

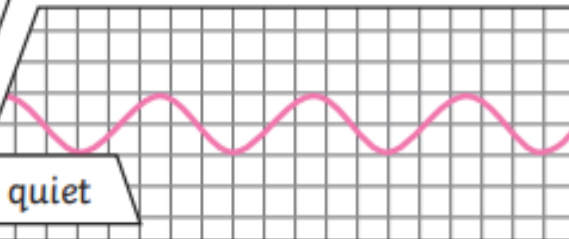
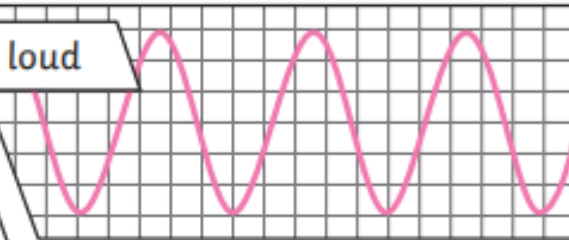
# Year 4 – Sound

## Key Vocabulary

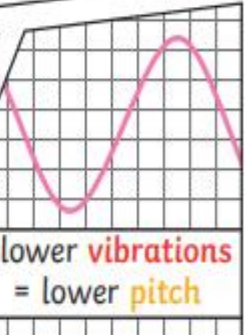
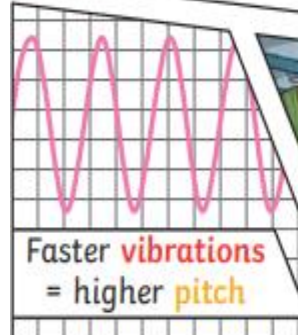
<b>Sound</b>	A type of energy created by <b>vibrations</b> . These are received from a <b>sound</b> source.
<b>Volume</b>	The loudness of a <b>sound</b> .
<b>Pitch</b>	How high or low a <b>sound</b> is.
<b>Vibration</b>	A quick movement back and forth.
<b>Ear</b>	An organ used for hearing.
<b>Amplitude</b>	The size of a <b>vibration</b> . A larger amplitude = a louder <b>sound</b> .
<b>Sound Wave</b>	<b>Vibrations</b> travelling from a <b>sound</b> source.
<b>Soundproof</b>	To prevent <b>sound</b> from passing through.

When you hit a 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 inner **ear**. They are then changed to into electrical signals that are sent to your brain. Your brain tells you that you are hearing a **sound**.

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



**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.