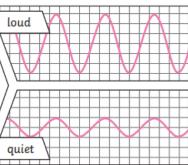
Bishop Bronescombe C of E Primary School

Topic: Sound Year 3/4 Strand: Science



The size of the vibration is called the amplitude. Louder sounds have a larger amplitude, and quieter sounds have a smaller amplitude.



You can change the pitch of a sound in different ways depending on the tupe of instrument you are playing.

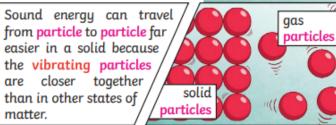
example, if you are playing xylophone, striking the smaller bars with the beater causes faster vibrations and so a higher pitched note. Striking the larger bars causes slower vibrations and produces a lower note.



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







Key Vocabulary	
vibration	A quick movement back and forth.
sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.
volume	The loudness of a sound.
amplitude	The size of a vibration.
	A larger amplitude = a louder sound.
pitch	How low or high α sound is.
	vibration sound wave volume amplitude

Key Vocabulary	
ear	An organ used for hearing.
particles	Solids, liquids and gases are made of particles. They are so small we are unable to see them.
distance	A measurement of length between two points.
soundproof	To prevent sound from passing through.
absorb sound	To take in sound energy. Absorbent materials have the effect of muffling sound.
vacuum	A space where there is nothing. There are no particles in a vacuum.
eardrum	A part of the ear which is a thin, tough layer of tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin. It separates the outer ear from the middle and inner ear. Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate.

Key Knowledge

Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by vibrations. The louder the sound, the bigger the vibration.



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.

