Gr. 2 – Understanding Matter and Energy

Properties of Solids and Liquids

Super Listener Earphones

Specific Expectations:					
2.1 Follow established safety procedures during science and technology investigations.					
2.2 Investigate the properties of liquids and solids.					
2.7 Use a variety of forms to communicate with purposes.	different audiences and for a variety of				
3.2 Describe the properties of solids and liquids.					
Big Idea (for lesson): Students investigate sound through everyday objects, and build a makeshift stethoscope to explore sound in liquids and solids.					
Accommodations:	Differentiated Instruction:				
Increase time	Content: Use demo to show the content as				
🕍 Visual Aids	you offer verbal descriptions.				
Manipulatives	Process: Have students work in pairs and				
Chunking	support each other if physical impediments				
Step-by-Step	exist.				
Scaffolding	Product: Students may submit their final				
Copy of Notes	product in pairs, and communicate their				
Student Grouping	findings either verbally, visually, or through				
	written means.				
	Other:				
Bloom's Taxonomy:	Multiple Intelligence:				
	✓ Verbal/Linguistic				
	□ Logical/Mathematical				
Application	∀ Visual/Spatial				
	☐ Bodily/Kinesthetic				
Synthesis	Naturalist ■				
Evaluation	Musical/Rhythmic				

Delivering The Lesson:

Portion & Timing	Grouping:		ng:	Introduction:	Materials
Minds On: 5 mins	W	S		Teacher begins by asking students how doctors can tell if certain organs (ie. the heart or the	-Thunder tube

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				lungs) are working correctly? (Answer:	Can be
				eventually prompt them towards the idea of	built
				"listening" for abnormal sounds in the body.).	(http://w
				-How are sounds produced? (If no one answers	ww.instru
				something along the lines of "vibrations",	ctables.co
				proceed straight to the demo anyways.)	m/id/Thun
				Teacher does a Predict, Observe, Explain demo	der-
				with students showing how sound is made. Ask	Maker/)
				students to predict what will happen when you	or bought
				shake the thunder tube around?	(http://w
				-Shake the Thunder Tube around, producing a	ww.steves
				loud sound.	panglersci
				Ask students the following questions:	ence.com/
				-Why did that happen? (Answer: The coil	thunder-
				vibrated, sending sound up and out of the	tube.html)
				tube.)	
				-Based on your observations, what needs to	
				happen for sound to be produced? (Answer:	
				there must be some sort of disturbance or	
				vibration.)	
Action:	W	S	I	Have students build their own "stethoscopes"	-Super
30 mins	\boxtimes			according to the instructions on the handout.	Listener
				The teacher has them do a whole-class sound	Earphones
				activity to show that sound actually travels	Handout
				faster in solids than liquids, and liquids faster	(Materials
				than gases.	listed)
				Note: The password can be substituted with a	
				high-five for the in-class movement activity.	
				light live for the in class movement activity.	
				They then listen to solid and liquid objects as a	
				partner taps them, following the directions of	
				the handout. The teacher can ask which was	
				louder, listening through air or the solid/liquid.	
				They can also ask about the clarity of the	
				sound.	
Consolidate:	W	S	I	Teacher brings the class back together to ask a	
5 mins	\boxtimes			couple of closing questions about sound and	
	الأسا			solids/liquids:	
				-What do the particles in solids look like?	
				(Answer: they are tightly packed together, with	
				not much space in between.)	
				-What do the particles look like in liquids?	
			l	Times as the particles took into in inquitor	

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(Answer: they aren't as close as in solids, but
closer than gases which as quite spread apart.)
-Where does sound come from? (Answer:
vibrations/taps/disturbances)
-Why does it move faster in solids? (Answer:
because in solids the particles are closer and
vibrate to pass on a sound wave more quickly.)