

## Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 7 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In order of produce beat, the two sound waves should have.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;The same amplitude&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Slightly different amplitude&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Slightly different frequencies&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;The same frequency&lt;/p&gt;</p>
2	If amplitude of wave is doubled the energy becomes.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Four times&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Half&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Twice&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Six times&lt;/p&gt;</p>
3	Ratio of the fundamental frequency of an open end and closed end organ pipe of same length is.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;2 : 1&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;1 : 2&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;1 : 1&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;4 : 1&lt;/p&gt;</p>
4	A stationary wave is established in a string which vibrates in four segments at a frequency of 120 Hz. Its fundamental frequency is.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;30 Hz&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;15 Hz&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;60 Hz&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;480 Hz&lt;/p&gt;</p>
5	The particles of medium in longitudinal wave vibrate direction of propagation	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Parallel&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Perpendicular&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Upward&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;None of these&lt;/p&gt;</p>
6	The portion of wave below the mean position is called.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Crest&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Trough&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Frequency&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Wave Length&lt;/p&gt;</p>
7	The distance between two consecutive troughs is.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Frequency&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Wave front&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Wave Length&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Speed&lt;/p&gt;</p>
8	At the closed end of an air column there exist	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Node&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Anti node&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Crest&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Trough&lt;/p&gt;</p>
9	The beats are result of.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Interference&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Superposition&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Destructive interference&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Constructive and destructive interference&lt;/p&gt;</p>
10	A one meter long string establishes two loops waves length of the wave is.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;1 m&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;0.5 m&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;0.25 m&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;2 m&lt;/p&gt;</p>
11	The compressions and elongations are formed in.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Particle waves&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Longitudinal waves&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Stationary waves&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Transverse waves&lt;/p&gt;</p>
12	If the tension of a stretched string is made four times, then the velocity of wave.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Remain same&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Is halved&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Becomes twice&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Becomes 4 times&lt;/p&gt;</p>
13	Open end of an organ pipe act as.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Node&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Anti Node&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Crest&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Trough&lt;/p&gt;</p>
14	The wave is used to transfer.	<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Energy&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Mass&lt;/p&gt;            C. &lt;p&gt;Weight&lt;/p&gt;            D. &lt;p&gt;Frequency&lt;/p&gt;</p>
		<p>A. &lt;p&gt;Waves that move with a constant velocity&lt;/p&gt;            B. &lt;p&gt;Waves that move with a</p>

15	Stationary waves are define das.	<p>B. <p>&lt;p&gt;waves that move with a changing velocity&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>C. <p>&lt;p&gt;Waves that oscillate ina fixed position&amp;nbsp;&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>D. <p>&lt;p&gt;Waves that propagate through a medium&lt;/p&gt;</p> </p></p></p>
16	If 30 waves per second pass through a medium at speed of 30 ms <sup>-1</sup> , the wavelength is.	<p>A. <p>&lt;p&gt;30 m&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>B. <p>&lt;p&gt;15 m&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>C. <p>&lt;p&gt;900 m&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>D. <p>&lt;p&gt;1 m&lt;/p&gt;</p> </p></p></p></p>
17	High rrequency radio waes used in radars travel in water.	<p>A. <p>&lt;p&gt;Few centimeter&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>B. <p>&lt;p&gt;Few meter&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>C. <p>&lt;p&gt;Few kilometer&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>D. <p>&lt;p&gt;No Distance&lt;/p&gt;</p> </p></p></p></p>
18	Two identical waves moving in same direction produce.	<p>A. <p>&lt;p&gt;Beats&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>B. <p>&lt;p&gt;Interference&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>C. <p>&lt;p&gt;Stationary&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>D. <p>&lt;p&gt;Diffraction&lt;/p&gt;</p> </p></p></p></p>
19	The ripple tank is used to study various features of	<p>A. <p>&lt;p&gt;Wave&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>B. <p>&lt;p&gt;Particle&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>C. <p>&lt;p&gt;Light&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>D. <p>&lt;p&gt;Sound&lt;/p&gt;</p> </p></p></p></p>
20	In transverse waves, the particles vibrate.	<p>A. <p>&lt;p&gt;Parallel&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>B. <p>&lt;p&gt;Perpendicular&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>C. <p>&lt;p&gt;Opposie&lt;/p&gt;</p> <p>D. <p>&lt;p&gt;Anti Parallel&lt;/p&gt;</p> </p></p></p></p>