



## Year 4: Sound

Key vocabulary	
<b>Decibel</b>	The unit of measure describing how loud something is.
<b>Distorted</b>	Changed from its true sound.
<b>Eardrum</b>	Membrane of the middle ear, which vibrates in response to sound waves which helps you to hear.
<b>Frequency</b>	The number of times a soundwave occurs.
<b>Insulation</b>	A way to keep heat, sound or electricity from spreading.
<b>Muffle</b>	To prevent sound from being heard.
<b>Pitch</b>	How high or low a sound is.
<b>Sound waves</b>	The air vibrating and carrying a noise with it.
<b>Vibration</b>	Particles moving backwards and forwards.
<b>Vocal cords</b>	Tissue in the throat that produce sound.

Key Knowledge	
<b>Preceding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hearing is the sense that you use to hear sounds.</li> </ul>
<b>Current</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sound is created when something vibrates and sends waves of energy into our ears.</li> <li>The vibrations travel through the air or another medium (solid, liquid or gas) to the ear.</li> <li>The stronger the vibrations, the louder the sound.</li> <li>Sound changes depending on how fast or slow an object vibrates to make sound waves.</li> </ul>

Scientific Enquiry	
<b>Comparative tests</b>	<p>Which material is best to use for muffling sound?</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
<b>Fair Tests</b>	<p>How does the length of a guitar string/tuning fork affect the pitch of the sound?</p> <p>How does the volume of a drum change as you move it further away from it?</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>