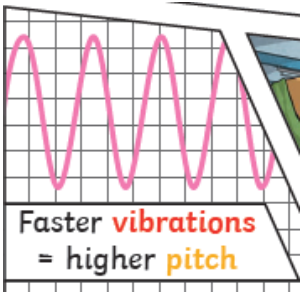
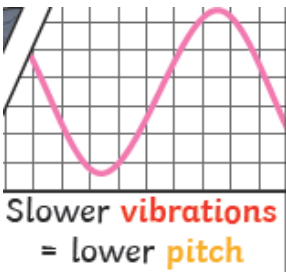
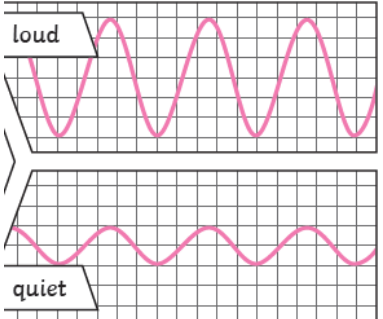
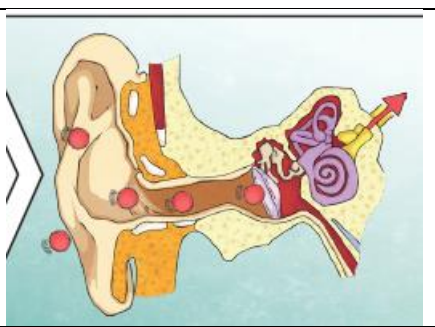


Crofton Junior School – Curriculum Knowledge Organiser

Unit of Work	Science – Physics – Year 4
Key Strand	Investigate sound and hearing
Overview of the Unit of Work	This concept involves understanding how sound is produced, how it travels and how it is heard.
Prior Learning & Vocabulary	N/A
Sticky Knowledge	<p>Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by vibrations. The louder the sound, the bigger the vibration.</p> <p>The size of a vibrations is called the amplitude. Louder sounds have a larger amplitude and quieter sounds have a smaller amplitude.</p> <p>Pitch is a measure of how high or low a sound is. Faster vibrations create a higher pitch and slower vibrations create a lower pitch.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Faster vibrations = higher pitch</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Slower vibrations = lower pitch</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">  </div> <p>Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases by vibrating the particles. The reason for is that the vibrating particles are closer together in a solid. Sound cannot be travel in a vacuum.</p>

	<p>Inside your ear, the vibrations hit the eardrum and are then passed to the middle and then into the inner ear. They are then changed into electrical signals and sent to the brain in order for you to recognise a sound.</p>	
New Vocabulary	sound, sound source, noise, vibrate/vibration, travel, solid/liquid/gas – medium, pitch, tune, high-low, volume, loud/quiet, fainter, muffle, insulation, strength of vibrations, instrument, percussion, strings, brass, woodwind, tuned	
Post Learning	KS3 – Waves	