

Sound

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The speed of sound of water at 25 °C is:	<p>A. 1530 ms⁻¹</p> <p>B. 1531 ms⁻¹</p> <p>C. 1560 ms⁻¹</p> <p>D. 1570 ms⁻¹</p>
2	The sound waves are the example of:	<p>A. Longitudinal waves</p> <p>B. Transverse waves</p> <p>C. Electromagnetic waves</p> <p>D. x-rays</p>
3	Information storage device work on the principles of:	<p>A. Heat</p> <p>B. Sound</p> <p>C. Light</p> <p>D. Magnetism</p>
4	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>
5	The waves which travel in straight line through space and have strong signals are called:	<p>A. Micro waves</p> <p>B. Mechanical waves</p> <p>C. Light waves</p> <p>D. Magnet waves</p>
6	The example of shock absorber of the vehicles are:	<p>A. Simple harmonic motion</p> <p>B. Vibratory motion</p> <p>C. Damped motion</p> <p>D. Linear motion</p>
7	Which of the following reasons increase the importance of computer:	<p>A. Speedy</p> <p>B. Long time storage of memory</p> <p>C. Quick decision</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
8	The waves in which particles of the medium vibrate perpendicular to the direction of waves are:	<p>A. Electromagnetic waves</p> <p>B. Sound waves</p> <p>C. Both a and b</p> <p>D. Transverse waves</p>
9	Old people can not hear sound above then _____ Hz	<p>A. 1000</p> <p>B. 15000</p> <p>C. 20000</p> <p>D. 10000</p>

A. time period

B. cycle

10	the number of waves passing through a point in one second is called:	<p>A. $\frac{1}{\text{frequency}}$</p> <p>B. $\frac{1}{\text{amplitude}}$</p> <p>C. frequency</p> <p>D. amplitude</p>
11	The speed of sound in air at 21 °C is:	<p>A. 336 ms⁻¹</p> <p>B. 343 ms⁻¹</p> <p>C. 430 ms⁻¹</p> <p>D. 470 ms⁻¹</p>
12	Ripple tank is an instrument which is used to study the characteristics of:	<p>A. Mechanical waves</p> <p>B. Light waves</p> <p>C. Radio waves</p> <p>D. Electro-magnet waves</p>
13	Which form of energy is sound?	<p>A. Electrical</p> <p>B. Mechanical</p> <p>C. Thermal</p> <p>D. Chemical</p>
14	The sound level of rustling of leaves is:	<p>A. 1 dB</p> <p>B. 20 dB</p> <p>C. 30 dB</p> <p>D. 10 dB</p>
15	the part of waves at which particles of the medium are below the normal position are called:	<p>A. extreme position</p> <p>B. crest</p> <p>C. trough</p> <p>D. compression</p>
16	Which is an example of a longitudinal wave?	<p>A. Sound wave</p> <p>B. Light wave</p> <p>C. Radio wave</p> <p>D. Water wave</p>
17	If the displacement in a spring is 'x' of mass "m" attached with a spring then restoring force is:	<p>A. $F = ma$</p> <p>B. $F = kx$</p> <p>C. $F = -kx$</p> <p>D. $F = \frac{m}{a}$</p>
18	The waves in which particles of the medium vibrate parallel to the direction of waves are called:	<p>A. Longitudinal waves</p> <p>B. Transverse waves</p> <p>C. Electromagnetic waves</p> <p>D. Both a and c</p>
19	The displacement produced in the spring is directly proportional to force is called:	<p>A. Hook's law</p> <p>B. Boyle's law</p> <p>C. Newton's law</p> <p>D. Joule's law</p>
20	the distance between two consecutive trough or crest is called:	<p>A. wavelength</p> <p>B. frequency</p> <p>C. time period</p> <p>D. amplitude</p>