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,"
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| 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.
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| 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 waveImage 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.
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| 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
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| 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
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| 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
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| 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> |