ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 8 Waves Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The velocity of sound is greatest in	A. Water B. Air C. Vacuum D. Metal
2	Velocity of sound in vacuum (in m/s) is	A. 330 B. 1000 C. 156 D. 0
3	What is frequency of radio waves transmitted by a station, if the wavelength of those waves is 300 m?	A. 1 MHz B. 10 Hz C. 1 GHz D. 100000 Hz
4	Energy is not carried by	A. Transverse progressive waves B. Longitudinal vibration C. Stationary waves D. Electromagnetic
5	Which one is not produced by sound waves in air?	A. Polarization B. Diffraction C. Refraction D. Reflection
6	Which of the following is the longitudinal waves?	A. Sound waves B. Waves on plucked string C. Water waves D. Light waves
7	Laplace formula is derived from	A. Isothermal change B. Adiabatic change C. Isobaric change D. None of these
8	Which waves are used in sonography?	A. Microwaves B. Infra red waved C. Sound waves D. Ultrasonic waves
9	Mechanical waves on the surface of a liquid are	A. Transverse B. Longitudinal C. Torsional D. both transverse and longitudinal
10	Velocity of sound in a diatomic as is 300 m/sec. what is its rms velocity?	A. 400 m/sec B. 40 m/sec C. 430 m/sec D. 300 m/sec
11	At a certain instant a stationary transverse wave is found to have maximum kinetic energy. The appearance of string of that instant is	A. Sinusoidal shape with amplitude A/3 B. Sinusoidal shape with amplitude A/2 C. Sinusoidal shape with amplitude A D. Straight line
12	With the propagation of a longitudinal wave through a material medium, the quantities transmitted in the propagation direction are	A. Energy, momentum and mass B. Energy C. Energy and mass D. Energy and linear momentum
13	If the amplitude of sound is doubled and the frequency reduced to one-fourth, the intensity of sound at the same point will be	A. Increasing by a factor of 2 B. Decreasing by a factor of 2 C. Decreasing by a factor of 4 D. Unchanged
14	For production of beats the two sources must have	A. Different frequencies and same amplitude B. Different frequencies C. Different frequencies, same amplitude and same phase D. Different frequencies and same phase

15	The temperature at which the speed of sound becomes double as was at 27°C is	A. 273°C B. 0°C C. 927°C D. 1027°C
16	Two sources of sound are said to be coherent if	A. The produce sounds of equal intensity B. They produce sounds of equal frequency C. They produce sound waves vibrating with the same phase D. They produce sound waves with zero or constant phase difference all instant of time
17	When sound waves travel from air to water which of these remains constant?	A. Velocity B. Frequency C. Wavelength D. All the above
18	Which type of wave can be set up in solids	A. longitudinal waves B. transverse waves C. both of them D. none of them
19	The waves in which the particles of the medium have displacement along the direction of propagation of waves are called	A. longitudinal waves B. transverse waves C. non-mechanical waves D. none of them
20	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
21	Example of progressive wave is	A. transverse waves B. longitudinal waves C. both of them D. none of them
22	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
23	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
24	The example of mechanical wave is	A. waves in ropes B. waves on water surface C. waves in air D. all of them
25	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
26	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
27	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
28	Waves transport energy	A. without transport energy B. with matter C. both of them D. none of them
29	A weakly damped system has fairly	A. sharp resonance curve B. flat resonance curve C. both of them D. none of them
		A. sharp resonance curve

30	A heavily damped system has a fairly	B. flat resonance curve C. both of them D. none of them