

**Class 3 – Spring 2 2024**  
**Britten's Got Talent - Sound.**



**What will we be learning?**

- Explain how sound sources vibrate to make sounds.
- Explain how vibrations change when the loudness of a sound changes.
- Explain how sounds travel to reach our ears.
- Describe the pitch of a sound.
- Describe patterns between the pitch of a sound and the features of the object that made the sound.
- Explain how sound travels through a string telephone.
- Identify the best material for absorbing sound.
- Create a musical instrument that can play high, low, loud and quiet sounds.

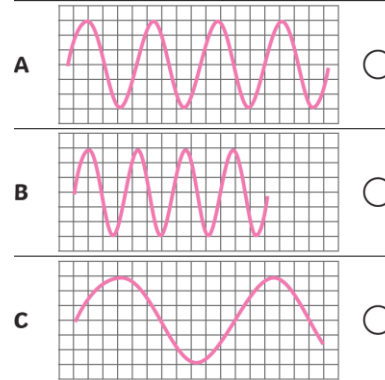
**Key Facts**

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. 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. 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.

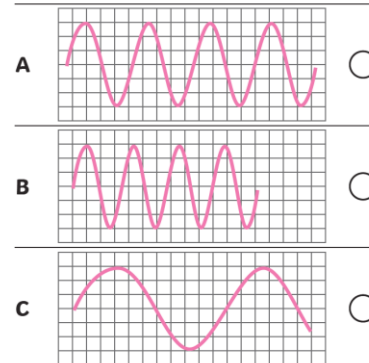
**Key vocabulary**

- **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.
- **Ear:** An organ used for hearing.
- **Particles:** Solids, liquids and gases are made of particles. They are so small we are unable to see them.
- **Distance:** A measurement of length between two points.
- **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.

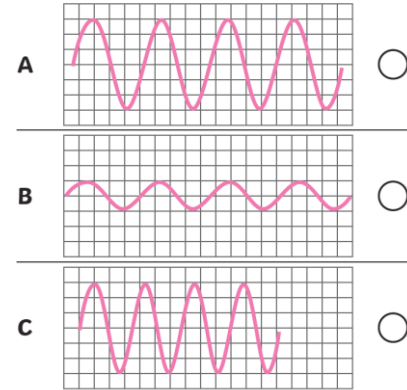
Which of these sound waves represents the sound with the lowest pitch?



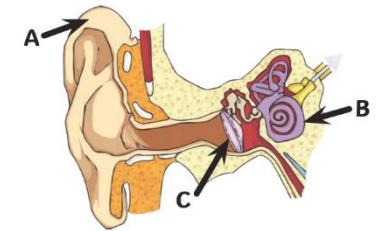
Which one of these represents the sound with the highest pitch?



Which of these sound waves represents the quietest sound?



Which arrow points to the eardrum?



- A
- B
- C

**What I have learnt.**