We reviewed the properties of sound waves and the differences between transverse and longitudinal waves. The higher the <u>AMPLITUDE</u>, the higher the <u>volume</u> or loudness. The higher the <u>FREQUENCY</u>, the higher the <u>pitch</u> or tone.

We used a tone generator app to explore what the different frequencies of sound are like. As always, check my website for links to videos and resources for these days.

Frequency (f)	Description of Sound		
100 Hz	Low horn like sound or the sound of a motor running		
200 Hz	Musical chime, higher frequency motor		
2,000 Hz	Smoke alarm, flute, bus sound, backing up sound, microwave beep		
10,000 Hz	Ear-ringing, high pitched		
20,000 Hz	Some can't hear, some are affected		

Crash Course : Sound

We watched the first 5 minutes or so of this video. It is a good review of sound wave properties. Search on YouTube or see the link on my website.

Animals	Frequency Difference	Infrasound / ultrasound
Elephant , Mole	Down to 5 Hz	infrasound
Cat, dog	Up to 40,000 Hz	ultrasound
Bat, dolphin	Up to 150,000 Hz	ultrasound

<u>Vocabulary</u>

<u>Bel (B)</u> - a unit that measures the intensity /volume of a sound. <u>Decibel (dB)</u> = 1/10 bel

We explored the decibel level of different sounds we hear around us and sounds we listen to on purpose.

We also started [89] It's a Noisy World. This looks at how sound is measured and the different intensities of sound. Use this table for your data.

Card	Type of Sound	Number of squares shaded	Total number of squares on the card	Proportion of shaded squares on the card (relative intensity)	Decibel Level (dB)
А				1/10,000	
В					
С					
D					
E					