vibration

pitch

tone

molecule

volume

nerve

Sound

connection

diagram

audible

sound wave

straight

disruption

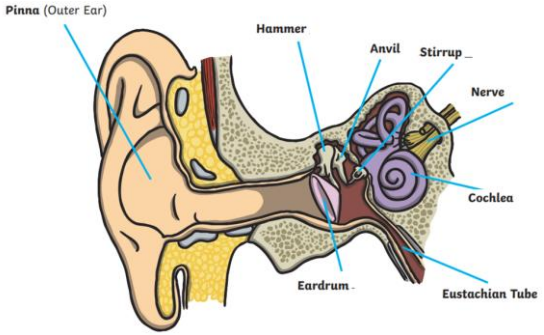
outer

inner

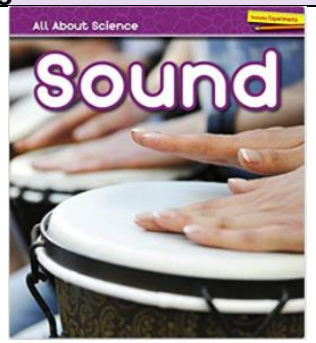
Science- Sound Y4 Topic Vocabulary Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
vibration	To move back and forth very rapidly and steadily.
amplitude	The amplitude is a measure of the strength or intensity of the wave. For example, when looking at a sound wave, the amplitude will measure the loudness of the sound.
pitch	Related to how high or low a sound is.
tone	a particular pitch or change of pitch depending on pitch and vibration.
molecule	The smallest particle of a substance that retains all the properties.
volume	The measure of loudness.
amplitude	longitudinal pressure waves in any material medium regardless of whether they constitute audible sound
nerve	Similar to wires, they carry communication signals or impulses around the body
pinna	Visible part of the outer ear.
Cochlea	Part of the inner ear.
hammer, anvil and stirrup	Tiny bones in the inner ear.

Relevant Pictures



Exciting Books/Websites



How are sounds made?
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgffr82

The science of hearing.
https://www.ted.com/talks/douglas_l_oliver_the_science_of_hearing?language=en

What I've learnt already

Y1

- Can identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense
- The properties of a material can make it useful for a range of different purposes.

Y3

- Light is needed to see things.

Key Knowledge

- Sounds are cause by vibrations.
- Sounds travel from a source to our ears in waves.
- The larger the vibrating object, the lower the pitch of the sound.
- The stronger the vibrations are, the louder the sound produced will be.
- Sounds become fainter when the distance from the source increases.