

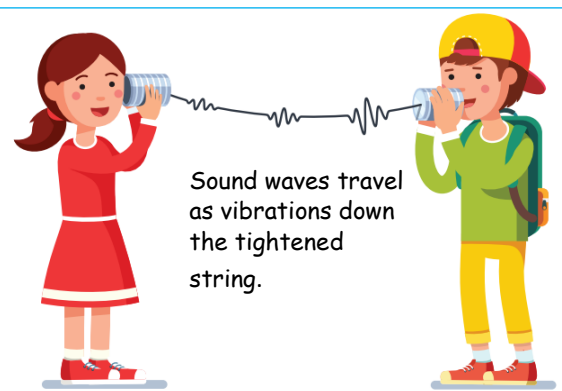


Sound - Year 4

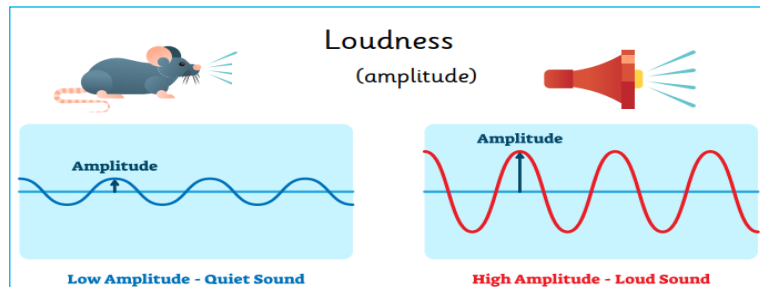
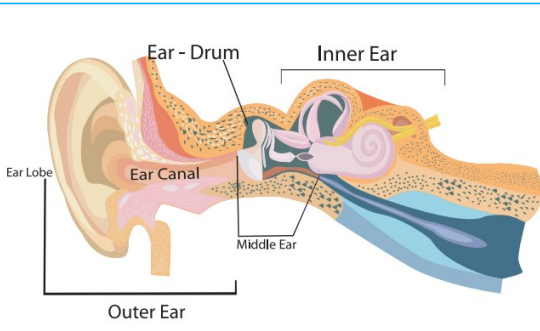
Previous learning:

In Year 1, you Identified, named, drew and labelled the basic parts of the human body to say which part of the body was associated with each sense. Since EYFS you have been experimenting with sound in Music lessons.

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



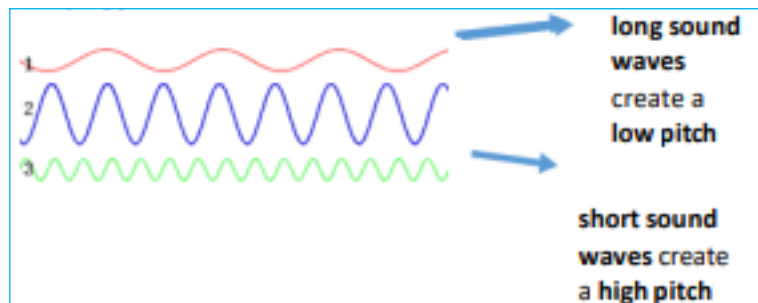
Inside your ear, the vibrations hit the eardrum and are then passed to the middle and then the inner ear. They are then changed into electrical signals and sent to your brain. Your brain tells you that you are hearing a sound.



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.

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

You can change the pitch of a sound in different ways depending on the type of instrument you are playing.



Key vocabulary

Definitions

vibration	A movement backwards and forwards.
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 low or high a sound is.
ear	An organ used for hearing.
distance	A measurement of length between two points.
soundproof	To prevent sound from passing.
absorb sound	To take in sound energy. Absorbent materials have the effect of muffling sound.
vacuum	A space where there is nothing.
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. Soundwaves makes the eardrum vibrate.