PPSC Physics Chapter 5 Waves and Wave Properties of Light

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The unit of intensity of sound waves is.	A. W m-1 B. W m-2 C. N m-1 D. N m-2
2	Sounds of frequencies higher than 20,000 Hz are called.	A. Super sonics B. Infrasonic C. Ultrasounds D. Audible sound waves
3	Sound of frequencies lower than 20 Hz are called.	A. Supersonics B. Infra sonics C. Ultrasonic D. Audible sound waves
4	Pitch of the sound determines	A. Its shrillness B. Loudness of sund C. Intensity level D. Quality of sound
5	The unit of intensity level is.	A. Watt B. Joule C. Bel D. Sabin
6	If the period of a wave motion is 2 s and the wave speed is 4 cm s-1 then its frequency is	A. 1/8 C s-1 B. 1/2 C s-1 C. 2 C s-1 D. 8 C s-1
7	A wave source of frequency 1,000 Hz emits waves of wavelength 0.1 m How long does it take for the waves to travel 2500 m.	A. 4 s B. 25 s C. 40 s D. 100 s
8	The energy following per second through a unit area held perpendicular to the direction of wave is.	A. The loudness of the sound waves B. The pitch of the sound waves C. The intensity level of sound waves D. The intensity of sound waves
9	When sound waves enter a different medium the quantity that remains unchanged a.	A. Wavelength B. Speed C. frequency D. Intensity
10	On loading the prong of a tuning fork with wax. Its frequency.	A. Increases B. Decreases C. Remain unchanged D. May increase or decrease
11	Increase in velocity of sound in air for 1 ^{o}C rise in temperature is.	A. 0.61 m s-1 B. 1.61 m s-1 C. 2.00 m s-1 D. 61.0 m s-1
12	Sound wave do not travel in vacuum because.	A. they are transverse waves B. They are stationary waves C. They require material medium for propagation D. They do not have enough energy
13	Sound wave in air are	A. Longitudinal waves B. Transvers waves C. Electromagnetic waves D. Matter waves
14	Tuning fork is a source of.	A. Heat B. Energy C. Light D. Sound
15	A pulse on the string is inverted when it is reflected from	A. Free end B. Fixed end C. Either of the two

		D. Rubber cord
16	Stationary waves only a discrete set of frequencies are set up in a medium. This fact is called.	A. Harmonics B. Overtones C. Quantization of frequencies D. Superposition of frequencies
17	Which of the following medium can transmit both transverse and longitudinal waves.	A. Solid B. Gas C. Liquid D. Plasma
18	It is possible is distinguish between transvers and longitudinal waves from the property of.	A. Refraction B. Interference C. Diffraction D. Polarization
19	In a stationary wave the particle velocity at the node is	A. Zero B. Constant C. Minimum D. Maximum
20	When amplitude of a wave becomes double its energy becomes.	A. Xero B. Double C. 4 times D. 6 times