



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

- 1 A **tuning fork** vibrating in air produces sound waves. These waves are best **classified** as
- A transverse, because the air molecules are vibrating parallel to the direction of wave motion
 - B transverse, because the air molecules are vibrating perpendicular to the direction of wave motion
 - C longitudinal, because the air molecules are vibrating parallel to the direction of wave motion
 - D longitudinal, because the air molecules are vibrating perpendicular to the direction of wave motion

- 2 A student in a band notices that a drum **vibrates** when another instrument emits a **certain frequency** note. This **phenomenon** illustrates
- A reflection
 - B resonance
 - C refraction
 - D diffraction



- 3 In the diagram below, the **distance** between points **A** and **B** on a wave is **5.0 meters**.
The **wavelength** of this wave is

- 4 The **spreading** of a wave into the region behind an **obstruction** is called
- A diffraction



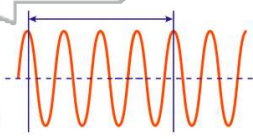
PREVIEW

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- 7 **constant frequency**. Compared to the sound **produced** by the whistle, the sound **observed** by the student is
- A greater in amplitude
 - B a transverse wave rather than a longitudinal wave
 - C higher in pitch
 - D lower in pitch

- A lower speed
- B higher pitch
- C shorter wavelength
- D greater loudness

- 9 The **product** of a wave's **frequency** and its **period** is
- A one
 - B its velocity
 - C its wavelength
 - D Planck's constant



- 10 A periodic wave having a **frequency** of **5.0 hertz** and a **speed** of **10 meters per second** has a **wavelength** of
- A 0.50 m
 - B 2.0 m
 - C 5.0 m
 - D 50 m



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PREVIEW

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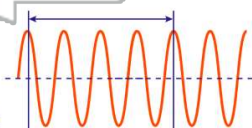


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