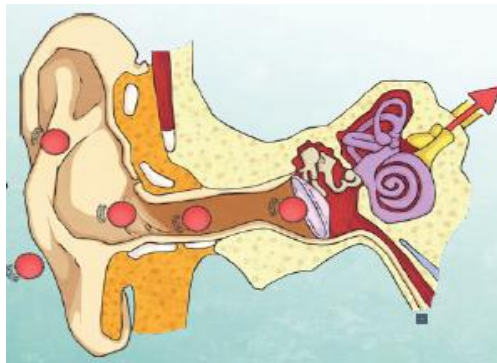


Key vocabulary

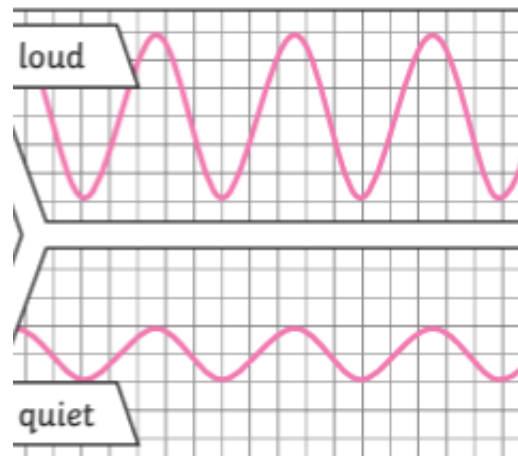
particles	solids, liquids and gases are made up of particles (they are so small we cannot see them)
vibrations	continuous rapid movements to and fro
volume	how loud or quiet a sound is
pitch	how high or low a sound is (note)

We are building our knowledge from Animals inc Humans (Year 1)



Key knowledge

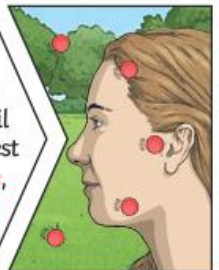
- Sounds are **vibrations**. When objects vibrate they cause the **particles** around them to vibrate.
- Sound waves **travel** through a medium from the sound source to our ears.
- Sound can travel through mediums like air, water or wood but sound cannot travel through a vacuum (an area empty of matter).
- Sound waves cause parts of our body inside our ears to vibrate, allowing us to hear (sense) the sound.
- The loudness (volume) of the sound depends on the strength of the **vibrations** and how well they travel through the medium.
- Bigger **vibrations** cause louder sounds and sounds decrease in **volume** the further they have to **travel**.
- Pitch** is the highness or lowness of a sound and is affected by features of objects producing the sounds. For example, smaller objects usually produce sounds with a higher pitch.



When you hit the drum, the drum skin **vibrates**. This makes the air **particles** closest to the drum start to **vibrate** as well.



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.



Faster **vibrations** = higher **pitch**



Slower **vibrations** = lower **pitch**