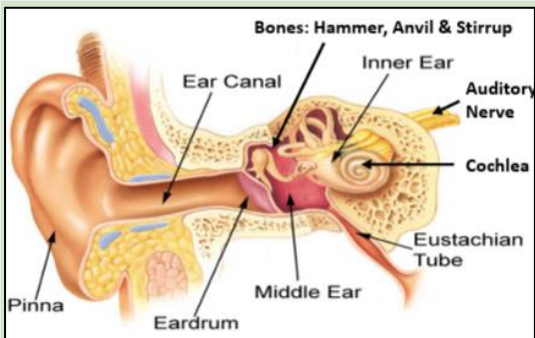




Science - Sound

Bramley Class

The Ear

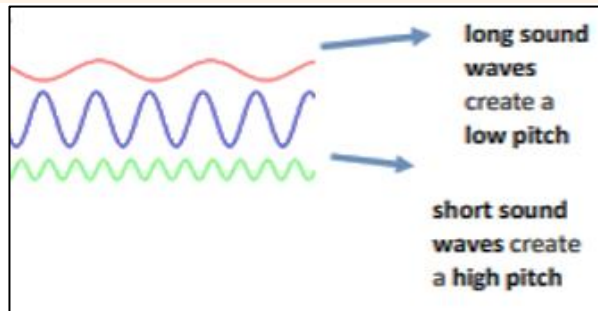
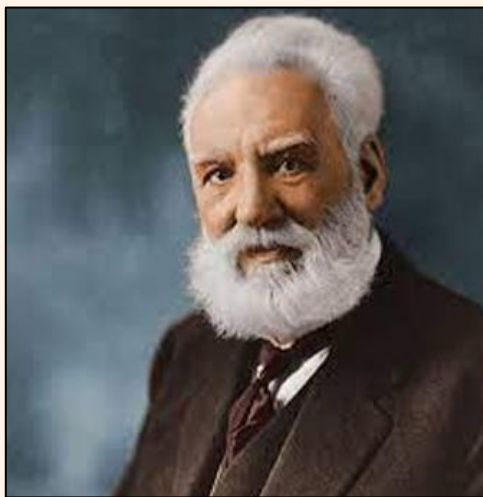


1. Sound waves are collected by the outer ear (pinna) and travel down the ear canal.
2. The sound waves make the ear drum vibrate, which in turn make the anvil, hammer and stirrup bones vibrate.
3. The vibrating bones cause vibrations in the cochlea, which sends electrical messages to the brain via the auditory nerve, which then makes sense of the sound.

- Sound travels in waves in all directions away from a source.
- Sound can travel through different materials, but travels at different speeds in solids, liquids and gases.

Pharaohs

Focus scientists Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) was a Scottish scientist. His research on hearing and speech led him to experiment with hearing devices and ultimately inventing the telephone in 1876.



Key Vocabulary

Energy	Sound energy is a type of energy that we can hear.
Wave	A sound wave is an invisible wave which moves through different medium.
Medium	A material that allows the transfer of energy from one place to another, eg: solids, liquids and gases.
Vibration	Something moving backwards and forwards very quickly.
Frequency	How many vibrations are made in one second.
Amplitude	A measure of the strength of a sound wave, its energy. The size of the vibration.
Volume	How loud or quiet a sound is. It depends on the amplitude of the sound wave.
Pitch	How high or low a sound is. It depends on the frequency of the sound.
Sound source	Where sound comes from. A sound source will produce vibrations.

The closer you are to the sound source the louder the volume



A train arriving at a station is loud.



A train in the distance is quiet