

Year 4 Science – How does sound travel?

English

Explanation – How do we hear?
Fiction – The pied Piper

Maths

Multiplication and division
Area
Fractions

Science (Physics)

How does sound travel?

Art

Printing

PE

Gymnastics

DT

Making musical instruments
Making telephones

Music

Singing

RE - Christianity

Why is Jesus inspiring to some people?

PSHE

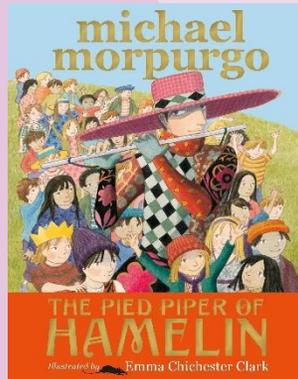
Maintain a balanced healthy life style,
hygiene and dental care

ICT

Creating media – Auto editing

French

My town



Scientific Vocabulary

Pitch, frequency, loudness,
volume, solid, liquid, gas,
particle, vibration, distance,
energy, instillation, coclear,
hammer

Maths Vocabulary

Multiplication
Division
Decrease
Increase
Share
Group
Difference
Product
Sum

Influential scientist

Galileo Galilei

Previous Learning

- We use our ears to hear sounds
- Musical instruments make sounds

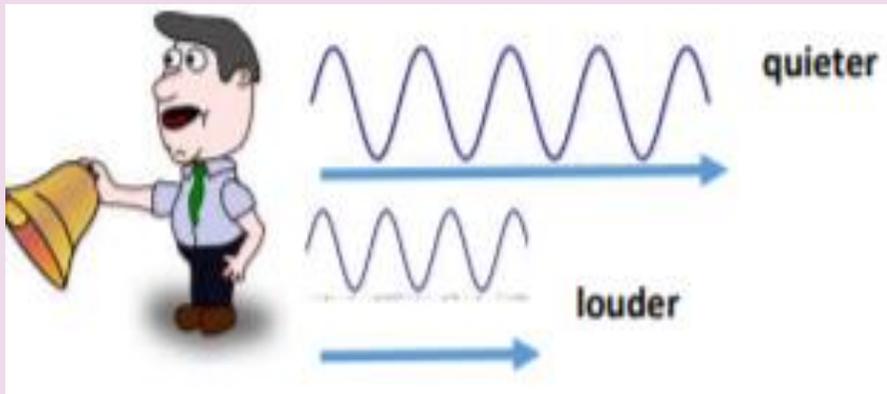
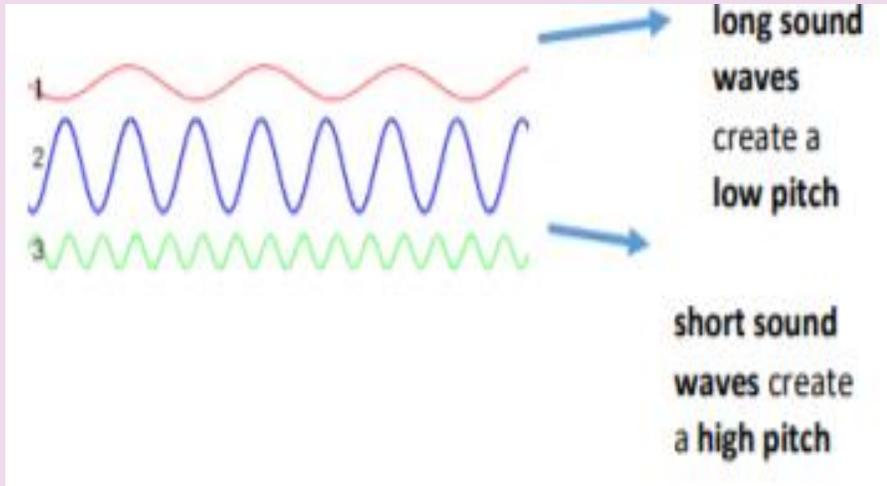


What? (key knowledge)		Sound	
		What is volume?	The volume of a sound is how loud or quiet it is.
What is a sound?	A thing that can be heard.		How do we measure sound?
How is a sound made?	When objects vibrate, a sound is made. The vibration makes the air around the object vibrate and the vibrations enter your ear.	How do we hear sounds?	
How do sounds travel?	Sound waves travel through a medium (such as air, water, glass, stone, and brick).		
What is pitch?	The pitch of a sound is how high or low it is.		

Year 4 Science – How does sound travel?



Topic Fridge words



vibration	Sound is caused by the vibration of a medium (usually air) and it travels in waves.
pitch	A high sound has a high pitch and a low sound has a low pitch. A tight drum skin gives a higher pitched sound than a loose drum skin.
volume	Volume is the perception of loudness from the intensity of a sound wave. The higher the intensity of a sound, the louder it is perceived in our ears, and the higher volume it has.
insulation	Protecting something by surrounding it with material that reduces or prevents the transmission of sound.
cochlea	The cochlea looks like a spiral-shaped snail shell deep in your ear. It plays an important part in helping you hear.
auditory	Auditory is close in meaning to acoustic, but auditory usually refers more to hearing than to sound.
frequency	Frequency is measured as the number of wave cycles that occur in one second.
hammer	The ear has little bones called ossicles that help you hear. They are called the hammer (malleus), anvil (incus), and stirrup (stapes). They amplify the sound or make it louder.