

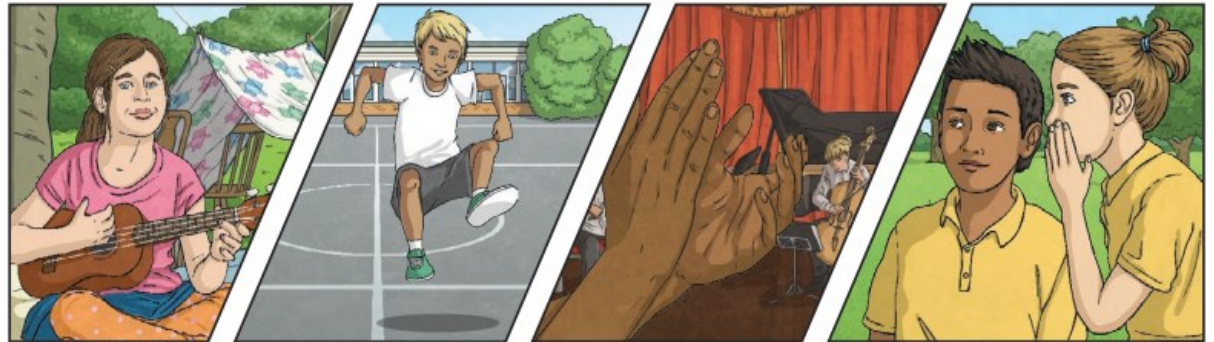
# Science: Sound

## Key Vocabulary

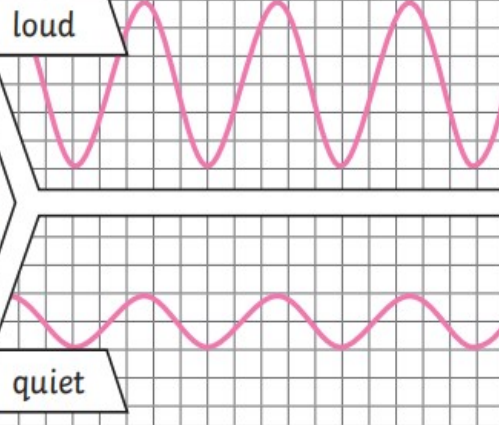
<b>vibration</b>	A quick movement back and forth.
<b>sound wave</b>	<b>Vibrations</b> travelling from a sound source.
<b>volume</b>	The loudness of a sound.
<b>amplitude</b>	The size of a <b>vibration</b> . A larger <b>amplitude</b> = a louder sound.
<b>pitch</b>	How low or high a sound is.

## Key Knowledge

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



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



**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.



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

For example, if you are playing a 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.

