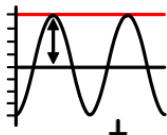

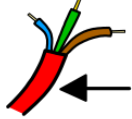
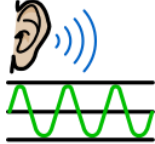


# Sound

amplitude		A measure of the strength of a sound wave. The size of the vibration.
frequency		The number of vibrations made in one second.
insulation		A material used to block sounds.
sound waves		An invisible wave which moves through solids, liquids or gases.
vibrations		Something moving backwards and forwards very quickly.

## Pitch

The pitch of a sound is how high or low it is. A mouse squeak has a high pitch A lion roar has a low pitch. A high pitch sound is made because it has a high **frequency**. The sound source vibrates many times a second.

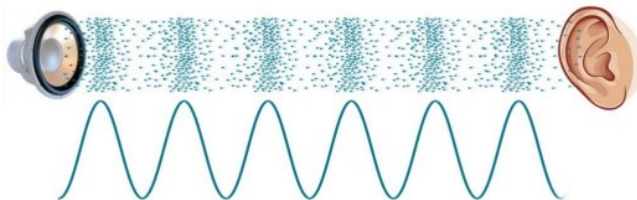
## Volume

The louder the sound, the bigger the vibration. The closer you are to the source of a sound, the louder it is. The further away you are from the source of a sound, the quieter the sound. The size of the vibration is called the **amplitude**. Quieter sounds have a smaller amplitude, and louder sounds have a bigger amplitude.



## How do we hear?

Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by vibrations. The air around the object vibrates, these are sound waves. The sound waves travel to the ear and make the ear drums vibrate. Messages are sent to the brain which recognises the vibrations as sounds.



## Parts of the Ear

