

Make an Instrument

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Subject: Science/ ADST | Grade: 1-3 | Duration: 2 hours or over a couple periods |
| Lesson Overview | <p>In this lesson, students explore the properties of sound and use the Engineering Design Cycle to create their own musical instruments or sound-making devices. Through hands-on prototyping, they investigate how pitch, volume, and tone are affected by materials and structure. Students collaborate, reflect, and iterate on their designs, connecting science, design, and creative expression.</p> | |

Curriculum Ties (in addition to satisfying multiple core competencies):

ADST Core Competencies:

- **Communication**
 - Collaborating: Students will collaborate with each other by sharing their design ideas with their peers.
- **Thinking**
 - Creative Thinking: Students will develop their own prototypes of their choice.
 - Critical and Reflective Thinking: Students will brainstorm and think creatively before executing their plan.
- **Personal & Social**
 - Social Awareness & Responsibility: Students will be brainstorming and problem solving with their peers in a constructive and respectful way.

Applied Design

- **Ideating**

- Identify needs and opportunities for designing, through exploration
- Generate ideas from their experiences and interests
- Add to others' ideas
- Choose an idea to pursue.
- **Making**
 - Choose tools and materials
 - Make a product using known procedures or through modelling of others
 - Use trial and error to make changes, solve problems, or incorporate new ideas from self or others
- **Sharing**
 - Decide on how and with whom to share their product
 - Demonstrate their product, tell the story of designing and making their product, and explain how their product contributes to the individual, family, community, and/or environment
 - Use personal preferences to evaluate the success of their design solutions
 - Reflect on their ability to work effectively both as individuals and collaboratively in a group

Applied Skills

- Use materials, tools, and technologies in a safe manner in both physical and digital environments
- Develop their skills and add new ones through play and collaborative work
- Students will also be able to develop their design and presentation skills.

Science

- Properties of light and sound
- Examples: pitch, tone, volume
- Ways of making, recording, and transmitting sound, etc.

Content Objectives

- Use the engineering design process and knowledge of sound to create your own instrument.

Materials & Equipment Needed

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| <p>Consumables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic bottles • Any containers / Boxes • Bells • Paper plates • String • Hair beads • Shoe boxes • Rubber bands | <p>Non-Consumables:</p> |
|--|-------------------------|

Lesson & Activity

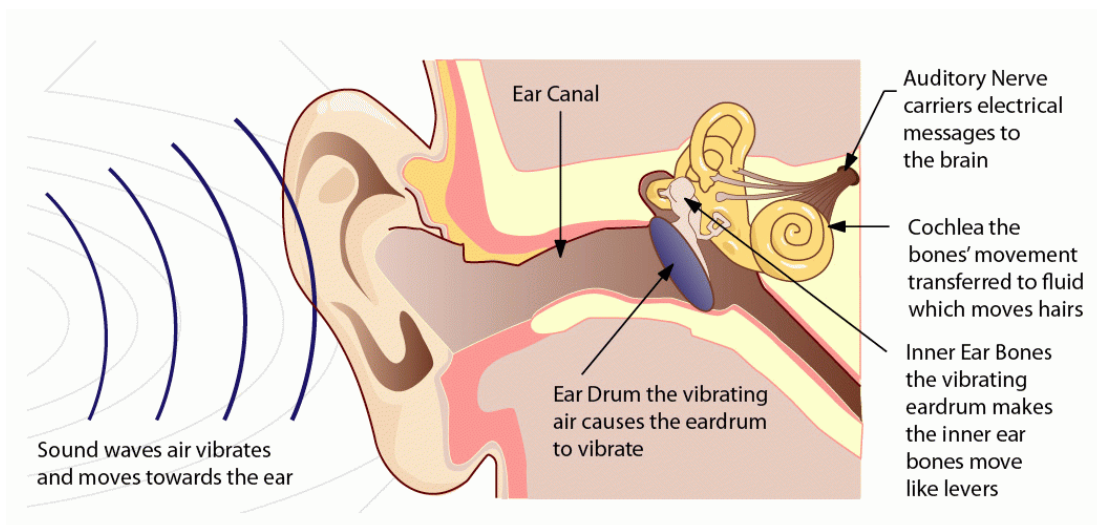
| Lesson Stages | Learning Activities |
|---------------------|--|
| Introduction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start by listening to some different music from around the world. You can point out where the country's are on a map and then listen to some music from that country. Let the students dance around and ask them how it makes them feel. • Then listen to some songs that they suggest. After, ask them what instruments they think they hear in the songs. • Ask them what other instruments they know. Write down all the instruments that the students can think of on a board. • Now ask them how do you think we can hear these instruments? • Introduce key science vocabulary (e.g., vibration, pitch, tone, volume, sound wave) using a short slideshow or poster visuals. |

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| <p>Activity</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the challenge: students will design and build their own musical instruments using classroom materials. • Walk through the Engineering Design Cycle using a student-friendly workbook or worksheet (Ask–Imagine–Plan–Create–Test–Improve). • Support students as they choose materials, sketch designs, and build their instruments. Encourage trial and error, peer feedback, and creative thinking throughout the process. • As students build, prompt them to notice how different materials affect sound. • Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BgSfPa56J7o https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_jF-4QRoQ7U https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cR1zWr5ZMpY https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7WWTRL_dtFU https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=INkLmsaC314 |
| <p>Closure</p> | <p>Invite students to present their instruments to the class. Ask them to explain how the sound is produced and what part of their design vibrates or resonates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage use of vocabulary introduced earlier. • For a fun group activity, form “classroom bands” and have them try to play a rhythm or simple melody together. • Conclude with a short exit slip where students reflect on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What they learned about sound ○ What was challenging or fun about the design process ○ One thing they would improve in their design. |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Step Ups & Step Downs</p> | <p>Step Ups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit materials to encourage creative problem-solving. • Challenge students to modify their instrument to change pitch or volume. • Connect with science: How does tension or length affect sound? • Form small bands and perform a simple song together. <p>Step Downs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide sample instruments or design templates. • Offer pre-selected material kits. • Use visuals or short demo videos for support. • Allow oral or visual explanations instead of written ones. |
|---|--|

Background Knowledge

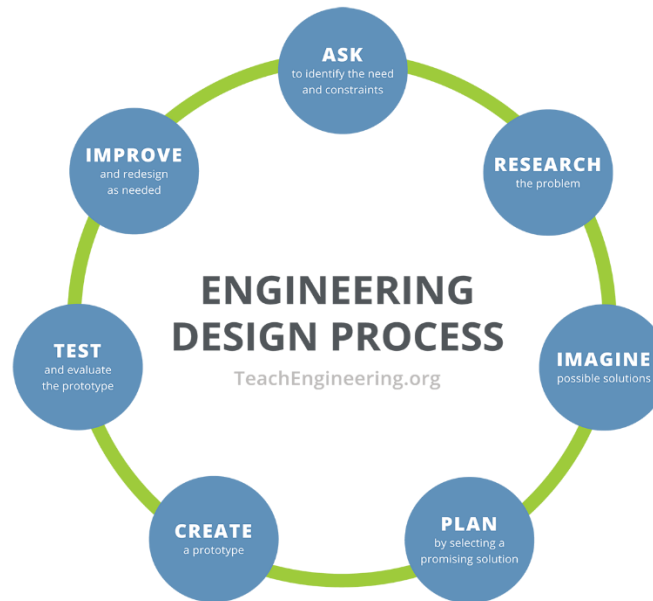
- Sound is a type of energy that is made when an object vibrates.
- The energy of the vibrations move through the air in the form or sound waves.
- When sound waves reach a listener’s ear, they cause the eardrum to vibrate.
- These vibrations are transferred to the inner ear, which sends a message to the brain, which perceives sound.



https://www.soundproofingcompany.com/soundproofing_101/what-is-sound

- Pitch=How high or low a sound is.
- Vibration= a quick back and forth movement.
- Sound= A type of energy that is heard when objects vibrate.
- Sound Waves= Energy of the vibrations that move through the air..

The Engineering Design Cycle:



- Ask
 - What is the problem we're trying to solve?
 - What are the limits that our solution needs to follow?
- Research
 - Has someone already created something like this?
 - Who are the experts in this field?
- Imagine
 - Brainstorm a large quantity and variety of ideas before narrowing the options.
- Plan
 - What criteria should we use to narrow down our ideas?
 - Which ideas need to be screened based on the original constraints we identified?
- Create

- What kind of prototypes can we create? A sketch, scale model, CAD model, computer simulation, etc
- Test
 - What does our final design need to accomplish? Can we test this with the prototype we made?
 - Run an experiment
 - Create a computer simulation
 - What information are we looking to gain from these tests?
- Improve
 - Based on the results from the testing, what can we improve on our design?
 - Are there certain aspects we found too difficult to create?

Additional Resources

- The Physics of Music
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XDsk6tZX55g>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w6EGyFAGpXU>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o0Gl4tfh3KA>