Class–VIII (CHAPTER-13)

SOUND

Answers

1. (d) air, liquid and solids
2. (a) Baby girl.
3. (a) T
   (b) F
   (c) F
   (d) T
   (e) F
   (f) F
   (g) T
4. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.
   (a) Time taken by an object to complete one oscillation is called **time period**.
   (b) Loudness is determined by the **amplitude.**
   (c) The unit of frequency is **hertz**.
   (d) Unwanted sound is called **noise**.
   (e) Shrillness of a sound is determined by the **pitch** of vibration.
5. No. of oscillations = 40.
   Time- taken = 4 sec.
   Frequency = no. of oscillation/ time-taken
   = 40/4 = 10 Hz.
6. No- of vibration in 1 second = 500.
   Therefore, frequency= 500Hz.
   Time-period = 1/ frequency
   = 1/500 = 0.002 second.
7. (a) Dholak- Stretched membrane.
   (b) Sitar- Stretched string
   (c) Flute- Air column.

8. The unpleasant sound is called noise. Whereas pleasant sound is called music. Noise can produce so many health hazards, whereas noise music brings about soothing effect.

   Yes, music can become a noise sometimes when the musical instruments produce very high volume sounds.

9. The sources of noise pollution are:

   (i) The sound produced by buses and trucks.

   (ii) The sound produced at the construction site.

   (iii) The sound produced by playing of T.V., radio and loudspeaker.

   (iv) Bursting of crackers, and sound of big machines in the factories.

10. The noise pollution may cause many health related problems. Lacks of sleep, hypertension, anxiety etc. are some of the problems that may caused due to noise pollution. Moreover, a person who is exposed to a loud sound continuously may get temporary or permanent deafness.

11. I would suggest my parents to buy the house which is three lanes away from the roadside. This would protect us from noise pollution which is maximum at roadside building.

12. The other name of larynx is voice box. It is present at the upper end of the windpipe. The function of larynx is to produce sound.

13. The light travels at the speed of 3,00,000 km/s which is very large in comparison to the speed of sound which travels at the rate of 330 m/s in air. That is why lightening is seen earlier and thunder is heard later.