

(a) Wavelength (b) Waveform (c) Wave frequency (d) Wave amplitude

Q10. 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

i. Amplitude of the sound

ii. Frequency of the sitar string with the frequency of other musical instruments

iii. Intensity of sound

iv. Loudness of sound

Choose the correct option:

(a) (i) and (iii)

(b) only (ii)

(c) (ii) and (iv)

(d) only (iv)

Q11. The bats can fly in the darkness of night without colliding with the other objects by emitting special sounds while flying. Which characteristic of sound is used by the bats to navigate?

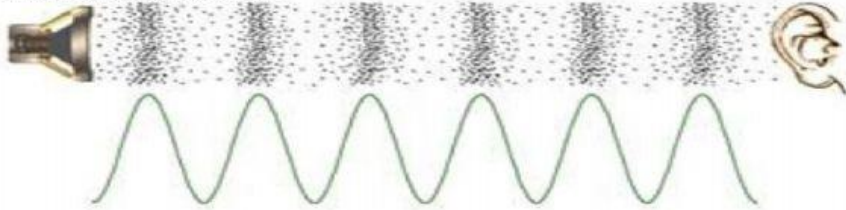
(a) Ultrasound

(b) Infrasound

(c) Audible sound

(d) None of these

Q12. The sound travels from particle to particle in the form of vibrations and has different speeds in different mediums.



The maximum speed of vibrations which produce audible sound will be in:

(a) Sea water

(b) Ground glass

(c) Human blood

(d) Dry air

Q13. Which of the following can produce longitudinal as well as transverse waves under different conditions?

(a) Bats

(b) Slinky

(c) Tuning fork

(d) None of these

Q14. If the speed of a wave is 380 m/s and its frequency is 1900 Hz, then the wavelength of the wave will be:

(a) 20 m

(b) 0.2 m

(c) 200 m

(d) 2 m

Q15. You must have seen the doctor checking the sounds produced in the chest or heartbeat of a patient using a medical instrument called Stethoscope. On what principle does this Stethoscope work?

(a) Multiple refractions

(b) Multiple reflections

(c) Wave motion

(d) None of these