

ECAT Physics Chapter 17 Physics of Solids Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | An ordinary glass gradually softens into a 'paste -like' state before it becomes a very viscous liquid. It happens almost at: | A. 800 ^o C B. 500 ^o C C. 300 ^o C D. 100 ^o C E. None of these |
| 2 | In a cubic crystal, All solids meet at: | A. 60 ^o B. 90 ^o C. 109 ^o D. 30 ^o E. 10 ^o |
| 3 | The pattern of crystalline solid is: | A. One dimensional B. Two dimensional C. Three dimensional D. None of these E. Either (A) or (B) |
| 4 | Amorphous solids: | A. Have definite melting points B. Are called glassy solids C. Have no definite melting point D. Both (B) and (C) E. Both (A) and (C) |
| 5 | The word amorphous means: | A. Without any structure B. With definite structure C. Regular arrangement of molecules D. Both (B) and (C) E. None of these |
| 6 | The force which maintain the strict long-range order between atoms of a crystalline solid is the: | A. Nuclear force B. Cohesive force C. Adhesive force D. Coulomb force E. None of these |
| 7 | The transition from solid state to liquid state is: | A. Abrupt B. Slow C. Continous D. Discontinuous E. Both (A) and (D) |
| 8 | The transition from solid to liquid is actually from: | A. Order to disorder B. Disorder to order C. Order to order D. Disorder to disorder E. None of these |
| 9 | Each atom in a metal crystal vibrates about a fixed point with an amplitude that: | A. Decrease the rise in temprature B. Is not affected by rise in temprature C. Increase with rise in temprature D. Both (B) and (C) E. None of these |
| 10 | Zirconia is classified as: | A. Ceramic solid B. Ionic compound C. Metal D. Either (A) or (B) E. Either (B) or (C) |
| 11 | The solids are classified as: | A. Metals B. Crystalline C. Amorphous D. Polymeric E. All except (A) |
| 12 | Crystalline solids are in the form of: | A. Metals B. Ionic Compounds C. Ceramics D. Both (A) and (B) E. All of these |
| | | A. magnetism leads the magnetising current |

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| 13 | In the phenomenon of hysteresis | <p>B. magnetism lags behind the magnetising current</p> <p>C. magnetism goes along the magnetising current</p> <p>D. none of them</p> |
| 14 | The curie temperature of iron is about | <p>A. 250°C</p> <p>B. 500°C</p> <p>C. 750°C</p> <p>D. 1000°C</p> |
| 15 | Above the curie temperature, iron becomes | <p>A. ferromagnetic</p> <p>B. paramagnetic</p> <p>C. diamagnetic</p> <p>D. any one of them</p> |