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C O L L E G E
O F M U S I C
London

Royal College of Music Museum

Sound Collectors - KS2

Teacher Pack

Summary

In this session, students can:

Learn...	... how sounds are made and how we hear them	... how different types of musical instruments make high, low, loud and soft sounds
Discover...	... the difference between pitch and volume (with sound wave visuals)	... objects from the Royal College of Music Museum collections and how they relate to modern classical instruments.

Curriculum links

- Investigate pitch and volume by learning about different types of musical instruments
- Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory
- Develop an understanding of the history of music

The activities in this teacher pack can be used for a whole class, or for a carousel of three groups.

Extra Resources

You can find extra resources under *KS2 Sound Collectors* on our website.

PowerPoint Resource	How is sound made?
3 group activity packs	Additional materials needed: Strings pack = matchboxes, lollipop sticks, elastic bands Brass pack = paper, pencil, sticky tape and scissors Percussion pack = 3 glass jars, metal spoon, water

Feedback Form

Your feedback is incredibly important to us, as it helps to shape and improve our offer. Please take 3-5 minutes after using our resources to fill in our online survey and tell us about the experience.

<https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/X2FXWB3>

Classroom Activity

How are sounds made?

1. Interactive group role play

- Group stand in a circle
- Nominate two children on opposite sides of the circle to be a 'noise maker' and a 'noise receiver'
- Everyone in between is an air particle
- When the noise maker creates a sound (clapping, shouting, singing), the children standing nearest must do a 'vibrate' shaking action with their bodies. As with a Mexican wave, the children must pass the 'vibrate' action around the circle in both directions until the vibration reaches the 'noise receiver'.

2. Slinky soundwaves

- You'll need one giant slinky toy
- Nominate two children to hold either end of the slinky. The slinky represents the air particles and how they move.

(a) Pitch

- **Pitch** is based on how many vibrations hit our ear every second. The **more waves** the slinky creates, the **higher** the sound. The **less waves** the slinky creates, the **lower** the sound.
- Ask two children holding the slinky to wave it up and down, creating more and then less waves to show the difference.

(b) Volume

- **Volume** is about the size of the vibrations
Small vibrations (the wave does not have much energy) = quieter sound
Big vibrations (the wave has lots of energy) = louder sound
- Ask two children holding the slinky to push the slinky to each other with more and then less force to show the difference.

PowerPoint Resource

Cover the basics of how sound is made, pitch and volume using this PowerPoint presentation. Includes an optional sound quiz at the end.

Carousel activity

This activity can be done as a whole group spread over different lessons, or in one lesson as a carousel activity for three groups that rotate.

In each pack, each group will:

1. Watch a [video demonstration](#) to learn about three instruments from different instrument families.
2. Use the [activity pack](#) to collect information from the video
3. Use the [activity pack](#) to discover a unique object from the Royal College of Music Museum that belongs to the same family
4. Use the [activity pack](#) to complete a making challenge