



Make sure you can write definitions for these key terms.

amplify amplitude auditory canal auditory nerve cochlea compression decibel diaphragm eardrum frequency hertz incident wave infrasound longitudinal oscillation oscarilloscope ossicle oval window peak pinna pitch rarefaction reflected rarefaction trough transverse vibration wavelength

Key terms

Assessment & Review



Review of learning

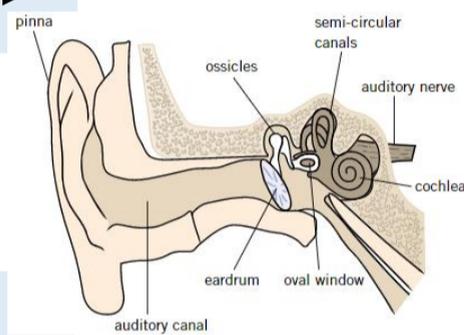
Apply: P1-3 Light SP4 Waves SP5 Light and the electromagnetic spectrum

Revision

Retrieval, keyword definitions and equation practice.



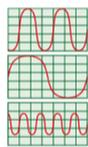
How can ultrasound be used to see an image of an unborn baby?



Echoes and ultrasound

Describe what ultrasound is and what it can be used for.

Measuring sound

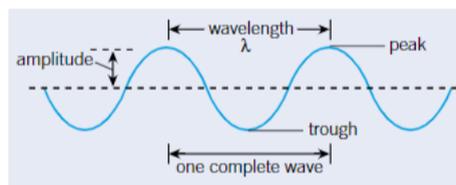


Oscilloscopes display sound waves. Humans can hear frequencies 20 Hz to 20 kHz. Above this is ultrasound. Below this is infrasound. Sound volume is measured in decibels (dB). The decibel scale is not linear - a 10dB increase is 10 times the volume.

Detecting sound

Describe how human hearing works and how it can be damaged by loud noises

How do we hear sounds?



Loudness and pitch

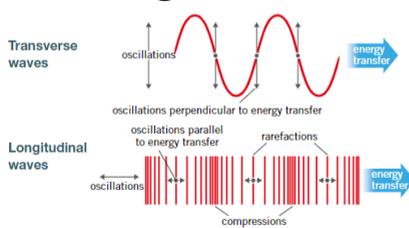
Describe the links between loudness and pitch, and frequency and pitch



Sound and energy transfer

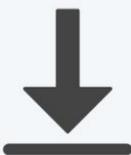
Describe how waves are produced and how they travel.

What travels faster, light or sound?



Waves

Introduction to the different types of waves and their behaviors.



Retrieve: Year 4 - Sound