PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The ratio of stress to strain is called.	A. Bulk modulus B. Young's modulus C. Modulus of elasticity D. Shear modulus
2	A solid object is	A. Not elastic below the elastic limit B. Not elastic above the elastic lime C. Elastic below the elastic limit D. Not elastic at all
3	A structure that is intermediate between order and disorder is.	A. glassy solids B. Polymeric solids C. Amorphous solids D. Crystalline solids
4	Liquids with disordered structure frozen in are an example of	A. Amorphous solids B. Glassy solids C. Crystalline solids D. Polymeric molecules
5	A solid in which there is no regular arrangement of molecules.	A. Amorphous solids B. Glassy solids C. Crystalline solids D. Polymerization
6	Crystalline solids are of.	A. Short range order B. Long range order C. Intermediate range D. Plastics
7	The extension produced in a sample of material depends upon	A. Nature of the material B. Stretching force C. Cross range order D. All of the above
8	An alternation produced in shape length or volume when a body is subjected to some external force is.	A. Deformation B. Polymerization C. Crystallization D. Elasticity
9	Which of the following is mechanical property of a material.	A. Strength B. Stiffness C. Ductility D. All of these
10	The proportion of crystalline to amorphous regions in a polymer depends on its	A. Chemical composition B. Molecular arrangement C. Physical state D. Chemical composition and molecular arrangement
11	Artificial polymers are made by a chemicals reaction known as.	A. Crystallization B. Electroplating C. Polymerization D. Polarization
12	Which of the following solids exhibits only short range order.	A. Amorphous solids B. Polymeric solids C. Crystalline solids D. All of the above
13	The word amorphous means	A. With regular structure B. Without structure C. May have regular structure D. Thermoplastics
14	Which type of solid have definite melting point.	A. Crystalline solids B. Amorphous solids C. Glassy solids D. Polycrystalline solids
15	Amorphous solids are also called.	A. Crystalline solids B. Glassy solids C. Polymeric solids

		D. Polymers
16	Plasma exists in	A. Electric bulbs B. Tube light C. Energy savers D. Fluorescent tubes
17	Highly conducting state of matter is	A. Conductors B. Plasma C. Semiconductors D. Insulators
18	Gases have	A. Fixed shape B. Fixed volume C. Fixed shape and volume D. No fixed shape and volume
19	Molecules of a liquid	A. Do not vibrate about their mean position B. Are rigidly held with each other C. Have weak attractive forces D. Have strong attractive forces
20	Solids have	A. Fixed shape only B. Fixed volume only C. Fixed shape and volume D. No fixed shape and volume
21	Any substance that can flow is a	A. Solid B. Gas only C. liquid only D. Fluid
22	Which of the substances is the lightest one.	A. Copper B. Mercury C. Aluminium D. Lead
23	In which one of the following states molecules do net leavt their position.	A. Solid B. Liquid C. Gas D. Plasma
24	Simple harmonic motion may be assumed as a projectio of uniform circular motion along a	A. Diagonal B. hypotenuse C. Diameter D. Radius
25	Restoring force in SHM is.	A. Centripetal B. Frictional C. Conservative D. Non conservative
26	The Circular motion of a particle with constant speed is.	A. Periodic and SHM B. Periodic but not SHM C. linear and SHM D. Neither periodic nor SHM
27	The total energy of body executing SHM is directly proportional to.	A. Amplitude B. Square of amplitude C. Square root of amplitude D. Reciprocal of amplitude
28	The angular frequency time period and frequency of a simple pendulum depends only on the.	A. Mass and amplitude B. Mass and gravitational acceleration C. Amplitude and frequency D. Length and gravitational acceleration.
29	The angular frequency time period and frequency in SHM not depend upon.	A. Mass B. Force constant C. Amplitude D. Restoring force
30	In simple harmonic motion we have the conservation of.	A. K.E. B. P.E C. Total energy D. Electrical energy