

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Video: Sound

1. Today's show is about _____.
2. Sound is just tiny movements of air, tiny vibrations in the _____. The air moves in tiny waves that reach our ears and then we hear _____.
3. An oscilloscope lets us see _____. When I make sounds in the air, they show up as waves in the oscilloscope.
4. The ear is cup-shaped. That way it focuses the _____.
5. Sound travels _____ times faster through metal than it does in air. Sound travels faster through _____ too.
6. Slinkys are perfect for showing how sound waves travel through the _____.

The sound waves make the air molecules squeeze together. The squeezed together air molecules travel through the air like a wave. Just like a wave in the slinky.

7. When the wave hits a barrier, it bounces back. That's an _____.
8. Listen: echo, echo. It means that some of the sound waves from the echo must be passing right through some of the sound waves from the _____.
9. With sound, a faster wave results in a higher frequency, which makes for a higher _____.
10. (Piano) When strings vibrate, they vibrate at their natural frequency. When the strings are vibrating, they set air molecules vibrating and then we hear that as _____.