

USE THE METER TO
SEE HOW LOUD OUR
INSTRUMENTS ARE

USE EL MEDIDOR PARA VER
QUÉ TAN FUERTES SON
NUESTROS INSTRUMENTOS



SOUNDS ABOVE 85 DB ARE HARMFUL
SOUNDOS POR ENCIMA DE 85 DB SON DAÑINOS

FACT
Elephants use infrasonic sounds, which are below the human range, to communicate over long distances (up to 4km/2.5 mi.).

HECHO
Los elefantes usan infrasonidos, que están por debajo del rango humano, para comunicarse a largas distancias (hasta 4km/2.5 mi.).



GOOD VIBRATIONS

WHERE SCIENCE GETS LOUD

PLEASE DON'T STOP THE MUSIC

What's that sound? Sound waves are vibrations and while music may be invisible, it doesn't take much to know it's there. And you don't need a fancy guitar or a grand piano to play a song - you can create a musical instrument at home and play it with air from your very own lungs. In this activity, explore the sounds you make with a whistle crafted from a piece of paper.



Never stop wondering.
Never stop imagining.™

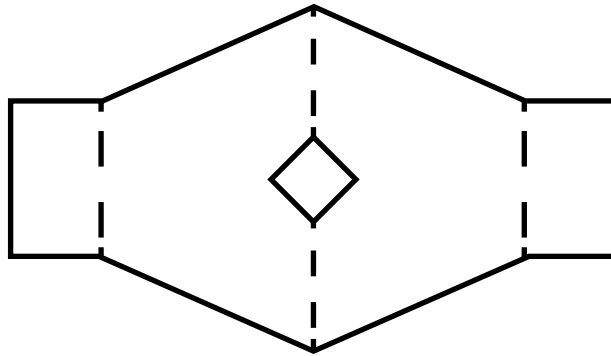
PLEASE DON'T STOP THE MUSIC

SUPPLIES

- 1 paper whistle (Instructions below)
- 1 pair of scissors

MAKE A PAPER WHISTLE:

1. With adult supervision, draw and cut out a whistle blueprint that looks like the picture below
2. Fold along dotted lines
3. Once folded, cut the small triangle from the larger bottom fold
4. Open smaller folds like a book, and gently hold against lips with a finger on each side. *Don't press too hard or air can't flow through easily. Purse lips and blow air into the whistle.*



TRY THIS AT HOME!

Before you use the whistle, hypothesize! What do you think will happen when you blow into the whistle? What sounds do you think you'll make?

When you do use it, be sure to observe what happens! What happened when you blew into the whistle? What did you do to make the sound? Why do you think it happened? Were you able to do anything that changed the sound? What happens when you blow harder or softer? Does the sound change?