



KEY VOCABULARY

Sound	Vibrations travelling through the air or another medium, that can be heard when reaching the ear.
Source	A place, person or thing from which something originates from.
Quiet	Making little or no noise.
Noise	A sound, especially one that is loud.
Vibration	Particles moving back and forth.
Travel	Movement from one place to another.
Volume	Degree of loudness of a sound.
Faint	Something slight, barely heard.
Pitch	The degree of highness or lowness of a tone.
Tuning	The act of tuning something so it is the correct pitch.
Amplitude	The number of molecules moved due to the vibration of sound.
Insulation	Protect something to stop sound.
Muffle	Make a sound quieter or less distinct.

LINKS IN THE CURRICULUM:

Year 4 - Electricity - insulators

Whole School - Music -

Pitch, volume & making sounds from instruments.

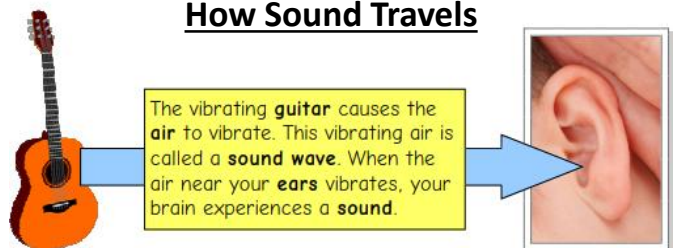
Key Knowledge

- ✓ Sound is made through vibrations.
- ✓ Sound travels through a medium to the ear.
- ✓ It then vibrates on our ear drum so we can hear the vibrations.
- ✓ Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases.
- ✓ It travels easiest through solids due to the particles being closer together.
- ✓ Sound travel can be reduced by changing the material that the vibrations travel through.
- ✓ Sound travel can be blocked.

A fair test:

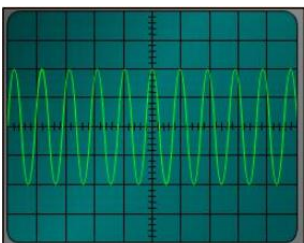
One variable is changed (independent variable) and everything else is kept the same (controlled variables), so the outcome can be measured, to ensure reliable results.

How Sound Travels

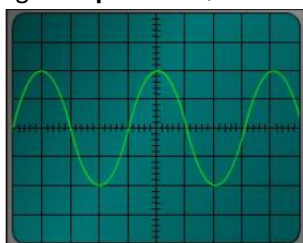


Sound Waves

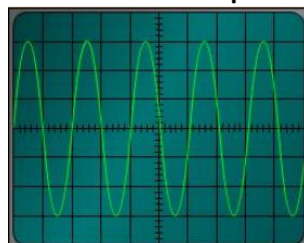
Sound waves are how vibrations travel. Higher pitched sounds vibrate faster and lower pitched sounds vibrate slower. Loud sounds have a larger **amplitude**. Quiet sounds have a smaller **amplitude**.



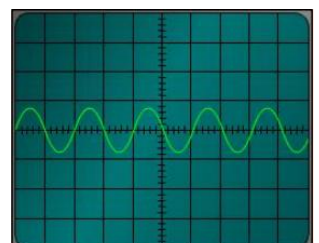
High Pitch



Low Pitch



Loud Sound



Quiet Sound