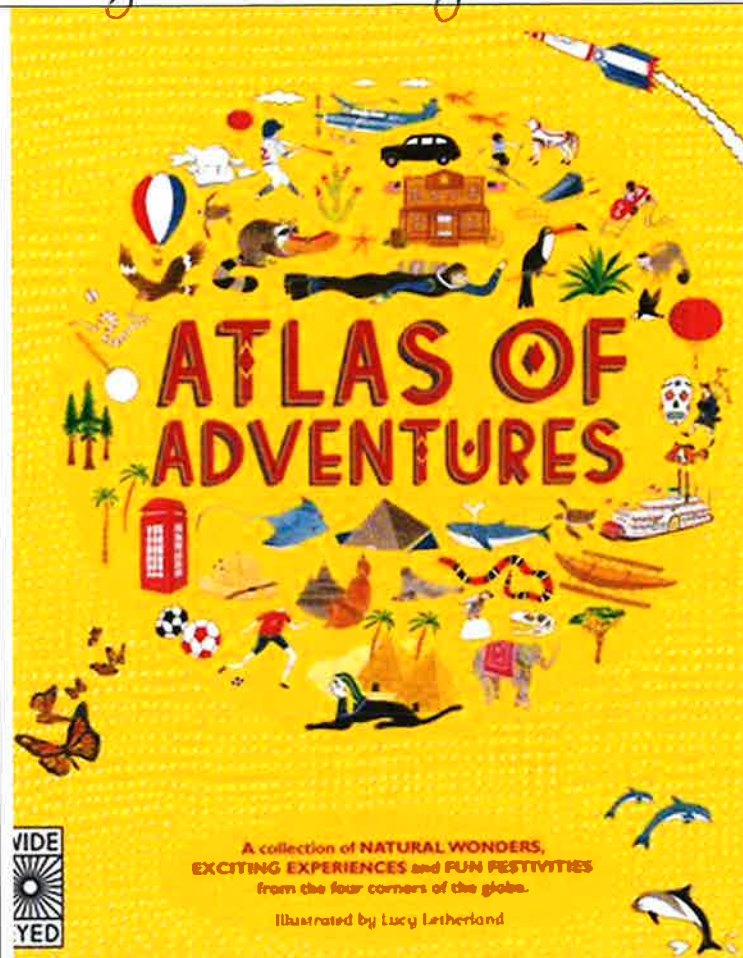




# Day 1 - literacy



Observe: (What can you see?)

Wonder: (What questions do you have?)

Infer: (What do you think is happening? Why?)

# Day 1 Numeracy

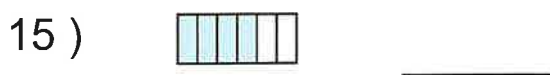
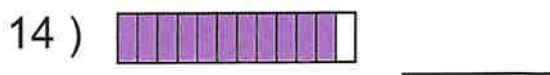
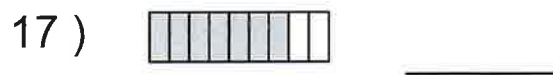
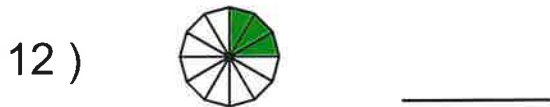
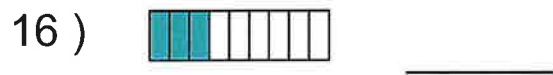
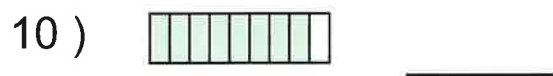
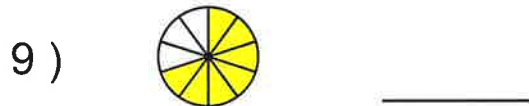
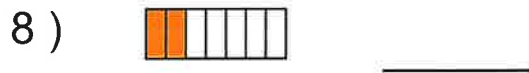
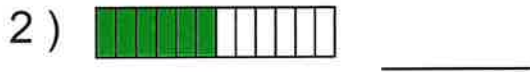
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Score : \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

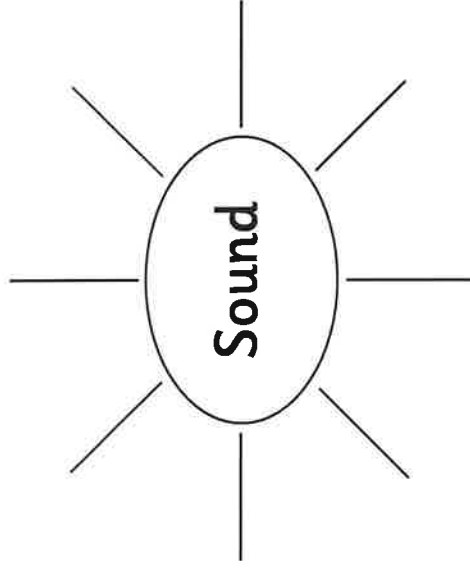
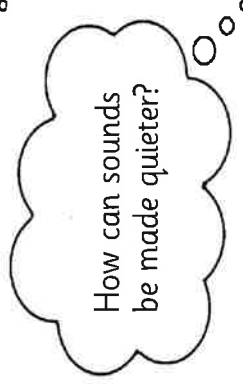
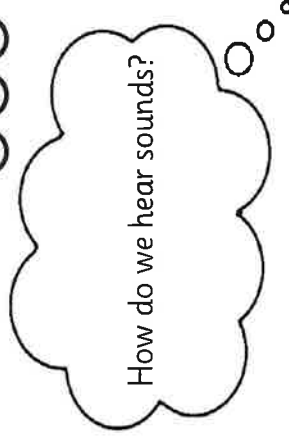
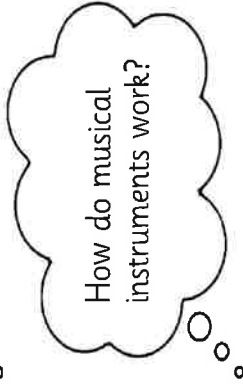
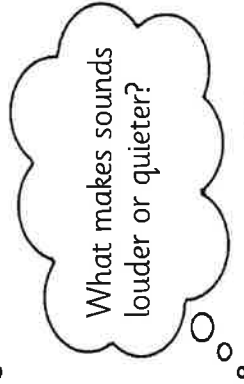
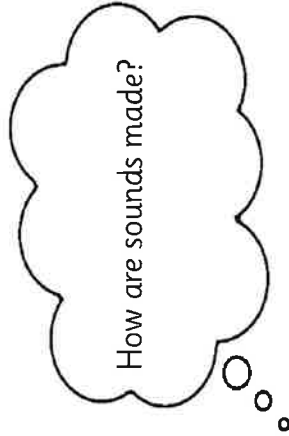
What is the Fraction of the Shaded Area ?



# Mind Map



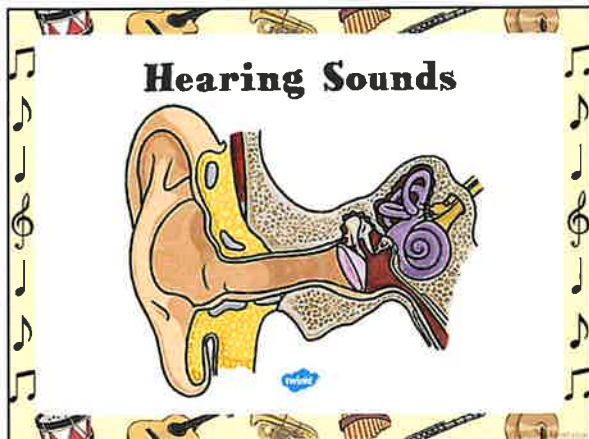
Draw or write about the things you already know about sound.



Do you have any questions about sound? What would you like to find out? Write your thoughts below.

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## Aim

- I can explain how different sounds travel

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## Success Criteria

- I can describe how vibrations make sounds
- I can explain how vibrations change when a sound gets louder
- I can explain how loud and quiet sounds travel to our ears

## Vibrations

Sounds are made when something vibrates

## Loud and Quiet

Think back to the experiment video.

What happened when the man got closer to the bowl when he was humming?

What do you think is happening to the vibrations?

## Loud and Quiet

The louder the sound, the bigger the vibration. You should have noticed that the rice grains vibrated more when you got closer to the bowl, creating a louder sound.

The size of the vibration is called the amplitude.

Quieter sounds have a smaller amplitude and louder sounds have a bigger amplitude.

## How Does Sound Travel

So we know that sounds are caused by vibrations, and the louder sounds have bigger vibrations

But how do these different sounds reach our ears?

These children have been talking about their ideas

What do you think of their ideas?


I think sound can travel through the air because the air is lighter and easier to get through than solids or liquids.

Sound moves the air from the source of the vibration into our ears. If we are listening, we will hear the sound.

## How Does Sound Travel?

Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases.


Sound travels as a wave, vibrating the particles in the medium it is travelling in.



So in our example, when you got closer to the bowl, the cling film vibrated. This made the air particles closest to the drum start to vibrate as well, which was like watching the hundreds and thousands vibrate. The vibrations then passed to the next air particle, then the next, then the next. This carried on until the air particles closest to your ear vibrated, passing the vibrations into your ear.

## Hearing Sounds

Once in your ear, the vibrations travel into the ear canal until they reach the eardrum. The eardrum passes the vibrations through the middle ear bones (the hammer, the anvil and the stirrup) into the inner ear. The inner ear is shaped like a snail and is called the cochlea. Inside the cochlea, there are thousands of tiny hair cells. Hair cells change the vibrations into electrical signals that are sent to the brain through the hearing nerve. The brain tells you that you are hearing a sound and what that sound is.



Now you have more idea about how sound moves and travels to our ears. Create a leaflet on PurpleMash completing the 2Do set for you.

Make sure you include as much information as possible and write in full sentences.

