	LAST 1	Phy	sics 12		
	L HORF	Chapter 17 – Pl Solve	d MCQ's		
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MCQs Related t	to the Article "17	.1 CLASSIFICATIO	NS OF SOLIDS"		
1. Solids havin	ng regular a arra	ngement of mole	cules through its	structure is call	led:
(a) Amorphous	Solids (b)	Polymeric Solids	(c) Glassy Solids	(d) Crysta	alline Solids
2. Which type	of solids have de	efinite melting po	int:		
(a) Crystalline S	olids (b)	Amorphous Solid	s (c) Polymeric So	olids (d) Glassy	v Solids
3. Which of th	e following is an	example crystall	ine solids:		
(a) Plastic	(b)	Zirconia	(c) Glass	(d) Nylon	
4. The arrange	ement of atoms,	ions or molecules	s in crystalline so	lids can be stud	lied by:
(a) Radio Waves	s (b)	Infrared Waves	(c) X-rays	(d) Ultrav	riolet Rays
5. Formation	of large molecule	e by joining small	molecules is		
(a) Fusion	(b)	Polymerization	(c) Crystallizatio	on (d) Subtra	action
6. Example of	crystalline solid	s are also			
(a) Metals	(b)	Ionic compounds	(c) Ceramics	(d) All of	them
7. The crystal	structure of NaC	I IS:			1
(a) I riciinic	(D)	Monoclinic	(c) Cubic	(d) letrag	gonal
o. Amorphous	sonus are also (Classy Solida	(a) Cratallina C	olida (d) Duitel	Solida
(a) Polyment St	o following is no	Glassy Solius	(c) crystainie s	ulus (u) biitue	e sollus
9. WIIICH OF UI	(h)	Ivineric sonu:	(c) Stool	(d) Nylon	
10 The solids t	(U) hat are intermed	liota hatwaan ar	ler and disorder	are called	
(a) Polymeric Sc	lids (b)	Glassy Solids	(c) Crystalline S	ale caneu olids (d) Ductil	e Solids
11 How many	crystal systems a	re there on the h	asis of geometric	arrangement o	f the atoms
(a) 3	(h)	4	(c) 5	(d) 7	
MCQ # 1: (d)	MCQ # 2: (a)	MCQ # 3: (b)	MCQ # 4: (c)	MCQ # 5: (b)	MCQ # 6: (d)
MCQ # 7: (c)	MCQ # 8: (b)	MCQ # 9: (d)	MCQ # 10: (a)	MCQ # 11: (d)	
MCQs Related t	o the Article "17	.2 MECHANICAL F	PROPERTIES OF S	OLIDS"	
MCQs Related t 1. Any alterat	o the Article "17 ion produced in :	.2 MECHANICAL F shapes, length or	PROPERTIES OF S volume when a b	OLIDS" ody is subjecte	d to some external
MCQs Related t 1. Any alterati force is call	o the Article "17 ion produced in s ed	.2 MECHANICAL F shapes, length or	PROPERTIES OF S volume when a b	OLIDS" oody is subjecte	d to some external
MCQs Related t 1. Any alteration force is call (a) Stiffness	to the Article "17 ion produced in s ed (b)	.2 MECHANICAL F shapes, length or Ductility	PROPERTIES OF S volume when a t (c) Extension	OLIDS" oody is subjecte (d) deforr	d to some external nation
MCQs Related t 1. Any alteration force is call (a) Stiffness 2. The SI unit	to the Article "17 ion produced in a ed (b) of stress is same	.2 MECHANICAL F shapes, length or Ductility as that of:	PROPERTIES OF S volume when a b (c) Extension	OLIDS" oody is subjecte (d) deforr	d to some external nation
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14. Examples of brittle substances are

(a) Glass	(b)	(b) Copper		(d) None	
MCQ # 1: (d)	MCQ # 2: (b)	MCQ # 3: (a)	MCQ # 4: (b)	MCQ # 5: (b)	MCQ # 6: (d)
MCQ # 7: (c)	MCQ # 8: (a)	MCQ # 9: (c)	MCQ # 10: (d)	MCQ # 11: (d)	MCQ # 12: (d)
MCQ # 13: (b)	MCQ # 14: (a)				

MCQs Related to the Article "17.3 ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF SOLIDS" 1. The band theory of solids explains satisfactorily the nature of (a) Electrical insulators alone (b) Electrical conductors alone (c) Electrical semi conductors alone (d) All of the above 2. Which one has the greatest energy gap_ (a) Semi-conductors (b) Conductors (c) Insulators (d) Metals 3. A well known example of an intrinsic semi-conductor is: (a) Germanium (b) Phosphorous (c) Aluminum (d) Cobalt 4. Holes can exist in: (b) Conductors (d) Insulators (a) Super conductors (c) Semi-conductors 5. Germanium is: (b) conductor (c) insulator (d) none of these (a) semi-conductor 6. The substances having negative temperature coefficient of resistance are: (c) Semi-Conductor (d) None Of These (a) Conductors (b) Insulators 7. Good conductors have conductivities of the order of: (a) $10^{-7} (\Omega - m)^{-1}$ (b) $10^7 (\Omega - m)^{-1}$ (c) $10^2 (\Omega - m)^{-1}$ (d) $10^{-2} (\Omega - m)^{-1}$ 8. At 0°*K* piece of Ge or Si is a perfect: (a) Conductors (b) Insulators (c) Semi-Conductor (d) Paramagnetic 9. A vacant or partially filled band is called (a) Conduction band (b) Valence band (c) Forbidden band (d) Empty band 10. A completely filled or partially filled band is called (a) Conduction band (b) Valence band (c) Forbidden band (d) Core band **11.** A substance having empty conduction band is called: (a) Semi-conductor (b) Conductor (c) Insulator (d) None of these 12. Pentavalent impurities are called (b) Acceptor impurities (c) None of these (a) Donor impurities 13. Minority carriers in N-type materials are (b) Protons (c) Neutrons (a) Electrons (d) Holes 14. What type of impurity is to be added to the semi-condutor material to provide holes: (a) Monovalent (b) Trivalent (c) Tetravalent (d) Pentavalent 15. Holes can exists in_ (a) Conductors (b) Insulators (d) All of the above (c) Semi conductors 16. In a semi conductors, the charge carriers are (a) Holes only (b) Electrons only (c) Both Electrons and Holes 17. The net charge on N-type material is (c) Both a & b (d) Zero (a) Positive (b) Negative 18. Total current in semiconductor is: (a) Electronic Current (b) Current due to Hole (c) Both a & b MCQ # 1: (d) MCQ # 2: (c) MCQ # 3: (a) MCQ # 4: (c) MCQ # 5: (a) MCQ # 6: (c) MCQ # 7: (b) MCQ # 12: (a) MCQ # 8: (b) MCQ # 9: (a) MCQ # 10: (b) MCQ # 11: (c) MCQ # 13: (d) MCQ # 14: (c) MCQ # 17: (d) MCQ # 15: (c) MCQ # 16: (c) MCQ # 18: (c)

MCQs Related to the Article "17.4 SUPERCONDUCTORS"						
1. The temperature below	_Temperature					
(a) Super	(b) Kelvin	(c) Critical	(d) Curie			
2. The critical temperature for mercury is:						
(a) 7.2 K	(b) 4.2 K	(c) 1.18 K	(d) 3.7 K			
3. The critical temperature of Lead is:						
(a) 7.2 K	(b) 4.2 K	(c) 1.18 K	(d) 3.7 K			
4. The temperature 77 K is the						
(a) Melting point of Nitrogen		(b) Boiling Point of Nitrogen				
(c) Melting point of Helium	(d) Boiling Point of He	elium				

MCQ # 8: (b)

MCQ # 7: (c)

MCQ # 9: (d)

MCQ # 10: (b)

MCQ # 11: (d)

MCQ # 12: (a)

5. The practica	al use of superco	nductors is:				
(a) Fast computer chips			(b) Magnetic Resonance Levitation Trains			
(d) Power but sr	(d) Power but small electric motors		(d) All of these			
MCC) # 1: (c) MC(2 # 2: (b) MCQ	# 3: (a) MCQ	# 4: (b) MCQ	e # 5: (d)	
MCQs Related t	o the Article "17.	5 MAGNETIC PRO	PERTIES OF SOL	.IDS"		
1. The magnet	ism produced by	velectrons within	an atom is due t	to		
(a) Spin motion (b) Orbital motion (c) Spin & orbital motion						
2. The field of	long bar magnet	is like a current	carrying			
(a) Solenoid	(b)	Toroid	(c) Loop	(d) None		
3. Substances	in which resulta	nt magnetic mom	ent is zero are ca	alled		
(a) Ferromagnet	ic (b)	Paramagnetic	(c) Diamagnetic	(d) Conduc	ctor	
4. The exampl	es of diamagneti	c are				
(a) Water	(b)	Copper	(c) Antimony	(d) All of tl	nem	
5. The substar	ices in which ato	ms cooperate wit	th each other in s	such a way so as t	to exhibit strong	
magnetic fie	eld are called:					
(a) Diamagnetic	(b)	Paramagnetic	(c) Ferromagnet	tic (d) Insulat	ors	
6. Domains contain atoms:						
(a) 10 ³ to 10 ⁶	(b)	10 ⁶ to 10 ⁹	(c) 10 ⁹ to 10 ¹²	(d) 10^{12} to	10 ¹⁶	
7. Curie tempe	7. Curie temperature for iron is:					
(a) 0 °C	(b)	570 °C	(c) 750 °C	(d) 1025 °		
8. Above curie	temperature iro	on is:				
(a) Diamagnetic	(b)	Paramagnetic	(c) Ferromagnet	tic (d) Superc	onductor	
9. Magnetizati	on lags behind n	nagnetizing curre	nt, this phenome	enon is known as	:	
(a) Diamagnetisi	m (b)	Coercively	(c) Susceptibility	y (d) Hyster	isis	
10. A current which demagnetize the material completely is called						
(a) Applied curre	ent (b)	Coercive current	(c) Maximum cu	rrent (d) None o	f these	
11. The energy	need to magneti	ze and demagnet	ize the specimen	during the each	cycle of	
magnetizing	g current is		DE			
(a) Value of current (b) Value			(b) Value of dem	nagnetizing currer	nt	
(c) Value of magnetic flux density			(d) Area of the loop			
12. Best hard m	agnetic materia	s is made up of:				
(a) Alnico V (b) Iron (c) Nickel (d) Cobalt						
MCQ # 1: (c)	MCQ # 2: (a)	MCQ # 3: (c)	MCQ # 4: (d)	MCQ # 5: (c)	MCQ # 6: (d)	