

## Sound Knowledge Organiser

### Key Vocabulary

vibration	A quick movement back and forth.	pitch	How low or high a sound is.
Sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.	volume	The loudness of a sound.
ear	The organ used for hearing.	distance	How far it is between two points.
amplitude	The size of a vibration. A larger amplitude = a louder sound.	vacuum	A space where there is nothing. There are no particles in a vacuum.
travel	To move from one place to another.	eardrum	A part of the ear which is a thin, tough layer of tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin. It separates the outer ear from the middle and inner ear. Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate.

### Key Facts

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

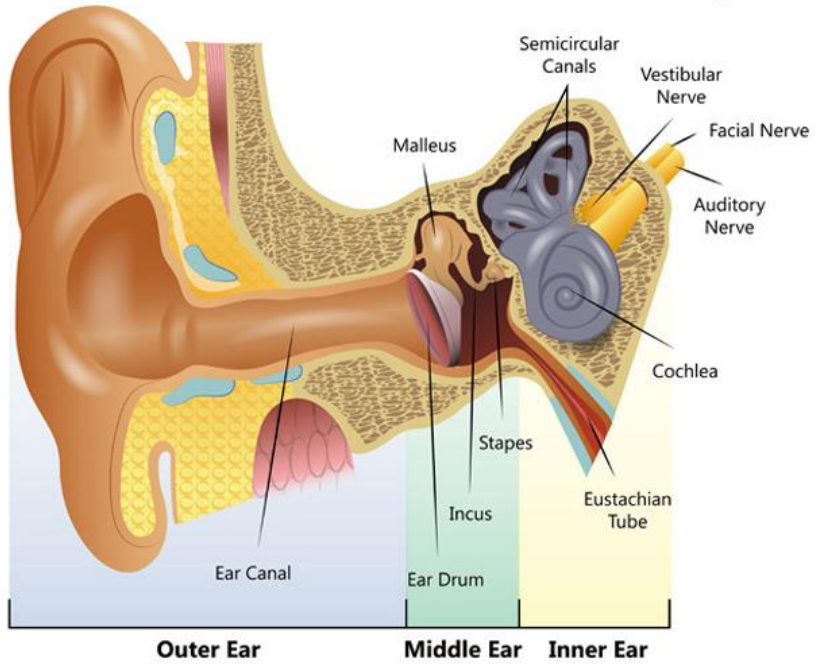
Pitch is a measure of how high or low a sound is. A whistle being blown creates a high-pitched sound. A rumble of thunder is an example of a low-pitched sound.

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

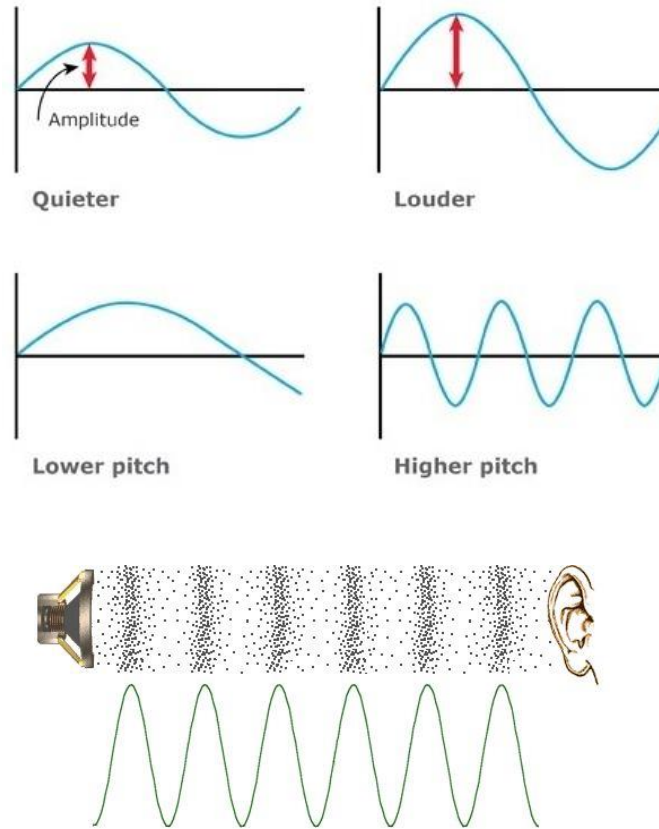
Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases. Sound travels as a wave, vibrating the particles in the medium it is travelling in. Sound cannot travel through a vacuum.

When sound vibrations spread out over a distance, the sound becomes quieter, just like ripples in a pond.

## The ear



## Sound waves



## Data logger – measuring sound



## Tier 2 Vocabulary

Investigate

To find out what something is or why something happens by testing out ideas.

Occur

When something happens.