ECAT Physics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	At the constant temperature, if the value of a given mass of a gas is double, then the density of gas becomes:	A. Double B. Remains constant C. Half D. None of these
2	Real gases strictly obey gas law at:	A. High pressure and low temperatures B. Low pressures and high temperatures C. High pressures and high temperatures D. None of these
3	A gas which strictly obeys the gas laws under all conditions of temperature and pressure is called:	A. Ideal gas B. Inert gas C. Real gas D. None of these
4	When two objects come to common temperature, the body is said to be in:	A. Static equilibrium B. Dynamic equilibrium C. Thermal equilibrium D. None of these
5	Absolute zero is considered as that temperature at which:	A. All liquid become gases B. All gases become liquid C. Water freezes D. None of these
6	Hotness and coldness of an object is represented in terms:	A. Heat B. Temperature C. Chemical energy D. None of these
7	For transmission of both transverse and longitudinal waves, we can use:	A. Solid B. Gas C. Plasma D. None of these
8	transverse wave motion is possible in:	A. Air B. A mixture of NH₃and O₂ C. Strings D. All of these
9	The wave motion set up in any medium depends upon:	A. Elasticity B. Inertia C. Density D. All of these
10	If one end of a rubber cord is fixed with a support and the other end is wiggled by hand, the waves generated on the card are:	A. Stationary waves B. Transverse waves C. Both of these D. None of these
11	Which one of the following wave motions is transverse:	A. Wave motion produced in water when a piece of stone is thrown into it B. Pulling of weight hanging vertically with a spiral spring C. Both of these D. None of these
12	Of the following, the option _____ reminds of longitudinal waves.	A. Sound waves B. Heat waves C. Electromagnetic waves D. Light waves
13	Crests and troughs are formed in:	A. Longitudinal waves B. Transverse waves C. Both of these D. None of these
14	In transverse waves, the individual particles of the medium move:	A. In circles B. Perpendicular to the direction of level

		C. Parallel to the direction of level D. None of these
15	The portion of the water above its mean level forms a:	A. Crest B. Trough C. Both A and B D. None of these
16	SI unit of wave length is:	A. Kilometer B. Metre C. Centimetre D. Hertz
17	When the particles of the medium vibrate about their mean position, along the direction of the motion of waves, then the waves are called:	A. Longitudinal waves B. Transverse waves C. Water waves D. Complex waves
18	In the formula for finding the speed of waves in the spring, unit of m in SIn units is:	A. kg B. kg-meter C. kg/meter D. Meter/kg
19	Which one of the following elasticizes is possessed by fluids:	A. Young's elastic modulus (length) B. Bulk elastic modulus (volume) C. Modulus of rigidity (shape) D. None of these
20	Which of the following medium/media can transmit both transverse and longitudinal waves:	A. Solids B. Liquids C. Gases D. All of them
21	In solids, only following type/s of wave can travel:	A. Transverse B. Longitudinal C. Both A and B D. None of them
22	Fluids can transmit:	A. Transverse wave B. Compressional wave C. Both of them D. None of them
23	Transverse waves can be set up:	A. Solids B. Liquids C. Gases D. All of them
24	In compressional wave,the layer of medium having reduced pressure is called:	A. Compression B. Elasticity C. Node D. Rarefaction
25	A string is stretched between two points and is plucked at right angles to its length, the vibration produced is:	A. Longitudinal wave B. Transverse wave C. No vibration at all D. None of them
26	The square of 0.4 is:	A. Greater than 0.4 B. Smaller than 0.4 C. Equal to 0.4 D. None of them
27	In the same medium, velocity of the wave:	A. Goes on increasing B. Remains constant C. Goes on decreasing D. None of these
28	A traveling wave has a shape of:	A. Square wave B. Sine wave C. Parabola D. hyperbola
29	The distance covered by the wave in one second is:	A. Wave number B. Wave length C. Frequency D. Wave speed
30	The distance covered by the wave during one period is called its:	A. Wave number B. Frequency C. Wavelength D. Time period