

Unit 5 Lesson 1

1. Wave ~ a disturbance that transfers energy
2. Vibration ~ a rapid back and forth movement
3. Sound ~ energy in the form of vibrations that can be heard
4. Medium ~ a solid, liquid, or gas that a sound can pass through; sound waves must have a medium to travel so they have something to vibrate
5. Compression ~ where molecules are forced together
6. Rarefaction ~ where molecules are spread apart
7. Wavelength ~ the distance from the start of one compression to the start of the next compression

Unit 5 Lesson 1

Sound Waves



Compression

Rarefaction

Compression

Wavelength

Wavelength is from one compression to the next compression

Unit 5 Lesson 2

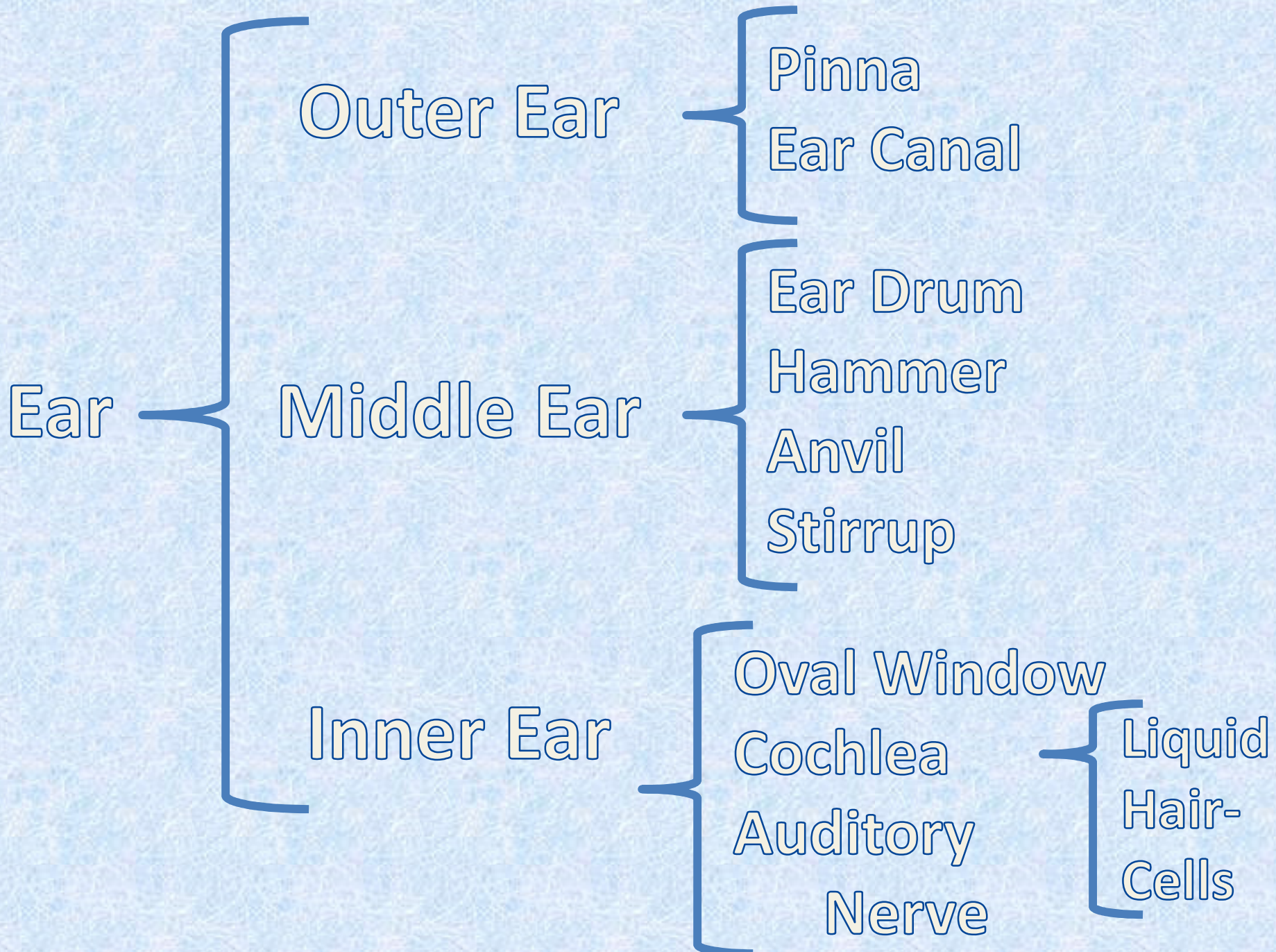
1. Pitch ~ the highness or lowness of a sound
2. Frequency ~ the number of waves in a certain amount of time; measured in hertz
3. Oscilloscope ~ a machine that makes sound waves visible

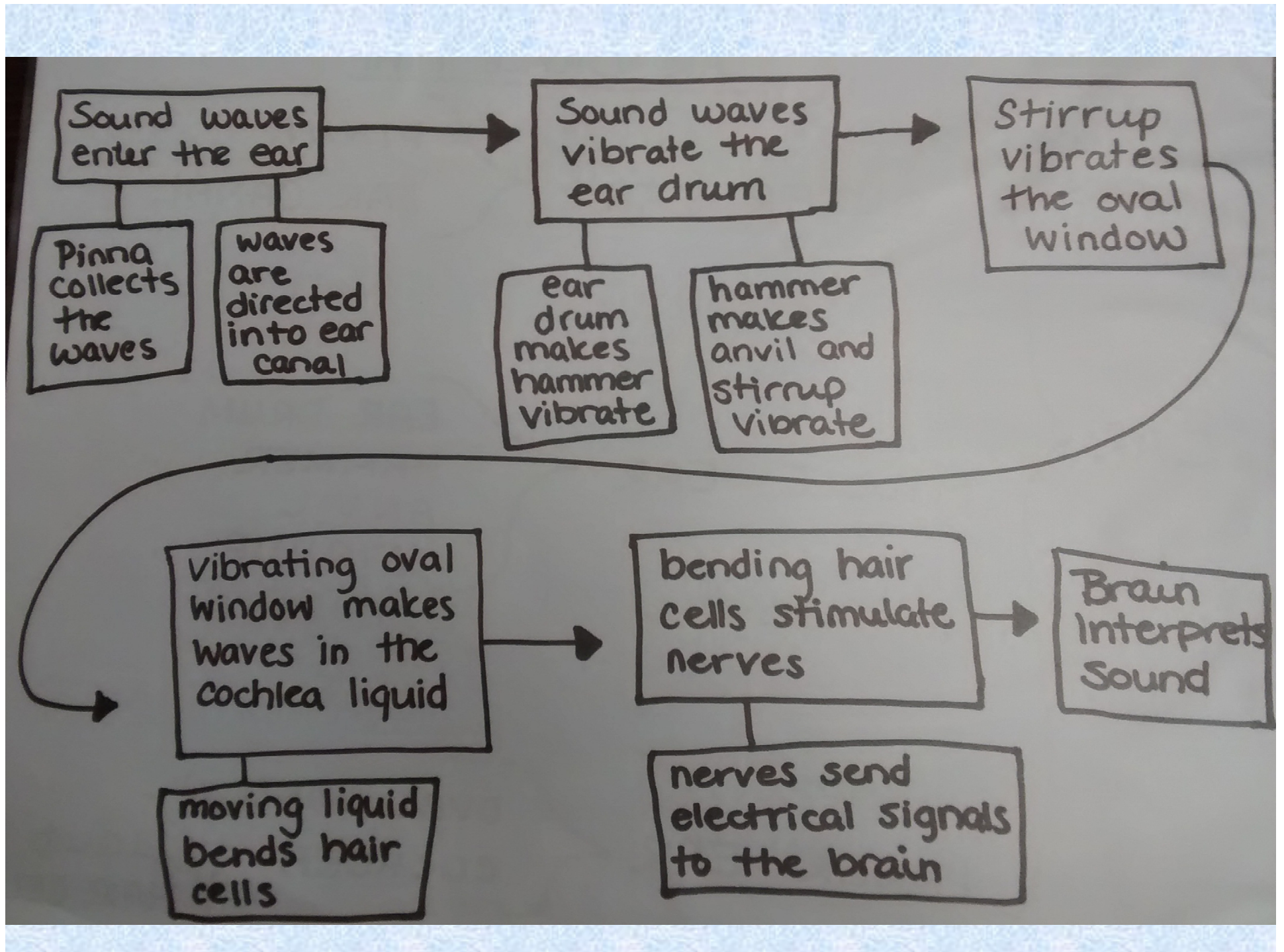
Unit 5 Lesson 3

1. Volume ~ the loudness of a sound; tells how much energy the sound wave carries; measured in decibels
2. Amplitude ~ the height of the wave; tells how much energy the sound wave carries

Unit 5 Lesson 4

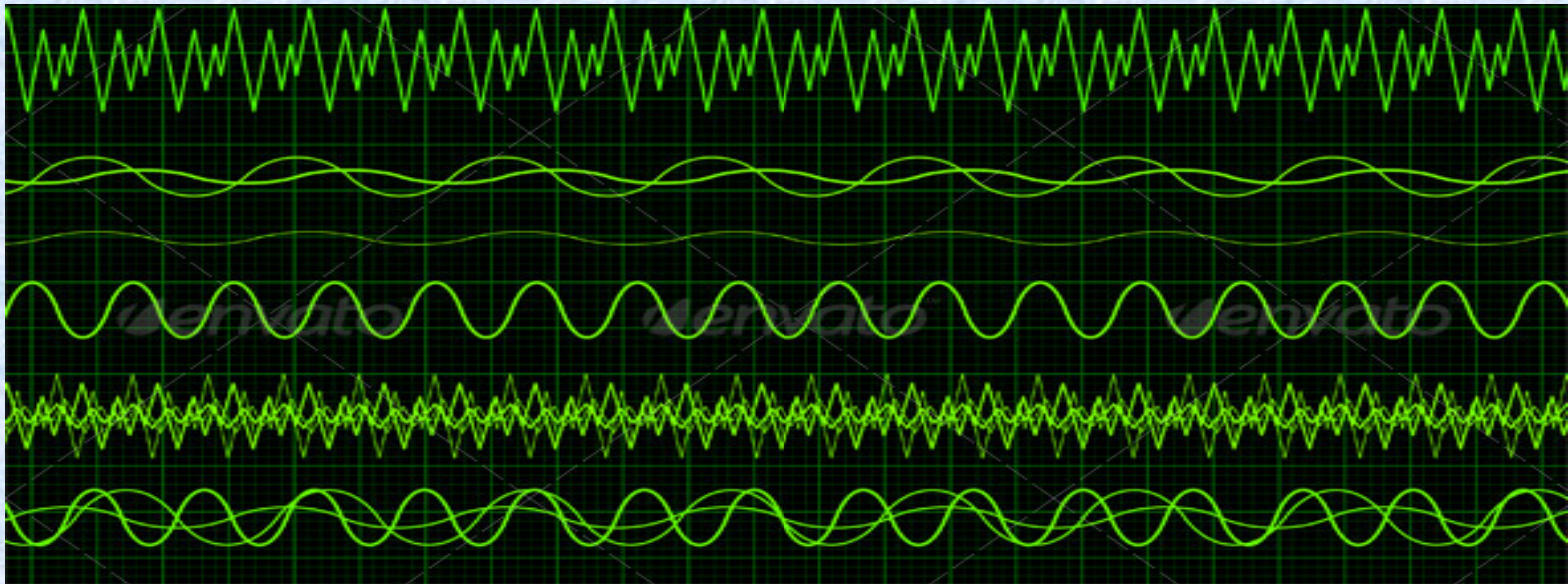
1. reflection ~ the bouncing of a wave off something
2. echo ~ a reflected sound wave
3. transmit ~ to allow to pass through
4. absorb ~ to take in
5. diffraction ~ the bending of a wave around something
6. refraction ~ the bending of a wave as it moves from one material to another





Unit 5 Lesson 6

1. Music ~ specific pattern of frequencies



2. Noise ~ random mix of frequencies

