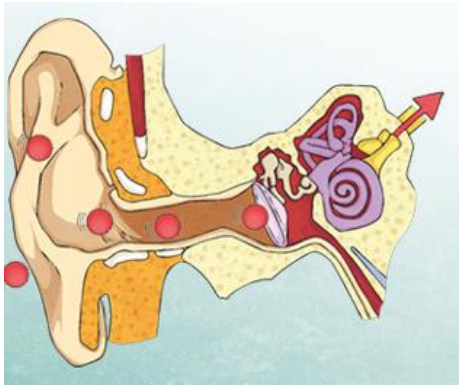
Sound

Key Vocabulary

- **Vibration**- a quick movement back and forth.
- **Sound wave**- vibrations travelling from a sound source.
- **Volume**- the loudness of a sound.
- **Amplitude**- the size of a vibration.
- **Pitch**- how low or high a sound is.
- **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.
- **Vacuum**- A space where there is nothing. There are no particles in a vacuum.

Learning Journey

1. What is sound?
2. How does sound travel?
3. How does the pitch of a sound change?
4. How does distance affect sound?
5. Can sound be absorbed?
6. Is there a link between how loud it is in school and the time of day?



Is there a link between how loud it is in school and the time of day?

Key Facts

- Sound is a type of **energy**.
- Sounds are created by **vibrations**.
- The **louder** the sound, the **bigger** the vibration.
- 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**.
- Air particles pick up **vibrations**, and pass to the next one. When they get to the ear they travel inside the ear.
- Inside your ear, the **vibrations** hit the **eardrum**, then pass to the middle, then the inner ear. They are then change into **electrical signals** and sent to your **brain**. Your brain tells you that you are hearing a sound.