

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A unidirectional device (a device which permits the flow of electri current on when it is forward biased) is called <input type="text"/>	diode	diode				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a series RLC ac circuit, the voltage across the resistive element in <input type="text"/> with the current in the circiut.	phase	phase				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> produces electromotive force when its junctions of two different metals are maintained at different temperatures.	thermocouple	thermocouple				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A device which is used to compare the electromotive forces or the potetial differeces of two cells is called called <input type="text"/>	potentiometer	potentiometer				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> 's law states that current flowing through a conductor is directly proportional to the potential difference across it, provided temperature and other physical conditions like pressure, shape and size remain the same.	Ohm	Ohm				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> is a beam fixed horizontally at one end.	Cantilever	Cantilever				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The maximum stress a material can sustain without undergoing permanent deformation is called the <input type="text"/> of the material.	elastic limit	elastic limit				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Increasing the tension in a rope <input type="text"/> the fundamental frequency of the rope	increases	increases				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The frequency of a wave is 2 Hz and there are 3 m between adjacent crests. A crest will travel through a distance of <input type="text"/> m in 2 s.	12	12					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The point of maximum displacement in vibrating string fixed at both ends is called <input type="text"/>	antinode	antinode					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A device which is used the type of wave that exist in a guitar string is called <input type="text"/>	sonometer	sonometer					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of wave which exists in the string of a guitar when it is plucked is called <input type="text"/> wave	stationary	standing					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A wave which transports energy as it propagates in space is <input type="text"/> wave	progressive	travelling					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a coupled oscillator, there is periodic <input type="text"/> transfer between the individual oscillators	energy	energy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A short pendulum has a frequency of 2 Hz, its period is <input type="text"/>	1/2s	1/2 s					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a <input type="text"/> oscillating system, the motion of the normal modes are simple harmonic	coupled	coupled					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	For small amplitudes, the restoring force of a mass - spring system is <input type="text"/> to its distance from the equilibrium position	proportional	directly proportional					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A bar pendulum is a practical example of a <input type="text"/> pendulum	compound	compound					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	For small amplitudes, the period of a simple pendulum is <input type="text"/> proportional to the square root of the acceleration due to gravity	inversely	inversely					eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An oscillating system left to itself loses energy due to resistive forces such as air resistance. Such a motion is said to be <input type="text"/> .	damped	damped					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> time is the time interval between the input stimulus and its response.	reaction	reaction					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The maximum displacement of an oscillating system from its equilibrium position is referred to as its <input type="text"/>	amplitude	amplitude					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The inverse of the period of oscillation is the same as its <input type="text"/>	frequency	frequency					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If n complete oscillations are made in t seconds, then the period T of oscillation is given as $T =$ <input type="text"/> s.	t/n	t/n					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In experiments involving oscillations, the number of complete oscillations per unit time is the <input type="text"/> of the oscillation	frequency	frequency					eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In practical physics it is advisable to display your observation data in an all-inclusive table known as <input type="text"/> table	composite	composite					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A straight line joining most of the plotted points with the rest of the plotted points on either sides of the line is called line of <input type="text"/>	bestfit	bestfit					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The slope of the tangent to a curve which is parallel to the horizontal axis of the graph is <input type="text"/>	zero	0					eExam

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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A quantity to be measured as <input type="text"/> value is independent of the process of measurement	true	true					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An experiment which gives a straight line graph with positive intercepts on both axes of the graph has a <input type="text"/> slope	negative	negative					eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Given $s = \frac{d}{\sqrt{n}}$, where d is the average deviation from the mean of the data distribution and n the number of observations, s represents <input type="text"/>	precision index	precision index					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A wooden block is at the verge of sliding freely down a wooden inclined plane when the inclination is 20degrees. The coeficient of limiting friction is <input type="text"/> to 2 decimal places	0.36	0.36					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A mass of 150g when hung on a spiral spring stretches it 40cm. Assuming the spring is Hookean, the period of oscillation of the mass when slightly displaced and released is <input type="text"/> to 2 decimal places	1.27s	1.27s					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In an experiment,measurements of variables were repeated in order to minimise <input type="text"/>	random error	random error					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The simple pendulum experiment is used to determine an inaccessible height H using the relation $T = \pi \sqrt{\frac{(H-h)}{g}}$, where h is the height of the bob from the floor.The inaccessible height is obtainable from the <input type="text"/> of the graph of T^2 plotted against h	intercept	intercept					eExam

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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The displacement s of a trolley as a function of time is given as $s = 0.63t \pm 0.02$ for $t = 1.71 \pm 0.10$ s. The error Δv in the measurement of velocity v is <input type="text"/> to 2 decimal places.	0.02	0.02				eExam
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