



Key Vocabulary

vibration	A quick and rapid movement.
pitch	How high or low a sound is.
volume	How loud or quiet a sound is.
ear	A body part to hear sounds.
frequency	The number of times per second that a sound wave repeats itself.
amplitude	A measure of the strength of a sound wave. The size of the vibration.

Key Facts

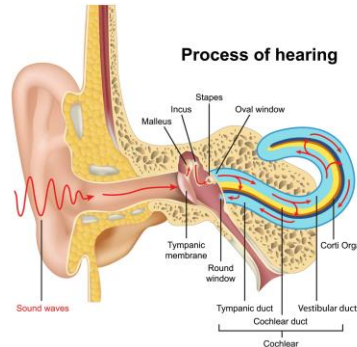
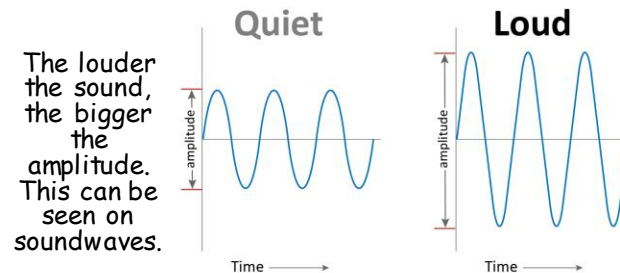
- Sound travels in waves which vibrate. This vibration makes the air around our ears vibrate and enter our ears. Our brain then turns this into sound.
- The pitch of a sound is how high or low it is. The shorter the object or tighter the string, the higher the pitch.
- Volume is how loud or quiet a sound is. Quieter sounds have a smaller amplitude than louder sounds.
- Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases and it travels slower than light so often you see things before you hear them such as thunder and lightning.

Key Questions

- How do sounds travel?
- How do we hear sound?
- What is pitch?
- How does the size and length of an instrument affect the pitch of the note produced?
- What is volume?
- How can we change the volume of the sound we create?
- How does distance affect volume?

Links to other Learning

- Year 1 - Animals including humans
Identify basic parts of the body and say which part is associated to which sense
- Year 6 - Electricity
Associate the volume of a buzzer with the voltage of cells
- Key stage 3 - Physics
Sound waves
- Music



We hear sound due to sound waves travelling through the air and into our ear.

Famous Scientist

Miller Reese Hutchison
1876-1944

Miller Reese Hutchison was an American electrical engineer and inventor. He is best known for inventing the portable hearing aid which allowed those who were hard of hearing to be able to hear.

