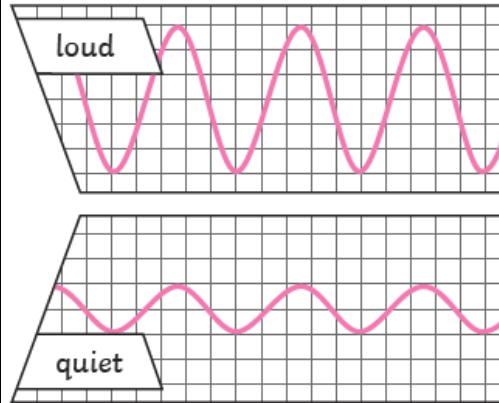


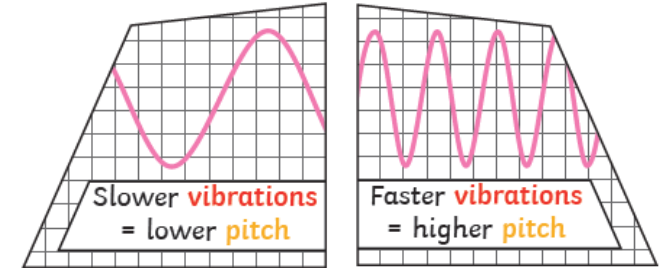


Key Vocabulary

Vibration	A movement backwards and forwards.
Sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.
Volume	The loudness of a sound.
Amplitude	The size of a vibration. A larger amplitude means a louder sound.
Pitch	How high or low a sound is.
Soundproof	To prevent sound from passing.
Absorb sound	To take in sound energy. Absorbent materials have the effect of muffling sound.
Vacuum	A space where there is nothing. There are no particles in a vacuum.
Eardrum	A part of the ear which is a thin, tough layer that is stretched out like a drum skin.



Resources	Safety Cards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Musical instruments</li> </ul>	Card 22 - Pushes, pulls, forces and movement Card 30 - Sound

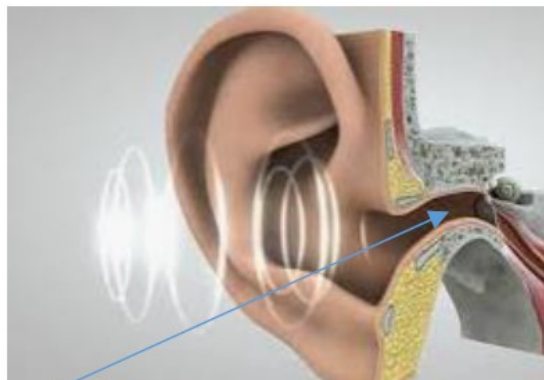


What key knowledge will I have by the end of this unit?

- Sound is produced when an object vibrates.
- Sound moves through all materials by making them vibrate.
- Sound travel can be blocked.
- Sound spreads out as it travels.
- Sound travels from its source in all directions and we hear it when it travels to our ears.
- Bigger vibration produce louder sounds and smaller vibrations produce quieter sounds.
- Faster vibrations (higher frequencies) produce higher pitched sounds.
- Changing the way an object vibrates changes its sounds.
- Changing the shape, size and material of an object will change the sound it produces.

What key skills will I have by the end of this unit?

- Scientific theory – sound waves linked to volume and pitch
- Recording data
- Predictions based on previous test results (unknown instruments / water bottles)



eardrum

