

In Science we are learning about:

## Sound – Year 4

What I already know:

What I want to find out:

What did I learn?



Vocabulary	
amplitude	a measure of the strength of a <b>sound wave</b>
decibel	a measure of how loud a sound is
electricity	a form of <b>energy</b> that can be carried by wires and is used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for devices
energy	the <b>power</b> from <b>sources</b> such as <b>electricity</b> that makes machines work or provides heat
frequency	a measure of how many times per second the <b>sound wave</b> cycles
medium	something that makes possible the transfer of <b>energy</b> from one location to another
pitch	how <b>high</b> or <b>low</b> a sound is
power	<b>Power</b> is energy, especially electricity, that is obtained in large quantities from a fuel <b>source</b> and used to operate lights, heating, and machinery
sound waves	invisible waves that travel through air, water, and solid objects as <b>vibrations</b>
source	where something comes from
transmit	to pass from one place or person to another
travel	how something moves around
vibrations	invisible waves that move quickly
volume	how <b>loud</b> or <b>quiet</b> a sound is

**Diagrams**

**Pitch:**

- **High pitch** sounds are created by short **sound waves**.
- **Low pitched** sounds are created by long **sound waves**.

long sound waves create a low pitch

short sound waves create a high pitch

**Volume:**

- The closer you are to the **source** of the sound, the **louder** the sound will be.
- The further away you are from the **source** of the sound, the **quieter** the sound will be.

quieter

louder