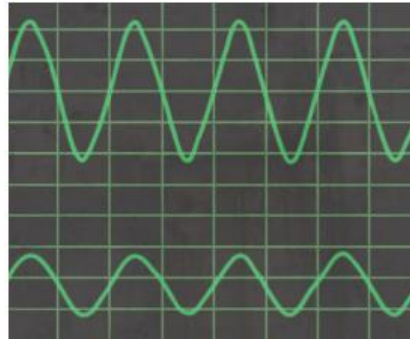


## Year 4 - Sound

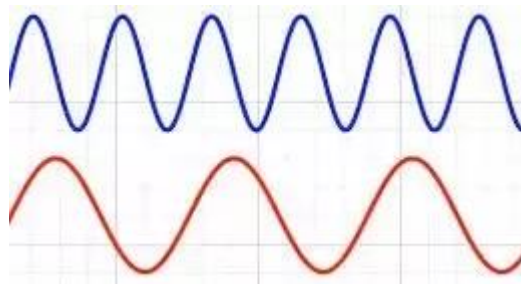
### Key Vocabulary

Vibration	A movement backwards and forwards
Soundwave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source
Volume	The loudness of a sound
Amplitude	The size of a vibration
Pitch	How high or low a sound is
Soundproof	To prevent sound from passing
Absorb sound	To take in sound energy
Eardrum	A part of the ear which is a thick, tough layer of tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin. Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate
Distance	A measurement of length between two points
Vacuum	A space where there is nothing. There are no particles in a vacuum.
Ear	An organ used for hearing

### Loud and quiet:



### High and low pitch:



### Key Knowledge

- Sound is a type of energy that is created by vibrations
- The louder the sound, the bigger the vibration

#### Amplitude:

- Louder sounds have a larger amplitude
- Quieter sounds have a smaller amplitude

#### Pitch:

- A measure of how high or low a sound is
- Faster vibrations = higher pitch
- Slower vibrations = lower pitch
- You can change the pitch of a sound in different ways depending on the instrument you are playing

#### How sound travels (drum example):

- When you hit the drum, the drum skin vibrates
- The particles in the air close to the drum start to vibrate
- The vibrations pass to the next air particle and to the next
- This carries on until the air particles closest to the ear vibrate, passing the vibrations into your ear
- Inside your ear, the vibrations hit the eardrum and are passed into the middle ear
- Vibrations are changed to electrical signals and are sent to your brain

Sound energy travel easier in a solid because the vibrating particles are closer together