ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 8 Waves

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The ratio of velocity of sound in air at 4 atm pressure and that at 1 atm pressure would be	A. 1 : 2 B. 4 : 1 C. 1 : 4 D. 2 : 1
2	What is frequency of radio waves transmitted by a station, if the wavelength of those waves is 300 m?	A. 1 MHz B. 10 Hz C. 1 GHz D. 100000 Hz
3	Velocity of sound in a diatomic as is 300 m/sec. what is its rms velocity?	A. 400 m/sec B. 40 m/sec C. 430 m/sec D. 300 m/sec
4	In a resonance situation the amplitude of the motion may become extra ordinarily large, if	A. the driving force is large B. the driving force is zero C. the driving force may be feeble D. all of them
5	Transverse waves can be set up:	A. Solids B. Liquids C. Gases D. All of them
6	Fidelity refers to	A. Reproduction of original sound B. Reproduction of original image C. Reproduction of music D. Reproduction of a CD from original copy
7	The waves which propagate out in the space due to oscillations of electric and magnetic fields are called:	A. Mechanical waves B. Electromagnetic waves C. Matter waves D. All of them
8	In compressional wave,the layer of medium having reduced pressure is called:	A. Compression B. Elasticity C. Node D. Rarefaction
9	The process in which energy is dissipated from the oscillating system is known as	A. resonance B. interference C. diffraction D. damping
10	For transmission of both transverse and longitudinal waves, we can use:	A. Solid B. Gas C. Plasma D. None of these
11	The speed of sound in a medium depends on	A. The elastic property but not on the inertia property B. The inertia property but not on the elastic property C. The elastic property as well as the inertia property D. Neither the elastic property nor the inertia property
12	A string is stretched between two points and is plucked at right angles to its length, the vibration produced is:	A. Longitudinal wave B. Transverse wave C. No vibration at all D. None of them
13	Resonance occurs when one of the natural frequencies of vibration of the forced or driven harmonic oscillator	A. greater than the frequency of applied force B. equal to the frequency of applied force C. less than the frequency of applied force D. all of them
		A. with the interference of an external

14	A body is executing free vibrations when it oscilates	force B. without the interference of an external force C. with the interference of an internal force D. none of them
15	One complete round trip of the body about its mean position is called	A. displacement B. vibration C. a complete motion D. an acceleration
16	When two waves with same frequency and constant phase difference phase difference interfere	A. There is a gain of energy B. There is a loss of energy C. The energy is redistributed and the distribution changes with time D. The energy is redistributed and the distribution remains constant with time
17	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
18	In the resonance condition, the amplitude of the oscillator becomes	A. very large B. very small C. zero D. any one of them
19	Energy is not carried by	A. Transverse progressive waves B. Longitudinal vibration C. Stationary waves D. Electromagnetic
20	The damping depends upon the	A. amplitude B. sharpness C. both of them D. none of them