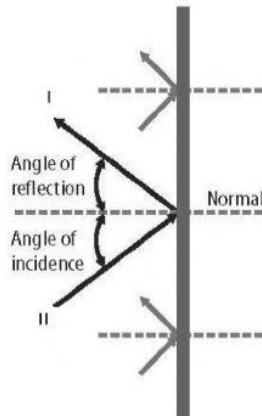


- ___ 21. In which of the following temperatures of air would sound travel slowest?
- 5°C
 - 0°C
 - 15°C
 - 25°C
- ___ 22. Which type of scanner is used for airport security and is shown in the diagram?



- ultraviolet ray scanner
 - fluorescent scanner
 - gamma ray scanner
 - X-ray scanner
- ___ 23. Use the diagram of reflection of light to identify I and II. Line I is also known as the _____, and Line II is also known as the _____.



- scattered reflected ray; tilted normal
 - incident ray; normal ray
 - reflected ray; incident ray
 - reflected ray; scattered reflected ray
- ___ 24. When sound travels through air, the air particles _____.
 - vibrate but not in any fixed direction
 - vibrate perpendicular to the direction of wave movement
 - vibrate along the direction of wave movement
 - do not vibrate
- ___ 25. In which of the following media does sound travel the fastest?
 - a balloon filled with helium
 - a vase full of water
 - a solid block of glass
 - a hollow wall
- ___ 26. If a sound is high pitched and loud, the sound wave is _____.
 - high frequency and high amplitude
 - high frequency and low amplitude
 - low frequency and high amplitude
 - low frequency and low amplitude
- ___ 27. When your mother tells you to turn down the radio, she is asking you to _____.
 - lower the frequency of the sound wave
 - raise the frequency of the sound wave
 - raise the amplitude of the sound wave
 - lower the amplitude of the sound wave
- ___ 28. The number of cycles or waves passing a particular point every second is the _____.
 - frequency
 - wavelength
 - pitch
 - amplitude
- ___ 29. Sounds with frequencies higher than 20,000 hertz are called _____.
 - sonic booms
 - ultrasonic
 - subsonic
 - super sonic
- ___ 30. Which of the following do acoustical engineers NOT deal with when designing a space?
 - absorption
 - reflection
 - reverberation
 - ultrasound