

ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 8 Waves

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	When a body is performing S.H.M., its acceleration is	A. inversely proportional to the displacement B. directly proportional to the applied force C. directly proportional to the amplitude D. directly proportional to the displacement but in opposite direction
2	The wave motion set up in any medium depends upon:	A. Elasticity B. Inertia C. Density D. All of these
3	The loudness and pitch of a sound note depends on	A. Intensity and velocity B. Frequency and velocity C. Intensity and frequency D. Frequency and number of harmonic
4	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
5	The waves in which the particles of the medium have displacement along the direction of propagation of waves are called	A. longitudinal waves B. transverse waves C. non-mechanical waves D. none of them
6	The instantaneous velocity of a body moving along a circle is directed	A. along the radius B. along the tangent C. away from the circle D. none of them
7	With the propagation of a longitudinal wave through a material medium, the quantities transmitted in the propagation direction are	A. Energy, momentum and mass B. Energy C. Energy and mass D. Energy and linear momentum
8	Fluids can transmit:	A. Transverse wave B. Compressional wave C. Both of them D. None of them
9	The velocity of sound in air not effected by changes in	A. Moisture contents in airB. Temperature of airC. The atmosphere pressureD. The composition of air
10	While describing the motion of a simple pendulum, the frictional effects are	A. taken into account B. completely ignored C. partially ignored D. none of them
11	When two progressive waves of nearly same frequencies superimpose and give rise to beats, then	A. Frequency of beat changes with time B. Frequency of beat changes with location of observer C. All particles of medium vibrate simple harmonically with frequency equal to the difference between frequencies of component waves D. Amplitude of vibration of particles at any point changes simple harmonically with frequency equal to difference between two component waves
12	Such oscillations in which the amplitude decreases steadily with time, are called	A. resonance B. force oscillations C. large oscillations

		ப. damped oscillations
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
14	The distance covered by the wave during one period is called its:	A. Wave number B. Frequency C. Wavelength D. Time period
15	Which one of the following could be the frequency of ultraviolet radiation?	A. 1.0 x 10 ⁶ Hz B. 1.0 x 10 ⁹ Hz C. 1.0 x 10 ¹² Hz D. 1.0 x 10 ¹⁵ Hz
16	Laplace formula is derived from	A. Isothermal change B. Adiabatic change C. Isobaric change D. None of these
17	If a wave can be polarized, it must be	A. An electromagnetic wave B. A longitudinal wave C. A progressive wave D. A transverse wave
18	If the length of a simple pendulum is 0.25 m its time period would be	A. 1.0 s B. 2.0 s C. 3.0 s D. 4.0 s
19	If we increase the length of a simple pendulum four times, its time period will become	A. 2 times B. 3 times C. 4 times D. 6 times
20	Smaller the damping, the resonance will be	A. more flat B. more sharp C. both of them D. none of them