ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 8 Waves

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The number of vibrating body at any instant from its equilibrium position is called	A. displacement B. frequency C. amplitude D. time period
2	Two sources of sound are said to be coherent if	A. The produce sounds of equal intensity B. They produce sounds of equal frequency C. They produce sound waves vibrating with the same phase D. They produce sound waves with zero or constant phase difference all instant of time
3	Sound waves in air always	A. Longitudinal B. Transverse C. Stationary D. Electromagnetic
4	The force which opposes the applied force producing the displacement in the spring is called	A. restoring force B. periodic force C. centripetal force D. resistive force
5	If a freely oscillating system is subjected to an external force, then	A. free vibrations will take place B. the body will move with its natural frequency C. forced vibrations will take place D. none of them
6	The velocity of sound at same temperature is maximum in	A. H₂ B. N₂ C. O₂ D. NH₃
7	Example of vibratory motion is	A. mass suspended from a spring B. a bob of simple pendulum C. mass attached to a spring placed D. all of them
8	The waves which propagate out in space due to oscillation of electric and magnetic fields are known as	A. e.m. waves B. mechanical waves C. sound waves D. water waves
9	If the mass of the simple pendulum becomes double, its time period	A. increase B. decreases C. remains constant D. none of them
10	A body is executing free vibrations when it oscilates	A. with the interference of an external force B. without the interference of an external force C. with the interference of an internal force D. none of them
11	Decibel is unit of	A. Intensity of light B. x-ray radiation capacity C. sound loudness D. Energy of radiation
12	For transmission of both transverse and longitudinal waves, we can use:	A. Solid B. Gas C. Plasma D. None of these
13	The resonance will be sharp, if the amplitude decreases rapidly at a frequency	A. equal to the resonant frequency B. slight different from the resonant frequency C. greatly different from the resonant frequency D. any one of them

14	Longitudinal waves are also called:	A. Congressional waves B. Transverse waves C. Radio waves D. None of them
15	Which of the following is an example of a S.H.M?	A. motion of a projectile B. motion of a train along a circular path C. motion of swing D. electrons revolving sound the nucleus
16	When sound waves travel from air to water which of these remains constant?	A. Velocity B. Frequency C. Wavelength D. All the above
17	An object undergoes S.H.M has maximum acceleration when its displacement form the means position	A. maximum B. zero C. half of the maximum value D. one third of the maximum value
18	Progressive waves of frequency 300 Hz are superimposed in produced a system of stationary waves in which adjacent nodes are 1.5 m apart. What is the speed of the progressive waves?	A. 100 ms⁻¹ B. 200 ms⁻¹ C. 450 ms⁻¹ D. 900 ms⁻¹
19	Such oscillations in which the amplitude decreases steadily with time, are called	A. resonance B. force oscillations C. large oscillations D. damped oscillations
20	Which of the following does not exhibit S.H.M?	A. a plucked violin string B. a mass attached to a spring C. a train shunting between two terminals D. a simple pendulum