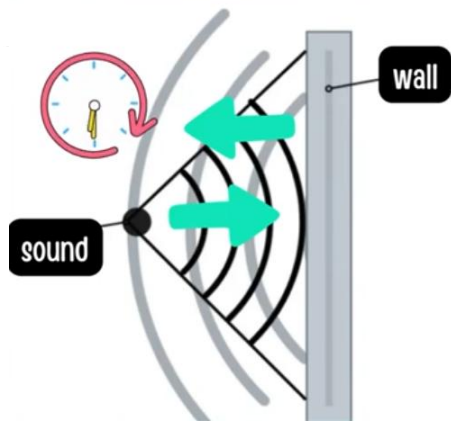
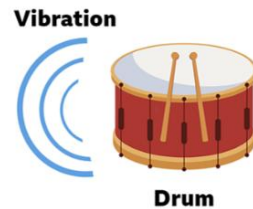
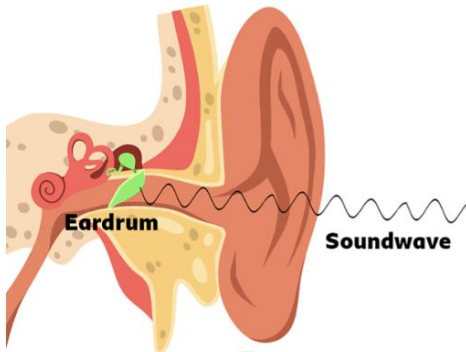
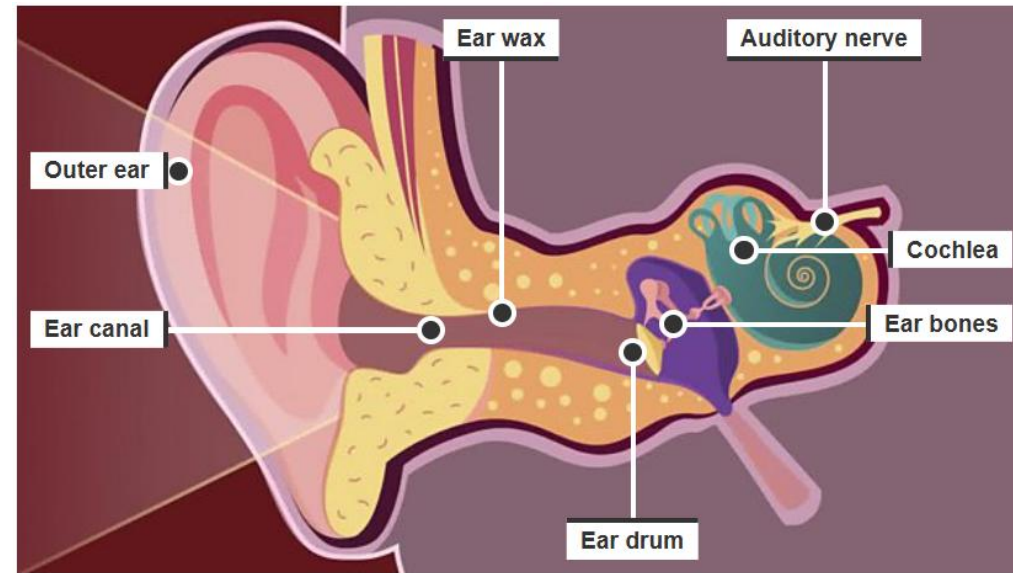


Vocabulary

1 particles (revision Unit 1)	very small parts of matter (solid, liquid or gas)
2 sound	anything that can be heard
3 vibration	rapid movement back and forth of particles
4 volume	how loud something is
5 pitch	how high or low a sound is
6 frequency	the speed vibrations travel at



Sound waves travel through the air until they hit a surface. Then the waves bounce back to your ears. The time it takes for the sound to return creates an echo.

Key knowledge

Sound occurs when an object makes a vibration e.g. a guitar string being plucked or a drum being hit. This vibration vibrates the particles in the air which vibrates the next particles and so on to form a wave.

The sound travels into the ear, down the ear canal and to the ear drum. The ear drum vibrates, vibrating the tiny bones inside the ear where the cochlea sends an electrical signal to the brain. The brain interprets the vibrations into sound. This all happens in less than 1 second!

The faster something vibrates, the higher the pitch of the sound will be.
The slower something vibrates, the lower the pitch of the sound.

Stronger vibrations make louder sounds.

If a sound is very loud or very low, we can sometimes feel the vibrations.

Sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.

Sound can only travel where there are particles. Sound can travel through solids, liquids or gases. In space, where there is no air particles, sound cannot travel.