
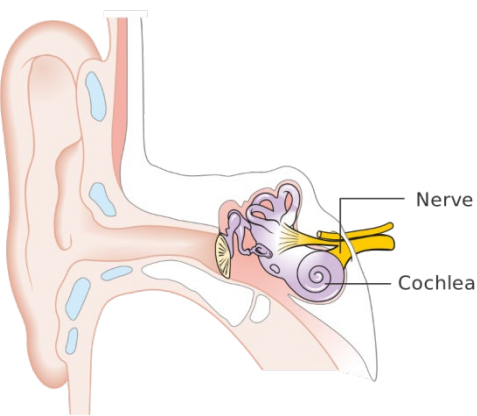
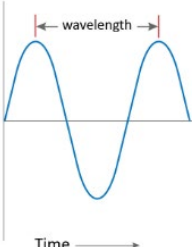
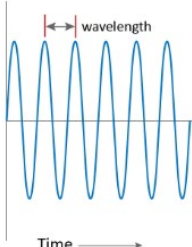


LKS2 Sound (Year 4)

Prior Learning: Vibration means to move quickly back and forth or up and down

P.O.S – Sound

Concept – Physics - energy transfer

Facts	Vocabulary
<p>1. Definition of sound:</p> <p>a) Sound is vibrations that travel through the air or another medium and can be heard when they reach a person's or animal's ear</p>	<p>1. Vibrate - from Latin vibratus, past participle of vibrare "move quickly to and fro, shake,"</p>
<p>2. How is sound produced:</p> <p>a) by continuous and regular vibrations</p> <p>b) created when something vibrates (shakes back and forth), sending waves of vibrations into the ears of the listener.</p>	
<p>3. Sounds travel in a wave. The vibrations make air particles close to the object vibrate, which then passes the vibrations to the particle next to it and so on.</p>	<p>Sound wave</p>   <p style="text-align: right;">Nerve Cochlea</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Low pitch</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>High pitch</p>  </div> </div>
<p>4. Sound vibrations can travel through different materials:</p> <p>a) solids - metals, stone, wood</p> <p>b) liquids – water</p> <p>c) gases – air</p> <p>d) sound travels better through some materials than others. It travels very well through metal pipes for example.</p>	
<p>5. Volume :</p> <p>a) loudness from the intensity of a sound wave</p> <p>b) the louder the sound, the stronger the vibrations</p> <p>c) sound gets fainter as the distance increases away from it</p>	
<p>6. Frequency –:</p> <p>a) determines pitch (quality of a sound by the rate of vibrations producing it)</p> <p>b) high pitch = fast vibrations</p> <p>c) slow pitch = slower vibrations</p>	
<p>7. Parts of the ear:</p> <p>a) Ear drum which passes vibrations to the middle ear bones.</p> <p>b) Middle ear bones which include the hammer, anvil and stirrup. (The smallest bones in the human body!)</p> <p>c) Cochlea - contains thousands of tiny hair cells which change the vibrations to electrical signals.</p> <p>d) Nerve - sends electrical signals to the brain</p>	
<p>Websites:</p> <p>https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/zgffr82/resources/1</p> <p>https://www.bbc.com/teach/class-clips-video/music--science-ks2-what-is-sound/zbnmhbk</p>	