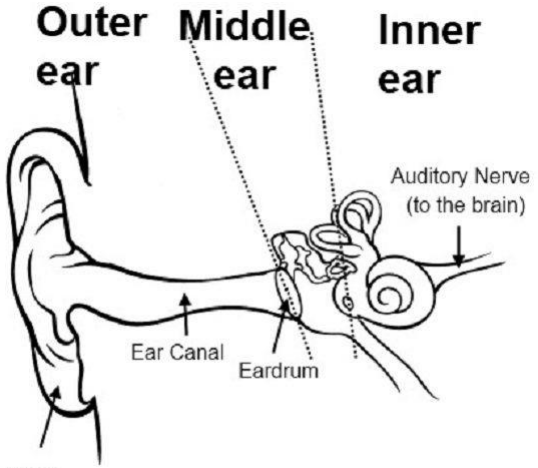
Sticky Knowledge

We hear sounds with our ears. The eardrum vibrates as a result of sound waves.

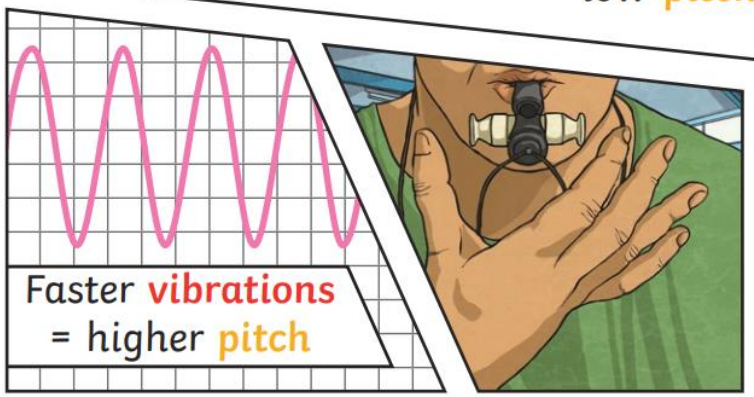


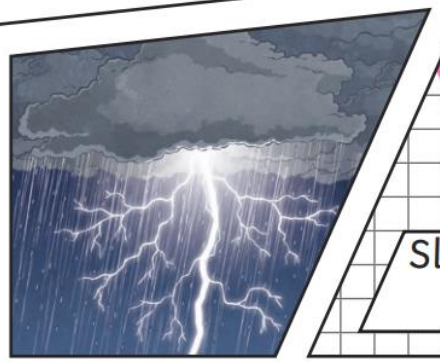
When you hit the drum, the drum skin **vibrates**. This makes the air **particles** closest to the drum start to **vibrate** as well.

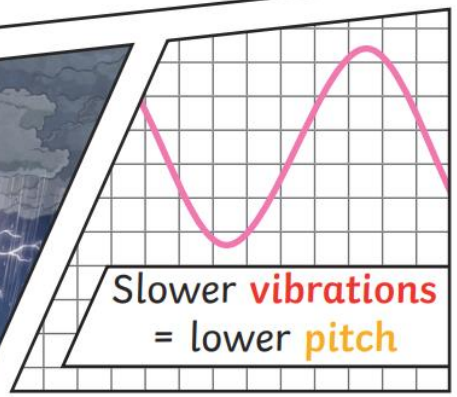
The **vibrations** then pass to the next air **particle**, then the next, then the next. This carries on until the air **particles** closest to your ear **vibrate**, passing the **vibrations** into your **ear**.

The further away from the sound we are, the fainter it will be.

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.







Subject Specific Vocabulary

Vibration	A movement backwards and forwards.
Distance	A measurement of length between two points.
Eardrum	A part of the ear which is a thin, tough layer of tissue that is stretches out like a drum skin. It separates the outer ear from the middle and inner ear. Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate.
Particles	Solids, liquids and gases are made of particles. They are so small we are unable to see them.
Pitch	How high or low the sound is.
Sound Wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.

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