

# WORKSHEET 2

## CHAPTER 7 – SOUND

### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- The amplitude of body under forced vibrations is :
  - small.
  - large.
  - very large.
  - zero.
- The process of detecting obstacles by emitting ultrasound is called
  - RADAR.
  - ultrasonography.
  - X-ray.
  - sound ranging.
- After the original sound dies off, sensation of sound persists in our ear for
  - 1/10 s.
  - 1/100 s.
  - 1 s.
  - 100 s.
- Trawlers used by fishermen is based on the principle of
  - reverberations.
  - echo.
  - damping.
  - none of these.
- The natural frequency of the vibrations is given by
  - $\frac{1}{2l}\sqrt{Tm}$ .
  - $\frac{1}{2l}\sqrt{\frac{m}{T}}$ .
  - $\frac{1}{2l}\sqrt{\frac{T}{m}}$ .
  - none of these.

### B. Fill in the blanks.

- \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of energy.
- SONAR is used to find the depth of sea using \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ are also used by geologists to detect underground ores or oil deposits.
- The body set into \_\_\_\_\_ is in phase with respect to the natural vibrating body.
- During an earthquake, \_\_\_\_\_ can cause disaster.

### C. State whether the following statements are true or false.

- Every time another 10 dB is added to the sound level, the loudness is multiplied by 10.
- The unit of intensity is watt/metre<sup>2</sup>.
- The loudness of sound is decreased due to the presence of resonant bodies.
- If wind is blowing in the direction of propagation of sound, loudness is increased.
- A musical sound produces an irregular waveform.

### D. Match the following.

- |                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. Whisper                | 0 dB     |
| 2. Threshold of hearing   | 130 dB   |
| 3. Loud music in disco    | 140 dB   |
| 4. Factory noise          | 20 dB    |
| 5. Jet aircraft 30 m away | 80–90 dB |

Name: .....

Teacher's signature: .....

Class: ..... X .....

Date: .....

**E. Answer the following questions.**

**Very short answer questions**

1. Name three fundamental characteristics of a sound.
2. What is noise?

**Short answer questions**

1. What are the harmful effects of noise pollutions?
2. Define intensity of a sound.

**Long answer questions**

1. What is the relationship between intensity and loudness?
2. Differentiate between musical sound and noise.

# ANSWERS

## WORKSHEET 2

### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. a                                      2. d                                      3. a                                      4. b                                      5. c

### B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Sound                                      2. echo depth sounding                                      3. Echoes                                      4. resonance                                      5. resonance

### C. State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. T                                      2. T                                      3. F                                      4. T                                      5. F

### D. Match the following.

- |                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. Whisper                | 20 dB    |
| 2. Threshold of hearing   | 0 dB     |
| 3. Loud music in disco    | 130 dB   |
| 4. Factory noise          | 80–90 dB |
| 5. Jet aircraft 30 m away | 140 dB   |

### E. Answer the following questions.

#### Very short answer questions

- The three fundamental characteristics of sound are
  - loudness
  - pitch
  - quality.
- A discontinuous and non-uniform sound produced by irregular and non-periodic disturbances producing unpleasant effect to our ears is called noise.

#### Short answer questions

- Harmful effects of noise pollution are
  - It may result in the loss of hearing to deafness.
  - It reduces concentration, increases stress, causes headache and nervous tension resulting in the loss of work efficiency.
- The intensity of a sound wave at any point in space is defined as the amount of energy passing per unit time per unit area in a direction perpendicular to the area.

#### Long answer questions

- Weber and Fechner established the relationship between loudness and intensity of a sound. The loudness of a sound  $L$  is directly proportional to the logarithm of the intensity  $I$  of the sound.

$$L \propto \log I$$

or,

$$L = K \log I$$

where  $K$  is a constant.

- Refer Table 7.4, Page 148 of the textbook.