

Glossary

faster vibrations = higher pitch

Pitch is a measure of how HIGH or LOW a sound is.

**Year Four** Sound

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

BIGGFR the vibration.



Autumn 1

like a WHISTLE

**Absorb** - to take in sound energy; absorbent materials can muffle sound

**Amplitude** - the size of a vibration

**Eardrum** - a part of the ear which is a thin, tough layer of tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin.

**Pitch** - how low or high a sound is

**Particles** - solids, liquids and gases are made of particles. They are so small that we cannot see them

**Sound wave** - vibrations travelling from a sound source

**Vacuum** - a space where there is nothing; there are no particles in a vacuum

**Vibration** - a movement backwards and forwards **Volume** - the loudness of a sound

There is NO sound in space!



size of the vibration is called the amplitude. Louder sounds have a

The

## LARGER

amplitude, & quieter sounds have a **SMALLER** amplitude.

The vibration makes the air around the object vibrate and the air vibrations enter your ear. You hear them as sounds.

We hear because air particles closest to your ear vibrate. passing the vibrations into your ear.

Inside your ear, the vibrations **HIT** 

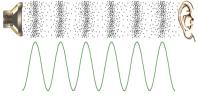
the eardrum and are then passed to the middle and then inner ear. They are then changed into electrical signals and sent to your brain.



Sound can travel through solids. liquids and gases. It travels as

## WaVeS

vibrating the particles of the medium it is travelling through.



You cannot always see the vibrations, but if something is making a sound, some part of it is always vibrating.



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vacuum pump on

Just like space, sound cannot travel through a vacuum because there are no particles to carry the vibrations.

