

PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A longitudinal sinusoidal wave has a wavelength of 1 cm and a period of 2s. Its wave velocity is.	A. 50 cm s ⁻¹ B. 0.00t m s ⁻¹ C. 100 cm s ⁻¹ D. 5 m s ⁻¹
2	If a wave vibrate 10 times in 1 s with a speed of 10 m s ⁻¹ the correct wavelength of the wave is.	A. 1 m B. 10 m C. 20 m D. 100 m
3	If a wave vibrate 10 times in 1 s with a speed of 10 m s ⁻¹ the correct wavelength of the wave is.	A. 1 m B. 10 m C. 20 m D. 100 m
4	The ratio of the velocity of sound in hydrogen to the velocity of sound in oxygen is	A. 4:1 B. 16:1 C. 2:1 D. 8:1
5	Which is the best sound source to produce a pure note.	A. Tuning fork B. Flute C. Drum D. Harmonium
6	The ratio of intensities of two sound waves is 4 : 9 what will be the ratio of their amplitudes.	A. 9:4 B. 2:3 C. 3:2 D. 4:9
7	On which characteristics the loudness of sound pends upon.	A. Pitch B. Speed C. Wavelength D. Amplitude
8	In which of the following the speed of sound will be maximum under similar conditions.	A. N ₂ B. O ₂ C. CO ₂ D. H ₂
9	The phase different between the particles vibrating's between two consecutive nodes is.	A. 0 B. Lamda /2 C. 2 D. 2 lamda
10	Which type of oscillations produce resonance.	A. Free B. Forced C. Damped D. All of these
11	The note of the lowest frequency is called	A. beat B. Overtone C. Fundamental note D. Harmonic note
12	The amplitude of a vibrating body at resonance place in vacuum is.	A. zero B. Maximum C. Minimum D. Infinite
13	Any frequency higher than the fundamental frequency of a sound is known as.	A. Overtone B. Beat C. Acoustics D. Shockwaves
14	A sonometer or audiometer is a device based on the principle of.	A. Resonance B. Beats C. Overtones D. Harmonics
15	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

16	The speed of bodies exceeding the speed of sound is called.	A. Supersonic B. Ultrasonic C. Infrasonic D. Super fast
17	The speed of bodies exceeding the speed of sound is called.	A. Supersonic B. Ultrasonic C. Infrasonic D. Super fast
18	When two waves travelling through the same medium arrive at the same point 180° out of phase, they give rise to.	A. Polarization B. Destructive interference C. Refraction D. Constructive interference
19	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
20	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
21	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
22	A wave which consists of a single, non repetitive disturbance is called a	A. Continuous wave B. Pulse C. Longitudinal wave D. Transverse wave
23	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. $1/2 \text{ km}$ B. $1/3 \text{ km}$ C. 2 km D. $1/20 \text{ km}$
24	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}
25	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
26	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
27	Which physical properties is most responsible for resonance.	A. Frequency B. Intensity C. Pitch D. Loudness
28	In an oscillating system damping means reduction in	A. Frequency B. Wavelength C. Amplitude D. Period
29	Wave motion in air consist of	A. Longitudinal waves B. Transverse waves C. Seismic waves D. Polarized waves
30	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