ECAT Pre General Science Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Silicon is one of the mot commonly used:	A. onductor B. Dielectric C. Insulator D. Semiconduction E. Both (B) and (C)
2	Tick the one which is not polymer solid:	A. Zirconia B. Polythene C. Nylon D. Synthetic rubber E. None of these
3	Polymers are the chemical combination of carbon with:	A. Nitrogen B. Oxygen C. Hydrogen D. All of these E. None of these
4	Examples of crystalline solids are:	A. Cooper B. NaCl C. Zirconia D. Both (A) and (B) E. All of these
5	Examples of polymeric substances are:	A. Plastic B. Synthetic rubbers C. Zirconia D. All of these E. Both (A) and (B)
6	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
7	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
8	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
9	The smallest three dimensional basic structure is called as:	A. An atom B. Unit cell C. Crystal lattice D. Polymer E. None of these
10	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
11	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)
12	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
13	The temperature at which the vibrations become so great that structure of the Crystal	A. Critical temparature B. Temperature of vaporization

13	breaks up, is called:	C. Melting point D. Both (A) and (C) E. Both (A) and (B)
14	Tick the one which is not a crystalline solid:	A. Zirconia B. Glass C. Copper D. Ceramic solid E. An ionic compound
15	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
16	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)
17	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
18	In a cubic crystal, All solids meet at:	A. 60^o B. 90^o C. 109^o D. 30^o E. 10^o
19	The pattern of crystalline solid is:	A. One dimesional B. Two dimensional C. Three dimensional D. None of these E. Either (A) or (B)
20	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)
21	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
22	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
23	The transition from solid state to liquid state is:	A. Abrupt B. Slow C. Continous D. Discontinous E. Both (A) and (D)
24	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
25	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
26	Zirconia is classified as:	A. Ceramic solid B. Ionic compound C. Metal D. Either (A) or (B) E. Either (B) or (C)
27	The solids are classified as:	A. Metals B. Crystalline C. Amorphous D. Polymeric E. All except (A)

28	Crystalline solids are in the form of:	A. Metals B. Ionic Compounds C. Ceramics D. Both (A) and (B) E. All of these
29	The basic circuit element in D.C. circuit is:	A. A capacitor B. A resistor C. An inductor D. Both (A) and (C) E. Both (A) and (B)
30	The basic circuit element in A.C. circuits are:	A. Resistor and capacitor B. Resistor and Inductor C. Capacitor only D. Both (B) and (C) E. None of these