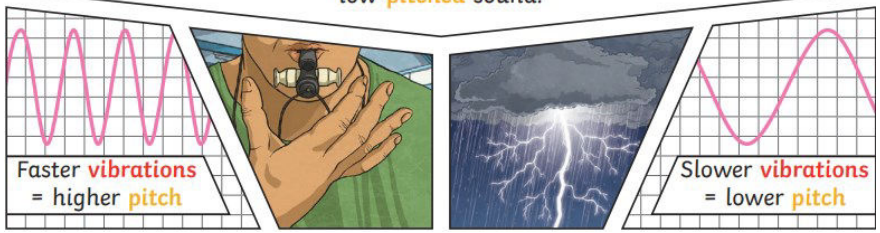
Term 4: Sound

Key vocabulary	
Vibration	A quick movement back and forth.
Sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.
Volume	The loudness of sound.
Amplitude	The size of vibrations. A larger sound = louder sound.
Pitch	How low or high is sound.
Ear	An organ used for hearing
Particles	Solids, liquids and gases are made of particles. They are so small we are unable to see them,
Soundproof	To prevent sound from passing through them.
Absorb sound	To in sound energy. Absorbent materials have the effect of muffling sound.
Eardrum	A part of the ear which is a thin, tough layer of tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin. It separates the outer ear from the middle and inner ear. Sound waves makes the eardrum vibrates.

Links to previous learning:	
Pitch	Music
Particles	States of Matter
Sound wave	Computing— Recording

Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by **vibrations**. The louder the sound, the bigger the **vibration**.

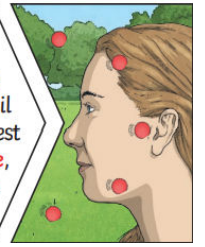
Pitch is a measure of how high or low a sound is. A whistle being blown creates a high-**pitched** sound. A rumble of thunder is an example of a low-**pitched** sound.



Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases. Sound travels as a **wave**, **vibrating** the **particles** in the medium it is travelling in. Sound cannot travel through a vacuum.

When you hit the drum, the drum skin **vibrates**. This makes the air **particles** closest to the drum start to **vibrate** as well.

The **vibrations** then pass to the next air **particle**, then the next, then the next. This carries on until the air **particles** closest to your ear **vibrate**, passing the **vibrations** into your **ear**.



Inside your **ear**, the **vibrations** hit the **eardrum** and are then passed to the middle and then the inner **ear**. They are then changed into electrical signals and sent to your brain. Your brain tells you that you are hearing a sound.