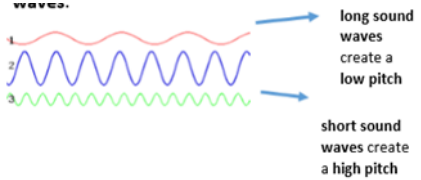


Sound

Strand: Physics

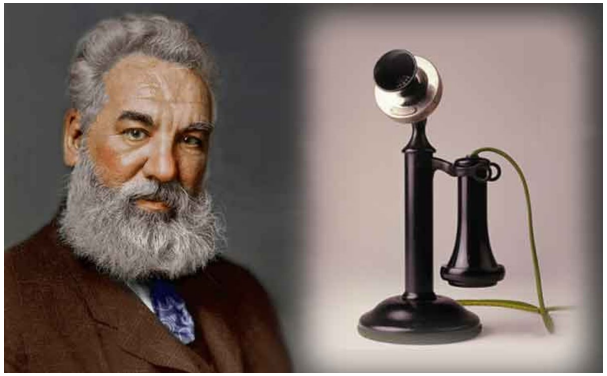


Key vocabulary	
Amplitude	A measure of the strength of a sound wave.
Decibel	A measure of how loud a sound is.
Frequency	A measure of how many times per second the sound wave cycles.
Medium	Something that makes possible the transfer of energy from one location to another.
Pitch	How high/low a sound is.
Sound waves	Invisible waves that travel through air, water and solid objects.
Source	Where something comes from.
Transmit	To pass from one place to another
Vibrate	Invisible waves that move quickly.
Volume	How loud / quiet a sound is.

Did you know?

- The sound waves travel to the ear and make the eardrums vibrate.
- Messages are sent to the brain which recognises the vibrations as sounds.
- When objects vibrate, a sound is made. The vibration makes the air around the object vibrate and the air vibrations enter your ear. These are called sound waves.

Significant People



Alexander Graham Bell

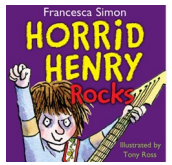
(Inventor)

Alexander is most well known for inventing the telephone. He went to the U.S as a teacher of the deaf, and conceived the idea of "electronic speech" while visiting his hearing-impaired mother in Canada. This led him to invent the microphone and later the "electrical speech machine", his name for the first telephone.

Sticky knowledge

- Sound travels from its source in all directions and we hear it when it travels to our ears.
- Sound travel can be blocked.
- Sound spreads out as it travels.
- Changing the shape, size and material of an object will change the sound it produces.
- Sound is produced when an object vibrates.
- Sound moves through all materials by making them vibrate.
- Changing the way an object vibrates changes it's sound.
- Bigger vibrations produce louder sounds and smaller vibrations produce quieter sounds.
- Faster vibrations (higher frequencies) produce higher pitched sounds

Exciting books







Useful websites

https://www.theschoolrun.com/what-is-sound

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gdGyv-GPZIG0