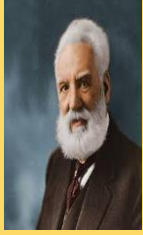


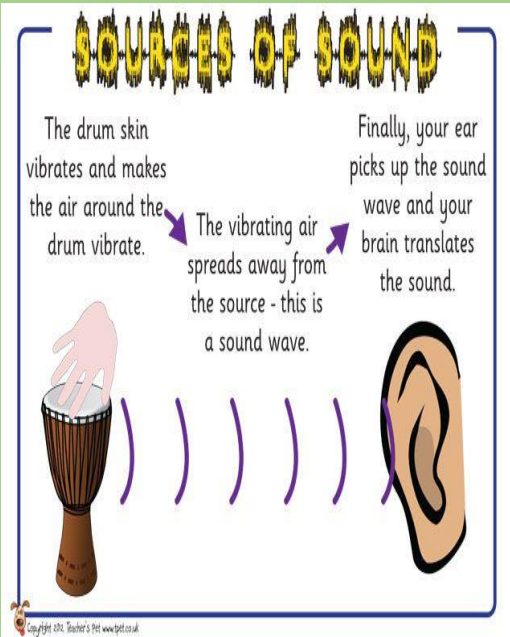


Key People/Scientists



Alexander Graham Bell is most famous for his invention of the telephone. He first became interested in the science of sound because both his mother and wife were deaf. His experiments in sound eventually let him to want to send voice signals down a telegraph wire.

Key facts

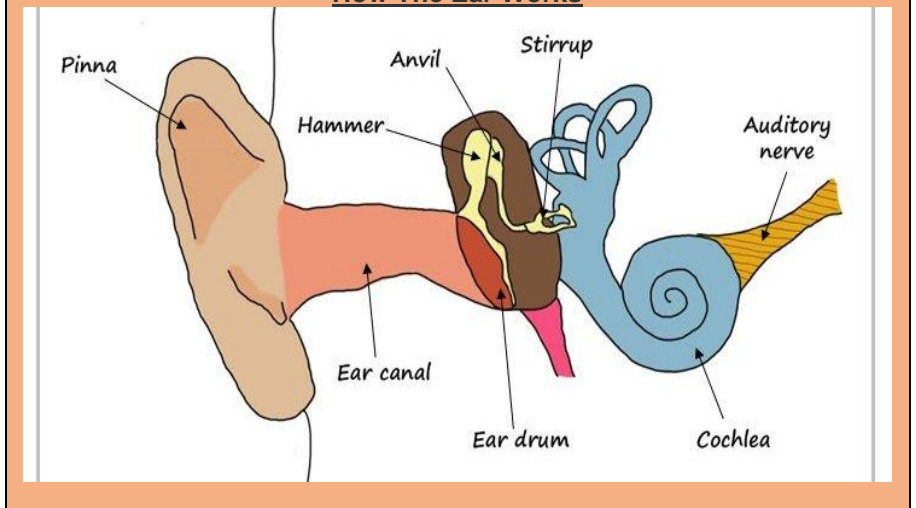


Key Questions

What is sound?	Sound is created when something vibrates and sends waves of energy (vibration) into our ears.
What are vibrations?	Vibrations travel through the air or another medium (solid, liquid or gas) to the ear. The stronger the vibrations, the louder the sound. Sounds are fainter the further you get from the sound source.
What is pitch?	Pitch is the highness or lowness of a sound. A high pitch is caused by short vibrations and a low pitch is caused by long vibrations
How does sound travel?	Sound vibrations travel in a wave pattern, and we call these vibrations sound waves. There is no sound in the vacuum of space, because there is nothing to vibrate the sound.
How do we hear?	Sound waves travel into the ear canal until they reach the eardrum. The eardrum passes the vibrations through the middle ear bones or ossicles into the inner ear. The inner ear is shaped like a snail and is called the cochlea. ... The brain tells you that you are hearing a sound and what that sound is.

Diagrams/Visual Aids

How The Ear Works



Key Vocabulary

volume	Loudness of a sound depends how big vibrations are.
amplitude	The amplitude is a measure of the strength or intensity of the sound wave.
tension	The pitch of a note produced by a guitar depends on the length, thickness and tension of the string.
louder	Sound is louder closer to the sound source.
fainter	Sound is fainter further away from the sound source.
high pitch	A high sound has a high pitch.
low pitch	A low sound has a low pitch.