Level	Introduction to Radio Wave	
Middle School	Communication	
Time Required	Lesson Summary	
3 Class Periods (45 minutes each)	In this lesson, students will learn about the history of radio spectrum communication technology. They will investigate and experience Morse Code, explore radio history with a digital scavenger hunt, and investigate materials that can block radio waves.	
Standards		
NGSS		
MS.PS4.2 Develop and use a model to describe that waves are reflected, absorbed, or transmitted through various materials.		
	te technical information about how some technological devices use the avior and wave interactions with matter to transmit and capture y.	
Vocabulary	Objectives	
Telegraph Morse Code Regulated Allocation	<ul> <li>Students will be able to explain how radio communication has changed throughout history.</li> <li>Students will be able to determine how waves react with different materials.</li> </ul>	
	Materials	
https://transition 5/15/23) Can Radio Wa Radio Spectrum History of Rad Lab Investigation pot with metal squares, tape	'A Short History of Radio" - this can be printed or digital on.fcc.gov/omd/history/radio/documents/short_history.pdf (last accessed aves Be Blocked Lab sheets on Presentation to Waves Scavenger Hunt Student pages on Supplies: 2 student cell phones per lab group, aluminum foil, metal lid and metal lid, felt, packing peanuts, cardboard, tile, plastic box, foam Code site - https://genemecija.github.io/learn-morse-code/ (Last accessed	



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# **Pre-Requisites**

Students should have already learned the electromagnetic spectrum and properties of waves.

# Safety Considerations

When using headphones while using Learn Morse Code, students should check the volume before beginning so that it is not too loud.

# **Pacing Notes**

Day I: Radio Spectrum Presentation and Learn Morse Code Activity Day 2: Investigate Blocking Radio Waves with Cell Phones Activity and Continue Morse Code Practice if time.

Day 3: Radio Wave Scavenger Hunt Activity

#### Before the Lesson

Check to make sure that all of the links work. Be sure that students can access all the materials either digitally or in print.

Be sure that Radio Wave blocking investigation materials are cut to sizes large enough to cover a cell phone entirely.

Assessments	Classroom Instructions
Pre-Activity Assessments	Introduction
Page one of Radio Spectrum Presentation (any words in red are links to videos or webpages). In their notebooks, students will write about how humans have communicated throughout history.	Have the students complete page one of the Radio Spectrum Presentation as today's bell-ringer. Once students have had time to think, have them turn to their table partner and share. Then share out and discuss as a whole group.



Activity Embedded Assessments	Activities
Page two is a review of radio wave properties that have been previously taught. Clarify if students have any questions before moving on. Ask: What do you think it was like to send a message by Morse Code during an emergency?	<ul> <li>Day I: <ol> <li>Continue with direct instruction and discussion using pages 2 – 6 of the presentation to give students background on the history of radio communication.</li> <li>After reviewing page 6, there is a link embedded to go to the Learn Morse Code website. <ul> <li>a. When students are on the website they should click the learn tab. Then have the students click "Legend," to open the Morse Code key.</li> <li>b. It is best to slow the speed down to WPM at the beginning.</li> <li>c. Allow students feel comfortable, allow one partner to wear headphones and try to determine the secret messages their partner is sending them. It is important that students can't see each other's screens. In addition, address the importance of sending school appropriate messages before letting students begin.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Wrap-up Day I with pages 7-9 of the Presentation.</li> <li>Whole class discussion. Feel free to use the questions below or come up with your own.</li> <li>What do we mean by the "Radio Spectrum"? How do we use the Radio Spectrum every day? Who can remind us of what allocation means? What does it mean to regulate the radio spectrum? Why is it important to regulate the spectrum? What do you think would happen if we didn't have any regulations?</li> </ol></li></ul>
<b>Ask:</b> What is your plan? <b>Ask:</b> Why did you	<ol> <li>Day 2:         <ol> <li>Bell-ringer: Have students complete the bell-ringer, a prerecorded Morse Code message they have to decode.</li> <li>Remind students of what they learned yesterday. One way to do this is to have students talk in small groups about what they learned. After a few minutes go around the room allowing each group to contribute one thing until yesterday's class is summarized.</li> <li>Investigate Blocking Radio Waves Activity</li></ol></li></ol>
select those materials?	b. Either assign groups or allow students to select their own group. It is important that each group have two cell phones so



**Ask**: What did your group just do?

**Ask**: Do you have any questions about what you are doing?

**Ask**: What is one interesting thing you have learned?

**Ask:** How are waves traveling phones?

Ask: Are sound waves traveling between the phones? Be sure students understand that radio waves are electromagnetic energy and are converted to sound waves in a speaker. take that into consideration.

c. As students work, circulate through the room and ask the questions in the sidebar to the left.

4. Wrap up the lab

a. Discuss the materials that could block radio waves and why only those materials worked. (Hint: should be aluminum foil and the metal pot with a metal lid - not glass. Conductive metals may reflect or absorb radio waves.)

b. Discuss these things as a class. Please give every group the opportunity to contribute to the conversation. It is important that students are respectful when interacting with each other. Some groups may have had different results with the same materials. That is okay and those groups should be allowed to contribute to the conversation but they need to do it respectfully.

Which materials provided you with the greatest success? Why do you think that is true? Which materials did not block cell phone signals?

Why weren't those materials useful? What other materials would you like to try?

Why do you think those are a good idea?

- c. Discuss possible benefits of being able to block radio waves.
- 5. Review Radio Frequency allocation from yesterday and discuss the future of wave use as new technology is developed.

# Day 3:

- 1. Bell-ringer: Have your students use the Learn Morse Code webpage to create a good morning (or afternoon) message. They should take a screenshot of their message and share it with you through your learning management system.
- 2. History of Radio Communication Scavenger Hunt Activity.
  - a. Distribute the student pages and go over the directions.
  - b. Either assign students a partner or allow them to choose their own. This activity can be done independently if you have students who would prefer to not have a partner.
  - c. Conclusion

Give students a chance to share what they learned during the activity. Consider using the following questions:



	<ul> <li>What did you find interesting?</li> <li>Why was that fascinating to you</li> <li>What was boring?</li> <li>Why was it boring?</li> <li>What would you like to learn more about?</li> <li>What questions did the activity cause you to ask?</li> </ul> Please be aware that each student may have a different answer to the questions above. Allow them all to contribute to the conversation but be sure they know how to do so respectfully.	
Post Activity Assessments	Closure	
Complete 3, 2, 1 closure. Be sure to review before tomorrow's class to address questions students may still have.	<ul> <li>Have students complete 3, 2, 1 closure on index card (based on last 2 classes)</li> <li>3 things they've learned</li> <li>2 things they find interesting</li> <li>1 question they still have</li> </ul>	
	Culturally Inclusive/Responsive Components	
Include women as early radio operators. Jesse Russell was a pioneer in the field of cellular and wireless communications. In 1988, she led the first team from Bell Laboratories to introduce digital cellular technology in the United States.		
You may want students to spend time researching additional contributions made by women and other minorities.		
Be careful if you research the history of human communication because there are many stereotypical images of Native Americans using smoke signals. You could address the topic of cultural stereotypes with your students at this time.		
Educator Resources		
Background Information: <u>https://www.wired.com/2009/09/light-and-waves-at-a-basic-level/</u> (Last accessed 5/15/23)		



## 2. Tesla and Marconi Wireless Race

https://live.myvrspot.com/iframe?v=fZTliMmM0YjA2NWEzZDZkYWYzMjA0Y2QwNm UyNzRjZTk (Last accessed 5/15/23)

#### Acknowledgment

The creation of the lessons in this series was funded by a generous grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF). The lessons were created as part of the SpectrumX project at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO).

Below is a list of the lesson titles included in the series. All lessons can be accessed from this web page, <u>https://superknova.org/educational-resources/</u>.

## Middle School

Introduction to Satellites Weather Predicting Introduction to Radio Wave Communication The Importance of Radio Astronomy Cubesat Model Building Understanding FM Radio Radio Frequency Technology Who Decides if You Get 5G?

## **High School**

The Uses of Radio Waves and Frequency Allocation Is Radio Technology Safe? Diffraction of Radio Waves Measuring Sea Surface Temperatures with Satellites Marine Animal Tracking and Bathymetry How to Design Your Own Crystal Radio How Radio Waves Changed the World Simple Wireless Communication Seeing and Hearing the Invisible Local Wireless Radio Frequency Communication Investigating the Internet Connection The Geometry of Radio Astronomy

#### Informal



Modeling Radio Astronomy



