
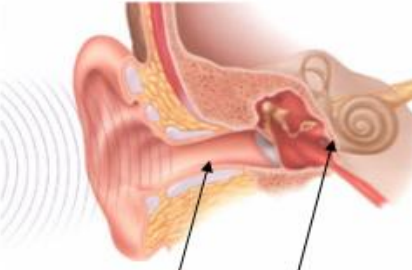
















# Y4: SOUND

<p><b>Vocabulary</b></p>	<p><b>Percussion instruments</b></p> 	 <p>Ear Canal and Ear Drum</p>	<p><b>(dB)</b></p> <p>Sound is measured in <b>decibels = dB</b></p>	 <p>Lower Pitch      Higher Pitch</p> <p>Sound travels in <b>sound waves</b>. <b>Lower pitched</b> sounds vibrate with less <b>frequency</b> than <b>higher pitched</b> sounds</p>	<p><b>pitch</b> – the frequency of a note</p> <p><b>sound insulator</b> – a material that muffles sounds</p> <p><b>sound source</b> – the origin of a sound e.g. a musical instrument, a crying child</p>
<p><b>decibels (dB)</b> – the units that sound is measured in</p>	<p><b>String instruments</b></p> 	 <p><b>Tuning</b> a guitar changes the <b>tension</b> of the strings, to change the <b>pitch</b>, making it <b>higher or lower</b></p>	<p><b>Sound insulators</b> can be used to <b>muffle</b> sound</p> 	 <p><b>Notes</b></p>  <p>The string <b>vibrates</b> to make a sound</p>	<p><b>sound waves</b> – the vibrations produced by a sound source</p> <p><b>string instruments</b> – instruments that make a sound when strings vibrate after they are hit, drawn or plucked e.g. violin, guitar</p> <p><b>tension</b> – a measure of how tight a string or skin is</p> <p><b>tuning</b> – the alteration of a sound producer such that the notes it makes are higher or lower pitched e.g. tightening the drum skin makes the sound higher pitched</p>
<p><b>ear canal</b> – the passage between the ear and the ear drum</p>	<p><b>Wind instruments</b></p> 	 	 	   <p><b>Sound sources</b> are where a sound comes from. The <b>volume</b> is the loudness of a sound</p> 	<p><b>vibration</b> – the movement backwards and forwards of different sound producers e.g. a violin string, a drum skin, the column of air in a recorder</p> <p><b>volume</b> – how loud or soft a particular sound is</p> <p><b>wind instruments</b> – instruments that produce sounds when a column of air vibrates e.g. recorder, flute</p>
<p><b>ear drum</b> – the thin skin within the ear that transmits vibrations to the middle ear</p>	<p><b>frequency</b> – the number of times a sound wave vibrates in a second</p>	<p><b>high pitch</b> – fast, high frequency vibrations give high pitched sounds</p>	<p><b>low pitch</b> – slow, low frequency vibrations give low pitched sounds</p>	<p><b>muffle</b> – to insulate a sound to make it quieter</p>	<p><b>note</b> – a clear, pure sound e.g. a note played on a piano</p>
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