PPSC Physics Chapter 5 Waves and Wave Properties of Light

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In an oscillating system damping means reduction in	A. Frequency B. Wavelength C. Amplitude D. Period
2	Wave motion in air consist of	A. Longitudinal waves B. Transverse waves C. Seismic waves D. Polarized waves
3	Which effect explain the frequency shift that occurs when there is motion sound a listener or both relative to the medium.	A. Early effect B. Doppler's effect C. Hall effect D. Zeeman effect
4	The heat frequency is the	A. Sum of the two frequenceis B. Produce of the two frequency C. Difference of the two frequencies D. Ratio of the two frequencies
5	Which analysis is employed to convert a complex sound into notes.	A. Fourier theorem B. Milleman theorem C. Lissajoes theorem D. Demorgan's law
6	Which effect produce ultrasonic is quartz.	A. Pyroelectric effect B. Piezoelectric effect C. Hall effect D. Magnetostriction effect
7	Hearing damage is possible at sound pressure of	A. 0 dB B. 50 dB C. 130 dB D. 195 dB
8	Which technique uses underwater sound propagation to detect and locate submerged objects.	A. RADAR B. LIDAR C. SONAR D. LASER
9	The perceived fundamental frequency of a sound is called.	A. Pitch B. Timber C. Loudness D. Wavelength
10	The addition of two or more waves is termed as	A. Interferences B. Period C. Echo D. Polarization
11	The phase velocity is the velocity of a point that moves with a wave at constant phase it is also called.	A. Phase speed B. Wave speed C. Wave velocity D. All of these
12	The average amount of energy transported by a wave per unit area per unit time is termed as	A. Wave speed B. Wave intensity C. Wavelength D. Wave amplitude
13	The speed of a sound wave is independent of	A. Nature of medium B. Pressure C. Temperature D. Mass and energy
14	When stationary waves are formed in a closed organ pipe.	A. A node is formed at the closed end of the pipe B. An antinode is formed at the closed end of the pipe C. Each particle at the node experience zero acceleration D. The maximum pressure occurs at the nodes

15	A wave source of frequency 1000 Hz emits waves of wavelength 0.1 m How long does is take for the waves to travel 2500 m.	A. 20 s B. 25 s C. 40 s D. 100 s
16	A cork moes at 5 m s-1 on the crest of a wave The distance between the crests is 10 m. The frequency of the wave motion is.	A. 0.5 Hz B. 1.0 Hz C. 2.0 Hz D. 5.0 Hz
17	When two identical travelling waves are superposed, velocity of the resultant wave	A. Remains unchanged B. Decreases C. Increases D. Become zero
18	The energy transmitted per second though unit are held perpendicular to the direction of propagation of the wave is called.	A. Intensity of sound B. Pitch of sound C. Loudness of sound D. Quality of sound
19	The wavelength is the distance along the line of wave propagation between two successive particles which have equal	A. Velocities B. Phases C. Amplitude D. Displacements
20	The velocity of sound will be greater in.	A. Air B. Water C. Solids D. Vacuum