

New Knowledge and vocabulary

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 'high' or 'low' a sound is.</p> <p>Vibrations from a very tight guitar string would have a high pitch.</p> <p>Vibrations from a passing lorry would have a low pitch.</p> <p>Some animals, such as dogs, can hear sounds at a high pitch that humans cannot hear.</p>
Volume	<p>How loud or quiet a sound is. A stronger vibration will cause a louder sound.</p> <p>Loud music could be thought of as having a high volume.</p> <p>Quiet music could be thought of as having a low volume.</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 '<i>far away</i>' and <i>phone</i> is Latin for '<i>sound</i>'.</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)

