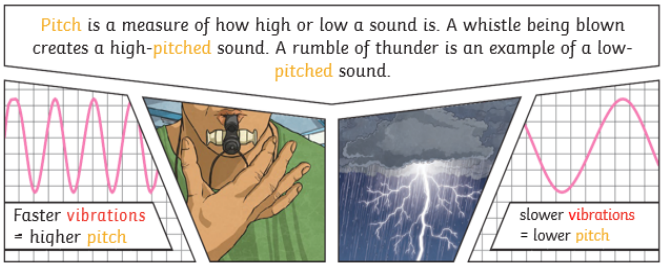
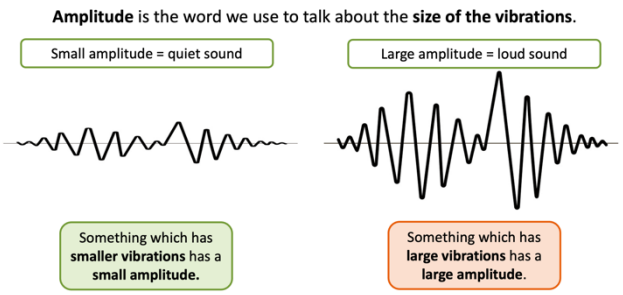
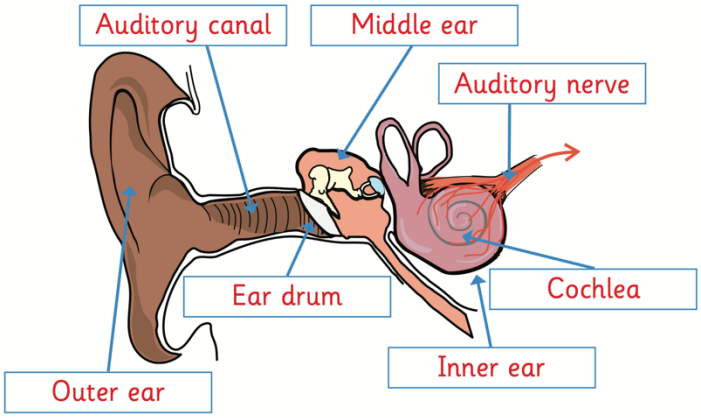
Sound

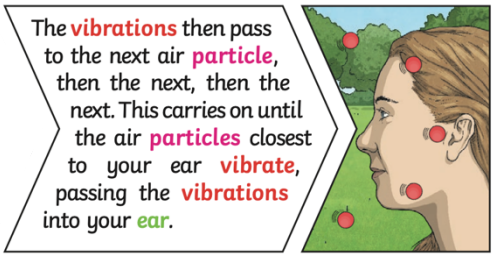
Year 4 Science: Sound	
Scientific Concepts	
Environment	**The circumstances, objects, or conditions by which one is surrounded.**
System	**A group of related things that work together as a whole.**
Core Vocabulary	
Vibration	quickly moving back and forth or up and down repeatedly.
Pitch	how high or low the sound is. A high sound has a high pitch and a low sound has a low pitch.
Volume	the degree of loudness or the intensity of a sound.
Amplitude	The amplitude of a sound wave is the measure of the height of the sound wave. Something that has a large amplitude creates a loud sound.

Images/diagrams









Key Knowledge

1	Every sound we hear is made by an object vibrating. Sounds are created by vibrations. The louder the sound, the bigger the vibration.
2	The sound is transmitted through the air to our ears in vibrations, which we hear as sound.
3	Sound energy can travel from particle to particle far easier and faster in a solid, because the vibrating particles are closer together than in other states of matter.
4	Pitch is a measure of how high or low a sound is. A whistle being blown creates a high-pitched sound. A rumble of thunder is an example of a low-pitched sound.
5	The size of the vibration is called the amplitude. Louder sounds have a larger amplitude, and quieter sounds have a smaller amplitude.
6	Inside your ear, the vibrations hit the eardrum and are then passed to the middle and then the inner ear. They are then changed into electrical signals and sent to your brain. Your brain tells you that you are hearing a sound.