

Sound and Light Review

1. Sound is produced by (vibrations, waves).
2. Compressions and rarefactions are kinds of (sound waves, vibration waves).
3. Sound travels faster in (liquids, solids).
4. The speed of sound depends on the (temperature, empty space).
5. The amount of energy that flows through a certain area in a specific amount of time is known as _____.
 - a. intensity
 - b. loudness
6. The intensity of a sound is measured in _____.
 - a. units
 - b. decibels
7. Sources such as wind, earthquakes, and heavy machinery produce sound waves that vibrate _____.
 - a. slowly
 - b. quickly
8. A change in pitch or wave frequency due to movement is known as _____.
 - a. the Doppler effect
 - b. ultrasonic waves
9. A sound wave consists of compressions and _____.
 - a. vibrations
 - b. rarefactions
10. Sound waves can NOT move through _____.
 - a. wood
 - b. a vacuum
11. Sound waves of _____ intensity travel farther.
 - a. low
 - b. high

Directions: *Unscramble the words in italics to complete the sentences below. Write the terms on the lines provided.*

- _____ 1. The study of sound is known as *stauocsic*.
- _____ 2. People's perception of sound intensity is known as *slunesdo*.
- _____ 3. When you hear a change in *cptih*, you are registering how high or low the sounds are.
- _____ 4. The *poDprel cetfef* lets you know that the source of a sound is moving toward or away from you.
- _____ 5. When sounds and their reflections reach your ears at different times, you might hear an echoing effect called *rberatveniroe*.
- _____ 6. The use of underwater sound waves to detect objects is called *rosan*.
- _____ 7. Sound intensity is measured in *sceibled*.
- _____ 8. Every material has a natural *queencyfr*.