

## ECAT Physics Chapter 17 Physics of Solids Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Ferromagnetic substances lose their magnetism when heated above a certain temperature, known as	A. critical temperature B. curie temperature C. high temperature D. fixed temperature
2	Which of the following can become a good temporarily magnet	A. iron B. steel C. both of them D. none of them
3	Which of the following can become a good permanent magnet	A. iron B. steel C. both of them D. none of them
4	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 position C. do no oriented along external field and also do not returns to originally random position D. none of them
5	Within each domain, the magnetic field of all the spinning electrons are	A. parallel B. antiparallel C. perpendicular D. all of them
6	The size of the domain is such that they can contain	A. $10^{2-4}$ atoms B. $10^{4-8}$ atoms C. $10^{8-12}$ atoms D. $10^{12-16}$ atoms
7	The domains are of macroscopic size of the order of	A. centimeters B. meters C. millimeters D. nanometers
8	Recent studies of ferromagnetism have shown that there exists in ferromagnetic substances small regions called	A. tiny regions B. domains C. vectors D. none of them
9	The substance in which atoms cooperate with each other in such a way so as to exhibit a strong magnetic effect, are called	A. diamagnetic substances B. ferromagnetic substances C. paramagnetic substances D. all of them
10	The substance in which atoms are so oriented that the field produced by spin and orbital motion of the electrons might add up to zero, are called	A. diamagnetic substances B. ferromagnetic substances C. paramagnetic substances D. all of them
11	The substances in which, atom are so oriented that their fields support each other and the atoms behave like tiny magnets, are called	A. diamagnetic substances B. ferromagnetic substances C. paramagnetic substances D. all of them
12	The charged nucleus of an atom itself spins its magnetic field	A. equal to the field produced by orbital electrons B. greater than the field produced by orbital electrons C. much weaker than the field produced by orbital electrons D. none of these
13	An atom in which there is a resultant magnetic field, behaves like a tiny magnet and is called	A. magnetic B. magnetic dipole

as

- C. magnetic monopole
- D. none of them

14 The magnetism produced by electrons within an atom can arise from

- A. electrons orbiting the nucleus
- B. electrons possess a spin
- C. both motions
- D. none of these motions

15 Recently a complex crystalline structure known as Yttrium Barium Copper Oxide have been reported to become superconductor at

- A. 125 K
- B. 25 K
- C. 263 K
- D. 163 K