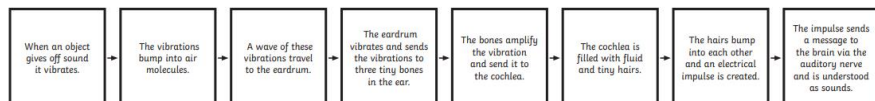
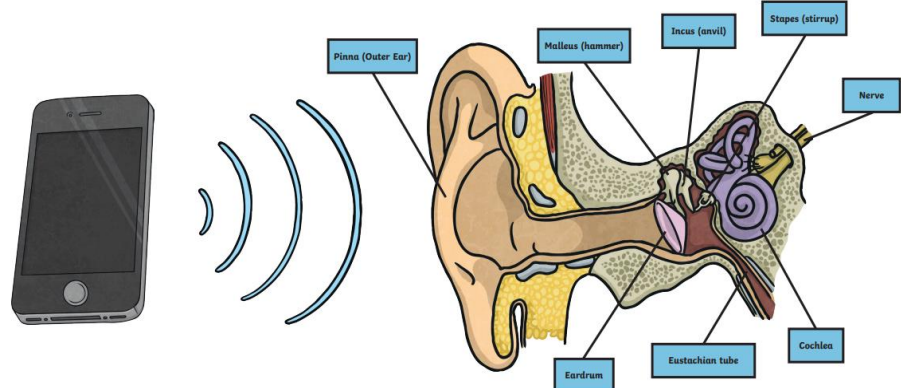


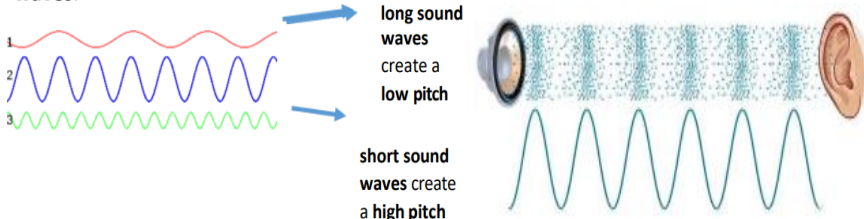
### Facts I need to learn now

1	Sound sources	A sound produces vibrations that travel from the source, through a medium and then to our ears.
2	Soundwaves and particles	Solids, liquids and gases can carry sound because they are made of particles that can vibrate. Sound cannot travel through a vacuum (an area empty of matter).
3	Vibrations and hearing	The vibrations cause parts of our body inside our ears to vibrate, allowing us to hear the sound.
4	Pitch and how it changes	Pitch is the highness or lowness of a sound and is affected by features of objects producing the sounds. For example, smaller objects usually produce higher pitched sounds.
5	Volume and how it changes	The loudness (volume) of the sound depends on the strength (size) of vibrations, which decreases as they travel through the medium. Sounds become fainter as you move away from the source.
6	Insulation	A sound insulator is a material that blocks sound effectively.





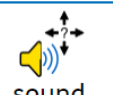







### Topic Question: How Do We Hear?

Low pitched sounds are created by long sound waves.



Agape  
Courage  
Thankfulness

### Vocabulary (Words I need to know)

 sound	Noise produced by continuous and regular vibrations.	 pitch	This is how low or high a sound is. The quicker the source vibrates, the higher the pitch.
 sound source	The place where a sound begins.	 volume	This is how loud or quiet the sound appears to be.
 vibrate	To move quickly backwards and forwards.	 faint	The noise might be quieter or further away.
 vibration	The rapid movement backwards and forwards of a medium.	 loud	A sound source producing a lot of noise.
 travel	Sound travels through a medium by particles vibrating.	 insulation	A material that prevents sound waves from travelling through a medium.