



PHYSICS

BOOKS - NCERT PHYSICS (HINGLISH)

SOUND

Sound

1. Note is a sound :

A. of mixture of several frequencies

B. of mixture of two frequencies only

C. of a single frequencies

D. always unpleasant to listen

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

2. A key of a mechanical piano is struck gently and then struck again but much harder this time. In the second case :

A. sound will be louder but pitch will not be different

B. sound will be louder and will also be higher

C. Sound will be louder but pitch will be lower

D. both loudness and pitch will remain unaffected

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

3. In SONAR, we use :

A. ultrasonic waves

B. infrasonic waves

C. radio waves

D. audible sound waves

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

4. Sound travels in air if :

A. particles of medium travel from one place to another

B. there is no moisture in the atmosphere

C. disturbance moves

D. both particles as well as disturbance travel from one place to another

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

5. When we change feeble sound to loud we increase its :

A. frequency

B. amplitude

C. velocity

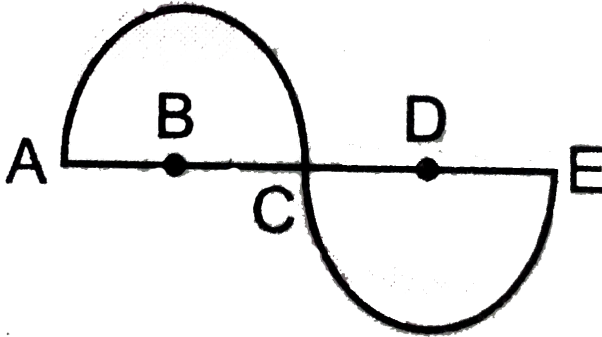
D. wavelength

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

6. In the curve, half the wavelength is :



A. AB

B. BD

C. DE

D. AE

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

7. Earthquake produces which kind of sound before the main shock wave begins :

- A. ultrasound
- B. infrasound
- C. audible sound
- D. None of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

8. Infrasound can be heard by :

A. dog

B. bat

C. rhinoceros

D. human beings

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

9. Before playing the orchestra in a musical concert, a sitarist tries to adjust the tension and pluck the string suitably. By doing so, he is adjusting :

A. intensity of sound only

B. amplitude of sound only

C. frequency of the sitar with the frequency
of other musical instruments

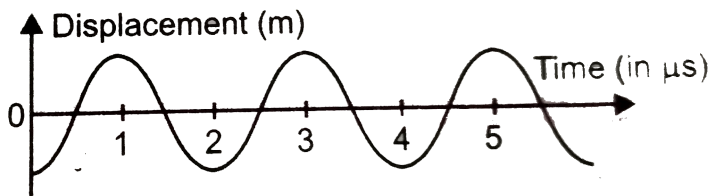
D. loudness of sounds

Answer: C



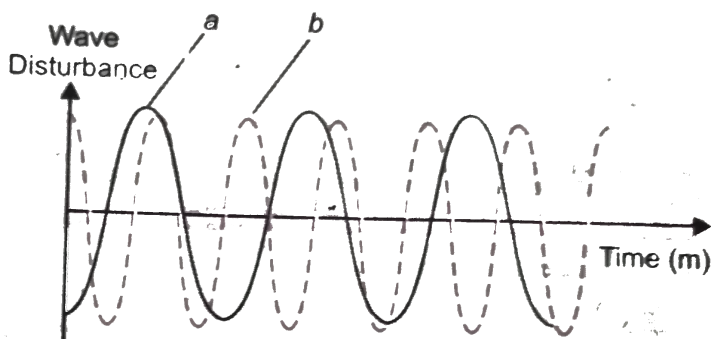
Watch Video Solution

10. the displacement versus time relation for a disturbance travelling with velocity of 1500m/s . Calculate the wavelength of the disturbance.



Watch Video Solution

11. Which of the above two graphs : (a) and (b) the human voice is likely to be the male voice ? Give reason for your answer.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. A girl is sitting in the middle of a park of dimension $12m \times 12m$. On the left side of it

there is a building adjoining the park and on right side of the park, there is a road adjoining the park. A sound is produced on the road by a cracker. Is it possible for the girl to hear the echo of this sound ? Explain your answer.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. why do we hear the sound produced by the humming bees while the sound of vibrations of pendulum is not heard ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. If any explosion takes place at the bottom of a lake, what type of shock waves in water will take place ?



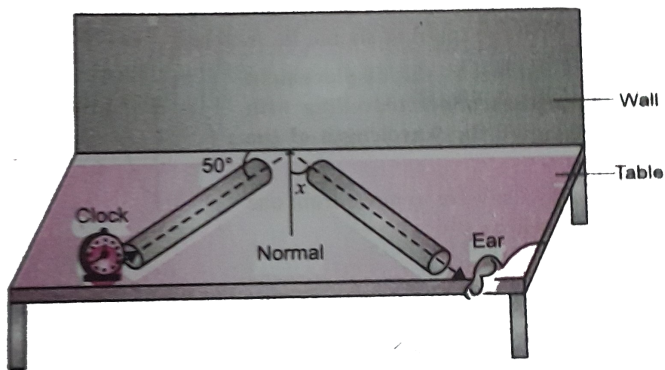
[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. Sound produced by a thunderstorm is heard 10s after the lighting is seen. Calculate the approximate distance of the thunder cloud. (Given speed of sound = $340m/s$).



[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. For hearing the loudest ticking sound heard by the ear, find the angle x



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

17. Why is the ceiling and wall behind the stage of good conference halls or concert halls made curved ?



Watch Video Solution

18. Represent graphically by two separate diagrams in each case :

(i) Two sound waves having the same amplitude but different frequencies.

(ii) Two sound waves having the same

frequency but different amplitudes.

(iii) Two sound waves having different amplitudes and also different wavelengths.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

19. Establish the relationship between speed of sound, its wavelength and frequency. If velocity of sound in air is 340m/s , calculate :

(i) wavelength when frequency is 256Hz .

(ii) frequency when wavelength is 0.85m .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

20. Draw a curve showing density or pressure variations with respect to distance for a disturbance produced by sound. Mark the position of compression and rarefaction on this curve. Also define wavelengths and time period using this curve.



Watch Video Solution