

## Sounds

**Total Marks: 14**

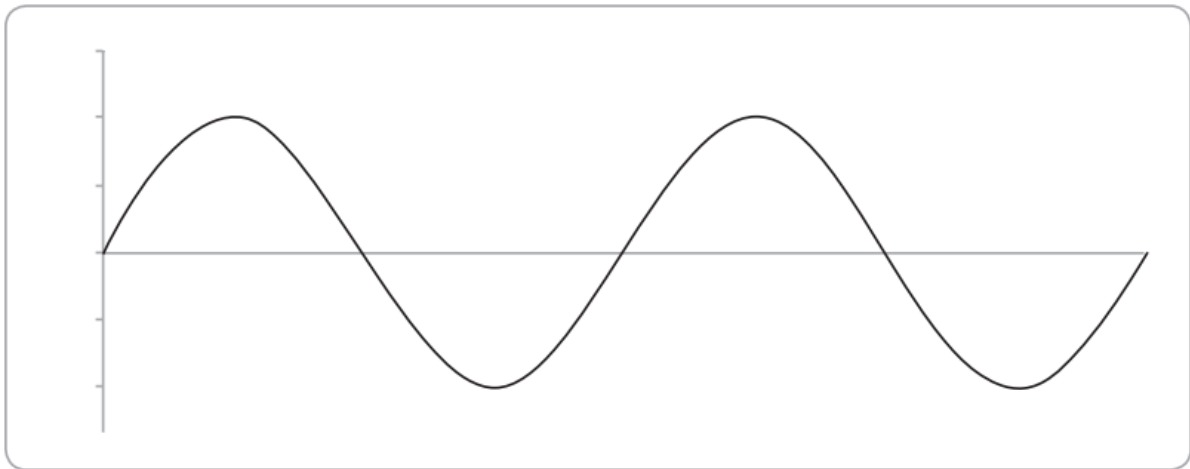
### **Question 1:**

A baby monitor uses a microphone to record sound.

(a) An analogue to digital converter is used to change the sounds received by the microphone into a form that can be processed by a computer.

(i) Complete the diagram to show sampling frequency and label both axes.

(3)



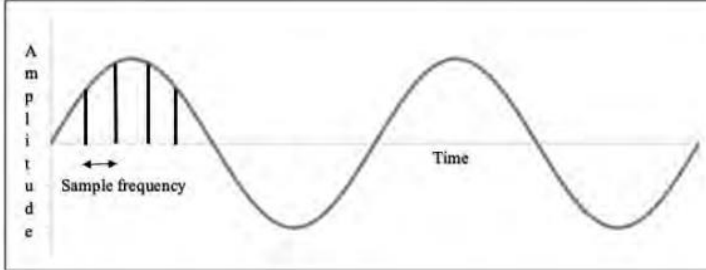
(ii) State the advantage of using a bit depth of 16 rather than a bit depth of 8.

(1)

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## Answer:

(a) (i)	<p>X axis correctly labelled (1) Y axis correctly labelled (1)</p> <p>Sample frequency indicated (1) Do not award marks if wavelength is labelled, rather than sample frequency. Accept for sample frequency if two points given that are shorter than the wavelength.</p> 		<b>3</b>
Question number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
(a)(ii)	<p>The amplitude / original sound can be represented more accurately.</p> <p>Accept:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better (sound) quality</li> <li>• Higher fidelity</li> <li>• Clearer (sound)</li> </ul>		<b>1</b>

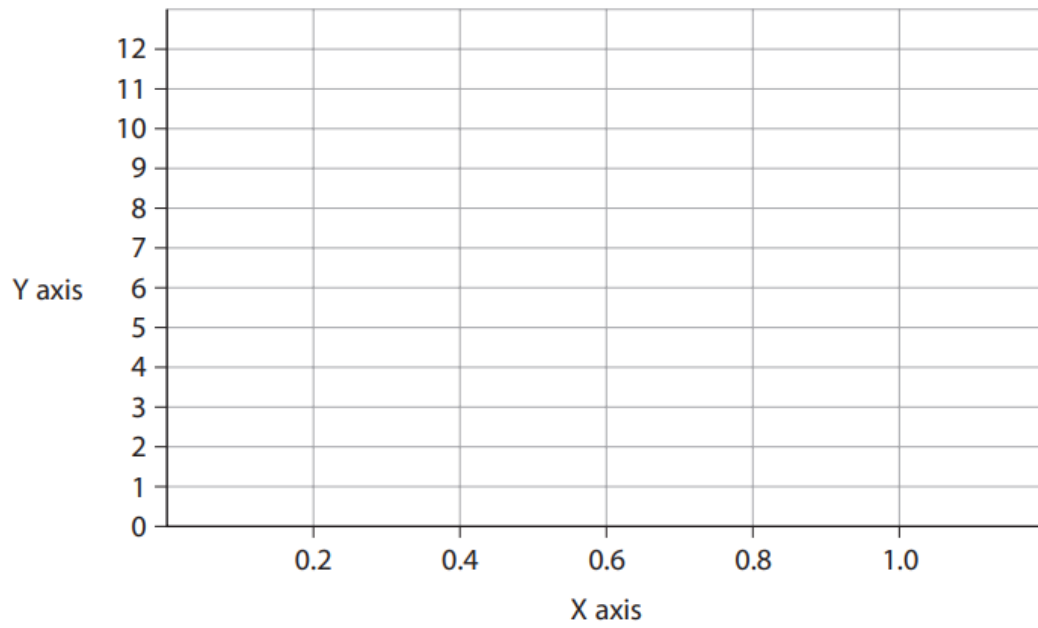
## Question 2:

Alyssa is a music producer.

- (a) **Figure 1** shows the denary values of five samples of an analogue sound using a sample interval of 0.2 seconds.

Sample number	Denary value
1	1
2	10
3	12
4	5
5	3

**Figure 1**



(i) Complete this graph using the sample information from **Figure 1** to show the digital sound wave.

(3)

(ii) Give a suitable label for the X axis.

(1)

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(iii) Give a suitable label for the Y axis.

(1)

**Answer:**

(i)

Award **one** mark for each of:

- At least four conversions plotted at the correct amplitude (1)
- Correct start point (1) 0 – 1 digital. 0 – 0 analogue
- Digital sound wave drawn (1) using candidate's plots

Sample number	Denary value
1	1
2	10
3	12
4	5
5	3

X axis (Sample)	Y axis (Denary value)
0.0 - 0.2	1
0.2 - 0.4	10
0.4 - 0.6	12
0.6 - 0.8	5
0.8 - 1.0	3

MP1 does not have to start at 0.2 - 1

3

(ii)	Award <b>one</b> mark for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time (1)</li> <li>• Sample interval/period (1)</li> <li>• Seconds (1)</li> </ul>		1
(iii)	Award <b>one</b> mark for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amplitude / sound level / volume (1)</li> <li>• Metres/centimetres/nanometres (1)</li> <li>• m/cm/nm (1)</li> </ul>		1

### **Question 3:**

A band is recording their new song. They need to consider the sample rate and sample resolution of their recording.

(a) Give **one** benefit of using a higher sample rate to record the song.

.....  
..... [1]

(b) Give **one** drawback of using a higher sample rate to record the song.

.....  
..... [1]

(c) Describe what is meant by sample resolution.

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

(d) The band wants to compress the sound file, but they do **not** want any data to be permanently removed.

Identify the compression method that should be used.

..... [1]

**Answer:**

i(a)	Any <b>one</b> from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– The recording of the song is more accurate/closer to original</li></ul>	<b>1</b>
i(b)	Any <b>one</b> from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– The file size will be increased</li><li>– The file will require more <b>storage</b> space</li></ul>	<b>1</b>
i(c)	Any <b>two</b> from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– The number of <u>bits</u> that are used <b>per sample</b></li><li>– ... that provides the variation in amplitude that can be stored for each sample // defines the number of different amplitudes that can be recorded</li><li>– ... that determines how quiet/loud the sounds are that can be recorded</li><li>– Example e.g. 16-bit</li></ul>	<b>2</b>
i(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Lossless</li></ul>	<b>1</b>