

What ouryou've learnt already

- That we hear sounds with our ears (Y1)
- To classify materials as solids, liquids or gases (Y4)

Choices

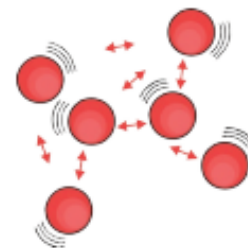
- Which instruments to use for investigations

Key Vocabulary

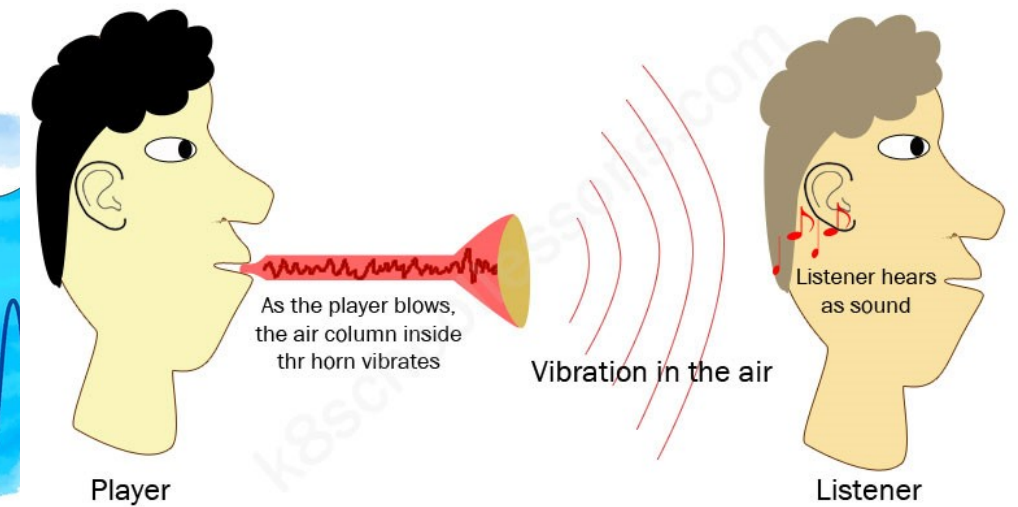
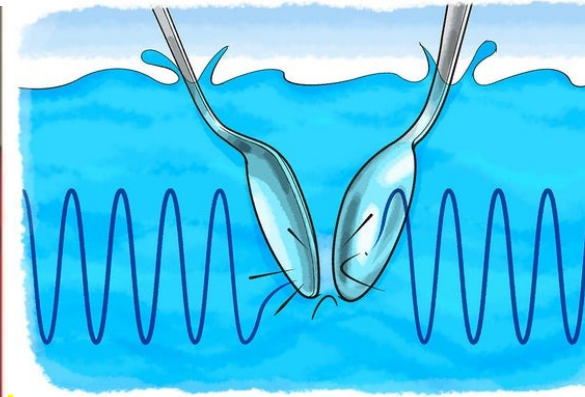
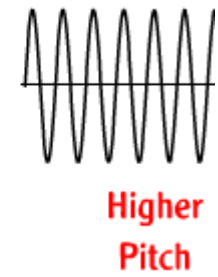
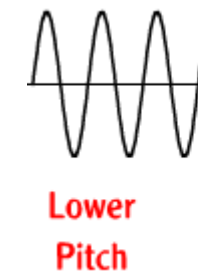
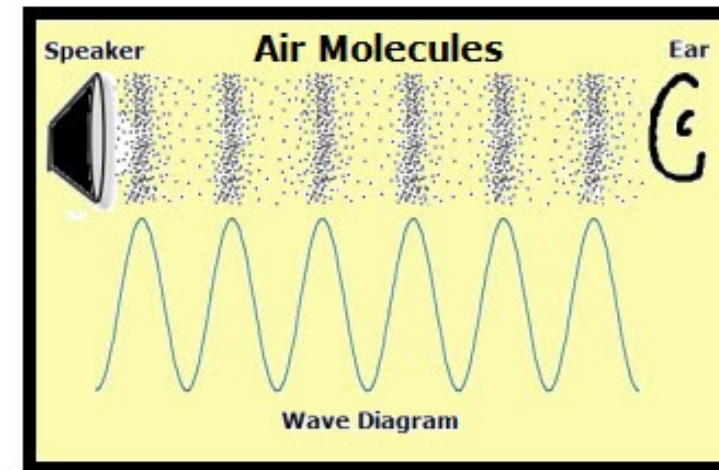
Decibel	The unit of measurement for sound, abbreviated to Db.
Distance	A measurement of length between two points.
Ear	An organ used for hearing.
Vibration/ vibrate	A movement backwards and forwards at high speed without changing location
Sound source	An object creating a sound by vibrating
Volume	The loudness of sound.
Particles	Solids, liquids and gases are made up of particles. They are too small to see.
Pitch	How low or high a sound is.
Sound	Vibrations that can be detected by the ear
Evaluate	To consider how well something has been done
Fair test	An enquiry to find out how changing one variable affects something else
Refute	To use evidence to show that a statement is incorrect
Support	To use evidence to show that a statement is correct
Variable	Something that can be changed, measured or observed in an enquiry

Sound

Diagrams



The vibrations pass from particle to particle.



Lesson Sequence

L1	How are sounds made?
L2	How do sounds reach our ears?
L3	How can we change the volume of a sound?
L4	How does the volume of a sound change as we move away from the sound?
L5	How can we change the pitch of a sound?
L6	How can we change the pitch of a plucked sound?

Key Knowledge

- Sounds are made by something vibrating.
- The thing that is vibrating is the sound source.
- Sounds travel away from the source in all directions.
- Different sources make different sounds.
- Vibrations travel from the source through a material (solid, liquid or gas) to the ear so that we can hear them but may not always be visible to the naked eye.
- Sounds can be quiet or loud.
- Volume depends on the size of the vibrations.
- Sounds get fainter/quieter as the distance from the sound source increases.
- Sounds can be high or low pitch.
- Pitch depends on the size of the object vibrating.
- Pitch can be altered either by changing the material, tension, thickness or length of vibrating objects or changing the length of a vibrating air column.

Sound

Describe how sound travels.	How are sounds heard?	Sound travels out in all directions. True or false?	If an object is shorter, what happens to the pitch?
Why is sound important?	Define pitch	What happens between sound and distance?	What is volume?
Write 3 facts about sound.	Explain what a hydrophone is and how it works.	Does sound travel in space?	Does sound travel faster in a solid, liquid or gas?

One Point	Two Points	Three Points	Four Points
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