Knowledge Organiser: year 4 - Sound

Careers connected to sound: audiologist, sound engineer



Lesson Sequence



1. How are sounds made?

How do vibrations travel from a medium to the ear?

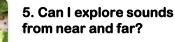


2. Can I explore sound insulations?



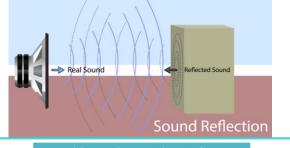
3. Can I explore volume?

4. Can I explore pitch?



How sounds are made and travel

When objects vibrate, a sound is made. The vibration makes the air around the object vibrate and the air vibrations enter your ear. These are called sound waves. If an object is making a sound, a part of it is vibrating, even if you cannot see the vibrations. Sound waves travel through a medium (such as air, water, glass, stone, and brick).



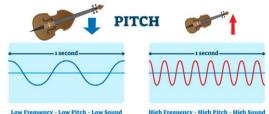
How do we hear?

The sound waves travel to the ear and make the eardrums vibrate. Messages are sent to the brain which recognises the vibrations as sounds.





The pitch of a sound is how high or **low** it is. A squeak of mouse has a high pitch A roar of a lion has a low pitch.



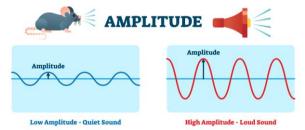
Low Frequency - Low Pitch - Low Sound H

A high pitch sound is made because it has a high frequency. The sound source vibrates many times a second.

Volume

The volume of a sound is how **loud** or **quiet** it is. Quieter sounds have a smaller **amplitude** and less energy (**smaller vibrations**) and louder sounds have a bigger amplitude and more energy. The **closer** we are to a sound source the louder it will be. A train arriving at a station sounds loud. The further away from a sound the fainter it will be. A train in the distance sounds

quieter.



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Rocket Words

	Vibration	Particles moving very quickly		
	Medium	A substance such as air, water or a solid		
	Source	The start of something		
	Energy	The power to make something work, move or grow		
	Materials	Anything used in making something or building		
	Reflect	Bounce back from a surface		
	Volume	How loud or quiet a sound is		
	Decibels	The unit to measure loudness		
- 59 7 .8	Pitch	How high or low a sound is		
	Instruments	Objects used to play music		
	Particles	Tiny pieces that make up something larger		
00	Sound source	The object that started the sound		

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Before and After Test



How does sound travel?		before	e after
In a curvy line			
In a straight line			
As a series of vibrations			
By making a noise			
	_		
The volume of sound is measured in	b	efore	after
decibels			
centimetres			
kilograms			
miles			
Sounds gets louder (tick 2)	b	efore	after
as we move further away from the source			
as we move closer to the source			
the less energy there is when creating the sound			
the more energy there is when creating the sound			

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The origin of the sound is called the	before	after
noise		
source		
vibration		
frequency		
The pitch of a sound describes	before	after
how fast or slow a sound is		
how loud or quiet a sound is		
how low or high a sound is		
When a sound hits the ear	before	after
nothing vibrates		
the eardrums vibrate		
the whole ear vibrates		
the brain vibrates		

Sound can travel through					
	Before	After			
the air					
water					
the floor					
all of the above					

A pupil blows through two different length straws. Which statement is true					
	Before	After			
The shorter straw will make a higher- pitched sound.					
The shorter straw will make a louder sound.					
The longer straw will make a higher- pitched sound.					
The longer straw will make a louder sound.					