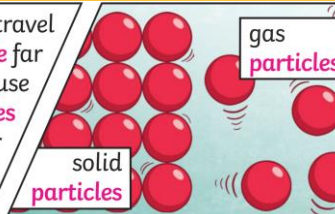


## Key Vocabulary:

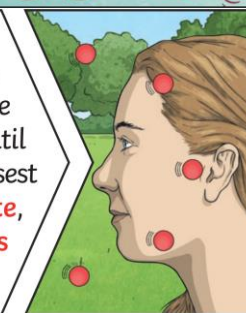
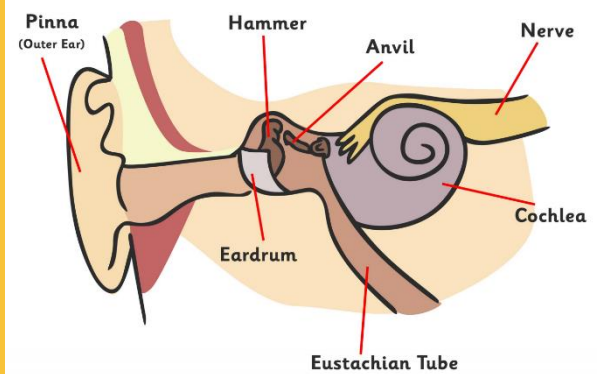
<b>ear</b>	An organ used for hearing.
<b>particles</b>	Solid, liquids and gases are made of particles. They are so small we are unable to see them.
<b>distance</b>	A measurement of length between two points.
<b>amplitude</b>	The size of a vibration. A larger amplitude = a louder sound.
<b>volume</b>	The loudness of a sound.
<b>pitch</b>	How low or high a sound is.
<b>soundwave</b>	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.
<b>vibration</b>	A movement backwards and forwards.
<b>eardrum</b>	A part of the ear which is a thin, tough layer of tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin.

## Diagrams/Images:

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.



The **vibrations** then pass to the next air **particle**, then the next, then the next. This carries on until the air **particles** closest to your ear **vibrate**, passing the **vibrations** into your **ear**.

## Key Facts:

- Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by an object **vibrating**. The louder the sound, the bigger the vibrations.
- The quicker the particles vibrate, the higher the **pitch**.
- When sound vibrations spread out over a distance, the sound becomes quieter.
- Sound travels in all directions from its source. We hear it when it reaches our ears.
- Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases but cannot travel through a vacuum.

## What I should already know:

- Different objects make different sounds.
- You use your ears to hear sound.
- Sound is one of our five senses (touch, taste, see, smell, hear)