

ECAT Physics Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | The results of mechanical tests are usually expressed in terms of | A. stress B. strain C. stress and strain D. neither stress nor strain |
| 2 | The ability of the body to return to its original shape is called | A. deformation B. stretching C. compressing D. elasticity |
| 3 | The crystalline structure of NaCl is | A. rectangular B. hexagonal C. tetrahedral D. cubical |
| 4 | The smallest three dimensional basic structure in a crystalline solid is called | A. lattice point B. crystal lattice C. cubic crystal D. unit cell |
| 5 | Polymeric solids have | A. low specific gravity B. high specific gravity C. either of them D. none of them |
| 6 | Synthetic materials fall into the category of | A. crystalline solids B. amorphous C. polymeric solids D. all of them |
| 7 | On heating, glass gradually softens into a paste like before it becomes a very viscous liquid at almost | A. 600 B. 7600 C. 800 D. 900 |
| 8 | Glass is an example of | A. crystalline solid B. amorphous solid C. polymeric solid D. none of them |
| 9 | Amorphous solids are also called as | A. crystalline solids B. polymeric solids C. glassy solids D. any one of them |
| 10 | Amorphous solids are also more like | A. crystalline solids B. gases C. liquids D. any one of them |
| 11 | Every crystalline solid has | A. definite melting point B. different melting points C. may or may not be definite D. none of them |
| 12 | The cohesive forces between atoms, molecules or ions in crystalline solids maintain the strict | A. short range order B. long range order C. both of them D. none of them |
| 13 | In metallic crystals which of the following thing remains constant | A. amplitude of oscillations B. temperature of solid C. average atomic positions D. all of them |
| 14 | The amplitude of oscillation of each atom in a metallic crystal rises with the | A. rise in temperature B. decrease in temperature C. even temperature remains constant D. all of them |

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| 15 | The molecules or ions in a crystalline solids are | A. static B. not static C. randomly moving D. all of them |
| 16 | The vast majority of solids are in the form of | A. amorphous structure B. polymeric structure C. crystalline structure D. all of them |
| 17 | The neighbours of every molecule in crystalline solids are arranged in | A. an irregular manner B. a regular manner C. any manner D. none of them |
| 18 | The solids which has structure in-between order and disorder are called | A. amorphous solids B. polymeric solids C. crystalline solids D. all of them |
| 19 | There is a regular arrangement of molecules in a | A. amorphous solids B. polymeric solids C. crystalline solids D. none of them |
| 20 | If a freely oscillating system is subjected to an external force, then | A. free vibrations will take place B. the body will move with its natural frequency C. forced vibrations will take place D. none of them |
| 21 | The natural frequency of a pendulum which is vibrating freely, depends upon its | A. mass B. length C. material D. all of them |
| 22 | The frequency of free vibrations is known as | A. free frequency B. forced frequency C. natural frequency D. un-natural frequency |
| 23 | A body is executing free vibrations when it oscillates | A. with the interference of an external force B. without the interference of an external force C. with the interference of an internal force D. none of them |
| 24 | If a simple pendulum is shifted from karachi to K-2 cliff, its time period | A. remains the same B. decreases C. increases D. none of them |
| 25 | The time period of pendulums of different lengths would be | A. same B. different C. both of them D. none of them |
| 26 | A second's pendulum is a pendulum whose time period is | A. 1 second B. 2 seconds C. 3 seconds D. 4 seconds |
| 27 | If the mass of the simple pendulum becomes double, its time period | A. increase B. decreases C. remains constant D. none of them |
| 28 | If we increase the length of a simple pendulum four times, its time period will become | A. 2 times B. 3 times C. 4 times D. 6 times |
| 29 | Energy is dissipated and consequently the energy mass system do not oscillate indefinitely because of | A. very small energy B. very large energy C. frictional forces D. acceleration due to gravity |
| 30 | The total energy of spring mass system is | A. zero B. changing with time C. constant D. none of them |