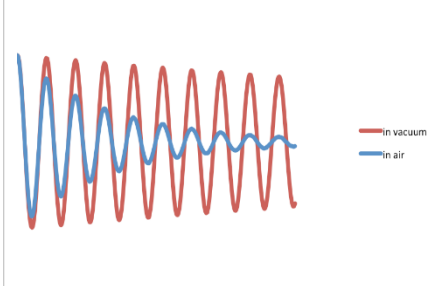
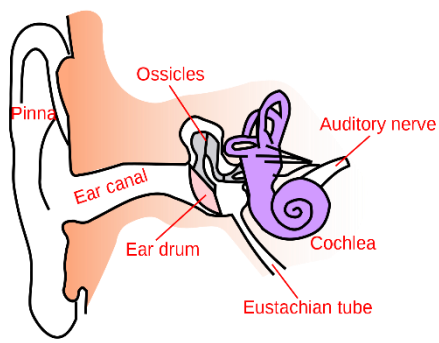
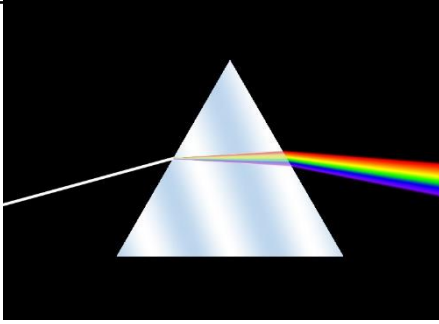
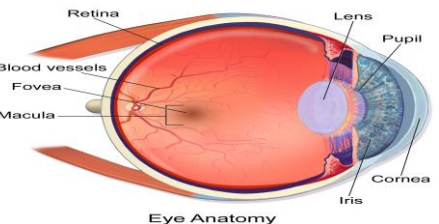


Rationale

Pupils will learn about light and sound waves and how we use them. This includes studying how our ears and eyes work to detect these waves. Pupils will learn how to draw waves and label amplitude and wavelength.

| Diagrams  | Keywords   | Definitions  |
|---|--|--|
|                       | <p>Longitudinal wave</p> <p>Transverse wave</p> <p>Wavelength</p> <p>Amplitude</p> | <p>Where the direction of the vibration is the same as the wave.</p> <p>Distance between two corresponding points on a wave in meters</p> <p>The maximum amount of vibration of a wave</p>   |
|                      | <p>Ear</p> <p>Echo</p> <p>Cochlea</p> <p>Ear Drum</p>                              | <p>The Organ of the body that detects sound</p> <p>Reflection of a sound wave off an object back to the listener.</p> <p>Snail shaped tube in the inner ear with the sensory cells that detect sound.</p> <p>A membrane that transmits sound vibrations from the outer ear to the middle ear</p> |
|                     | <p>Reflection</p> <p>Refraction</p>  | <p>A change in the direction of light or sound when it hits a boundary and bounces back</p> <p>The change in direction of light going from one material to another</p>   |
|  <p>Eye Anatomy</p> | <p>Pupil</p> <p>Lens</p> <p>Iris</p>   | <p>A whole in the front of the eye where light enters</p> <p>Focuses light entering through the pupil into an image</p> <p>The coloured part of the eye</p>  |