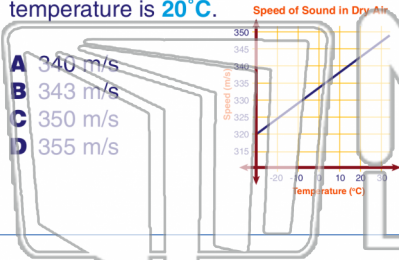




Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 Using the graph below, determine **how fast** sound travels when the air temperature is **20°C**.



- A 340 m/s
- B 343 m/s
- C 350 m/s
- D 355 m/s

- 2 Which of the following is an example of **refraction**?

- A light bouncing off a metal spoon
- B sound waves bouncing off the wall of an auditorium
- C sound waves filling a room from a speaker
- D light bending as it passes from air to the plastic of a lens

- 3 What happens to the **number of crests** a standing wave has as it changes from the **first overtone** to the **third overtone**?

- 4 What can be **concluded** from the data in the chart?

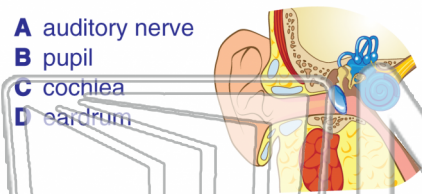
Distance from source (m)	Loudness (dB)
2	200
4	50
6	22



## PREVIEW

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- 7
- A auditory nerve
  - B pupil
  - C cochlea
  - D eardrum



- 8
- A The scales taste bitter so the bat won't eat the moth.
  - B The scales help the moth move faster and get away from the bat.
  - C The scales absorb sound and make it harder for the bat to use echolocation to find the moth.
  - D The scales weigh the moth down and it flies too low for the bat.



- 9 A boat is anchored at sea. What does the **up and down** motion of the boat show?

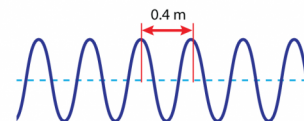
- A The molecules of water only move up and down while the energy moves forward.
- B The ocean is standing still.
- C The boat's motor is on.
- D The molecules of water move side to side while the energy moves forward.



- 10 What is the **frequency** of a wave with a **speed of 20 m/s** and a **wavelength of 0.4 m**?

**wave speed = wavelength x frequency**

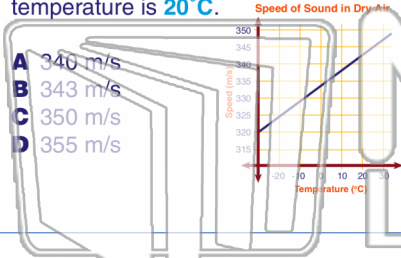
- A 8 Hz
- B 0.2 Hz
- C 50 Hz
- D 20.4 Hz





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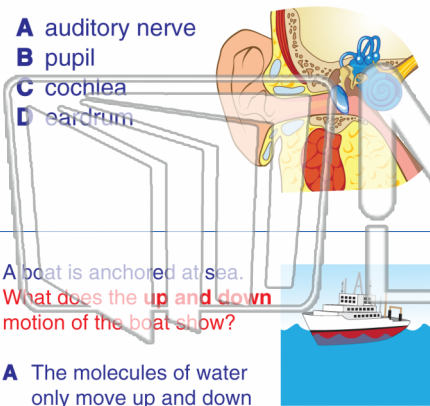
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