

Year4				
<i>Topic</i>	<i>Prior Learning</i>	<i>Present learning</i>	<i>Misconceptions</i>	<i>Future learning</i>
<p>Sound</p> <p><u>National Curriculum</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear. Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it. Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it. Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore how things work. (Nursery – Sound) Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. (Reception – Sound) Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. (Y1 - Animals, including humans) 	<p><u>Knowledge and Understanding–</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -how sound travels -the difference between pitch and volume -how a human ear works -that sound needs a medium to travel -how a range of different musical instruments make sound <p><u>Investigations:–</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -plan a fair test to test materials to make earmuffs -plan a fair test to identify how the pitch of a musical instrument can be changed <p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <p>pitch frequency amplitude volume waves</p>	<p>Some children may think:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitch and volume are frequently confused, as both can be described as high or low. sound is only heard by the listener sound only travels in one direction from the source sound can't travel through solids and liquids high sounds are loud and low sounds are quiet. 	<p>Sound is taught in KS3</p>

