

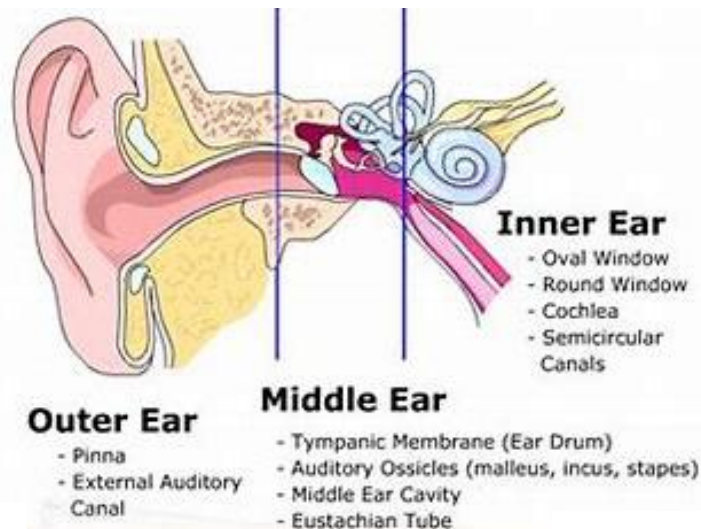
### National Curriculum programme of study:

#### Pupils should be taught:

- identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating
- recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear
- find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it
- find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it
- recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases

### 'Sticky' Knowledge

- Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by vibrations. The louder the sound, the bigger the vibration.
- The size of the vibration is called the amplitude. Louder sounds have a larger amplitude, and quieter sounds have a smaller amplitude.
- Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases. Sound travels as a wave, vibrating the particles in the medium it is travelling in. Sound cannot travel through a vacuum.
- Sound energy can travel from particle to particle far easier in a solid because the vibrating particles are closer together than in other states of matter.
- Inside your ear, the vibrations hit the eardrum and are then passed to the middle and then the inner ear. They are then changed into electrical signals and sent to your brain. Your brain tells you that you are hearing a sound.



### Key Vocabulary

Vibration	A quick movement back and forth
Volume	The loudness of a sound
Ear	An organ used for hearing
Soundproof	To prevent sound from passing through
Vacuum	A space where there is nothing. There are no particles in a vacuum
Ear drum	A part of the ear which is thin tissue stretched out like a drum skin, it separates the outer, middle and inner ear. The sound waves make the ear drum vibrate.
Sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source
Pitch	How high or low a sound is.

### Prior Knowledge

**Year 1:** identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

### Future Learning:

We will learn about: auditory ranges for humans and animals and waves transferring information for conversions to electrical signals by microphone.

