

The Marist RC Primary School	Knowledge Organiser	
Year 4, Science Summer	Sound	

Builds on and leads to ...	Enquiry/skills
Builds on... Year 1 - Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. Leads to... KS3 - Frequencies of sound waves, measured in Hertz (Hz); echoes, reflection and absorption of sound. KS3 - Sound needs a medium to travel, the speed of sound in air, in Water, in solids.	- Classify sound sources. - Explore making sounds with a range of objects, such as musical instruments and other household objects. - Explore altering the pitch or volume of objects, such as the length of a guitar string, amount of water in bottles, size of tuning forks.

What will I know by the end of the unit?	Vocabulary
- 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.	vibration A quick movement back and forth.
	sound wave Vibrations travelling from a sound source.
	volume The loudness of a sound – loud or quiet.
	pitch How low or high a sound is.
	sound insulation The process of taking measures to reduce excess or unwanted sound.

Diagrams / Maps / Images



