Physics 10th Class English Medium Unit 2 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Sound waves are an example of:	A. Transverse waves B. Electromagnetic waves C. Longitudinal waves D. All of these
2	The distance between two consecutive compressions or rarefactions in longitudinal waves is called:	A. Amplitude B. Wavelength C. Half wavelength D. 1/4 wavelength
3	The character by which lound and faint sound can be distinguished is called:	A. Pitch B. Quality C. Loudness D. Intensity
4	Pitch of sound depends upon:	A. Frequency B. Amplitude C. Intensity D. Time period
5	High pitch means:	A. High wavelength B. High frequency C. High time period D. High energy
6	The S.I unit of intensity of sound is:	A. Wm B. Wm2 C. Wm-2 D. Wm-1
7	The difference between the loudness of faintest audible sound and loudness of another sound is called:	A. Pitch of sound B. Quality of sound C. Sound level D. Intensity of sound
8	If the intensity of faintest audible sound is Io and of another sound is I then sound level will be:	A. K log Io/I B. Log Io/I 2K C. K log Io/I2 D. K log I/Io
9	Mathematical formula of sound level (in bel) is:	A. S.L = 10 log I/Io (bel) B. S.L = K log I/Io (bel) C. S.L = Log I/Io (bel) D. S.L = 10 log Io/I (bel)
10	After how much time the echo must be heard?	A. 0.1 s B. 0.10 s C. 0.20 s D. 0.50 s
11	To hear echo, the distance between the observer and the obstacle is 17m then how much distance will the sound travel?	A. 60m B. 54m C. 17m D. 34m
12	The speed of sound in the air at one atmospheric pressure at room temperature is:	A. 343 ms-1 B. 346 ms-1 C. 349 ms-1 D. 339 ms-1
13	Which is an example of a longitudinal wave?	A. Sound wave B. Light wave C. Radio wave D. Water wave
14	How does sound travel from its source to your ear?	A. Byc changes in air pressure B. By vibration in wires or strings C. By electromagnetic waves D. By infrared waves
15	Which form of energy is sound?	A. Electrical B. Mechanical C. Thermal D. Chemical

16	Astronauts is space need to communicate with each other by radio links because:	A. Sound waves travel very slowly in space. B. Sound waves travel very fast in speace C. Sound waves cannot travel in space D. Sound waves have low frequency in space
17	The loudness of sound is most closely related to its:	A. Freqeucy B. Period C. Wavelength D. Amplitude
18	For normal person audible frequency range for sound wave lies between.	A. 10 Hz and 10KHz B. 20 Hz and 20KHz C. 25 Hz and 25KHz D. 30 Hz and 30KHz
19	When frequency of sound wave is increased, which of the following decreases? i) Wavelength ii) Period iii) Amplitude	A. i only B. (iii) only C. i and ii only D. i and iii only
20	The speed of sound was accurately measured in:	A. 1736 B. 1737 C. 1738 D. 1739
21	The speed of sound is air at 21 ^{O}C is:	A. 336 ms⁻¹ B. 343 ms⁻¹ C. 430 ms⁻¹ D. 470 ms⁻¹
22	Bets can hear sound of frequency up to:	A. 100,000 Hz B. 25000 Hz C. 120,000 Hz D. 1000 Hz
23	The unit of intensity of sound:	A. wm⁻¹ B. wm C. wm⁻² D. wm⁻³
24	The intensity of lawn mover is:	A. 10⁻¹ wm⁻² B. 10⁻²wm⁻² C. 10⁻¹wm⁻³ D. 10⁻³wm⁻²
25	The speed of sound in air at 0 ^{O}C is:	A. 331 ms⁻¹ B. 332 ms⁻¹ C. 333 ms⁻¹ D. 336 ms⁻¹
26	The speed of sound of water at 25 ^{O}C is:	A. 1530 ms⁻¹ B. 1531 ms⁻¹ C. 1560 ms⁻¹ D. 1570 ms⁻¹
27	The speed of sound in iron at 25 ^{O}C is ms^{-1}	A. 5950 B. 5900 C. 6950 D. 6940
28	The frequency of silent whistle is:	A. 20,000 Hz - 25000 Hz B. 2000 Hz - 25000 Hz C. 200 Hz - 2000 Hz D. 25000 Hz
29	The sound level of rustling of leave is:	A. 1 dB B. 20 dB C. 30 dB D. 10 dB
30	To hear echoes, the minimum distance of the obstacle from source of sound should be:	A. 10 m B. 15 m C. 17 m D. 20 m
31	Old people can not hear sound above then _____ Hz	A. 1000 B. 15000 C. 20000 D. 10000
32	The disturbance travelling in a medium is called:	A. Wave motion<o:p></o:p> B. Simple harmonic motion<o:p></o:p> C. Motion D. both a and b

		D. both a and b
33	The waves, which are used to detect the broken bones are called:	A. Light waves<o:p></o:p> B. x-rays<o:p></o:p> C. sound waves<o:p></o:p> D. both b and c<o:p></o:p>
34	The force applied on the mass attached with a spring is represented by:	A. f_a<o:p></o:p> B. f_c<o:p></o:p> C. f_{ext<o:p></o:p>} D. f_s<o:p></o:p>
35	If there is no extension in the spring then the position is called:	A. Equilibrium position<o:p></o:p> B. unequilibrium<o:p></o:p> C. neutral equilibrium<o:p></o:p> D. stable equilibrium<o:p></o:p>
36	The unit of spring constant is:	A. m B. kg C. Nm^{2<o:p></o:p>} D. Nm^{-1<o:p></o:p>}
37	If the displacement in spring is ‘x’ of mass “m” attached with a spring then restoring force is:	A. F=ma<o:p></o:p> B. F=kx<o:p></o:p> C. F=-kx<o:p></o:p> D. F= m/a<o:p></o:p>
38	The ration of external force applied on the spring to displacement is called:	A. Hooke’s law<o:p></o:p> B. Constant<o:p></o:p> C. Spring constant<o:p></o:p> D. Force<o:p></o:p>
39	The maximum displacement from mean position is called:	A. Maximum height<o:p></o:p> B. Time period<o:p></o:p> C. Amplitude<o:p></o:p> D. Interval<o:p></o:p>
40	The displacement produced in the spring is directly proportional to force is called:	A. Hook’s law<o:p></o:p> B. Boyle’s law<o:p></o:p> C. Newton’s law<o:p></o:p> D. Joule’s law<o:p></o:p>
41	At mean position of pendulum, the potential energy of the pendulum is:	A. Maximum<o:p></o:p> B. Minimum<o:p></o:p> C. Much more<o:p></o:p> D. Both a and

		c<o:p></o:p>
42	At mean position kinetic energy of the ball is:	A. Minimum<o:p></o:p> B. Zero<o:p></o:p> C. Maximum<o:p></o:p> D. 10 J<o:p></o:p>
43	At extreme position potential energy of the pendulum is:	A. Maximum<o:p></o:p> B. Minimum<o:p></o:p> C. Both a and b<o:p></o:p> D. Zero<o:p></o:p>
44	In simple harmonic motion, the acceleration of the body is……. Proportional to the displacement.	A. Inversely<o:p></o:p> B. Directly<o:p></o:p> C. Equally<o:p></o:p> D. Ration<o:p></o:p>
45	The value of acceleration is simple harmonic motion at mean position is:	A. Maximum<o:p></o:p> B. Zero<o:p></o:p> C. 10 N<o:p></o:p> D. Both a and b<o:p></o:p>
46	The waves in which particles of the medium vibrate parallel to the direction of waves are called:	A. Longitudinal waves<o:p></o:p> B. Transverse waves<o:p></o:p> C. Electromagnetic waves<o:p></o:p> D. Both a and c<o:p></o:p>
47	The waves in which particles of the medium vibrate perpendicular to the direction of waves are:	A. Electromagnetic waves<o:p></o:p> B. Sound waves<o:p></o:p> C. Both a and b<o:p></o:p> D. Transverse waves<o:p></o:p>
48	The sound waves are the example of:	A. Longitudinal waves<o:p></o:p> B. Transverse waves<o:p></o:p> C. Electromagnetic waves<o:p></o:p> D. x-rays<o:p></o:p>
49	The energy is transferred from one place of another:	A. through matter<o:p></o:p> B. through waves<o:p></o:p> C. both a and b<o:p></o:p> D. through vacuum<o:p></o:p>
50	the waves have properties:	A. reflection<o:p></o:p> B. refraction<o:p></o:p> C. <p

		class="MsoNormal">diffraction<o:p></o:p> D. all of these<o:p></o:p>
51	the time period of body attached to spring depend on:	A. mass<o:p></o:p> B. gravitational constant<o:p></o:p> C. length<o:p></o:p> D. amplitude<o:p></o:p>
52	the part of waves at which particles of the medium are below the normal position are called:	A. extreme position<o:p></o:p> B. crest<o:p></o:p> C. trough<o:p></o:p> D. compression<o:p></o:p>
53	the distance between two consecutive trough or crest is called:	A. wavelength<o:p></o:p> B. frequency<o:p></o:p> C. time period<o:p></o:p> D. amplitude<o:p></o:p>
54	the number of waves passing through a point in one second is called:	A. time period<o:p></o:p> B. cycle<o:p></o:p> C. frequency<o:p></o:p> D. amplitude<o:p></o:p>
55	the unit of frequency is:	A. hertz<o:p></o:p> B. vibration per second<o:p></o:p> C. cycle per second<o:p></o:p> D. all a, b and c<o:p></o:p>
56	the water waves after striking the hurdle will:	A. reflect<o:p></o:p> B. refract<o:p></o:p> C. diffract<o:p></o:p> D. all a b and c<o:p></o:p>
57	the motion in which the friction reduces the mechanical energy of the system as time passes and the amplitude of motion reduces is called:	A. SHM<o:p></o:p> B. Random motion<o:p></o:p> C. Damped motion<o:p></o:p> D. Circulatory motion<o:p></o:p>
58	The oscillations of a system in the presence of which force are called damp oscillations:	A. Resistive force<o:p></o:p> B. Attractive force<o:p></o:p> C. Coulomb force<o:p></o:p> D. Both a and b<o:p></o:p>
59	The example of shock absorber of the vehicles are:	A. Simple harmonic motion B. Vibratory motion<o:p></o:p> C. Damped motion<o:p></o:p>

		D. Linear motion<o:p></o:p>
60	Time period is reciprocal of:	A. Frequency<o:p></o:p> B. Cycle<o:p></o:p> C. Wave-length<o:p></o:p> D. Amplitude<o:p></o:p>
61	The water waves obey the laws of:	A. Reflection<o:p></o:p> B. Refraction<o:p></o:p> C. Diffraction<o:p></o:p> D. All of these<o:p></o:p>
62	The product of frequency and time period is equal to:	A. v B. 0 C. 1 D. L
63	If the mass of bob of a simple pendulum is doubled, its time period:	A. Is doubled<o:p></o:p> B. Becomes four times<o:p></o:p> C. Remains same<o:p></o:p> D. Becomes half<o:p></o:p>
64	Diffraction of wave can be observed clearly only when the size of slit or obstacle is nearly ……. To the wavelength of the wave:	A. Two times<o:p></o:p> B. Equal<o:p></o:p> C. Four times<o:p></o:p> D. Half<o:p></o:p>
65	In simple pendulum motion, restoring force is provided by:	A. Air resistance<o:p></o:p> B. Tension in the string<o:p></o:p> C. Inertia<o:p></o:p> D. Weight of the body<o:p></o:p>
66	Ripple tank is an instrument which is used to study the characteristics of:	A. Mechanical waves<o:p></o:p> B. Light waves<o:p></o:p> C. Radio waves<o:p></o:p> D. Electro-magnet waves<o:p></o:p>
67	Radio waves are:	A. Longitudinal waves<o:p></o:p> B. Transverse waves<o:p></o:p> C. Electromagnetic waves<o:p></o:p> D. All of these<o:p></o:p>
68	The product of frequency and wavelength is equal to:	A. Time period<o:p></o:p> B. Amplitude<o:p></o:p> C. Wave speed<o:p></o:p> D. Wave energy<o:p></o:p>
		A. Random motion<o:p></o:p>

69	When a body moves to and fro about a point, its motion is called:	B. Vibratory motion<o:p></o:p> C. Linear motion<o:p></o:p> D. Rotatory motion<o:p></o:p>
70	What is fitted in telephone receiver:	A. Electromagnet<o:p></o:p> B. Diaphragm<o:p></o:p> C. Both a and b<o:p></o:p> D. None<o:p></o:p>
71	Information storage device work on the principles of:	A. Heat<o:p></o:p> B. Sound<o:p></o:p> C. Light<o:p></o:p> D. Magnetism<o:p></o:p>
72	Which component is output device of computer:	A. CPU<o:p></o:p> B. C.D<o:p></o:p> C. Keyboard<o:p></o:p> D. Monitor<o:p></o:p>
73	Which of the following reasons increase the importance of computer:	A. Speedy<o:p></o:p> B. Long time storage of memory<o:p></o:p> C. Quick decision<o:p></o:p> D. All of these<o:p></o:p>
74	1 KB = :	A. 1024 bytes<o:p></o:p> B. 1024 KB<o:p></o:p> C. 1024MB<o:p></o:p> D. None of these<o:p></o:p>
75	1 MB =	A. 1022KB<o:p></o:p> B. 1023KB<o:p></o:p> C. 1024KB<o:p></o:p> D. 1025KB<o:p></o:p>
76	1 GB =	A. 1022MB<o:p></o:p> B. 1023 MB<o:p></o:p> C. 1024MB<o:p></o:p> D. 1025MB<o:p></o:p>
77	Coaxial cable are used to transmit signals:	A. Magnet<o:p></o:p> B. Electric<o:p></o:p> C. Mechanical<o:p></o:p> D. Both mechanical and magnet<o:p></o:p>
78	The waves which travel in straight line through space and have strong signals are called:	A. Micro waves<o:p></o:p> B. Mechanical waves<o:p></o:p> C. Light

	called.	C. Light waves<o:p></o:p> D. Magnet waves<o:p></o:p>
79	The advantages of electronic mail are:	A. Fast communication<o:p></o:p> B. Cost free service<o:p></o:p> C. More efficient<o:p></o:p> D. All of these<o:p></o:p>
80	Micro waves are used in:	A. Radio<o:p></o:p> B. Television<o:p></o:p> C. Mobile phone<o:p></o:p> D. All of these<o:p></o:p>