Wednesday 16th December
LO: To record how pitch can be changed

Oct 29-14:12

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Starter

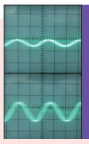
Sound travels through solids, liquid and gases,
but it can move quicker through solids
The soundwaves vibrate quickly which enables the sound to travel.

Oct 29-14:18

Sound is everywhere in our environment: the tweeting of a bird in a tree, your mum shouting upstairs, "Hurry up – we're late!" and the latest song from your favourite band. Different though all these things are, they have one thing in common... They all travel to your ear and all around as sound waves.

Catching the Wave:

Sound waves are vibrations that move particles in the air, similar to how the wind moves the sea to make the waves we can see. The waves travel towards your ear as the air particles move the adjacent particles – a bit like a slinky spring – until they reach your ear. How do the sound waves know how to get to your ear? Do they have a satnav? Well, the answer is, no, they don't. The sound waves travel in multiple directions from the source and your ear collects the ones that come in your direction. Once your ear has 'caught' the sound, it carries on vibrating the tiny bones inside your ear – called the stirrup, hammer and anvil – that then turns the vibrations into electric pulses that are sent to the brain for processing.



Did you know?

Volume of a jet engine: 150dB

Loudest place to work: Driving a Formula One car (140dB)

Highest audible pitch a human can hear: 20,000Hz

Highest audible pitch a bat can hear: 90,000 Hz

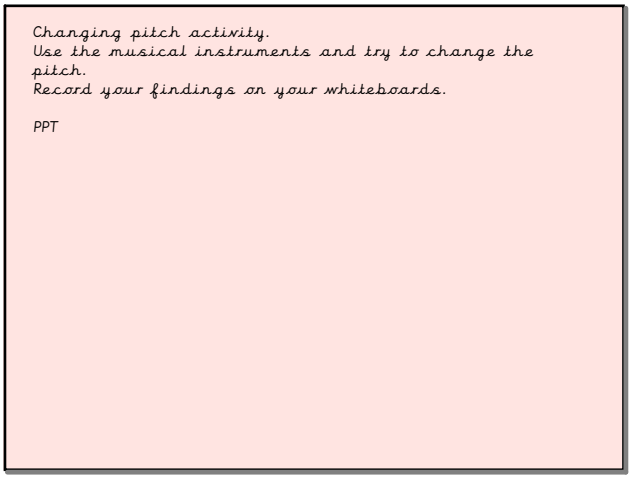
Smallest bone in your body: The stapes(stirrup bone in your ear measuring 2.6 - 3.4mm

Speed of sound: 340 m/s in air; 1484 m/s in water; 4600 m/s in copper

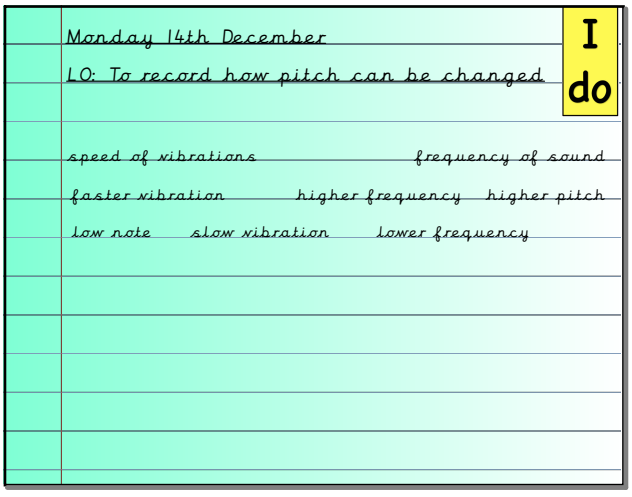
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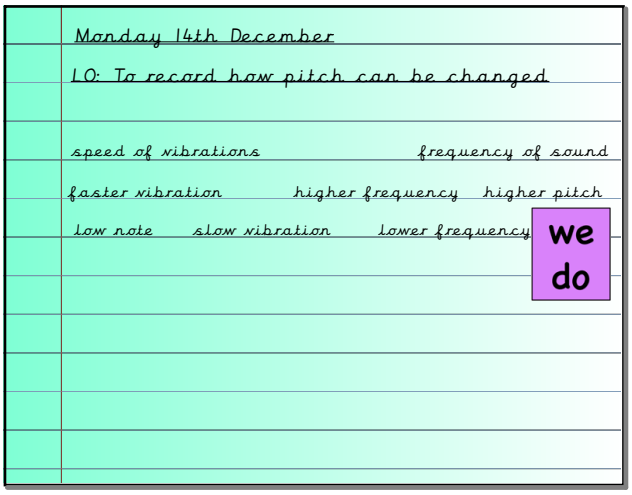
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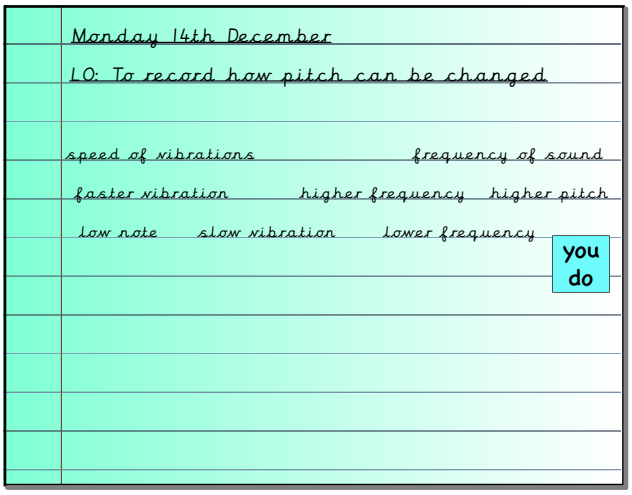
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Sep 23-14:37



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