Science - Sound

Year 4 Autumn 1

Overview

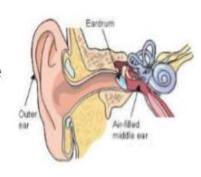
This topic examines how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. We will learn about how vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear and how the brain translates the sound. We will investigate pitch and volume by exploring instruments and the different sounds they make.

Key Vocabulary

| Word | Definition |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Vibration | Move continuously backwards and |
| | forwards. |
| Sound wave | Vibrations travelling from a |
| | source. |
| Source | The beginning: where something |
| | comes from. |
| Volume | The loudness of a sound. |
| Amplitude | The size of a vibration . |
| Pitch | How high or low a sound is. |
| Ear | An organ used for hearing. |
| Soundproof | To prevent sound from passing. |
| Sound | A material that reduces the |
| insulator | amount of sound passing through |
| | it. |
| Medium | any matter (solid, liquid or gas) |
| | that allows sound waves to pass |
| | through. |
| Vacuum | space with no matter (solid, liquid |
| | or gas). |
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Sound Travels to the Ear

Sounds are made when objects vibrate. The vibration makes the air around vibrate, and the air vibrations enter your ear. Our brain hears the vibrations and turns this into a sound.



994949 0f 994N The drum skin vibrates and makes the air around the

spreads away from the source - this is a sound wave.

Finally, your ear picks up the sound wave and your brain translates the sound.



Key knowledge

- Identify how sounds are made.
- Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear.
- Identify patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.
- Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.