

Physics 10th Class English Medium Online Test

In there is no extension in the spring then this position is called A Equilibrium Desition C. Natural equilibrium	Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
The force applied on the mass attached with a spring is represented by: Composition of the composition of the following characteristic of a wave is: Composition of the following characteristic of a wave is: Composition of the following characteristic of a wave is: Composition of the composition of the vacuum all electromagnetic wave have the same Composition of the following is a method of energy transfer. Composition of the collowing characteristic of a wave to produce both a transverse and longitudinal waves? Composition of the following characteristic of the wave is: Composition of the collowing characteristic of a wave is: Composition	1	In there is no extension in the spring then this positon is called	B. Unequilibrium C. Nautral equilibrium
The waves, which are used to detect the broken bones, are called: C. Sound waves D. both b.c. A Wave motion B. Simple harmonic motion C. Motion D. both a. b S. Harv C. Ware D. V = Motion D. both a. b A vf=λ B. fix=v C. Vx = f D. V = Mf A speed B. frequency C. amplitude D. wavelength A 54 cmrs-sup>-1 A 1arge ripple tank with a vibrator working at a frequency of 30 Hz produces 25 complete wae in distance of 50 cm. The velocity of the wave is: The vacuum all electromagnetic wave have the same The vacuum all electromagnetic wave have the same The vacuum all electromagnetic wave have the same Which of the following is a method of energy transfer. Wave transfer Wave transfer Which of the following devices can be used to produce both a transverse and longitudinal waves? A Be increased by a factor 2 A Be increased by a factor 2 A Be increased by a factor 2	2	The force applied on the mass attached with a spring is represented by:	B. F _c C. F _{ext}
## The disturbance travelling in a medium is called: C. Motion D. Doth a , b. The relation between v, f and λ of a wave is: C. Motion D. Doth a , b. R. A. V = λ. B. (λ = ν. C. ν. w. = f. D. v=λ/f. C. απρίπταθε B. frequency C. απρίπταθε B. frequency C. απρίπταθε C. Δεπρίπταθε C. Δεπρίπταθε C. Δεπρίπταθε C. Δεπρίπταθε C. Δεπρίπταθε C. Δεπ	3	The waves, which are used to detect the broken bones, are called:	B. x-rays C. Sound waves
The relation between v,f andλ of a wave is: C. νλ = f	4	The disturbance travelling in a medium is called:	B. Simple harmonic motion C. Motion
Which of the following characteristic of a wave is independent of the others . B. frequency C. amplitude D. wavelength A large ripple tank with a vibrator working at a frequency of 30 Hz produces 25 complete wae in distance of 50 cm. The velocity of the wave is: A 54 cms ⁻¹ B. 60 cms ⁻¹ C. 750 cms ⁻¹ D. 1500 cms ⁻¹ A speed B. frequency C. amplitude D. wavelength A Conduction B. Reatiation C. wave motion D. all of these Wave transfer Which of the following is a method of energy transfer. A Energy B. Frequency C. Wavelength D. Velocity Which of the following devices can be used to produce both a transverse and longitudinal waves? B. A string B. A ripple tank C. A helical spring D. A tuning fork B. Be previously a factor 2	5	The relation between v,f andλ of a wave is:	B. $f\lambda = v$ C. $v\lambda = f$
A large ripple tank with a vibrator working at a frequency of 30 Hz produces 25 complete wae in distance of 50 cm. The velocity of the wave is: C. 750 cms ⁻¹ D. 1500 cms ⁻¹ E. 60 cms ⁻¹ C. 750 cms ⁻¹ D. 1500 cms ⁻¹ A. speed B. frequency C. amplitude D. wavelength A. Conduction B. Reatiation C. wave motion D. all of these Wave transfer Which of the following is a method of energy transfer. A. Energy B. Frequency C. Wavelength D. Velocity Which of the following devices can be used to produce both a transverse and longitudinal waves? A. A string B. A ripple tank C. A helical spring D. A tuning fork A. Be increased by a factor 2	6	Which of the following characteristic of a wave is independent of the others .	B. frequency C. amplitude
The vacuum all electromagnetic wave have the same B. frequency C. amplitude D. wavelength A. Conduction B. Reatiation C. wave motion D. all of these Wave transfer Wave transfer Which of the following devices can be used to produce both a transverse and longitudinal waves? A. Energy B. Frequency C. Wavelength D. Velocity A. A string B. A ripple tank C. A helical spring D. A tuning fork B. Be increased by a factor 2 B. Pennin the same	7		B. 60 cms ⁻¹ C. 750 cms ⁻¹
9 Which of the following is a method of energy transfer. B. Reatiation C. wave motion D. all of these A. Energy B. Frequency C. Wavelength D. Velocity 11 Which of the following devices can be used to produce both a transverse and longitudinal waves? A. A string B. A a string B. A ripple tank C. A helical spring D. A tuning fork A. Be increased by a factor 2	8	The vacuum all electromagnetic wave have the same	B. frequency C. amplitude
Wave transfer B. Frequency C. Wavelength D. Velocity A. A string B. A string D. Velocity A. A string B. A ripple tank C. A helical spring D. A tuning fork A. Be increased by a factor 2 R. Representation of the peak of the behind a paradulum is increased by a factor 2.	9	Which of the following is a method of energy transfer.	B. ReatiationC. wave motion
Which of the following devices can be used to produce both a transverse and longitudinal waves? B. A ripple tank C. A helical spring D. A tuning fork A. Be increased by a factor 2	10	Wave transfer	B. Frequency C. Wavelength
If the many of the help of a pendulum is increased by a factor of 2. The period of the	11		B. A ripple tank C. A helical spring
	12	If the mass of the bob of a pendulum is increased by a factor of 3. The period of the pendulum's motion will:	B. Remain the sameC. Be decreased by a factor of 2