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| **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 a sound is. |

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| **St Austin’s R.C. Primary School - Science** | | |
| **Topic: Sound** | **Year: 4** | **Strand: Physics** |

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| **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. |
| **decibels** | a unit used to measure the intensity of a sound or the power level of an electrical signal |
| **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. |