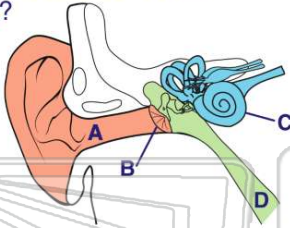




Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

- 1 This is a diagram of your ear. Which letter is labeling the cochlea?

- A A
- B B
- C C
- D D



- 3 Which type of matter does sound travel through the fastest?

- A solid
- B liquid
- C gas
- D air



- 2 Sound needs something in which to travel. Which of the following is true of sound?

- A can only travel through liquids
- B cannot travel through solids, liquids, and gases
- C can travel through solids, liquids, and gases
- D cannot ever travel through gases



- 4 What is pitch?

- A the highness or lowness of a sound
- B how loud a sound is
- C how quiet a sound is
- D how many decibels a



5

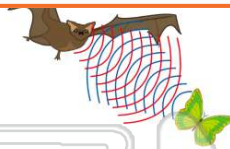


PREVIEW

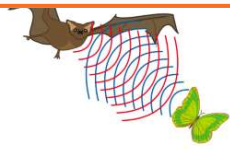
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7

- A echo
- B refraction
- C absorption
- D decibel



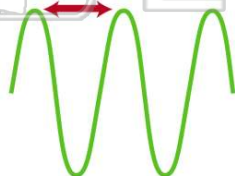
- B bounces back
- C is lost
- D gets louder



9

What is a property of sound that refers to the distance between a point on one sound wave and a similar point on another sound wave.

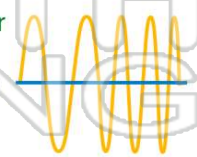
- A pitch
- B frequency
- C wavelength
- D volume



10

Frequency is the number of vibrations in a certain amount of time. Which is true of the frequency of sound?

- A faster vibration = higher frequency
- B faster vibration = lower frequency
- C slower vibration = faster frequency
- D slower vibration = higher frequency

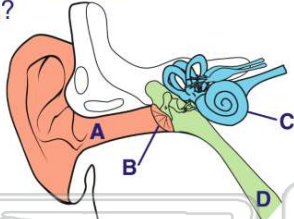




ANSWER KEY

This is a diagram of your ear.
Which letter is labeling the cochlea?

- A A
- B B
- C C
- D D



(C)

Sound needs something in which to travel.
Which of the following is true of sound?

- A can only travel through liquids
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- C can travel through solids, liquids, and gases
- D cannot ever travel through gases



(C)

Which type of matter does sound travel through the fastest?

- A solid
- B liquid
- C gas
- D air



(a)

What is pitch?

- A the highness or lowness of a sound
- B how loud a sound is
- C how quiet a sound is
- D how many decibels a sound creates



(a)



PREVIEW

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- B refraction
- C absorption
- D decibel

- C is lost
- D gets louder

What is a property of sound that refers to the distance between a point on one sound wave and a similar point on another sound wave.

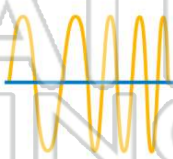
- A pitch
- B frequency
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(C)

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(a)