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Crash Course - PHYSICS 46 Episode Series Bundle

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Crash Course Physics #18: Sound

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → https://youtu.be/qY4IR9EWGIY?si=s95qmUBZPn_Mu19

1. Sound is a _____ wave, meaning the vibration moves in the same direction the wave travels.
2. A speaker creates sound using a vibrating _____.
3. Sound waves can be described as _____ waves because they compress and expand the air.
4. The _____ vibrates in response to pressure waves and helps us hear.
5. The _____ of a wave refers to how high or low a sound is.
6. Pitch is related to the _____ of a sound wave.
7. Sounds with frequencies above human hearing are called _____.
8. Sounds with frequencies below human hearing are called _____.
9. The _____ of a sound depends on the power per area, measured in watts per square meter.
10. Sound intensity is proportional to the _____ of the wave, squared.
11. The unit used to measure loudness on a logarithmic scale is the _____.
12. A sound that is 10 times more intense sounds only _____ as loud to us.
13. The _____ effect causes sound pitch to change based on motion toward or away from the listener.
14. A sound at 1 watt per square meter has a decibel level of _____.
15. As sound waves move away from their source, their _____ decreases by the square of the distance.

Crash Course Physics #18: Sound KEY

1. Sound is a **longitudinal** wave, meaning the vibration moves in the same direction the wave travels.
2. A speaker creates sound using a vibrating **diaphragm**.
3. Sound waves can be described as **pressure** waves because they compress and expand the air.
4. The **eardrum** vibrates in response to pressure waves and helps us hear.
5. The **pitch** of a wave refers to how high or low a sound is.
6. Pitch is related to the **frequency** of a sound wave.
7. Sounds with frequencies above human hearing are called **ultrasonic**.
8. Sounds with frequencies below human hearing are called **infrasonic**.
9. The **intensity** of a sound depends on the power per area, measured in watts per square meter.
10. Sound intensity is proportional to the **amplitude** of the wave, squared.
11. The unit used to measure loudness on a logarithmic scale is the **decibel**.
12. A sound that is 10 times more intense sounds only **twice** as loud to us.
13. The **Doppler** effect causes sound pitch to change based on motion toward or away from the listener.
14. A sound at 1 watt per square meter has a decibel level of **120**.
15. As sound waves move away from their source, their **intensity** decreases by the square of the distance.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

Save 85% per worksheet!