



Recalling Year 1 senses and Y4 materials


Senses




sight




hearing



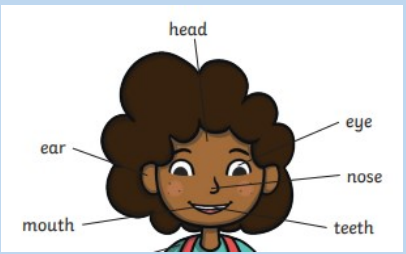
touch



taste



smell



Eyes help your see.
Ears help you hear.
Skin helps your touch.
Tongue in your mouth and your sense of smell help you taste.


| solid | liquid | gas |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | |
| ● rigid | ● not rigid | ● not rigid |
| ● fixed shape | ● no fixed shape | ● no fixed shape |
| ● fixed volume | ● fixed volume | ● no fixed volume |
| cannot be squashed | cannot be squashed | can be squashed |

New Concepts


Key Knowledge
Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by **vibrations**. The louder the sound, the bigger the **vibration**.

Key Knowledge
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.

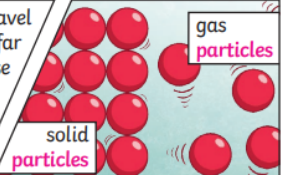
When you hit the drum, the drum skin **vibrates**. This makes the air **particles** closest to the drum start to **vibrate** as well.



The **vibrations** then pass to the next air **particle**, then the next, then the next. This carries on until the air **particles** closest to your ear **vibrate**, passing the **vibrations** into your **ear**.



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.

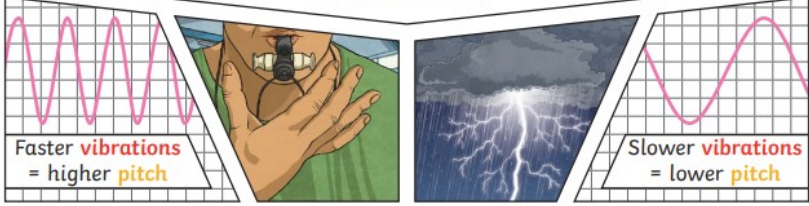


gas particles

solid particles

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

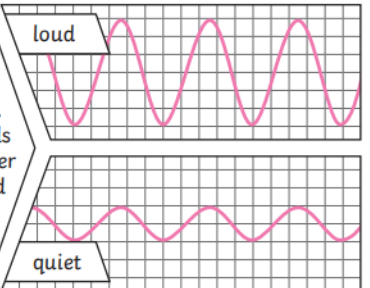
Pitch is a measure of how high or low a sound is. A whistle being blown creates a high-**pitched** sound. A rumble of thunder is an example of a low-**pitched** sound.



Faster **vibrations** = higher **pitch**

Slower **vibrations** = lower **pitch**

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



loud

quiet

New Vocab:

| | |
|--------------|--|
| vibration | A quick movement back |
| Sound | Vibrations travelling from a sound source. |
| volume | The loudness of a |
| pitch | How high or low a |
| particles | Solids, liquids and gases are made of particles—they are too |
| distance | A measurement between two points |
| Sound source | Something that produces a sound. |

Working Scientifically Skills:

- Classify using Carroll Diagrams.
- Draw own bar charts and tables.
- Use equipment like data loggers and ipads more independently.
- Design investigations and use scientific vocab to explain results

