



**What I should already know:**

Hearing is one of my five senses.

The name of simple body parts and be able to label them.

I have five senses and they help me find out about the world around me.

**By the end of this unit I will know:**

How sounds are made by something vibrating

The vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear.

There are patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it.

There are patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that it produced.

Sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.



**Investigation:**

How can we make a sound louder or quieter?

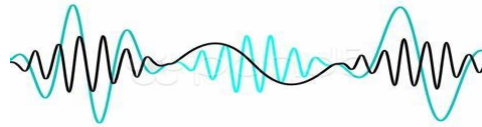
How do sounds change as we move away from the source?

How can we make the best string telephone?

How can we change the pitch of a plucked note?

**YEAR 4: Good Vibrations**

**Science: Physics**



**Working Scientifically**

Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquires to answer them



Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions

Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.

Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.

Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.

Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.

Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.



**Vocabulary**

Decibel	A measure of how loud a sound is
Distance	The length of space between two points
Frequency	A measure of how many times per second the sound wave cycles
High	A high-pitched sound, for example a whistle
Low	A low-pitched sound is deep, for example a rumbling sound
Pitch	The high or low quality of a sound, particularly a musical note
Pluck	To pull and release a string on a musical instrument with your fingers in order to make a sound
Sound	Vibrations that travel through the air or another medium and can be heard when they reach a person's or animal's ear
Sound waves	Invisible waves that travel through air, water and solid objects as vibrations
Vibration	Invisible waves that move quickly
Volume	How loud or quiet a sound is.

