MDCAT Physics Chapter 13 Deformation of Solids MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the given pair have same dimension	A. Stress, pressure B. Elastic modules, pressure C. Stress, elastic modules D. All have same dimension
2	After elastic limit the shape of graph is	A. Curved B. Straight Line C. Saw tooth D. Arbitrary
3	How does the Young's modulus vary with the increase of temperature?	A. Decrease B. Increase C. Remains constant D. First increases and then decreases
4	The maximum stress that a material can withstand is known as	A. plastic point B. elastic point C. yield point D. ultimate tensile strength
5	In the stress-strain graph, stress is increased linearly with strain until a point is reached, this point is known as	A. plastic limit B. plastic deformation C. proportional limit D. elastic behaviour
6	If the stress increased on a material is beyond the yield strength of the material is called	A. Plasticity B. Elasticity C. Still in elasticity D. None of these
7	The ratio of tensile stress to tensile strain is	A. Force B. Young's modulus C. Bulk modulus D. Shear modulus
8	Bulk modulus for water is	A. 2.2 B. 4.5 C. 6.2 D. 7.3
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	A hole in a semi-conductor material is treated as	A. positive charge B. negative charge C. neutral D. none of them
11	Bulk modulus for glass is	A. 2 B. 31 C. 36 D. 42
12	The examples of diamagnetic substances	A. Water B. Copper C. Antimony D. All of them
13	Conductors are those materials in which the free electrons	A. Very large B. Very small C. Plenty of D. None of these
14	The band above the valence band is	A. Completely filled band B. Conduction band C. Forbidden energy band D. None of these
15	When the opposite faces of a rigid cube are subjected to shear stress, the shear strain produced is given by	A. γ = Δa/a B. tan θ C. γ = θ D. All of the

		D. All of them
16	If stress is increased beyond the elastic limit a permanent change in the material is observed This behavior is called	A. Elastic deformation B. Elasticity C. Plasticity D. Yield strength
17	If stress is increased beyond the elastic limit and change in solid is permanent this behaviour is called	A. Elasticity B. Plasticity C. Conductivity D. Insulator
18	Crystalline solids have the properties such as	A. Regular arrangement B. Covalent bonding C. Some what defective D. All of them
19	When a stress change its shape it is called	A. Tensile stress B. Shear stress C. Volume stress D. None of these
20	The metals become a magnetic material because of their	A. Hardness B. Alignment of atoms C. Structure D. All of them