



Vocabulary I need to know

Sound	Vibrations travelling through a medium and sensed by the ear
Vibration	the backward and forward movement of a body
Pitch	the quality of a sound governed by the rate of vibrations producing it; the degree of highness or lowness of a
Volume	a measure of how loud or soft something sounds
Insulation	A material that reduces or stops the vibrations of a sound
Loud	If a noise is loud, the level of sound is very
quiet	With little or no <i>sound</i>
High pitch	The vibrations of a sound are faster
Low pitch	The vibrations of a sound are slower

Things I already know before I start the journey

- Explore how things work. (Nursery – Sound)
- Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. (Reception – Sound)
- Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. (Y1 - Animals, including humans)



Things I need to know by the end of the journey

A sound produces vibrations which travel through a medium from the source to our ears. Different mediums such as solids, liquids and gases can carry sound, but sound cannot travel through a vacuum (an area empty of matter).

The vibrations cause parts of our body inside our ears to vibrate, allowing us to hear (sense) the sound. The loudness (volume) of the sound depends on the strength (size) of vibrations which decreases as they travel through the medium. Therefore, sounds decrease in volume as you move away from the source.

A sound insulator is a material which blocks sound effectively. Pitch is the highness or lowness of a sound and is affected by features of objects producing the sounds. For example, smaller objects usually produce higher pitched sounds.

LO: To know how to classify sound sources

LO: To know how sounds are made on a variety of different items

LO: To know how a string telephone works

LO: To know how to alter the pitch or volume of different sounds

LO: To know how to measure sounds over distances

LO: To know how insulate sound

Sounds around school
A sound walk

How are sounds made
Guitar
Tuning fork

Make a string telephone. How long can it be before it doesn't work

Explore how sounds are created and how we can change the sounds by making the sound louder or the pitch higher or lower

Use data loggers to measure sounds close by and further away and explain the effects

To know which materials are better for insulating sounds