ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 8 Waves

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If F=0.04 N and X=4 cm then K=	A. 1 Nm⁻¹ B. 2 Nm⁻¹ C. 3 Nm⁻¹ D. 4 Nm⁻¹
2	If the displacement of a body executing S.H.M is plotted against time, then the curve is known as	A. frequency of S.H.M B. period of S.H.M C. wave form D. none of them
3	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
4	Which one is not produced by sound waves in air?	A. Polarization B. Diffraction C. Refraction D. Reflection
5	Which of the following is not mechanical wave?	A. Sound wave B. Light wave C. wave produced in spring D. None of them
6	In the same medium, velocity of the wave:	A. Goes on increasing B. Remains constant C. Goes on decreasing D. None of these
7	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
8	If two waves of length 50 cm and 51 cm produced 12 beats per second, the velocity of sound is	A. 360 m/s B. 306 m/s C. 331 m/s D. 340 ms
9	The vibratory or oscillatory motion of a body is	A. translatory motion B. back and forth motion about its mean position C. free all motion D. circular motion
10	The expression of Hook's law is	A. F=ma B. F=kx C. F= -kx D. -kx=ma
11	When a body is pulled away from its rest or equilibrium position and then released, the body oscillates due to	A. applied force B. momentum C. restoring force D. none of them
12	The velocity of sound in air depends upon	A. Density and elasticity of gas B. Pressure C. Wavelength D. Amplitude and frequency of sound
13	When the bob of simple pendulum is at extreme position, its K.E. will be	A. maximum B. minimum C. zero D. all of them
14	Which one of the following elasticizes is possessed by fluids:	A. Young's elastic modulus (length) B. Bulk elastic modulus (volume) C. Modulus of rigidity (shape) D. None of these

15	Two sound waves of slightly different frequencies propagating in the same direction produce beats due to	A. Interference B. Diffraction C. Polarization D. Refraction
16	Such oscillations in which the amplitude decreases steadily with time, are called	A. resonance B. force oscillations C. large oscillations D. damped oscillations
17	The characteristic of a body executing S.H.M is that its acceleration is	A. inversely proportional to displacement B. directly proportional to displacement C. independent of displacement D. equal to zero
18	When the particles of the medium vibrate about their mean position, along the direction of the motion of waves, then the waves are called:	A. Longitudinal waves B. Transverse waves C. Water waves D. Complex waves
19	When a wave is travels from one place to another, it transfers:	A. Matter B. Energy C. Momentum D. Both B and C
20	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