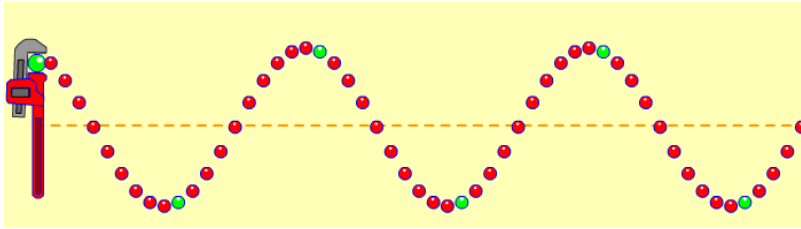


Sound Waves

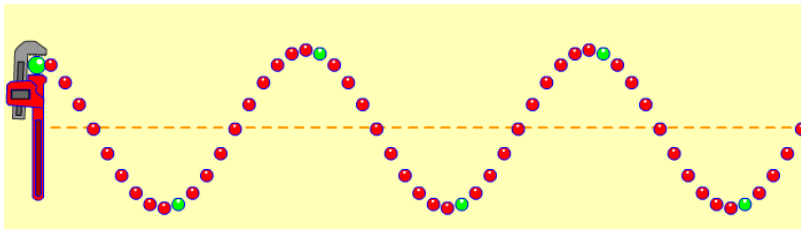
Pre-lab

A wave is created on this string by moving the wrench up and down.



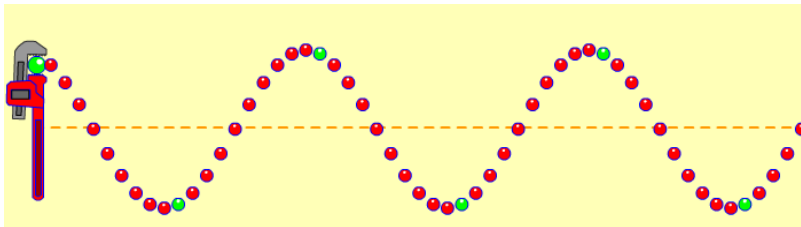
1. What would change if the wave had a higher frequency and smaller amplitude?

Draw how the string would look for a higher frequency, smaller amplitude wave over this picture of the wave:

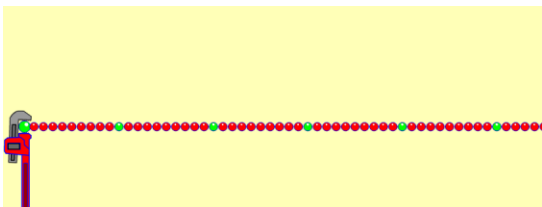


2. What would change if the wave had a lower frequency and larger amplitude?

Draw how the string would look for a lower frequency, larger amplitude wave over this picture of the wave:



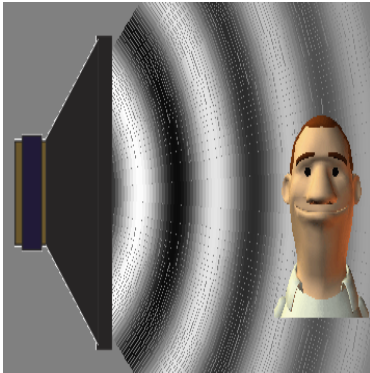
3. If you were to **create this wave by moving the wrench up and down**, describe how you would **move the wrench differently** to make the high frequency, small amplitude wave compared to a low frequency, large amplitude wave?



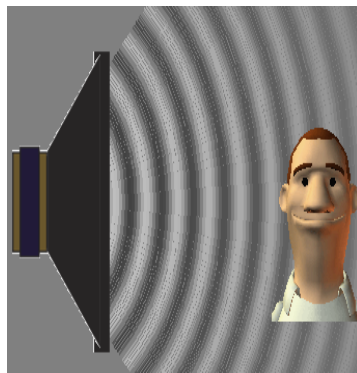
Motion to make a high frequency, small amplitude?

Motion to make a low frequency, large amplitude?

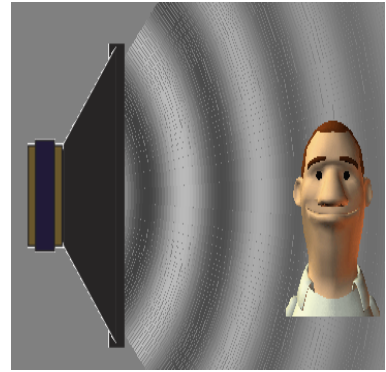
4. A student is listening to some pure notes that are produced using an electronic piano:



A



B



C

a. Which picture or pictures (A, B, or C) would best show the student listening to a high-pitched sound?

Why do you think so?

b. Which picture or pictures would best show the student listening to a loud sound?

Why do you think so?

c. Which picture or pictures would best show the student listening to a low frequency sound?

Why do you think so?

Sound Waves (Teacher Notes)

Class Demonstration

After the pre-lab, and before starting activity, demo 2 tuning forks, or instruments – a high-pitch one and a low-pitch one.

Ask: Which one of these is a high-pitch? Which is a low pitch? Ask some more examples things that make a high-pitch sound and things that make a low-pitch sound.

The goal of this demo is only to make sure students to associate sounds with “high-pitch” and “low-pitch”.

Students will then be discovering *how* to make high-pitched noises and low-pitched noises in terms of frequency/amplitude and in terms of vibrational motion of a speaker.

Sound Waves

Learning Objectives:

- Explore and draw conclusions about the nature, properties and behaviors of sound waves.
 - Use the simulation to develop your own definition of frequency and amplitude.
 - Describe how frequency and amplitude affect the sounds we hear.
 - Given a description of a sound like “high pitched and loud”, describe the amplitude and frequency.
1. Discuss examples of things that make the different types of sounds listed in the table below.

Write your examples in the table below.

2. Open **Sound** simulation from the icon on your computer.
Use the **Listen to a Single Source** tab. Turn on the **Audio Enabled** so you can hear the sound.

Create the sounds in the table below!

Sound	Example of something that makes this sound	Explain how you used the simulation to make the right noise	Draw what the sound waves look like in the simulation
Case A: Loud, High-pitched			
Case B: Soft, High-pitched			
Case C: Loud, Low-pitched			
Case D: Soft, Low-pitched			

3. Which cases in Question #2:




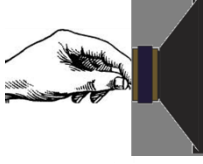
- a. Have a high frequency? _____
- b. Have a large amplitude? _____

Explain what controls pitch, and what controls loudness.

4. **Creating Sounds ...**

- **Compare** how you would have to **move the speaker** to produce the sound in each case.
- **Describe the motions below.**
- Be sure to describe what is different about each one.

Is this sound
**Low or high
pitch?**
Loud or soft?

Sound		
<p>Case E: Low Frequency, Low Amplitude</p>		
<p>Case F: High Frequency, Low Amplitude</p>		
<p>Case G: Low Frequency, High Amplitude</p>		
<p>Case H: High Frequency, High Amplitude</p>		

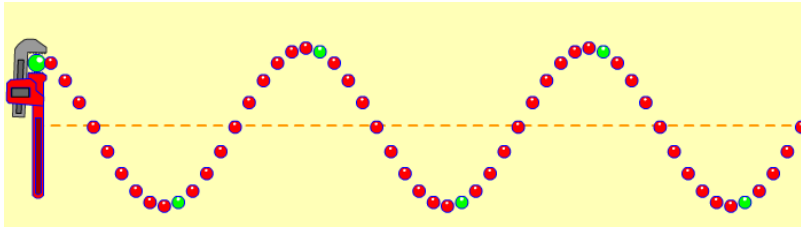
5. **Develop rules** for what effects frequency and what effects amplitude to explain your observations from Question 4.

6. Some of your friends are confusing frequency and amplitude. How would you describe these terms in **your own words or pictures** to help your friends understand each one?

Sound Waves

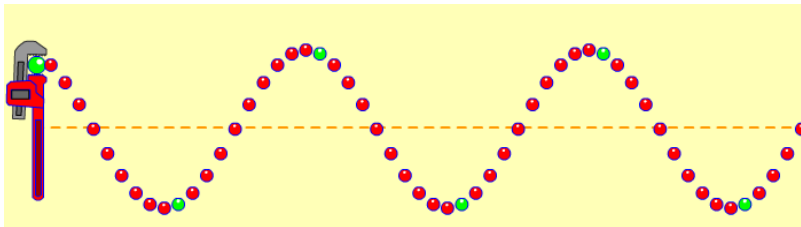
Post-lab

A wave is created on this string by moving the wrench up and down.



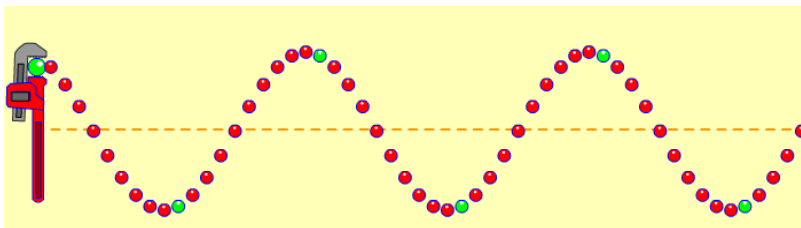
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Draw how the string would look for a higher frequency, smaller amplitude wave over this picture of the wave:

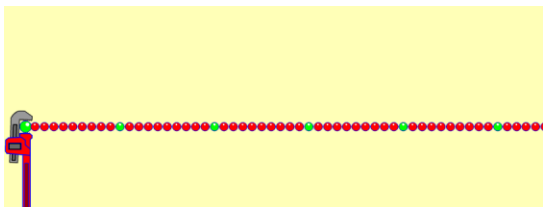


2. What would change if the wave had a lower frequency and larger amplitude?

Draw how the string would look for a lower frequency, larger amplitude wave over this picture of the wave:



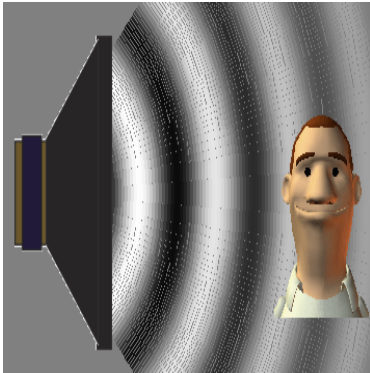
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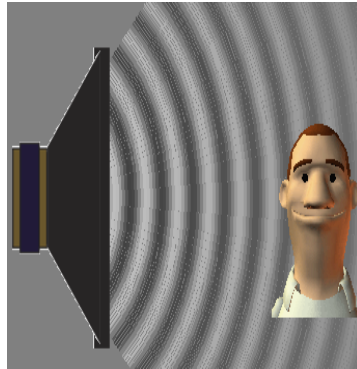
Motion to make a high frequency, small amplitude?

Motion to make a low frequency, large amplitude?

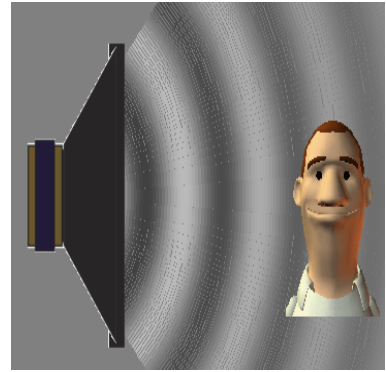
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C

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Why do you think so?

b. Which picture or pictures would best show the student listening to a loud sound? _____

Why do you think so?

c. Which picture or pictures would best show the student listening to a low frequency sound? _____

Why do you think so?

5. How **useful for your learning** was this science activity, compared to other science class activities? (circle)

More useful

About the same

Less useful

How **enjoyable** was this science class activity, compared to other science class activities? (circle)

More enjoyable

About the same

Less enjoyable

Why did you or did you not find it useful or enjoyable?
