

Sound activity ideas

There are lots of ways to experience the sounds around us and to make listening fun.

Here are a few activities that can be done on their own or combined together. These activities are designed to activate hearing and increase engagement with the environment through attentive listening. These activities can be done individually or as part of a group and range from simple 5 minute exercises to more involved sound 'projects'.

Start with yourself

This is a fun way of introducing attentive listening and can be done for just a couple of minutes. Be still and quiet and listen out for the sounds your own body is making. What can you hear? Which is the quietest sound of your body? Which is the loudest? How are the sounds different from each other? What is making the sound? Begin to move slowly, how do the sounds change? What can you hear now that you couldn't before? Listen to the sound of your footsteps changing every time you hit a different surface. As you walk, what sounds are disappearing? Getting louder? Coming towards you? Moving away from you? Can you move without making a sound?

Sound hunt

A collection of sounds are written out on paper (use the list from this document) and put in a bag, everyone chooses one (or several) and then has to listen out for their sound throughout the visit. For example try to find a low-pitched rumble, a high-pitched clang, and a swish. This is one way to begin to collect the sounds and their locations to describe the soundscape of an area.

Go on a Sound walk

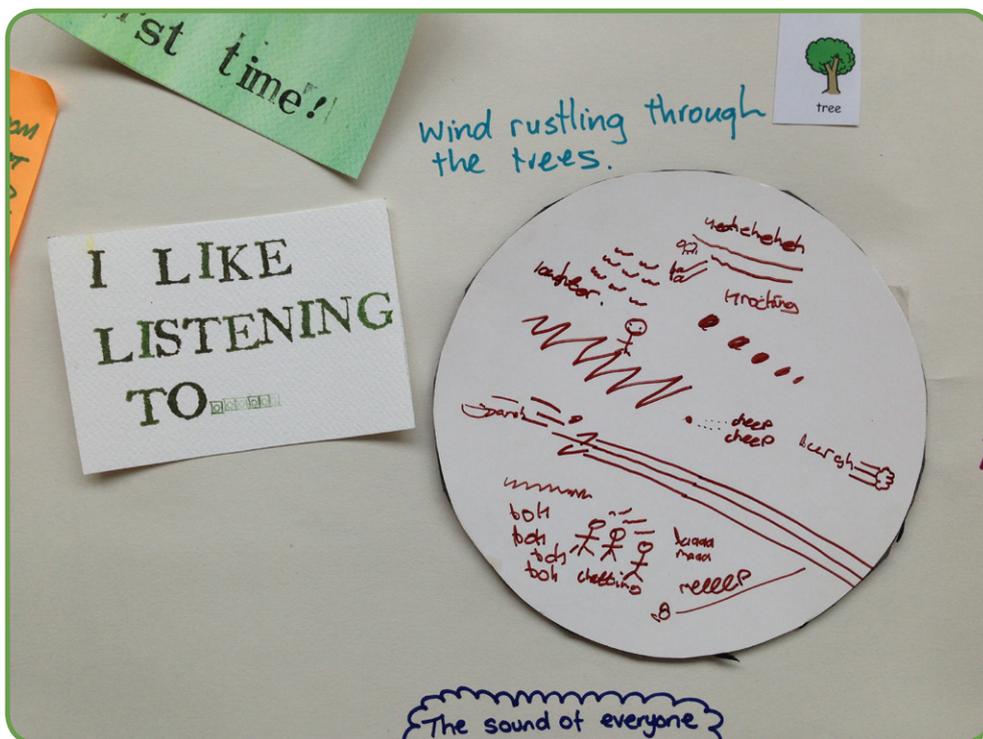
This involves walking a route where the main sense being used is sound. There are many ways to do this. The purpose is to enable a person to discover their environment through focussed attention on a specific sense. If it is a group – it could be done as a 'sound hunt' (see below) and the whole group could assemble at the end to discuss verbally what they discovered or to 'illustrate' the soundscape on a map. It could be done in stages, with the whole group stopping at points along the way. In this case there needs to be a way for the group to know when to stop. Individuals could take turn to signal to the group in turn when they have heard a sound they want to bring everyone's attention to.



Record and illustrate a soundscape

Make a map of the area you are visiting (draw one or use a real map or print one off from google). If you are doing this as a group exercise then make it as big as you can. Use this map to record the sounds that were heard throughout the visit. What kinds of rhythms does the sound contain, what kinds of pitches, how many continuous sounds, how many and what kinds of discrete sounds? Try to describe the sound instead of (or as well as) thing that made the sound eg. 'grunt' rather than 'pig'. Try mapping the soundscape at different times – eg different times of the day, or at night, in different seasons, or in different weather. This can lead to rich discussions on how and why the soundscape changes. What kind of atmosphere do the sounds create? Do you hear any sounds which do not seem to belong here?





Design your ideal soundscape

Pick out the sounds you like to hear the most and create the ideal soundscape you'd like to spend time in. How do you feel listening to sounds? Do some sounds make you feel irritated? Calm? Soothed? Excited?

Befriend a 'soundmaker' – keeping a sound journal

Choose something in nature that you can hear eg. the wind, water, birds. For a whole month keep an ear out for your adopted friend. Listen for how its sound changes. Wonder why. Find new ways to describe what you are hearing. Mark your sounds on a map. Try drawing the shape and movement of the sounds. Make audio recordings. How can you capture your 'soundmaker' in a photo or on film?

For example befriend the rain – Go out and listen to as many sounds created by rain as possible. Listen for low-pitched and high-pitched ones, for those which continually change their pitch and also their loudness. Rain falling on the dry ground, rain falling on glass, on tin, rain running off the roof. What kinds of structures produce what kinds of sounds when touched by rain? What effects do the various kinds of sounds have on you?

Unique sounds

Echoes are bouncing sounds: Find all the echoes in your environment and examine where they bounce off. Which ones are most interesting and why?

Imitate the sounds of nature.

Simply do that – try and mimic the different sounds you can hear. In a group can you make music using these sounds – making beats and rhythms.



This is an example of a sound map



These resources were developed as part of the 'Let nature feed your senses' project. Encouraging a lifelong love of nature through food, farming and our everyday lives.

The project was run by



Sensory Trust



LINKING ENVIRONMENT AND FARMING

Supported by



LOTTERY FUNDED

shout	harsh	shrill	whistle
muffled	crash	crackle	crunching
twang	faint	silent	murmuring
snarl	quiet	tinkle	soft
slap	high-pitched	noisy	deafening
reverberating	hissing	howling	booming
tap	cooing	mooing	baaing
soft	barking	grunting	growling
scrape	purring	squealing	squeaking
whirr	whistle	scream	buzzing
loud	bellow	strum	deafening
blast	croak	commotion	whispering
quiet	fizz	jangle	squawk
thundering	plop	roar	hubbub

bray	babble	Raspy
bleating	Loud	yelp
blaring	thud	thump
warble	bang	gurgling
sizzle	rumbling	rustling
slam	moaning	mumbling
rumble	murmuring	muttering
rattle	snort	snap
pop	whimper	whine
ping	shriek	screech
howl	hoot	clang
clatter	echoing	wail
chirp	splash	chuckle