

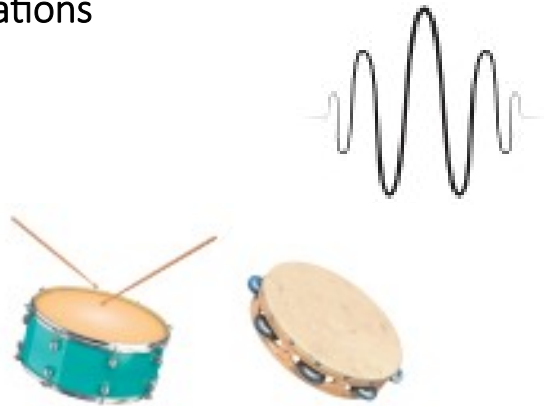


# Mossfield Primary School Knowledge Organiser



Year 4 — **Sound** — Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear. Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it. Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it.

## Vibrations



## The ear



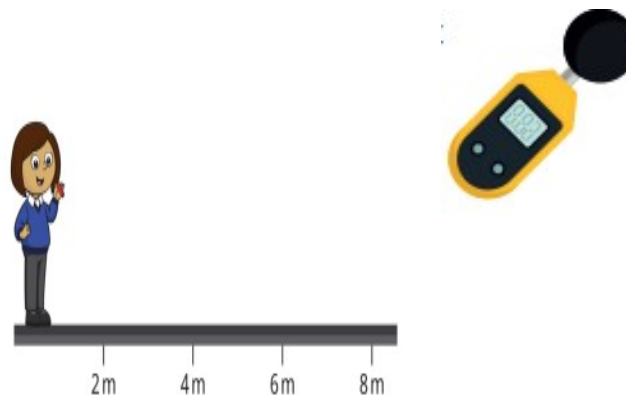
## Investigate sounds



## Explore volume and pitch



## Plan, investigate and evaluate volume experiment



## Data collection and analyse data

Distance (metres)	Volume of sound (decibels)
0	
2	
4	

# Key Vocabulary

Background noise	Any type of noise that is not the sound that you are specifically listening to or monitoring.
Cochlea	A spiral-shaped part of the inner ear that looks a bit like a snail shell
Decibel	A measure of how loud a sound is.
Ear bones	Three small bones called the hammer, anvil and stirrup.
Ear drum	The eardrum is a thin flap of skin that is stretched tight like a drum and vibrates when sound hits it.
Ear canal	A tube that runs from the outer ear to the eardrum.
High-pitched	A sound that is high in pitch, like the squeak of a mouse or a whistle.
Insulate	Means to cover something with a material that prevents heat, electricity, or sound from passing
Low-pitched	A sound that has a low frequency and is perceived as deep or low in tone.
Outer ear	The part of the ear you can see on the side of your head.
Pitch	How high or low a sound is
Sound	Sound is a type of energymade by vibrations and vibration is the word we use to describe something
Vibration	A back and forth or up and down shaking movement.
Volume	How loud or quiet a sound is.