oriented along external field and readily returns to originally random positions C. do not oriented along external field and also do not returns to original random position D. none of them
19	The substances which break just after the elastic limit is reached, are known as	A. brittle substances B. ductile substances C. plastic substances D. elastic substances
20	In the doping process, the ratio of the doping atoms to the semi-conductor atom is	A. 1 to 10 B. 1 to 10³ C. 1 to 10⁶ D. 1 to 10⁹