

Class Tamar

Science

Sound

1. We were introduced to how sounds are made.



2. We explored how sounds are made by using different percussion instruments.

We found patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.

We learnt that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear and we created an informative presentation to the class about how we hear sounds!



We investigated which materials would work best at absorbing sound. We made careful predictions based on what we already know about sound.



We discovered that the softer materials like the sponges and our jumpers were the most sound proof.

Our jumpers are absorbing the sound waves!





Forever Facts

The size of the vibration is called the amplitude. Louder sounds have a larger amplitude, and quieter sounds have a smaller amplitude.

Pitch is a measure of how high or low a sound is. A whistle being blown creates a high-pitched sound. A rumble of thunder is an example of a low-pitched sound.

You can change the pitch of a sound in different ways depending on the type of instrument you are playing.

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.

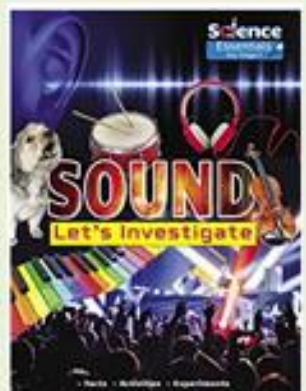
Sound energy can travel from particle to particle far easier in a solid because the vibrating particles are closer together than in other states of matter.

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.

Skills

- I can record findings using scientific language.
- I can make and record observation.
- I can make careful observations and comparisons.
- I can ask relevant questions.

Exciting Books



Our Endpoint

To present findings to an investigation about sound.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

vibration	A quick movement back and forth.
sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.
volume	The loudness of a sound.
amplitude	The size of a vibration. A larger amplitude = a louder sound.
pitch	How low or high a sound is.
soundproof	To prevent sound from passing through.
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 of tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin. It separates the outer ear from the middle and inner ear. Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate.

SMSC: Spiritual – demonstrate a sense of enjoyment and fascination in learning about themselves, others and the world around them. Moral – show an understanding of the consequences of their behaviour and actions. Social – working collaboratively, sharing ideas, data, and results. Cultural – we explore how scientific discoveries have shaped the modern world.