PPSC Physics Chapter 5 Waves and Wave Properties of Light

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In which of the following the speed of sound will be maximum under similar conditions.	A. N2 B. O2 C. CO2 D. H2
2	The phase different between the particles vibrating's between two consecutive nodes is.	A. 0 B. Lamda /2 C. 2 D. 2 lamda
3	Which type of oscillations produce resoncance.	A. Free B. Forced C. Damped D. All of these
4	The note of the lowest frequency is called	A. beat B. Overtone C. Fundamental note D. Harmonic note
5	The amplitude of a vibrating body at resonance place in vacuum is.	A. zero B. Maximum C. Minimum D. Infinite
6	Any frequency higher than the fundamental frequency of a sound is known as.	A. Overtone B. Beat C. Acoustics D. Shockwaves
7	A sonometer or audiometer is a device based on the principle of.	A. Resonance B. Beats C. Overtones D. Harmonics
8	Two waves which combine to produce a resultant by reinforcing each other of every point demonstrate.	A. Destructive interference B. constructive interference C. Refraction D. polarization
9	The speed of bodies exceeding the speed of sound is called.	A. Superesonic B. Ultrasonic C. Infrasonic D. Super fast
10	The speed of bodies exceeding the speed of sound is called.	A. Superesonic B. Ultrasonic C. Infrasonic D. Super fast
11	When two waves travelling through the same medium arrive at the same point 180 ^{o} out of phase, they give rise to.	A. Polarization B. Destructive interference C. Refraction D. Constructive interference
12	Good acoustic implies	A. Obtaining as much reverberations as possible B. Making the reverberation as small as possible C. Obtaining the optimum of reverberations D. Eliminating reverberations
13	Reverberation is the	A. Presence of large number of overtones B. presence of harsh and discordant notes C. Presence of ultrasonic vibrations D. Persistence of audible sound after the source has stopped
14	We can hear beats when the difference in the frequencies of two sounding bodies is not more than.	A. 2 B. 4 C. 6

		D. 10
15	A wave which consists of a single, non repetitive disturbance is called a	A. Continous wave B. Pulse C. Longitudinal wave D. Transverse wave
16	During a thunderstorm, an observer sees a lighting flash Six second later he hears the thunder The speed of sound is 330 m s-1. Approximately how far away is the observer from the lighting.	A. 1/2 km B. 1/3 km C. 2 km D. 1/20 km
17	A girl standing 150 m in front of tall building fires a pistol A boy standing 350 m behind her hears two bangs 1 s apart from this information what is the speed of sound in air.	A. 150 m s-1 B. 300 m s-1 C. 280 m s-1 D. 330 m s-1
18	A bat while flying determines the location and nature of object in his way by sending.	A. Infrasonic waves B. Ultrasonic waves C. Supersonic waves D. Ultraviolet waves
19	Two waves of the same frequency and amplitude travelling in opposites directions along the same path in the same medium produce.	A. Stationary waves B. Transverse wave C. Longitudinal waves D. Compressional waves
20	Which physical properties is most responsible for resonance.	A. Frequency B. Intensity C. Pitch D. Loundness