

Science – Sound

Investigation

Scientists design and carry out investigations.

Biology

Scientists have an understanding of life and living processes.

Chemistry

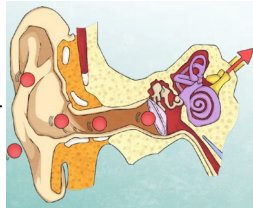
Scientists have an understanding of materials and their properties.

Physics

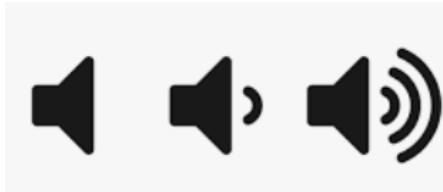
Scientists have an understanding of physical processes.

What should I already know?

We use our ears to hear.
It is one of our 5 senses.



We know that volume is the loudness of a sound.

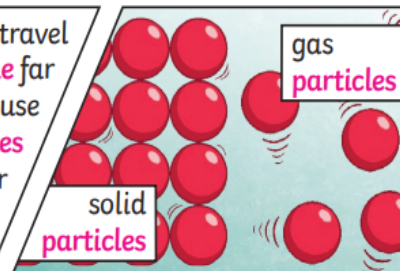


What am I going to learn?

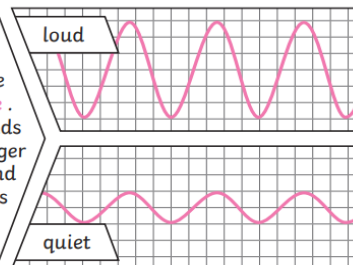
Pitch is a measure of how high or low a sound is. A whistle being blown creates a high-pitched sound. A rumble of thunder is an example of a low-pitched sound.



Sound 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.



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



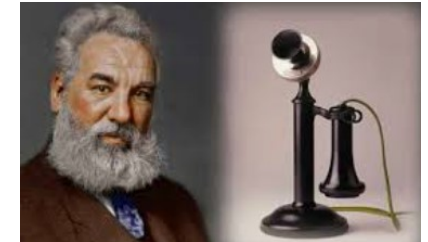
Key Vocabulary

Definition

vibration	A quick movement back and forth.
sound waves	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.
volume	The loudness of a sound.
amplitude	The size of the vibration A larger amplitude = a louder sound.
pitch	How low or high a sound is.
particles	Solids, liquids and gases are made of particles. They are so small we are unable to see them.
sound proof	To prevent sound from passing through.

Key Scientist(s)

Alexander Graham Bell was an inventor and a teacher of the deaf. He is famous for creating one of the world's most important communication devices—the telephone.



Working Scientifically

