ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 17 Physics of Solids Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The modulus of elasticity can be written as	A. stress x strain B. strain/stress C. 1/2 x stress x strain D. stress/strain
2	Experiments revealed that the ratio of the stress to the strain is a constant value for	A. different material B. all materials C. a given material D. all of them
3	The SI unit of strain is	A. N B. Dynes C. Pascal D. Dimensionless
4	The measure of the deformation in a solid when stress is applied to its is called	A. elastic constant B. young's modulus C. strain D. elasticity
5	When a stress changes the shape, it is called the	A. compressional stress B. tensile stress C. shear stress D. any one of them
6	When a stress changes length, it is called the	A. compressional stress B. tensile stress C. shear stress D. any one of them
7	The SI unit of stress is	A. N/m² B. Nmc C. dynes/m D. N
8	The force applied on unit area to produce any change in the shape, volume or length of a body is known as	A. strain B. elasticity C. stretching D. stress
9	The results of mechanical tests are usually expressed in terms of	A. stress B. strain C. stress and strain D. neither strees nor strain
10	The ability of the body to return to its original shape is called	A. deformation B. stretching C. compressing D. elasticity
11	The crystalline structure of NaCl is	A. rectangular B. hexagonal C. tetrahedral D. cubical
12	The smallest three dimensional basic structure in a crystalline solid is called	A. lattice point B. crystal lattice C. cubic crystal D. unit cell
13	Polymeric solids have	A. low specific gravity B. high specific gravity C. either of them D. none of them
14	Synthetic materials fall into the category of	A. crystalline solids B. amorphous C. polymeric solids D. all of them
15	On heating, glass gradually softens into a paste like before it becomes a very viscous liquid	A. 600°C B. 7600°C

	at almost	C. 800°C D. 900°C
16	Glass is an example of	A. crystalline solid B. amorphous solid C. polymeric solid D. none of them
17	Amorphous solids are also called as	A. crystalline solids B. polymeric solids C. glassy solids D. any one of them
18	Amorphous solids are also more like	A. crystalline solids B. gases C. liquids D. any one of them
19	Every crystalline solid has	A. definite melting point B. different melting points C. may or may not be definite D. none of them
20	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
21	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
22	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
23	The molecules or ions in a crystalline solids are	A. static B. not static C. randomly moving D. all of them
24	The vast majority of solids are in the form of	A. amorphous structure B. polymeric structure C. crystalline structure D. all of them
25	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
26	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
27	There is a regular arrangement of molecules in a	A. amorphous solids B. polymeric solids C. crystalline solids D. none of them