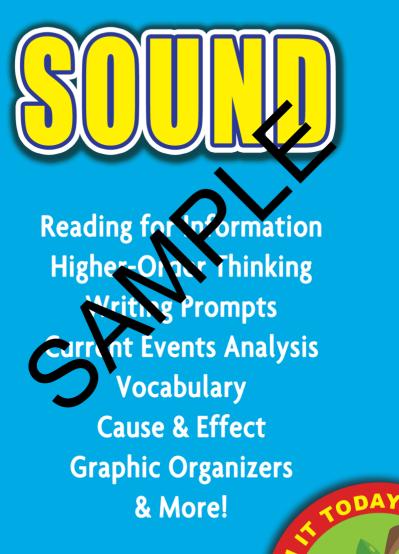
COMMON CORE Lessons & Activities



Difference of the second seco

About this Book

This Common Core Lessons and Activities Book allows you to immediately meet new Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts, as well as Literacy and Writing in History/Social Studies. It is designed to supplement your Social Studies resources, adding new Common Core rigor, analysis, writing, inference, textdependent questions, and more into your daily instruction.

How to Use this Book:

- Work through the lessons and activities as a class to teach your students higher-order ninking, analysis, and 21st century skills necessary to meet new Common Core expectations.
- Allow students to work through the lessons independently to build a thoractice these new skills.
- Include technology conclusion, presentation, and discussion in the activities as you desire—you can decide how in-a put to go.
- Watch your chastic lop new abilities to meet the rigor of Common Core State Standards, right before your eyes!

Tips:

- Use some of the pages—or use them all—based on your grade, your students, your curriculum, and your needs.
- Use the pages at their current size, or if you prefer them to be 8-1/2" x 11", enlarge them 125% on your copy machine.
- Download graphic organizers labeled "GO" in the Table of Contents by going to: www.gallopade.com/client/go
- Use the correlations grid to easily see which Common Core standards are covered in each lesson.

Common Core Lessons & Activities:

Sound

By Carole Marsh Published by Gallopade International, Inc. ©Carole Marsh/Gallopade Printed in the U.S.A. (Peachtree City, Georgia)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

What Is Sound?: Reading Informational Text	2
Words on Sound: Comparison of Primary Sources.	
Sources of Sound: Applying Concepts GO ⁴	4
Vibrations through Matter: Main Idea	5
Hearing Sound: Concepts & Processes	6
Speed of Sound: Reading Informational Text	8
Transverse and Longitudinal Wayes: or cepts & Processes	10
Ringing of the Bell: Graphical Analysis	11
Sound: Cause & Effect G	12
Wavelength: Applying Conception	14
Amplitude: Graphical mappis	15
Pitch and Frequency: A brigg Concepts	16
A Sound Experiment: Experiment Analysis	17
Hearing Hertz. Interpreting Visual Information	18
Useful Sounds: Contrast G	19
Communication: Reading Informational Text	20
Reflection of Sound: Reading Informational Text G	21
Making Music: Research & Writing G	22
Sound Vocabulary: Vocabulary G	23
Common Core Correlations	

G: Includes Graphic Organizer

- **GO**: Graphic Organizer is also available 8¹/₂" x 11" online download at www.gallopade.com/client/go
- (numbers above correspond to the graphic organizer numbers online)

CONCEPTS & PROCESSES

Hearing Sound

Read the text and answer the questions.

<u>Hearing</u> is the ability to perceive sound by detecting vibrations. Hearing provides people with important information about the world around them. Hearing helps people to communicate more easily. Hearing helps people to stay safe by warning of danger. Hearing helps people know if someone else is in need of help. Hearing allows people to judge the distance and direction of moving objects. Hearing can also be a fun, relaxing activity, such as when listening to music or talking to a friend.

The ear is the primary organ used for having othe ear detects sound waves, and this allows people to hear sound. The ear is divided into three sections. The "outer ear" direct cound waves into the ear. The "middle ear" changes sound waves into vibrations of the eardrum, and the "inner ear" actives the vibrations as electrical signals to the brain.

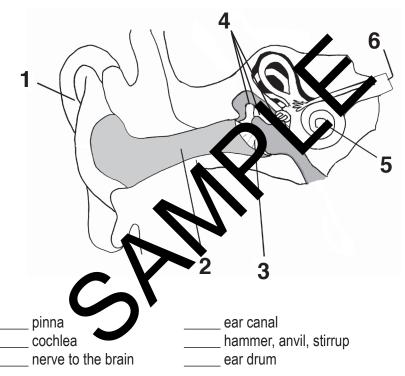
First, the <u>pinna</u>, the part of the part that people can see, catches sound waves and directs them beard be ear canal. The sound waves then travel through the cas <u>cana</u> a bund tube that leads inside the ear. At the end of the ear and lighthe eardrum. The <u>eardrum</u> is a thin tissue that changes the sound waves into vibrations. Vibrations from the eardrum travel broach three tiny bones, the <u>hammer</u>, <u>anvil</u>, and <u>stirrup</u>, to the cochlea, the <u>cochlea</u>, a small curled tube that looks like a snail shell, is held with tiny hairs that detect vibrations and change the vibrations to electrical signals. Nerves carry the signals from the ear to the brain. The brain sorts and records the electrical signals and interprets them as sound. The electrical signals sent to your brain contain important information about the sound, including its pitch, loudness, the direction it came from, and distance it traveled.

- 1. A. Use the text to define hearing.
 - B. What types of information does hearing provide?
- A. What organ receives vibrations, turning them to electrical signals?
 B. What organ interprets the electrical signals as sound?
- 3. List three benefits of hearing described in the text.

4. Use the text to identify the function of each section of the ear.

Section	Function
Outer Ear	
Middle Ear	
Inner Ear	

5. Use the text to identify each part of the ear in the diagram.



6. A. Make a list of 6-10 different sounds you heard yesterday. Explain how that sound was useful to you.

B. Imagine you are deaf (cannot hear). For each sound on your list, describe the possible results of not being able to hear that sound.

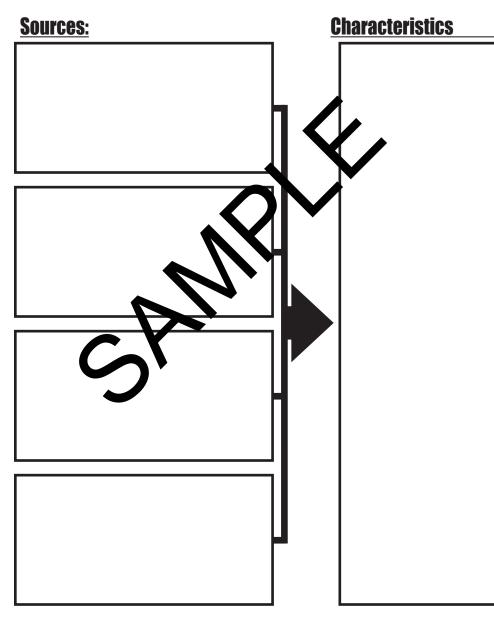
Writing Prompt

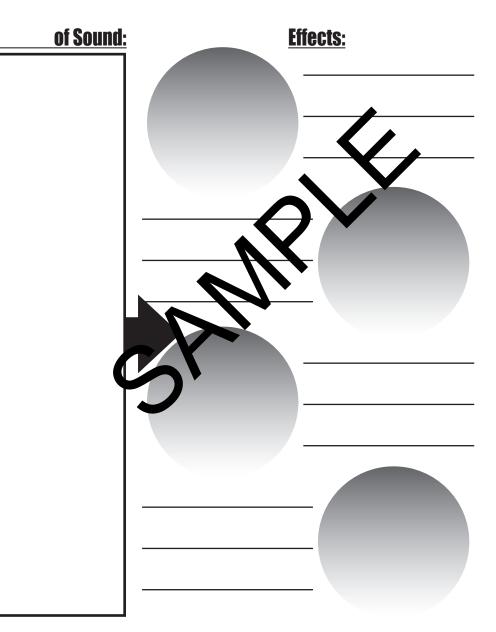
Describe the obstacles a deaf person faces. Use an online resource to research some of the tools that have been invented to help deaf people communicate and stay safe.

CAUSE & EFFECT



Complete the graphic organizer by identifying sources, characteristics, and effects of sound.





EXPERIMENT ANALYSIS

A Sound Experiment

A <u>variable</u> is a factor in an experiment that is changed to affect the outcome of the experiment. A <u>constant</u> is a part of an experiment that stays the same.

Look at the data from each experiment and answer the questions.

Experiment 1 Object		Distance stretched	Pitch observed	
(used finger to	Thick rubber band	5 centimeters	low pitch	
pluck objects)	Thin rubber band	5 centimeters	medium pitch	

- 1. A. What factor was constant in Experiment 1?
 - B. What variable was tested in Experiment 1?
 - C. Summarize the results of Experiment 1.

(used finger to pluck objects) Thin rubber band 5 centraters medium pitch	Experiment 2	Object	Distance stretchen	Piten observed
pluck objects) Thin rubber hand the reason of the high pitch		Thin rubber band	5 centraters	medium pitch
	pluck objects)	Thin rubber band	o contiment a	high pitch

- 2. A. What factor was constant in Experiment 2?
 - B. What variable was tested in Experiment 2?
 - C. Summarize the results of Experiment 2.
 - D. Compare and contract Experiment 1 with Experiment 2.

Experiment 3	Object (volume.	Volume filled (water)	Pitch observed
(used metal	Glass by ttle (*******	10 milliliters	high pitch
fork to strike objects)	ass bole (100 ml)	50 milliliters	medium pitch
	Glocopttle (100 ml)	90 milliliters	

- 3. A. What variable v as tested in Experiment 3?
 - B. Describe how variable changes affected the pitch observed.
 - C. Use the data to predict the pitch of the glass filled with 90ml.

Experiment 4	Object	Diameter	Length	Pitch observed
(used metal	Tin pipe	1 centimeter	10 centimeters	high pitch
fork to strike objects)	Tin pipe	1 centimeter	50 centimeters	
	Tin pipe	1 centimeter	90 centimeters	low pitch

- 4. A. List two constants in Experiment 4.
 - B. What variable was tested in Experiment 4?
 - C. Use the data to predict the pitch of a tin pipe with diameter of 1 centimeter and length of 50 centimeters.
 - D. Summarize the results of Experiment 4.

Common Core Lessons & Activities Books

Social Studies Titles:

- Declaration of Independence
- U.S. Constitution
- Bill of Rights
- Road to the Civil War
- The Civil War: Key Battles & Events
- Jamestown
- Key Events of World War II
- Civil Rights Movement
- Branches of Government
- Basic Economic Concepts
- Women's Suffrage and the 19th Amendment
- The American Revolution

- Explorers
- The Olympics
- Underground Railroad
- Forms of Government: Democracy, Monarchy, & Oligarchy & More
- Ancient Greece
- Ancient Egy
- Native Argenicaris
- Indian Recordal & the Trail of Tears
- Invectors & Inventions
 - Vestward Expansion Sommunities

Schnce Titles:

- Habitats
- State of Matte
- Cell Schature
- Weather
- Water Cycle
- Energy
- Solar System
- Sound
- Mammals
- Light
- Rocks and Minerals
- Oceans
- Heredity & Genetics

- Magnetism
- Natural Resources
- Ecosystems
- Force & Motion
- History of the Earth
- Life Cycles
- Wave Properties
- Landforms
- Classification of Organisms
- Electricity
- The Scientific Method

COMMON CORE Lessons & Activities

Are you expected to change how you teach because of new CCSS for English Language Arts & new CCSS for Literacy and Writing in History/ Social Studies and Science?

Are you expected to continue to meet existing science and social studies standards, AND integrate new, more rigorous expensions for reading, writing, analysis, inference, and more into your data in cruction?

This series of 48+ little books is a HUC2 help!

Common Core at an Uncommon Value

Supplyment the resoluces you already have by shou is one books in this series that must the vience and social studies topics you each Each book will provide you with and to-use reproducible pages that are the water kinds of Common Core lessons and advities you need to meet the new added requirements of Common Core!

"You'll want these for every topic you teach!"

You don't have to start from scratch. This brand new series meets Common Core State Standards for ELA + Common Core State Standards for Literacy and Writing in History/Social Studies and Science!

