

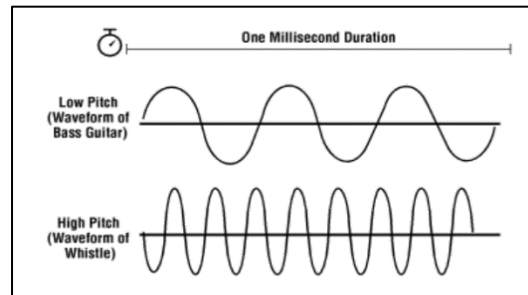
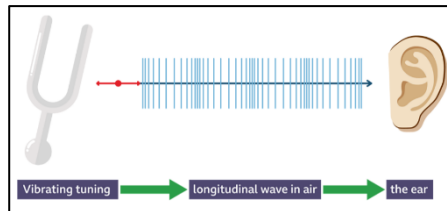
# Year 3/4: Sound Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

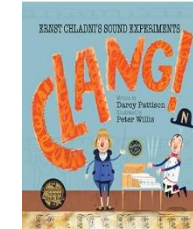
<b>sound</b>	A type of energy made by vibrations.
<b>volume</b>	How loud or quiet a sound is.
<b>faint</b>	A weak or quiet sound.
<b>loud</b>	A high volume of sound.
<b>source</b>	Where something comes from.
<b>travel</b>	To move from one place to another.
<b>pitch</b>	How high or low a sound is.
<b>insulation</b>	Material that stops the travel of sound.
<b>decibel</b>	A measure of how loud a sound is.
<b>medium</b>	A material or substance that allows energy (sound) to move from one place to another.
<b>vibrations</b>	Invisible waves that move quickly.
<b>vibrate</b>	To move back and forth quickly.

## What I will know at the end of the unit:

- how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating
- recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear
- 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
- recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.



## Exciting Books



## Sticky Knowledge

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.