

Lever House Primary School



Sound

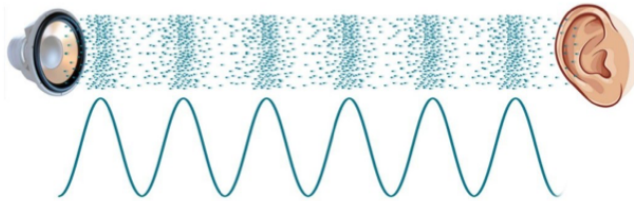
Main Subject: Science

Strand: Physics

Classes: Maple, Oak and Pine

What I should already know:

- Hearing is one of the 5 senses.
- You use your ears to hear.
- Sounds can be loud and quiet.



Sound travelling from the source to the ear.

What I will be able to answer (Learning Questions):

- How are sounds made?
- How do sound vibrations travel?
- How do objects affect the pitch of a sound?
- What happens to the vibrations when the volume changes?
- How does distance affect sound volume?
- Which materials best absorb sound?

Useful Links:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgffr82/articles/z3d4g7h#zmvmm39>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgffr82/articles/z8s62v4#z8t88hv>

Sticky Knowledge:

Sound is created when something vibrates and sends a wave of sound vibrations into our ears.

The vibrations travel through the air or another medium (solid, liquid or gas) to the ear.

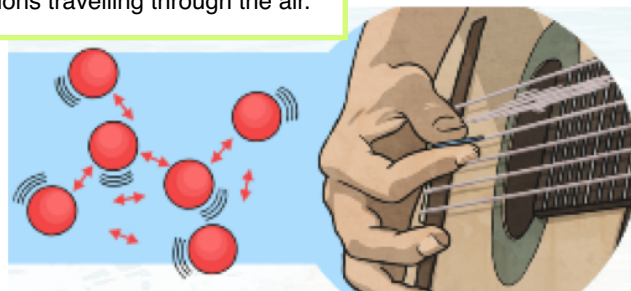
Smaller objects usually produce higher pitch sounds.

When the volume is lower, the vibrations are smaller. When the volume is loud, the vibrations are bigger.

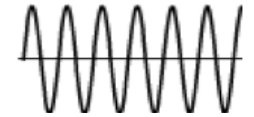
Sounds decrease in volume the further they have to travel.

Soft, pliable materials that have air pockets in, like a sponge absorb sound the best.

Vibrations travelling through the air.



Lower



Higher

Key Vocabulary:

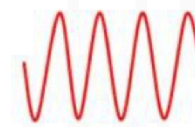
Pitch: the quality of a sound (high or low).

Sound waves: a wave of sound vibrations which travel into a person (or animal's) ear.

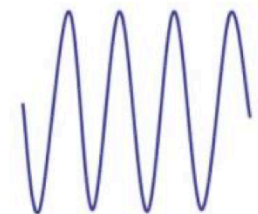
Source: where the sound originally begins.

Vibration: rapid back and forth movement created by an object..

Volume: a measure of how loud or soft something sounds.



quiet



loud

Vibrations during low and loud