

**I. Fill in the blanks :**

1. To and fro or back and forth motion of an object is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In humans the sound is produced by the \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are stretched across the voice box or larynx.
4. The vocal cords in men are about \_\_\_\_\_ mm long.
5. Noise becomes physically painful at \_\_\_\_\_ db.
6. Frequency determines the \_\_\_\_\_ of a sound.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ on the roadside and elsewhere can reduce noise pollution.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two important properties of sound.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ senses the vibrations of sound.
10. The maximum displacement, on either side, of an oscillating body is known as its \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Name the following :**

1. An instrument used for investigating and tracking many medical problems.
2. Name the major causes of noise pollution.
3. Name the sources in home which may lead to noise.
4. Give examples of objects which produce sounds of low frequency or low pitched.
5. Give examples of objects which produce sound of high frequency or high pitched.

**III. Answer the following :**

1. Which property of sound is related to its  
a) amplitude                      b) frequency
2. Name the state of matter in which sound travels the  
a) fastest                          b) slowest
3. Describe an experiment to show that sound needs a material medium for its propagation.
4. Is noise pollution a health hazard? What can we do to minimise noise?
5. A body vibrates 20 times in 5 seconds. What is the frequency of vibration?
6. Many people living near airport or traffic junctions suffer from hypertension. Why?
7. How will the speed of sound change with the change in the medium in which it travels? Explain.
8. Write the frequency range for  
a) infrasonic                      b) audible range for human                      c) ultrasonic
9. Explain different parts of human ear and their function.
10. Draw two sound waves having same amplitude but different frequencies.