ECAT Physics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The waves in which the particles of the medium are displaced in a direction perpendicular to the direction of propagation of waves are known as	A. longitudinal waves B. transverse waves C. non-mechanical waves D. none of them
2	Example of progressive wave is	A. transverse waves B. longitudinal waves C. both of them D. none of them
3	A wave, which transfer energy by moving away from the source of disturbance is called a	A. progressive wave B. travelling wave C. both of them D. none of them
4	In case of mechanical waves, we study the motion of	A. a single particle B. collection of particle C. any one of them D. none of them
5	The example of mechanical wave is	A. waves in ropes B. waves on water surface C. waves in air D. all of them
6	The waves which propagate out in space due to oscillation of electric and magnetic fields are known as	A. e.m. waves B. mechanical waves C. sound waves D. water waves
7	The waves which propagate by the collision of material particles are known as	A. e.m. waves B. mechanical waves C. light waves D. microwaves
8	Wave disturbances may also come in a concentrated bundle, like shock wave from an aeroplane flying at	A. subsonic speed B. sonic speed C. super sonic speed D. any one of them
9	Waves transport energy	A. without transport energy B. with matter C. both of them D. none of them
10	A weakly damped system has fairly	A. sharp resonance curve B. flat resonance curve C. both of them D. none of them
11	A heavily damped system has a fairly	A. sharp resonance curve B. flat resonance curve C. both of them D. none of them
12	Smaller the damping, the resonance will be	A. more flat B. more sharp C. both of them D. none of them
13	Smaller the damping, greater will be the	A. frequency B. wavelength C. amplitude D. none of them
14	The damping depends upon the	A. amplitude B. sharpness C. both of them D. none of them
15	The resonance will be sharp, if the amplitude decreases rapidly at a frequency	A. equal to the resonant frequency B. slight different from the resonant frequency C. greatly different from the resonant

		trequency D. any one of them
16	In the resonance condition, the amplitude of the oscillator becomes	A. very large B. very small C. zero D. any one of them
17	Shock absorber of the car is an example of	A. resonance B. forced oscillations C. interference D. damped oscillations
18	The process in which energy is dissipated from the oscillating system is known as	A. resonance B. interference C. diffraction D. damping
19	As the bob of the pendulum moves to and fro which of the force is experienced by the bob	A. its weight B. tension in the string C. viscous drag force by air D. all of them
20	While describing the motion of a simple pendulum, the frictional effects are	A. taken into account B. completely ignored C. partially ignored D. none of them
21	Such oscillations in which the amplitude decreases steadily with time, are called	A. resonance B. force oscillations C. large oscillations D. damped oscillations
22	The waves produced in a microwave oven have wavelength.	A. 12 mm B. 12 cm C. 12 m D. 12 mm
23	The waves produced in a microwave oven have frequency	A. 2450 Hz B. 2450 K Hz C. 2450 M Hz D. 2450 G Hz
24	A swing has	A. one natural frequency B. two natural frequencies C. three natural frequencies D. four natural frequencies
25	Which one of the following is an example of resonance	A. swing B. tuning a radio C. microwave oven D. all of them
26	Resonance occurs when one of the natural frequencies of vibration of the forced or driven harmonic oscillator	A. greater than the frequency of applied force B. equal to the frequency of applied force C. less than the frequency of applied force D. all of them
27	At 'resonance' the transfer of energy from deriving source to the oscillator is	A. maximum B. minimum C. zero D. none of them
28	In a resonance situation the amplitude of the motion may become extra ordinarily large, if	A. the driving force is large B. the driving force is zero C. the driving force may be feeble D. all of them
29	If the external driving force is periodic with a period compareable to the natural period of the oscillator, then we get	A. diffraction B. beat C. interference D. resonance
30	Associated with the motion of a driven harmonic oscillator, there is a very striking phenomenon, know as	A. waves B. beat C. interference D. resonance