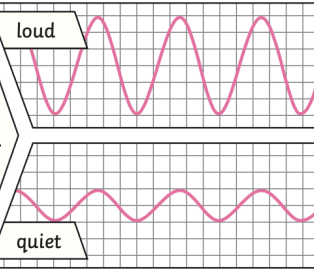


This term in SCIENCE - we will be learning about SOUND

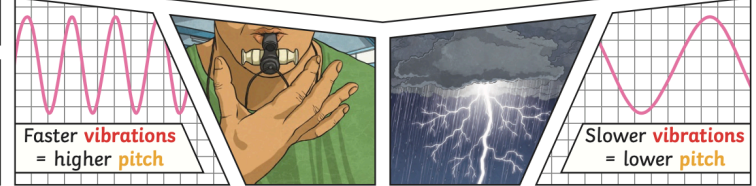
Key Vocabulary

vibration	A movement backwards and forwards.
sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.
volume	The loudness of a sound.
amplitude	The size of a vibration . A larger amplitude = a louder sound.
pitch	How low or high a sound is.

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

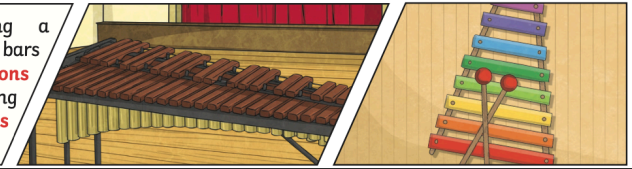


Pitch is a measure of how high or low a sound is. A whistle being blown creates a high-**pitched** sound. A rumble of thunder is an example of a low-**pitched** sound.

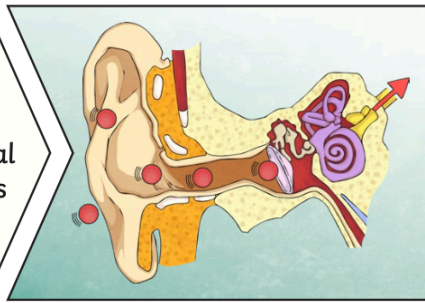


You can change the **pitch** of a sound in different ways depending on the type of instrument you are playing.

For example, if you are playing a xylophone, striking the smaller bars with the beater causes faster **vibrations** and so a higher **pitched** note. Striking the larger bars causes slower **vibrations** and produces a lower note.



Inside your **ear**, the **vibrations** hit the **eardrum** and are then passed to the middle and then the inner **ear**. They are then changed into electrical signals and sent to your brain. Your brain tells you that you are hearing a sound.



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.

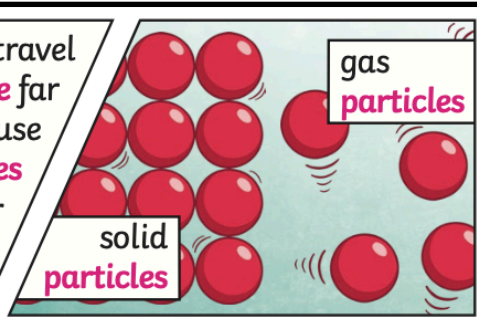
When you hit the drum, the drum skin **vibrates**. This makes the air **particles** closest to the drum start to **vibrate** as well.



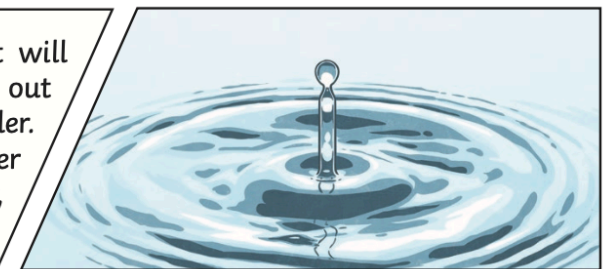
The **vibrations** then pass to the next air **particle**, then the next, then the next. This carries on until the air **particles** closest to your ear **vibrate**, passing the **vibrations** into your **ear**.



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.



If you throw a stone in a pond, it will produce ripples. As the ripples spread out across the pond, they become smaller. When sound **vibrations** spread out over a **distance**, the sound becomes quieter, just like ripples in a pond.





ITALY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Our Topic: We will begin by learning where Italy is in the world, and then discover the physical geography of the country, with a focus on one of Italy's active volcanoes, Mount Vesuvius! Children will explore the country's many famous cities and landmarks, and immerse themselves in the culture of Italy.

Extension Opportunity:

- Make an Italian dish at home!
- Find out about the famous landmarks in Italy. Learn to speak a few words in Italian.
- Talk to someone you know who has visited Italy. What did they do there? Where did they visit? What did they eat?

Visit: [Italy facts: check out this beautiful country!](#)
- [National Geographic Kids \(natgeokids.com\)](#)

[Italy for Kids- Fun and facts - Bing video](#)



Key Questions:


- Where in the world is Italy?
- What are the physical and human features?
- How and why do volcanoes erupt?
- What happened in Pompeii?
- Which are the famous landmarks and cities?
- What is the culture like in Italy?

Places to visit:

A trip to Italy may be a little expensive(!) but it may be worth visiting:
An Italian Restaurant or an art gallery to explore different artists to enhance your learning.

Overview

- Italy is a country a country in southern Europe.
- It borders a number of countries, including France, Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia, the Vatican City and San Marino.
- It also has a large coastline on the Mediterranean Sea.
- Italy covers an area of 301,340 sq.km
- 62 million people live in Italy.
- It is easy to recognise Italy on any map, as it looks like a high-heeled boot kicking a ball. The 'ball' is the island of Sicily.




Vocabulary

Italy
Europe
Mediterranean
Rome
Roman
Euro
Tourism
Climate
Tropical
Temperate
Polar
Mediterranean
Arid
Landmark
Physical and human features
volcano
eruption

Italy Timeline

2000 BCE Bronze Age begins in Italy.	800 BCE Iron Age begins.	753 BCE According to legend, Romulus founds Rome.	500-100 BCE Roman Republic founded. Begins to take over much of Europe.	45 BCE Julius Caesar is dictator.	27 BCE – 476 CE The Roman Empire controls much of Europe & around Mediterranean.	79 CE Pompeii is destroyed as Vesuvius erupts.	1300 CE The Renaissance begins in Florence.	1348 CE Black Death kills millions across Europe.	1503 CE Da Vinci paints the Mona Lisa.	1861 CE Kingdom of Italy established.	1939-45 CE Italy fights with Axis powers in WWII.	2002 CE The Euro becomes the official currency.
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