ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 8 Waves Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following does not exhibit S.H.M?	A. a plucked violin string B. a mass attached to a spring C. a train shunting between two terminals D. a simple pendulum
2	Which of the following is an example of a S.H.M?	A. motion of a projectile B. motion of a train along a circular path C. motion of swing D. electrons revolving sound the nucleus
3	When a body is performing S.H.M., its acceleration is	A. inversely proportional to the displacement B. directly proportional to the applied force C. directly proportional to the amplitude D. directly proportional to the displacement but in opposite direction
4	For a body executing S. H. M, its	A. momentum remains constant B. potential energy remains constant C. kinetic energy remains constant D. total energy remains constant
5	The maximum displacement of a body on either side of its equilibrium position is called	A. frequency B. amplitude C. displacement D. time period
6	The number of vibrating body at any instant from its equilibrium position is called	A. displacement B. frequency C. amplitude D. time period
7	The time required to complete on vibration is called	A. frequency B. total time C. time period D. velocity
8	One complete round trip of the body about its mean position is called	A. displacement B. vibration C. a complete motion D. an acceleration
9	The vibratory motion of a body whose magnitude of acceleration is directly proportional to the magnitude of its displacement and is always directed towards the equilibrium position is called	A. rotatory motion B. motion under gravity C. angular motion D. simple harmonic motion
10	The vibratory or oscillatory motion of a body is	A. translatory motion B. back and forth motion about its mean position C. free all motion D. circular motion
11	The force which opposes the applied force producing the displacement in the spring is called	A. restoring force B. periodic force C. centripetal force D. resistive force
12	The restoring force always directed towards the	A. extreme position B. mean position C. both of them D. none of them
13	When a body is pulled away from its rest or equilibrium position and then released, the body oscillates due to	A. applied force B. momentum C. restoring force D. none of them
		A. mass suspended from a spring

14	Example of vibratory motion is	B. a bob of simple pendulum C. mass attached to a spring placed D. all of them
15	When an oscillatory motion repeats itself, then this type of motion is called	A. vibratory motion B. constant motion C. fixed motion D. periodic motion
16	When a body moves to and fro motion, this type of motion is called	A. translatory motion B. circular motion C. oscillatory motion D. all of them