

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Sound

Q1. What is amplitude of oscillation?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q2. Why can ultrasound not be heard by humans?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q3. Why a sound cannot be heard on the moon?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q4. Why should we not put a sharp, pointed or hard thing into our ears?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q5. How is sound produced in mridangam?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q6. What is the relation between 'time-period' and 'frequency' of an oscillating body?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Sound

Q1. What is amplitude of oscillation?

Ans. The maximum displacement of a vibrating object from its central position is called the amplitude of oscillation.

Q2. Why can ultrasound not be heard by humans?

Ans. Ultrasound cannot be heard by humans because the ultrasound equipment works at frequencies higher than 20,000 Hz.

Q3. Why a sound cannot be heard on the moon?

Ans. A sound cannot be heard on the moon because on the moon there is no medium such as air through which the vibrations can propagate.

Q4. Why should we not put a sharp, pointed or hard thing into our ears?

Ans. We must never put a sharp, pointed or hard thing into our ear. It can damage the eardrum. The damaged eardrum can impair hearing.

Q5. How is sound produced in mridangam?

Ans. When we strike the membrane of a mridangam, the sound that we hear is not only that of the membrane but of the whole body of the instrument.

Q6. What is the relation between 'time-period' and 'frequency' of an oscillating body?

Ans. Time Period given by the inverse of the frequency.

$$\text{Time Period} = 1/\text{frequency}$$