



Ettington Primary School Knowledge organiser Sound

Year 4

Vocabulary

Vibration- A movement backwards and forwards

Sound waves- Vibrations travelling from a sound source.

Source- The beginning; where something comes from.

Volume- The loudness of a sound.

Amplitude- The size of a vibration. A larger amplitude= a louder sound.

Pitch- How high or low a sound is.

Ear- An organ used for hearing.

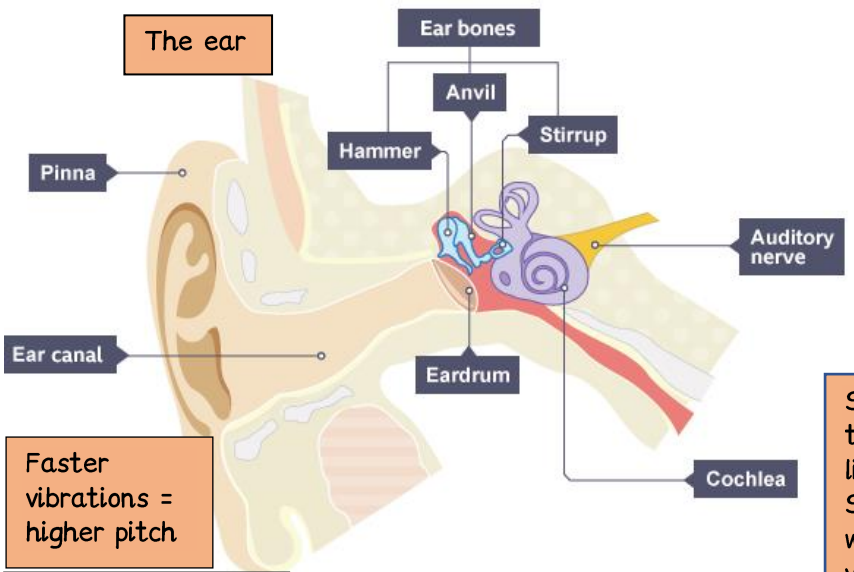
Soundproof- To prevent sound from passing.

Absorb sound- To take in sound energy. Absorbent materials have the effect of muffling sound.

Eardrum- Part of the ear, which is thick, tough layer of tissue that is stretched like a drum skin. Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate.

Sound- a type of energy. Sounds are made when objects vibrate.

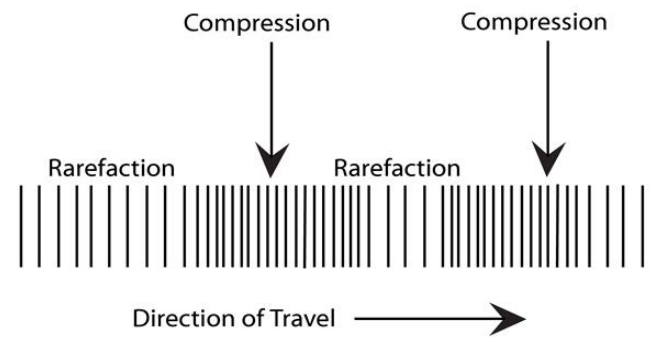
Frequency - The frequency of a sound is measured in hertz (Hz). This means the number of vibrations per second the particles are making as they transmit the sound.



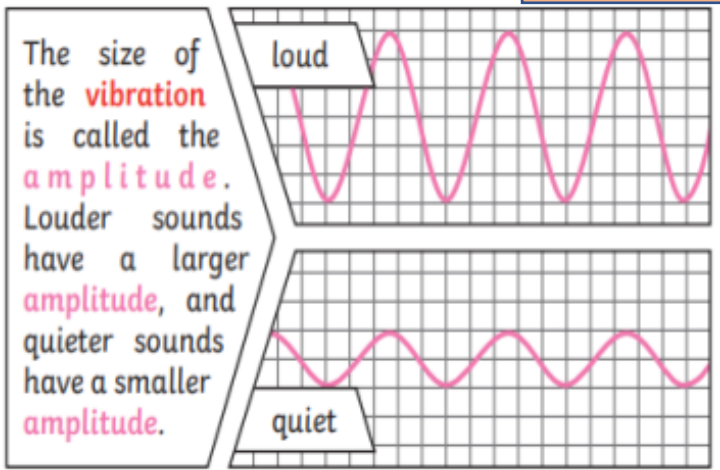
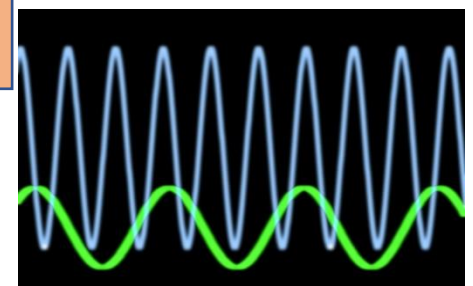
Faster vibrations = higher pitch

The frequency of a sound is measured in hertz (Hz). This means the number of vibrations per second the particles are making as they transmit the sound.

Slower vibrations = lower pitch



Sound waves travel through solids, liquids and gasses. Sounds are made when objects vibrate.



When an object vibrates, the air around it vibrates too. This vibrating air can also be known as sound waves. The sound waves travel to the ear and make the ear drums vibrate. Messages are sent to the brain which recognises the vibrations as sounds.



