LKS2 Sound (Year 4)

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

P.O.S – Sound

Concept – Physics - energy transfer

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| Facts | Vocabulary |
| 1. Definition of sound: 2. 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 | 1. Vibrate - from Latin vibratus, past participle of vibrare "move quickly to and fro, shake," |
| 1. How is sound produced: 2. by continuous and regular vibrations 3. created when something vibrates (shakes back and forth), sending waves of vibrations into the ears of the listener. |
| 1. Sounds travel in a wave. The vibrations make air particles closes to the object vibrate, which then passes the vibrations to the particle next to it and so on. | Sound, Wave, Waveform, Aural, Audio, Sonic, EarSound wave  Image result for inner ear |
| 1. Sound vibrations can travel through different materials: 2. solids - metals, stone, wood 3. liquids – water 4. gases – air 5. sound travels better through some materials than others. It travels very well through metal pipes for example. |
| 1. Volume : 2. loudness from the intensity of a sound wave 3. the louder the sound, the stronger the vibrations 4. sound gets fainter as the distance increases away from it |
| 1. Frequency –: 2. determines pitch (quality of a sound by the rate of vibrations producing it) 3. high pitch = fast vibrations 4. slow pitch = slower vibrations |
| 1. Parts of the ear: 2. Ear drum which passes vibrations to the middle ear bones. 3. Middle ear bones which include the hammer, anvil and stirrup. (The smallest bones in the human body!) 4. Cochlea - contains thousands of tiny hair cells which change the vibrations to electrical signals. 5. Nerve - sends electrical signals to the brain |
| Websites:  <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/zgffr82/resources/1>  <https://www.bbc.com/teach/class-clips-video/music--science-ks2-what-is-sound/zbnmhbk> |