St White's Primary School – Science

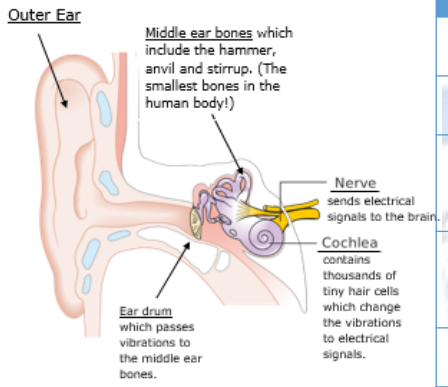
Phase: LKS2	Topic: Sound

What knowledge do I already have?

- I know that we hear with our ears; all animals have ears
- I know that sounds can be different volumes – some are louder and some are quieter
- I have noticed that different things produce different sounds
- I can match some sounds to their sources

What will I know by the end of the unit?

Sound is caused by vibrations
the pitch of a sound is linked to features of the object that produced it – the smaller the object producing the sound, the higher the pitch will be
The loudness of a sound depends upon the size of the vibrations making the sound.
The height of the sound wave is called its amplitude. Loud sounds have a bigger amplitude.
sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases
We hear with our ears. Bigger ears allow sounds to be heard better because there is a bigger surface area.
Sound travels through different materials. It travels best through solid materials and poorly in gases such as air.



Values

Challenge	What challenges would an animal face if they couldn't hear?
Commit	How can we commit to making our hearing better?
Conquer	We will conquer the challenge of using new vocabulary in our work
Celebrate	We will celebrate the quality and presentation of our work by sharing it with others

Technical vocabulary

source	Where something comes from
vibration	An invisible wave that moves quickly
air particles	Vibrations travel through air particles to make a sound
medium	A medium is a different material e.g. water, rock, air
ear	The part of the body that we hear with
sound	A thing that can be heard
volume	How loud or quiet a sound is
pitch	How high or low a sound is
fainter	Low volume, hard to hear
louder	Higher volume, easier to hear
decibel	A measure of how loud a sound is
insulator	Muffles a sound and makes it appear quieter
amplitude	The size of the vibration
wave	Sound travels in waves