PPSC Physics Chapter 5 Waves and Wave Properties of Light

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Velocity of sound in air at a given temperature	A. Increases with increase in pressure B. Is independent of the pressure C. Decreases with increases in density D. Increases with increase in density
2	If a wave vibrates 10 times in one second with a speed of 10 m s-1 the wavelength will be.	A. 1 m B. 10 m C. 20 m D. 100 m
3	Which of the following factor will not affect the speed of sound i a medium.	A. Temperature B. Pressure C. Humidity D. Mass
4	The maximum displacement from the undisturbed position of the medium to the crest top is called.	A. Wavelength B. Amplitude C. Period D. Frequency
5	Which of the following refers to the distance from crest to crest of a wave.	A. Frequency B. Wavelength C. Amplitude D. Period
6	The phenomenon of beats takes place due to	A. Longitudinal waves B. Transverse waves C. Stationary waves D. Both a and b
7	What is the change in path when sound wave is reflected from a rigid support.	A. Lamda /2 B. Lamda C. 2 lamda D. Zero
8	Beats occur due to	A. Reflection B. Refraction C. interference D. Diffraction
9	The interference between two sounds of slightly differed frequency is	A. shock wave B. Beats C. Sonic boom D. Doppler's effect
10	The sound waves used sonography are	A. Less than 20 KHz B. of 20 Khz C. Greater than 20 KHz D. Of 20 MHz
11	The loudness of a sound depend on its	A. Frequency B. Amplitude C. Speed D. Both a and b
12	The energy transported by a wave is proportional to the square of the.	A. Wavelength of the wave B. Period of the wave C. Amplitude of the wave D. Frequency of the wave
13	A sound wave is an example of	A. Transverse wave B. longitudinal waves C. Hair wave D. Stationary wave
14	The length of piano wire is 1 m and mass is 20 g and it is stretched by a fore of 200 N the fundamental frequency of sound waves produced by the piano will be	A. 50 Hz B. 100 Hz C. 150 HZ D. 250 Hz
15	If the wave length of a wire is 1 cm and its period is 0.02 s, the velocity of the wave will be	A. 20 cm s-1 B. 50 cm s-1 C. 60 cm s-1

		D. 100 cm s-1
16	A water wave is an example of.	A. Transverse wave B. Longitudinal wave C. Hair wave D. Shock wave
17	On average there is no energy transfer in.	A. Sound waves B. Water waves C. Standing waves D. Mechanical waves
18	A wave that remains in a constant position is called.	A. Standing wave B. Transvers wave C. Shock wave D. Longitudinal wave
19	Which of the following is a transverse wave.	A. Sound wave B. Shock wave C. Hair wave D. Radiowave
20	Waves that have the same direction of vibration as their direction of travel are.	A. Longitudinal waves B. Transverse wave C. Standing waves D. hair wave