

Sound

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Micro waves are used in:	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Radio</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> Television</p> <p>C. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Mobile phone</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> All of these</p>
2	The example of shock absorber of the vehicles are:	<p>A. Simple harmonic motion</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> Vibratory motion</p> <p>C. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Damped motion</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Linear motion</p>
3	The speed of sound in air at 0 °C is:	<p>A. 331 ms⁻¹</p> <p>B. 332 ms⁻¹</p> <p>C. 333 ms⁻¹</p> <p>D. 336 ms⁻¹</p>
4	Which component is output device of computer:	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> CPU</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> C.D</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> Keyboard</p> <p>D. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Monitor</p>
5	In simple harmonic motion, the acceleration of the body is..... Proportional to the displacement.	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Inversely</p> <p>B. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Directly</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> Equally</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Ration</p>
6	the waves have properties:	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> reflection</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> refraction</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> diffraction</p> <p>D. <input checked="" type="radio"/> all of these</p>
7	Diffraction of wave can be observed clearly only when the size of slit or obstacle is nearly To the wavelength of the wave:	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Two times</p> <p>B. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Equal</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> Four times</p> <p>D. <input type="radio"/> Half</p>
8	Which of the following reasons increase the importance of computer:	<p>A. <input type="radio"/> Speedy</p> <p>B. <input type="radio"/> Long time storage of memory</p> <p>C. <input type="radio"/> Quick decision</p> <p>D. <input checked="" type="radio"/> All of these</p>

9	1 MB =	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">1022KB</o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">1023KB</o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">1024KB</o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">1025KB</o:p></p></p>
10	The distance between two consecutive compressions or rarefactions in longitudinal waves is called:	<p>A. Amplitude</p> <p>B. Wavelength</p> <p>C. Half wavelength</p> <p>D. 1/4 wavelength</p>
11	Coaxial cable are used to transmit signals:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">Magnet</o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Electric</o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">Mechanical</o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">Both mechanical and magnet</o:p></p></p>
12	The sound waves are the example of:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">Longitudinal waves</o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Transverse waves</o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">Electromagnetic waves</o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">x-rays</o:p></p></p>
13	The unit of spring constant is:	<p>A. m</p> <p>B. kg</p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">Nm<sup>2</sup></o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">Nm<sup>-1</sup></o:p></p></p>
14	The waves which travel in straight line through space and have strong signals are called:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">Micro waves</o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Mechanical waves</o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">Light waves</o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">Magnet waves</o:p></p></p>
15	the part of waves at which particles of the medium are below the normal position are called:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">extreme position</o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">crest</o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">trough</o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">compression</o:p></p></p>
16	How does sound travel from its source to your ear?	<p>A. By changes in air pressure</p> <p>B. By vibration in wires or strings</p> <p>C. By electromagnetic waves</p> <p>D. By infrared waves</p>
17	the motion in which the friction reduces the mechanical energy of the system as time passes and the amplitude of motion reduces is called:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">SHM</o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Random motion</o:p></p></p> <p>C. <p class="MsoNormal">Damped motion</o:p></p></p> <p>D. <p class="MsoNormal">Circulatory motion</o:p></p></p>
18	The disturbance travelling in a medium is called:	<p>A. <p class="MsoNormal">Wave motion</o:p></p></p> <p>B. <p class="MsoNormal">Simple harmonic motion</o:p></p></p> <p>C. Motion</p>

19 The product of frequency and time period is equal to:

- A. v
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. L

20 The speed of sound of water at 25 °C is:

- A. 1530 ms^{-1}
- B. 1531 ms^{-1}
- C. 1560 ms^{-1}
- D. 1570 ms^{-1}