

FBQ1: The frequency of energy transfer in a coupling system depends on ____.

Answer: *Time taken*

FBQ2: At high frequencies of LCR series circuit the inductive reactance is _____

Answer: *Large*

FBQ3: Error due to wear and tear in instruments such as screw gauge or spherometer due to defective fittings is called _____

Answer: *Back lash error*

FBQ4: _____ waves are also referred to as standing wave.

Answer: *Stationary*

FBQ5: The ratio of longitudinal stress to strain within the elastic limit is $\hat{A}\hat{A}$ -_____

Answer: *Young modulus*

FBQ6: The _____ displacement of bob on either side of its equilibrium position is called amplitude.

Answer: *Maximum*

FBQ7: The simple pendulum has its equilibrium position at the _____.

Answer: *center*

FBQ8: An isolated system vibrates with its natural _____.

Answer: *Frequency*

FBQ9: The change in length per unit original length of the wire is called ____.

Answer: *Longitudinal strain*

FBQ10: A wave which transports energy as it propagates in space is said to be _____.

Answer: *progressive*

FBQ11: The restoring force per unit area set up inside the body is called _____.

Answer: *Stress*

FBQ12: The type of error present if three or more observers carrying out an experiment separately and using the same set of instruments obtained different sets of values is known as ____.

Answer: *Random error*

FBQ13: Errors which affect measurements in a regular way or in some constant proportion such as instrument errors arising from faulty instruments are _____.

Answer: *Systematic error*

FBQ14: The opposition offered by resistance is dependent on the frequency in an inductor and a _____.

Answer: *Capacitor*

FBQ15: The time interval between the input stimulus and its response is reaction ____.

Answer: *time*

FBQ16: The principle of conservation of energy is particular reference to conservation of ____energy

Answer: *Mechanical*

FBQ17: Beyond the elastic limit the applied force produced _____deformation

Answer: *Plastic*

FBQ18: The magnitude of applied force up to which a specimen retains its elastic property defines the elastic _____.

Answer: *limit*

FBQ19: A simple pendulum is a _____ body capable of oscillating freely about a horizontal passing through it.

Answer: *Rigid*

FBQ20: The ability for a material to recover its original configuration is called _____.

Answer: *elasticity*

FBQ21: Error that occurs as a result of zero marking of the metre scale that has been worn out is called ____.

Answer: *End correction*

FBQ22: _____motion is a universal phenomenon

Answer: *Oscillatory*

FBQ23: The process when the pendulum loses energy due to air resistance is called ____motion.

Answer: *Damped*

FBQ24: The period (T) increases with an/a _____ in the length of the pendulum.

Answer: *Increase*

FBQ25: The length of the pendulum can be determined by adding the length of the string with the _____ of the pendulum bob.

Answer: *radius*

FBQ26: A _____time is a more accurate automatic switching device.

Answer: *Digital*

FBQ27: As the temperature increases, the conductivity of the semi-conductor -----

Answer: *increases*

FBQ28: An ordinary stopwatch has a least count of _____.

Answer: *0.1seconds*

FBQ29: The time taken by the pendulum to complete one oscillation is called _____.

Answer: *Period*

FBQ30: The value of certain physical qualities can be determined from the slopes of a _____ line of graph.

Answer: *Straight*

FBQ31: The fluctuation in the many times repeated measurement of the same quantity is called _____ error.

Answer: *Random*

FBQ32: Errors arising from arithmetic miscounting a number of periods, faulty electrical contacts, wrong scale reading are _____.

Answer: *Erratic error*

FBQ33: The systematic errors is also called _____ errors

Answer: *Determinant*

FBQ34: _____ unit is used when measuring the inter-city distances.

Answer: *Kilometer*

FBQ35: The semi-conductor formed that develops an excess of free electron is called _____.

Answer: *N-type*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) For PHY220:

MCQ1: Which of the following is the circuit containing only a coil and a resistor in series?

Answer: RL-series

MCQ2: In static method the measurement of extension of a spring is a function of _____

Answer: length

MCQ3: The maximum displacement of the bob on either side of its equilibrium position is called _____

Answer: Period of oscillation

MCQ4: If the time taken for twenty (20) oscillations in 2 minutes 50 seconds the period (T) is _____

Answer: 10s

MCQ5: The time taken by the pendulum to complete one oscillation is known as _____

Answer: Period of oscillation

MCQ6: Pendulum bulb loses energy due to which of the following?

Answer: Air resistance

MCQ7: The process of gradually decreases in the amplitude of oscillations of the pendulum bob is called _____.

Answer: Damping

MCQ8: Error due to wear and tear in the instrument is called ____.

Answer: Random error

MCQ9: One of the following must be known in order to decide upon the type of a spring for a particular purpose,

Answer: Elastic limit

MCQ10: The method of determining the spring wire is ____.

Answer: Dynamic method

MCQ11: One of the following is a function of extension, in a static method of Experiment

Answer: Time

MCQ12: The magnitude of applied force up to which a specimen retains its elastic property is defined as the

Answer: strain

MCQ13: Precision is a function of ____.

Answer: Possible error

MCQ14: The time taken to complete one oscillation is called ____.

Answer: Frequency

MCQ15: The maximum displacement of the bob on either side of its equilibrium position is called ____.

Answer: Amplitude

MCQ16: The method of determining the spring wire is ____.

Answer: Dynamic method

MCQ17: The magnitude of applied force up to which a specimen retains its elastic property is defined as the

Answer: Strain

MCQ18: In static method, the measurement of extension of a spring is a function of ____.

Answer: Length

MCQ19: Dynamical method in spring-mass system is based on which period of oscillation?

Answer: damped

MCQ20: The junction formed when the holes from the p-side diffuse into the n-side and combine with free electrons and electrons from the n-type diffuse to the p-side and combine with holes is called

Answer: Combined layer

MCQ21: Two bodies moving along the same line but in opposite directions collide. This type of collision is said to be?

Answer: head-on

MCQ22: Where there is no external force acting on a system of particles, the total linear momentum of the system is ____.

Answer: Non-conserve

MCQ23: The quality of sound produced depends upon which of the following vibration of the stretched string?

Answer: Frequency

MCQ24: A wave which transports energy as it propagates in space is said to be one of the following

Answer: Stationary

MCQ25: The points corresponding to zero amplitude are called ____.

Answer: Equilibrium

MCQ26: One of the following is the name of a point with maximum amplitudes

Answer: antinode

MCQ27: Where there is no external force acting on a system of particles, the total linear momentum of the system is ____

Answer: Non-conserve

MCQ28: The property of a wire to tend to come back to its original length when the suspended weight is removed is called ____

Answer: Elastic limit

MCQ29: The internal force that come to play within a body that is subjected to deforming force is called

Answer: Recall

MCQ30: The maximum stress a material can sustain without undergoing permanent deformation is termed as

Answer: Elastic

MCQ31: Which of the following is the principle for measurement of low resistance methods based

Answer: Potentiometer

MCQ32: The resistance to motion of a pendulum bulb is known as ____.

Answer: Impedance

MCQ33: The quality of sound produced depends upon which of the following vibration of the stretched string.

Answer: Frequency

MCQ34: A wave which transports energy as it propagates in space is said to be one of the following:

Answer: Stationary

MCQ35: The points corresponding to zero amplitude is called ____.

Answer: Equilibrium

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