

## Range Finder Lesson 2 Summative Assessment

1. What wave property allows the sensor to detect distance?
  - a. The weight of a sound wave.
  - b. The temperature of a sound wave.
  - c. The color of a sound wave.
  - d. The speed of a sound wave.
2. What does the Range Finder measure?
  - a. Distance
  - b. Speed
  - c. Movement
  - d. Waves
3. What units do we use for measuring this (response from question 2)?
  - a. Centimeters
  - b. Meters
  - c. Inches
  - d. All of the above
4. How does the Range Finder detect distance?
  - a. Uses light waves
  - b. Uses voltage changes
  - c. Kinetic energy of particles
  - d. Sound waves
5. What's the difference between cm and in?
  - a. They are the same size.
  - b. One measures distance and the other measures speed.
  - c. Cm is a smaller unit than in
  - d. In is a smaller unit than cm
6. When the ball is bouncing faster, what can you say about its frequency?
  - a. The frequency is high.
  - b. The frequency is low.
  - c. The frequency is flat.
  - d. There is no frequency.
7. When the ball is moving over your head, what does your hand change?
  - a. The ball's frequency.
  - b. The ball's speed.
  - c. The ball's position.
  - d. The ball's distance.
8. What type of waves does the Range Finder use to detect distance?
  - a. Light wave
  - b. Sound wave
  - c. Color wave
  - d. Water wave

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9. What determines the time it takes for a wave to return to the sensor?
  - a. The distance it travels
  - b. The shape of the wave
  - c. The color of the wave
  - d. The bounce of the wave