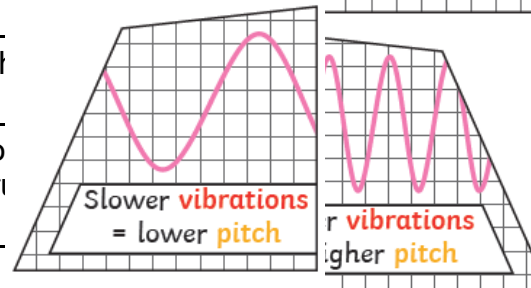
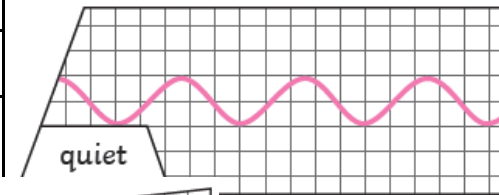
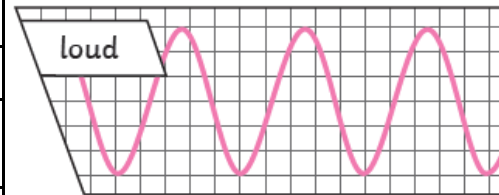




### Key Vocabulary

Vibration	A movement backwards and forwards.
Sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.
Volume	The loudness of a sound.
Amplitude	The size of a vibration. A larger amplitude means a louder sound.
Pitch	How high or low a sound is.
Soundproof	To prevent sound from passing.
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 that is stretched out like a drum skin.



Evelyn Glennie –  
Deaf Percussionist



Karrie Keyes –  
Audio Engineer

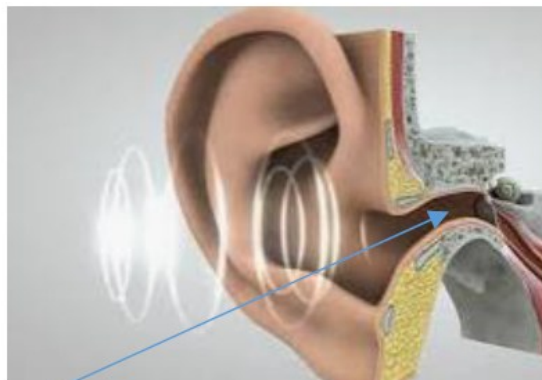
Possible careers: Sound Engineer,  
Audiologist

What key knowledge will I have by the end of this unit?

- Sound is a form of energy produced when an object vibrates.
- Sound moves through all materials by making them vibrate.
- Sound travels from its source in all directions and we hear it when it travels to our ears.
- Volume is the intensity of sound and is determined by the strength of vibrations.
- Faster vibrations (higher frequencies) produce higher pitched sounds.

What key skills will I have by the end of this unit?

- Decide which measurements to take, how long for and whether to repeat them
- Prepare own tables to record data including columns for repeat readings
- Records data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams, classification keys, tables, bar, line and scatter graphs and scientific models
- Decide which measurements to take, how long for and whether to repeat them
- Recognise that different types of questions require different types of investigations



eardrum

