Vocabulary

Year 4 Spring 1 Science

Vibration	A quick movement back and forth
Sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source
Volume	The loudness of a sound
Amplitude	The size of a vibration. A larger amplitude = a larger sound
Pitch	How high or low a sound is
Ear	An organ used for hearing
Particles	Solids, Liquids and Gases are made of particles. They are so small we are unable to see them.
Distance	A measurement of length between two points.
Soundproof	To prevent sound grom passing through.
Absorb Sound	To take in sound energy. Absorbent materials have the effect of muffling sound.
Vacuum	A space where there is nothing. There are no particles in a vacuum
Eardrum	A part of the ear which is a thin, tough layer or tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin, It separates the outer ear from the middle and inner ear. Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate.

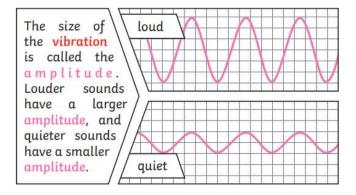
Key knowledge

Sound

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.

Diagrams and pictures

Sound energy can travel from particle to particle far easier in a solid because the vibrating particles are closer together than in other states of matter.



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.

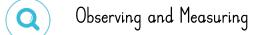


Working Scientifically

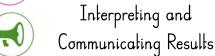


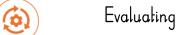












Links

Links to other topics ...

Year I — Animals including
Humans — The Human Body
In Key Stage 3

You will learn more about sound when you study Physics in secondary school.