

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

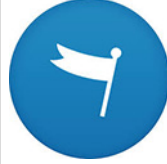


الوحدة الثامنة: وحدة الصوت [مناهج انجليزي]

[موقع المناهج](#) ⇨ [المناهج الإماراتية](#) ⇨ [الصف الخامس](#) ⇨ [علوم](#) ⇨ [الفصل الثالث](#) ⇨ [الملف](#)

تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 2019-06-24 08:09:06 | اسم المدرس: Theyab Fatima

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الخامس



روابط مواد الصف الخامس على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الخامس والمادة علوم في الفصل الثالث

[حل أسئلة الامتحان النهائي الالكتروني انسابير](#)

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[أسئلة الامتحان النهائي الورقي انسابير](#)

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[أسئلة الامتحان النهائي الالكتروني بريدج](#)

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[أسئلة الامتحان النهائي الورقي بريدج](#)

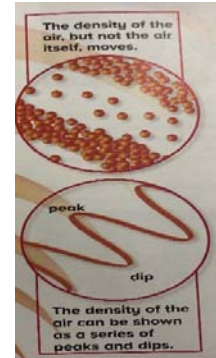
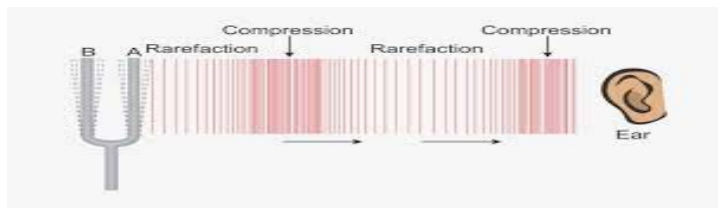
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[حل مراجعة نموذجية وفق الهيكل الوزاري](#)

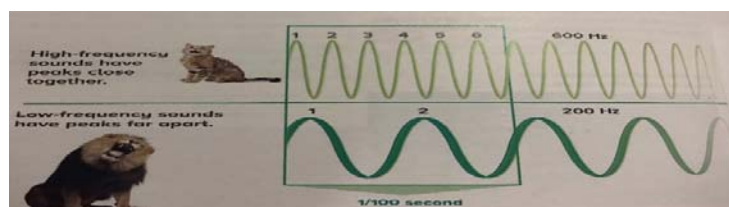
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Science Grade 5 Chapter 8: using energy Lesson 1: Sound

- **Compressions:** regions of air that have many particles. (Peaks)
- **Rarefactions:** regions of air that have few particles. (Dips)
- Sound waves vibrate in the **same direction** that they travel
- **Sound wave:** a series of rarefactions and compressions travelling through a substance



- **Medium for wave:** the substance through which the wave travels
- **Vacuum:** a region that contains few or no particles like outer space.
- **Sound** can travel through **solids, liquids and gases**
- **Sound travel** with the **greatest speeds in solids** and the **lowest speeds in gases**
- **The temperature of the medium** affects the **speed of sound**
 - In warmer air, particles move faster. As a result they collide more often and transmit sound faster
 - Water is a good medium for sounds like dolphin songs.
- **Echoes:** are sound waves that have reflected back to the speaker (Source)
- **Reflection:** is the bouncing of a wave off a surface
- **Frequency:** is the number of times an object vibrates per second
 - (the number of peaks of a wave per second)
- **Frequency unit:** cycle per second (1/s) or Hertz (Hz)
- **Pitch:** is the perceptual quality which permits the distinction between a low frequency sound and a high frequency sound
- **Doppler effect:** a change in frequency due to moving toward or away from a wave
 - You can increase the frequency of a sound wave by moving toward it.
- **Volume:** refer to the strength or weakness of sound
- **Amplitude:** is the maximum displacement moved by particles of the medium away from their equilibrium position.
- **Decibels (dB):** is used to measure the volume of sounds
 - Ex: sounds above 85 decibels damage your hearing
- **Echolocation:** is finding food or other objects
 - Example: bat, whales and dolphins used echolocation to orient themselves and to find food
- **Sonar:** is a system used under water to find objects



إضغط هنا
قناة ملفات علوم
خامس 5

Science Grade 5
Chapter 8: using energy
Lesson 1: Sound

Please answer the following the following questions

- **Regions of air that have many particles are called :**
 - Rarefactions
 - Vibrations
 - Compressions
 - Energy

- **Boats used -----to find objects under water**
 - Decibels
 - Doppler effect
 - Sonar
 - Compressions

- **At what volume do sounds start damaging hearing?**
 - 10 decibels
 - 65 decibels
 - 85 decibels
 - 150 decibels

- **Bat, whales and dolphins used -----to orient themselves and to find food**
 - Doppler effect
 - Amplitude
 - Echolocation
 - Decibels

- **An echo is an example of a sound wave being -----**
 - Transmitted
 - Absorbed
 - Reflected
 - Surfed

- **The original sound is louder than its echo because some of the energy from the original sound wave is -----**
 - Reflected
 - Compressed
 - Amplified
 - Absorbed

Science Grade 5
Chapter 8: using energy
Lesson 1: Sound

- **Which unit is used to measure the volume of sound?**
 - hertz (Hz)
 - ohm Ω
 - decibels (dB)
 - ampere (A)

- ----- **refer to the strength or weakness of sound**
 - Doppler effect
 - Volume
 - Pitch
 - Sonar

- **A series of rarefactions and compressions travelling through a substance-----**
 - Sound wave
 - Vacuum
 - Echoes
 - Sonar

- **Regions of air that have many particles-----**
 - Compressions
 - Rarefactions
 - Vacuum
 - Pitch

- **Regions of air that have few particles-----**
 - Compressions
 - Rarefactions
 - Vacuum
 - Pitch

- **A region that contains few or no particles like outer space.**
 - Pitch
 - Vacuum
 - Sonar
 - Doppler effect

- **Sound can travel through-----**
 - Solids, liquids and gases
 - Solid and liquid
 - Liquid and gas
 - Only solids

Science Grade 5
Chapter 8: using energy
Lesson 1: Sound

- **Sound travel faster in-----**
 - Freeze water
 - cold water
 - warm water
 - ice

- **Sound waves that have reflected back to the speaker(source) -----**
 - Sound wave
 - Vacuum
 - Echoes
 - Sonar

- **The number of peaks of a wave per second.**
 - Frequency
 - Pitch
 - Sonar
 - Echoes

- **The perceptual quality which permits the distinction between a low frequency sound and a high frequency sound -----**
 - Compressions
 - Rarefactions
 - Vacuum
 - Pitch
 -

- **A change in frequency due to moving toward or away from a wave-----**
 - Vacuum
 - Doppler effect
 - Echoes
 - Sonar

- **The maximum displacement moved by particles of the medium away from their equilibrium position.**
 - Doppler effect
 - Amplitude
 - Echolocation
 - Decibels

- **Finding food or other objects-----**
 - Doppler effect
 - Decibels
 - Amplitude
 - Echolocation

Science Grade 5
Chapter 8: using energy
Lesson 1: Sound

• **Fill the blanks.**

Decibels	Volume	Doppler effect	vacuum	Echolocation	Frequency
Amplitude	Pitch	Reflection	Sonar	Echoes	

- A region that contains few or no particles like outer space-----
- Bat, whales and dolphins used----- to orient themselves and to find food
- A system used under water to find objects -----
- ----- are sound waves that have reflected back to the speaker (Source)
- The bouncing of a wave off a surface -----
- The number of times an object vibrates per second-----
- The perceptual quality which permits the distinction between a low frequency sound and a high frequency sound -----
- A change in frequency due to moving toward or away from a wave-----
- -----is the strength or weakness of sound
- ----- is the maximum displacement moved by particles of the medium away from their equilibrium position.
- ----- is used to measure the volume of sounds