



## Progression in knowledge

National Curriculum statements in red are from other linked topics.

### Sound

Early learning goal	<p>Communication and Language - Listening, Attention and Understanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.</li> </ul> <p>Personal, Social and Emotional Development - Managing Self</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices.</li> </ul> <p>Understanding the World - The Natural World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</li> <li>● Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</li> <li>● Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter</li> </ul>
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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)</li> </ul>
Year 2	
Year 3	
Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating.</li> <li>● Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear.</li> <li>● Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it.</li> <li>● Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.</li> <li>● Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.</li> </ul>
Year 5	

Year 6	
KS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Waves on water as undulations which travel through water with transverse motion; these waves can be reflected, and add or cancel – superposition.</li><li>● Frequencies of sound waves, measured in Hertz (Hz); echoes, reflection and absorption of sound.</li><li>● Sound needs a medium to travel, the speed of sound in air, in water, in solids.</li><li>● Sound produced by vibrations of objects, in loud speakers, detected by their effects on microphone diaphragm and the ear drum; sound waves are longitudinal.</li><li>● Auditory range of humans and animals.</li><li>● Pressure waves transferring energy; use for cleaning and physiotherapy by ultra-sound.</li><li>● Waves transferring information for conversion to electrical signals by microphone.</li></ul>