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1. a) State the meaning of "the period of a pendulum".
b) State the units for period.
2. Draw a transverse wave and label a trough, crest, amplitude and wavelength.
3. a) Write a definition for frequency.
b) What units is it measured in?
4. a) Draw two waves - one with high frequency and one with low frequency. Make sure they have the same amplitude.
b) State which wave has a larger wavelength. $/ 1$
c) Hence state the effect of decreasing the frequency on the wavelength of the wave.
5. 

a) Draw a longitudinal wave.
b) Describe how the wavelength of a wave is measured.
c) Describe the motion of a single air particle involved in a sound wave.
6. A nurse counts 76 heartbeats in one minute. Determine the period and frequency of the heart's oscillations.
7. Calculate the speed of waves in water that are 0.4 m apart and have a frequency of 2 Hz .
8.
a) Describe what happens when two waves meet and experience interference. $\quad 12$
b) State the three conditions required for interference to create a standing wave. 12
c) Draw a standing wave which has 4 nodes.
9. You are standing on the footpath and a car goes past at great speed. Explain, using the concept of the Doppler effect, why its engine sounds higher pitch coming towards you and lower going away.
10. a) Draw the electromagnetic spectrum, from radio waves to gamma rays. 14
b) State or label the end of the spectrum which has:
i) longer wavelength
ii) higher frequency
iii) more energy
11. Explain the effect of density on the opaqueness of an object.
12. Paper reflects almost all colours of light. State why we are unable to see our reflection by looking down on a page.
13. Use Snell's law to calculate the angle of refraction for a ray of light passing from air (refractive index 1.00) to water (refractive index 1.33) if the angle of incidence is $28.0^{\circ}$
14.
(a) Explain why a toy train which is orange under white light appears black under blue light.
(b) State the colour it would appear to be under green light. $/ 1$

