

Sound

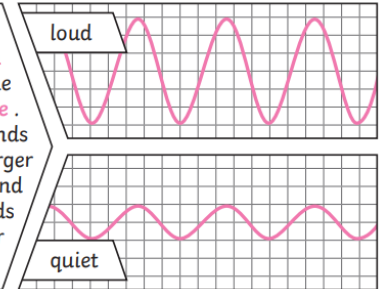
Key Vocabulary

vibration	A movement backwards and forwards.
sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.
volume	The loudness of a sound.
amplitude	The sound of a vibration. A larger amplitude = a louder sound.
pitch	How high or low a sound is.
ear	An organ used for hearing.
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 pf the ear which is a thin, tough layer of tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin. It separates the outer ear. Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate.

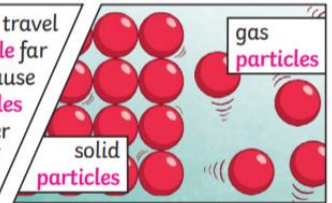
Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by vibrations. The louder the sound the bigger the vibration.

Sound can travel through solid, liquids and gases. Sound travels as a wave, vibrating the particles in the medium it is traveling in. Sound cannot travel through a vacuum.

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



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.



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.



