Key Vocabulary

Vibration – A movement backwards and forwards

Sound wave — Vibrations travelling from a sound source

Volume – the loudness of sound
Amplitude – The size of vibration
Pitch – How low or high a sound is
Soundproof – To prevent sound from passing

Absorb sound – To take in sound energy – effect of muffling sound

Vacuum – A space where there are no particles - nothing

Eardrum — A part of the ear which is a thin layer of tissue — sound waves make the ear drum vibrate

Light — A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source

Light source – An object that makes its own light

Dark — the absence of light

Reflect – To bounce off

Ray — waves of light are called light rays — also called beams

Shadow – Where light has been blocked

Opaque — Object that doesn't let light through

Translucent – Object that lets some light through

Transparent - Objects that let all of light through

Key Information

- Sound is a type of energy Sounds are created by vibrations
- The louder the sound the bigger the vibration Faster vibrations = higher pitch
- Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases. Sound cannot travel through a vacuum
- We need light to see things, it travels in straight lines.
- Light can be reflected of some surfaces
- Shadows are made when the light is blocked

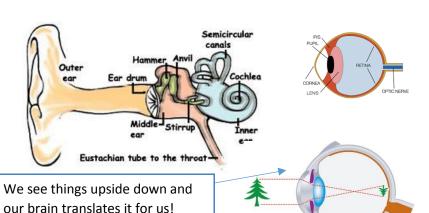
Enquiry Skills

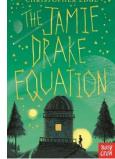
In this unit the pupils will:

- Explore patterns between pitch, volume and vibrations
- Investigate distance from the sound source and what happens when you increase the distance away
- Identify/explore different ways sounds can be made musical instruments
- Investigate how and why shadows change size/length

Space

Kingfishers: Light and Sound
Planet Suite Holst





the planet represents.

Gustav Holst was an English composer, who

write The Planets between 1914 and 1916.

Each piece of music represents one of the

planets and the character that Holst believes



Gustav Holst, Composer

