eExam Question Bank

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Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
FBQ	Polarization experiments provide proof that electromagnetic waves are [ ] waves.	transverse	transverse				eExam
FBQ	[ ] diffraction phenomena are observed when the source and the screen for observing the diffraction pattern are at finite distance from the diffracting aperture or the obstacle.	Fresnel	Fresnel				eExam
FBQ	[ ] diffraction phenomena are observed when the source and the screen are at infinite distance from the aperture causing the diffraction.	Fraunhofer	Fraunhofer				eExam
FBQ	The distance between any two adjecent maxima or minima in an interference pattern is given by $$\beta = \frac{D\lambda}{d}$$. The quantity $$\beta$$ is called the [ ] width	fringe	fringe				eExam
FBQ	For Young's double-slit experiment, we can write the formula $$\frac{\phi}{2\pi} = \frac{\Delta x}{\lambda}$$. $$\Delta x$$ is the [ ]	path difference	path difference				eExam

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☐	FBQ	Waves emitted from two sources are said to be [ ] if they have zero or constant difference of phase	coherent	coherent				eExam
☐	FBQ	The change in frequency and therefore the pitch of sound as persived by a listner in relative motion to the source of the sound is known as [ ]	Doppler effect	Doppler effect				eExam
☐	FBQ	The ratio of the veocities and wavelengths of a wave as it traverses two media with different properties is called [ ]	refraction	refraction				eExam
☐	FBQ	The phenomenon of the spreading or bending of a wave around an aperture of comparable dimensions with the wavelength of the wave is known as [ ]	diffraction	diffraction				eExam
☐	FBQ	[ ] __'s principle states that a point on a wavefront is a source of secondary wavelets	Huygen	Huygen				eExam
☐	FBQ	The ratio of the applied force to the amplitude of particle velocity for transverse waves in terms of tension in a string is called the characteristic [ ]	impedance	impedance				eExam
☐	FBQ	When a wave travels through a medium, the medium opposes its motion. The resistsnce to the motion of the wave is reffered to as wave [ ]	impedance	impedance				eExam
☐	FBQ	The energy carried by a wave in a unit time across a unit area normal to the direction of motion is called the [ ] of the wave	intensity	intensity				eExam
☐	FBQ	For a harmonic progressive wave, the wave velocity is referred to as the [ ] velocity	phase	phase				eExam

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☐	FBQ	NOUN radio is transmitted on the frequecny of 105.9 MHz in the frequecy modulated band. Taking the velocity of electromagnetic radiations in free space as $$3.0\times {10^{8}m/s}$$, the wave length of the radio wave generated by NOUN radio in space is [ ] m to the nearest whole number.	3	three				eExam
☐	FBQ	The ratio of the wavelegth to the period is the [ ] of a wave.	velocity	velocity				eExam
☐	FBQ	The distance between two succesive particles vibrating in phase is known as the [ ]	wavelength	wavelength				eExam
☐	FBQ	The reciprocal of the period of vibraton of a particle in the medium through which a wave propagates is the [ ] of the vibration	frequency	frequency				eExam
☐	FBQ	Longitudinal waves are composed of alternate compression and [ ]	rarefaction	rarefaction				eExam
☐	FBQ	A section through an advancing wave in which all points are in the same phase of vibration is called a [ ]	wavefront	wavefront				eExam
☐	FBQ	The wave in which the motion of the particles of the medium is perpendicular to the direction of propagation of the wave is called a [ ] wave.	transverse	transverse				eExam
☐	FBQ	A single, isolated disturbance that propagates through space with time, carrying with it energy and momentum is called a [ ]	pulse	pulse				eExam
☐	FBQ	Water and sound waves are example of [ ] waves	mechanical	elastic				eExam
☐	FBQ	[ ] wave are waves that require material media for their propagation	mechanical	elastic				eExam
☐	FBQ	A wave transports [ ] but not matter	energy	energy				eExam

☐	FBQ	The oscillation of longitudinally coupled masses is not simple harmonic but the motion can be analysed in terms of [ ] , each of which has a definite frequency and represents simple harmonic motion	normal modes	normal modes				eExam
☐	FBQ	Atoms in solids are held together by interatomic forces and perform what could best be described as [ ] oscillation	coupled	coupled				eExam
☐	FBQ	In an LCR circiut, [ ] occur if the inductive and capacitive reactances are equal.	resonance	resonance				eExam
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☐	FBQ	An oscillation supllied with periodic impulses (forces) to keep it going in the presence of friction-type forces is a [ ] oscillation	forced	driven				eExam
☐	FBQ	A simple harmonic oscillation in which the energy of the system is used up to overcome friction-type forces is said to be [ ]	damped	damped				eExam
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☐	FBQ	The algebraic sum of two orthogonal (mutually perpendicular) vibrations having different amplitudes and slightly different frequncies gives a resultant oscillation which traces curves whose shapes undergoe a slow change with time. The resulting patterns which are traced out are called [ ] figures	Lissajous	Lissajous				eExam
☐	FBQ	The sum of two collinear harmonic oscillations of the same frequency is also a harmonic oscillation of the same frequency and along the same line, but it has a new [ ] and a new [ ] _.	amplitude, phase constant	phase constant, amplitude				eExam
☐	FBQ	The principle of [ ] states that the resultant displacement of two (or more) harmonic displacements is the algebraic sum of the individual displacements at all subsequent times.	superposition	superposition				eExam
☐	FBQ	For a simple pendulum, the inertial factor is the mass, in LC circuit, the inertial factor is the [ ]	inductor	inductance				eExam
☐	FBQ	The frequency of oscillation of a simple pendulum is independent of the [ ] of its bob.	mass	mass				eExam
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☐	FBQ	If the potential and the kinetic energies of a simple harmonic motion are plotted as a function of displacement x, the shape of the curves is _____	parabolic	parabola				eExam
☐	FBQ	Given that $$x(t)=acos(\omega_{0}{t}+\phi)$$ is the displacement of a simple harmonic oscillator, the quantity $${-}\omega_{0}asin(\omega_{0}t+\phi)={-}\omega_{0}(a^{2}{-}x^{2})^{1/2}$$ is the instanteneous _____ of the motion of the system.	velocity	velocity				eExam
☐	FBQ	For a simple harmonic oscillator, the number of vibrations execured per second is called _____	frequency	frequency				eExam
☐	FBQ	The solution of the differential equation of a simple harmonic oscillator gives the displacement of the system as a function of time in the form $$x(t)=Acos(\omega_{0}{t}+\phi)$$. The quantity$$ (\omega_{0}{t}+\phi)$$ is called the _____ of the vibration of the system at time t.	phase	phase angle				eExam
☐	FBQ	The equation of a simple harmonic oscillator is given as $$\frac{d^{2}X}{dt^{2}+{{\omega_{0}}^{2}}x}=0$$. The $$\omega$$ is the _____ of the ststem	angular frequency	angular velocity				eExam
☐	FBQ	For a simple harmonicmotion to persist, a force given $$F = -kx$$, where the symbols have their usual meaning, must act on it. The quantity k is referred to as the _____ constant	force	force				eExam
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