

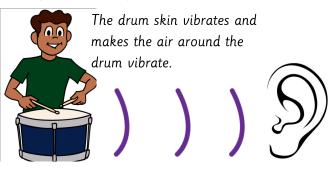
sound	Noise that is created by vibrations that we can hear. Sounds are made by something vibrating.
source	Where a sound came from.
vibrate	To move quickly backwards and forwards.
vibration	A movement backwards and forwards.
travel	Sound travels or moves outwards from its source.
pitch (high, low)	The highness or lowness of a sound . A tight drum skin gives a higher pitched sound than a loose drum skin.
volume	The loudness of a sound . An alarm clock ringing makes a loud sound but an alarm clock ticking makes a faint (quiet) sound.
faint	A sound that is not strong or clear.
loud	Making a lot of noise.
insulation	The act of covering something to stop sound, from escaping or entering

The loudness (volume) of a sound depends on the strength (size) of the vibrations.

Beating the drum harder causes larger vibrations and a louder sound.

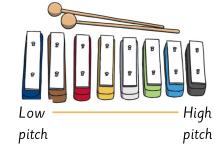
Sounds decrease in volume as you move away from the source because the strength (size) of the vibrations. decreases as they travel through the medium.

A sound produces vibrations which travel through a medium from the source to our ears.



Vibrations from sounds need Whales can communicate to travel through a medium. underwater. This can be a solid (like wood), gas (like air) or liquid (like water), to the ear.

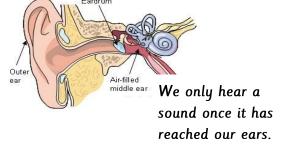
The pitch (highness or



The sound is **louder** closer to the sound source.



The vibrations cause parts of our body inside our ears to vibrate, allowing us to hear (sense) the sound.



Sound cannot travel through a vacuum (an area empty of matter).

I can't hear

the drum. 👚 In space there is so no medium for the sound to travel through. It is a vacuum which means there is no air.

A sound insulator is a material which blocks sound effectively.



lowness) of a sound is affected by features of objects producing the sounds. For example smaller objects usually produce higher pitch

> The sound is fainter further away from the