Topic Specific Vocabulary

Bridge – small piece of wood on a guitar over which the strings are stretched

Decibel – unit for measuring how loud a sound is

Eardrum – thin piece of skin at the end of the ear canal that vibrates like a drum when sound waves hit it

Echo – sound that is repeated as the sound waves reflect off a surface

Hollow – something that has a hole or empty space inside it

Pitch – how low (deep) or high (squeaky) a sound is

Sound proof – something made so that sounds cannot pass through or into it

Sound wave – vibration in the air that we hear as sound

Vibrate/vibration –move forwards and backwards or up and down very quickly, again and again

Volume – loudness of sound

Spring Term 1

Year 4

Sound

Useful websites:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgffr82

https://www.stem.org.uk/resources/elibrary/resource/315610/what-factors-affect-pitch-and-volume-sound

https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/music--science-ks2-what-is-sound/zbnmhbk

Home Learning Challenges

Make a list of things in your house that make a noise.

Blow up a balloon and tie the end. Get someone in your house to press their lips against the balloon and speak. You should be able to feel the vibrations.

Make a percussion musical instrument by using e.g. a plastic cup or kitchen roll tube and put rice, hard beans, lentils or peas inside.

Blow down **different lengths** of plastic straws to observe how the pitch changes from high to low.

Please bring anything that you have made into school or photograph what you have been doing and show the class.

Key Facts

- There are different types of sound e.g. loud, quiet, high, low,
- Some sounds are made e.g. striking, blowing, shaking, plucking
- Sounds are associated with vibrations.
- Sounds travel through different materials.
- The length and thickness of the string or band affects the pitch.
- You can use air to make high and low notes.