| Key Vocabulary Structure of the ear Volume The amount of sound there is (called amplitude, measured in decbels) Implicit the amplitude measured in decbels) Pitch Where a sound is high or low (called frequency, measured in hert2) Sound is the performance of a sound in the builder the vibration, the loader the sound. Solids, liquids, gases Different states a material can be in. The builder the vibration, the loader the sound. I can: I dentify how sounds are made The quicker the vibration of the object that produced it Implicit the sound and features of the object that produced it I find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it Implicit the sound source increases. https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/hopics/rgffr82/resources/1 - Very interesting and useful short clips. Wave length patterns - amplitude (volume) and frequency - Very interesting and useful short clips. Wave length patterns - amplitude (volume) and frequency = high pitch - Very interesting and useful of the wave. Loud - Lips the frequency = high pitch - Very interesting and useful of the wave. The height of the sound wave shows the amplitude. - Night frequency = high pitch - Very interesting and can be shown by the length of the wave. - A load sound has a larger amplitude (taller wave. - Hight frequency = short wave lengt - bigh pitch | St Neot Primary School Knowledge Organiser | | Year Four Science | Sprin | Spring 2 Sound | | |
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| Solids, liquids, gase Different states a material can be in. The opticker the vibration, the louder the sound. The opticker the vibration, the louder the sound. The opticker the vibration, the liquer the sound. The opticker the vibration, the liquer the sound. The opticker the vibration from sounds travel through a medium to the ear • identify how sounds are made • identify how sounds are made • recognise that vibrations from sound and features of the object that produced it recognise that sound sourd estance from the sound source increases. https://www.bbc.com/bitestre/topics/rgffr32/resources/1 - Very interesting and useful short clips. Wave length patterns – amplitude (volume) and frequency I could t • Loud • Loud • Loud • Loud • Loud • A loud sound has a larger amplitude (shorter wave). • A loud sound has a larger amplitude (shorter wave). • A loud sound has a saller amplitude (shorter wave). • A loud sound has a saller amplitude (shorter wave). • A loud sound has a saller amplitude (shorter wave). • A loud sound has a samel amplitude (shorter wave). • A loud sound has a samel amplitude (shorter wave). • A loud sound has a samel amplitude (shorter wave). • A loud sound has a samel amplitude (shorter wave). • A loud sound has a samel amplitude (shorter wave). | Vibration | The movement of a sound. The quicker the vibration, the higher the pitch (frequency) | | | 1 Val | Incus | (Smallest bone in |
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| https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/zgffr82/resources/1 - Very interesting and useful short clips. Wave length patterns - amplitude (volume) and frequency How dow hear? Image: Comparison of the sourd wave shows the amplitude (volume) and frequency = high pitch Image: Comparison of the sourd wave shows the amplitude (shorter wave). Image: Comparison of the sourd wave shows the amplitude (shorter wave). Image: Comparison of the sourd waves below have the some how the the sourd waves below have the sourd waves below have the sourd waves below have the sourd backing prevents sound form entering or leaving a room. | recognise that soul | nds get fainter as the distance | e from the sound source increases. | | | | |
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| Wave length patterns - amplitude (volume) and frequency How do we hear? Image: Constraint of the sound wave shows the amplitude (shorter wave). A quiet sound has a smaller amplitude (shorter wave). Image: Constraint of the sound wave shows the sound waves below have the same | <u>nttps://www.bbc.com/</u> | | External ear | Middle ear | I Inner ear | | |
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| Quiet I Low frequency = low pitch The height of the sound wave shows the amplitude. The pitch of a sound can be shown by the length of the wave. • A loud sound has a larger amplitude (taller wave). This is the frequency = short wave length = high pitch Low frequency = longer wave length = low pitch. • A quiet sound has a smaller amplitude (shorter wave). Notice how both of the sound waves below have the same | Loud | | High frequency = high pitch | 2. V into t fr p | Vibrations are passed through the particles in the air. | 3. The vite ear drum | 4. Message of sound sent to brain. |
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| wave). A quiet sound has a smaller amplitude (shorter wave). Low frequency = longer wave length = low pitch. Notice how both of the sound waves below have the same Sound absorption reduces the sound "bouncing" around inside a room. Sound blocking prevents sound form entering or leaving a room. | | | High frequency = short wave length = high pitch | е | ears. Sound absorption reduces the sound "bouncing" around inside a room. | | |
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| Quiz | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Question 1 | Question 2 | | | | | |
| How is sound wave 2 different to sound wave 1? a) Wave 2 is higher in pitch. b) Wave 2 is lower in pitch. d) Wave 2 is quieter. | How is sound wave 4 different to sound wave 3? a) Wave 4 is higher in pitch and volume b) Wave 4 is higher in pitch, lower in volume. c) Wave 4 is lower in pitch, higher in volume. d) Wave 4 is lower in pitch and volume. | | | | | |
| Question 3 | Question 4 | | | | | |
| What part of the ear is labelled here? a) Tympanic membrane b) Ear drum c) Ear canal d) Inner ear | What part of the ear is labelled here? a) tympanic membrane b) Stapes c) Ear canal d) Inner ear | | | | | |
| Question 5 | Question 6 | | | | | |
| Which part of the ear is the smallest bone in the human body? a) Tympanic membrane b) Cochlea c) Stapes d) Incus | What can be called amplitude and is measured in hertz? a) Sound b) Volume c) Pitch d) Volume and pitch | | | | | |