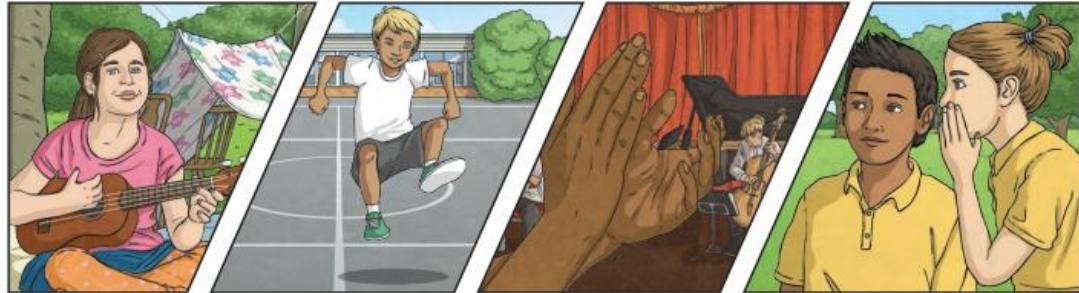


Key Vocabulary

vibration	A movement backwards and forwards.
sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.
volume	The loudness of a sound.
amplitude	The size of a vibration . A larger amplitude = a louder sound.
pitch	How low or high a sound is.

Key Knowledge

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



The size of the **vibration** is called the **amplitude**. Louder sounds have a larger **amplitude**, and quieter sounds have a smaller **amplitude**.

loud

quiet

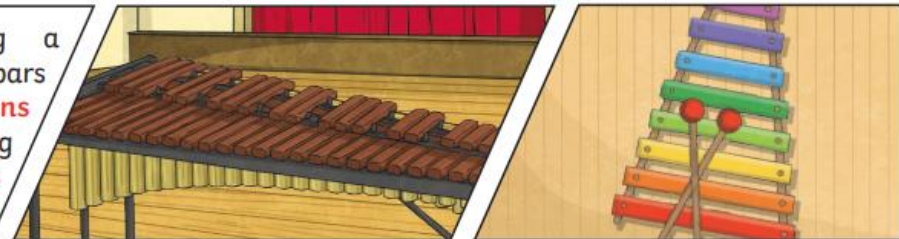
Pitch is a measure of how high or low a sound is. A whistle being blown creates a high-**pitched** sound. A rumble of thunder is an example of a low-**pitched** sound.

Faster **vibrations**
= higher **pitch**

Slower **vibrations**
= lower **pitch**

You can change the **pitch** of a sound in different ways depending on the type of instrument you are playing.

For example, if you are playing a xylophone, striking the smaller bars with the beater causes faster **vibrations** and so a higher **pitched** note. Striking the larger bars causes slower **vibrations** and produces a lower note.



Disciplinary Skills

Control of Variables: To know how to set up a simple fair test

Drawing Conclusions: To know how to use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions, suggest improvements and raise further questions.

Key Vocabulary

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.
distance	A measurement of length between two points.
soundproof	To prevent sound from passing.
absorb sound	To take in sound energy. Absorbent materials have the effect of muffling sound.
vacuum	A space where there is nothing. There are no particles in a vacuum.
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 make the eardrum vibrate .

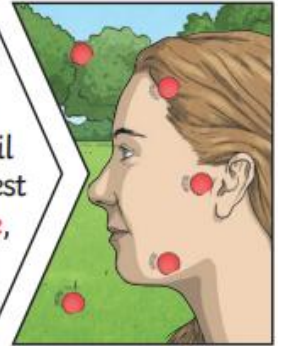
Key Knowledge

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.

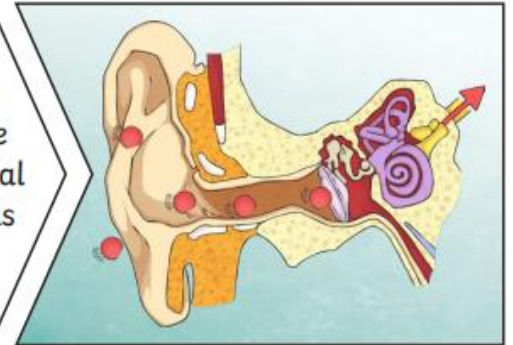
When you hit the drum, the drum skin **vibrates**. This makes the air **particles** closest to the drum start to **vibrate** as well.



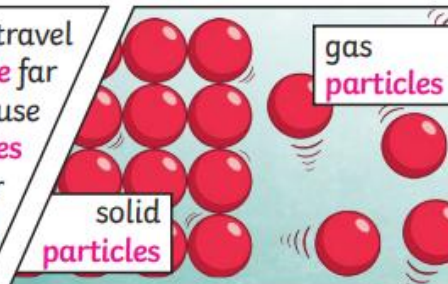
The **vibrations** then pass to the next air **particle**, then the next, then the next. This carries on until the air **particles** closest to your ear **vibrate**, passing the **vibrations** into your **ear**.



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.



Sound energy can travel from **particle** to **particle** far easier in a solid because the **vibrating particles** are closer together than in other states of matter.



If you throw a stone in a pond, it will produce ripples. As the ripples spread out across the pond, they become smaller. When sound **vibrations** spread out over a **distance**, the sound becomes quieter, just like ripples in a pond.

