

## Sound Knowledge Progression

	Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Nursery		
Reception		
Y1		
Y2		
Y3		
Y4	<p>Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by vibrations. The louder the sound, the bigger the vibration.</p> <p>Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases. Sounds travel as a wave, vibrating the particles in the medium it is travelling in. Sound cannot travel through a vacuum</p> <p>When you hit a drum, the drum skin vibrates. This makes the air particles closest to the drum start to vibrate as well. The</p> <p>The size of the vibration is called the amplitude. Louder sounds have a larger amplitude, and quieter sounds have a smaller amplitude.</p> <p><b>Pitch</b> Pitch is a measure of how high or low a sound is. A whistle being blown creates a high-pitched sound. A rumble of thunder is an example of a low-pitched sound. You can change the pitch of a sound in different ways depending on the type of instrument you are playing. For example, if you are playing a xylophone, striking the smaller bars with the beater causes faster vibrations and so a higher pitched note. Striking the larger bars causes slower vibrations and produces a lower note. Faster vibrations = higher pitch Slower vibrations = lower pitch</p>	<p><b>Vibration:</b> A movement backwards and forwards <b>Particles:</b> Solids, liquids and gases are made of particles. They are so small we're unable to see them <b>Soundproof:</b> to prevent sound from passing <b>Vacuum:</b> A space where there is nothing. There are no particles in a vacuum. <b>Eardrum:</b> 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 <b>Amplitude:</b> The size of a vibration <b>Volume:</b> the loudness of a sound <b>Pitch:</b> how high or low a sound is <b>Sound Wave:</b>— Vibrations travelling from a sound source</p>
Y5		
Y6		