

New Knowledge and vocabulary

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|-----------------------|--|
| Vibrations            | <p>We hear sounds when the air around an object vibrates (similar to shaking).</p> <p>These vibrations enter our ears and then our brain makes sense of them as sounds we understand.</p>  |
| Pitch                 | <p>How <b>'high'</b> or <b>'low'</b> a sound is.</p> <p>Vibrations from a very tight guitar string would have a <b>high pitch</b>.</p> <p>Vibrations from a passing lorry would have a <b>low pitch</b>.</p> <p>Some animals, such as dogs, can hear sounds at a high pitch that humans cannot hear.</p>   |
| Volume                | <p>How <b>loud</b> or <b>quiet</b> a sound is. A stronger vibration will cause a louder sound.</p> <p>Loud music could be thought of as having a <b>high volume</b>.</p> <p>Quiet music could be thought of as having a <b>low volume</b>.</p>   |
| Alexander Graham Bell | <p>A Scottish-born scientist who lived in America.</p> <p>Bell was interested in sound and speech and wanted to help deaf children to be able to communicate.</p> <p>In 1876, he is believed to have invented the first telephone. <i>Tele</i> is Latin for 'far away' and <i>phone</i> is Latin for 'sound'.</p> <p>The telephone turned electricity into sounds which transformed communica-</p> |

This guitar string is vibrating causing the air around it to vibrate.

We then hear the sound.



We hear sounds **because....**

We hear sounds **but....**

Application of knowledge

Classify different sounds (using instruments or everyday items) in a Carroll diagram - high/low pitch, high/low volume.

Learn some simple Makaton and use in a simple conversation.

Alexander Graham Bell (1847 - 1922)

