

## PPSC Physics Full Book

Tuning fork is a source of.  2 A pulse on the string is inverted when it is reflected from  2 Stationary waves only a discrete set of frequencies are set up in a medium. This fact is called.  3 Stationary waves only a discrete set of frequencies are set up in a medium. This fact is called.  4 Which of the following medium can transmit both transverse and longitudinal waves.  5 Which of the following medium can transmit both transverse and longitudinal waves.  6 Position of frequencies on the property of.  7 It is possible is distinguish between transvers and longitudinal waves from the property of.  8 Position of Preguencies of Characteristic of Characteristic of Preguencies on Characteristic of Preguencies on Characteristic of Characterist	Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
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7 When amplitude of a wave becomes double its energy becomes.  8 Beats are the result of.  A Interference B. Doppler's effect C. Uttrasound D. Polarization  A Light wave only B. sound wave only C. Both light waves and sound D. Study various features of a B. Descrease C. Remain the same D. May increase or decrease In a spectrometer experiment monochromatic light is incident normally on a diffraction gratin having 4.5 x 10 <sup>5</sup> lines per metre The second order line is seen at an angle of 30 ° to The normal What is the wavelength of the light.  Yelocity of sound in any medium deepness upon.  B. Decrease with increase in pressure D. Macreases with increase in pressure C. Is independent of pressure D. Becomes quadruples A. An apparent increase in wavelength	6	In a stationary wave the particle velocity at the node is	B. Constant C. Minimum
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9 Doppler's effect can be applied to.  B. sound wave only C. Both light waves and sound D. Study various features of a  A. Increase B. Descrease C. Remain the same D. May increase or decrease C. Remain the same D. May increase or decrease  In a spectrometer experiment monochromatic light is incident normally on a diffraction gratin having 4.5 x 10 <sup>5</sup> lines per metre The second order line is seen at an angle of 30 ° to The normal What is the wavelength of the light.  A. 430 nm B. 556 nm C. 589 nm D. 625 nm  A. Elasticity B. Density C. Volume D. Mass  A. Increases with increase in pressure B. Decrease with increase in pressure C. Is independent of pressure D. Becomes quadruples  A. An apparent increase in wavelength	8	Beats are the result of.	B. Doppler's effect C. Ultrasound
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12 Velocity of sound in any medium deepness upon.  B. Density C. Volume D. Mass  A. Increases with increase in pressure B. Decrease with increases in pressure C. Is independent of pressure D. Becomes quadruples  A. An apparent increase in wavelength	11	having 4.5 x 10 <sup>5</sup> lines per metre The second order line is seen at an angle of 30 of to The	B. 556 nm C. 589 nm
Velocity of sound in air at a given temperature.  Pressure B. Decrease with increases in pressure C. Is independent of pressure D. Becomes quadruples  A. An apparent increase in wavelength	12	Velocity of sound in any medium deepness upon.	B. Density C. Volume
wavelength	13	Velocity of sound in air at a given temperature.	pressure B. Decrease with increases in pressure C. Is independent of pressure
When a sound source moves towards a stationary observer there is.  C. an apparent decreases in frequency	14	When a sound source moves towards a stationary observer there is.	wavelength B. An apparent increase in frequency C. an apparent decreases in frequency D. A change in the velocity of the

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