

1. Nov/2023/Paper_0625/11/No.23

Dogs can hear sounds in the range from 100 Hz to 45 kHz.

Which statement is correct?

- A Any sound a dog can hear can also be heard by a human.
- B Any sound a human can hear can also be heard by a dog.
- C Dogs can hear some low frequency sounds that are silent for humans.
- D Dogs can hear some high frequency sounds that are silent for humans.

2. Nov/2023/Paper_0625/12/No.23

Which statement about a sound that can be heard by a person with normal hearing is correct?

- A The sound is a longitudinal wave with a frequency between 2.0 Hz and 20 Hz.
- B The sound is a longitudinal wave with a frequency between 20 Hz and 20 000 Hz.
- C The sound is a transverse wave with a frequency between 2.0 Hz and 2000 Hz.
- D The sound is a transverse wave with a frequency between 2.0 Hz and 20 MHz.

3. Nov/2023/Paper_0625/13/No.23

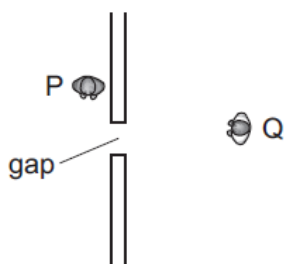
A sound is produced and an echo is heard after the sound reflects off a wall.

How do the properties of the echo compare to the original sound wave?

	amplitude	frequency	speed
A	lower	lower	lower
B	lower	same	same
C	same	lower	lower
D	same	same	same

4. Nov/2023/Paper_0625/21/No.17

Two men, P and Q, stand close to a gap in a wall, as shown. Man P cannot see man Q but man P can hear man Q speaking.



Which statement explains this?

- A Light waves do not diffract at all because they are electromagnetic waves.
- B Light waves have a range of frequencies but sound has just one frequency.
- C Sound waves are of a higher frequency than light waves.
- D Sound waves diffract a lot because their wavelength is a similar size to the width of the gap.

5. Nov/2023/Paper_0625/22/No.23

Which row gives typical values for the speed of sound in a solid and in a gas?

	<u>speed of sound in a solid</u> m/s	<u>speed of sound in a gas</u> m/s
A	3	30
B	30	3
C	300	3000
D	3000	300

6. Nov/2023/Paper_0625/23/No.23

Which row gives approximate values for the speed of sound in copper, water and air?

	<u>speed of sound in copper</u> m/s	<u>speed of sound in water</u> m/s	<u>speed of sound in air</u> m/s
A	4500	1500	350
B	350	4500	1500
C	1500	4500	350
D	4500	350	1500

A student can hear trains passing her house.

(a) Describe the motion that a sound wave gives to air particles.

..... [1]

(b) When the student is at her house, she can hear and see the trains, as shown in Fig. 7.1.

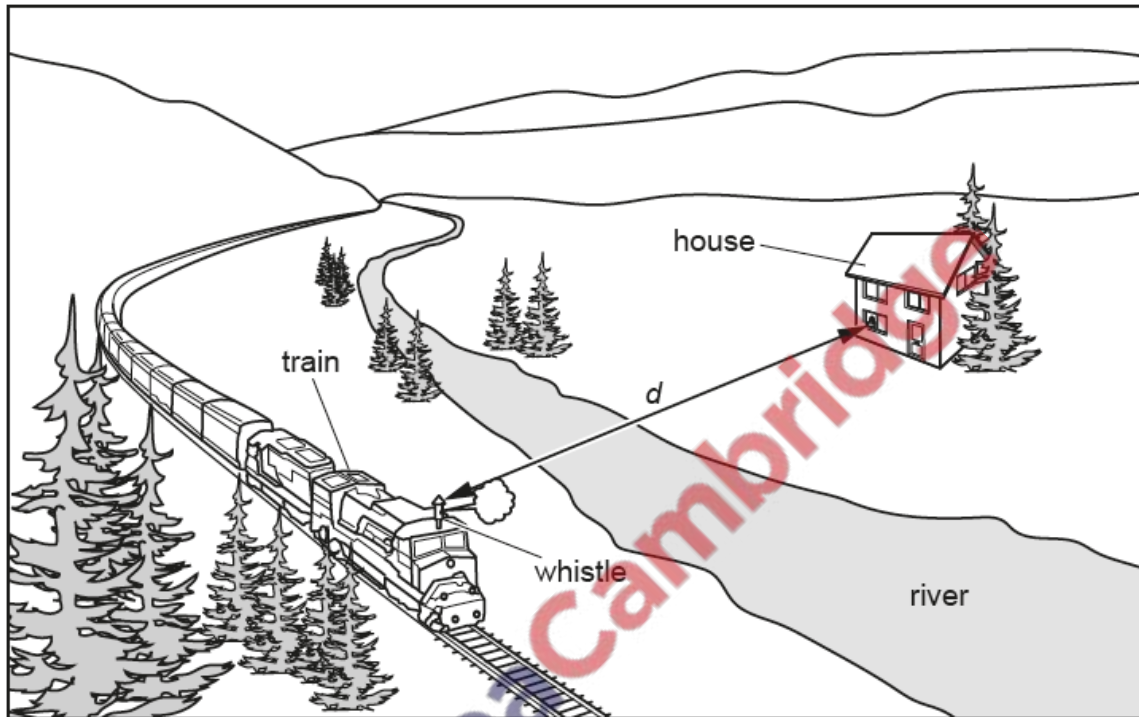


Fig. 7.1 (not to scale)

When a train whistle blows, steam comes out of the whistle.

The student measures the time interval between seeing the steam coming out of the whistle and hearing the whistle.

(i) Suggest a suitable device for measuring this time interval.

..... [1]

(ii) The time interval is 1.6 s between the steam coming out of the whistle and the student hearing the whistle.

The speed of sound in air is 340 m/s.

Calculate the distance d from the whistle to the student.

distance $d =$ m [3]

(c) State the range of audible frequencies for a healthy human ear. Include the unit.

..... [2]

[Total: 7]

8. June/2023/Paper_0625/11,21/No.22

Student X fires a starting pistol which produces smoke and sound. Student Y is standing 100 m away and sees the smoke the instant it is produced. The speed of sound in air is 340 m/s.

What is the time delay between student Y seeing the smoke and hearing the sound?

- A 0.29 s B 0.59 s C 1.7 s D 3.4 s

9. June/2023/Paper_0625/12/No.22

A boy shouts and hears the echo from a tall building 2.2 s later.

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

How far away from the boy is the building?

- A 150 m B 300 m C 360 m D 730 m

10. June/2023/Paper_0625/13/No.22

A ship sounds its horn when it is 790 m from a cliff. A passenger on the ship hears the echo 4.8 s later.

What is the speed of the sound?

- A 165 m/s B 330 m/s C 340 m/s D 1896 m/s

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12. June/2023/Paper_0625/23/No.22

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- A 165 m/s B 330 m/s C 340 m/s D 1896 m/s

An observer stands at P and looks into a rock quarry. A small explosion takes place at X in the quarry.

Fig. 5.1 shows the situation.

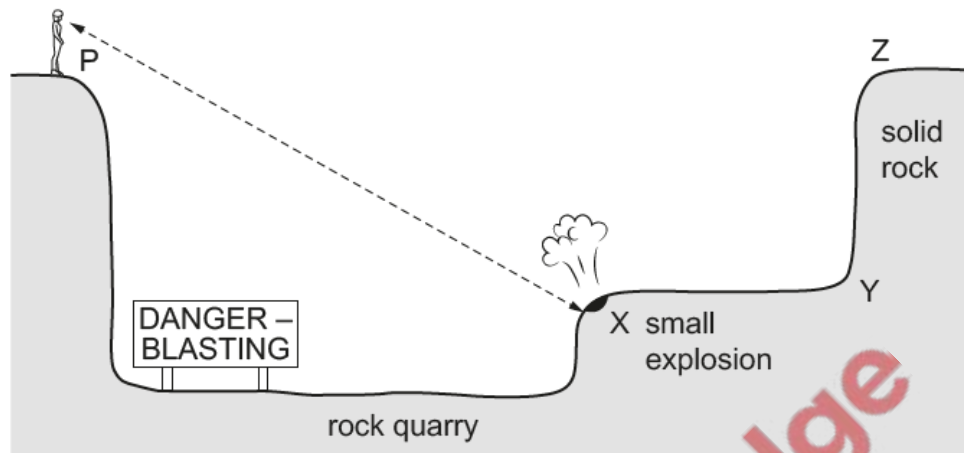


Fig. 5.1 (not to scale)

(a) The observer first hears the sound from the explosion 1.8 s after the explosion occurs. The speed of the sound is 340 m/s.

(i) Calculate the distance XP from the explosion at X to the observer at P.

distance XP = m [3]

(ii) The observer then hears a quieter sound from the explosion.

Suggest how the quieter sound waves reach the observer.

.....
 [2]

(b) Before the explosion, a warning siren produces a sound. The wavelength of the sound is 0.28 m.

The speed of the sound is 340 m/s.

Calculate the frequency of the sound.

frequency = Hz [3]