PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Tuning fork is a source of.	A. Heat B. Energy C. Light D. Sound
2	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
3	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
4	Which of the following medium can transmit both transverse and longitudinal waves.	A. Solid B. Gas C. Liquid D. Plasma
5	It is possible is distinguish between transvers and longitudinal waves from the property of.	A. Refraction B. Interference C. Diffraction D. Polarization
6	In a stationary wave the particle velocity at the node is	A. Zero B. Constant C. Minimum D. Maximum
7	When amplitude of a wave becomes double its energy becomes.	A. Xero B. Double C. 4 times D. 6 times
8	Beats are the result of.	A. Interference B. Doppler's effect C. Ultrasound D. Polarization
9	Doppler's effect can be applied to.	A. Light wave only B. sound wave only C. Both light waves and sound waves D. Study various features of a wave
10	With the increase of temperature, teh pitch of an organ pipe	A. Increase B. Descrease C. Remain the same D. May increase or decrease
11	In a spectrometer experiment monochromatic light is incident normally on a diffraction gratin having 4.5×10^5 lines per metre The second order line is seen at an angle of 30^o to The normal What is the wavelength of the light.	A. 430 nm B. 556 nm C. 589 nm D. 625 nm
12	Velocity of sound in any medium deepness upon.	A. Elasticity B. Density C. Volume D. Mass
13	Velocity of sound in air at a given temperature.	A. Increases with increase in pressure B. Decrease with increases in pressure C. Is independent of pressure D. Becomes quadruples
14	When a sound source moves towards a stationary observer there is.	A. An apparent increase in wavelength B. An apparent increase in frequency C. an apparent decreases in frequency D. A change in the velocity of the sound

15	The ripple tank is used to study various features of	A. Wave phenomenon B. Interferences C. Doppler's effect D. Reverberation
16	Which of the following phenomenon occurs when two sound waves of equal amplitude and different frequencies travel through the same region.	A. Resonance B. Doppler's effect C. Beats D. Echo
17	In solid and liquids the variation of the speed of sound with temperature is.	A. Much greater than in air B. Slightly les than in air C. The same as in air D. Smell and usually negligible
18	The variation in the speed of sound with temperature is greater in.	A. Gases B. Metals C. Liquids D. Insulators
19	The sweetness or harshness of a sound depends upon its	A. Wavelength B. Frequency C. Amplitude D. Regularity
20	The pitch of sound depends on its	A. Wavelength B. Frequency C. Wave amplitude D. Harmonic content
21	The loudness of a sound depends on its	A. Wavelength B. Frequency C. Wave amplitude D. Regularity
22	The loudness of a sound deepness on its	A. Wavelength B. Frequency C. Wave amplitude D. Regularity
23	Which of the following are examples of transverse and a longitudinal wave.	A. Radio and sound waves B. Radio and light waves C. Light and water ripples D. Light and sound waves
24	The velocity of the wave could be increased by	A. Reducing the amplitude B. Decreasing the frequency C. Increasing the period D. Stretching the spring more
25	The amplitude of sound wave determines its	A. Pitch B. Loudness C. Reverberation D. Interference
26	The quality of sound	A. Decreases with pitch B. Varies directly as its pitch C. Varies inversely as its pitch D. Depends upon the overtones present there
27	The pitch of sound a determined by its	A. Speed B. Frequency C. Direction D. Number of beats
28	For how long the sensation of sound persists in our brain.	A. 0.1 s B. 0.2 s C. 0.3 s D. 0.4 s
29	When wind blows in the same direction in which the sound travels, the sound velocity	A. Decreases B. Increases C. Remains unchanged D. Becomes zero
30	Which of the following is a mechanical wave.	A. X rays B. Radio waves C. Sound wave D. Light wave