

Physics Fsc Part 1 Chapter 7 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A one meter long string establishes two loops waves length of the wave is.	A. 1 m B. 0.5 m C. 0.25 m D. 2 m
2	Two light waves which are not coherent cannot be	A. Interference B. Diffracted C. Polarized in the same plane D. Superposed
3	Open end of an organ pipe act as.	A. Node B. Anti Node C. Crest D. Trough
4	Waves produced over strings are.	A. Stationary waves B. Mechanical Waves C. Standing waves D. Both a and c
5	The beats are result of.	A. Interference B. Superposition C. Destructive interference D. Constructive and destructive interference
6	Stationary waves are defined as.	A. Waves that move with a constant velocity B. Waves that move with a changing velocity C. Waves that oscillate in a fixed position D. Waves that propagate through a medium
7	If 20 waves pass through medium in one second with a speed of 20 m/sec then wavelength is	A. 1 m B. 10 m C. 20 m D. 2 m
8	The path difference is an integral multiple of wavelength in	A. Constructive interference B. Constructive and destructive interference C. destructive interference D. Superposition
9	A set of frequencies which are multiples of the fundamental frequency are called.	A. Doppler effect B. Nodal frequencies C. Harmonics D. Beat frequencies
10	What type of waves do headphones use to produce sound	A. Electromagnetic waves B. Mechanical waves C. Pressure waves D. Longitudinal waves
11	A node in a stationary wave is.	A. A point of maximum displacement B. A point of intermediate displacement C. A point of zero displacement D. A point of infinite displacement
12	The compressions and elongations are formed in.	A. Particle waves B. Longitudinal waves C. Stationary waves D. Transverse waves

A. The displacement of wave is the sum of the displacement of its individual components

13	The principle of superposition in waves is stated as.	B. <p>The velocity of a wave is the product of its individual components</p> C. <p>The frequency of a wave is the difference of its individual components</p> D. <p>The amplitude of a wave is the ratio of its individual components</p>
14	The bending of waves around an obstacle is called.	A. <p>Refraction</p> B. <p>Reflection</p> C. <p>Diffraction</p> D. <p>Interference</p>
15	The point of maximum displacement on stationary wave is	A. <p>Antinode</p> B. <p>Node</p> C. <p>Trough</p> D. <p>Crest</p>
16	The portion of wave below the mean position is called.	A. <p>Crest</p> B. <p>Trough</p> C. <p>Frequency</p> D. <p>Wave Length</p>
17	The result of constructive interference between two waves is represented as.	A. <p>A decrease in amplitude</p> B. <p>An increase in amplitude</p> C. <p>No change in amplitude</p> D. <p>A shift in phase</p>
18	The distance between two consecutive troughs is.	A. <p>Frequency</p> B. <p>Wave front</p> C. <p>Wave Length</p> D. <p>Speed</p>
19	Diffraction effect is.	A. <p>More for a round edge</p> B. <p>Less for a round edge</p> C. <p>More for a sharp edge</p> D. <p>Less for a blunt edge</p>
20	Harmonics are	A. <p>Integer multiple of a fundamental frequency</p> B. <p>Integer submultiples of a fundamental frequency</p> C. <p>Random frequencies</p> D. <p>Non integer multiples of a fundamental frequency</p>