Nam	me:	Date:	Class:
	Seeing Sound W	/orksh	eet
Inst	structions: At each activity station, complete the question	ns below.	
Stat	ation 1: Oobleck Dance		
	Observe how oobleck responds to a range of low-frequobleck dance most wildly?	ency sounds. A	t which frequency does
2.	Do sound waves need high or low amplitude in order for	or oobleck to da	ance? How can you tell?
Sta	ation 2: Sound Visualization		
1.	Can you see that sound is a wave? How can you tell?		
2.	Can you feel that sound is a wave? How can you tell?		
3.	How do high- and low-frequency sounds change what t	he water (or gr	rain) looks like?

4. Do high-frequency sounds have long or short wavelengths?

Name:	Date:	Class:
Station 3: Testing homemade Speake 1. How does the yogurt cup speaker ma		ound?
Using the materials in the box, how vas much as possible? What did you d		d from the yogurt cup speake
Station 4: Practice Problems 1. Label amplitude and wavelength on t	the drawing of Wave 1.	
In the box below, draw a wave with t	the same wavelength as Wave 1, b	ut lower amplitude.

Nam	me:	Date:	Class:
3.	In the box below, draw a wave with higher freque	ency than Wave 1, bu	t the same amplitude.
4.	In the box below, draw a wave with lower freque	ncy and amplitude th	an Wave 1.
Stat	ation 5: How Do Stringed Instruments Make S	ound?	
	Take a length of string and pull it just tight enoug teammate. Is this a high- or low-frequency sound		
	Pull the string tighter. Does this sound wave have Is the pitch higher or lower than before?	higher or lower freq	uency than before?

Name:		Class:
3. If you pluck the string more strongly so that the	sound is louder, what	: happens to the sound wave?
4. Pluck the string on top of a petri dish with water string is a wave?	. Do you see evidence	e that the sound made by the
5. Why do you think stringed instruments have ma	ny strings, some tight	er and looser?