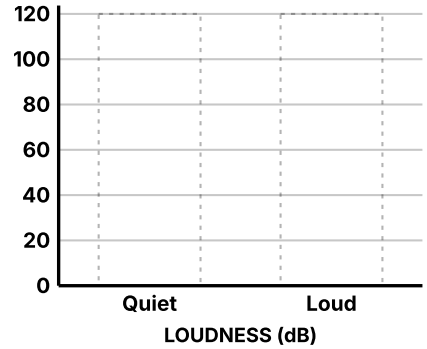
SOUND LAB REPORT

Name: _____

Date: _____ Period: _____ ID: _____

1 · AMPLITUDE

Quiet ≈ _____ dB Loud ≈ _____ dB



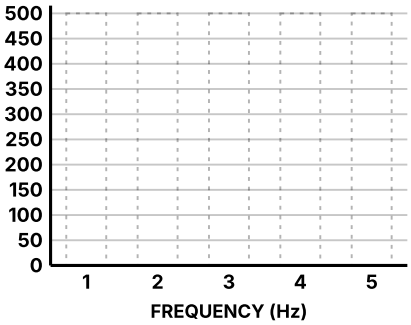
A louder sound makes a _____ wave. That means a bigger _____.

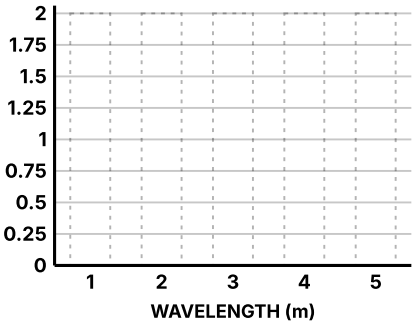
2 · FREQUENCY AND WAVELENGTH

Targets hit: ____ of ____

My notes (low → high)	Note 1	Note 2	Note 3	Note 4	Note 5
Frequency (Hz)					
Wavelength (m)					

Wavelength = speed of sound ÷ frequency = 343 m/s ÷ Hz

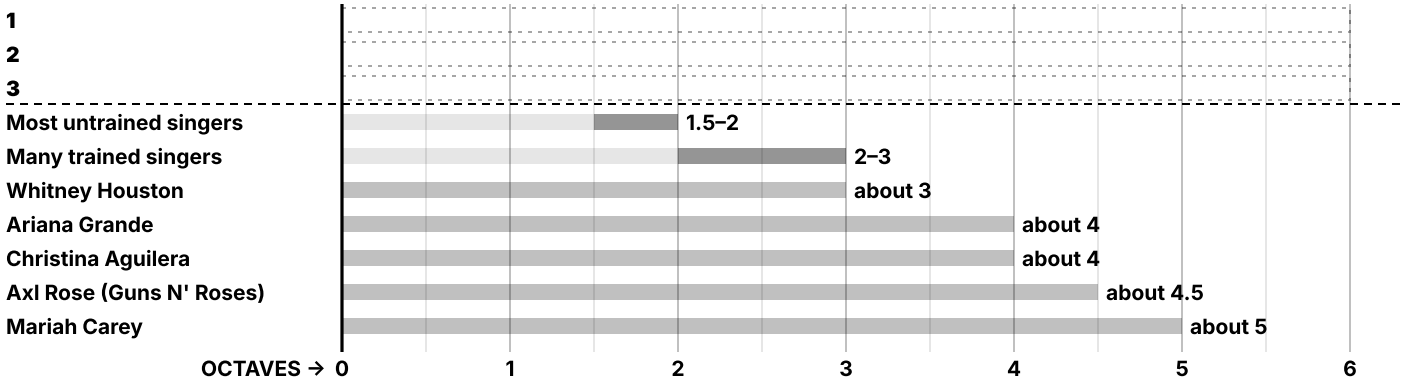




As the frequency goes **up**, the wavelength gets _____. Higher pitch = _____ waves.

3 · MY VOCAL RANGE AND HOW IT COMPARES

ROW 1 = YOU · PARTNERS 2, 3	LOWEST NOTE	HIGHEST NOTE	OCTAVES	PIANO KEYS (of 88)	CLOSEST VOICE TYPE
1 _____	_____ Hz ____	_____ Hz ____	_____	_____	_____
2 _____	_____ Hz ____	_____ Hz ____	_____	_____	_____
3 _____	_____ Hz ____	_____ Hz ____	_____	_____	_____



Row 1: my range is _____ most untrained singers (1.5 to 2 octaves). Each octave doubles the frequency.

4 · REFLECTION

1. How did the wave change when you got louder? Use the word amplitude.

_____

_____

2. How did the wave change when your voice went higher? Use the word frequency.

_____

_____

3. Which frequency target was hardest for you to hold? Why do you think so?

_____

_____