

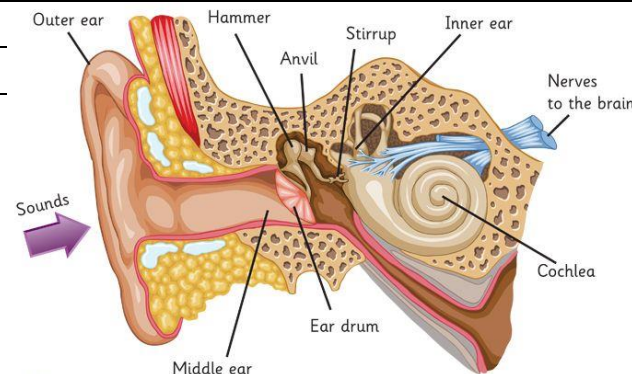
Sound - Knowledge Organiser – Year 4

Key knowledge

- To recognise that vibrations from sounds, travel through a medium to the ear.
- To find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it.
- To find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.
- To recognise that sounds, get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.

Key definitions

| | |
|--------------|---|
| absorb sound | To take in sound energy. Absorbent materials have the effect of muffling sound. |
| amplitude | The size of a vibration. A larger amplitude = a louder sound. |
| distance | A measurement of length between two points. |
| ear | An organ used for hearing. |
| ear drum | A part of the ear which is a thin, tough layer of tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin. It separates the outer ear from the middle and inner ear. Sound waves make the ear drum vibrate. |
| particles | Solids, liquids and gases are made of particles. They are so small we are unable to see them. |
| pitch | How low or high a sound is. |
| soundproof | To prevent sound from passing. |
| sound wave | Vibrations travelling from a sound source. |
| vacuum | A space where there is nothing. There are no particles in a vacuum. |
| vibration | A movement forward and backwards. |
| volume | The loudness of a sound. |

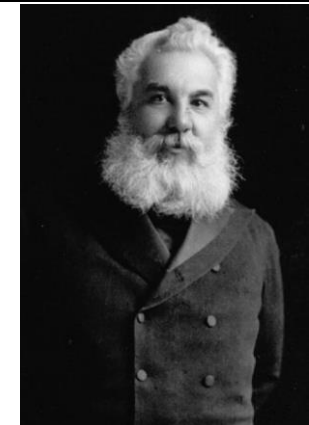


Key vocabulary

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| amplitude | sound wave |
| decibels | source |
| pitch | vibration |
| sound | volume |

Key scientist

Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922)



Bell invented a sound measuring device. He named it 'bel' and the unit of measure 'decibel.'

Bell invented the first form of telephone.

Bell's mother and wife were deaf. He worked on invented audiology technology.