School's topic lesson is…….Science: Sound.

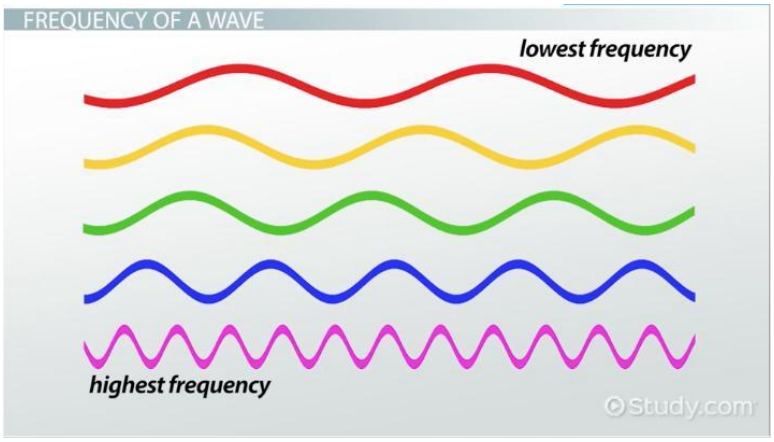
Lesson 2: Sound wave and pitch.

Pitch is how high or low a sound is. For example:

High sounds: A bird singing – A siren - A whistle
Low Sounds: Bass drum – An explosion – A door banging.

The frequency of the sound means how fast something is vibrating. The higher the pitch of the noise the faster the vibration will be. The lower the pitch of the sound, the slower the vibration will be.
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgffr82/articles/z3j3jty

We can see the pitch of a sound without hearing it, by the way the sound wave looks. The higher the frequency of the sound (the faster the vibration) so the lines will be thinner as they go up and down quicker.



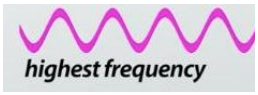
Key vocabulary:

- **Volume**: How loud or quiet something is.
- **Sound wave:** A wavy line that shows how sound travels.
- **Pitch:** How high or low the sound is.
- **Amplitude**: How tall or short the sound wave is to match its volume.

Activity 1:

- Similar to last week find items around the house that make noise. Create a sound with them and then order them from the lowest pitch to the highest pitch.
- Then draw the sound wave you think each one would have. The sound wave should be getting thinner the higher the pitch.

Lowest pitch i.e. Banging a table .....Middle pitch i.e. Tapping a pen ..... Highest pitch i.e. shaking cutlery



Activity 2:

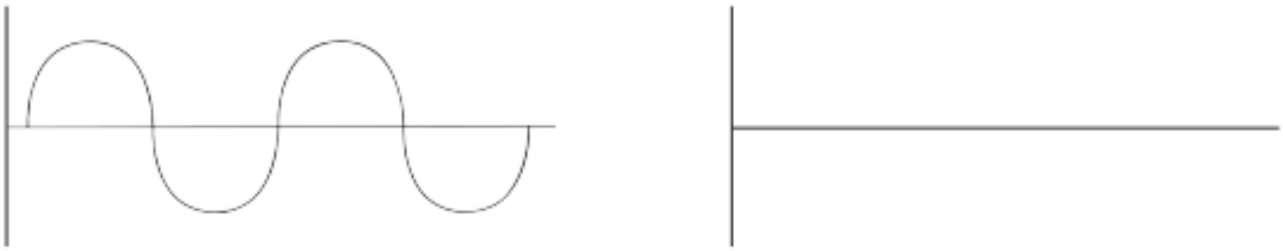
Sound Waves

1. Choose the correct word from the box below to match to each of the descriptions. [3]

pitch
frequency
amplitude

The number of waves passing a given point each second.
The tone of a sound (how high or low it is).
The loudness or volume of a sound.

2. Look at the first sound wave. Draw another sound wave which would have a lower pitch. [1]



3. Look at the first sound wave. Draw another sound wave which would have a louder sound. [1]