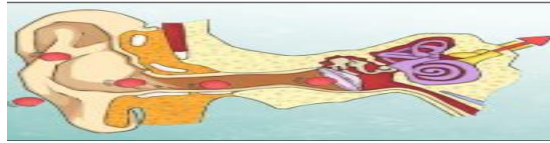


Year Four Sound Summer Term 1

Learning Sequence:

- Explore how sounds are made using vibrations.
- Identify a range of different sounds heard each day.
- Learn the difference between a sound and a noise.
- Explore and identify how sound vibrates in solids, liquids and gasses.
- Identify how sounds are heard and label the different parts of the ear.
- Investigate whether a bigger pinnae (ear flaps) means sounds can appear louder.
- Identify the pitch of a sound.
- Make pan flutes and learn to play a tune using different pitch.
- Explore volume in decibels using instruments and data loggers.
- Explore the best material to absorb or muffle sound by making ear muffs.



Final Outcome: To compose a piece of music showing an understanding of pitch and volume.

Key Skills:

- Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating.
- Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear.
- Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.
- Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it.
- Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.
- Set up simple and fair tests.
- To report findings from enquiries.
- Make systematic and careful observations using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.

Key Vocabulary

Vibration	A movement forward and backwards.
Sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.
Volume	The loudness of a sound.
Amplitude	The size of a vibration. A larger amplitude equals a louder sound.
Pitch	How high or low a sound is.

Ear	An organ used for hearing.
Particles	Solids, liquids and gasses are made of particles. They are so small we cannot see them.
Distance	The measurement of length between two points.
Soundproof	Prevent sound from passing.
Absorb sound	Absorbent materials take in sound energy and have the effect of muffling sound.
Vacuum	A space where there is nothing. There are no particles in a vacuum.
Eardrum	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 make the eardrum vibrate.

Key Facts and Knowledge:

- Sounds are produced when an object **vibrates**.
- The vibration makes the air around you vibrate and this vibrating air then enters your ear.
- Vibrations travel in all different directions, not in a straight line.
- When you talk your vocal cords vibrate.
- **Volume** is how loud or quiet a sound is.
- The ear is divided into three parts, the outer, middle and inner ear.