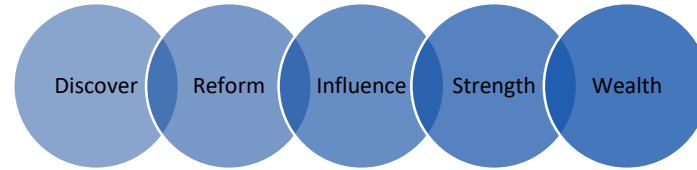


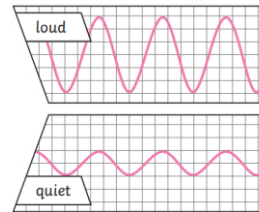
### Prior Knowledge

- Describe what is seen, heard and felt when outside
- Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with which sense

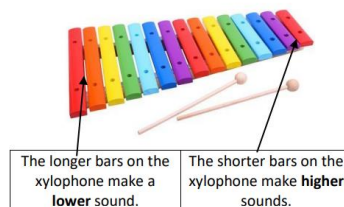


### Key Knowledge

- A sound produces vibrations which travel through a medium from the source of the sound to our ear
- Mediums such as solids, liquids and gases can carry sound **but** sound cannot travel through a vacuum (an area empty of matter)
- The vibrations cause parts of our body inside our ears to vibrate, allowing us to hear (sense) the sound
- The loudness (volume) of the sound depends on the strength (size) of the vibrations which decreases as they travel through the medium
- So, sounds decrease in volume as you move away from the source
- A sound insulator is a material which blocks sound effectively
- Pitch is the highness or lowness of a sound and is affected by features of objects producing the sounds. For example, smaller objects usually produce higher pitched sounds



Pitch



### Key Vocabulary

<b>Sound</b>	Something that you can hear or that can be heard. We hear sound with our ears
<b>Sound source</b>	A sound source is producing sound when some part of it is vibrating
<b>Vibrations</b>	Sound is made when something vibrates. This means it moves quickly backwards and forwards
<b>Pitch</b>	How high or low a sound is
<b>Volume</b>	How loud or quiet a sound is
<b>Sound insulation</b>	Using a material which blocks sound effectively

*What is sound?*