

Tier 3 Vocabulary

vibration	when something moves up or down, backwards and forwards or from side to side quickly
volume	how loud a sound is
sound source	something that makes a sound
pitch	how high or low a note is
fainter	when a sound becomes quieter
larynx	Voice box—a hollow muscle in mammals that vibrates to produce sound
Decibel dB	The unit of measurement for sound
insulator	A substance that does not the easy move-
medium	another word for a material
travel	when something moves from one place to another
evidence	something that gives proof or a reason to believe
comparative	when we compare things
observe	when we look at something closely and thoughtfully
systematic observations	when we carefully plan how we are going to observe something
enquiry	when we want to find out about an idea

Working and thinking scientifically

We are being scientists by:

- Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests
- Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings
- Making systematic and careful observations
- Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.
- Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes
- Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.

Key Facts

- A sound is made because something vibrates.
- A stronger vibration produces a louder sound
- The pitch of a sound can be changed.
- A sound gets fainter the further we are from the sound source.
- Vibrations from sounds can travel through a medium to the ear.

Pictures and Diagrams

