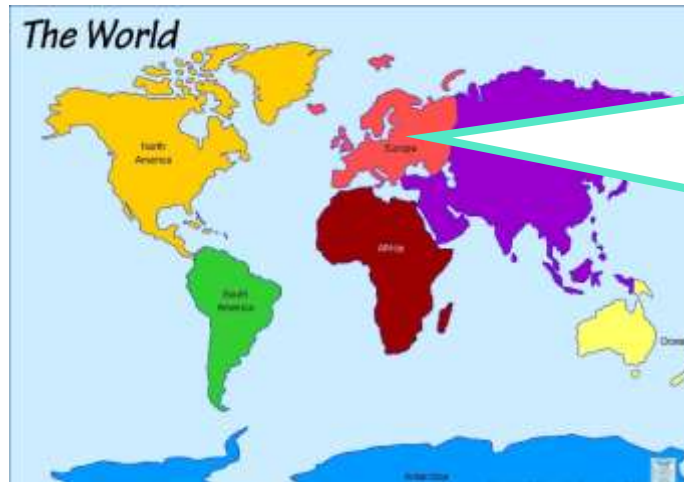


Key Vocabulary

- City** A **city** is a large town.
- Climate** A **climate** is the average of weather conditions in a place over a 30-year period. This could include precipitation, temperature, etc. Climate is affected distance from the Equator.
- Continent** A **continent** is a very large area of land. We have seven continents - Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.
- Equator** The **equator** is a line that divides Earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres and is equal distance between the South and North Pole.
- Hemisphere** A **hemisphere** is half of a sphere or ball (Earth). It is divided into the Northern and Southern hemisphere and the Eastern and Western hemisphere.
- Human Features** **Human features** like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.
- Mainland** You can refer to the largest part of a



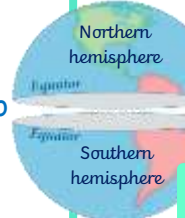
Europe is the second smallest continent with a population of around 740 million. Within the continent, are 42 countries. The Vatican City (which is located in Europe) is the world's smallest country.



Eiffel Tower:
Paris, France



Stonehenge:
Wiltshire, England



Colosseum:
Rome, Italy



Major Cities within Europe

Rome - The capital city of Italy with a population estimate of 2,700,000.

London - The capital city of England with a population estimate of 8,400,000.

Paris - The capital city of France with a population estimate of 2,100,000.

Berlin - The capital city of Germany with a population estimate of 3 400 000



Atomium:
Brussels, Belgium

Parthenon: Athens, Greece

- Sits on top of the Acropolis - the hill which overlooks Athens.

- Carved out of 22,000 tonnes of white marble.



Key Vocabulary

Physical Features


A **physical feature** is something that is natural on the earth. These things are part of the earth and were not made by humans.

Population

The **population** of a country/area is all the people who live in it.

Region

A **region** is a large area of land that is different from other areas of land, for example because it is one of different parts of a country with its own customs and characteristics, or because it has a particular geographical feature.



Greeks typically live long lives and it is thought that their varied diet of olives, olive oil, lamb, fish, squid, chickpeas, and lots of fruits and vegetables keep them healthy.



Human Features

- Buildings; airport, school, houses, hotels, etc.
- Roads
- Ports
- Carparks



Physical Features

- Hills
- Mountains
- Cliff
- Forests
- Seas



Greece


Greece has the longest coastline in Europe and is the southernmost country in Europe. The mainland has mountains, forests, and lakes. The country is well known for the thousands of islands dotting the blue Aegean Sea to the east, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and the Ionian Sea to the west.

Mount Olympus is Greece's highest mountain at 9,570 feet (2,917 meters) above sea level. Ancient Greeks believed it was the home of the Gods. Mount Olympus became the first national park in Greece.

Popular Greek Food



Baklava - A sweet, sticky dessert made from filo pastry, chopped nuts and honey.



Greek Salad - Made with tomatoes, cucumber, green peppers, red onions, feta cheese and olives; topped with oregano and olive oil.

Tzatziki - A famous Greek sauce made from strained yogurt, cucumbers, garlic, olive oil, lemon, parsley and dill or mint. You will find this sauce served with many Greek dishes and sometimes as an appetizer with pita bread.



Knowledge Organiser - Sound (Year 4)

vibration

A quick movement back and forth

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 high or low a sound is

ear

An organ used for hearing

soundproof

To prevent sound from passing through

absorb sound

To allow sound to pass through

particles

Solids, liquids and gases are made up of particles. They are so small we are unable to see them.

vacuum

A space where there is nothing. There are no particles in a vacuum.

eardrum

A part of the ear which is a thin, tough layer of tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin. It separates the outer ear from the middle and inner ear. Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate.

What is sound?

Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by vibrations. The louder the sound, the bigger the vibration

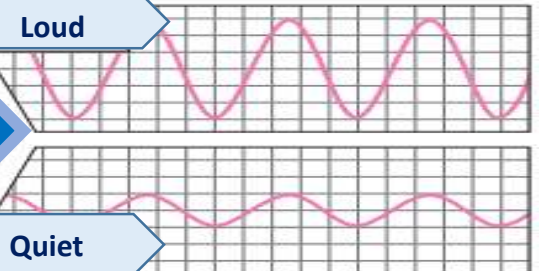


Amplitude

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

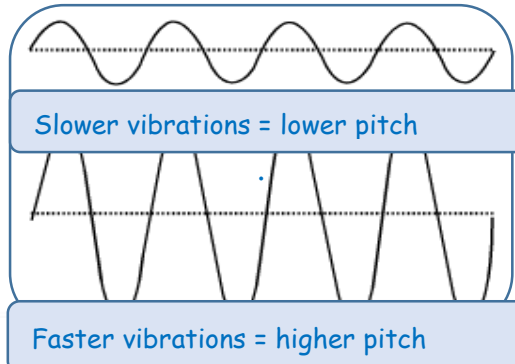
Loud

Quiet



Pitch

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.

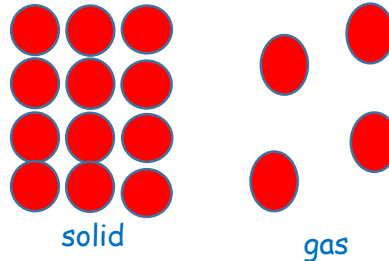


You can change the pitch of a sound in different ways depending on the type of instrument you are playing. For example, on a xylophone, striking the smaller bars with a beater causes faster vibrations and so a higher pitched note. Striking the larger bars causes slower vibrations and produces a lower note.

Knowledge Organiser - Sound (Year 4)

How does sound travel?

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.



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

How do we hear sounds?

When an object gives off sound it vibrates.



The vibrations bump into air molecules.



A wave of these vibrations travel to the eardrum.



The bones amplify the vibration and send it to the cochlea



The cochlea is filled with fluid and tiny hairs.



The hairs bump into each other and an electrical impulse is created.



The impulse sends a message to the brain via the auditory nerve and is understood as sounds.

