



WHAT'S THAT SOUND?

Vocabulary

amplitude

A measure of the strength of a sound.

wave

The size of the vibration.

energy

Sound energy is a type of energy that we can hear.

frequency

How many vibrations are made in one second.

insulation

A material used to block sounds.

medium

A material that allows the transfer of energy from one place to another, eg solids, liquids and gases

pitch

How high or low a sound is. It depends on the frequency of the sound

sound source

Where sound comes from. A sound source will produce vibrations

vibrations

Something moving backwards and forwards very quickly

volume

How loud or quiet a sound is. It depends on the amplitude of the sound wave

wave

A sound wave is an invisible wave which moves through different medium

We are learning to:

- Observe and name a variety of sources of sound.
- Find out how sounds are made.
- Find patterns between the volume of a sound and how it is made.
- Notice that sounds get fainter as they move away from you.
- Explore how to change the pitch of a sound.

WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY

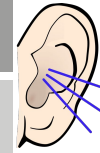
- Ask relevant questions.
- Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.
- Make systematic and careful observations.
- Gather, record, classify and present data.
- Reporting on findings from enquiries.
- Use results to draw simple conclusions.
- Identify differences.

LET'S THINK LIKE SCIENTISTS

- Find out about the pitch of sounds that different animals hear. Who can hear the highest and lowest notes?
- When you hit a glass bottle with lot of water in, it makes a low note. Why do you think this is?

PRIOR LEARNING

- Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.



HOW ARE SOUNDS MADE AND HOW DO THEY TRAVEL?

When objects vibrate, a sound is made. The vibration makes the air around the object vibrate and the air vibrations enter your ear. These are called sound waves. If an object is making a sound, a part of it is vibrating, even if you cannot see the vibrations. Sound waves travel through a medium (such as air, water, glass, stone, and brick).

PITCH

- The pitch of a sound is how high or low it is. A squeak of mouse has a high pitch A roar of a lion has a low pitch.
- A high pitch sound is made because it has a high frequency. The sound source vibrates many times a second.



Lower Pitch



Higher Pitch

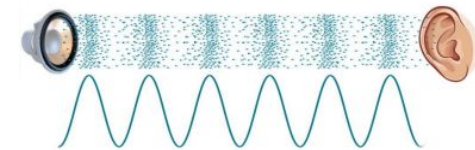
VOLUME

- The volume of a sound is how loud or quiet it is. Quieter sounds have a smaller amplitude and less energy (smaller vibrations) and louder sounds have a bigger amplitude and more energy. The closer we are to a sound source the louder it will be. A train arriving at a station sounds loud The further away from a sound the fainter it will be. A train in the distance sounds quieter



HOW DO WE HEAR?

The sound waves travel to the ear and make the eardrums vibrate. Messages are sent to the brain which recognises the vibrations as sounds.



Dogs can hear noises that we can't, as they can hear higher sounds than humans.

