## Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 7 Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | At which place the motion of a simple pendulum will be slowest. | A. Karachi<br>B. K-2<br>C. Murree<br>D. Lahore |
| 2 | If amplitude of a simple pendulum is increased by 4 times the time period will be. | A. Four times<br>B. Half<br>C. Same<br>D. Two times |
| 3 | The frequency of 2nd pendulum is | A. 0.5 Hz<br>B. 1 Hz<br>C. 1.5 Hz<br>D. 2 Hz |
| 4 | A spring of spring constant 10 N/m after loading that amplitude is 2m. Then the maximum P.E. is | A. 10 J<br>B. 20 J<br>C. 30 J<br>D. 40 J |
| 5 | The to and fro motion of a body is called | A. Linear motion<br>B. Rotational motion<br>C. Vibratory motion<br>D. None of these |
| 6 | Question Image | |
| 7 | Second pendulum has a time period | A. 1 sec<br>B. 3 sec<br>C. 2 sec<br>D. 4 sec |
| 8 | Frequency 'f' and time period 'T' are related as | |
| 9 | P.E. of a spring is stored in | A. Spring<br>B. mass<br>C. Both of them<br>D. None of these |
| 10 | The mathematical expression for the restoring force is. | A. $F = kx$<br>B. $F = ma$<br>C. $F = dp/dt$<br>D. $F = -kx$ |
| 11 | The wave form of SHM is. | A. Sine wave<br>B. Cosine wave<br>C. Tangent wave<br>D. Square wave |
| 12 | A phenomenon by which energy is dissipated from the oscillating system is called. | A. Forced oscillation<br>B. Free oscillation<br>C. Damping<br>D. Simple harmonic motion |
| 13 | In S.H.M, the acceleration of the body is directly proportional to | A. Weight of body<br>B. Applied force<br>C. Amplitude<br>D. Displacement |
| 14 | Angular frequency is the characteristic of | A. Linear motion<br>B. Vibratory motion<br>C. Circular motion<br>D. All of these |
| 15 | Time period of simple pendulum depends upon | A. Mass of pendulum<br>B. Weight of pendulum<br>C. Length of pendulum<br>D. Shape of pendulum |
| 16 | Turning of radio is example of. | A. Mechanical resonance<br>B. Electrical resonance<br>C. Physical resonance<br>D. Biological resonance |

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| 17 | The acceleration produced by elastic restoring force is | A. Perpendicular to force<br>B. Opposite to force<br>C. In same direction as force<br>D. Zero |
| 18 | The amplitude of a vibrating body at resonance in vacuum is | A. Minimum<br>B. Maximum<br>C. Zero<br>D. Infinite |
| 19 | In simple harmonic motion the velocity of a particle is maximum at. | A. Extreme position<br>B. Mean position<br>C. In between extreme and mean position<br>D. None of them |
| 20 | When a body is vibrating its displacement from mean position | A. Remains constant<br>B. Changes with time<br>C. Become(-)ve<br>D. None of these |
| 21 | the distance covered during one vibration of an oscillating body in terms of amplitude 'A' is | A. A/2<br>B. A<br>C. 2A<br>D. 4A |
| 22 | A swing is good example of | A. Resonance<br>B. Vibration<br>C. Time period<br>D. Oscillation |
| 23 | Oscillation of shock absorber of a car is practical example of. | A. simple harmonic motion<br>B. Forced oscillation<br>C. Damped oscillation<br>D. Undamped oscillation |
| 24 | One complete round trip of a vibrating body is called. | A. Frequency<br>B. Time period<br>C. Vibration<br>D. Amplitude |
| 25 | If the tension a stretched string is made four times then the velocity of wave. | A. Remains same<br>B. Is halved<br>C. Becomes twice<br>D. Becomes 4 times |
| 26 | If the time period of simple pendulum is 2 seconds its frequency will be. | A. 1 Hz<br>B. 0.5 Hz<br>C. 1.5 Hz<br>D. 2 Hz |
| 27 | The motion of a simple pendulum is the example of | A. Vibratory motion<br>B. Rotatory motion<br>C. Periodic motion<br>D. Both a and c |
| 28 | The frequency of waves produced in microwave oven is | A. 1435 Hz<br>B. 2450 MHz<br>C. 1860 MHz<br>D. 2850 Hz |
| 29 | One complete round trip of a body is called | A. Displacement<br>B. Time period<br>C. Vibration<br>D. Frequency |
| 30 | A quantity which indicates the state and direction of a vibrating body is known as | A. Time period<br>B. Amplitude<br>C. Phase<br>D. Frequency |
| 31 | the length of simple pendulum of time period 1 second is | A. 2 m<br>B. 1 m<br>C. 0.5<br>D. 0.25 m |
| 32 | The velocity of a particle having SHM is 'v' at means position. If its amplitude is doubled them velocity at mean position will be | A. v/2<br>B. v<br>C. <div>2v</div><br>D. 4 v |
| 33 | Time period of simple pendulum only depends on | A. Mass<br>B. Amplitude<br>C. Density<br>D. Length |
| 34 | the acceleration of a body having SHM, depends upon its. | A. Time period<br>B. Amplitude<br>C. Frequency |

| 35 | The time period of an oscillating mass spring system is 10 second. If mass attached to spring id doubled then time period becomes. | A. 10 sec<br>B. 20 sec<br>C. 5 sec<br>D. None of these |
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| 36 | Damping is the process in which energy | A. Increases<br>B. Remains constant<br>C. Dissipates<br>D. None of these |
| 37 | The produce oscillation, body is pulled away from its | A. Mean position<br>B. Extreme position<br>C. Both a and b<br>D. None of these |
| 38 | A spring has a spring constant k. If it is cut in two equal parts, the spring constant of each part will be | A. K<br>B. 2 K<br>C. K/2<br>D. 4K |
| 39 | The product of time period and frequency is. | A. Zero<br>B. 1<br>C. 2<br>D. 3 |
| 40 | The wavelength of wave produced by microwave oven is. | A. 12 cm<br>B. 12 m<br>C. 18 m<br>D. 18 cm |