

Science • Sound



Crucial Knowledge

- A sound source produces vibrations which travel through a medium from the source to our ears.
- Mediums such as solids, liquids and gases can carry sound as the particles vibrate.
- Sound cannot travel through a vacuum as there are no particles.
- Soundwaves are detected in the ear and cause parts of the ear to vibrate, then the brain interprets this as the sound we hear.
- The loudness of the sound depends on the strength (size) of vibrations, which decrease as they travel through the medium.
- The volume of a sound is quieter if the listener is further away from the object.
- Pitch is how high or low a sound and is affected by the features of the object producing the sound.
- Pitch is determined by how many vibrations per second are being made by the vibrating object; the number of vibrations per second is called frequency



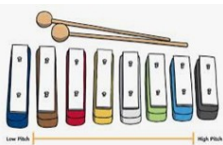
Key Vocabulary



Sound source: Anything that makes a sound by creating vibrations.



Vibration: means moving up and down or side to side – it may make the air vibrate and create a musical note.



Pitch (high, low): the pitch of a sound is how high or low the sound is.

Faint: a sound that cannot be heard very loudly.



Insulation: material that can prevent sound travelling.

We Are Building Our Knowledge From

- Materials (Y2)

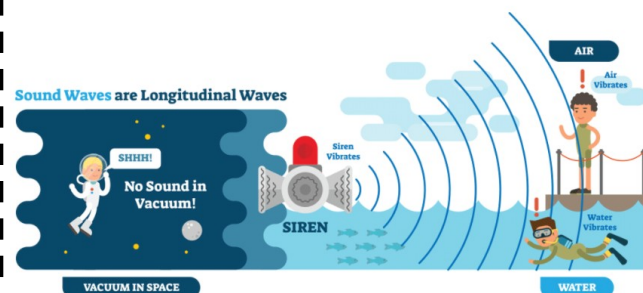
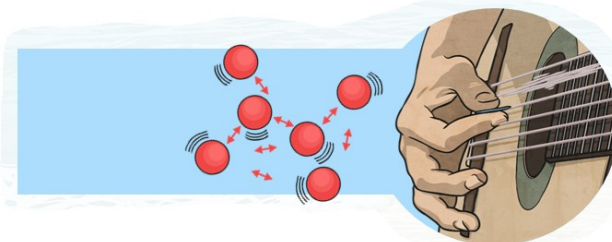
This will help when we learn about

- Electricity (Y6)



Diagrams / Images

Sound is made by particles vibrating:



Depending on wave frequency we hear either high or low sounds.



Higher wave frequency = high pitch.

Lower wave frequency = low pitch.



Important People



Emile Berliner
invented the gramophone,
the first device for listening
to recordings at home



Ebony Oshunrinde
beat maker and producer
also known as Wonda-
Gurl



Mandy Parnell
A leading sound engineer
in the recording industry