

# Science DesCartes: Physical Science

## Skills: Waves

<b>Students:</b>	<b>DesCartes Skills:</b> (Highlight the skills related to your chosen standard/concept)
	<b>RIT 251-260:</b> • Describes the movement of P, S, and L waves through the Earth
	<b>RIT 241-250:</b> • Calculates frequency of waves when given wavelength and speed
	<b>RIT 221-230:</b> • Explains that when light shines on a colored filter, light of the color of the filter passes through, while the other portions are absorbed • Compares the movement of sound through air, water, and/or solids • Understands that pitch of a sound is dependent on the frequency of the vibration producing the sound • Recognizes that loudness of sound is measured in decibels • Recognizes the types of waves which comprise the electromagnetic spectrum
	<b>RIT 211-220:</b> • Describes ways that light interacts with matter (e.g., transmission, refraction, absorption, scattering, and reflection) • Recognizes that a prism can be used to separate light into its component colors • Understands that longer tubes and strings produce lower pitched sounds than shorter tubes and strings • Relates pitch of a sound to wavelength • Relates amplitude, frequency, wavelength, speed, and period of waves
	<b>RIT 201-210:</b> • Understands that black objects absorb more light than lighter colored objects • Explains why light-colored objects feel cooler than dark colored objects • Describes the order of colors produced as white light passes through a prism • Defines echo • Recognizes that animals may be able to sense pitch outside of human hearing ability
	<b>RIT 191-200:</b> • Explains that we can see objects that do not give off light because these objects reflect light • Understands that black objects absorb more light than lighter colored objects • Explains why light-colored objects feel cooler than dark colored objects • Explains how sound is produced • Makes inferences about echoes • Understands that longer tubes & strings produce lower" sounds than shorter tubes and strings (term "pitch" not used) • Explains that sound moves through objects by causing particles to vibrate • Defines volume • Defines vibration
	<b>RIT 181-190:</b> • Infers that shiny objects reflect light • Describes how sound is transmitted

### Lesson Title:

### Standard/Concept for All:

### Introduction: (Get Attention; Connect to Prior Knowledge)

### For Students Ready for a Challenge:

Lesson/Activity:

Resources:

Means of Assessment:

### For Most Students:

Lesson/Activity:

Resources:

Means of Assessment:

### For Students Needing Extra Support:

Lesson/Activity:

Resources:

Means of Assessment:

### Closure/Summary for All: