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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Tick the one which is not polymer solid:	A. Zirconia B. Polythene C. Nylon D. Synthetic rubber E. None of these
2	Polymers are the chemical combination of carbon with:	A. Nitrogen B. Oxygen C. Hydrogen D. All of these E. None of these
3	Examples of crystalline solids are:	A. Cooper B. NaCl C. Zirconia D. Both (A) and (B) E. All of these
4	Examples of polymeric substances are:	A. Plastic B. Synthetic rubbers C. Zirconia D. All of these E. Both (A) and (B)
5	A structure of polymeric solid is:	A. An ordered structure B. A disordered structure C. Intermediate between order and disorder D. Any of these E. None of these
6	When relatively simple molecules are chemically combined into massive molecules, the reaction is called:	A. Fission reaction B. Fusion reaction C. Polymerization D. Any of these E. None of these
7	Each atom in metal crystal:	A. Remains fixed B. Vibrates about a fixed point C. Moves randomly D. Rotates about center of a crystal E. None of these
8	The smallest three dimensional basic structure is called as:	A. An atom B. Unit cell C. Crystal lattice D. Polymer E. None of these
9	In crystalline solids, atoms are held about their equilibrium positions depending upon the strength of:	A. Adhesive force B. Nuclear forces C. Inter atomic cohesive force D. Electromagnetic force E. None of these
10	The pattern of NaCl particles have a shape which is :	A. Cubic B. Body centred cubic C. Simple cubic D. face centred E. Both (A) and (C)
11	The whole structure obtained by the repetition of unit cells is called:	A. Crystal lattice B. Amorphous solid C. Polymeric solid D. Polysterne E. None of these
12	The temperature at which the vibrations become so great that structure of the Crystal breaks up, is called:	A. Critical temparature B. Temperature of vaporization C. Melting point D. Both (A) and (C) E. Both (A) and (B)
13	Tick the one which is not crystalline solid:	A. Zirconia B. Glass C. [illegible]

13	Tick the one which is not a crystalline solid:	C. Copper D. Ceramic solid E. An ionic compound
14	A unit cell is smallest basic structure which is:	A. One dimensional B. Two dimensional C. Three dimensional D. Four dimensional E. None of these
15	The arrangement or molecules or atoms in a crystalline solid can be studied by using:	A. Chemical methods B. Neutrons C. X-ray techniques D. Copper atoms E. Both (A) and (B)
16	An ordinary glass gradually softens into a 'paste -like' state before it becomes a very viscous liquid. It happens almost at:	A. 800^oC B. 500^oC C. 300^oC D. 100^oC E. None of these
17	In a cubic crystal, All solids meet at:	A. 60^o B. 90^o C. 109^o D. 30^o E. 10^o
18	The pattern of crystalline solid is:	A. One dimesional B. Two dimensional C. Three dimensional D. None of these E. Either (A) or (B)
19	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)
20	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
21	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
22	The transition from solid state to liquid state is:	A. Abrupt B. Slow C. Continous D. Discontinous E. Both (A) and (D)
23	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
24	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
25	Zirconia is classified as:	A. Ceramic solid B. Ionic compound C. Metal D. Either (A) or (B) E. Either (B) or (C)
26	The solids are classified as:	A. Metals B. Crystalline C. Amorphous D. Polymeric E. All except (A)
27	Crystalline solids are in the form of:	A. Metals B. Ionic Compounds C. Ceramics D. Both (A) and (B) E. All of these

28	In the phenomenon of hysteresis	A. magnetism leads the magnetising current B. magnetism lags behind the magnetising current C. meganetism goes along the magnetising current D. none of them
29	The curie temperature of iron is about	A. 250°C B. 500°C C. 750°C D. 1000°C
30	Above the curie temperature, iron becomes	A. ferromagnetic B. paramagnetic C. diamagnetic D. any one of them