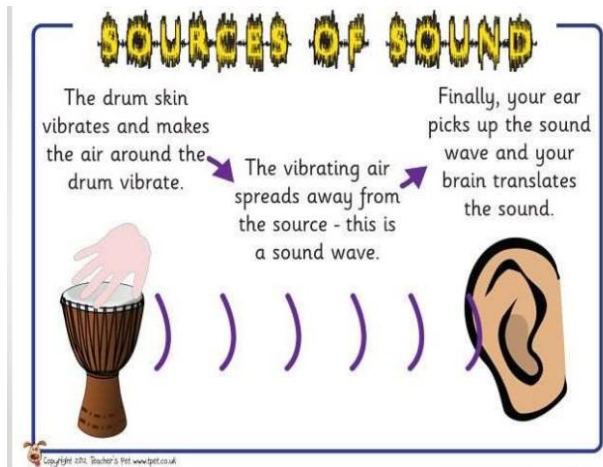


Vocabulary

sound	vibrations that travel through air and can be heard when they reach a person's or animal's ear
vibration	the movement of particles in the air whereby the particles bump into each other to pass a sound
volume	how loud or quiet a sound is
amplitude	a way of representing the volume of a sound. The greater the amplitude, the louder the sound is.
sound wave	the movement and vibrations of particles when a sound is being passed through air creates a sound wave
particles	microscopic pieces of matter that all materials are made up of
pitch	how high or low a sound is
distance	how far a sound has to travel from the source of the sound to the person or animal's ear
transmit	the movement of sounds through materials including air
soundproof	a material that sound cannot pass through

What we will be learning about:

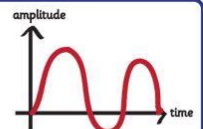
- Identifying sounds around us and describing their pitch and volume.
- How sounds are made by sound sources vibrating.
- How sounds change over distance.
- Which materials are best for absorbing sound
- How sound travels to reach our ears.
- Patterns between the pitch of a sound and the features of the object that makes the sound.



What should I already know?

- That sounds can be quieter or louder than each other.
- That sounds can be higher or lower than each other.
- That we hear sounds through our ears.
- Be able to name different objects that make sounds.

LOUDNESS



The loudness of a sound depends on how big the vibrations are. Beating the drum harder causes larger vibrations and a louder sound.

The sound is louder closer to the sound source.
The sound is fainter further away from the sound source.

The amplitude of a sound wave tells us how big the vibration is.

