

What I already know:

In music- to experiment with and recall sounds.

Year 4: Sound



Key Question:

When can you feel the vibrations of sound waves? Give one example

Learning Journey

Sc4/4.1a identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating

Sc4/4.1b recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear

Sc4/4.1c find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it

Sc4/4.1d find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.

Sc4/4.1e recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases

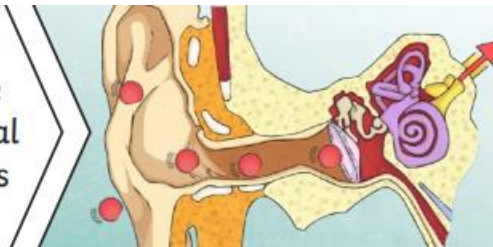
Powerful knowledge:

Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by vibrations. The louder the sound the bigger the vibration. As you move away from the source of the sound, the sound fades as the energy is spread over a greater distance

Key Vocabulary

vibration	A quick movement back and forth
Sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a source
volume	Loudness of a sound
amplitude	The size of the vibration. Larger amplitude = larger sound
pitch	If the sound is high (like a whistle) or low (like thunder)
ear	The organ used for hearing
eardrum	Tough layer of skin separating the outer and middle ear. Soundwaves make the eardrum vibrate.

Inside your **ear**, the **vibrations** hit the **eardrum** and are then passed to the middle and then the inner **ear**. They are then changed into electrical signals and sent to your brain. Your brain tells you that you are hearing a sound.



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 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.

Faster **vibrations** = higher **pitch**

Slower **vibrations** = lower **pitch**

