






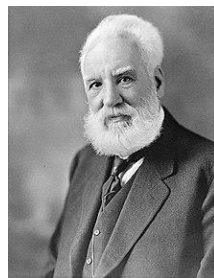
# Year 4 continued Summer Term 1- Science - Sound



## Vocabulary

vibration		a quick back-and-forth movement
tone		a musical or vocal sound with reference to its pitch, quality, and strength
sound wave		vibrations travelling from a sound source
volume		how loud or quiet a sound is.
pitch		how low or high a sound is.
medium		the material or substance that sound waves travel through.
fainter		when a sound gets quieter and has less volume.
insulation		a material that doesn't allow something to pass through it. This might be sound, electricity or heat.
decibel		a unit used to measure how powerful or loud a sound is.

## Influential scientist

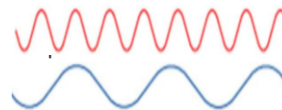
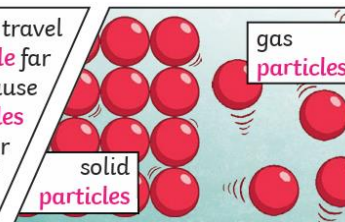


Alexander Graham Bell - He was a Scottish - born inventor, scientist and engineer who invented the first telephone.

**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.



## Sound waves

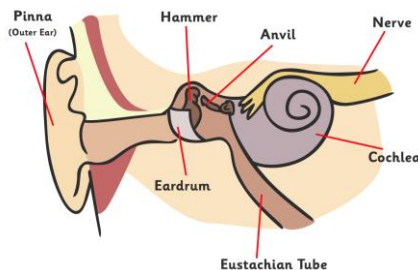
Loud sounds have a large amplitude.

Quieter sounds have a smaller amplitude.

High pitch sounds from short sound waves.

Low pitch sounds from long sound waves.

## The Ear



The ear is very important as it is the organ responsible for hearing and balance. It receives sound waves and transforms them into sounds.

