

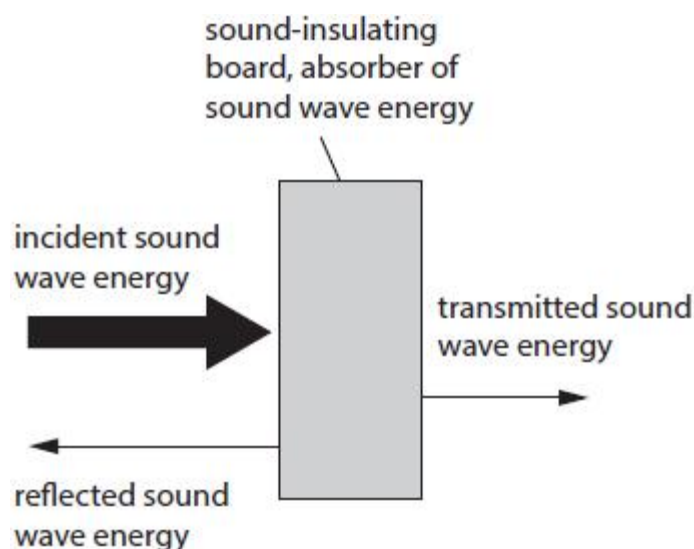
**Name of the Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Max. Marks : 18 Marks**

**Time : 18 Minutes**

Q1.

Figure 16 is an energy diagram for a sound wave incident on a sound-insulating board.



**Figure 16**

- (i) The incident energy is 0.25 J.

The absorbed energy is 67% of the incident energy.

The reflected energy is 15% of the incident energy.

Calculate the amount of the transmitted energy.

(2)

transmitted energy = ..... J

- (ii) Give **one** way to reduce the percentage of energy transmitted through the sound-insulating board.

(1)

.....  
.....

**(Total for question = 3 marks)**

Q2.

Figure 16 is an energy diagram for a sound wave incident on a sound-insulating board.

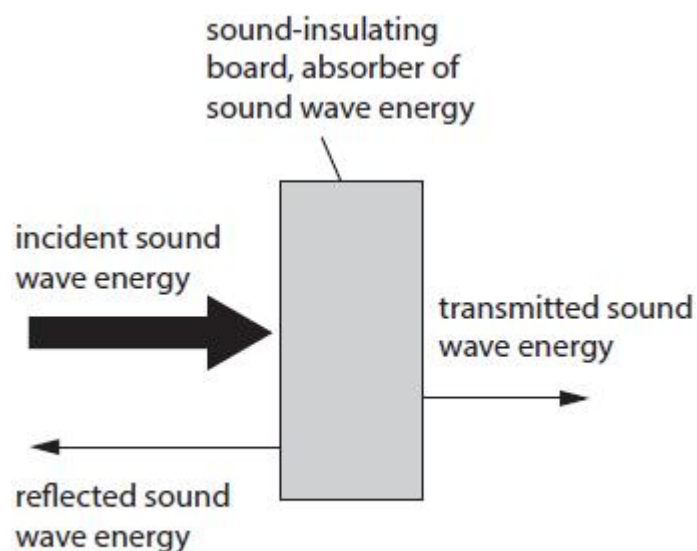


Figure 16

- (i) The incident energy is 0.25 J.

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Calculate the amount of the transmitted energy.

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(1)

.....  
.....

(Total for question = 3 marks)

Q3.

Answer the question with a cross in the box you think is correct ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

Figure 9 shows two technicians, L and M, measuring the speed of sound in air.



Figure 9

L fires a starting pistol.

M starts a stopwatch when first seeing the smoke from the starting pistol.

M stops the stopwatch when hearing the bang made by the starting pistol.

The distance between L and M is 120 m.

M's reaction time is 0.23 s.

The speed of sound in air is 330 m / s.

(i) Calculate M's reaction time as a percentage of the time sound takes to travel from L to M.

(3)

..... %

(ii) Which of these would improve the technicians' measurement of the speed of sound?

(1)

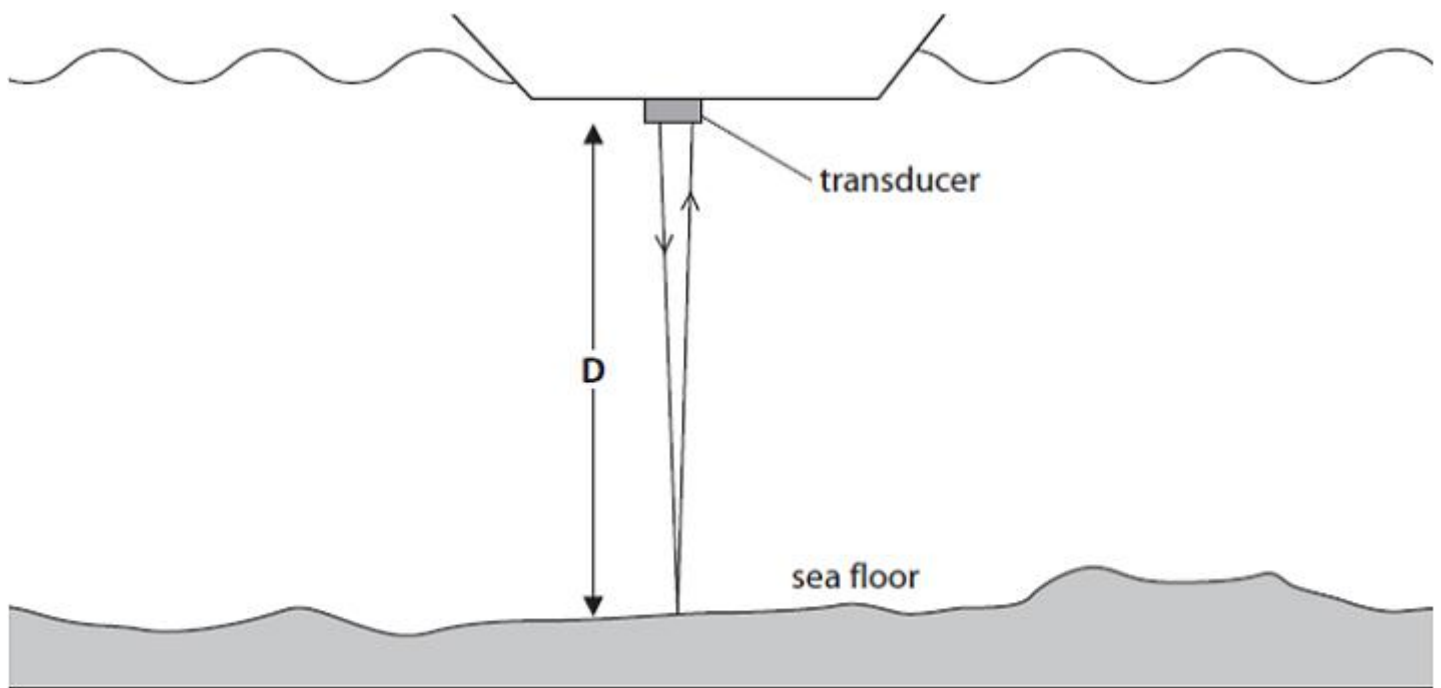
- ☒ **A** Use a firework 'banger' instead of the starting pistol.
- ☒ **B** Use a stop clock that measures time in minutes.
- ☒ **C** Increase the distance between **L** and **M**.
- ☒ **D** Decrease the distance between **L** and **M**.

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q4.

A transducer can transmit and detect ultrasonic waves.

Figure 15 shows ultrasonic waves transmitted by the transducer on the bottom of a ship.



**Figure 15**

The waves reflect off the sea floor and are received back at the transducer.

The waves travel at 1500 m / s.

The time between transmission and reception is 48 milliseconds.

Calculate the depth of water, D, shown in Figure 15.

(2)

depth of water, D = ..... m

**(Total for question = 2 marks)**

Q3.

The pulse returns to the bat after a time of 18 ms.

Calculate the distance from the bat to its prey.

(4)

distance = ..... m

**(Total for question = 4 marks)**

Q4.

Figure 1 shows a bat and its prey.



bat



prey

not to scale

**Figure 1**

The bat emits a high frequency sound pulse to locate its prey.

The speed of sound in air is 330 m / s.

The wavelength of the sound is 11 mm.

Calculate the frequency of the sound.

(2)

Use the equation

$$v = f \times \lambda$$

frequency = ..... Hz

**(Total for question = 2 marks)**